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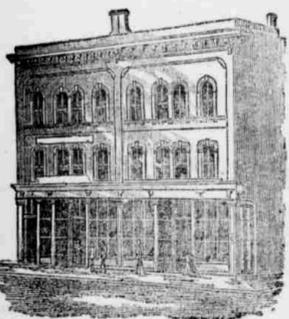
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Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Drags, and in fact all kinds of

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Mullerweiss & Co.'s

Comstock Block, Second St.

ALPENA ARGUS.

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

Largest Circulation and Best Advertising Medium in Alpena County.

Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1893.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democrats of Michigan will meet in state convention at the Auditorium, in the City of Detroit, on Tuesday, February 22, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating one candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, and two candidates for regents of the university, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention. Each delegate in the state will be entitled to one delegate for each 500 votes cast for Governor at the last general election and one additional delegate for a fraction of not less than 250 votes, but no county shall have less than two delegates in the convention. Under the rule long adhered to, all delegates must be residents of the counties which they represent in the convention.

The delegates from each congressional district will meet in caucus at 10 o'clock A. M., on the day of the convention, at quarters to be hereafter designated by the central committee, to recommend persons for service in the organization of the convention. Each district is entitled to one vice-president of the convention and one member each of the committee on credentials, permanent organization and order of business and resolutions.

All electors who are in sympathy with the principles expressed in the party declaration, who have voted in the caucus with the Democratic party, who find themselves desirous of associating with it in the future and who sympathize with its principles, although not heretofore identified with its party name, are cordially invited to participate in the caucus for the election of delegates to this convention.

Alpena county is entitled to six delegates.

DANIEL J. CAMPBELL, Chairman.
FRANK H. HOSFORD, Secretary.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic County Convention will be held at the Common Council Rooms, on the 21st day of February, 1893, to select six delegates to attend the State Convention, to be held at Detroit, February 22, to place in nomination one candidate for Justice of Supreme Court and two candidates for Regents of the University. Also to select six delegates to attend the Judicial convention, when called. And also to select a candidate for County Commissioner of Schools of this county, and to transact such other business as shall come before the convention.

Each ward and township will be entitled to six delegates.

Dated Alpena, February 7th, 1893.

VICTOR C. BRESNAHAN,
Chairman Democratic County Committee.
J. W. MIXTER,
Secretary.

The government of Queen Liliuokalani in the Hawaiian island has been overthrown; a provisional government instituted and a commission sent to ask for annexation to the United States.

Miss Frances M. Abbott, of Concord, N. H., declares in the February Forum that the turmoil and unrest in American housekeeping are due to two causes. "One is the rapid change in fortune so common in this country, and the other is the difficulty of adjusting the relations of the employer and the employed in a country whose people are not free from aristocratic traditions and aspirations."

Cost of Stopping a Train.
By a series of calculations it has been demonstrated that it costs a railroad company ten cents to stop a locomotive and four cents for each stop of a passenger car. It often happens that a passenger does not make any move to leave the train until the order is given to go ahead, and a train must be brought to a stop again to let the slow-going passenger off. This little incident costs the railroad company sixteen or twenty cents, sometimes as much as the tardy passenger has paid. This is one of the little leaks that a railroad company undertakes to guard against, and the number of coaches to a train is limited to save expense of stoppage as well as to lessen the number of pounds of coal consumed and wear and tear of its running gear.

The Newspaper.

The newspaper is essentially a commercial enterprise—the preparation and putting upon the market of something to sell. It is of the same nature as an ordinary merchant's. The rule in every well regulated shop is that the clerks shall not discuss religion, politics or any disputed topic with the customers. Where the editorial department of a newspaper enters into the enterprise the commodity offered for sale is opinions, and a constituency is therefore presumed to be in the market which is willing to pay for seeing the opinions in print. But the fact is that no paper limits its solicitation of trade to any special constituency. It solicits advertisements from all classes, it prints news for all classes, and in various other ways appeals to all classes. Editorials which please only one class and displease many others are a drawback to the paper, without being an advantage to the reader.—Boston Review.

It is somewhat amusing to see the pious people who are opposed to Sunday opening of the Word's fair on religious grounds trying to prevent such opening by a resort to the very worldly means of opposition known as the boycott. There are plenty of good clergymen, heads of sectarian colleges, for instance, who are to-day threatening that they will neither contribute anything to the exhibits nor even attend on week days if the

fair is to be opened on Sundays. The following words of Mrs. Marion Foster Washburn before the Congressional Committee seem very applicable to such persons: "I have a profound respect and reverence, as all fair-minded people must have, for the man who believes in his religion and stands upon it against the world; but I have precious little respect for the man who, when he wants to win worldly advantages, uses a worldly argument, making the admission that the heavenly one is insufficient for practical purposes—the man who claims to have faith in prayer and yet descends to the boycott."—Ex.

