Hat Conformator !

SANDHAM

Has the only practical Conformator in the world. We take measures and fit hats to every shaped head. No extra charge.

THOS. SANDHAM,

New Store, Culligan Block.

The Latest

KERR & JERMIN

THE OLD RELIABLE

Boot and Shoe House,

Have the finest selection of

FINE FOOTWEAR,

Ladies' and Gents', Misses and Children's,

In all styles and widths, and for style, durability and price, are not equaled in the city. Also, a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Call and examine our stock. We shall be pleased to show our goods whether you wish to purchase or not.

Thanking our friends for past favors, we solicit a continuance of the same.

KERR & JERMIN.

334 Dock St., McRae Block.

Groceries & Provisions

Flour, Feed, Hay Grain,

More Goods for Less Money than any other House in Michigan.

MUELLERWEISS & CO.,

Comstock Block, Second St.

CHICAGO SUPPLY COMPANY

Madison and Market Streets, Chicago.

IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

Dealers in all kinds of merchandise.

Everything sold direct to the consumer at wholesale prices.

We have representatives now in your vicinity explaining our manner of doing business and distributing our large illustrated catalogues. We have established an agency in Beck's Block, under St. John's Hall, Chisholm St., where we would be pleased to have the farmers of this and adjoining counties, call and see our samples.

CHICAGO SUPPLY COMPANY,

Beck Block. Chisholm Street.

ALPENA ARGUS.

J. C. VIALL, Publisher & Proprietor

$1 PER YEAR.

Largest Circulation and Best Advertising Medium in Alpena County.

Wednesday, July 25, 1894.

Democratic State Ticket.

Senator (Long term)—
Edwin F. Uhl.

Senator (Short Term)—
John Strong.

Governor—
Spencer O. Fisher.

Lieutenant Governor—
Milton F. Jordan.

Secretary of State—
Lewis F. Ireland.

State Treasurer—
Otto Karste.

Auditor-General—
Frank H. Gill.

Attorney-General—
James D. O'Hara.

Commission State Land Office—
Peter Mulvaney.

Superintendant Public Institution—
Albert E. Jennings.

Member State Board of Education—
Michael Devereaux.

Congress has passed the enabling act admitting Utah as a state. The act requires that the state constitution shall prohibit polygamy and grant perfect toleration to religious belief.

President Cleveland can be implicitly trusted to maintain the ground he has already assumed. He has conducted this whole affair with exceeding good judgment thus far, with no more malice or ill-will to the strikers than President Lincoln bore to the rebels. Yet he has sworn to perform a certain duty as president of the United States, and nothing will swerve him from the faithful performance of the constitutional obligations resting upon him. The dignity of the government never will be impaired while it is in his hands.—Boston Transcript.

The Cincinnati Times-Star (Rep.) having made the flippant remark that Buffalo, "mother of Presidents has much to answer for," (the reference to Fillmore and Cleveland), the Buffalo Commercial (Rep.) says, after defending the memory of Fillmore: "Buffalo may well feel proud of having given the nation a President of whom as little evil can justly be spoken of as Grover Cleveland. They (his honest townsmen) are too intelligent and too honest to assert or to acquiesce in the fool-talk that Mr. Cleveland's advocacy of tariff revision 'caused the industrial and financial panic of 1893.' That is 'flap-doodle' of the rank and ancient partisan kind that ought not to be indulged in any longer by newspapers of the rank of the Times-Star."

An Easy Income Tax Lesson.

William Waldorf Astor owns a thousand or more houses in this city. The navy of the United States is maintained to protect this city and Mr. Astor's thousand houses from bombardment. There are at least one thousand reasons why Mr. Astor should contribute more to the support of a general government than the ordinarily prosperous man with one house.

But Mr. Astor lives in England and spends his three or four millions a year there. He does not even contribute to the income of this government by staying here, importing his coats from London or smoking American cigars. He contributes less to keep up the navy that protects his thousand houses, to uphold the laws which enable him to own a thousand houses, than the poorest of the thousand families that pay his rents.

Is it "socialism" or justice to ask that Mr. Astor contribute something to the support of the government of the United States?—N Y. World.

Twenty-Second Mich., Flags.

