

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY. COUNTY OFFICERS. Sheriff James W. ...

NOTES MAY BE TAXED

UNITED STATES LEGAL TENDERS NO LONGER EXEMPT.

Greenbacks and National Bank Issues Subjected to Taxation by State Officials—Silver Certificates Included in the Bill.

The only financial legislation accomplished by this Congress, except the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act and the passage of the seigniorage bill, which received the Presidential veto, is the bill to subject to State taxation national bank notes and United States treasury notes, which has passed the House with Senate amendments.

Attempts have been made in nearly every Congress since the war to subject these forms of money to taxation. The bill provides that circulating notes of national banks, associations and United States legal-tender notes, and other notes and certificates of the United States payable on demand and circulating or intended to circulate as currency, shall not be exempt from taxation under the laws of any State or Territory, provided the taxation is exercised at the same rate and in the same manner as upon other property or money.

The three acts authorizing the issuance of greenbacks each put in circulation \$150,000,000, but the total amount was afterward reduced to \$345,000,000—a figure that has remained permanent, although much of the money has been lost or destroyed. Each issuing act declared the greenback exempt from taxation by State or municipal authorities, as well as all other obligations of the United States, and under this law are the Sherman notes for the purchase of bullion of \$10,000,000, which were issued under the act of 1863. There are in round numbers \$500,000,000 of United States notes exempt from taxation.

Against the bill it was argued that it was an infringement upon the sovereignty of the States, and that it was intended to permit State and municipal authorities to tax its monetary issues, but, on the other hand, it was pointed out that the States were not permitted to discriminate against any forms of currency, and that these greenbacks should be placed on the same basis as gold and silver.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN CHINA.

Charles Denby, Jr., Who Now Looks After American Interests.

This country's interests in China just now are in the hands of Charles Denby, Jr., a comparatively young man for such responsibility. He is charge d'affaires in China, in the absence of his father, the Minister to China, who is home on furlough.

The young diplomat is a graduate of Princeton College, where he was known in the early part of his career as one of the brightest best-natured students in the college. In 1875 when the elder Denby received his appointment as Minister to China, the young man was just out of college and expected to follow his father's career and become a lawyer.

The chance to go to China as Secretary of the Legation proved too great a temptation. Young Denby went into voluntary exile and has not been home once in the nine years of his service.

Friends who have visited the legation at Peking say that the young man's responsibility upon the United States legation will be in good hands. They say that the present charge d'affaires has learned to speak the Chinese language fluently, is particularly good in the use of the Chinese characters, and that his long experience at the post qualifies him for almost any diplomatic emergency that may arise.

A touch of romance has been added to the situation by the recent announcement of the secretary's engagement to Miss Martha Orr of Evansville, Ind., the former home of the Denbys. Although they had known each other for years, the young people had seen very little of each other until this summer, when Miss Orr visited Peking as one of a party traveling with the Hon. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State. Miss Orr is beautiful, has traveled a great deal and is wealthy. The wedding was to have taken place this fall, but may be delayed if the China-Japan difficulty continues much longer.

LIVES IN ILLINOIS.

The Only Surviving Brother of William Cullen Bryant.

John H. Bryant, of Princeton, Ill., is the only surviving brother of William Cullen Bryant. He was born at Cunniffham in 1807, and removed to Illinois in 1831, where he became Justice of the Peace of Putnam County in 1834. He has been twice a member of the Illinois Legislature and has held other modest offices. Until his sixtieth year Mr. Bryant was a farmer. He has published several volumes of verse which have won him modest fame as a poet. The centennial of the birth of William Cullen Bryant will be celebrated by a festival of poets in the Berkshire hills of Massachusetts on August 16, which his aged brother will attend, if his health permits.

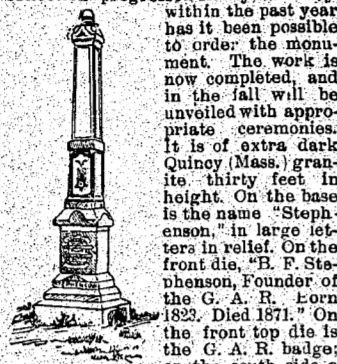
Sparks from the Wires.

JAMES FAY, a bookmaker, was found dead at Rome, N. Y. HARRY M. DICKER, died at Marshall, Mich. He was a Chicago traveling salesman. HENRY E. PERRINE, of Buffalo, N. Y., stepfather of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, is seriously ill. The California State troops have been ordered home, but the regulars will remain in the field several weeks. NEW ALBANY, Ind., is so hopelessly in debt that a proposal is being seriously considered to surrender its affairs to the next Legislature and have the Governor appoint commissioners to take control of the town and pull it out of debt.

FOUNDER OF THE G. A. R.

He Is Soon to Be Honored by a Fitting Monument.

All patriotic Americans will be glad to hear that a moment will be spared to honor the memory of Dr. B. F. Stephenson, the founder of the Grand Army of the Republic. It was in 1871 that Dr. Stephenson died, and about eleven years afterward funds began to be raised for the erection of a suitable monument. The work of collection progressed slowly, and only within the past year has it been possible to order the monument.



The monument, which is now completed, and in the fall will be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. It is of extra dark Quincy Mass. granite, thirty feet in height. On the base is the name "Stephenson," in large letters in relief. On the front face, "B. F. Stephenson, Founder of the G. A. R. Born 1823. Died 1871." On the front top edge is the G. A. R. badge; on the top side is a mounted cannon and accessories; on the west side is a dove, with an olive branch in its mouth, encircled in a wreath of oak and laurel; while on the east side is the representation of a soldier's tomb. It is intended to make the unveiling of the monument a national event, and no doubt Grand Army men will be present from all parts of the United States.

The career of Col. Stephenson and the story of the organization by him of the order of the G. A. R. at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866, are well known. His wife and two daughters are now residents of Petersburg.

A GOSPEL BOAT.

Fitted Out for Evangelistic Work Among the Southern Negroes.

The Seventh-Day Adventists have fitted out a gospel boat to be used in evangelistic work along the Mississippi and its Southern tributaries. The object of the expedition is to carry the gospel to the colored people below Mason and Dixon's line, and this missionary work will be aided principally by this race, though any opportunity to point out the way of salvation to the white people will not be lost. The company will also look after the moral, mental and physical welfare of these people, and they hope to accomplish a vast amount of good.

The boat is managed by the gentleman who originated the scheme, they are J. E. White and W. O. Palmer, of Petersburg, Mich., and B. F. Richards of Atlanta, Ga. The boat's company is composed, besides those mentioned, of Mrs. J. E. White, Mrs. W. O. Palmer and daughter, Mrs. B. F. Richards and son, and a colored cook. The boat is seventy-two feet in length and seventeen in width, with upper and lower decks. It is modeled after the old-style Mississippi River stern-wheelers, but much more elegantly fitted inside. It is complete in all its appointments, having kitchen, dining, bath, and state rooms, parlor, etc. It has a main cabin, 6x12 feet, a pilot house and general office 12x12 feet, and boiler and engine room. The boat is supplied with hot and cold water throughout, and contains an ice-chest that holds one ton of ice. There are forty-eight windows and fifty-three doors. The upper deck is arranged to seat 250 persons, and there religious services are held.

The cost of the boat was not far from \$5,000, and the available cash, when Messrs. Palmer and White began to collect material, was less than \$5 apiece. It was built almost entirely by voluntary contributions.

OF "MULLIGAN LETTERS" FAME.

The Man Who Obtained Notoriety in Connection with Blaine.

A man whose life had a strong influence on the career of James G. Blaine died recently in Maine. He was James Mulligan, whose name in connection with the famous "Mulligan letters" was made known to all over the country a few years ago.

Mr. Mulligan was a native of Ireland, and came to this country when 15.

For many years he was connected with the Adams Sugar Refinery as cashier and confidential clerk. Warren Fisher, and even C. Stanwood, the latter James G. Blaine's brother-in-law, were at the head of this company, and Mr. Mulligan was thrown into most intimate relations with them. He became possessed of certain valuable letters which were believed to involve Blaine in questionable proceedings concerning the sale of railroad bonds to a certain syndicate. These letters created considerable comment on a favorable to the man from Maine, in the Congressional investigation of 1876, and were made an issue in the Presidential campaign of 1876, when Blaine was defeated by Cleveland. They undoubtedly had a strong influence in bringing about that result.

PLOT TO TAR TAKES.

One of the Conspirators Makes a Full Confession of the Conspiracy.

A Denver dispatch says that Joe R. Wilson, the El Paso County Deputy Sheriff who was captured by Adjt. Gen. Tarsney in Missouri, has made a full confession of the tarring and feathering and given to Chief of Police Armstrong the names of all of the men connected with the outrage committed in Colorado Springs a few weeks ago. Wilson was brought back to Denver by Officer Cross and placed in the city jail. On the train going to Colorado Springs he told everything he knew of the affair. In his story of the experiences of the eventful night the names of Sheriff Bowers, Deputy Sheriff Bob Mullins, Capt. Saxton, of the Colorado Springs military company, were often mentioned. He confirmed the story that a murderer out of the El Paso County jail was allowed to help to put tar and feathers on Colorado's Adjutant General. Every detail of the tarring and feathering affair is now in possession of the Denver officers, and however high a position the offender may hold they will ultimately be brought to justice. Wilson's confession clearly illustrates that the crime was committed by the political enemies of Gen. Tarsney and that the criminals were not the outcasts of the Bull Hill army, but men of higher standing in the community.

INVESTIGATING THE STRIKE.

The Commission Appointed by President Cleveland Is to Report.

The commission appointed by President Cleveland last week, which is to investigate the strike of the American Railway Union, and which consists of Carroll D. Wright, of the United States Commission of Labor; John D. Kernan, of Utica; and Judge N. E. Worthington, of New York, met in their first session in Washington, to map out plans for their work. These men have an important mission to perform, and it will be done to prevent strikes, lock-outs and boycotts as methods of settling industrial controversies. The facts of our recent disturbances should be investigated, set forth and a committee of the kind proposed should be organized to study the greatest problem of the period.

Carroll D. Wright is the chairman of the commission. Born in New Hampshire in 1840, he studied law, but the war breaking out he went to the front as a student. He has since studied and fought for his country. At its close he was admitted to the bar. He early interested himself in the work of the workingmen, and when he removed to Massachusetts and became a State senator, he secured the passage of a law for the beneficial bill. From 1873 to 1878 he was the chief of the State's bureau of labor statistics, and after holding various other important offices, he was made chief of the Department of Labor at Washington by President Arthur in 1885. He is a Republican. No man in the country is better versed in labor matters.

Judge N. E. Worthington is a resident of New York. He was born in Brook County, W. Va., in 1837. He was graduated at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., and became a school teacher in Illinois in 1857. He became a member of the bar in 1858. In 1858 he became Superintendent of the schools of Peoria and Tazewell Counties, serving until 1872. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1882 he was elected to Congress by the Democrats, and served several terms. He was elevated to the bench of the Circuit Court in 1891, and has still several years to serve. Judge Worthington was one of the delegates-at-large to the last Democratic national convention. He was a great supporter of the marked degree. John D. Kernan, the remaining member of the commission, is a native of New York State. Mr. Kernan is not widely known throughout the country, but in his own State is liked and respected. He is an authority on labor matters. Mr. Kernan lives at Alder Creek, near Utica.

REV. DR. E. H. STOKES.

President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association.

The Rev. Dr. Elwood H. Stokes is President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association. The Ocean Grove, which is of national and almost world-wide fame, is held in August each year, and is attended by many thousands of persons. Dr. Stokes is 80 years of age. He was born in New Bedford, near Philadelphia, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Methodist church. He studied for the ministry and it is just fifty-one years since he delivered his first sermon. While pastor of the State street church in Trenton, Dr. Stokes started the movement that resulted in the organization of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association. Democrats Claim a Victory by Twenty Thousand. According to Montgomery, Ala., dispatches the Democrats made a victory in the late returns say that the Senate will have at least eight Democratic majority and the House not less than ten. The official vote will make Oates' majority as much as 35,000, and increase the strength in both branches of the Legislature. The vote is short of that of 1892 by 40,000 or 50,000 on account of the election law tried for the first time. A posse of deputy sheriffs in pursuit of a band of Nebraska cattle thieves captured William Campbell, the leader, and Allen Jones near Santee agency, Nebraska. THE warship Captain Pratt has been ordered to Callao to protect endangered Chilean interests.

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When the trading closed Monday night, September corn stood at 54 cents and May closed at 49 cents. Rain was predicted for the corn belt, and the traders went home feeling that the worst was over, and that there would soon be a collapse. The feeling disappeared in the morning, when it was found that no rain had fallen, and that all appearances pointed to a continuance of the drought.

No sooner had the trading opened, therefore, than the corn pit became a scene rivaling Bedlam. So eager were the brokers to be in the hunt that offers ranging all the way from 64 to 58 cents for September were made at the same time. Within five minutes the price had been raised to 60 cents, and still the demand from the shorts appeared unsatisfied. Hundreds of thousands of bushels were sold at the top figure and at the different notches down to 58. So rapid was the rise that one broker said, one of his customers, with only a small line of corn sold at over 50 cents, had lost a cool \$50,000 in the first five minutes of the market.

Either corn is too high or wheat is too low is the proposition which is being laid down in all quarters, and the course of the market Monday convinced the people who feel that the cereals are at present on an abnormal relative basis. Actual sales were made of No. 3 white corn at a premium of 21c over No. 3 red winter wheat, and of No. 2 white oats at prices which represent 2c per 100 pounds more than the going price of No. 2 red winter wheat. The September options of corn and wheat sold on the Chicago market within 1c of each other, and the August options together with corn making a net gain for the day of 3c, against a narrow 4c for wheat. Saturday a Toledo house quoted the two cereals in open market as follows:

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

ONLY the vulgar are overpolite.

A LOVER of old books—The moth. Much hard work is wasted in looking for easy jobs.

DOVEY others more and yourself less and you will have more backbone to sell.

MAN combines the traits of all the other animals, and is often the biggest brute in the whole lot.

THE versatility and verbosity of gab which says the same thing in many ways is often mistaken for oratory.

A KENTUCKY girl, determined to elope, chloroformed the entire family. The next time she feels the elopement impulse strong upon her she will probably be wise enough to take the chloroform herself.

M. CASMIS-FERIER wept when elected President of France. Some emotions are difficult to explain. There were aspirants who did not receive a vote and no record exists that any of them shed a tear.

A SAN JOSE butcher complains that while seeing the sights of San Francisco he lost a \$2,200 ring. The inference is that the butcher business in San Jose is worth cultivating, even to the neglect of the sights of San Francisco.

THE Pasteur treatment for hydrophobia is merely preventive. A hotel-keeper of Northampton, Mass., who had been bitten by a rabid dog, died in the institute at New York a few days ago, two injections of poison from an infected rabbit having no effect.

WE observe with a thrill of pleasure that the brethren of the bucolic press are doing better grammatical justice to the sedentary fowl of late, by speaking of her properly as a "sitting hen." The sun sets; hens sit—likewise lay.—California Fruit-grower.

Mrs. HALLIDAY, of New York, who killed three people and manifests a yearning to kill more, is likely to be pronounced crazy. There is always sympathy for the insane, and yet it could almost be wished they would indicate their lunacy by some gentler symptom than indulgence in butchery.

WHEAT has been selling at a figure so much below the cost per pound of oats that it is a wonder anyone is feeding oats. Low-grade flour, bran and other offal would be much cheaper and much better than oats for horses. If millers were prompt in advertising this fact in their local papers some would reap a rich harvest.

Puck: Editor Bean, County Clarion and Farmers' Friend—"No, Silas Hopkins, you can't expect me to take such a crazy, mean lot of vegetables as that for subscription to my paper for next year." "Well, you oughter, then! Them's the kind of vegetables I raised from follerin' your advice in your 'Hints to Farmers' Column."

TWO YEARS ago Pang Yim, a very wealthy Chinaman of Indianapolis, eloped with Addie Norton, a Sunday-school teacher. A year ago he took his bride and baby to China. Now they want to return. She was permitted to land at Tacoma, but Pang and the baby are detained until Government officials can decide whether they may come into the country.

FIRE insurance statistics show that the last seventeen years there have been sixty-four and eight mill fires in Massachusetts, with a property loss of \$242,551. In 1893 six four and eight mill fires are reported, with an insurance loss of \$12,800, of which \$4,882 was paid. The four mills of Massachusetts are so few in number and generally so small that the experience of underwriters in that State cannot be taken as a criterion.

It is not very long ago that the hog was hardly known as a farm product out of the great corn regions, but while the porker is becoming less of a roving rooster and more civilized than in the earlier time, he is taking possession of all parts of the land. In mountain regions West, including New Mexico, the idea is to convert alfalfa into pork, and in California use is made of Egyptian corn, which is said to make a finer grade of pork than Indian corn.

ST. LOUIS GROCER: One of the howling, demagogic organs is having its annual compilation fit agent the "disproportion between the price of wheat and the price of flour." There are a lot of vascular chumps who imagine that the farmers' wheat, bran, straw, sticks, dirt and all, is ground into the best patent flour without cost to the miller, and that he undoubtedly steals his barrels and bags. It gives us a tired feeling.

THE English Government report of an investigation into the influenza epidemic of the last four years regards the proof of the contagiousness of the disease from person to person as overwhelming, and denies that it is transported through the atmosphere—another warning of the folly of unnecessary contact with the sick,

or contact without precautions. An eminent laryngologist attributes the contagiousness to the breath.

THE use of corn meal in Europe is increasing, partly owing to the efforts of our Agricultural Department has made to increase the foreign demand for this great American staple. The Italians are the latest converts to the new food. They now use corn meal in making polenta, instead of using ground chestnuts, which was the material formerly employed. The corn meal is cheaper, and better, because not so hard to digest as meal from any kind of nuts.

THE Czar's method of determining whether or not the path of the royal train is beset by bombs is excellent in its way. A trusty subject is sent ahead on a heavy tricycle to exploit. If the Czar's engineer observes a rain of faithful subject, accompanied by an occasional spoke and fragments of pneumatic tire, he knows that something is the matter and shuts off steam. It is a great scheme, and while apt to thin out the populace, is promotive of the longevity that is a fad with the Czar.

