HUMPHREYS'

SPECIFICS are scientifically prepared Remedies; have been used for half a century with entire success.

No.	SPECIFIC FOR
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.....
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.....
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache....
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods....
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods.....
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.....
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions.
15	Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains..
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.....
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head
20	Whooping Cough.....
27	Kidney Diseases.....
28	Nervous Debility.....
30	Urinary Weakness.....
34	Sore Throat, Quinsy, Diphtheria....

"77" for GRIP.

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Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Sick Headache, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. Garfield Tea Co., 319 W. 45th St., N.Y.

Cures Constipation

OPIUM

Morphine habit cured in 10 to 20 days. 30,000 cases cured. Book of testimonials free. No Pay till Cured. J. L. STEPHENS, M. D., Lebanon, Ohio.

F. & P. M. R. R.

TIME TABLE.

Union Depot, Potter St., Saginaw, E. S. Court St. Depot, Saginaw W. S.

DEPART. W. Side.	DEPART. E. Side	NOV. 24, 1895.	ARRIVE. E. Side	ARRIVE. W. Side
7 15 am	7 30 am	Detroit	11 50 am	12 15 pm
11 50 am	12 00 m	"	4 35 pm	4 50 pm
*5 40 pm	*6 00 pm	"	*9 40 pm	*9 55 pm
†9 16 pm	†9 30 pm	"	*6 45 am	†7 06 am
7 15 am	7 30 am	Chicago	11 50 am	12 15 pm
11 50 am	12 00 m	"	*9 40 pm	*9 55 pm
†9 16 pm	†9 30 pm	"	*6 45 am	†7 06 am
7 15 am	7 30 am	Toledo	11 50 am	12 15 pm
11 50 am	12 00 m	"	4 35 pm	4 50 pm
*5 40 pm	*6 00 pm	"	*9 40 pm	*9 55 pm
6 48 am	7 10 am	Pt. Huron	11 55 am	12 15 pm
5 40 pm	5 50 pm	"	7 20 pm	
		"		
		Reed City		
		Ludington.		
6 48 am	7 15 am	"	11 35 am	11 38 am
4 32 pm	4 45 pm	Milw'ke	5 35 pm	5 38 pm
		Petosk'y		
		Milw'ke		
4 32 pm	4 45 pm	& Chic'g	11 35 am	11 38 am
	5 45 am	Bay City	6 50 am	7 00 am
	*6 50 am	"	7 25 am	
7 15 am	7 35 am	"	*9 10 am	
8 50 am	*9 10 am	"	10 45 am	
	10 50 am	"	*11 50 am	12 15 pm
11 50 am	*12 00 m	"	1 21 pm	
1 15 pm	1 30 pm	"	2 35 pm	
	2 55 pm	"	*4 20 pm	4 30 pm
	4 40 pm	"	*5 45 pm	6 07 pm
*5 40 pm	*6 00 pm	"	7 10 pm	
	7 30 pm	"	8 35 pm	*9 00 pm
*9 16 pm	*9 45 pm	"	*9 25 pm	*9 55 pm

*Daily. †Daily with Sleeping Car.

Drawing Room Cars between Saginaw and Detroit.

Pullman palace sleeping car between Saginaw and Chicago daily.

W. C. BRITTON, Agent.

Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee R'y.

OCT. 14, 1895.

Going West—Leave Owosso Junction.

		* am	* am	* p m	D pm	a m
Detroit	Lv.	6 55	11 30	4 05	10 45	
Durand	"	9 35	2 12	6 50	2 13	
Owosso Jct	Arr	10 05	2 45	7 20	2 50	
Owosso Jct	Lv	10 15	2 50	7 30	3 05	6 05
Gd Rapids	Arr	12 50	5 30	10 50	6 35	2 30
Gd Haven	"	2 10	6 45	11 05		
Milwa'kee Str	Lv					
Milwaukee	Ar			9 00		
Chicago Str	Lv					
Chicago	Arr			*5 00		
		*p m	p m	*a m	D am	p m

Going East—Leave Durand.