A Washington dispatch of the 20th says:

Gov. Rich recently telegraphed Senator McMillan authority to receive for him on behalf the state of Michigan the two battleflags of the Twenty-second Michigan Infantry recently restored to that regiment by vote of the congress of the United States. In response to this order the war department to-day delivered to Senator McMillan these two relics of glory. The flags are two in number. One is a blue silk flag with an eagle and thirty-four stars. It was originally a very beautiful flag, but is now only a pathetic one. It is spattered with blood, and a great hole through the middle of it tells of the many fields upon which it has been carried and the deeds of valor performed by those who bore it. The other is a handsome silk United States flag, bordered and fringed with gold, and still in good condition, although perforated by eight or ten bullet holes, and two of its white stripes are reddened with blood. These are the flags that this famous regiment carried during its heroic career in the war. Among the fields upon which these flags were carried were Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. They were shipped direct to Gov. Rich on the evening train.

High Tariff Failures and Strikes.

If the constant stimulation of higher tariff rates could, as their advocates claimed, have given business larger profits and labor larger pay, the last twenty years must have witnessed a steady decline in the number alike of the business failures and labor strikes. Instead of that, both have gone on increasing together. From 1873 to 1882, inclusive, ten years, 74,978 failures are recorded in this country. That was unprecedented. But in the eight years from 1883 to 1892 the more appalling total of 82,000 failures were registered. * * * * Their number rose to very nearly 11,000 in 1890, the year of McKinley's climax tariff. The next year protection having touched the highest mark of all our history, the list of insolvents touched high-water mark, too, and 12,273 failures were the melancholy product of the last and greatest effort to tax the country into prosperity. And this tale of disaster was overstepped again in 1893, after two full years of the highest tariff ever enacted, by a grand total of 15,560 failures, representing liabilities of $462,000,000. —Baltimore Sun.

Correct.

The following, from the Saginaw News, speaking of the speech of senator Hill, in the senate last Friday, comes too near the mark to be relished by some of the representatives of the people, at Washington, who glory in misrepresenting the wishes of the people:

Taking David B. Hill's speech as delivered in the senate as a sincere effort for the cause of tariff reform, it becomes evident that the gifted New York senator is trying to get hold of that slogan "I am a Democrat," once more. For from first to last the speech Senator Hill made is one of the most earnest, patriotic and Democratic speeches that the senate has heard in years. It has a true ring of Democracy, the genuine tone of tariff reform. That he stands so unqualifiedly by President Cleveland is a surprise, though none the less gratifying, and if the other senators have the good of the party and the welfare of the country at heart they will divorce themselves from entangling alliances and unite in an effort to accomplish honest tariff revision.

The course of some of the senators who are piqued at the president's letter is simply contemptable. They effect to believe that it is an infringement on their dignity to be scored so unmercifully, but the president's castigation is nothing like what the people will give the recalcitrants the first opportunity that is presented. No! It is not their dignity that is ruffled. They have no conception of their duty. They have hobnodded with protected interests until they have become McKinleyized.

Our Typical American.

Mr. Cleveland has once more displayed his strong understanding and patriotic spirit. The course of the administration through the strike period left nothing for cavil. The President obeyed the mandate of the law in promptly ordering the forces at the disposal of the Executive to be used in protecting the mail service which the Government is charged to provide for the people. He obeyed the law in confining those forces strictly to the line of Federal duty and leaving the local authorities to deal with local trouble.

While meeting threatened and actual violence with a vigor in contrast with the temporizing of shallower politicians, he was equally quick to use his legal opportunity of showing respect and friendship for the laboring class of our citizens. His action in deciding to appoint a board of investigation under the O'Neil law relieved a painful situation and quieted discontent by assuring labor that the Government is impartially determined to protect the rights of all the people as far as its powers extend.

The dignity of property and the dignity of labor have had equal consideration from the President of the United States.

There are few fair-minded Americans to-day who are not glad that Grover Cleveland is the President. We are not sure that in history his treatment of the strike troubles will not be the brightest part of his career.—Inter Ocean.

Capital and Confidence.

