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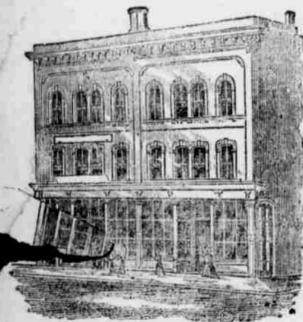
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CLOAKS, AND MILLINERY

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The Popular Dry Goods House

1893. 1893.



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OLD STAND.

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DEALER IN
General Hardware
BUILDERS HARDWARE A SPECIALTY.
Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Drags, and in fact all kinds of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
AT LOWEST PRICES.

Received by Car-Loads.



The Best, Freshest, Purest

Groceries & Provisions

FLOUR, FEED, HAY, GRAIN,
Fruits and Vegetables,
AND
LOWEST PRICES,
AT
Mullerweiss & Co.'s
Comstock Block, Second St.

ALPENA WEEKLY ARGUS.

J. C. VIALI, Publisher & Proprietor
\$1 PER YEAR.

Largest Circulation and Best Advertising Medium in Alpena County.

Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1893.

The vote of California cast at the general election has been officially announced by the secretary of the State. For presidential electors, Thomas B. Baird received the largest vote cast for any Republican candidate, 118,027, and was the only Republican elected. Eight Democrat electors were chosen, R. A. Long, with 118,174, receiving the highest vote. The full strength of the People's party in the State was 25,311, of the Prohibitionists, 8,096. The proposition to elect United States senators by the direct vote of the people was favored by 187,958 voters while 113,442 cast their ballots against it. For educational qualifications for voters 151,320 were cast in favor of the proposition and 41,059 against it. The Democrats elected their candidates in the First, Second, Fourth and Sixth congressional districts and the Republicans in the Third, Fifth and Seventh.

Good Roads.

In view of the discussion as to road reform, it is an interesting statement which is made in the last number of Engineering, that 90 per cent of the roads of the country could be equipped with tracks and wires for the use of electric motors at a cost not to exceed \$3,000 a mile. The plan suggested by the writer is to divide the country up into districts of ten miles square with a central power station to each district. The cost he estimates would amount to \$5 an acre, with an annual interest charge of thirty cents an acre. For this outlay the farmer would find himself with easy and rapid communication with the railroad centers and the markets, beside having all the added comfort and enjoyment which increased facilities for the interchange of visit would bring.

It is a pleasant thought that all this might be brought about at a cost comparatively so trifling; but the scheme is somewhat visionary. Unless the signs of the times are all in fault the use of stored electricity will supersede the overhead wires and central power stations contemplated by this plan long before it could be brought into general use. The real practical future for the farmer, we believe, is in roads over which electric carriages can be used without any wires or track, the "charging" to be done at the nearest railroad center. Already such carriages are in use experimentally on ordinary roads, the chief requisite being broad tires. Make our ordinary roads as good as they should be and there will be no difficulty in the way of using such carriages for the regular daily traffic of the country, not in the rural districts alone, but in the cities as well. The realization of this will not require one-tenth of the advance in the next twenty-five years that has been made in the past quarter of a century.—Free Press.

Wonders of Photography.

Electricity has been doing some pretty work in the photographing of drops of water, and Prof. C. V. Boys in a recent lecture gave illustrations of what had been accomplished. He first showed photographs taken by the electric spark of soap bubbles in the act of bursting and explained the process by which it is possible to ascertain the respective speed at which different soap bubbles burst. One photograph showed an issue of liquid from a very small pipe, which to the naked eye appeared to be a perfect stream, but which, on an electric photograph being taken, was resolved into a beautiful and regular series of drops. In connection with this Prof. Boys remarked that the science of liquids and of the forces involved in the phenomena of the surface of liquids was one of the most interesting branches of physical science. The effect on a fountain of playing or singing was to change its appearance into one, two or three apparently separate, clean streams of liquid, but a photograph taken as a tuning fork was struck demonstrated that the water was dispersed in drops in perfect regularity. A picture of a rifle bullet passing through the air at the rate of 2,000 feet a second was also exhibited. Prof. Boys, however, showed that if it were wished to investigate what was really happening when a rifle bullet was being projected through the air at the maximum possible speed, it would be necessary to have recourse to a method of illumination infinitely more rapid than the electric spark. For this purpose a mirror of steel, about the size of a twenty-five cent piece is now used. It is so mounted as to revolve with ease without getting hot at the enormous speed of about 1,000 times a second, and

the end of the beam of light given off from this mirror passes across the screen at such a rate that it enables photographs to be taken in about one ten-millionth of a second.