		* am	*p m	*p m	D am	pm
Detroit	Arr	11 50	4 05	9 25	7 05	
Detroit	Lv	9 35	1 47	6 50	3 53	
Owosso Jct	Lv	8 54	1 15	6 00	3 05	
Owosso Jct	Arr	8 54	12 55	5 55	2 40	7 15
					D am	
Gd Rapids	Arr	6 45	10 20	3 25	11 00	11 45
Gd Haven	Lv		9 00	2 10		
Milwaukee str	Lv		9 00			
		* am				
Milwaukee	Lv	9 00				
		*p m				
Chicago Str	Arr					
		* am				
Chicago	Lv	7 30	7 30			
		*p m	* am	*p m	D pm	a m

Connecting at Detroit in Union Depot with all Trains of Grand Trunk R'y for Canada and the East.

7:30 p. m. west, and 9:35 a. m. and 6:00 p. m. east, have elegant Parlor Cars attached. Extra charge only 25 cents for any distance.

D Daily.

*Daily except Sunday.

Steamer leaves Grand Haven daily, except Sunday, and Milwaukee daily, except Saturday.

† During navigation only.

TOLEDO, SAGINAW & MUSKEGON R'Y.

EAST BOUND.—OCT. 28.

Milwaukee	St'r Ar.	p.m.			
Chicago	" "				
Muskegon	"	a.m.			
		a.m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Muskegon,	Leave	8 00	1 05		
Sparta	"	10 17	2 15		
Cedar Springs	"	11 05	2 38		
Greenville	"	1 30	3 15		
Sheridan	"	2 25	3 38		
Carson City	"	4 05	4 05		
Ashley	"	6 00	4 50		
Owosso Junc't	"	12 30	5 30		
Detroit	Arrive	7 15	9 25		
		p.m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.

T., S. & M. R'Y—WEST BOUND.

		a.m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Detroit	Leave	6 55	10 45		
Owosso Junc.	"	10 20	6 15		
Ashley	"	11 05	7 30		
Carson City	"	11 57	9 25		
Sheridan	"	12 29	10 30		
Greenville	"	12 55	12 15		
Cedar Springs	"	1 30	1 50		
Sparta	"	1 54	*2 15		
Muskegon	Arrive	3 10	4 00		
		p.m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
		p.m.			
Muskegon	St'r Lv.				
Milwaukee	" "				
Chicago	" Ar.				
Milwaukee					
		a.m.			

† During navigation only.

BEN. PORTER, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.
JNO. W. LOTO, Traffic Mg'r, Detroit.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK R'Y.

Into connection with trains of T., A. A. & N. M. R'y.

Lv. Durand	Lv. Durand
8:05 a m for Chicago	9:03 a m for Port Huron
9:35 a m for Chicago	4:36 a m for Port Huron
1:55 p m for Chicago	
	5:50 p m for Port Huron
6:50 p m for Battle Creek	7:45 p m for Pt Huron
11:20 p m for Chicago	

Elegant Cabinet Compartment Sleepers from Durand to Chicago and east. Parlor Cars to Montreal, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston.

W. [illegible] Baggage Agent.

G. [illegible] Gray, Pass'r Agt. Detroit, Mich.

WHAT IS THE MATTER

EX-CONGRESSMAN BARTINE MAKES A LUCID PLEA.

The Demonetization of Silver in 1873 Has Reduced Values Just One-Half—If Good Times Return to Us It Will Be Through Bimetallism.

He who does not appreciate the fact that the industrial and business situation is unnatural and unsatisfactory, must be a careless observer indeed.