A MISSOURI entomologist informs the public that quail, lady bugs, and frogs destroy hosts of chinch bugs. He says that the chinch bug does not become a grandmother in twenty-four hours. As to so-called locusts, he says they are harvest flies, and that only the females do the eating, the males having no digestive apparatus. If female mosquitoes are the only ones that bite, and female locusts are the only ones that destroy crops, it is not well to beware a little of femininity in general?

THERE are some responsibilities assumed by the French newspaper from which his American brothers are exempt. A reporter of the Socialist journal, La Libre Parole, for instance, has just been designated by lot to challenge M. Denoix, of the French Chamber of Deputies, for an insulting remark about the press during the debate on the new anti-anarchist law. If a French dailymean anything we would commiserate our confere; but it involves nothing more serious nowadays than getting up an hour or two earlier than usual.

WE incline to the belief that it pays for retail grocers to advertise. We believe that there is as large a field for judicious advertising in the retail grocery as in any other line of business. It pays to let people know what you have to offer, to acquaint them with new attractions, to advise them of some bargain or other which you are able to offer them—and, above all, to let them know that you are enterprising and looking out for an opportunity to please them. But judgment should be used. It is folly to advertise goods out of season. Good judgment and printer's ink go well together.—New England Grocer.

A GOOD deal more, in the way of exceedingly interesting information as to how railroads are managed, would be discovered if reputable men were appointed by the courts to act as receivers. The usual method is to appoint the man who brought the road to bankruptcy its receiver. He will not lay bare the frauds and blunders. But what an honest and impartial receiver might reveal is shown in the case of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. To be sure the receiver, who had been its president, never unearthed a thing or breathed a word. It was an independent accountant working in the interest of bond and stockholders who discovered crooked accounts, illegal rebates, and other evidences of clever financializing in the Santa Fe's books.

CONGREGATIONAL singing is a proper and laudable feature of divine worship. There is something paganism in the spectacle of several hundred people remaining silent and professing to praise God through the medium of a high-priced quartet choir. At the same time there should be an effort to make congregational singing tuneful rather than discordant, and with this end in view the recent advice of a Portland, Me., preacher is applicable to all churches. "It will add to the harmony of the occasion," said he, "if those of you who know how to sing will sing loudly, and those who don't know how to sing will sing low." This seems to fit the case exactly. The volume of sound does not by any means indicate the devotion of the singer. It is merely a rather superfluous guaranty of good faith.

Care of Small Things. An old Philadelphian tells a story illustrating the manner in which the sons of the house of Drexel, the well-known bankers, were brought up. Upon one occasion, returning from the Barbadoes, he brought back a considerable quantity of gold and silver tied up in small bags, as was the custom, and had them carried to the banking office of the Drexels for sale. The bags were emptied out on the counter, and the coins carefully counted and set aside in separate piles, in order to calculate the correct sum for which the bank check should be drawn. After this was done old Drexel took from inside his desk one of the feather quill pens then generally used, and with a sheet of white paper he slowly swept off that portion of the counter upon which the coin had been handled, and as carefully swept the paper into a tin box. The depositor could not see any dust on the paper, so he smilingly asked Mr. Drexel what was gained by the sweepings, and was greatly astonished at the old gentleman's kindly reply: "Why, young man, it brings me in a clean profit of one thousand or fifteen hundred dollars a year."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

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on each side of the trolley wheel, to catch the wire as the wheel tends to slip off, has been tried at Chicago with fairly good results, but, after all, this expedient represents only a partial solution of the problem. On one German road, built at the city of Barmen, the conventional trolley wheel has been entirely abandoned, its place being taken by an oblong metal frame, the upper side of which bears against the under portion of the conducting wire. The frame is supported by something analogous to a trolley pole, and the theory of action apparently is that the width of the frame will permit considerable lateral movement without breaking contact.

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"Really, you must pardon me," replied the Englishman, very timidly and evidently doubting his new acquaintance, "but I really—"

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"That was a horrible ride up the Mandalay," remarked Lincoln.

"Very beastly," was the reply.

"Just think, twenty-four hours to go 316 miles. Well, you'll see the difference in this country," said Lincoln, throwing out his American chest. "Our trains sometimes travel that many miles in an hour."

"Ah, yes, I know," answered the Englishman quickly, "but unfortunately you generally arrive in pieces."

—New York Telegram.

Girls in a Cage.

Girls are said to be treated in a curious way in the Pacific island of New Britain. From two or three years old until they become of age they are kept in cages, made of palm-branches. They are taken out once every day to be washed, but in all other respects this kind of imprisonment is very strict. In spite of this seemingly harsh usage, however, they grow up hardy and healthy. But it may be doubted if this custom is really generally observed by the Islanders.

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MIRROR OF MICHIGAN.

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Blair Expires at His Jackson Home—Benton Harbor and St. Joseph Barbers Are Having Trouble.

Awful Discovery by a Mother.

Oscar Isaacson, a 12-year-old boy, was killed near Goodrich's crossing, on the Marquette and Northeastern Railroad, by jumping from a rapidly moving train, the momentum hurling him against a fence-post and breaking his neck. The saddest part of the affair is that a lifeless body was found by his mother, who was on her way home from a visit to a neighbor.

Michigan's War Governor Is Dead.

EX-GOV. AUSTIN BLAIR died at his home at Jackson Monday morning. He had been unconscious since Friday, having passed away with hardly a sign. His whole family was at his bedside when he died. Austin Blair was of Scotch descent and was born in Caroline, N. C., in 1818. He was graduated from Union College in 1838. In 1841 he arrived in Jackson. In 1844 he acquired a State reputation as a political orator contending for Henry Clay and the policies of the party which supported him. In 1845 he was elected a member of the State House of Representatives, and during the session of 1846 was the leader of the Whig minority in that body. In 1847 he identified himself with the Free Soil party. In 1854 he was a prominent member in organizing the Republican party. In November of that year he was elected a member of the State Senate. In 1860 he was at the head of the Michigan delegation which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President. Later in the same year he was elected Governor and re-elected in 1863, his two terms embracing all the war period to January, 1865. In 1866 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives and was re-elected in 1867 and 1868. Since the close of his last term in Congress he was mainly occupied with his law practice.

Broke His Back.

Ed Rogers, working on a logging railroad near Marquette, attempted to stop a car by placing his back against it, and bracing his feet between the ties. The car pushed him along a few feet, when he tripped and fell headlong, rolling on his back. Then he tried to stop the car by throwing his feet up. As a result he was doubled up like a jack-knife and his back was broken, the spinal column paring in the middle. It is feared he cannot live.

Rival Facer-Scraper Go to War.

The Benton Harbor and St. Joseph barbers are at war. A Benton Harbor barber had two St. Joseph barbers, D. Bell and F. Green, arrested for keeping their shops open on Sunday and doing work. The case will be made, and the parties are expected to have the remainder of the barbers who have kept open on Sunday arrested. The same was done two years ago, and the St. Joseph barbers were heavily fined.

Condition of Michigan Banks.

The last report of the condition of 164 State banks and four trust companies of Michigan, issued by the State Banking Commissioner, shows an increase of savings deposits of \$28,000 over the preceding report, and a decrease of \$1,000,000 in commercial deposits. There is observed a slight increase in the amount of stocks, bonds and mortgages held by banks.

Record of the Week.

MANIFEST lightning doctored a cow. ANN ARBOR is to have two mounted mail carriers.

A new brick school house is to be erected at Kinde, Huron County.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY has forty-seven residents who are inmates of asylums.

SANILAC COUNTY has a population of 33,293, an increase since 1890 of 1,100.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH, aged 20, was drowned in the St. Clair River at Allegon.

A TENT of the L. O. T. M., with thirteen members, has been organized at Boon.

JOHN MALAPANT fell thirty feet from a St. Ignace lumber pile and escaped uninjured.

BENTON HARBOR lady bicyclists are adopting the bloomer costume. Four up to date.

A WELL-KNOWN Battle Creek lady tried to commit suicide with poison. She had been having trouble with her husband.

ANN ARBOR thinks she is smart because she is the largest high school in the State, Detroit and Grand Rapids being her. The number is 763.

A SMALL peach crop is expected near Ann Arbor. Orchards which ordinarily have yielded from 3,000 to 5,000 bushels each will yield only about 500 this year.

THE Great Columbian organ is now being erected in University Hall. Ann Arbor. Some of the pipes are three feet in diameter. The instrument will be dedicated at a great concert.

A HESPERIAN clammer to be the son of a Winnipeg banker, was arraigned at Port Huron on the charge of passing two forged checks of \$100 each on the Union Hotel, and pleaded guilty.

THIRTY-NINE ADVERTISEMENTS of Battle Creek have issued an edition of 110,000 tracts entitled "What Do These Things Mean?" The strike trouble is claimed to be a fulfillment of prophecy.

THE Iron Cliffs Co. will locate its new charcoal furnaces in Gladston. The plant will be one of the largest in the United States, and will be constructed of iron and stone. The company will also erect a sawmill and several charcoal kilns. On the whole, Gladston is in it.

Mrs. URSULA BURPEE, the New Lothrop woman now awaiting trial on the charge of poisoning her water, has resigned her position as a stenographer in the Michigan Express Company. Mr. Angell has been connected with this company for forty years. He was the first express agent in Grand Rapids.

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To Produce a Strange Effect with the Aid of a Basin of Water.

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Fig. 1 shows the arrangement adopted by Prof. Thomas Etriche of the Institute of Barcelona. A glass vessel very dry in the interior is inverted in a large bowl with a wide bottom. In order to keep the vessel at the bottom of the bowl, a weight is placed upon it, a bottle, for example, if there is no other object at hand. We thus obtain an anamorphic mirror. The glass vessel

appears flattened through the effect of refraction. When it is desired to make use of the glass as a mirror of anamorphosis, figures are placed at the bottom of the bowl. As these figures are immersed in water, the paper upon which they are drawn must be rendered impermeable. This is easily done with varnish, or the figures may be painted in oil upon canvas.

Fig. 2 gives the outline that serves for making the anamorphic drawing.

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THE will man who has terrorized Frankfort for several months has been caught. As near as can be made out, the savage's appropriate name is Jim-Jack.

BRANCH county farmers are greatly worried over the great amount of wild lettuce which covers their farms. It is a rank grower and very hard to kill or subdue.

PETER JAMES O'NEILL, a pioneer merchant of Port Huron, died Monday. He was born in Dublin, Ireland. By energy and shrewdness he built up a large business in Port Huron.

It is now believed that W. A. Cavill was not drowned at the Soo, but choked to death by false teeth. It is a curious theory, based at by relatives, but said to be based on facts.

THE Corona Baptist church has become so an adept in this drouth that it has been able to raise money for necessitating expensive repairs. Nothing but a Baptist church would suffer like that.

J. M. ROBERT, who says he is walking across the continent on a wage of \$5,000, has reached Alamazoo. One of the conditions is that he shall beg his way, yet he manages to put up at the best hotels.

AT Most on the other day the girls proved the better men. There was a fire, and while the onlookers were idly gaping three of these girls rushed bravely into the burning houses and rescued the inmates.

A SMART ALECK was going to thrash a Lansingburg man, but he became so dunned for \$2. He laid off his coat to do it with more ease, and the merchant quietly tucked the coat away till the day was forthcoming.

TWO MASKED men entered the house of Farmer William Cubel on Harrow's Island at night, thrust a revolver in his face, and compelled him to turn over \$165 in his desk. Cubel and his wife are over 70 years old.

CHARLES E. GRIFFITH, the Mexican editor who was mobbed and nearly killed because of an article in his paper describing the barbarous doings of the Panistas by the members of the Battle Creek Journal during the war.

BOVINE society item from the White Cloud Business: M. A. Porter lost a good cow Friday last. She was burned quite badly at the time of the Allegheny fire. We understand Mr. Douglas' cow is suffering from burns received at the same time.

WILLIAM O'CONNOR, an alleged college graduate, who goes about incognito organizing A. P. A. lodges among the laboring men, attempted suicide in the Kalamazoo jail by hanging. He was out down, but begged piteously for the privilege of dying.

THE Prohibitionists have placed the following State ticket in nomination: For Governor, Alvin M. Todd, of Kalamazoo; Lieutenant Governor, C. W. Winer, of Athens; Secretary of State, Charles D. Schenck, of Reading; State Treasurer, Robert D. Scott, of Pontiac; Auditor General, G. K. Ferguson, of Grand Haven; Commissioner of Land Office, George Rollis, of Grand Rapids; member State Board of Education, Harry B. Hatch, of Marquette; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Fred M. White, of Jackson; United States Senator, Alvin M. Todd, of Kalamazoo; U. S. Representative, Sam'l G. Licker, of Albion; short term, John Russell, of New Haven.

FINE GROVE has a huckleberry swamp and everybody, far and near, knows it. From time immemorial people have gone huckleberrying and traversed his swamp from center to circumference, and no one disputes the right. But now comes Mr. Ed Houseknecht and says "This far and no farther" but people do not regard a barbed wire unless they run against it, and when they say this fence in the swamp they have no objection to, but are strictly to business and filled their pails with berries. Now Mr. Houseknecht appears on the scene and politely requests them to donate to him, as royalty, a share of the gathered fruit. In some instances this appears to have been objected to, and Mr. Houseknecht appealed to arms to enforce his demand, for toll, shooting one man in the leg and another through the hat; the bullet clipping off a lock of hair in its passage.

NEMESIS finds her victims sooner or later. A year ago Charles Buckman, of Crystal Falls, blew off his hand with a dynamite cartridge designed to kill fish. On Sunday last he perched himself in a tree to kill the unsuspecting deer and was found dead from an accidental discharge of his gun.

A KAMBER living near Ludwigsburg drove five miles on day last week and purchased a ton of "middlings," for which he paid \$15. Nothing but an anatomical reas prevented him from kicking himself when he got home and figured up finding that he had paid just what a ton of what would cost.

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Blood Thicker than Water.

Once upon a time, while guest on board a big English battleship, some officers of the wardrobe sought to tease me in regard to relative merit of American and English sailors in certain naval engagements of which I had a sadly hazy idea. I was slowly gathering steam for a patriotic explosion, when one of my British friends turned the tables in my favor by this jerky little speech:

"That may be true, but I was at the bombardment of Alexandria, and we were in a bad fix, and all the warships of other countries drew off and left us to fry in our own fat, and then the Americans came and helped us. They landed their men; they kept order in Alexandria; they acted coolly under orders, but then they said that blood is thicker than water."

At this the whole wardrobe burst into a cheer, and nothing more was heard of Chesapeake and Shannon yards. Then another weather-beaten marine barclat told his little story. "I shall never say another hard word against Yankees," he said in a voice like a muffled gong. "When the hurricane struck Samoa our ship just managed to steam out of the harbor and escape total wreck. As we steamed anxiously and very slowly through the howling wind and blinding sea we could make out the American in the rigging of the Trenton—and they were all in the presence of death. But they didn't think of that. They gave us three cheers, and it made the hearts of our men jump up and choke them when they heard those cheers, and it made me feel at last that blood is thicker than water."—Harper's Weekly.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.
All communications for this paper should be plainly
indicated by the name of the writer; not necessarily his
position, but as an evidence of good faith on the part
of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper.
Particularly careful in giving names and dates, to post
the letters and figures plain and distinct.

An idle man hurts any cause.
The sky, unlike man, is most cheerful when bluest.
The inventor of lawn tennis must have a deep-seated grudge against dudes and duffers.
From the way some men offer prayers, it is difficult to tell whether they are ministers or auctioneers.

For an economical people the French are very lavish when it comes to paying their president, who has a salary of two hundred and forty thousand dollars a year.
"Establish abattoirs and slaughter the horses, sending the flesh to Continental Europe for food, while the bones, hoofs and tallow would be utilized at home," says the Nebraska Trade Journal, and a most emphatic "neigh" comes up from every quarter of the land.

A young printer in a country newspaper office fell in love with a clergyman's daughter who did not seem to reciprocate his affections. The next time he went to church he was rather taken back when the minister announced the text: "My daughter is grievously tormented with a devil!"
There is no class in the community to whom a business education would be of greater value than to the sons and daughters of farmers. The practical knowledge they acquire on the farm is too often rendered valueless for want of business knowledge. A few months passed in a high class institution would remedy this, and certainly save more than the cost of tuition by the business knowledge acquired.

The present style of alarm clocks will soon go into disuse if there is any truth in the story that a Swiss clockmaker has invented an alarm clock with a phonographic attachment. In place of the unmeaning clatter of the present clock, a man can have himself waked up by the repetition of one of his favorite poems or by strains of dulcet music. In fact, the possibilities of the things are unbounded.

A curious opening, according to the London Globe, has been found for the artistic gifts of women. In the great hospitals, watercolor sketches are taken of rare forms of disease, and in this somewhat gruesome class of work women, it seems, have succeeded. At Guy's Hospital, a woman has just been appointed for such service for six months, the post having previously been filled by her husband, who is temporarily incapacitated.

Justice has, so to speak, pulled down her scales and risen to remark that North Side youths who wish to laugh at the bloomers of girl bicyclists must go around the corner to do it. A young man who openly indulged his hilarity in Lincoln Park, Chicago, was fined \$25 and costs. We trust it will not be contempt of the court nor of its noble but unblomered patroness to remark incidentally that the bicycle-bloomers bag at the knee.

According to the latest reports the railroads of the country have liabilities amounting to \$11,000,000,000. Such figures are beyond human imagination. A comparison shows that the public debt at the close of the war was \$2,773,236,173, less than one-third the railroad debt, and that is a degree of magnitude whose meaning it is difficult to compass. In a true sense these liabilities are as much a tax as the public debt. The principal dividends and interest find payment from the earnings of the people in the form of railway charges.

The following contains the very essence of horse philosophy: Reins may guide the horse, the bit may inspire him, and the whip may urge him forward, but the human voice is more potent than all. Its assuring tones will more quickly dispel fright; its sharp, clear, electric command will more thoroughly arouse his ambition, and its gentle, kindly praises will more completely encourage the intelligent road horse than the united force of the bit, rein, and lash. No animal in domestic use more readily responds to the power of kindness than the road horse.