"Everybody who has money is tired of getting 1 per cent or no per cent for it. Every business man who has been lying on his oars is crazy to do something or engage in something he understands. Every enterprise which has been dormant is feeling its way for capital and confidence. Labor is everywhere eager for work, and employers still more eager to open their works. It only requires the normal machinery of the country to move in a normal way, for consumption to again make demands upon production.

When the history of this panic comes to be written and the troubles incident to it, one of its remarkable features will be the effect upon railway traffic and upon all business of 65,000,000 people, of those who had to, and those who had no need to economize, but did so in every possible way. When one family uses the old stove, with the cracked lids, and pastes paper over the broken pane of glass, and does not renew any of the furniture or crockery; when they wear last year's clothes and go from food which might be luxurious to food which simply supports life, the economics are demonstrated which follow a total or partial loss of income. Precisely that process has been going on for two-thirds of a year among 90 per cent of our population. It has made clear the fact that the American people, who are charged, and probably justly, with being the most extravagant people in the world, can live as closely as anybody when it becomes necessary. But the effect upon merchants, middlemen and carriers in the volume of their business and their profits is disastrous beyond any process which has ever effected the business of the country."—Chauncy M. Depew, in New York Tribune.

The Potters and the Tariff.

Voluntary arbitration has scored a point in the settlement of the difficulty at the Trenton, N. J. pottery works, says the Saginaw News. The Trenton potters in January reduced wages from 25 to 40 per cent, and this reduced scale was adopted by manufacturers in Baltimore, West Virginia and Ohio. The men struck to the number of 15,000, and since then have lost in wages over $500,000. Senator Smith of New Jersey was called upon to arbitrate, and his efforts have met with success. Under the terms of the agreement the strikers accept a reduction of 12½ per cent, which is something of a victory for them in view of the original reductions made.

But there is a lesson to be drawn from this besides the evidence of the efficency of voluntary arbitration. The settlement of this trouble should have been made weeks ago, and would have been had not the pottery manufacturers been running a trust, which gave average profits of 22½ per cent, for the three years prior to 1891, and since then profits of 29½ per cent. In $100 worth of pottery the labor cost is $45.96 and the tariff is $60. The Wilson bill, imposing duties of 35 and 40 per cent, the rate McKinley defended in the Wood bill of 1878, is not what the manufacturers wanted. They were permitted to make their own schedule in the McKinley bill, and there has never been any pretense at a tariff equal to the difference of wages between this country and abroad. And they wanted the same subsidy advantages in the present revision. But the fact is notorious that while profits have gone up the potters' wages have gone down by reduction.

It is no wonder that the pottery workers are beginning to insist that they should have a fraction of the tariff protection.

Let Labor Stop and Reason.

A new gospel has suddenly found hordes of disciples in this land of freedom and enlightenment, says the Free Press. Its tenets set at naught many principles that have withstood the test of ages and made possible the way to the world's present advanced stage of civilization. While it professedly rests on a deep, broad basis of human sympathy, its practical workings tend to increase the suffering and retard the general prosperity of the race. Though springing from a soil consecrated to liberty it centralizes power in a degree unparalleled outside the domain of an absolute monarchy. It vests in a single man the authority to stay the hands of thousands upon thousands of those who live by the sweat of the brow, and consign them to a helpless period of enforced idleness.

This remarkable creed says that if a bricklayer employed in New York takes umbrage at his employer and induces his fellow-bricklayers to join him in stopping work, then the man who holds the destinies of hundreds of thousands of honest toilers in the hollow of his hand may say to the contented blacksmiths in Seattle, the prosperous musicians at Newport, the cigarmakers at New Orleans, the struggling miners in West Virginia, and the railroad men all over the country, that they must for an indefinite period forfeit the incomes upon which they and those dear to them are dependent. They must forego the aggregated millions they are making, disgracefully desert kind and considerate employers, violate their contracts and sit with folded hands in the grim shadows of poverty until the bricklayers of Gotham reach some kind of a settlement of their difficulty.