The Public Debt.

The gold in the United States treasury, January 31, as shown by the debt statement, was \$108,181,713, the lowest figure reached in many years. The amount includes the \$100,000,000 gold reserve. In the month of January there was a net increase of the public debt of \$3,105,800. Non-interest bearing debt decreased \$722,209; the interest bearing debt shows an increase of \$590, while the net cash was \$3,827,520 less than at the close of the year 1892. The interest bearing debt outstanding January 31 was \$585,033,600; and the debt on which interest has ceased since maturity \$2,357,755, the non-interest bearing debt was \$376,411,818, making a total of \$963,803,033.

Certificates and treasury notes offset by equal amounts of cash in treasury \$907,498,582. Aggregate of debt including certificates and treasury notes, \$1,571,301,815. The balance in the treasury including the \$100,000,000 gold reserve was \$125,265,068. The statement of the receipts and disbursements for the month shows that the payments made by the treasury exceeded its income by over \$4,000,000.

Cleveland and the Sherman Silver Act.

A Washington dispatch to a New York paper, of date Feb. 1st, has the following in regard to President elect Cleveland and the Sherman act:

Mr. Cleveland has sent his ultimatum to Congress on the silver question. Don M. Dickinson brought it here. It is that the silver purchasing act must be repealed, or there will be an extra session. Mr. Dickinson called on Speaker Crisp and made known to him that he had a message of importance to communicate to him. As soon as the House got down to its routine grind Mr. Crisp left the chair and went to his private office where Mr. Dickinson was waiting. They were together for half an hour, during which Mr. Crisp was told that the wiping out of the present silver purchase law was the first business to which Mr. Cleveland desired to give his attention. As Mr. Dickinson left the speaker's room he said to a press representative: "You may say that either one or two things will happen. The present Congress will repeal the silver act or an extra session will be called within thirty days from March 4. It is of more consequence now than all other questions combined and until it is settled other business will have to wait."

Repeat the Sherman Act.

The time has come for the business community to lead a contest, regardless of politics, against the spirit of recklessness or indifference in which politicians are dealing with our monetary system. Those who have been making the fight in Washington for honest money have made it substantially without cooperation or assistance from the great interests involved in their contest. Appeals for this cooperation have been met even to the present day with the statement that if the moneyed interests take an active part in the agitation of public sentiment, the cry of "gold bug and moneyed aristocracy" will be raised in Washington and will lend strength to the hands of inflation and class prejudice. It is high time that this error gave place to the truth. Such a plan of fighting insures defeat. The attack should be made not only upon the existing evils in our currency system, but to prevent the repetition of compromises which have in the last twenty years only substituted one evil for another. The silver law of February 28, 1878, was a compromise with the greenback and silver inflation sentiment of that time and the silver-purchase act of July 14, 1890, as a political compromise with the silver interests of the West.—Hon. Geo. Fred. Williams, in the February Forum.

Shall We Abolish Negro Suffrage?

The political result to the Negro may be disposed of in a word—Nothing. He stands just where he did twenty-five years ago—a cipher on the political blackboard, valuable only when controlled by other figures, and in nowise affecting the result by reason of his own worth. The result to the country generally has been to add a certain number of votes to the number necessary in

the Electoral College to choose a President and to increase the membership of the lower house of Congress. The result to the Southern States has been to give them a greater weight than before in Presidential elections and to add to their influence in the Federal legislature; while the result to the Northern States has been correspondingly to reduce their representation and influence. And the same are the results to the two great political parties. The Republican party, by the Fifteenth Amendment, made for itself a club to use in political warfare. The Democratic party has now wrested that weapon from its grasp and is biennially using it to batter its maker.

This naturally leads us to the remedy for the existing state of affairs. In politics, as in all other matters, the base-line both of motive and of action should be honesty. That expediency which permits wrong to be done that right may come of it has no more place in the science of government than in morals; and in politics, as in mathematics, the shortest line to any point is the direct one. In taking the direct line to the successful solution of the Negro problem, the two great bodies of workers will each have to abandon something, to surrender some of the ground which it occupies. The Northern idea of Negro political equality must be abandoned; the Southern advantage of additional political representation must be surrendered. This resolves itself into a repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and a remission of the question of qualification for the suffrage in the several States.—John C. Wickliffe, in the February Forum.