It would astonish many people to be told that the arc light is not blue, but it is practically the same color as daylight. At night the eyes are accustomed to a strongly yellow light, and the parts of the eye that see yellow light get fatigued. An arc, therefore, looks blue, not only by contrast, but also because the parts of the eye that see blue are fresh and sensitive. In order to obtain artificial daylight, ordinary gas light, for instance, would have to be filtered through blue glass, or else the various objects intended to look white should be tinted blue.

Many people marvel at the appearance of new brass as seen in the shop windows, and wonder why it retains its gold-like luster. It is no secret to the trade. All brass work, after being highly finished, is submitted to a coat of lacquer. This is usually made of varnish, varying in quality with the kind of varnish used.

The very best solution for the purpose is made of good clear varnish, mixed with twenty times its volume of alcohol. The goods are to be thoroughly cleaned and polished, and, without touching with the fingers, to be well covered and allowed to dry, which they will do in a very short time. It is absurd to spend much time keeping brass or other metals clean when the luster can be preserved so cheaply.

NO SCIENCE, unless it be that of the electrician, can boast such a wonderful growth in the last quarter century as that of bacteriology, which has developed with remarkable rapidity since Pasteur made his initial investigations. It is now known and conceded by all branches and schools of the medical profession that nine-tenths (and probably even a larger per cent.) of all the diseases of both man and animals are due to the presence of certain of the bacterial species, and, insignificant as they are in size, their presence may rapidly bring about wonderful structural changes; this owing to the amazing rapidity with which certain of the species propagate—twenty minutes in some instances sufficing for the complete lifetime of a generation of millions.

It will be learned with astonishment that the famous public school of London known as Christ's Hospital, in Newgate street, founded in 1552; and which carries upon its rolls a long list of distinguished names, is in sore financial straits and perilously near ruin. The income of the school has steadily declined and the number of boys has fallen from 1,200 to 711. Although distinct provision was made for the education of poor boys as well as girls, little or nothing has been done in that direction, and everything is at a standstill for want of funds. This condition of affairs seems to have been the work of the Charity Commissioners whose scheme, though sanctioned by Parliament, has wrought all this mischief first by reducing the number of pupils, and second by completely upsetting the finances.

It is amazing to find people occasionally who seem densely ignorant of the very subject they have apparently studied for a lifetime. We remember nothing quite so astounding as some remarks lately made by Joseph Arch, who for a third of a century or more has been the champion of the agricultural laborers of England. Mr. Arch might reasonably be expected to know something of English agriculture; but apparently he does not. He denies that he has lost anything in the past twenty years. He says that good farmers have made money and lived better than they did twenty years ago. He says American competition is all humbug, and that the American farmer cannot compete with the English farmer even in wheat raising. If Mr. Arch is correct, everybody and everything else, especially the statistics, must be wrong. No fact has been so generally conceded and deplored in England as that wheat growing was unprofitable, and figures show that it has been alarmingly on the decrease for years. But Mr. Arch says it is all bosh.

RECENTLY the German Bureau of Sanitary Inspection sent out notices warning the people against American dried apples, and alleging that such fruit was found to show traces of zinc and other substances detrimental to health. The German authorities while no doubt exercising commendable zeal have created much ado about nothing, as a matter of fact. Sometimes apples are dried by being placed upon galvanized wire netting and exposed to heat. In some instances particles of the zinc used in coating the wire may have become detached and appeared among the fruit; but such cases would be rare and the amount of the metal so found must have been exceedingly small. While all handlers of fruit in every method of curing should exercise the greatest care and cleanliness throughout all the processes, it must be evident to all practical people in Germany and elsewhere that the amount of metallic substance that the entire German Empire could thus absorb while consuming American dried fruit, would be less harmful than a single schooner of German beer "dosed" with aloe instead of hops. The Germans need not fear to eat American fruit on the score of zinc poisoning, but may go on serenely extending their waistbelts by an unlimited consumption of it, and we trust the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection may have the good sense and fairness to relieve their unnecessary boycott of American dried apples.

In Their Own Language.
A personage almost as widely known in the ecclesiastical world as his most revered master was the late Arch bishop of Canterbury's coachman. He served Dr. Tait also before his elevation to the Archbishopate, while as yet he occupied the see of London. Scores of stories have been told of the peculiarities of this individual, and the following, among others, was often related with the keenest relish by his grace. One day when, as the Bishop of London, his lordship was returning from some meeting in the city, the carriage became blocked with some cabs, and the coachman freely indulged in an old habit by swearing lustily at the various drivers. The Bishop heard him, thrust his head out of the window, and sternly remonstrated. "Bey your pardon, my lord," was the smart reply of the unabashed Jehu, "but I heard you tell them 'ere gents as was ordained last Sunday that if you don't speak to people in their own natural tongue you will never get man to understand you."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THIS IS THEIR DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER.

Qualat Sayings and Cute Dologs of the Little Folks Everywhere, Gathered and Printed Here for All Other Little Ones to Read.

Camping Out.
Our tent is just a sheet on sticks; We've hardly room to get about; When I stand up I bump my head; But then, you know, we're camping out.
We bring our dinners from the house, When Fred is greedy, then I pout;

But oh, to eat them on the grass Is so much fun—we're camping out.
Poor dolly stayed here all last night; The rain came down—a water-pout; Her eyes are gone, her cheeks are red; But she don't care—we're camping out.

The Dog Knew the Way.
A little girl was found the other day wandering along the footwalk of a street in Keene, N. H. With her was a very much lost, and could give no clue to her home or parents.
The young man who found her was

about to take her to his own home in despair of finding hers, when his attention was drawn to the dog. That intelligent animal was trying, by signs of his own, to convey the impression that he knew the way to the little girl's home. So the young man took the little girl by the hand and said:

"Now, run along, doggle; show the way home."
The dog whisked around, as if very much relieved, and started off. In a moment, however, he turned back to look at the little girl and at the stranger. The young man still had the little girl's hand, and, nodding to the dog, he said, in a reassuring tone: "Yes, I'm coming along, too; I'll take care of her."
Then the dog turned about again and trotted ahead briskly, always looking back when he turned corners, till he had led them a mile and a half, and into another town. There he stopped at a gate, and giving a little spring against the latch he flung the gate open, and with short, joyful barks, bounded up the front path. The door opened and the young man had the pleasure of seeing the little girl in the arms of a very much agitated mamma.

Successful Applicant.
The peculiar brightness of Boston children is established anew by a story printed in the Journal. It concerns a girl twelve years old, whose father told her just before the Fourth of July that he could not afford to buy any fireworks, but that she and Willie would have to watch the other children.

The small brother seemed quite resigned to the inevitable, and on the morning of the Fourth marched across the street to see the other boys fire their torpedoes.
The little girl was not so easily satisfied. At first she could not believe that it was a joke, and hunted all over the house for bundles which might suggest firecrackers. At breakfast, however, when nothing was said about fireworks, she became convinced that her father had really meant what he said, and that she and Willie were to have no fireworks, nor even a bundle of torpedoes. All at once she covered her face, burst into tears, and said:
"O papa, what do you suppose Samuel Adams and George Washington and John Adams and John Hancock would say if they were alive?"
That was too much for the fond father, who came home two hours afterward loaded down with firecrackers, torpedoes, pinwheels, Roman candles and what not.

Who Owns the Eyes?
A pleasant way for a party of young people to entertain themselves at an informal gathering is for them to try to distinguish each other by seeing the eyes alone. Pin a shawl across the doorway about five feet from the floor. Cut two holes in a large sheet of wrapping paper, or a newspaper will answer the same purpose, which will show the eyes distinctly, but will not expose any other part of the face.
If any one present possesses a talent for drawing, the paper which is to serve as a mask could be decorated with a mouth and nose, put on with a brush dipped in India ink. This would add to the grotesque appearance which the shawl, surrounded by the mask, will present. Eyebrows might also be painted.

When the paper is pinned above the shawl the company should be divided into two parties, one to remain in the room as spectators and guessers, and the other to go "behind the scenes" (otherwise the shawl) as performers. If there are over a half dozen of the latter a line should be formed; the one at the head stands behind the mask so that his eyes are distinctly seen by those in the room, and another of the performers asks: "Who owns the eyes?"
If a correct response is given the

performer claps his hands. Then the one who has taken his turn goes to the foot of the line, and number two takes his or her place behind the screen. After a time the parties change places and the fun is renewed.

Easier than Arithmetic.
It is easier to remember things usually if you know what they mean. A little boy could never remember even about how long a cubit is until his father told him the word was cubitus in Latin, which means an elbow, and that the measure called cubit was the distance from a man's elbow to the end of his middle finger.
"And how much is a fathom?" asked the little boy.
"Oh, fathom comes from the two words, 'fat,' which means in the Aryan language, to extend, and 'hom,' a man. A fathom is the length of a man extended; that is, when his arms are stretched out on each side from the shoulders, from tip to tip of his fingers."
"The foot is an English word, and means just the length of the foot of a full-grown man."

Well Being.
If you want to do right, you must be right. There is no such thing as well doing apart from well being. As an Oriental proverb has it, "You cannot drive a straight furrow without a straight eye." If you would do good to others, you must be good before others. No one can be a safe guide in a path he has not traveled. It is sheer mockery to attempt to teach a living truth which is not a part of the teacher's life. "If the light that is within thee be darkness, how great is that darkness!"—Exchange.

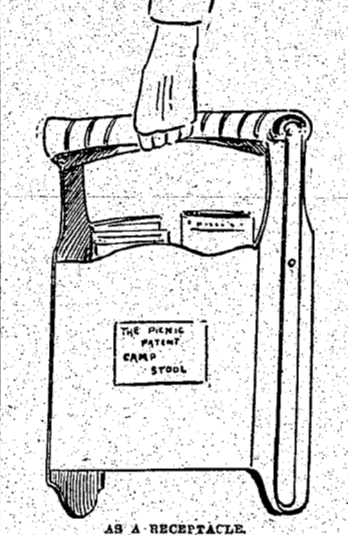
A Small Boy's Remarks.
MAMMA (severely)—Why didn't you come when I called you? Small boy—Why, just as you was calling me, Tommy Traddles, down street, whistled for me. I couldn't go to both, could I?

SMALL BOY (inquiringly)—Mamma, is this hair-oil in this bottle? Mamma—Mercy, no! That's gum. Small boy (nonchalantly)—I guess that is why I can't get my hat off.

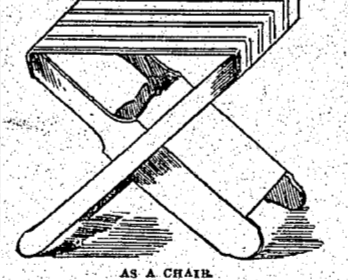
SMALL BOY—Aren't you going to call on that new neighbor across the street? Mamma (hesitatingly)—I don't know anything about her yet. Small boy—Oh, she's all right. She's the mother of that new boy I play with.

NEW CAMP CHAIR.

It Acts Also as a Receptacle for Small Packages.
Here is a compact and handy contrivance, an English invention, which combines with an ordinary camp stool a convenient receptacle for holding small parcels, papers, books, sketching materials, etc., an addition which should render it of especial value to the tourist, artist,



botanist, angler, and generally, to anyone on picnics, excursions, holiday trips to the seaside and elsewhere. It is strongly made, slightly in form, firm and durable, light and easily carried, and folds into a small compass. Fig. 1 represents the stool when closed and being carried; Fig. 2 represents it as open ready for use. The stools are made of hard white wood, and can be enameled, painted, or otherwise embellished, according to the taste of the owner or purchaser.



chaser, and when not otherwise in use can, if desired, be hung by the fireplace and utilized as a receptacle to hold slippers and other articles.

Speedy Engines.
For the past several years English and American locomotive builders have experimented on high-speed track engines, and a machine of ninety miles an hour is the best they can turn out. A Frenchman has succeeded in constructing an engine that by many tests shows a speed of 150 miles an hour. His engine does not turn the wheels, but works a dynamo, which generates a current, and this current is used to run a motor, and the motor is connected up to the wheels, so that they can be revolved at any rate of speed desired, which steam in the cylinder cannot do. Of course the dynamo is located on the engine.

Taking the Census in India.
The last census of India was taken with marvelous celerity and thoroughness. One million people were employed as census takers, and the huge task was done chiefly on one day, Feb. 26, 1891.

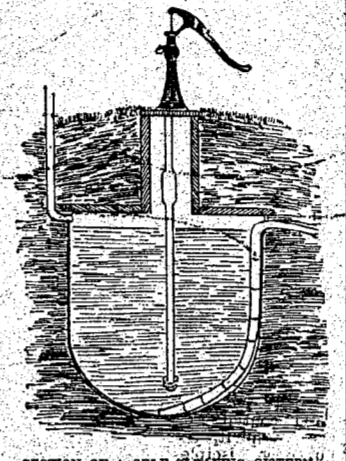
Aluminum.
Aluminum is now to be used for engraving in place of stone or steel. It is claimed that besides the advantage of light, an aluminum plate will furnish 3,000 impressions, against 80 to 100 from a steel one.

REAL RURAL READING.

WILL BE FOUND IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

Directions for Making a Self-Cleaning Cistern—Machine for "Shucking" Walnuts—A Model Milk Stool—Special Calling Requires Special Study—General Farm Notes.

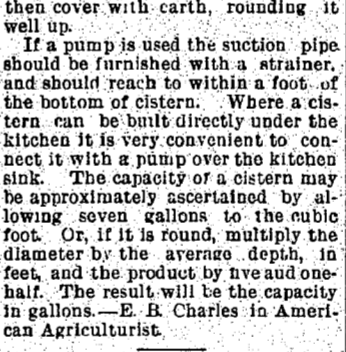
A Self-Cleaning Cistern.
Soft water for washing purposes is a necessity. To meet this necessity cisterns of various kinds are built, but the dust lodging on the roof, together with dead leaves, and various substances whirled about by the wind, will be carried by the water into the cistern. Unless it is frequently cleaned, this fouls the water and gives it a bad odor. The illustration presented shows a plan for a cistern so arranged as to avoid this difficulty. The overflow pipe, instead of simply entering the cistern at the surface of the water in the usual way, continues down the inner surface and opens near the bottom. Then, whenever the cistern fills with water and overflows, the surplus, enters the discharge pipe at the bottom, thus carrying off whatever sediment may have been deposited. As the substances that are washed from the roof into the cistern always settle gradually to the bottom, each hard rain that fills it to overflowing forces them into the discharge pipe and carries



ries them off to the drain. Such foul sediment forms a good nest for disease germs. Where the ground is of firm texture it is not necessary to brick up the sides, but the cement may be laid directly on the earth. Begin by laying out a circle about a foot larger across than the intended size of the cistern. Dig this size down three feet, then dig the cistern six inches smaller on all sides, thus leaving a shelf on which to place the covering stones three feet below the surface, to be out of the way of the frost. Cover it by laying on opposite sides of this shelf two long flat stones, eighteen inches apart. Then lay two other stones across the ends of these, and a man-hole eighteen inches square will be left. It is now ready for plastering. Use Portland cement, one part of cement to two of fine, clean sand, giving the sides a good layer clear up to the cover, the leader from the roof having been inserted in or near the top. Now dig a drain from some convenient point of discharge, and lay the overflow pipe by beginning at the bottom of the cistern, passing it out near the top. It may be made of common two-inch drain tile, having that part which is in the cistern well covered with cement. When all is complete place a crib of plank over the man-hole, through which it may be entered by means of a small ladder; then cover with earth, rounding it well up.

If a pump is used the suction pipe should be furnished with a strainer, and should reach to within a foot of the bottom of cistern. Where a cistern can be built directly under the kitchen it is very convenient to connect it with a pump over the kitchen sink. The capacity of a cistern may be approximately ascertained by allowing seven gallons to the cubic foot. Or, if it is round, multiply the diameter by the average depth, in feet, and the product by one and one-half. The result will be the capacity in gallons.—E. B. Charles in American Agriculturist.

For "Shucking" Walnuts.
J. C. Kennedy of Crawfordsville, Ind., unselfishly shares with the public an idea about "shucking" walnuts which recently occurred to him. He proposed a device resembling a griststone in form, but provided



with a two inch oak wheel. He says that the horizontal supports should be made of rather thick stuff, in order to secure the best results. On one of the side-pieces a hopper is placed to hold the nuts. These fall down between the support and wheel, where the distances should be such as to give the right amount of pressure. The inventor advises roughening the surface of the wheel either by digging gutters in it with a chisel or nailing on thin cleats. There is not much fun in attempting to do either of these two things with an oak plank, but the former is probably the most efficacious.

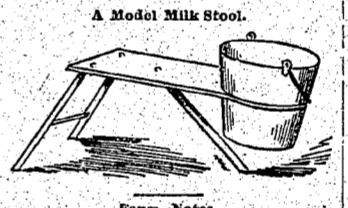
Special Calling, Special Study.
A word of caution might be given to those who are attracted by the glowing stories of successful enterprises in what may be called the special branches of farming, especially such as fruit growing, poultry keeping, the rearing of market lambs, the culture of potatoes, or the dairy. For success in all these and others of similar character special qualifications are needed, and few who enter into these enterprises

possess the needed qualities of carefulness, economy, persistence, and foresight, not to say some previous experience. There is a top and bottom to all the special industries, and the largest number who go into them do not reach the top by a long way, so that the successful ones after all have every opportunity of making their business a permanent one, in spite of competition. This is a most important thing to understand by those who are led to change their business, and take up a new thing on account of the notable success of a few. In making such a change it is wise to begin slowly, until use and experience pave the smooth road to success. It costs a good deal to make these changes, and to go slowly will be eminently wise.—Coleman's Rural World.