It is an old-fashioned idea that unremitting toil finds the way to prosperity and success, but this latter-day doctrine seeks the end kept in view by its followers in a way entirely different. Even in a time when depression is universal, when the business of thousands of employers is tottering upon the verge of ruin, when manufacturers are running at a loss either through consideration for labor or with a hope of better times near at hand, when millions are offering labor for which there is no market, when railroads which pay at all are not paying more than 2 per cent, when products are as cheap as they have been at any time during the century, when a dollar earned will go four times as far as it would in the days of artificial prosperity that followed the war, the imperial head of a labor combine orders a strike and millions are deducted from the earnings of those who find it so difficult to lay by for the proverbial rainy day if they fail to put in full time at their employment.

Time and time again has labor thus sapped the strength which its leaders profess to be developing. If the workmen of this country are serfs and slaves, as the walking delegate assures them they are, they are voluntary serfs and slaves who bow to the galling yoke imposed by this new gospel. As blind adherents to an autocracy that has no proper place in our modern history, they are demanding a broader liberty. Proud of their individual sovereignty as American citizens, they transfer their individuality to the custody of one man, whose mandate is as irrevocable as that of destiny. They seek to gain wealth by sacrificing it. Their sympathy does not extend to suffering workmen who do not endorse their peculiar creed, for these commit an offense if they seek the employment that men of the combination desert. It is passing strange at this age of the world that each of a million American citizens will surrender the exercise of his will to one untried and extremely uncertain man.

NEW BAKING POWDER TRICKS.

The Way in Which Makers of Adulterated Powders Impose upon the Public—An Easy Means of Detecting the Fraud.

Some of the baking powder companies are operating a cunning trick upon housekeepers in sending canvassers around, trying to impose upon the unwary what is called the foaming test.

A chemical analysis has recently been made of the baking powders in whose interest the fraud is being worked, and it is found that a drug has been introduced which makes a froth like the syrup in soda water.

Pure cream of tartar and soda never produce a froth like this; but the trick is well calculated to deceive those who do not know the action of a pure baking powder in producing leavening gas. If any lady is sufficiently interested in the matter to prove the fraud, let her buy at the drug store two ounces of pure cream of tartar and one ounce of soda, mix them thoroughly, then put a portion in a glass and add water—this will reveal the action of a pure baking powder. Any powder that froths or foams differently from what the pure materials do is sure to contain some form of adulteration.

A baking powder manufactured in Chicago, and the one most actively used in humbugging the housekeepers lately, is known to contain albumen introduced for the special purpose of deceiving the eye in these tests. This adulteration has no leavening power whatever; it is a filthy substance, produced from the slaughter houses in Chicago, and is nothing more than decomposed blood. It is used simply because it makes a great show of froth—to deceive the housekeeper.

Persons to whom this so-called test is shown will do well to be careful, before using any such powder, to ascertain the extent of its adulteration.

Pure cream of tartar never froths in water; its action is to liberate leavening gas in the dough. It is a scientific fact that alum powders, and those composed of blood albumen, are the worst forms of adulterated baking power. But these can always be distinguished by the froth they give off, instead of that natural effervescence which takes place with a cream of tartar baking powder.

Tried to Play Sharp.

The schooner Danforth has frequently loaded at this port the present season, and her captain thought he had got a corner on Uncle Sam. Now, the Danforth needed towing, and a Canadian tug, the Erin, wanted the job, but there seemed to be an obstacle in the shape of a law which provides that a Canadian steamer cannot tow an American vessel between American ports. After studying the question from all points of the compass, the captains of the Erin and Danforth arranged a plan which they believed would pull the wool over Uncle Sam's eyes. The Erin would tow the Danforth up Lake Huron until opposite Alpena, and then leave her on the Canadian side of the lake, to sail to this port. When loaded the Danforth would again sail to what was supposed to be Canadian waters, and then Erin would pick her up and tow her to Chicago. Uncle Sam was not asleep, but watched the little scheme, and when he thought it had gone on long enough to show the vessels meant to play a sharp game, he had a Chicago custom officer seize the schooner and levy a fine of $339.50. The claim made is, that Lake Huron, except that part which is within three miles of each shore, is high sea, and that the Danforth did not clear from a foreign port, but from an American port. The steamer Erin is liable to a fine of 50 cents per ton for every trip she has towed the Danforth in the manner described.

Here are Your Letters.

