



TIME TABLE

In effect May 17th, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE ALMA

Direction	No.	Time	Destination
NORTH	1-11	9:15 a. m.	Toledo
NORTH	3-5	2:55 p. m.	Toledo
SOUTH	2-7	7:30 a. m.	Alma
SOUTH	4-6	1:30 p. m.	Alma

W. H. BENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent, Toledo, Ohio.
V. S. HOLLENBECK, Agent, Alma, Mich.

TOLEDO, SAGINAW & MUSKEGON RY.

Leave Toledo for Saginaw at 12:30 p. m.
 2:40 p. m. for Muskegon
 4:30 p. m. for Muskegon
 7:00 p. m. for Toledo
 9:30 p. m. for Toledo
 11:30 p. m. for Toledo

\$2.50 CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO

Daily Line Between.

CLEVELAND and TOLEDO Via "C. & B. LINE."

Steamers "City of Buffalo" (new) "State of Ohio" and "State of New York"

DAILY TIME TABLE.

Sunday included after May 30.

Leave Cleveland	7:30 p. m.	At Buffalo	7:30 a. m.
Leave Buffalo	7:30 a. m.	At Cleveland	7:30 p. m.

Send 2 cents postage for tourist pamphlet. For further information ask your nearest Ticket Agent, or address:

W. F. HERMAN, T. F. NEWMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Gen'l Manager

TOLEDO, OHIO. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY.

Photographed from Life.

Made a Well Man of Me.

1st Day. 15th Day. 30th Day.

FRENCH REMEDY

Produces the above results in 30 days. It is perfectly safe and reliable. Cures all chronic diseases. Men and women who are old and feeble, and who are suffering from all the ailments of old age will find relief in the use of Revivo. It quickly and surely restores nervousness, lost vitality, impotence, night emissions, loss of force, wasting diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion which make one feel old, and which cause one to lose his or her hair, and to become thin and weak. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but it is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It is a cure for Debility and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail \$1.00 per package, or six for \$5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address: **ROYAL MEDICINE CO., 53 River St., CHICAGO, ILL.**

Sold in Alma by B. S. Webb.

FITS or Falling Sickness CAN BE CURED.

We will SEND FREE by mail a large TRIAL BOTTLE, also a treatise on Epilepsy. DON'T SUFFER ANY LONGER. Get Post Office, State and County, and Age plainly.

Address, **THE HALL CHEMICAL CO., 2500 Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.**

Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters for Rheumatism. Stop suffering! Try Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. All pain banished by Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. Dr. Miles' Pain Pills stop Headache. NEURALGIA cured by Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. "One cent a dose." At all druggists. Stop suffering! Try Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. Not only need have Neuralgia. Get Dr. Miles' Pain Pills from druggists. "One cent a dose." That *Lame Back* can be cured with Dr. Miles' NERVE PLASTER. Try it.

WEAKNESS AND STOMACH TROUBLE.

Hood's Pills are easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect.

My stomach has been in a very bad condition for years, and my back was very weak so that I could hardly lift anything, and I suffered a great deal of pain. The first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla made a wonderful change, and it has done me so much good, that I do not wish to be without it.

Mrs. Ellen Gifford.

(Continued from page 6)

To enrich the soil? Yes, and so it has enriched the soil. Their wealth and greatness have been mutually built upon the harmonious cooperation of their brains and hands and money capital as the hand of the coal and the wheels of the cotton, and the engines of the Republic. And now comes this young man, as if we had not suffered enough from sectional strife, and tells of "the country's prosperity."

WHERE IT HURTS.

ONE EFFECT OF THE WILSON TARIFF ON THE FARMERS.

How It Has Injured Their Markets in the Lumber and Mining Regions—Their Best Customers Becoming Competitors—Farmers' Institutes in the Upper Peninsula.

The direct effect of tariff reduction upon certain farming industries has already been considered at some length in these columns. The indirect losses of the same class of producers, through suspended industries of other kinds, are almost as great, though not quite so apparent.