Everybody knows that in 1893 this country was struck by a financial cyclone that had never been equaled in its history. Money vanished from sight, and credit utterly collapsed. Factories closed, mines suspended, millions of honest workmen were turned idle into the streets. Business was completely paralyzed, and everything was at a standstill except the production of the bare necessities of life. Even these were sold at prices ruinous to the producer, and the hardest kind of hard times held the nation and its people in a grasp of iron. With its severity only slightly abated, this condition has lasted until the present time.

What was the cause?

The republican protectionist generally claimed that it was the advent of the democratic party to power upon a free trade platform. Some of them intimated that the "Sherman law" may have been a very slight factor in destroying public confidence, but all insisted that the main cause was the threat of free trade.

Mr. Cleveland and the gold wing of the democratic party took the position broadly that while high protection was in a degree responsible, the chief cause was that "infamous measure" known as the "Sherman law."

The United States government was adding about $4,000,000 a month to the currency in treasury notes based upon silver bullion, and this addition to the money supply was actually (so it was said) producing a money famine. These notes were of full par value, sometimes even commanding a small premium, and yet it was seriously urged that the people had no confidence in them, which lack of confidence had plunged us into financial convulsions.

We were told in the most dogmatic way that the repeal of that law would immediately restore confidence, stop the exports of gold, and send a flood-tide of prosperity rolling over the land. The whole power of the administration was brought to bear to force the repeal. The democratic party broke in two under the pressure. The republicans voted strongly with the gold wing of the democracy, and the last vestige of legislation sustaining and upholding silver as a money metal was swept from the statutes of the United States.

Two years have passed since then, and still the flood-tide of prosperity lags on its way. It is not pretended by anybody at this time that the repeal of the "Sherman law" restored prosperity. But it is loudly proclaimed that good times are now coming by leaps and bounds. This, however, is merely a prediction, and it may be laid tenderly away with many others coming from the same source, for future consideration.

The question recurs, then, What was the cause of the great panic of 1893?

The trouble with the reasoning of the gold sophists was that they took too narrow a view of the situation. The financiers and business men of New York, oppressed by the difficulties which surrounded them, looked only at the immediate present, forgetting that during the previous four or five years almost every civilized country on earth had passed through the same ordeal. For years the storms of financial disaster had been sweeping over Europe, shaking the Bank of England to its foundations, and carrying desolation even into far-off Australia. Finally it burst in all its fury upon us. The shock was heavier here than in any other country, because of the enormous magnitude of our productive enterprises and the extent to which they are conducted upon the basis of credit. The United States is in fact the greatest of all debtor nations.

Our gold went abroad, not because we were purchasing silver, but because other nations, driven to extremity, had to have the gold.

It is commonly assumed by the opponents of silver that everything was all right in a monetary way until about the beginning of 1893. This shows a very superficial understanding of the real situation. The truth is, and it is recognized by every leading economist on both sides of the Atlantic and upon both sides of the silver question, that the entire period from 1873 down to 1893, with only temporary spurts of apparent prosperity, had been one of extraordinary business depression. In 1886 the Queen of England appointed a commission to investigate the situation, and after the most exhaustive research the commission made its report, in which it was shown that nearly every industry in the United Kingdom was in a most grievously depressed and unhealthy condition; that vast numbers of workmen were unemployed, and that the prices of nearly all the staple products of the country had so fallen that there was almost no profit in business. It was also observed as significant facts that this depression had set in about the year 1873 and that it existed in all the leading commercial nations, differing only in degree. The United States commissioner of labor in his annual report for that year (1886) adverted to the same state of facts, and laid stress upon the circumstance that while England had been the greatest sufferer, this country stood second on the list in the order and extent of the depression. The most conspicuous feature of this strange condition was the circumstance denied by nobody) that nearly all of the great staples of commerce had lost about one-third of their money value. This decline has continued until now the wholesale prices of commodities in general are from 40 to 50 per cent below those of 1873. It surely requires no argument to show that business depression must inevitably follow a steady and general fall of prices. Theorists may talk airily about the beauty of cheapness, but no practical business man ever yet gathered comfort from a fall in the price of the goods in his hands. Nor has any producer ever been benefited by a cheapening of his product. A fall of prices means reduced profits. Reduced profits mean a curtailing of expenses. This in turn means a discharge of employes, a cutting of wages, and retrenchment in every possible way. Discharged employes and those who have suffered a reduction of wages, must themselves economize, and in some cases they became an actual burden upon others. So the effects spread from one individual to another and from one industry to another until the whole community feels the blight. Sooner or later constantly falling prices are certain to produce a financial crash. All debts must be ultimately paid out of products, and if the prices fall too much the debts simply cannot be paid. When the crash does come it is bound to be a severe one, because it strikes people at a time when their ability to pay has already been crippled by the low prices of what they have to sell. When the storm finally clears away it is found that multitudes of struggling debtors have been ruined, that tens of thousands of small estates have been wrecked, while a few gigantic fortunes have been built up at the money centers, which always protect themselves at the expense of everybody else.