Absurd Verdicts.

Solomon said that there were three things that puzzled him; yes, four that were too wonderful for him. One of these was the way of a serpent upon a rock; another the way of man with a maid. But in the four he did not include the behavior of men on a jury.

They are the most disappointing and astounding bodies of men that ever assembled. Whatever they do it is almost certain to be the contrary of what they are expected to do. They will often convict when it looks as if they would acquit, and oftener still, will acquit when all the evidence is in favor of a conviction. They will sometimes fly in the face of evidence. In liquor cases they will without a qualm or a gulp exculpate men whose guilt is unquestioned. Again they will find the accused guilty, and measure out the most inadequate and absurd punishment for the offense.

Perhaps a Chicago judge had the toughest case of this kind to deal with the other day. They found the defendants guilty of gross carelessness in causing the death of a little girl, and then gave her mother only one cent of the damage for which she had sued. The judge was so astounded that for a few moments he said nothing. Then he told them that their verdict was shocking, monstrous and revolting, and would not be tolerated. He did not know what standard they put upon the value of human life, but he thought they must have measured it by that which they put upon their own existence. He said that the verdict could probably be explained by the fact that nine of them made requisition upon the court while in the jury room for the following articles: "One case of export beer, one quart of whisky, one dozen bottles of ale, three decks of cards, one box of cigars, and dinners for 12. What their verdict would have been had this requisition been honored, cannot be stated; it can only be conjectured."

Of course he set aside the verdict; fined them \$10 each; then fined one of them \$25 for trying to say a word about it; threatened to impose the same on any more of them that opened their mouths, and told them to get out of the court and out of his sight.

Many of the verdicts of juries are as absurd, even if not as serious a travesty of justice as this, and it would do the jury system a lot of good if there were more judges on the bench who would treat such verdicts in the vigorous manner of Judge Brentano.—Detroit Journal.

The 49th Parallel's Climate.

Did you ever hear of the peculiar climate of the 49th parallel? Signal service men tell some strange stories concerning it. In the stretch of country north and northwest of Bismarck, N. D., and from Fort Benton, Mont., to Pembina, N. D., is a belt of territory about 600 miles long by 150 wide that may well be called the line of maximum if the records given be correct. When a cold wave prevails this belt is colder than anywhere else in that region and when it is warm this tract is warmer than anywhere else. If the signal station at Bismarck shows a temperature of 10 degrees, 15 degrees or twenty de-

grees below zero it is at least ten degrees or 15 degrees lower along the parallel.

In July, 1881, when Bismarck registered 102 degrees in the shade it was 110 degrees at the others. As a matter of course, this district shows the greatest extremes of temperature. The mean range in that part of the northwest is probably 150 degrees—that is great enough—but Pembina and Fort Benton have recorded a range of 169 degrees. December 23, 1880, the thermometer stood at fifty-nine degrees below zero, and in July of the following year 110 above.

While on the subject of the weather, which, by the way, is a very interesting subject these wintry days when changes of temperature or condition are matters of eager speculation, it is worth while noting that California, notwithstanding its famously general climate, still holds the record of high temperature in this country. June 17, 1850, the temperature at San Francisco and Santa Barbara rose suddenly from 77 degrees to 133 degrees in the shade in consequence of a hot northwest desert wind which prevailed for several hours.

The great heat did not last long; the thermometer falling to 77 degrees again by 7 p. m. on the same date, but it did tremendous damage in the meanwhile. At Santa Barbara all fruit and animal life exposed to that awful blast died from the effects of it. On the same day the temperature was 102 degrees at San Diego and 117 at Fort Yuma, Cal.

Again in 1887 California was visited by excessive heat. During a period of four days in June the temperature ranged from 93 degrees at San Diego to 114 degrees at Yuma and 122 degrees at Spring Valley. It is an interesting fact that at the same time ice formed at Cheyenne, Wyo., only 600 miles away.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Electrical Development.

The electrical industry has attained that degree of development where radical changes are hardly to be expected; that is, they are not likely to come suddenly. The application of the storage battery to street railway cars would be a revolution in present methods of propulsion, but though its introduction has been expected for several years it has not as yet been brought about.

No feature has been more prominent in the electrical field than the sudden growth of interurban electric railways. Previously comparatively little had been done in that direction, but such has been the advance in the past year that no field for the application of electricity looks more promising than this. It is an important step toward the development of electricity for steam railroad lines. A large number of applications have been filed to be considered by the Legislatures of the various eastern states where the population is the densest to secure charters to build interurban electric lines. In Connecticut alone about twenty such applications have been entered.