Next in value to the farm products of the state, and following close upon them, are the products of the pine and hardwood forests, the pine lumber, lath and shingle cut alone, having, in its best years, reached a value of over \$50,000,000. When these two industries are booming the pine and hardwood forests and mills furnish the best market there is for the products of Michigan farms. The lumber camps, in winter, create a demand for immense quantities of hay, oats and bran, together with market for draft horses. They are also heavy consumers of every staple article of food for man, especially for those products in which Michigan excels, wheat flour, beans, potatoes, apples, beef cattle and pork. Following the breaking up of the lumber camps in the spring comes the starting of the sawmills, which continue the demand through the summer and fall. In the most prosperous years for lumbering the farmers north of the D. G. H. & M. railway have had a market for their products almost at their own doors and at their own prices.

Changes in the tariff have had an immediate effect upon this industry by transferring a good deal of the sawmill work to Canada, while the general depression of business has greatly reduced the demand for lumber. Not since 1857, when it was in its infancy, has the lumber business of Michigan been so paralyzed as during the present year. Operations in the camps last winter were smaller than for many years before, and the mills are running light this summer. Stocks on hand are heavy and their owners find it difficult to realize on them. As a result the farmers have lost the excellent market which they formerly had in the woods and the sawmill towns, and have to pay freight charges and commissions before they can get Detroit prices, while they become competitors with their brethren from other parts of the state in the Detroit and eastern markets. The depression in this one industry has made a difference of many hundred thousand dollars in their receipts since the Wilson bill passed.

Next to the lumber camps and sawmills, the mines of the upper peninsula employ more men and pay out more in wages than any other single industry in the state. In 1892, before the election turned the country over to the Democracy, many of the iron mines of northern Michigan were running night and day shifts, with as large a force of men as they could work to advantage. Wages were good and the men and their families were liberal purchasers of clothing and of all food products. With the threat of tariff changes came reduced prices for iron ore, and the threat was followed by the enactment of the Wilson tariff, which dealt to iron manufacture a heavier blow than to any other branch of manufacture except that of woolen goods. Within one year after its enactment that law "doubled the importation of bar iron, destroyed the cotton industry in this country and closed up the factories, almost doubled the imports of steel ingots and blooms, and increased the imports of tin plate." The direct result of these increased imports is a lessened demand for American iron ore and the evil is aggravated by the general depression of business caused, in part, by the same tariff. The result is disastrous to the Michigan mining district. During the past six weeks, when operations ought to have been more active than at any other time in the year, nine after mine has ceased work, and in some cases the pumps even have been stopped, allowing the mines to fill with water. Many of the miners, instead of being the most liberal of purchasers, are likely, during the coming winter, to require aid from public appropriations or private charity.

The purchasing and consuming power of thousands of families has thus been seriously impaired. Not only that, but many of them have become producers of farm and garden products. When the miners were earning from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a day, with plenty of work, they had neither time nor inclination to work farm or garden under the disadvantages of soil and climate that exist in that region. But, under the stress of enforced idleness and reduced pay, they have undertaken both. Last winter witnessed the novel spectacle of farmers' institutes in a region which before that had possessed little of the quality of an agricultural district, and another series of institutes has been arranged for this winter.

The Wilson tariff has thus helped to destroy a good market and to raise a competitor. Do the farmers of lower Michigan want four years more of it?

All the prosperity enjoyed by the American people, from the founding of the United States down to the present time, has been under the reign of protective principles; and all the hard times suffered by the American people have been preceded either by a heavy reduction of the duties on imports, or by a threat of such reduction, or by insufficient protection, thus refuting all free trade theories on the subject.

—D. H. Mason.

THE HALBERD.

The distinctive weapon of the Swine was the halberd, which was their principal weapon at Morgarten and Laupen. It is curious to note how the Teutonic nations, even to this day, prefer the cut and the Latin nations the point. We have been told by German officers that when the German and French cavalry met in the war of 1870 the German sword blades always flashed vertically over their heads, while the French dartsed in and cut horizontally in a succession of thrusts. Even the German dead lay in whole ranks with their swords at arm's length. So the English at Hastings worked havoc with their battle-axes. The Netherlands mercenaries carried a hewing weapon at Bouvines. The Flemings at Courtrai used their godendags fitted alike both for cut and thrust, and finally the Swiss made play with their halberds, an improvement on the godendag.

The halberds had a point for thrusting, a hook wherewith to pull men from the saddle and above all a broad, heavy blade, "most terrific weapons (valde terribilia)", to use the words of John of Winterthur, "cleaving men asunder like a wedge and cutting them into small pieces." One can imagine how such a blade at the end of an eight foot shaft must have surprised galloping young gentlemen who thought themselves invulnerable in their armor.—Macmillan's Magazine.