It is worthy of note in this connection that the period from 1850 to 1870 was one of almost universal progress and prosperity. During that period prices, upon an average, rose about 20 per cent. But since then the whole aspect of affairs has been changed. Instead of continuing to rise, or even remaining stationary, the trend has been ever downward, the fall amounting to more than 40 per cent.

Now, it is clear that about the year 1873 something took place that affected values and business in an extraordinary way.

It is equally clear that it must have been something of a very general character to affect so many different nations and peoples so far removed from each other. What was it? Was the industrial system of the world revolutionized by the invention of machinery? Certainly not. Everybody who can read ought to know that inventions and improvements in machinery had been going on with great activity for more than half a century before that date, and that the improvements have been no greater since.

Were methods of transportation so changed as to produce any marked effect? The answer must again be, No! Even then we had nearly 80,000 miles of railroad in the country, and the ocean was bridged by lines of steamers.

The most rigid scrutiny will bring to light just one thing that occurred in 1873 which was calculated to materially affect the general business and finances of the world.

The standard of value was changed by the demonetization of silver.

No amount of fine-spun theories, special pleading, or juggling with words will dispose of the cold historic fact that in 1873 the United States and Germany both demonetized silver and adopted the gold standard. That such action on the part of these two nations largely increased the demand for gold and correspondingly enhanced its value must be obvious to any person who does not blindly close his eyes to the great economic law of "supply and demand." Gold being made the standard, and its value rising under the increased demand, other values which were measured in gold fell in exact proportion. Other nations followed the example of the United States and Germany, gold rising higher and higher with the ever-increasing demand, and prices falling lower and lower as gold went up.

In 1878 the Bland-Allison act was passed, under which 2,000,000 silver dollars were coined each month. For a time the fall in prices was checked, but other elements of currency contraction were at work and the decline soon began again. In 1890 the "Sherman law" was passed, by which something over $4,000,000 was added to the currency each month, and again came a slight advance of prices. But financial troubles were abroad. The great house of Baring had just failed, the Bank of England was in imminent danger, and nearly every monetary center of Europe was struggling for gold. As before stated, the United States was the greatest debtor nation in the world. It also had a larger stock of gold than any other except France. England, in her distress, unloaded great blocks of American securities and took away from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 of our gold. Thus the storms from other countries converged upon us, and we were compelled to withstand their combined shock. Wall street was in distress, and was appealing to the United States treasury for help.

Such was the monetary stringency that for a time that great money center nearly forgot its opposition to silver.

The firt issues of treasury notes under the "Sherman law" were welcomed almost as manna from Heaven, and there can scarcely be a doubt that the passage of that act averted a crash in this country shortly after the Baring failure in 1890. But untoward business conditions in Europe deprived us of the positive advantages that would have naturally accrued from the "Sherman law," and its benefits were nega-

[illegible] bl[illegible]ss [illegible] tired [illegible] s [illegible] ril a [illegible] p[illegible] and

vised to sap the prosperity of a country and destroy the liberty of its people.