A Commendable Example.

There can be no doubt that the failure to punish defaulters and other perpetrators of criminal acts as they deserve tends to encourage lawless sympathy with crime and to stimulate into activity the vicious inclinations of the depraved. In recent years comparatively few plunderers and defaulters guilty of colossal robberies have been adequately punished; for the most part they have been permitted to compromise with their victims and to escape legal penalties upon refunding a portion of their ill-gotten spoils. The newspapers have recently recorded a case of another sort which is well worthy of attention. An officer of a financial institution in Kansas City disappeared some ten months ago with \$20,000 of the securities of the corporation. His honesty had been guaranteed by the American Surety Company, of Chicago, which was, of course, compelled to pay the loss. It determined, as a matter of principle, to bring the offender to justice at whatever cost. A detective was instructed to pursue the absconding defaulter to the world's end if necessary to effect his capture. Obedient to his instructions, the officer chased the fugitive to this port, then across the ocean to England, France, Sweden, Norway, and many of the continental cities, finally securing him on a pier at Liverpool, whither he had returned from his wanderings with scarcely a penny in his pocket. He was at once brought home, and will be tried for his offense and undoubtedly convicted and punished. The American Surety Company is entitled to the thanks of the public for thus making an example of a criminal who had violated the confidence of his employers. It has done a real service to the community at large; and it is to be hoped that other institutions suffering in a like manner will be equally quick to vindicate the authority of the law against deliberate offenders. If the principle carried out in this case could be made universal we should hear of far fewer breaches of trust, and our financial institutions would not be exposed, as they now too frequently are, to the temptation to condone offenses upon the basis of a mere restitution of stolen goods.—Leslie's Weekly.

The Future of the South.

The present condition of the South is far from what it should be, but its future is once more full of hope. The vote of such Western States as Illinois gives assurance that the country has at last outgrown the sectionalism of 1860. The West has voted the South more time to settle its local questions. As a matter of course the future of the South depends ultimately on how this time is utilized, but in the immediate future we have a right to expect such another era of prosperity in the South as followed the first election of Mr. Cleveland. Confidence has already returned throughout "the States lately in rebellion," and in spite of the low prices of their agricultural staples the Southern people are full of hope. They now feel secure in the possession of their homes and property, and they are overjoyed at the assurances of peace given them by the crushing vote of the people in their repudiation of the governing Radical faction of the Republican party. As the threat of another reconstruction is not at present so formidable to Southern investors as it was lately, investment will naturally increase and the development of the resources of the South will be resumed and continued with the confidence which prevailed from 1864 to 1888. The Western revolution of 1890 and 1892 is equalled in far-reaching political importance by nothing which has happened in America since the Civil War began. It means that the Southern States are now fully readmitted to the Union, and that they are free to work out their own future. A reaction is probable enough, but it will be only temporary, and it is safe enough to say that the Southern States are now back in the Union on a basis of full equality. Until negro suffrage is by State laws so adjusted that it will neither threaten the prosperity of the community, deprive the negroes of their rights, nor give grounds for the charge of unequal representation in Congress, attacks will be made by Radicals on the South as a section became of unfortunate conditions in a few districts, but the Southern people have the assurance that they are free now to "go ahead and attend to their own business" without the fear that Mr. Benjamin Harrison will be able to undo their work and punish them as rebels and traitors.—St. Louis Republic.

A Great Career.