Late Cultivation of Potatoes.
It is possible to cultivate potatoes even after they blossom, by which time young tubers will be forming. It cannot be done, though, without serious injury unless the cultivation up to that time has been shallow but thorough. Most times when the cultivator is put into the potato field late in the season it is because the weeds have grown too big for any ordinary cultivation to destroy them. It is no wonder that the deep cultivation then necessary injures the potatoes. If the roots are cut the first set of tubers stops growing, and a new set is formed. In the end neither of these sets much size, and the late cultivated potatoes are a poor crop and small. Cultivation, cutting the soil an inch below the surface, dest oys all weeds and does not injure but rather benefits the potatoes. One caution should, however, be observed. This cultivation should not be done while the ground is wet on the vines and moist either by rain or dew. A slight soiling of the vines when fully grown causes blight on the leaves and a speedy stoppage of further growth.—Ex.

Cultivate After Rainfall.
Almost every summer, no matter what drought may prevail, enough moisture falls during the growing season to make crops if it were properly saved. The way to do this is by frequent cultivation. Summer rains are often very slight, wetting down often only one or two inches of the surface, even on tilled land. If this is left alone the moisture soon evaporates and does little good. If the cultivator is run below the depth that the rainfall has reached, the evaporation is checked. What is quite as important, the moving of soil while it is moist, if not wet, helps greatly to put its latent fertility in soluble condition.

Butter Milk as a Drink.
For a cooling drink in hot weather there is nothing more generally satisfactory than butter milk. It is none the worse for being from cream that has undergone the acid fermentation, its slight acidity making it agree better with most people than does also lately fresh, sweet milk. There are thousands in cities who were brought up on farms in the country, and to such a drink of butter milk is a treat. No doubt in every village farmers who make butter could find a good market for butter milk if they looked up customers who would like to drink it occasionally if they knew where it could be procured.



Wood ashes are not as useful or as valuable as the salts of potash, but if plentiful they will be found very valuable, as they contain potash and lime.

TO PREVENT rabbits and worms from harming trees mix together turpentine and hogs lard and apply on the trees. This kills the worms in the trees, keeps the eggs from hatching and prevents the rabbits from gnawing. The lard kills the rabbit and the turpentine kills the worm.

WHETHER green manuring crops add fertility or not to the soil, the fact remains that by green manuring and the use of lime there is an increase of humus. Mulch or shade of any kind promotes the formation of humus, and thus the land is made capable of retaining more moisture and of hastening chemical processes. All lands have been improved whenever green manuring has been resorted to.

THE use of broad tires on roads is a subject that should receive attention. Instead of cutting up the road a broad tire serves as a roller, and packs and smooths the road. It isn't necessary to have heavy wheels because they are a road. In this age of steel broad wheels may combine strength, lightness and efficiency, and their use would save the roads and also permit of drawing heavier loads.

MOST of the common edible plants of the garden have been known to man for long ages. There are doubtless many wild plants that are subjected to cultivation, will prove valuable, but the average farmer or gardener is little likely to take this labor unto himself. It is one of the most interesting and promising fields that we know of for investigation by the numerous experimental stations now at work in all the States of the Union.

ONE of the most nutritive food substances that has ever been brought to this country is the soja or soya bean. It originally came from Japan, where it is highly esteemed. The straw of the soja bean is richer in protein than meadow hay, while the meal from the bean itself is richer than linseed meal or gluten. The soya bean is one of those leguminous plants which gets most of its nitrogen from the air, and therefore, does not exhaust the soil as does the growing of flax, from whose seed linseed meal and oil are made.

PLAYED WITH COPPERHEADS.

A Little Child Saved by Her Mother from an Actual Death.
It has always been the belief of people living in those parts of Pennsylvania where copperhead snakes are found that the reptiles will not bite children. The belief has received a curious confirmation in the case of the three-year-old daughter of Jacob Loan, a prosperous farmer of York county.

One day recently the little one was playing in the front yard, and her mother noticed her sitting in the grass near the front gate. Every now and then she would be heard laughing gleefully, and Mrs. Loan finally walked out to see what was amusing the child so much. When the little girl saw her mother coming she called out to her:

"Come, mamma, and see the live carpet rags!"
At the same time she held up to her mother a snake, which she grasped in the middle of the body and which twisted and squirmed in the air. Mrs. Loan saw at once that it was a copperhead. Although she was almost swooning with terror, the child's mother acted with rare presence of mind. It occurred to her if she showed her alarm by crying out to the child the latter would undoubtedly become frightened, and the change that would naturally follow in her handling or sudden dropping of the snake might anger the copperhead and cause it to bite. With a great effort

she reached down and picked up another copperhead that lay in the grass, and which Mrs. Loan had not seen, and came toddling along the path toward her mother with them. She retained her calmness, and when the child was within a couple of yards of her spoke to her and said:

"Put them on the ground, darling, and let mamma see them walk."
This seemed to please the child, and she placed the copperheads in the path. The two snakes caught sight of Mrs. Loan, and instantly their manner changed. The copper spot on the top of their heads began to deepen in color, as it does when this snake is enraged, and they both made toward the child's mother, showing great rage. The little girl clasped her hands and started to catch the snakes again. Her mother rushed out of the path and around the snakes, and snatching the child up in her arms flew to the house and into it, closed the door behind her and fell to the floor in a dead faint.

Two Statements.
"Once upon a time," remarked a story-telling Congressman, "I happened to be doing some campaign speaking with the Senator from my State, and one of our engagements was at a small town considerably off the main highway, and at a place where I thought a United States Senator would be a nine-days' wonder, not to say anything about what a plain member of Congress might be. We were objects of more or less remark. I am free to confess, and I was feeling rather proud of the combination, until I happened to overhear a conversation. I didn't intend to listen, but it happened that several women who had come to hear the speaking met in the hall right in front of my door, and of course the speakers of the day were the topic of conversation.

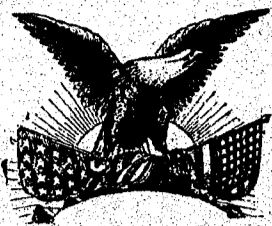
"Which one's the Senator?" asked one.
"That un that's got the whiskers," replied another.
"He don't look like he knew my name more than 'tother," was the next comment.
"I reckon he don't," said the third; "an' neither one don't seem to have any to spare in case they had to shear it."
"How does he git to be Senator if he don't know more'n the Congressman?" asked the third.
"Hub," snuffed the other. "I ain't what a Senator knows that makes him a Senator, it's what he's got. And then I made a noise to let them know that they must not be giving away state secrets, and the way they went down the hall was a caution."

A Driving Belt.
Quite an ingenious mechanism is credited to a Providence inventor, by means of which a driving belt, after being somewhat slackened, may be readily lifted radially from the periphery of the revolving pulley, and as easily replaced upon it. It is described as consisting of two mounted normally stationary endless flexible aprons or chains—one at each side of the pulley—which for a part of their length are united transversely at intervals by rolls, and an arrangement for effecting a longitudinal movement of the apron when desired. The belt as slackened is lifted gradually from the continuously revolving pulley by the operation of rolls which extend above the general surface of the latterly guided advancing chain. That part of the chain having the rolls is about one-half the circumference of the pulley, and the driving belt is replaced upon the pulley by simply reversing the movement of the chain or continuing the movement of the chain forward until it again assumes the normal position.

The Mound Builders.
Officials of the Smithsonian Institution have discovered evidences which lead them to believe that the mound builders were the progenitors of the modern Indians.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.



Republican State Ticket.

- For Governor, JOHN T. RICH, of Leapeur County.
- For Lieut. Gov., ALFRED MILNES, of Branch County.
- For Sec. of State, W. GARDNER, of Jackson County.
- For St. Treas., JAS. M. WILKINSON, of Marquette County.
- For Aud. Gen., STANLEY W. TURNER, of Roscommon County.
- For Atty. Gen., FRED A. MAYNARD, of Kent County.
- For Land Commr., WM. A. FRENCH, of Presque Isle County.

Senatorial Convention.

A Republican Convention for the 25th Senatorial District will be held at West Branch, Mich., on Aug. 28th, 1894, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The several counties of the District will be entitled to one delegate for every three hundred votes cast for Governor at the last election, or fraction thereof of 200, as follows: Alcona County, 3; Iosco County, 9; Charlevoix, 6; Missaukee, 4; Crawford do 2; Ogemaw, 4; Gladwin do 3; Osceola, 2; Roscommon, 2.

Republican Congressional Convention.

A convention of the republicans of the Tenth Congressional district of Michigan, will be held at the assembly room of the Holland Hotel, East Tawas, Iosco County, Mich., on Tuesday, August 21st, 1894, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for member of congress, appointing a congressional committee for the ensuing two years and transacting such other business as may properly come before the convention. The several counties in the district will be entitled to representation as follows: Alcona 2; Midland 5; Alpena 6; Montmorency 2; Arenac 2; Ogemaw 2; Bay 21; Osceola 2; Cheboygan 5; Otsego 2; Crawford 2; Presque Isle 2; Emmett 4; Gladwin 2; Total 65; Iosco 6.

By order of the congressional committee.

R. O. CRUMP, CHAIRMAN.

Between the drought and the Democratic party, the farmers are having a serious time.—Blade.

When the mongrel trust tariff reform bill is killed people will feel more like resuming business.

Suppose Cleveland signs the Senate bill, conceived in "perfidy and dishonor," how would he go about explaining it?

Before long Mayor Pinhead will be calling on somebody to help him let go of that Michigan bolt.—Washington Post.

Yes, President Cleveland, it is a condition and not a theory which confronts the country, but is not the condition the result of a theory.—Blade.

The Democrats are heartily sick of the tariff question, but, like the hunter who had the bear by the tail, they can't let it go.—Kansas City Journal.

"General Russell A. Alger has endorsed the McKinley boom," says the Chicago Dispatch. So have a very large majority of the Republicans of the country.—Blade.

Latest health bulletin from Washington: Business dead and trade paralyzed, but we hope to pull the Democratic party through.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Lansing Journal objects to this paper's statement that the sugar trust has claims upon the Democratic party which the Democratic senate has recognized in its legislation, but the truth of that statement still remains unimpaired. It is a truth that cannot be crushed to earth to rise again; so, the less fooling with it the better.—Det. Journal.

In Alabama it is announced that the black counties have gone Democratic. It is the Democrats who do the counting in those counties.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Everywhere during the late disturbances the courages of the G. A. R. were actively and aggressively loyal to law and order. No comrade was found burning cars or inciting mobs, but everywhere Potts offered their services to the lawful authorities to assist in the preservation of peace and the repression of crime.—Nat. Tribune.

After all Congress and the Washington politicians are responsible for the condition of the people of the Nation. They are blocking the wheels of commerce and show no signs of any let-up. Throw tariff reform into the waste basket and adjourn sine die, and the country would rebound at once into prosperity.—Inter-Ocean.

The Democratic party could not aim a more vicious blow at Michigan than to put on the free list foreign wool, salt, lumber and iron, four of Michigan's greatest staples. If this destructive scheme is carried out, Michigan will send twelve Republicans and no Democrats to the 54th congress.—Det. Journal.

"The House cannot surrender," shouts one organ. "The Senate won't surrender," shouts another. "Such is life," with ninety Democratic majority in the House, a fair working majority in the Senate, and every arm of the government Democratic. No party ever so emphasized the maxim, "Weighed in the balance and found wanting."—Inter-Ocean.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

There has been too much quarrelling and quibbling over immaterial details on the tariff bill—weeks and months too much. The people are too tired; the Day of Judgment too near. Get together; send in a report; vote it through or vote it out, and go home. And, blessed be the Lord, many of you will stay there.—Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.)

The House of Representatives, (Confederate like), declared they would die in the last ditch before accepting the Senate amendments to the Wilson tariff bill, stole and passed it, and it will be law as soon as it receives the President's signature, which it will, even if the JD pronounce it as being conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity. They swore they would not consent and then consented, but it was so heavily sugar coated, that the majority really found it palatable, and the abolition will be as warmly supported by the party as it was formerly denounced.

The editor of the Grayling Democrat goes a good deal out of his way to get a fling at the editor of the JOURNAL, and also departs entirely from the line of truth in so doing.

Coming from the source it does his little slur is hardly worthy of notice, only we hate most awfully to be measured by Patterson's bushel and that is exactly what he is doing. Being a politician and newspaper man—God save the mark—for "revenue only" he judges such is the case with every one else, and facts are not necessary with him to make it appear so to others, his fertile imagination standing him in good stead thereof.

Had we, during our residence in this district, followed Patterson's example and for the not doing which he has personally told us we were foolish, and levied tribute on each and every candidate we were expected as a newspaper man to support he might have some ground for his statement. As it is he has neither rhyme nor reason for it.

We have it from Patterson's own lips that a candidate or party has always had to "cash up" before he would have anything to say in his or its favor, campaigns in his idea being a newspaper man's harvest. Nor do we depend alone upon his statement for proof of his tribute levying proclivities—blackmail we heard it termed by one who did some of the "cashing up".

A. M. Johnson, whom he mentioned in connection with the editor of the JOURNAL, has in his possession, or did have, the documentary evidence—the letters in which he, Patterson, demanded \$50.00 of Johnson before he would support him in his paper when a candidate for state senator. The money not being forth coming the support Mr. Johnson got from the Democrat or its editor was but meagre if any at all. Other candidates received the same treatment as did Mr. Johnson at Patterson's hands.

This is the man, then, who now comes forward with the charge that others are endeavoring to procure money in return for political services. His stock of political clap-trap arguments must be running short when he feels compelled to tax his imaginative powers so heavily in the endeavor to daub a little tar on others with the same stick he has so liberally smeared himself.

The editor of the JOURNAL has never received a dollar for the support he has given personally or through the columns of his paper to either party or candidates, except for job work done in the usual way, and while he has no objection to Patterson continuing his politics for "revenue only" he objects to being placed in the same category.—West Branch Journal.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

FOR THE WEEKS CORRESPONDING WITH THE PRESENT—IN THE

History of Grayling.

1879. Cool weather. Potatoes cheap. Heavy fires in the woods. Mrs. W.A. Masters thrown from a buggy while returning from Portage Lake. N. E. Brett, locates in Grayling. Daughter born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Leese. Big party at the Grayling House. Death of Austin C., infant son of A. C. and Emma Merrill.

1881. Ice Cream Social at the Hall. Wm. Woodburn of Center Plains, purchased a fine team. Dan of S. H. & Co. burst and nearly washed away. R. S. Babbit went down the river with a fishing party. N. Shellenbarger killed three lynx in one day. Phil Mosher married to Miss Louise Stephan.

1882. Ladies Aid Society, M. E. Church give an Ice Cream Social at residence of W.A. Masters. Oppressively warm with heavy rains. Attempts at burglary very numerous. J. M. Jones called to Saginaw on account of illness of his step-father. Marriage of A. H. Marsh and Miss Mattie E. West. Death of infant child of Mr. and Mrs. R. Hanson.

1883. Huckleberry and Raspberry parties all the rage. Finishing touches given to the new school house. M. E. church about completed. Huckleberries over two inches in circumference. Big panther killed near Hanson's camp, on the Manistee, near Grayling. Josiah Hegole, governor of Michigan, visits Grayling. Thos. Dillenebeck gets drunk and J. K. Bates fines J. J. Higgins \$25.00 for selling him liquor.

1884. Messrs. Michelson and Finn returned from Wisconsin. Snow fell at Grand Rapids on the 4th. Masters and Purchase families go down the river for fish. Rev. Bacon preached in M. E. church. S. H. & Co. purchase a load of wheat from Aaron Aten. Death of Charlie C. infant son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Hanson.

1885. Huckleberries 95 cents per bushel. Grayling full of Indians and they were full of whisky. S. Edgecombe and family leave for Sterling, their new home. Frank Young paints the town red, and was run into a swamp by Constable J. L. Wild. Death of Chas. Wagner, and burial by the G. A. R. Rev. G. S. West preached a sermon on the Life and Services of General U. S. Grant.

1886. Chris Peterson returns from Denmark. J. Michelson and family arrive from Denmark. Born to Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Robinson, a daughter. J. M. Jones transferred from the store to the saw mill. Cyclone blows the snook stack at mill down. Sunday School picnic at Portage Lake.

1887. R. Hanson returns from Manistee. Pension of S. Hempstead, increased. Rev. Finn preached at the Opera House. Mack Taylor moves into Grayling. F. D. Robinson returns to Grayling from Pennsylvania, and is engaged by C. W. Wright to run his meat market. Mrs. J. M. Finn and Miss L. E. Williams return from Bay View. J. Staley reports a big catch of Grayling.

1888. Miss Aldine Press, guest of Miss Vena Jones. Mrs. J. M. Jones drives tramp out of wood house, with a revolver. Township library moved into the Town Hall. E. N. Salling of Manistee in town. J. L. Hanson left for Union City, Ind. Opening of Commercial Hotel by J. Charron. Geo. L. Alexander moves into office formerly occupied by M. J. Connine. Mrs. Dr. Woodworth on the sick list. O. Palmer went to Paradise.

1889. Frost, but not damaging. J. W. Staley went to Bay View. M. E. Church society decide to build a parsonage. Alba Harwood company advertised to appear the following week. G. Comer happy over a brand new boy. Geo. P. Owen moves on his farm. Removal of Mr. and Mrs. Hickey, to Detroit. Geo. Alexander and J. M. Jones return from a jolly fishing trip. Horse runs away with Miss Maggie Hanson. Mrs. O. J. Bell and Harry return from Southern Michigan. Removal of express office to the Depot. Mrs. E. J. Ashmore engaged as organist for M. E. Church. W. Blakeslee and family leave for their new location at Saginaw.

1890. Wm. Reed taken position as baggage-master on the road. W. Woodburn purchases Dr. Roffes' addition to Grayling. Death of daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Joseph. L. S. Benson went to Detroit. Carl Michelson spent Sunday in Grayling. Heavy fall of rain. Arthur Marvin builds a residence for himself. Dr. Roffe improves the Lamport house by erecting an addition to it. Parents of D. M. Kneeland return to Milwaukee.