The following is a list of letters at the postoffice uncalled for, and if not claimed soon will be sent to the dead letter office:

Bostwick Frank F	Ledaux Jean
Boilard F	Lebarge Alfonse
Bonford M F B	McLeod Roderrick D
Brandburg Fred	Macoy E H
Burton Charles	Olafson Maria
Campbell Sandy	Paxton Charles
Carr Dan W	Sanborn John S.
Diemonet Bosela	Smith J. B.
Farrand P	Turkish Bath Co
Kelly Mary A	Yearsial Mrs Jessie
Krouse Con	Wourst Miss Emma
Love Mrs Mary	

Thoroughly Mystified by the Seance.

Miss Anna Eva Fay, the noted medium who will lecture at the opera house Sunday evening on Spiritualism and Theosophy, has given performances in most of the large cities of America and has everywhere elicited great interest and wonder from her audiences. Speaking of her appearance at Detroit, the Free Press:

"A very large audience at the Detroit opera house last night was thoroughly mystified by the seance given by Anna Eva Fay. Tables followed her hands around the stage. Materialization of forms and hands were plainly seen. Pencils wrote alleged communications for persons in the audience, etc., and as all this occured on the open stage in the bright gas light, makes it all the more wonderful."

The Puzzle Solved.

Perhaps no local disease has puzzled and baffled the medical profession more than nasal catarrh. While not immediately fatal it is among the most nauseous and disgusting ills the flesh is heir to, and the records show very few or no cases of radical cure of chronic catarrh by any of the many modes of treatment until the introduction of Ely's Cream Balm a few years ago. The success of this preparation has been most gratifying and surprising. No druggist is without it.

Noteworthy Forthcoming Discussions

In the forthcoming (August) number of the Forum, there will be three striking articles treating of the three recent startling manifestations of crime—the Great Railroad strike and its causes; the Assassination of Carnot; and the Police Revelations in New York. Discussions of these subjects are grouped under the general title, "The Sentimental Dealing with Crime and its Increase;" and following these is a very startling review of the world-wide increase of crime, by Mr. Henry Charles Lea, of Philadelphia. These make one of the most noteworthy groups of strong and timely articles that have ever appeared in our periodical literature.

Another subject that will be treated in the August Forum by two writers is "Laboratory Mind-Study: the Beginnings of a New Science." President G. Stanley Hall explains why the new psychology, or mind-study, is the necessary and entirely revolutionary basis of the education of the future; and Professor E. W. Scripture, of Yale, sets forth in detail the methods of experiment and training followed in his own laboratory for mind-study.

In the August number of the Forum will appear an article showing "How the Bills of Socialism will be Paid," by Mr. Sylvester Baxter, in reply to the article in a recent number of the Forum on "Who will Pay the Bills of Socialism?"

"The Pay of Preachers" of all the different sects, and in every section of the country is the subject of an article in the forthcoming (August) number of the Forum, by H K. Carroll, the superintendent of the collection of church statistics for the last census—an article that shows the income of different grades of preachers as compared with men of other callings.

Clearances—1894.

The following vessels cleared from this port during last week, with cargoes of lumber and other forest products:

Barge Lathrop, 380,000 lumber and 3,000 cedar posts, Cleveland.
Schooner Elgin, 335,000 lumber, Chicago.
Propeller Houghting, 250,000 lumber, Detroit.
Barge Light Guard, 350,000 lumber, Cleveland.
Propeller Garden City, 150,000 lumber, 200,000 shingles and 1,500 cedar posts, Cleveland.
Barge Russian, 360,000 lumber, Cleveland.
Barge Magnet, 300,000 lumber, Toledo.
Schooner Hunter Savidge, 214,000 lumber, Huron.
Scow Onward, 130,000 lumber, Detroit.
Propeller Sachem, 12,000 cedar posts and 11,000 railway ties, Chicago.

The total amount of lumber, shingles, lath, cedar posts, railway ties, etc., shipped from this port since the opening of navigation, in 1894, by vessels that reported at the Alpena custom house, is:

Lumber, feet	44,056,000
Shingles	4,815,000
Staves	1,017,000
Lath	1,900,000
Railway ties	593,000
Cedar posts	253,000
Telegraph poles	6,000
Pond net stakes	800

Real Estate Sales.