Aside from any question of morals, the effect of such a policy cannot be otherwise than disastrous in the highest degree. Never in the history of the world has there been such a destruction of money values in the same length of time as since 1873. Never in the history of our country have there been business depression and hard times, so widely extended and so long continued, and never since the first glimmer of civilization lit the horizon of the east, has there been such a massing of colossal wealth in the hands of a few men in the great money centers of the world.

In our country the weight of debt has increased through a fall in the prices of the products out of which all debts must be paid, until now the aggregate loss exceeds the total wealth of the greatest empire of the earth and production in all the more important of the nation's industries has ceased to yield a profit. This has so reduced the employment of labor that the land is filled with idle men and despair has settled upon millions of hearts; and if much longer continued will mean the transfer of all the world's wealth into the hands of the few who compose the creditor class.

To the people of this country these unnatural and undesirable conditions have been literally created since 1873. We believe that the prime cause, overshadowing all others, was the great monetary revolution, by which every struggling debtor in the land was compelled to pay his debts by that golden measure that was all the time increasing in purchasing power.

We demand that the monetary system that was born with the republic itself be restored. Every objection to this demand comes from the same class of men at whose instance the change was made, and those whom they control.

Every argument employed against it is either a mere technical quibble or an absolute misstatement of facts. In one breath they say that the effect of free coinage will be to enable silver miners to get $1 for 50 cents' worth of silver; in the next they insist that it will flood the country with 50 cent dollars—two arguments as directly opposed to each other as are the poles of the earth. The only way the miner can get one dollar with half a dollar's worth of silver is for the metal to rise to par. The moment that takes place the dollar must also be at par.

They argue that it is dishonest to coin a dollar from silver which can be bought for 50 cents. In this they assume that the market price of bullion excluded from the mint, and consequently from use, is a fair test of its value with the mint opened and a practically unlimited demand for it.

They constantly invoke the law of "supply and demand," but completely ignore it in dealing with silver and gold.

They tell us that the value of gold is fixed and unchanging, in the face of the fact that it will now exchange for almost twice as much of everything else as it would twenty years ago, thus showing that they do not even know what the word "value" means.

They prove that the gold dollar is honest and that its value never changes, by pointing to the fact that it is always worth 100 cents in gold.

The illogical character of this argument will appear at a glance when we consider that if all the gold in the world were to be destroyed, excepting one dollar, that one lonesome dollar would still be worth just 100 cents in gold, but its value to its fortunate possessor would be inestimable.

While stoutly insisting that the low prices of which we complain are owing to increased production of commodities, they not only fail to account for this increase beginning just as silver was demonetized, but they fail to show any increase at all greater than that in former years.

We declare that the ratio of increase was as great from 1850 to 1873 as it has been since that time, and we challenge proof to the contrary. And yet, during the former period, prices constantly rose, while during the latter they have gone down twice as rapidly as they formerly went up. Instead of over-production it is a clear case of under-consumption. The money supply has not kept pace with other things; the people have been too poor to buy, and as a result a surplus has been left upon the market. No stronger proof could be required of the correctness of this view than is found in the tremendous falling off in the consumption of wheat by the people of the United States during recent years. People do not, as a rule, stop eating bread unless compelled to by the direst necessity.

They argue that low prices are a benefit to the poor man because he can buy so much more with the dollar. But when, as a result of falling prices, half the mills, factories and mines of the country are closed, and millions of workmen have no employment, and consequently no dollars, how much consolation is it to the honest toiler to tell him that things are very cheap and he can buy so much with a dollar when he gets it?

They tell us that free coinage will bring us to a silver basis, and place us on a level with the half-civilized nations of the world. In this they assume one of the main points of dispute, while the conclusion is utterly preposterous.

They have never attempted to demonstrate that the free coinage of silver will bring us to a silver standard, or to show how it would injure us, if, by accident, we should happen to get a little more than our proportion of the world's silver.