1891. Mrs. J. K. Bates went to Ingham county for a visit with old friends. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hill a son. J. Staley returns from a fishing trip down the river. J. L. Hanson returns to Union City, Ind. Rev. S. G. Taylor called to Chicago on account

THE MICHIGAN STATE FAIR,
SEPT. 10 to 21. AT DETROIT, SEPT. 10 to 21.
Will be one of the best, if not the best of all the great fairs held in Michigan.
WHILE AT THE FAIR,
Don't fail to visit the press room of THE EVENING NEWS, the GREAT DAILY OF MICHIGAN. The opportunity should not be missed by any one.
More than 60,000 Copies Daily.

of the serious illness of his son, Grayling Cornet Band re-organized. Andrew Love sells his milk route. Death of youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. L. Clement. Death of only child of Peter Buck.

1892. Frost reported in Manistee county. Fred Culver went to Bay View. Mrs. H. R. Bauman returns from the Upper Peninsula. Mr. and Mrs. Butler and Mrs. Lenz return from Maekinaw. O. Palmer went to Lansing. Mr. and Mrs. Gronloff return from Manistee. W. S. Chalker a good family go to Life Lake. The young ladies of the M. E. Church give an Ice Cream Social at the church. The 54th birthday of A. C. Wilcox celebrated. W. C. Johnson loses an arm in a threshing machine. The ladies of the Presbyterian Church give an Ice Cream Social. N. P. Salling resumed his old place in the store. G. L. Alexander tells a big fish story.

1893. Miss Frances Staley returns from Bay View. Dr. C. W. Smith returned from Chicago. L. S. Benson goes to Rochester, N. Y., for a visit. Frost softened the huckleberries. Mrs. Benkelman returned from Canada. Mrs. L. H. Chamberlain receives a visit from her father. Land office moved into the Masters' building. Frost damaged crops in Center Plains township. Miss Vena Jones returns from Chicago. N. P. Salling and wife return from World's Fair at Chicago. Ice Cream Social at W. R. O. hall, benefit of Lutheran Church. Mrs. A. Groulff receives a visit from her mother.

One of the cuckoo organs jumps up to say: "When Cleveland writes he generally says something." So he does, but his trouble is that he seems to forget what he wrote before; besides, his talk to Senators did not correspond with his talk to Wilson.—N. Y. Press.

How it must warm the cockles of the old soldier's hearts to know that \$25,000,000 of the money Congress appropriated to pay pensions for the year ending June 30th, 1894, remains unexpended, notwithstanding that thousands of applications for pensions from suffering veterans remain unacted upon, owing to the policy of delay which governs the Pension Bureau.—Ex.

The Old Soldiers Dying Off.
The fact that during the past month the deaths in the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, averaged one a day is evidence of the rapidity with which the pension issue is being settled. The old soldiers at Dayton are surrounded with every possible comfort and do not lack attentive care, but the pressure of advancing age and of wounds and disability contracted in the war is too much for them, and they are joining the comrades who gave their lives for the Union. The large majority of the surviving veterans are now elderly and many of them aged men. These alone are comparatively young who joined as boys about the close of the war, and as compared with the total number they are very few. Notwithstanding Mugsump denunciation of the veterans there is no doubt that public sentiment regarding the soldier grows more sympathetic as years roll on and as the fact that marched in youth to the battlefield march in old age to the grave.

American Tin Plate.
The latest report on tin plate, just made by Mr. Ira Aver, special agent of the Treasury Department, to Secretary Carlisle, shows that under the thorough protection provided for American tin plate by the McKinley law that industry has been making remarkable progress in face of difficulty and depression. The cry of those who would like to prove Americans inferior to the British in skill and ability has been that while Americans were putting tin plate on the market they were importing the black plates, and simply dipping them in melted tin. Mr. Aver shows the falsity of this Anglo-Mugsump slander on American industry by the statement that during the year ending March 31st, 1894, the amount of black plates manufactured in this country was over fifty-two millions of pounds, or approaching 60 per cent, of the whole amount used, whereas, during the twelve months ending June 30th, 1892, the amount of black plate manufactured here was less than ten millions of pounds, and the total American production was not much over double that amount. This wonderful growth of American tin plate manufacture shows what effective protection will do for an American industry.

One of the topics which will receive attention at the national encampment of the Grand Army is the wholesale dismissal of veterans from the departments in Washington. Of the 150 dismissals in the record of pension division of the War Department, seventy-one were veterans. In the Treasury Department, where the son of Secretary Carlisle has control over the appointments, veterans have been so discriminated against that he is regarded as a rebel sympathizer.—Indianapolis Journal.

Wonders Never Cease.
A GREAT ADVANCEMENT MADE IN AGRICULTURAL JOURNALISM.
We do not believe that all our readers understand that we have in our midst an agricultural and stock journal that has a printing press the capacity of which is 5,000 papers per hour—printed, pasted, folded and ready to mail, the ink of which is but fairly dried before it reaches its subscribers, but such is the fact. THE NATIONAL STOCKMAN AND FARMER has now control of such facilities as allow it to re-ceive its last telegraphic reports, set them in type (by machinery), have them printed, mailed and on the road to the subscribers within three hours from the time the last reports have been received, thus the subscriber receives the prices, values, market conditions, etc., almost as quickly as he would by telegraph direct.

THE NATIONAL STOCKMAN AND FARMER is not only in advance of its competitors in its market reports, but it spares neither expense nor labor in giving the farmer and stockman and their families 24 pages each week the very best literature pertaining to their interests that can be had. In order to more perfectly serve their patrons East and West they have opened branch offices at Buffalo, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill. with telegraphic communication. They publish three editions. The Central edition gives prominence to the Pittsburg markets. The Northern edition to the Buffalo markets and the Western edition to the Chicago market. The Western gives the Chicago grain and stock markets in detail for Monday, and latest quotations on this and all other leading markets by telegraph up to the hour of going to press Tuesday after noon. These papers reach Chicago before noon of Wednesday, thus giving Western readers the Chicago markets sooner than does any Chicago weekly. Their central business office is at Pittsburgh, Pa. Aside from the market pages the three editions are just alike. If \$10.00 offered to agents, with a positive amount of pay for a certain amount of work, will not bring them the 100,000 subscribers they want, then push energy and enterprise amount to little. They furnish sample copies and agent's outfits free. As they offer big inducements to get agents to represent them at the fairs, no doubt sample copies may be found at most of them. Address THE NATIONAL STOCKMAN AND FARMER, Pittsburgh, Pa.—The World.

See our combination offer with the N. S. & F. headed "A Business Proposition."

DEVLIN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
BAY CITY, MICHIGAN.
There are many just as good, but none better. Our terms are lower, though, send for Catalogue.

Administrator's Sale.
State of Michigan, County of Crawford, SS.
IN THE Matter of Estate of Hiram Starkweather deceased.
Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned Administrator of the estate of said Hiram Starkweather deceased, by the Hon. the Probate Court for the County of Crawford, on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1894, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at my office in Grayling, in the County of Crawford, in said State, on Saturday, the 25th day of September, A. D. 1894, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot 8 of Block 3 of the village of Grayling according to the original plat, as recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crawford County, Michigan. O. PALMER, ADMINISTRATOR.

Public Notice.
State of Michigan, County of Crawford, SS.
NOTICE is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Crawford, made on the Fourth day of June, A. D. 1894, that six months from that date were allowed, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of William Dunfuss, late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office, in the village of Grayling, for examination and allowance, on or before the Fourth day of December next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Monday, the Seventeenth day of September, and on Tuesday, the Fourth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.
Dated, August 5th, A. D. 1894.
Aug. 11, 94. Wm. C. JOHNSON.

GOOD ADVICE.
Every patriotic citizen should give his personal effort and influence to increase the circulation of his home paper which teaches the American policy of Protection. It is his duty to aid in this respect in every way possible. After the home paper is taken care of, why not subscribe for the AMERICAN ECONOMIST, published by the American Protective Tariff League? One of its correspondents says: "No true American can get along without it. I consider it the greatest and truest political teacher in the United States."
Send postal card request for free sample copy. Address Wilbur F. Wake-man, General Secretary, 135 West 23d St., New York.

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Is One of Less than Half-a-Dozen Really Great Family Papers in the Country.
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THE AMERICAN STANDARD CORN or BEAN PLANTER.
—PRICE \$3.00.—
A HIGH GRADE IMPLEMENT and the ONLY PLANTER CONTAINING AN ADJUSTABLE METALLIC DROP PING DISC.
It is constructed upon a new and thoroughly practical principle. It is made for service, and cannot fail to satisfy any one desiring a superior and first class CORN or BEAN PLANTER. By the use of the adjustable metallic disc, a new improved method is formed in the dropping mechanism, WHICH IS A DECIDED ADVANCE over ALL OTHER PLANTERS.
The new improved combination produces substantially a force feed; the disc is quickly adjusted for heavy or light seedling, and the corn is separated with perfect uniformity. They are neat, well finished and symmetrical in their proportion. These planters are meeting with universal approval, and ALL WHO HAVE USED THEM CLAIM THEY HAVE NO COMPETITOR. Every PLANTER is guaranteed to give SATISFACTION. Call and see them.
Grayling, Michigan. O. PALMER.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
WAGONS, BUGGIES, & C.
Grayling, Michigan, April 18, '94.
I shall carry this year a larger stock of Wagons, Carriages, Plow Harrows, Drills, Reapers, mowers, Cultivators, Planters, &c., than was ever before shown in Northern Michigan, and can make prices to suit the times. I believe I know the needs of this section and am prepared to supply them. Call and examine the most improved implements on the market.
O. PALMER.

Fournier's Drug Store!
When you want anything in the line of DRUGS, MEDICINES, SCHOOL SUPPLIES, BOOKS, STATIONERY, CONFECTIONERY AND TOILET ARTICLES, It will pay you to call at the CORNER DRUG STORE.
FINE TOBACCOS AND CIGARS, A SPECIALTY.
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS Carefully Compounded at ALL HOURS, by COMPETENT DRUGGISTS.
LORANGER & FOURNIER,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.
UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!
AT BRADEN & FORBE'S FURNITURE ROOMS!
WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASETS and BURIAL CASES; Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good BEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving a corpse.
HARRY W. EVANS,
Successor to LARABEE,
—DEALER IN—
Drugs, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Etc.
CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
Also a full line of Stationery, School Tablets, &c., &c.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.
THURSDAY, AUG. 16, 1894.
LOCAL ITEMS.

Straw Hats at S. H. & Co's.

John Leese has sold his farm in Grove township.

Eureka Garden Hose, for sale by S. H. & Co.

Miss Carrie Cronch went to Flushing for a visit, yesterday.

Paints, Paints, Paints at the store of S. H. & Co.

R. Hanson went to St. Ignace last Monday evening.

For toilet preparations, go to the Store of Harry W. Evans.

J. A. Bracke, of Center Plains, was in town last Tuesday.

A line of Umbrellas, just received, at the store of S. H. & Co.

R. Meyers has moved into the house lately vacated by W. Pringle.

If you want a floating spring-tooth harrow, Palmer has the one that beats the world.

Boys—to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hanna, of Beaver Creek, August 11th, a son.

There are six styles of plows at Palmer's warerooms, to select from, this season.

Honk—On Tuesday, the 14th., to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. March, a daughter.

Facts below cost, at the Pioneer Store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mrs. Henry Trumley is expected home from Southern Michigan, this week.

Blank Notes, Receipts, Camp Orders and Highway receipts, for sale at this office.

Who says the population of Grayling is not increasing. Just read our birth records.

Fresh Eggs and Butter, always on hand, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Boys—on the 12th., inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Julius Nelson, a son, weight eleven pounds.

The Ladies are delighted with Claggett's new stock of Dry Goods. They say they are so pretty and so cheap.

Building Material, all kinds at lowest prices, for sale by Salling, Hanson & Co.

The smoke stack of the new mill has been repaired and all hands went to work Tuesday morning.

For School Supplies, Tablets, Pencils, etc., call at the Drug Store of Harry W. Evans.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Hugo Schreiber, of Grove township, was in town last Thursday. Came in to see the Elephant.

Dr. Flynn dentist, of West Branch, will be here from August 21st until the 25th.

James Woodburn and family returned from a months visit in the South part of the State.

Hay—Choice new Blue Joint, \$6.00 per ton—Box 198 Post Office.

Miss Culver has had her house, (now occupied by Prof. Benkleman) repainted, improving its appearance much.

1900 pairs of Childrens Shoes, reduced from \$1.00 to 75 cents, at Claggett's.

W. Batterson, of Fredrick township, was in town last Thursday, and took in the Circus, with the big elephant thrown in.

Salling, Hanson & Co. have the best coffee in town, for 20 cents. You should try it.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bottles, father and mother of Mrs. D. M. Koeland, arrived Saturday from Milwaukee and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Koeland.—*Leviston Journal*.

Burglar Alarms, the finest things out. For sale by S. H. & Co. Go and see them.

The Ladies Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, will have their regular meeting to-morrow, (Friday,) afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. M. E. Hanson.

Why is the town using Sherwin, Williams' paint for all of their buildings? Easily explained. It is the best paint on the market, and is for sale by S. H. & Co.

At a recent meeting of Baddock Post, No. 225, G. A. R., J. C. Wooster, George P. Humphrey and Charles Kredeeman, Sr., were appointed a committee to take charge of the arrangements to entertain the old veterans at the annual meeting of the Northern Michigan Soldier's and Sailor's association, which meets in this city next month.—*Cheboygan Tribune*.

Crawford County Honey, at Claggett's.

BORN—On the 10th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Carny, a son.

New Stock of Dry Goods, at Claggett's.

M. S. Hartwick was in Bay City, last week.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. Wight's restaurant.

Fred I. Barker is visiting with friends in Pennsylvania.

Claggett's is the place to go for Shoes. If you want to buy them Cheap.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

Sheriff Wakely caught a rainbow trout last Friday that weighed 5 1/2 pounds.

If you want any kind of a Bicycle, call at Palmer's house.

BORN—On Saturday, the 11th., to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hornbeck, a daughter weight 11 1/2 pounds.

The Early Riser, beats them all. It is a Flour and Claggett sells it.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

The post office address of Henry Hill, and family, at present, is 1311 Smith street, West Bay City.

To close out their boys suits, S. H. & Co. offer them at half price.

The Union Gospel Meeting will be held at the Presbyterian church, to-morrow (Friday) evening. All are welcome.

Ladies, try Star Patent Flour. Claggett guarantees every sack he sells.

Svan Peterson, of Leviston, was in town last Thursday, and took in the Circus as well as a great deal of exuberance, as usual.

The New Boston Store will sell goods at lower prices than purchasers ever expected to get them.

The Atlanta Tribune and Leviston Journal are at loggerheads and the editor of the Tribune calls the Journal man an unportant Canadian.

Attention Ladies! Something New in Corsets, at Claggett's. Just drop in, and see them!

For Fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

Mr. and Mrs. Cal Campbell, of Grayling, are in the village visiting Mrs. C's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. DeWaele.—*Ros. News*.

Alfred DeWaele has secured a position inspecting lumber at Waters and left for that place, Tuesday, to commence his labors.—*Ros. News*.

John N. Bauer, of South Branch, on Monday, entered complaint before Justice Woodburn against Frank LeLine to require surety for the peace.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Presbyterian Church, will serve Ice Cream in the tent opposite the Land Office, Friday eve, Aug. 17th. All are cordially invited.

Times are close, financially, but if over 300 of our subscribers, who are in arrears, would pay their dollar or two which they owe, we would be easy. Will you do it?

A new Stock of Groceries at Claggett's, consisting of Nice fresh Canned Goods, Pure Spices, Choice Teas and Coffees, Large sized Eggs, and fresh Crackers and Cakes.

The circus has been here and gods leaving many disappointed ones behind, who would much rather have their 50 cents than the experience gained.—*West Branch Journal*.

Forest fires are raging south of the village, and as we go to press we learn that the buildings on the Gillet farm are burned, also the Cox School house and several other farm buildings.—*Ros. News*.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Pond, with their visitors returned from a four days trip down the river, last Tuesday, and report good success and a pleasant time.

Our thanks to Mrs. G. L. Alexander for a fine string of Trout. Don't know but Geo. caught them, while she was reclining at the Converse cottage at Higgins Lake, where she reports having a delightful outing.

The game of ball last Saturday between the Roscommon and Grayling nines, was declared a tie which will cause them to play another.

J. Kneth, of Grove township had a white yearling heifer stray away, July 9th. Any one knowing of her whereabouts will confer a favor by informing him or leaving word at this office.

On last Wednesday evening week Miss Maggie Hanson gave a social to her young friends at her home, under the designation of a "Skoball". We do not know what it signifies, but understand that the guests were delighted and that a merry time was enjoyed by all those that were in attendance.

Miss Kate Sargent returned Tuesday from a pleasant two weeks visit with friends at Grayling and Leviston.—*West Branch Journal*

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure at Drugists.

Rev. Woodhams, presiding elder, stayed over until Tuesday and left at noon for his appointment at Roscommon.

E. Alger intends to get pay for his pet otter if there is any law that will cover the case. Small potatoes.

Colon Habit cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

S. H. & Co. guarantee the Sherwin, Williams' paint to give perfect satisfaction, and offer to re-paint any house, free of charge, on which the paint should peel off or not give satisfaction. What better guarantee can be furnished?

Down With Hard Times.

We have to-day written to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, urging that the Free Trade Wilson Bill be defeated or in any event delayed until after the November elections. We wish that every one of our readers will do likewise the same day that this paragraph is read. If Congress can fully appreciate the real sentiment of the country in opposition to Tariff Legislation, no bill can pass.

The editor of the NORTHERN DEMOCRAT need not think from his peculiar success in running the Presbyterian Church, in Grayling, that the republican party wants his assistance in the nomination of a ticket. When the time comes a ticket will be nominated and elected without his assistance and he may just as well possess his soul with patience, and give his attention to manipulating a ticket for the party of which he is a fitting representative.

Last Friday evening in the absence of the sheriff, and under sheriff, Mrs. Wakely carried supper to Harry Cook, awaiting trial for robbery, and two Jews held for examination on the charge of larceny, of a horse and carriage. The food was given them through the bars of the cage which was supposed to be securely locked. Mrs. Wakely went into the residence part of the building for some oil, leaving the outer jail door open, when the prisoners slipped the bar of the cage and ran, and have not been captured, except Cook who was found a few miles east of town in the woods, Tuesday.