The following is a list of real estate sales recorded during the last week, furnished at the abstract office of O'Brien & Sleator.

Monroe Klock to Andrew H. Gaffney, $800, s e of n e of 32, 32, 6, Long Rapids.

John Monaghan to Andrew H. Gaffney, $1, s ½ of n e of 32, 32, 6, Long Rapids.

John Donovan to Andrew H. Gaffney, $2,000, n w of n e and s ½ of n e of 32, 32, 6, Long Rapids.

Nellie M. Wilson to Jacob Gohl, $120, n e of s e of 11, 32, 7, Maple Ridge.

State of Michigan to Robert H. Rayburn, $50, s w of s e of 9, 29, 6, Ossineke.

O'Brien & Sleator to A. M. Marshall, $1, lot 8, block 45, city, River street.

Mary Ann Ash to Geo. Thwaites, $400, lot 1, block 3, Williams' addition, and lot 2, block 13, Tuttle's addition, Ninth street.

Geo. Thwaites to Wesley Mitchell, $240, same as next above.

County Treasurer to D. D. Hanover $9.88, taxes of 1887-8, s e of s w of 31, 32, 8, Alpena.

D. D. Hanover to Jos. Byron, $31.77, same as next above.

Auditor General to O. L. Partridge, $30.27, tax of 1890, lot 7, block 6, Potter's addition, Mirre street.

Isaac Brebner to O. L. Partridge, $1,250, same as next above.

Geo. N. Fletcher to Ludwig Preik, $90, s w of s e of 6, 29, 7, Ossineke.

Henry Beebe to Lena Potter, $100, lot 9, block 5, Beebe's addition, Albert street.

August Lau, to John Borowski, $225, lot 5, block 9, Beebe's addition, Dawson street.

Spirits.

On the coming of Anna Eva Fay to the Opera House for a single night Sunday next, there is more of interest and more of fascination than attends the ordinary attraction of this kind, both because of her recent and prodigiously successful tour of the old country, where she was received with the most marked signs of favor by both the Emperor of all the Russians and by the servants of England's metropolis.

Of Miss Fay's power and ability there is no room for doubt; no opportunity for question. Things that she does under the full glare of the light are but little, if any, short of miraculous, and the feats that she performs calls to mind, but far excelling those famous feats of Davenport and his followers. There is, and perhaps always will be a vast amount of idle curiosity anent the subject of spiritualism, and manifestations of the workers in this field are always of the deepest interest to those who desire their curiosity to be aroused and who like to be mystified. Miss Fay is gaining fresh laurels every day and as this will be the last time she will ever visit Michigan those who delight to delve in the supernatural should not miss this last opportunity of seeing one of the most noted women of her time.

One Woman's Experience.

A womanly woman will be womanly everywhere and under all circumstances, and her influence is sure to be felt beneficially. One woman's most unique experience of life for a year in a Michigan lumber-camp is most charmingly told in the exceedingly interesting article "In and About a Lumber Camp," published in the August number of Demorest's Family Magazine; and after reading her vivid descriptions of the life of the lumbermen and the modus operandi of "logging," illustrated with superb half-tone pictures, one feels thoroughly posted about this picturesque though laborious industry. But not every lumber camp is blessed with the ministrations of a trained nurse. Under the apt title "Golden Silence," a pathetic story of a deaf mute is told and incidentally one may learn the method by which these unfortunates communicate with their fellow-beings. Chauncey Depew, Marshall Wilder, Beatrice Harraden, and several other famous people tell some of the funniest stories they have heard. "How to Read and Write in Cipher" will furnish entertainment for many a summer or winter evening; and "A Summer Girl" shows up a new specimen of the genus. "The Flower Garden in August" furnishes many excellent suggestions for the care of flowers in mid-summer; and an especially timely paper in "Sanitarian," entitled "Visiting the Sick," should be read by everyone; also the illustrated article on "Holiday Comforts," for now is the time to enjoy them. In fact, these in addition to the stories and the bright matter in "Chat" and "Society Fads" make this an ideal midsummer number; and, as usual, the departments abound with valuable suggestions and information. This "all around" family magazine is published for only $2 a year by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 E. 14th St., New York.