They contend that demonetization in the United States did not [illegible] because we had only coined [illegible] standard dollars. [illegible] that this is not an honest conten[illegible] had only coined ab[illegible] dollars we had also [illegible]

why?

Why wear wool?
To keep *out* cold? No.
To keep *in* heat.

If the body is supplied with plenty of fresh air—oxygen—and proper food, it will generate sufficient warmth to protect you on the coldest day—**Scott's Emulsion** of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is the best warmth-food. Thin people, people with poor blood who are easily shaken by a cold wind take Scott's Emulsion and it makes good blood, improves the appetite, increases flesh, furnishes bodily warmth, and prevents the ill results from colds, coughs, and exposures.

SCOTT'S EMULSION has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (Ask your doctor.) This is because it is always palatable—always uniform—always contains the purest Norwegian Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites.

Put up in 50 cent and $1.00 sizes. The small size may be enough to cure your cough or help your baby.

A Box Car.

It is probable that in spite of the fact that one-twentieth of the population of this country is dependent to a large extent upon railways for the money it has to spend but very few people know much about the cost of railway transportation. For instance, there are few business men who can say what the cost of an ordinary box car is or how much it costs its owner a year. As a matter of fact such a car costs about $500. The wear and tear which has to be repaired costs on an average about $20 a year. The average life is 13 years, and at the end of this time the car will be worth about $80 for scrap, so the annual cost for renewal, or the annual sinking fund, will be about $25. The railway owning the car has to maintain shops to repair its rolling stock and that of other roads, and it is probably about correct to estimate the wear and tear of tools while repairing the car at $4. It has generally been the custom to add 10 per cent to bills for work done for outside parties as compensation for the use of tools, or a little more than the estimate of $4 made above. Taxes will add another $4 to the annual cost of a car, and interest at 6 per cent adds $30 more. Hence it will be seen than the annual cost of a box car to the owner is about $83. If the car is assumed to be in the shop 30 days, it will be in service 335 days, and its cost per day of service is nearly 25 cents. A flat or gondola car costs about $450 originally, and a similar series of estimates will show that its annual cost is about $75, and its daily cost about 22.4 cents for the time it is out of the shops.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Eastern Africa.

Professor Angelo Heilprin, the distinguished physicist, indorses the statement made by Dr. Gregory of the British museum that there exists in eastern Africa, occupying a very considerable portion of its extent, a narrow and in places a very deep trough, in which the great lakes and many of their tributaries are located, and which, with a more or less open and depressed lowland, communicates with the basin of the Red sea, and yet further with the Dead sea and to the valley of the Jordan—that is, according to Dr. Gregory, there runs from Lebanon, and then almost to the cape, a deep and comparatively narrow valley, margined by almost vertical sides, and occupied either by the sea, by salt steppes and old lake basins, and by a series of over 20 lakes, of which only one has an outlet to the sea—a condition of things absolutely unlike anything on the surface of the earth; indeed, the presence of such a rift, for this it appears to be, can only be compared with the long lunar rifts which have so long puzzled astronomers. To Professor Suess, the eminent geologist of Vienna, is attributed the first demonstration that over large areas of the earth's surface the crust has been steadily breaking through in the direction of the earth's center, and that the crust has been torn and rifted throughout all time by the subsidences of earth blocks, and he, many years ago, pointed out the probable existence of this vast Afro-Asiatic trough.

The Reward of Merit.