The long-distance transmission of power by electricity received quite an impetus in 1892, showing the grand possibilities in that line. For several years it has been talked of but not until last year were any extensive plans put into operation. The electrical exhibition in 1891 at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, where an electric current was transmitted over 107 miles, gave long-distance power transmission its first great impetus, and American engineers soon put the system to practical use in the southwest, especially Southern California and Colorado.

The most gigantic scheme that has yet come to light is the proposition of the Cataract Construction of Niagara Falls to transmit current from the latter place to the world's fair in Chicago, a distance of about 500 miles.

Electricity in the future will play a very important part in mill work. Its simplicity, reliability, safety and cleanliness make it specially desirable. The cost of installing has been the principal drawback, and this, we believe, will before long be removed.

Mine owners are fast realizing the advantages of electricity in mining work.

The motor business of the various city stations increased in 1892 probably more than in 1891, and some are supplying almost as much horse power for running motors as lights. The average price of the large companies for the standard sixteen-candle-power lamp is one cent per hour. The days of overhead electric light wires are numbered, and when under ground and the business of the companies expands, as it is bound to, the public may expect to get electric lights cheaper than at present.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Real Estate Sales.

The following is a list of real estate sales recorded during the past week.

furnished at the abstract office of O'Brien & Steator.

Phoebe Richards to O. L. Partridge, \$3,000.00, lot 6, block 2, Hitchcock's addition, State street. Cornelius Couture to Frank Beaul, \$120.00, part lot 11, block 2, Wheeler's addition, Plains street. Joseph Uppier to W. H. Smith, \$500.00, w. 1/2 of n. w. of 10, 30, 7, Wilson township. County Treasurer to S. W. Flanders, \$7.81, taxes of 1890-8, n. w. of 30, 31, 6, Green township. \$51.50, taxes of 1890-8, s. w. of n. of 30, 31, 6, Green township. State of Michigan to G. N. Fletcher, \$350.00, n. e. of n. w. of 25, 20, 4, n. e. of s. e. of 22, 31, 4, Montmorency county. S. w. of s. e. of 29, 30, 6, Green township. S. e. of s. e. of 15, n. e. of n. e. of 22 and n. 1/2 of s. e. of 13, 31, 5, Long Rapids and Green township.

Auditor General to D. C. Bloomfield, \$8.20, taxes of 1887, n. 1/2 of s. e. of 13, 31, 5, Long Rapids.

Albert Pack to Thomas Schram, \$100, n. w. of s. w. of 25, 30, 7, Wilson township.

O'Brien & Steator to Wm. Manion, \$1, n. w. 1/4, lot 3, block 88, Fletcher's addition, Miller street. Wm. Manion to Theo. Petre, \$300. Same as next above.

Morse Manufacturing Co. to G. B. Holmes, \$200, timber on e. 1/2 of 1/2 of 13; n. 1/2 of n. e. of n. e. and n. e. of s. e. of 24, 31, 7, Wilson township, and w. 1/2 of s. e. of s. w. and 1/2 of n. w. of 18, n. w. of n. e. of 10, n. w. and s. e. of 19, 31, 8, Alpena township.

County Treasurer to John McMaster, \$36.01, taxes of 1875-6-7-8, s. e. of s. e. of 32, 32, 7, Maple Ridge township.

W. E. Rogers to W. H. LeRoy, \$250.00, lot 8, block 1, "Orchard Subdivision," Alpena township. O. L. Partridge to Benjamin Richards, \$300, lot 4, block 13, Potter's addition, Lincoln street.

\$325, s. e. 1/4, lots 9 and 10, block 17, Potter's addition, 5th street.

Meteorological Report.

The meteorological report of the weather, at the city of Alpena, is as follows for the month of January, 1893:
Highest temperature, 43 degrees, on the 29th.
Lowest temperature, 10 degrees below zero on 10th.
Average temperature, 18 degrees.
Highest barometric pressure, 30.60 inches.
Lowest barometric pressure, 29.18 inches.
Total precipitation 2.20 inches.
Prevailing wind, from the west.
Total movement of wind, 714 miles.
Greatest daily precipitation, .75 inches, on the 28th.
Highest velocity of the wind, 87 miles, from the southeast, on the 19th.
Number of cloudless days, 2.
Number of partly cloudy days, 5.
Number of cloudy days, 24.
H. HOPKINS, L. D. LEWIS, Observer, Weather Bureau.