A Curious Divorce.

The charming old Duchess Wilhelmina of Sleswick-Holstein, granddaughter of the present empress of Germany, was the divorced wife of King Frederick VII. of Denmark. The duchess, who subsequently married the younger brother of the present king, had no alternative left her than to demand and obtain a dissolution of her union with Frederick, for her place in the household had been usurped by her French mistress, who was subsequently invested by the late king with the title of Countess Danneberg. Many years later he yielded to her importunities and legalized his relations with her after a fashion by a morganatic marriage. Notwithstanding her antecedents she was treated with the utmost consideration by the present king and queen of Denmark when they were exiling out a scanty subsistence in Copenhagen previous to their accession to the throne, and it was from her that the Princess of Wales, the present czarina of Russia and the Duchess of Cumberland acquired not only their unrivaled taste for dress, but also the practical knowledge which they possess of how to make dresses and hats.

That Motto of Salis.

It is not generally known that Mr. Salis was the author of a quotation attributed to Dr. Johnson. The circumstances under which it came to be made were as follows: He had been a contributor to the Cornhill Magazine, and was contemplating further work for that periodical, when John Maxwell, a publisher, proposed that he become editor of a new magazine which Mr. Maxwell thought of starting. This offer he accepted, and Mr. Salis says: "To this periodical I gave the name of Temple Bar, and from a rough sketch of mine of the old bar which blocked the way in Fleet street Percy Macquoid drew an admirable frontispiece. As a motto I imagined a quotation from Boswell, 'And now, sir,' said Dr. Johnson, 'we will take a walk down Fleet street.'" To the best of my knowledge and belief, Dr. Johnson never said a word about taking a walk down Fleet street, but my innocent superchery was, I fancy, implicitly believed in for at least a generation by the majority of magazine readers.—Boston Transcript.

Central New York Justice.

There is a justice of the peace in Oneida county who is regarded by many as a wonderfully keen fellow with a most accurate sense of justice. In the village where he resides no man is more important than the "judge." Recently a man arrested for larceny was arraigned before him. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

"Well, I think that you stole it anyway," said the judge without further inquiry or parley. "I suspect you," he thundered, "and I'll give you 59 days on suspension."

The man who was suspected served the sentence.—Utica Observer.

Can Temper Copper.

E. G. Salter of this city, has discovered the lost art of tempering copper so that the metal may be utilized in place of steel for many purposes where corrosion puts steel at a disadvantage. He has made both flat and coiled springs of great elasticity, has made good knife blades, and, best of all, is able to weld the metal itself and weld it to iron or steel. Mr. Salter says his process gives pure copper all the qualities which it possesses when the secret process of tempering is employed. Trolley wheels made from tempered copper have overcome several sets of wheels made in the old way.—Detroit Dispatch.

Recording Music.

A French gentleman has at last perfected and brought out an invention which has long been looked for by many musicians. It is nothing more or less than a recording piano. By means of a kind of typewriting instrument which is attached under the keyboard anything that is played can at will be recorded by the instrument. The music so written is not recorded in the usual notes, but in a series of long and short dashes something like the Morse alphabet, which it is easy to reproduce in the ordinary manner.

A Poetess' Former State.

"They say Ella Wheeler Wilcox believes in reincarnation," observed the maiden in the fur jacket, "and thinks she was once a cat."

"My opinion is," said the damsel in the yellow buskins, "she's mistaken. She was a salamander."—Chicago Tribune.

The present campaign is not only the most important that we have had since the war, but it is peculiar in its character. It is one in which parties are shifting and opinions are changing—a campaign in which the Democratic party has surrendered control to its own worst elements and combined with an irresponsible populism.

This combination is evincing an adroit canvass. It assails the national honor but veils the assault under appeals to individual egotism, and shortsighted self interest. It juggles with figures and makes skillful use of fallacious arguments. It is not surprising that many voters are a little dazed and uncertain as to their course.

In this condition of affairs it is more important than ever that the ordinary campaign work of document distribution and speech making should be supplemented by the individual work of intelligent farmer, business, professional and laboring men. The best arguments are on the side of sound money and of a well considered tariff system, and the facts sustain the arguments. The careful and painstaking presentation of these facts and arguments to his doubting neighbors is the best work that the intelligent business man can do in this campaign. This kind of work is going to count this year for much more than mere oratory, or the influence of the professional politician.