Reports to the State board of health show diarrhoea, rheumatism, neuralgia, consumption, cholera morbus, in the order named, causing the most sickness in Michigan during the week ending August the 4th. Consumption was reported at 223 places, scarlet fever at 33, typhoid fever at 22, diphtheria at 17, measles at 9, smallpox at 3 places.

It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a Severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back, and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called Kidney cures, but without any good result. About a year ago, he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often give almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. For a large bottle, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

A Business Proposition.

Dealing in every possible manner to furnish our readers with a superior grade of literature at as little expense as possible, we have made arrangements whereby we are enabled to furnish the weekly National Stockman and Farmer and the AVALANCHE for only \$2.00 per year. The regular price of the N. S. & F. is \$1.50 per year. It is a brilliant, clean, spiv farm and stock paper, touching intelligently every subject concerning the farm, stock and home. Read what is said in the article headed "Wonders Never Cease."

The DRILINEATOR for September is called the AUTUMN ANNOUNCEMENT NUMBER, and is the strongest issue of this popular magazine that has yet come to hand. The display of styles is unusually large and attractive, and is the first authentic representation of the Autumn Modes; and there is besides a special illustrated article on Clothing the Baby. A most interesting contribution is the plea for and against the Suffrage to Women by such well known writers as L. G. Runkle and Edith Thomas, and there is also a valuable paper on Public School Teaching as an Employment for Women. Further instruction is given in the making of ornamental articles from Crepe and Tissue papers, in Bent Iron Work, and in the cultivation of the Voice for Singing and Declamation. The instructive talks on the Relations between Mother and Daughter are continued, and in the papers on Health there is much good and on the proper exercise for both body and brain, and there is an suggestive description of the Cotton Wedding. There are also the usual illustrated papers on Knitting, Crocheting, Netting, Tatting, etc., etc. The Subscription Price of the DRILINEATOR is One Dollar a Year. Single Copies, Fifteen Cents. Published by THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited,] New York.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Most Perfect Made.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Dr. H. J. BUCK

Wishes to announce to the public of Grayling and vicinity, that he has opened an office in

EVANS' DRUG STORE, and is prepared to answer day and night calls.

April 19, 11

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling for the week ending Aug. 11th, '94.

Bittner, Paul Nibloh, Miss C. Ernsperger, John Raspersee, John Wercley, Jacob Mayor, Peter

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say 'Advertised'.

W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chillsbains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

There never was a more complete breakdown and surrender than that made by the administration in the Hawke matter. It was the first great national measure that Mr. Cleveland and his Secretary tackled. They carried things with a high head and with the hand of intrigue, and very soon heard from the people and learned of their mistake. It was more than a mistake—it was a blunder of the worst character.—*Inter-Ocean*.

A Quarter Century Test.

For a quarter of a century, Dr. King's New Discovery has been tested, and the millions who have received benefit from its use testify to its wonderful curative power in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. A remedy that has given universal satisfaction is no experiment. Each bottle is positively guaranteed to give relief, or the money will be refunded. It is admitted to be the most reliable remedy for Coughs and Colds. Trial bottle free, at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and \$1.00.

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A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

CLOTHING, at COST!

In order to close out my stock of Clothing, preparatory to receiving a new line of Fall and Winter Goods, we offer every suit in the house, until further notice, AT ACTUAL COST.

This sale includes everything in MENS', BOYS', YOUTHS' AND CHILDRENS' SUITS.

We always carry the best and most honest goods in the market, and a suit of clothes bought of us means a satisfactory investment. We carry no inferior Clothing, such are fair to look at, but deceiving when put to the test of wear. Our clothing is reliable and when you buy from us you buy of a safe merchant and that means a safe store.

Mothers, school days will soon be here. Our line of small suits is immense. Now is a good time to clothe the little ones. You save \$5 by buying this month.

AGAIN EVERY SUIT IN THE HOUSE GOES AT COST. DO NOT MISS THIS SALE!

IKE ROSENTHAL, Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Furnishing GOODS, TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.

GRAND RAPIDS And Indiana Railroad DIRECT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH. TIME CARD, FEB. 11, 1894. Leave Mack. City 7:40 a.m. 1:30 p.m. 9:15 p.m. Arr. Grand R. 10:15 a.m. 4:15 p.m. 8:15 a.m. Kalamazoo 7:30 p.m. 1:35 a.m. 8:40 a.m. Port Wayne 11:30 p.m. Richmond 8:30 a.m. Cincinatti 8:50 a.m. 7:40 a.m. Train daily on Sunday with Taylor Car to Grand Rapids, 1:30 p.m. train, daily except Sunday with Sleeping Car to Chicago via Kalamazoo & Mich. Central Ry. 9:15 p.m. Sunday only. Trains arrive at Mackinaw City from the South at 7:00 a.m., daily except Monday and 3:15 p.m. daily. For information apply to G. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. & T. A., L. H. ACHARD, Agent, Mackinaw City, Mich.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL (NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.) The following is the time of the departure of trains from Grayling, via Mackinaw Division of M. C. R. R.: GOING NORTH. 8:10 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sunday, arrives at Mackinaw, 7:30 P. M. 8:15 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 6:55 A. M. 1:30 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 8:00 P. M. GOING SOUTH. 12:40 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 4:05 P. M. Detroit 8:35 P. M. 12:15 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 3:45 A. M. Detroit, 8:00 A. M. 2:40 P. M. Grayling Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:30 P. M. O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT, A. W. CARFIELD, Local Ticket Agent, Grayling.

DR. WINCHELL'S TEETHING SYRUP Is the best medicine for all diseases incident to children. It regulates the bowels, checks diarrhoea, cures diarrhoea and dysentery in the worst forms, cures colic, soothes the throat, it cures all varieties of diphtheria, quiets and soothes all irritations of the stomach and bowels, corrects all acidity, will cure teething, it is a powerful and safe remedy. Do not fatigue yourself and child with sleepless nights when it is within your reach to cure your child and have your own strength. Dr. Jaque's German Worm Cakes destroy worms & remove them from the system. Prepared by Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill. For sale by H. W. Evans.

The Keystone Watch Case Co. of Philadelphia, the largest watch case manufacturing concern in the world, is now putting upon the Jas. Boss Filled and other cases made by it, a bow (ring) which cannot be twisted or pulled off the watch. It is a sure protection against the pickpocket and the many accidents that befall watches fitted with the old-style bow, which is simply held in by friction and can be twisted off with the fingers. It is called the

DR. C. F. METCALF'S ROSE CREAM DENTIFRICE.

A pleasant and useful preparation for cleaning the teeth. Price 25 cents by mail. Address: DR. C. F. METCALF, DENTIST, 1454 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT, MICH.

Dr. METCALF will visit GRAYLING one week every two months. Next trip, Aug. 27th to Sept. 1st. Dr. Smith's office.

There's No Choice in Bicycles.

The Victor Pneumatic tire has no rival. It is more durable than any other and the inner tube can be removed in case of puncture in less than five minutes.

The only inner tube removable through the rim.

All Victor improvements are abreast with the times and meet every requirement.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

BOSTON. NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA. CHICAGO. SAN FRANCISCO. DETROIT. DENVER.

YOU CAN CURE THAT COUGH WITH ELLERT'S TAR AND EXTRACT OF WILD CHERRY. FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. ELLERT'S DAYLIGHT LIVER PILLS. A small vegetable pill. Cures Bilek Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, all Biliousness and Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE

IS THE BEST. And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the Best in the World. See descriptive advertisement which appears in this paper. Take no Substitute. Insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by J. M. JONES.

PATENTS CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS. CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to H. W. & Co., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free. Patents taken through H. W. & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. \$3 a year. Sample copies sent free. Binding elegant, monthly, \$2.00 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains valuable matter, in colors, and photographs of new inventions, with full descriptions. Address: The Patent Office, New York, 301 Broadway.

UNCLE SAM'S Condition Powder IS THE BEST MEDICINE for the General Affections of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. It purifies the blood, prevents disease and cures Coughs, Colic, Hiccough, Worms, Distemper, etc. Nothing equals it for Hog Cholera. Honest and reliable, in honest packages; used and warranted for over twenty years. Send mail, drawing or photo, with description of animal, to H. W. Evans, Proprietary, Grayling, Mich. Uncle Sam's Horse Feed milled free.

UNCLE SAM'S NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT for Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatism, Still Joints, etc. Good right to the spot of pain. Nothing so good for Man and Animal. Try it.

PATENTS CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS. \$5,000 REWARD! THE SHERIFF will please arrest every person suffering with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dizziness, Giddiness, Headache, Stomach and Liver diseases and take them to the drug store of either Harry Evans or Lorance & Fournier, and compel them to buy a bottle of Australian Blood Purifier, as that is the latest and greatest known Blood Purifier. It never fails to restore your health when used according to directions. If you are troubled with Catarrh, try Loveland's Australian Catarrh Cure. Physicians should prescribe the above remedies, as they are 50 years ahead of all others. We guarantee a cure or money refunded. GREAT AUSTRALIAN MEDICINE CO. Feb 1, y 1 North Branch, Mich.

Non-Pull-Out

and CAN ONLY BE HAD with cases bearing their trade mark— Sold only through watch dealers, without extra charge. Don't use your knife or finger nails to open your watch case. Hand for a special free.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Sophia Webb, of Fredrick township, to Lucy McKee, dated December 4, A. D. 1891, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford and State of Michigan on the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1894, in Liber E of Mortgages, on page 17, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Fifty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents, and an attorney's fee of Twenty dollars, all of which said mortgage, and no part or proceeds of it, at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such cases made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 24th day of July, A. D. 1894, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Grayling, in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, the premises described in said mortgage, as all that certain lot, together with an attorney's fee of Twenty dollars, and no part or proceeds of it, at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such cases made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday the 22nd day of September, A. D. 1894, at ten o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Grayling, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Crawford County is holden) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with 10 per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with the attorney's fee of Twenty dollars, and no part or proceeds of it, at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

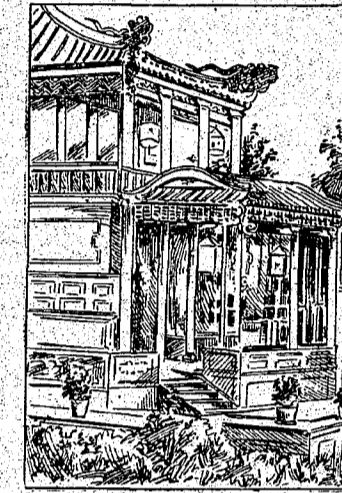
COREA AND COREANS.

COUNTRY FOR WHICH JAPAN AND CHINA CONTENT.

Peccolities of a People Who for Ages Lived to Themselves—Their Manners and Religion—Dignity of Corean Officials—All Labor Done by Hand.

Has Been a Battle Ground.

The tangle into which China and Japan have managed to get has brought into prominence the queer country which, for ages, was known only by name, and, even in its own time, is so little visited by foreigners that the information concerning it is scarce and not altogether reliable. Only a few years have elapsed since commercial intercourse was opened with the Coreans, and even after it was established, so poor were the people so imperfect was the development of the natural resources of their country, that for a considerable time there was grave doubt in the minds of the merchants whether the business was worth the trouble.



A COREAN JOSS-HOUSE.

What foreigners wanted to buy and the prices they were willing to pay, the native cupidity of the Oriental mind was excited, and overcame the repugnance to foreigners, and now the peninsula has more than once been crossed by Europeans in search of business or pleasure.

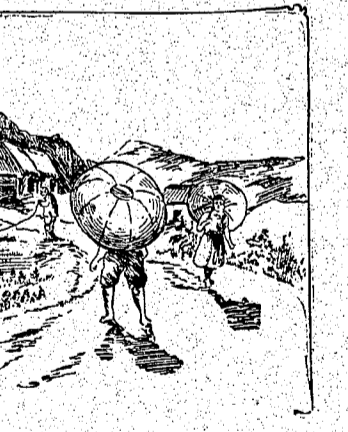
From all accounts the Coreans are a curious people, having many of the peculiarities of both Chinese and Japanese. Evidently of Mongolian origin, they nevertheless differ from the Chinese in so many respects that they can hardly be called Chinese, while the Japanese utterly disclaim all family relationship to them, regarding them as too barbarous even to be considered in the light of cousins. Nevertheless they look like Chinese, and, in spite of their long segregation from the society of other nations, they possess much of the shrewdness that causes the Japanese to be considered the "Yankees of the East." That is, the educated natives of the Corean nation, for among the populace little distinction can be observed between them and the people who surround them on the Asiatic side, or who are their next-door neighbors across the narrow body of water that separates them from the Island Empire.

There is one remarkable point of similarity which almost instantly impresses every visitor to the peninsula of the country. Corean has about 80,000 square miles of area, a little larger than Missouri, but in that territory over 12,000,000 of almond-eyed semi-Caucasians manage to squeeze themselves and after a fashion secure a comfortable life in their own peculiar way without either appearing to know or to care what goes on outside of their little peninsula, which projects from the Chinese Empire like a wart.



FUSAKAL, A COREAN VILLAGE.

During the summer season he has a bamboo frame fitted over his head and body, and over this he puts his clothes. Thus he is inside of a cage, which prevents his clothes from sticking to him, and in the hottest weather he remains cool and comfortable. In spite of his odd behavior, he has a long head and knows how to use it.



A GIN-ENG PLANTATION.

His clothes do not cost him much money for the simple reason that he has not much to spend, so he makes that little go a great way, and has learned to utilize materials that in other countries are almost unknown. There is paper, for instance. The Coreans possess some secrets with regard to paper making that are unknown even to their ingenious neighbors, the Chinese. They can make paper of such toughness that it will resist many months of wear, and by a process of oiling it they render it impervious to water, and so make overcoats that will stand any amount of rain. True, they cannot be mended for when they begin to go they go all over and all at once, but a they only cost about a quarter they are easily replaced if the Corean happens to have the quarter.

His other clothes are mostly cotton, and the chief peculiarity about them is the fact that they are always being washed. The Coreans have no soap, and yet they expect the women to keep the clothing in good condition, and the toiling creatures manage to accomplish this herculean task by washing the clothes four or five times and then pounding them with a mallet made especially for the purpose. This takes time as well as labor, and the monotony taping that goes on forever in a city comes to be regarded by the Corean visitor as one of the indispensable, without which a Corean community would seem unnatural. When the women are not engaged in beating the clothes they are busy at some other

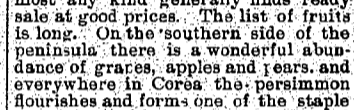
household employment, but save when purchasing necessary articles of food, are seldom seen abroad. They do not always stay in the house, however, for in Corean cities certain hours after dark are set apart for the women to take their exercise, and during that



PORT HAMILTON IN COREA.

time all men are forbidden to appear on the street under penalty of arrest. This police regulation is very strictly obeyed, too, for in Corean there is no such thing as a jury system, the rights of the individual are very lightly regarded, and justice is meted out in the most summary fashion. An offender in the manner just indicated, for instance, is taken at once to the station house, and the officer in command decides that a man out of doors when the women are taking their walks deserves a thrashing, no matter whether he was doing any wrong or not, the thrashing is promptly administered, the offender is detained until the women's hour is past, then ordered about his business, and thus are the demands of the law fulfilled.

Farming in Corean is of the most primitive description. The multitude of people forbids the employment of labor-saving machinery, and all operations of whatever nature, are carried on by hand. Even the irrigation of crops is done by primitive mechanical devices that it might be supposed some sort of simple device would be constructed to obviate the necessity of hand labor, is done by lifting the water from one pool to another by means of a large scoop, a succession of which are chained together, and the water is thrown from one to another, and the farmers take turns in guarding their property from the depredations of thieves and hungry animals. In the case of fruit farms, this precaution is very necessary, as fruit is one of the great staples of Corean, and almost any kind generally finds ready sale at good prices. The list of fruits is long. On the southern side of the peninsula there is a wonderful abundance of grapes, apples and pears, and everywhere in Corean the persimmon flourishes and forms one of the staple articles of diet. Large quantities of several varieties, not all need the advent of frost to render them eatable, some kinds being ripened by the sun, like apples or peaches. The crops of nuts also form an article of export; walnuts, chestnuts, pine nuts and many kinds of small seeds being carefully



A COREAN SOLDIER.

England and Japan. The Corean would be permitted to vegetate in seclusion to the end of time, but circumstances have forced him to the front, and he must take his part in the march of human events whether he will or no.

THE MASON SPIDER.

The Wonderful Nest This Intelligent Creature Constructs.

The mason spider, a native of the tropics and found in large numbers in the West Indies, uses a wonderful intelligence in building its nest. This nest is formed of very hard clay, colored deeply with brown oxide of iron. It is constructed in the form of a tube, about one inch in diameter and six or seven long. The first labor of the spider is to line the interior with a uniform tapestry of orange-colored web, of a texture rather thicker than fine paper. This lining is useful for two important purposes: it mason spider and prevents the walls of the house from falling down, and also, by being connected with the door, it enables the spider to know what is going on above, for the entire web vibrates when one part is touched. The nest is supplied with an ingeniously contrived door. It is composed of twelve or more layers of paper similar to that with which the inner part of the nest is lined; these are laid very closely one over the other, and managed so that the inner layers are the broadest, the others gradually diminishing in size, except near the hinge, which is about an inch longer, and as all the layers are united there, and prolonged into the tube, it is necessarily the firmest and strongest portion of the entire structure. The materials are so elastic, that the hinge shuts as if it had a spring, and of its own accord. Should the door be entirely taken away, another will soon be put in its place. These spiders hunt their prey at night, and devour them in their nests, which are generally found scattered all over with the fragments of their repasts. A pair of spiders, with thirty or forty young ones, often live together in one nest such as we have described.