One of the institutions of Combe Florey was a handsome china bowl half filled with colored wafers, such as were then in general use for closing letters, and placed in the center of Sydney Smith's huge writing table, just behind a "presentation" inkstand of massive silver, which he spoke of as his "fount of inspiration." On the evening after our arrival at the rectory, when bedtime had sounded for me, and I went up to the dear old man to bid him good night, he took me between his knees, drew the bowl toward him, and picking out a white wafer pressed it hard upon my forehead, saying: "While you stay with us, in this wise every night I shall signalize your conduct throughout the day. Absolutely irreproachable behavior will be rewarded by a white wafer. Any trivial misdemeanor will be gently hinted at by a colored wafer. A black wafer will mean that you have done something really wrong and that I am seriously displeased with you. Now go to bed, dear child, sleep well, and if you must [illegible] it be of white wafers."—[illegible] Men and Events," by Beatty [illegible]

ALMA BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Morning service 10:30; Sunday school 12:00. Evening service 7:00. REV. W. F. JONES, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH—Morning service 10:30; Sunday school 12:00. Evening service 7:00. Young people's meeting Tuesday evening 7:00. REV. J. W. MCALLISTER, Pastor.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Services are held every Sunday morning 10:30 a. m. Evening 7:00 p. m. Rev. H. B. JEFFERSON, Rector.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 10:00 a. m. Prayer Meetings Tuesday and Friday evenings. All are cordially invited to attend. REV. WM. WATSON, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Morning service 10:30 Sunday school 11:45. Evening service 7:00. Young peoples meeting 6:00 Sunday evening. Prayer meeting Thursday evenings. Cottage meeting every Tuesday evening.

LODGES.

ALMA Chapter, No. 123, R. A. M. Regular meetings on Monday night on or after full moon.
W. A. PAINE, Sec'y. B. S. WEBB, H. P.

ALMA LODGE, F. & A. M.—Regular meetings on Saturday on or before full moon.
F. MONTIGEL, W. M. W. A. PAINE, Sec'y.

ALMA CHAPTER, O. E. S. No. 43—Regular meetings on the first Friday of each month.
MRS. ABBIE MONTIGEL, W. Matron. W. A. PAINE, Sec'y.

G. A. R.—William Moyer Post, No. 182, Department of Michigan, G. A. R., meet on 2d Saturday of each month at 7:00 p. m. and on the 4th Saturday of each month at 2:00 p. m.
WM. THOMAS, Commander. L. GEE, Adjutant.

WM. MOYER RELIEF CORPS, No. 183, meet every second and fourth Wednesday in the month at G. A. R. hall:
Mrs. Orilla Killmen, Secretary. Mrs. H. A. Bogardus, President.

ROYAL ARCANUM—Arcada Council No. 1068 meets every other Wednesday night at I. O. O. F. Hall. I. N. BRAINARD, Regent. A. W. BECKNER, Sec'y.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—Fitz James Lodge, No. 95, K. of P. hold its regular meetings every other Wednesday night.
G. M. HUTCHINSON, C. C. N. G. DAVIDSON, K. of R. & S.

ALMA LODGE, I. O. O. F., meets Monday evenings. O. W. ROGERS, N. G. CHAS. HUTCHINS, R. S.

SUPERIOR LODGE, D. of R. Regular Meetings Friday nights.
MRS. CHAS. HUTCHINGS, N. G. MRS. KATE DAVIDSON, R. J.

ALMA ENCAMPMENT, No. 62, I. O. O. F. meet every first and third Tuesday in each month.
CHAS. HUTCHINS, Scribe. E. N. CHADWICK, Chief Patriarch.

K. O. T. M. Regular reviews of Alma Tent, No. 384 are held every alternate Wednesday night at 8:30 in I. O. O. F. Hall. Visiting members of the Order are welcome.
J. T. LEMESSURIER, Com. R. D. LEMEN, R. K.

L. O. T. M. Alma Hive, No. 382. Meets alternate Friday afternoons; 2 o'clock; I. O. O. F. hall. Visitors always cordially welcomed.
MRS. CHAS. MORDEN, L. C. MRS. ANNA LEONARD, R. K.

I. O. F. Court Alma, No. 778. Holds it regular meetings in the G. A. R. Hall, Wright Block, on the second Thursday in each month at 8 p. m. local time. Visitors welcome.
E. P. CALDWELL, C. R. G. EMERICK, R. S.

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