Henry Watterson says a splendid tribute to President-elect Cleveland in his paper, the Louisville Courier-Journal. Mr. Cleveland, he writes, will enter upon his second term of office under circumstances and conditions which is not superlative to call extraordinary. He has broken all known records. He is the first presidential candidate nominated by a national convention over the protest of a united delegation from his own state. He is the first defeated occupant of the White House to be returned to it. That his nomination, against the formidable opposition in New York and elsewhere, was a perilous adventure, he himself foresaw and foreshadowed; and his election in this despite and by an overwhelming popular majority, even where he seemed weakest, contributes to political history a startling example of the saying, attributed to Talleyrand, that "it is the impossible which happens." The antecedent career of Mr. Cleveland was itself exceptional. That, within a period of less than five years, the Sheriff of a county should be hurried from Sheriff to Mayor, from Mayor to Governor and from Governor to President, seemed a fairy tale. "I sometimes wake in the middle of the night," said the hero of this fairy tale a few weeks after he had entered the White House, "and am unable to realize that I am here; it appears to me all a dream." And yet the sequel is even more surprising. Under our peculiar system of government, where all things are open to all men, the sudden rise from obscurity and the quick passage to fame and fortune of the humblest citizen is not much to be wondered at, except in degree; though in such matters it is as easy for the speculative mind to deal in hundreds as in units. But the loss of place and power is rarely, if ever, followed by their recovery; and the return of Mr. Cleveland at the head of an advancing and triumphant column of irresistible Democrats, after the defeat of 1888 and an interim of four years, marked by nothing revolutionary or out of the common, has no parallel in American annals, if in any annals. And so, good fortune attend you, Mr. President, and those whom you may call to your side; good fortune as Democrats, good fortune as Americans; a wet sheet and a flowing sea, and a wind that follows fast as we sail out of the Straits of Tarifa, infested by pirates, to the ocean highway which is to lead us back to the only true American policy, the greatest good to the greatest number, attainable solely through the guarantee of the rights of all, exclusive privileges to none!

They Need No Tariff.

The manufacturers of flint-glass bottles have closed their factories for two weeks, and an officer of the combination or association has attempted to convince the public that this action was taken because of their fear of an impending reduction of the tariff duties on such bottles. But now come two prominent manufacturers, President Park of the North Wheeling (West Va.) Bottle Works and G. W. Yost of the Bellaire Bottle Works of Bellaire, Ohio—and assert that this was not the cause of the temporary suspension. "The reason," these manufacturers say, "was over-production. Consumption is greater than ever before, but production has grown more rapidly." At the same time these gentlemen agree in making the following very interesting statement for the enlightenment of the public concerning the tariff as affecting their industry: "As to the tariff on flint bottles, we would not find fault with its entire removal. We are in no wise affected by it one way or another. We make bottles for less than they can be freighted to this country from abroad, leaving out the cost of foreign production. If we had free raw material we could send bottles across the water and take the markets of the world." It should be borne in mind that these are the words of the representatives of two large factories. They say that the entire cost of their bottles is less than the freight charges upon similar goods brought to this country from Europe. That is to say, the freight charges alone afford protection greater than the entire cost of production in their factories. This being admitted, it naturally follows that they need no additional protection in the tariff.

Now let us see what the tariff duty is. Under the old law it was 40 per cent; under the McKinley act it was much higher, ranging from 1 cent a pound to 50 cents a gross. The Treasury reports show that for the fiscal year 1891 the new duty on bottles holding from one gill to one pint was 6 1/2 per cent, and that the duty on smaller bottles was 102 per cent. These changes were made at the request of certain manufacturers who told the old story to the committee. These duties were not required for the protection of the industry, but to enable the manufacturers to make prices high and to enact these

high prices by means of a combination agreement. No part of them is needed, these two manufacturers say, to restrain competition from abroad when fair competition prevails at home. They go further and assert that with untaxed raw materials they not only can sell their goods in foreign markets in competition with foreign goods, but can beat the foreign manufacturer everywhere and take the markets of the world for their own use. All this should not be forgotten when the new Congress revises the tariff.—New York Times.

The Biggest Monolith.

One of the exhibits of Wisconsin at the world's fair will be a monster monolith, which has just been quarried at Ashland in this state. This monolith will be 115 feet long, 10 feet at the base and 4 feet square at the top. The apex will be tapered to about a six-inch tip. The monolith, which is of Lake Superior brown-stone, will rest on a foundation of granite ten feet high and twelve feet square, and will be one of the wonders of Jackson Park at Chicago. This imposing shaft will be the largest on earth, being nearly ten feet longer than the Egyptian obelisk.