WATCHING A MELON PATCH.

rice are the most important, the former being used not only as food for man, but also for the small, hardy poates which are employed by the rich and official classes as a means of transportation. Not at all, however, a Corean official has a large stock of dignity, and among the various devices by which this is upheld is the idea that it is degrading to walk anywhere. So every official is provided with a litter and a number of bearers in proportion to the weight of his dignity. He may walk about his house without sacrifice of personal self-respect, or even, on certain occasions, when he is, so to speak



THE COREAN EMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON.

of duty, he may walk through the court yard, but every public appearance must be in his litter. The appointments of this apparatus for the conservation of dignity are very carefully fixed, as also the length of the poles and the number of carriers, and

an official of the highest rank, a purchaser of necessary articles of food, to have, under his litter, a single wheel, which does not rest on the ground, which takes no part of the weight from the bearers, but is simply a mark of rank. Whatever the number of bearers, the litter is the same, over, it is always liberal, even the petty governors of towns being often attended by 200 or 300 men, who, with banners, flags and other devices, march in procession whenever the governor goes abroad while running his office, repeating his titles and dignities and ordering all persons to clear the road.

The leading features of every Corean city are the palace of the governor and the temple of the presiding deity, and it is often a matter of difficulty to decide which is of the more importance, for, in order that the dignity of the government may be properly maintained, the former is frequently more pretentious than the latter. As the Corean religion is modeled after that of the Chinese, so is the architecture of Corean based on that of China. It is not a whit less pretentious, either, for the Corean is a proud people, and as they are politically subject to China, they take great pride in doing what they can to prove that the inferiority is only political. So in every place of consequence there is a temple or joss house, where incense is daily burned before the holy images and where the manes of deceased ancestors are satisfied with rice and such dainties as they are supposed to enjoy. But the Corean does not allow what little religion he has to interfere with his business. With him religion is one thing and a business is quite another, and his religion does not either forbid or prevent his stealing anything he can lay his hands on. At the times of the great annual festivals his piety takes the form of prayer, offerings of food to the dead, eating, drinking and listening to music and dramatic entertainments. Like his religion and his art, both music and drama are borrowed from China; the former is as unrefined as the latter is as lengthy and non-intelligible as anything in the same line the Flowery Kingdom is able to offer.

But for his geographical position and the fact that he has several good harbors that are coveted by Russia, the Corean would be permitted to vegetate in seclusion to the end of time, but circumstances have forced him to the front, and he must take his part in the march of human events whether he will or no.



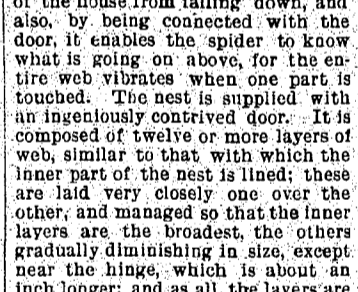
A COREAN SOLDIER.

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THE MASON SPIDER.

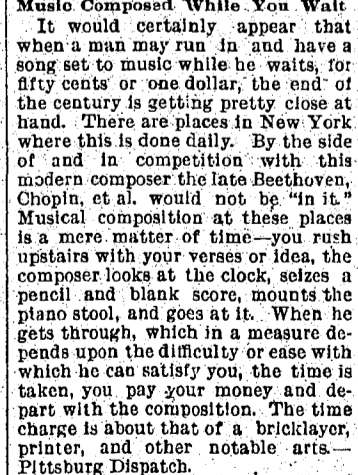
The Wonderful Nest This Intelligent Creature Constructs.

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THE COREAN EMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON.

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There is plenty of leniency toward the butchery to not interfere with their notorious ways, but the eagle eye to prevent the sale of milk below a certain standard. The Orange County Farmer says: Under the above caption Mr. George Abbott has issued a little pamphlet that 'breeds of the dangers to honest dairymen of the laws of most States, making it a penal offense to sell milk below a certain per cent. of milk solids. He shows conclusively that the milk of cows may even in good health go below twelve per cent. of solids. Nor does he find this low per cent. of solids due to starvation rations, nor does he find the milk unhealthy.

He calls attention to the fact that milk in the months after calving is poorer in solids than in the months before going dry, and that new milk is preferred, though containing less of solids. He particularly emphasizes the fact that in all other applications of the law to penal offenses the proof of crime must be made before conviction, while in the case of a dairymen he is singled out, and required to prove his innocence. He says: 'The imposition of fine and imprisonment because of an ignorance of facts, not an ignorance of the law, would be a hardship under any circumstances, but in the case of milk it is doubly so, because being of a perishable nature, and there existing a necessity for serving it while fresh, it is practically impossible to secure an analysis in advance of sale.'

Old Time Extravagance.

So many complaints are made of the extravagance of nineteenth century women, and its deterrent effect upon marriageable young men, that it is interesting to read of a certain Miss Phraser's gown, made in the year 1876, which cost one thousand, six hundred and twenty-six dollars, and of which she has recorded: 'My frigate Sir Carr Scroope, who is much in love with her, saying his estate will scarce maintain her in clothes.' Every story repeats itself in time, there is nothing new under the sun, but not for centuries has there been made a gown so resplendent as that worn by the Medicean queen, wherein were embroidered three thousand and two hundred pearls, and three thousand diamonds. And what belle in the last century has been arrayed so resplendently as Madame de Montespan, who wore at a great court festival 'a gown of gold on gold, bordered in gold, bordered with gold, and over that gold frize stitched with a gold thread, which makes the most divine stuff that has ever been imagined.'

Rather Smart Business.

The Salvation Army in a certain provincial district were at one time in the habit of displaying this glaring interrogatory: 'What shall I do to be saved?' The vendors of a well-known patent medicine saw in this an opportunity for a unique and useful advertisement, and they forthwith had similar sized bills pasted underneath as follows: 'Try Blank's Noted Pills.' This naturally annoyed the religiousists, who at once ceased to be the medium of giving publicity in such a manner to the proprietary article. In time the original placards were washed away, but the advertisements of 'Try Blank's Noted Pills' continued to appear. The chance for revenge had now arrived, and in order to return a Roland for an Oliver, the Salvationists beneath every announcement displayed an attractive poster on which was printed, 'Prepare to meet thy God.'—London Exchange.

Erskine's Wit.

Erskine once had a client named Bolt, whose character having been traduced by the other side, Erskine confidently assured the jury that he was known among his neighbors as 'Bolt upright.' He opened a certain coach accident case in this wise: 'Gentlemen of the jury, my client is a respectable Liverpool merchant, and the defendant, Mr. Wilson, keeps 'The Swan with Two Necks' in Lad Lane, a sign seemingly emblematic of the number of necks people ought to possess in the matter of grapes. I told a jury that the plaintiff, the owner of a wild-beast show, claiming damages for the loss of a trunk, 'ought to have followed the example of his own sagacious elephant, and traveled with his trunk before him.'

Do Bees Eat Fruit?

Are not bees injurious to sound, ripe fruit? Do they not damage sound fruit in years of honey scarcity? During the fall of 1879 there was a great complaint made of the bees on that score, in this vicinity, especially in the matter of grapes. These complaints induced us to make careful experiments on the matter, and I ascertained and will say now, that I believe that bees cannot injure sound fruit, but that I know that they may be starved to death upon it.

Some four or five years ago, a doubt of this assertion having been expressed in our public high school on this question, by the lady principal of the school, I offered to make a public test of this matter before the pupils, and this offer was accepted. The bees were attracted from neighboring hives to a table in the school yard, and damaged fruit offered them from time to time. The first time the damaged fruit was removed and sound fruit put in its place, and in the course of fifteen minutes the bees had all abandoned the spot. I earnestly request those who doubt my assertion on this question to make such a test for themselves. It is not difficult and is conclusive.

Most of the damage charged to bees is done by birds, ants, wasps, and hornets do their share, but as the little honey-bee sometimes gathers the remnants so nothing may be lost, she is often accused as the leading perpetrator of the offense.—Bee Journal.

Progressive Minnesota.

Minnesota is not a very old State, but she has already more than \$5,000,000 invested in public buildings, and \$10,000,000 in her school fund, and 1,000,000 acres of university land yet unsold.

In the report be true that Princess Beatrice, of England, learns all the topical songs and sings them, we have another argument for the abolition of royalty.

TO TEACH GIRLS TO SWIM.

That Will Be Found Advantageous.

A girl should be sent to swimming school if their is such a convenience in her town or city. Or, if at the seaside this summer, many a girl who was never in the salt water before can quickly acquire this most graceful and serviceable accomplishment by a very simple method, says the St. Louis Republic. A comfortable flannel bathing suit and a strong-armed brother who swims well are the chief equipments for this practical beginning. Wade into the water until it is waist deep and then ask your brother to put one arm under your body about the waist line and place his other hand under your chin. Then lift your feet off the bottom and lie in the attitude shown in the



THE FIRST LESSON.

picture. Have never a bit of fear; you are well supported; your face is out of the water, and as you will feel your body lifted up by it, as though pushed from beneath. Now, with arms and legs stretched to their full length, make the first stroke. Draw your hands up to your chest, the finger tips nearly touching the palms turned out. Then sweep your arms out in half circles through the water until they stretch out straight on either side of your body. Your legs meanwhile must also be drawn up until your toes almost touch, then stretch out quickly, the feet far



THE STROKE.

apart. When your hands are drawn up against your chest, your knees must be simultaneously crooked to bring your feet together and arms and legs propelled through the water at the same moment.

Go through these movements for at least ten minutes every day in the water, having some one to hold you up and resting for a bit every two or three minutes. About the tenth



ANGLE OF THE HEAD WITH THE WATER.

morning you will be able to dispense with even a helping finger and will swim a few feet at a time. After that the old rule of practice making perfect must be followed in order that you may learn to swim twenty yards at a stretch, which is a fine feat for one's first summer in the water. To hasten your progress as a beginner try to remember and follow closely these two or three simple rules, the violation of which greatly retards one's progress.

When in the water never open your mouth; breathe through your nose; never when learning to swim go in water over your waist in depth; never go with any but a person who knows how to swim, who is kind and cautious, and who would not play pranks or practical jokes; never fall to go in every morning regularly; never be discouraged.

FOR PIANISTS.

Apparatus to Strengthen the Fingers and Fit Them for the Instrument.

The mastery of no musical instrument requires more physical exercise than the piano and organ. Gymnastics impart agility and strength to the body, and the hands of the pianist should be similarly trained. With that end in view H. Hilleter, a Frenchman, has conceived the idea of constructing a clever little instrument for finger gymnastics. It has four keys. To each one is attached a spring of variable tension. As the tension of these springs is greater than can be overcome at first by the fingers, the exercise of the latter alone can accomplish it. Strength is imparted to the fingers gradually as they learn to depress the springs. The apparatus is a valuable novelty for pianists as well as pupils.

Curing Post-Bite.

Although the post-bite has in most places been of exceptional mildness, it has developed a new cure from France. Dr. Heibing has been successful in Germany in twenty cases in healing people of the frozen nose. The treatment consisted in applying electrodes to the opposite sides of the nose, and passing a moderately strong current for five or ten minutes, moving the electrodes about. The immediate result is a reddening of the tissues, which may last several days, after which the skin and flesh resume their normal condition. In extreme cases, from ten to fifteen applications have been found necessary.

Slaughtering.

There has been a discussion before the physiological society of Berlin as to the most humane method of slaughtering animals, and Dr. Bembo, of St. Petersburg, advocated the cutting of the large blood vessels of the neck. He maintained that when this is done unconsciousness sets in in a few seconds, and the movement observed afterward instead of being indicative of suffering, are merely due to cerebral anæmia. Moreover, the flesh of animals which have been bled to death keeps best.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

Jokes and Jokelets that Are Supposed to Have Been Recently Born—Sayings and Doings that Are Odd, Curious, and Laughable—The Week's Humor.

Let Us All Laugh.

It sounds rather paradoxical for a perfectly well man to speak of his invalid wife as his better half.—Boston Transcript.

First—"There is one sign that should be placed over every letter-box in the city." Second—"What is that?" First—"Post no bills."—Yale Record.

The only difference between the winner of a race on the river and on the track was that one rowed a boat and the other rode a horse.—Boston Commercial.

Mr. Grumpp—What boobies women are—always crying at weddings! Mrs. Grumpp—You never saw women crying at a divorce, did you?—New York Weekly.

Jack—"She says 'No' to everything you say, doesn't she?" Tom—"Not always." When I asked her if she persisted in her refusal, she said "Yes."—Tit-Bits.

Clara—"We girls are getting up a secret society." George—"What's the object?" Clara—"I don't know yet, but I'll tell you all after I am initiated."—Tit-Bits.

Judge—"You have committed a serious crime!" Do you know what the penalty for it is?" "No, your honor." "Sorry I can't oblige you. Why don't you look it up?"—Flegende Blatter.

Limited Quarters.—Mr. Haysed (in the city)—"There's a warden's condensed milk. I wonder what that's for?" Mrs. Haysed—"I guess that's for people who lives in flats."—Life.

She—If every atom of the human body is renewed every seven years, I cannot be the same woman that you married. He—I've been suspecting that for some time.—New York Weekly.

Nellie—Why do you send out your wedding invitations so far in advance? Millie—Many of our friends keep their money in savings banks, and have to give notice.—New York Weekly.

"What's that noise?" asked Willie, as the owls began to hoot. "It's a howl," said his English nurse. "Poh!" cried Willie. "I know that, but what is it that's howling?"—Harper's Bazar.

Fogg—Oh, you are too hard on Flimsey. He has his faults, but there is one good thing about him. Dobbs—And pray what is that? Fogg—He—er—I can't recall it just at this moment.—Tit-Bits.

Young Housekeeper—Have you a small hand-bellows for blowing the fire? Dealer—Something like that, madam? Young housekeeper—Yes, that will do. If you will fill it with wind and put a cork in the end I'll take it with me.—Life.

Guest—Will you not give me a kiss, beautiful creature? Waiter girl—Not much do I give you any kiss. Guest (resignedly)—Well, then, you might as well bring me a portion of Schweitzer cheese and a glass of bock beer.—German Joke.

First Detective—Have you succeeded in locating your suspected anarchist? Second detective—Yes; I have him dead to rights so far as the house is concerned, but, you see, he is a Mormon, and I don't know exactly which bed he is under.—Merchant-Traveler.

Customer—What do you charge for arsenic? Drug clerk (suspiciously)—What do you want it for? Customer—I'm a French candy manufacturer. Drug clerk (suspiciously)—Oh, I beg pardon, sir; I thought perhaps you wanted it for yourself.—New York Sun.

"Charley will soon be home again, fresh from his studies, won't he?" said a fond mother to her spouse. "I don't think, my dear, that Charley's studies can have the effect of making him any fresher than he was when he left," was the old gentleman's unfeeling reply.—Cincinnati Sun.

Reporter—Are you going to work to-day, Pat? Pat—Sure, I dunno. My old woman says she'll break my head if I don't, and the union men will break my head if I do. Sure, these are hard times for daunt men, I think I'll just take me chances with the old woman.—New York Tribune.

Old Gentleman—Do you think, sir, that you are able to support my daughter without continually hovering on the verge of bankruptcy? Sultor—Oh, yes, sir; I am sure I can. Old Gentleman—Well, that's more than I can do. Take her and be happy.—New York Weekly.

Here's a story about a coin that a man marked with his initials coming back to him after an absence of twenty-three years. Queer, wasn't it? "Oh, I don't know. I passed a coin in a bazaar in Constantinople thirty years ago, and—" "It came back to you?" "The same afternoon; it was counterfeit."—Philadelphia Call.

A Gentleman enters a telegraph office: "I beg pardon, but as I was coming along this afternoon I saw myriads of flies settled on your wires. Can you suggest any explanation?" "About what time was it, sir?" "About four o'clock." "Ah, that accounts for it; that's the time I send quotations for sugar and honey."—French Joke.

Only Snow.

Not a few well-authenticated anecdotes go to show that even the people who enjoy the advantages of travel are often sadly unlightened.

A lady who had recently returned from a Mediterranean trip says that as the ship was leaving the harbor of Athens a well-dressed lady passenger approached the captain, who was pacing the deck, and pointing to the distant hills covered with snow, asked, "What is that white stuff on the hills, Captain?" "That is snow, madam," answered the captain. "Now is it really?" remarked the lady. "I thought so, but a gentleman told me it was Greece."

Weak and Weary

Overcome by heat or extraordinary exertion, the physical system, like a machine, needs to be renovated and repaired. The blood needs to be purified and

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

invigorates and the nervous and muscular system strengthened by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which creates an appetite, removes that tired feeling and gives refreshing sleep.

Hood's Pills give all liver ills. 25c.

A WAR ON PET NAMES.

San Francisco Teachers Will Have to Drop Them.

There is a pretty flutter among the public school teachers of San Francisco. President Hyde of the Board of Education, signing a lot of certificates recently, was struck by the number of the names of the children named after the birds.

"Why, just think of it," said the educator to a reporter, "the teacher who signed the name of Birdie to a child. The name isn't Birdie at all. Now, that isn't right or dignified. Then there were Essies and Daisies and Etties galore. I don't think it is quite the thing. I spoke a year ago to the superintendent about this, but it seems that the epidemic of pet names is spreading again."

"Why, just think; there is the principal of one school here whom everyone calls Essie. She is so ashamed of it now that she never hears of it. Blank I won't give her name. It wouldn't be fair."

"Suppose," went on President Hyde, "lifting up his hands in horror at the thought, I signed myself Freddie—Hyde," he repeated slowly, "imagining how that would sound! Freddie Hyde! Why, it is preposterous. And yet we see gray-haired women in the department signing themselves Gussie, Jennie, Jessie, and Birdie."

Let us see which has come a rule prohibiting the use among the teachers of pet names in official designation. Investigation disclosed that one-third of the Christian names printed in the school directory are diminutives. Annie, Maggie, Nettie, Nellie, and Carrie are about as many as the names of married women long past their first youth and, officially, they must all go.

Rules affecting personal tastes and opinions are always unpleasant, but the propriety of the suggestion that educators should cease to be "Birdies" and "Essies" few will question. The reaction set in here in the best some time ago, and the use of diminutives in signatures of professional and business women is much more often omitted than employed.

The German's Answer.