The young ladies society of the Congregational church have under way an entertainment of considerable magnitude, a Karnival of Manufactures and Liberal Arts. All lines of business are embraced in it, and its presentation is entirely different from all previous carnivals, being an up-to-date affair, novel, unique and highly entertaining. New marches are executed under the dazzling rays of the calcium lights; also tableaux and funny trade scenes, and some pleasing musical selections. It will be given at the Opera House next Monday and Tuesday evenings, and the admission is 25 and 35 cents.

The management is in the hands of J. Henry Gerls of Chicago; of his work the Charlotte Leader says: The Spectacular Karnival of Manufacturers and Liberal Arts given at the Houcks, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, conducted by J. Henry Gerls, for the benefit of the ladies society of Grace Episcopal church, was a success beyond the most sanguine expectations. The costumes covered a wide range creating a continuous round of applause from the large audience as the different characters passed in rapid succession across the stage. The ladies of the church and Mr. Gerls, are to be congratulated in getting up such a pleasing entertainment, and conducting it in such excellent manner, and are worthy the handsome balance realized.

If afflicted with scalp diseases, hair falling out, and premature baldness, do not use grease or alcoholic preparations, but apply Hall's Hair Renewer.

The value of a good name was well exemplified the other day, when a man asked one of our druggists for a bottle of Sarsaparilla. "Whose?" inquired the clerk. "Whose? why, Ayer's of course. Ye don't suppose I'm going to run any risks with Hannah, do ye?"

A lady, whose hair came out with every combing, was induced to give Ayer's Hair Vigor a faithful trial. She did so, and not only was the loss of hair checked, but a new and vigorous growth soon succeeded that which had gone.

Clubbing List.

By arrangements with publishers we are enabled to supply the ARGUS with other papers and periodicals at the rates here given, for one year's subscription:

ARGUS and Semi-Weekly Free Press,	2.00
ARGUS and Peterson's Magazine,	2.00
ARGUS and Demorest's Magazine,	3.00
ARGUS and American Agriculturist,	1.75
ARGUS and American Farmer,	1.50
ARGUS and Forum,	3.50
ARGUS and Orange Judd Farmer,	1.75
ARGUS and American Farmer and Farm News,	1.10
ARGUS and Western Rural,	2.10
ARGUS and Scientific American,	3.50
ARGUS and Cosmopolitan,	2.25
ARGUS and New York Weekly Times,	1.75

Detroit Markets.

The following quotations are copied from the Detroit Free Press:

Apples, $0.40 to $0.45 per box.
Butter, 12c to 20c per pound.
Fowls, 6c to 8c per pound.
Turkeys, 7c to 8c per pound.
Eggs, 10c to 11c per dozen.
Flour per barrel, $2.50 to $4.00.
Hay baled, $10.00 to $11.50 per ton.
Oats per bushel, 41c to 42c.
Onions per bushel, $1.00 to $1.15.
Pork, $14.00 to $14.75 per bbl.
Potatoes per bushel, $1.75 to $2.00.
Wheat, $0.50 to $0.53 per bushel.

The above quotations are mostly of a wholesale nature. The price at retail stores is higher.

Report of the Condition

Of the Alpena County Savings Bank at Alpena, Michigan, at the close of business, July 18th, 1894:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$ 52,962 52
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc	11,809 32
Banking house	10,960 81
Furniture and fixtures	2,178 22
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,848 04
Due from banks in reserve cities	5,779 19
Due from banks and bankers	4,000 00
Checks and cash items	3,078 17
Nickels and cents	122 67
Gold coin	2,685 00
Silver coin	1,652 50
U. S. and National Bank Notes	3,996 00
Total	$101,108 19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 36,820 00
Undivided profits	1,685 20
Commercial deposits subject to check	19,742 36
Commercial certificates of deposit	2,410 03
Saving deposits	40,451 27
Total	$101,108 89

State of Michigan, county of Alpena,—ss.

I, Charles B. Williams, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES B. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Correct—Attest: FRANK C. HOLMES, S. A. DAVISON, W. H. DAVISON, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of July, 1894. WILL A. PRINCE, Notary Public.

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