The monolith is the result of a discussion between Frederick Prentice, who owns the quarry from which it was taken and who directed the work of quarrying it, and ex-Gov. Samuel S. Field, of Wisconsin. Prentice, in the course of the discussion, declared that he could surpass the largest Egyptian productions from his quarries. He offered to deliver such a stone free of cost if the State of Wisconsin would accept and erect the monolith at the world's fair. Though the state geologist declared that such a mass could not be mined, the world's fair commissioners practically accepted Prentice's offer, and the work was undertaken and successfully carried out. The first steps were taken on the 1st day of August last with five steam chandeliers and forty men, and the work was industriously prosecuted until November 18, when a large assemblage met to witness the great mass broken from its resting place.—This was done by the driving of feather wedges along each side of the monolith, which had been sawed at either end. Fifty men on either side drove these wedges at a common signal, and soon parted the huge block in its entirety. The completion of the work was the signal for a local celebration. An analysis of the stone made by Prof. C. F. Chandler, Ph. D., of the school of mines, Columbia College, shows it to be composed as follows: Silica, 19.40; ferric oxide, 2.00; alumina, 3.43; lime, .25; magnesia, none; potash, 2.89; soda, .14; sulphur, none; carbonic acid, none; moisture, .05; a total of 99.75 per cent, and has an average weight of 150 pounds to the cubic foot, and showing a compression of strength of 7,491 pounds per square inch. This Wisconsin production is undoubtedly the largest monolith in the world, as claimed, and its proportions are in general conformity with those of the east. The apex in the typical obelisks of ancient Egypt was sheathed with a bronze cap. The proportions of the thickness to the height is nearly the same in all Egyptian obelisks, that is between one-ninth and one-tenth. The thickness at the top is never less than half nor greater than three-fourths of the thickness at the base. These monoliths of Egypt recorded the honors and triumphs of the kings. The two largest were erected by Sesostres at Heliopolis. The height of these was seventy-eight feet, and they were removed to Rome by Augustus. Two obelisks in Alexandria, known as Cleopatra's needles, were given by Mehmet Ali to Great Britain and France.—The French chose instead the Luxor obelisk, which was erected in the Place de la Concorde in Paris. That chosen by the British was erected in London in 1878. Its height is 68 feet 5 1/2 inches, and its dimensions at the base are 7 feet 10 1/2 inches by 7 feet 5 inches. The companion obelisk was afterward presented to the city of New York, where it was erected in Central Park in 1880. "Pompey's Pillar" is the most striking of the obelisks, the shaft of which is 73 feet long and 29 feet 5 inches in circumference, very much smaller than the shaft that will advertise Wisconsin at the world's fair.

Catarrah in Colorado.

I used Ely's Cream Balm for dry catarrh. It proved a cure.—B. F. M. Weeks, Denver. Ely's Cream Balm is especially adapted as a remedy for catarrh which is aggravated by alkaline dust and dry winds.—W. A. Hozer, Druggist, Denver. I can recommend Ely's Cream Balm to all sufferers from dry catarrh from personal experience.—Michael Herr, Pharmacist, Denver. Ely's Cream Balm has cured many cases of catarrh. It is in constant demand.—Geo. W. Hoyt, Pharmacist, Cheyenne, Wyo. No Barbarous Method Employed in curing piles with Hill's Pile Remedy. No cutting, no ligatures, no cauterizing, but a simple and positive cure for piles, or we would not give you a printed guarantee with each package. Price \$1.00 per package \$5. By mail, try it to-night. For sale by J. E. Field & Co.

The name of N. H. Downe's still lives, although he has been dead many years. His elixir for the cure of coughs and colds has already outlived him a quarter of a century, and is still growing in favor with the public.

All those who have used Baxter's Mandrake Bitters speak very strongly in their praise. Twenty-five cents per bottle.

In case of hard cold nothing will relieve the breathing so quickly as to rub Arnica & Oil Liniment on the chest.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It is manufactured as a powder, which can be taken in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in the form of a tablet, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker of alcohol or teetotal. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a permanent cure has followed. At every bottle a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once invigorated by the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed. At large doses of patients may die. Address: GOLDEN SYRUP CO., 132 N. Main St., Cincinnati, O.