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Weekly Free Press and Argus, \$1.75
Compendium and Argus, 2.50
Peterson and Argus, 2.50
Godey's Lady Book and Argus, 3.00
American Agricultural and Argus, 2.50
Democrat's Magazine and Argus, 2.50

Cataract in New England.

Ely's Cream Balm gives satisfaction to every one using it for catarrhal troubles.—G. E. Naylor, druggist, Worcester, Mass. I believe Ely's Cream Balm is the best article for catarrh ever offered to the public.—Hush & Co., druggists, Worcester, Mass.—An article of real merit.—C. P. Alden, druggist, Springfield, Mass. Those who use Ely's Cream Balm highly of it.—Geo. A. Hill, druggist, Springfield, Mass. Cream Balm has given satisfactory results.—W. P. Draper, druggist, Springfield, Mass.

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, six packages \$5. By mail, try it to-night. For sale by J. E. Field & Co., wholesale and retail druggists, Alpena, Mich.

Cashier

Wm. E. Durgin of the Boston Loan Co., 275 Washington Street, says: "I recommend Sulphur Bitters as the very best medicine I have ever used. There is nothing like them to give an appetite, tone up the system, and do away with that languid feeling which is frequent among those confined indoors."

How often we hear middle-aged people say regarding that reliable old cough remedy, N. H. Down's "Elixir": "Why, my mother gave it to me when I was a child, and I use it in my family; it always cures." It is always guaranteed to cure or money refunded.

Every mother should have Arnica & Oil Liniment always in the house in case of accident from burns, scalds or bruises.

Costiveness can be permanently cured by the use of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses. Blood spavin, curbs, splints, swellings, ring-bone, 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. 1098y1

Woolen's Sanitary Lotion. 10th on human and horses and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolen's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by John T. Bostwick, druggist, Alpena, Mich. 1098y1

Detroit Markets.

The following quotations are copied from the Detroit Free Press:
Apples, \$2.50 to \$3.25 per barrel.
Butter, 20c to 24c per pound.
Flour, 10c to 12c per pound.
Live turkeys, 11c to 12c per pound.
Eggs, 25c to 30c per dozen.
Flour per barrel, \$3.25 to \$4.75.
Hay baled, \$10.00 to \$12.00 per ton.
Wheat, 85c to 90c per bushel.
Onions per bushel, \$1.10 to \$1.50.
Potatoes per bushel, 75c to \$1.00.
The above quotations are mostly of a wholesale nature. The price at retail stores is higher.



Open For Business.

From Monday morning until Saturday evening. You will find us on hand to supply you with anything you require.

Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Hay, Grain & Fruits.

We offer greater inducements for your trade than any other store in Alpena.

TEAS and COFFEES

We are acknowledged to be the leaders and can save you from

10 to 25 PER CENT.

Fresh Butter & Eggs

At Lowest Prices.

A full line of Early Vegetables by every boat.

Our XXXX Patent Flour is the

BEST

And Cheapest.

We have just received a shipment of XXX butter crackers and will come out at

5lbs For 25c.

Oranges, Lemons, Bananas

Special prices on large lots. Everything warranted and all goods delivered.

Frank C. Holmes,

RELIABLE GROCER.

PROBATE ORDER.

State of Michigan, county of Alpena, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the city of Alpena, on the 30th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three. Present, George M. Slosser, Judge of Probate, and the Justices of the county of Alpena, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of George F. Frice, deceased, as filed and filed for the record, duly verified, of said Frice, father of said Frice, deceased, praying that administration may be granted upon the estate of said Frice, and that he or some other suitable person be appointed administrator thereof.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 20th day of February, 1893, next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held in the Probate office in the city of Alpena, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted; and if further ordered, that said petitioner give notice in the form and to the effect of the foregoing to all persons interested in said estate, and that the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Alpena Free Press, newspaper published and circulated in said county, three consecutive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (A true copy.) GEO. M. SLOSSER, Judge of Probate.

Wanted

A REPRESENTATIVE for our FAMILY LINE, the greatest book in the world, to be published in the city of Alpena. Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work, enables each purchaser to get a book FREE, no matter how small the purchase. For his first week's work our agent's profit is \$100. Another \$100 for his second week's work. We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sale of our books. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to

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One for each County.

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Weak Men INSTANT RELIEF.

Cure in 15 days. Never Returns. It will send (sealed) FREE to my fellow-sufferers a description of the disease, weak organs, signs and symptoms, Lost in blood, Nervous Debility, Varicose etc. Address A. WELLINGTON, Buffalo, N. Y.

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