A good-hearted old German citizen of an Illinois town recently received a telegram from a faraway State informing him of the sudden death there of a friend whom he had known in his boyhood days in the fatherland. The message read: "Frederick died suddenly today."

This exact reason for the answer desired by the distant sender of the telegram was not apparent. The distance was too great for the Illinois man to think of journeying there to witness the last sad rites at the grave; but the message called for an answer, and the messenger was given the usual instructions to get an answer. The white-haired man was visibly affected by the news of the sudden death of his friend. The tears came one by one and trickled down over his wrinkled face. However, he did not allow himself to overlook the one last word. With a trembling hand he took the pencil and wrote the reply. This was his answer: "Mine Got! Ish dot so!"

Effectually Buried.

The sewage of Los Angeles, Cal., is conveyed sixteen miles out into the Pacific Ocean and there finds an exit thirty feet below the surface of the water.

There is a Woman.

in Philadelphia who lived for years in a daily circle of suffering because she thought there was no relief.

Her suffering was caused by female weakness in its worst forms. She had pain in her back and loins, great fatigue from walking, leucorrhoea, and a frequent desire to urinate. All this time relief was close at hand.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

cured her of all weakness and disease, and she is now a different woman. This woman is Mrs. Walter Wilcox, of 736 West St., who advises all women who suffer so from female weaknesses to try it also and be cured. It expels tumors, removes backache, invigorates the system. At druggists.

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GOWNS AND GOWNING.

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fancies Fashions, Fritsious, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading May Prove Useful to Wearyed Womankind.

Gossip from the Gotham.

New York correspondents.

ATE a summer modes show a distinct change in the collars of shirt waists and blouses. July's hot weather brought a movement in favor of open-throated shirt waists. The folded collar was chokking to bear. "Byronic" ruffles gained away. Even with tall-masted costumes demanding, one would think, the starched front and high collar, loose silk shirts turned away negligently at the neck were worn for a time with charming effect. But the early days of August brought so prompt a return to high collars that it appeared as if fashion was forcing the season, for these close affairs might well have been permitted to await autumnal coolness.

With this small change there is no accompanying decrease in the variety of shapes which bodices and waists take. There are all kinds: take your pick of those offered. If you will, or desire something novel, if you can. This is not a very difficult thing to accomplish, for the permissible methods of adornment are of great number. The current trick of using big bows of fashion width ribbon for trimming is a great help for one of these big, flaring kinds may easily be so conspicuously placed as to be the dominant feature of the whole and to distract attention from the fact that the remainder of the garment is quite conventional. Several stylish methods of using these bows are shown in the accompanying pictures. As to the location of them, there is no rule, so put them wherever fancy dictates. Their ends may not show at all, or may drop loosely to the skirt's hem and be left to wave about breezily. The newest fancy regards to these long ends is to drape them in some novel way, and very jaunty effects are thus obtained. The most prominent feature of the trimming on this simple-styled bodice is the initial sketch conceals a pair of straps of velvet which finish in a bow in front. The material of this gown

is a dark green suiting, and it is made with a gored skirt lined with silk and finished with a full of the same inside. The outer hem is simply beaded, with a bias fold of emerald green velvet. The blouse waist is worn inside the skirt and has boned silk lining which hooks in the center. The bodice fastens at the side, and the back is bias, with the fullness gathered in the waist. Its trimmings consist of a pointed plastron and standing collar of dark and light green silk passementerie, beaded as the mentioned straps and bow. A plain band of white velvet looking at the side gives the belt, and the sleeves have passementerie trimming. This is an early fall model, but its velvet garniture is not of the sort which makes the dress seem uncomfortable in very warm weather.

Velvet ribbon promises to be much favored in the trimmings of the coming season. It appears in a delicate violet shade on the bodice of the next picture. Black lace is also used, and the main fabric is mauve and rose glaze silk. The blouse front is gathered at the waist and finished by a wide velvet belt that hooks in back. Let into the side seams are two wide bands of the velvet ribbon that imitate a sash and touch the belt at the sides. The standing collar and big bow have been made of the same ribbon, and it is also used for the pretty pleated basque which is edged with a deep lace frill. Matching this garniture are the elbow sleeves, which are

ornamented with steel buckles, which keep the loose fronts in place. The moderately wide gigot sleeves are finished with mull ruffles at the wrists. The jacket is of white crepe, pink silk gauze, and white lace insertion compose the other dress of the same picture. A bell skirt is covered with gauze, and finished with a lace frill inside. The outside remains untrimmed. The bodice is decorated with pink silk foundation over which the tulle and lace insertion are laid and gathered at neck and waist. It is alike in back and front, and fastens at the side. A pink ribbon belt is ornamented with white bow and decorated with the puffed elbow sleeves, and a white tulle bow is placed at the neck.

Cambrie which is stiff, starched and crinkling is quite the right thing for a morning gown. Let it be made with a gored skirt finished with a deep hemstitched hem. The bodice will have a high standing collar of moire or plastron and there will be floral effects to match and a folded belt of floral rosettes at either side of the back, from which fall long stoles. For colors, white is always pretty, and pink with black moire has an established vogue. White with a tiny pale green line is elaborated with lilac moire, the hat being green straw with lilac chiffon bows. Blue cambric has collar, epaulettes, and belt of heavy gray lining. White cambric has finishings of dull blue deck, and so on. Contrast and simplicity must govern the choice.

For the cool mountain resorts, some very chic walking gowns are made of white corduroy, worn with mill skirts much be-ribboned with delicate lace and confined by a lace sash of mull tied in front. A big mull or loghorn hat completes an oddily pretty rig. Overdresses of lace net bordered heavily with applique in white look a good deal as if lace curtains had been used, but they are too graceful and pretty to be spoiled by such a thought.

Copyright, 1894.

In a Copenhagen paper two volcanoes in Iceland are advertised for sale; the price asked being \$750 each.

If a snail's head be cut off and the animal placed in a cool, moist place a new head will be grown.

There are two roses shown, and from them hang nearly to the bottom of the skirt. Simple as such devices are, they give a degree of character to the dress in which they appear which no amount of outlay will accomplish, if unaccompanied by tasteful ingenuity. This dress comes from a prettily flowered gossamer, and has a skirt which is plain in front and laid in deep boxpleats at sides and back. The bodice is gathered both in front and back to a tight-fitting lining, and is belted in at the waist with a cream-colored silk ribbon, which is separate from the other ribbon, the latter being only ornamental. A deep collar of Irish point gauze is worn about the neck, and the sleeves are huge puffs reaching to the elbow and there garnished with ribbon rosettes. White kid gloves are worn below them. Accompanied by a white loghorn hat, trimmed with ostrich tips and a small bow, it makes as dainty a costume as could be desired.

Waists of brilliant hues are much worn with plain skirts, and the maid who is properly outfitted has several waists to one skirt. The colors displayed in these are very brilliant, and, while all sorts of violent contrasts are indulged in so that the unwary may fancy the bodice of one dress may with impunity be worn with the skirt of another, the initiate knows by the subtle sign that costumes in the most striking shades are planned with certain harmonies. An afternoon gown, for instance, has a skirt of white moire, a high draped overskirt of gray, and a bodice of blue and white, with a red-colored lace, the bodice is brushed with great puffed sleeves of pink satin striped with black; but, observe,

there are deep opaulettes of butter lace, and under the edge of the skirt is a tiny ruffle of pink satin piped with black. The hat worn is a rough gray straw, weighted with great white moire bows, and sharp in profile rises a pointed black wing. There is no hazard therein. More methodical than guess-work, too, was the planning of the costume in the next illustration. All the elaboration comes upon the bodice, which is of white crepe. It is made with a full draped front, which fastens at the side, and is finished with a plain folded belt of the same stuff. The straps over the shoulders, as well as the pretty bows that catch them, are of white crepe. The collar and the standing collar is composed of wide ribbon. The odd sleeves have ample puffs of crepe and deep shirred cuffs of the plain silk. Satin may be substituted for straps, collar and cuffs, and the white blouse may be worn with any skirt, but the one sketched is white cloth.

If proof is needed to show that the fall styles will be characterized by summer's daintiness, a glance at the final sketch should be sufficient. The pains have been spared to have these two gowns highly wrought, at least in their upper halves. The left one of these two dresses is of dull green woolen suiting, having a moderately fitted skirt left entirely plain. The jacket, however, has a vest of gathered white mull which is finished with a turn-down collar and a peaked frill that extends about fashion down the front. A short circular basque finished with the jacket, and is trimmed with a double cape and two double straps

ornamented with steel buckles, which keep the loose fronts in place. The moderately wide gigot sleeves are finished with mull ruffles at the wrists. The jacket is of white crepe, pink silk gauze, and white lace insertion compose the other dress of the same picture. A bell skirt is covered with gauze, and finished with a lace frill inside. The outside remains untrimmed. The bodice is decorated with pink silk foundation over which the tulle and lace insertion are laid and gathered at neck and waist. It is alike in back and front, and fastens at the side. A pink ribbon belt is ornamented with white bow and decorated with the puffed elbow sleeves, and a white tulle bow is placed at the neck.

Cambrie which is stiff, starched and crinkling is quite the right thing for a morning gown. Let it be made with a gored skirt finished with a deep hemstitched hem. The bodice will have a high standing collar of moire or plastron and there will be floral effects to match and a folded belt of floral rosettes at either side of the back, from which fall long stoles. For colors, white is always pretty, and pink with black moire has an established vogue. White with a tiny pale green line is elaborated with lilac moire, the hat being green straw with lilac chiffon bows. Blue cambric has collar, epaulettes, and belt of heavy gray lining. White cambric has finishings of dull blue deck, and so on. Contrast and simplicity must govern the choice.

For the cool mountain resorts, some very chic walking gowns are made of white corduroy, worn with mill skirts much be-ribboned with delicate lace and confined by a lace sash of mull tied in front. A big mull or loghorn hat completes an oddily pretty rig. Overdresses of lace net bordered heavily with applique in white look a good deal as if lace curtains had been used, but they are too graceful and pretty to be spoiled by such a thought.

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PLUNGE TO ETERNITY

ROCK ISLAND TRAIN CRASHES THROUGH A TRESTLE.

Flames Break Out in the Wrecked Cars and Cremate Passengers and Trainmen—Rescuers Labor Under Great Difficulty, but Succeed in Saving Many Lives.

Ten Are Dead.

The most disastrous wreck in the history of Nebraska, occurred at 10:30 o'clock Thursday night, when the east-bound Oklahoma and Texas express on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific plunged through an overhead bridge fifty feet high into a creek bed, killing ten of the passengers, all of the crew but a brake man, and wounding many others. The killed are: Isac J. Leppew, engineer; C. D. Standard, conductor; Fireman, name unknown. Three commercial travelers, names unknown.

Two farmer, names unknown. Two women, names unknown; supposed to be burned in the wreck. Twelve others were badly injured, some perhaps fatally.

The disaster occurred five miles south of Lincoln. To add horror to the awful affair the entire train was consumed by fire, which followed the plunge, and many bodies were lost in the wreck. The train was composed of an express baggage, day car, chair coach, and through a seaper for Chicago. An obstruction was on the track at the point where it crosses a ravine high over the tracks of the Union Pacific Railroad. The train was running at a speed of 40 miles an hour, and through the trestle to the ground below in an instant, carrying every wheel from the track.

Flames Complete the Awful Work. The flames began to envelop the wreck within a few moments after the train went down, and, owing to the lumps in the baggage car and igniting the debris. It was some time before the confusion, intensified by the absence of the trainmen, who had been fatally mangled at their posts of duty, could be cleared up. The rescuers, who were surprised passengers to work with anything like efficiency. The passengers, imprisoned in the day coach and chair car, which were under the heavy sleeper and on top of the battered engine, which was sending a plume of white smoke into the air, were in a horrible confusion by the cries of alarm and screams to be released.

These passengers in the rear of the train who were not injured in the wreck at once went to work to save the lives of the others. The engine and the baggage car were twisted into a tangled mass that was not only difficult to penetrate, but was aprouched at the greatest risk of the rescuers' lives.

Many of the bodies were lifted from the wreckage and gaped holes in the burning cars, and the bodies of the rescuers were suffering from the effects of the flames as well as injuries from the tumbling of the train into the ditch. In a short time the work of the rescuers was begun in a systematic manner.

A hospital was established in a neighboring field and by the light of the burning coaches the rescuers were able to identify the bodies of the victims brought and laid in rows on the ground. Some of them breathing their last while in the hands of their rescuers.

Relief expeditions were immediately organized for a distance of several miles along the tracks by the farmers and people in the smaller towns. For several hours there was no chance to reduce the work to a system because of the great excitement, the rescuers who were so happily kept out right in the midst of the agony of their wounds and dragging themselves around pleading for something to allay their sufferings, others seeking for their companions and obstructing the work of rescuers by their crazy efforts to enter the burning debris.

HEAD OF THE ELKS. Edwin B. Hay Recently Elected Grand Exalted Ruler of the Order.

The ruction in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, as time goes on, is being carried further and further from a settlement.

The meeting at Atlantic City, Va., called by the trustees, and apparently that fact of the order with it. At that meeting the Grand Exalted Ruler was elected in the person of Edwin B. Hay.

Hay is a native of Washington, D. C., and is now the most prominent Elks in the city. He has been twice elected in the same capacity. He is a well-known attorney at Washington, and a man of the prime of life. He is Past Eminent Commander of Washington Commandery, Knights Templars, and a thirty-second degree Mason.

Interests. BONSER's oil tank and novelty works at Fort Wayne, Ind., were destroyed. Loss, \$100,000. Two persons were killed.

ONE man was killed and two injured in an accident on the Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad near Anniston, Ala.

A SIX-story building on Fulton street, New York, occupied by a number of firms, was gutted. The loss is put at \$150,000.

H. B. BURLING, 75 years old, has completed a wagon journey from South Dakota to Buffalo, N. Y., making the trip of 1,500 miles in thirty-three days.

A MAN about 60 years old was found in the Mississippi above Red Wing, Minn., with his pocket filled with stones. He is supposed to have been murdered.

GEN. S. W. FERGUSON, one of the Mississippi levee board, has disappeared. An examination of his books at Greenville, Miss., shows a shortage of \$38,000.

AFTER twenty years' continuous service at Vinconnes, Ind., the Rev. Thomas J. Clark of the Christian church has resigned. He goes to Bloomington, Ind.

MRS. JUDGE PENDLETON, of Glasgow, Ky., wife of the County Judge, was accidentally shot at her home near Edmontown by her sister. She was fatally wounded.

The leaders of the I and of Coxevites who have been indicted at Kansas City, Mo., for two months, pleaded guilty in the District Court to conspiracy. Phair, the commander, was sent to the county jail for six months and five others to thirty days each.

She Would.

An Englishman relates rather a pretty story about a factory girl's novel way of answering a marriage proposal made to her. The young girl could not write or read writing, and one day she brought a letter to me to read it for her. It contained an offer of marriage. I happened to know that the writer was a deserving young artisan, so I said to her, "Now, you must consider this matter very seriously, and if you like to come to me when you have made up your mind, I will write a reply for you." A day or two afterward I met the girl again, and asked her if she wanted me to answer the letter for her. "Oh! that is all right," said the girl, looking radiant and pleased, "I've settled it. I answered it myself." "Why, how did you do it?" I asked. And then she told me that she could make a "capital" "I," and that she stuck on the paper a piece of wool after it for "will" "I will." Surely one of the quaintest acceptance of an offer of marriage ever penned.

The Culture of Water Cress.

Water cress can only be grown in clear water, preferably in a clear running stream. This valuable crop is mostly grown in the broad, open ditches of drained swamps made wide for fish purposes, and in which there is a slow current of clear water. The bottom should be sandy, but not muddy. The ditches are usually six feet wide. The seed is commonly sown by mixing it into balls of mud, which are dropped on the bottom and thus prevented from being washed away. Outtings of the plants may be set in the bottom two feet or so apart, and will soon spread and fill the ditches. The cress is cut for sale as soon as the spring growth is made and until the plants have become established, the leaves left to ripen and sow itself. The tops of the plants are cut with sheepshears as they are held in bunches by the left hand, and packed evenly in baskets holding about a peck, usually selling for 25 to 75 cents a basket.

In the Depths of Misery.

Though endowed with wealth beyond the dreams of avarice, the wretched sufferer from chronic dyspepsia is plunged in the depths of misery, from which he or she seldom emerges, even for a day at a stretch. There is a way to down the imp. Invoke the aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and he departs. Keep using the medicine and the relief you promptly experience finally becomes permanent and a thorough cure is effected. Heartburn, flatulence, nervousness and sleeplessness, the stomach, nervousness, indigestion, these are symptoms first relieved and finally cured by their cause, by this ineffably reliable specific. Liver complaint and constipation, brother-tormentors of dyspepsia, are also sent to limbo by the Bitters. So are rheumatism, malaria, biliousness, and all the ailments which medicine systematically, not by fits and starts.

It Used to Bother Farmers.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago the Sodom apple was the terror of farmers in New York State, though now it is seldom heard of. It was a low, hard, round fruit that when ripe looked like a tiny orange. English folk sometimes brought it over as an ornamental plant, but were speedily induced to destroy it when they came into a region where it was known. There was a strong belief that the farm upon which the Sodom apple appeared was well-nigh doomed.

The Underground Secret.

A new sect in Russia is known as the Underground People, lately organized in Saratoff. When a person falls ill, the elders come in and baptize him anew. Then they carry him down into an underground labyrinth where he is left to waste away with death. After a week the elders come to inspect the sick man, and, if dead, he is duly buried.

Success in Life.

depends on little things. A Ripans Tabule is a little thing, but taking one occasionally gives good digestion, and that means good blood, and that means good brain and brawn, and that means success.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

A LIGHT HEART.

strong nerve, bodily comfort—these come to a woman with the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. You feel anything else but nervous and spiritless, as long as you suffer from any of the above conditions.

PIERCE'S CURE.

can do—by restoring the natural functions, it brings back health and strength.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE'S

Dear Sir—For four months my wife tried your "Favorite Prescription," and I am able to say that it has done all that it claims to do. She can now praise this medicine for its wonderful results.

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