English Spain Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses. Blood spavin curts, splints, swellings, ring-bones, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blood-cure ever known. Sold by John T. Bostwick, druggist, Alpena, Mich. 10931

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No Coal delivered until settled for.

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HARD AND SOFT COAL.

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FRUITS, All Kinds, VEGETABLES, Every Variety, PROVISIONS, Endless Quantities.

Everything Best Quality.

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Choice, Fresh ROLL BUTTER Every Day.

SULPHUR BITTERS

Cleanse The Vitiated Blood When you see Its impurities Bursting through The Skin In Pimples, Blotches And Sores. Rely on Sulphur Bitters and Health will follow.



REMEMBER, THE OLD RELIABLE, Bolton & McRae Block, 351 Dock Street.

Is it safe To neglect yourself if troubled with any disease of the kidneys? No, it is dangerous; and if you are so afflicted, attend to yourself now. Do not wait, but use Sulphur Bitters at once. They cured me when I was given up to die by several physicians.—Jonathan Ham, Boston.

Itch on human and horses and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by John T. Bostwick, druggist, Alpena, Mich. 10931



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10 to 25 PER CENT. Fresh Butter & Eggs

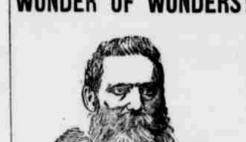
Our XXXX Patent Flour is the BEST

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Oranges, Lemons, Bananas

Frank C. Holmes, RELIABLE GROCER.

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READ THE TESTIMONIALS OF PROFESSOR WM. BRADLEY, GOLLING HOUSE.

Skeptics and Sufferers are alike invited to call and see the Doctor performing the most wonderful cures of the Nineteenth Century; also examine hundreds of letters attesting to the following—all cases recently cured.

Detroit, Jan. 24, 1893.—I have been troubled with pains in my sides, head-ache and female weakness, and have been relieved in a few minutes by Dr. Bradley's Sore Throat Remedy. I have been treated by two other doctors without help. I recommend this treatment to all suffering women. ANNA YOUNG, Corners Creek, Wayne Co., Mich.

Alpena, Mich., Nov. 25, 1892.—I had a very sore throat, it was so sore that I had a hard time to swallow anything, it always hurt me. When I began to eat I saw Prof. Bradley's advertisement in the Echo, so I called on him. Inside of two or three minutes he left me without any pain. He told me to give God thanks for curing me. ELZEAN LALOND, Alpena, Mich.

November 20, 1892.—This is to certify that I have been suffering with that dreadful disease, rheumatism, for over thirty years, and at times suffering dreadful pain; not caring to live any longer, and suffering as I have to do, Dr. Wm. Bradley coming from Detroit to my house gave me more relief at one treatment, more than I had ever received before. I was not under his treatment but a short time before I got relief for which I feel thankful to God, for it also I pray that God may bless Dr. Bradley for his kindness to me. Yours very truly, JOSEPH BRYAN, P. M., Orchard Hill P. O., Alpena Co., Mich.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 23, 1892.—This is to certify that Dr. Wm. Bradley, of Detroit, has cured me of diseases and pain, without the use of medicine. I had been suffering for the last 22 years and was treated by fifteen different doctors in Ann Arbor, three in Detroit, one in Chicago, and one in Lansing. I gave my hard earned money liberally, but I never got any relief. I could not eat or sleep without taking some medicine. Some doctors said I had lung and liver complaint, one doctor said inflammation of the stomach. The Chicago doctor said I could not be cured in four years yet. I hope every person who suffers like I did will go to Dr. Bradley to get cured, and to save time and money. I feel better to-day than I have been for the last 22 years. Mrs. REBEKA A. JONESTH, No. 40, Miller Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.

To the public: Prof. Wm. Bradley treated me for pain in my side. I went to him with such a pain that I could hardly get my breath without taking my life. In less than four minutes I was free from all pain. Yours truly, F. A. McCoy, Dock street, Alpena.

Kerr & Jermin Wholesale and Retail Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Lumbermen's Furnishing Goods. FIRST QUALITY GOODS AND LOWEST PRICES.



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