Common sense, commercial honesty and patriotism will carry Michigan every time when they are properly appealed to.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers is a popular preparation in one bottle, and colors evenly a brown or black. Any person can easily apply it at home.

Voters will remember that as party lines are drawn this year free silver and free trade go together. The voter cannot be too often reminded of the tariff plank in the Chicago platform, which proposes to perpetuate the Wilson tariff schedule and emphasizes the theory that "tariff duties should be levied solely for purposes of revenue."

In Michigan in 1893, when the McKinley tariff was in force, there were 2,333,772 sheep, with an average reported value of \$3.21. In 1896, under the operation of the Wilson tariff their number had been reduced to 1,491,979 and their average value is given as \$1.91. The election of Bryan for president means the retention of the Wilson tariff for four years more. The election of McKinley with a Republican congress will bring a revision of the tariff with protection for wool and sheep.

A prominent writer on financial topics says as follows: a statement of the inevitable results of the free coinage of silver at the present ratio:

"The quickest and surest way to diminish the volume of currency in the United States, is to adopt the free coinage of silver, for it will drive out gold, rob silver dollars of their 47 per cent credit value, destroy a part of the confidence in our paper money, and frighten foreign investors away. It will cause financial ruin that will take the present hard times seen as child's play; it will make money harder to buy or to borrow than it is now; it will give us fluctuating prices in the markets based on gold as a standard unit, with confidence, which is now the equilibrium gone; wages will not increase as promised, for upon such an uncertain financial basis, money will not be lured forth from its hiding places and be poured into the channels of trade."

Notwithstanding the statements of this pessimistic writer, the pressure of importations has been so severe so that in a great many cases imports for the calendar year of 1896 are greater than for the fiscal year of 1895. For instance, the calendar year of 1896, reaching 248,959,217 pounds. The figures might be multiplied indefinitely, but these are enough for one object lesson on "The Demonetization of the Farmers' Markets."

That was caused, not by the repeal of the Sherman purchasing clause, but by Democratic monkeying with the protective tariff.

The remedy is not in coining fifty-cent dollars for the benefit of mine owners, but in returning to the Republican policy of protection and reciprocity.

A PARALYTIC STROKE.

Physicians at the Ann Arbor Hospital Said it was Due to Blood Clot.

BUT THEY DID NOT RELIEVE HIM.

The Paralysis Probably due to Nervous Causes. Finally Cured by a Nerve Food.

In Michigan in 1893, when the McKinley tariff was in force, there were 2,333,772 sheep, with an average reported value of \$3.21. In 1896, under the operation of the Wilson tariff their number had been reduced to 1,491,979 and their average value is given as \$1.91. The election of Bryan for president means the retention of the Wilson tariff for four years more. The election of McKinley with a Republican congress will bring a revision of the tariff with protection for wool and sheep.

Last week a reporter of this paper was driving in the vicinity of Round Lake and he took in as passenger a farmer who was going to Geneva. Engaging in conversation, the farmer friend, who was somewhat of a garrulous old gentleman, asked the reporter who he was and where he lived. The reporter told him that he was a newspaper man and the old gentleman said, "Well you newspaper men are always up-to-date and eager for everything new, have you heard of the news of Geneva?"

"What's that?" asked the reporter. "I don't know anything of it," replied the farmer, "but I have read in your interesting little hamlet, 'Well,' said the old gentleman, 'Geneva has to offer in the way of wonders something entirely different from anything ever heard of before. It is the cure of a man cured of paralysis. The reporter took out his note book to get the facts of the story."

"Before I begin to tell you what I know about this, I want you to promise that you will go and see the subject of my interview, and that all may be made known in the report. I know he will be pleased to see you and will tell you all about the matter." The reporter promised him he would see the man if he didn't live at too great a distance, and the old farmer told his story.

"About ten months ago, Marion G. Sales, a stalwart blacksmith of 32 years, living in North Adams, Mich., was stricken with paralysis, his legs being affected. While he was working in his trade, lifting a large tire on a wagon to set it on the wheel, he fell to the ground, helpless, and the tire fell on him. He was removed to his home, his friends thinking he was hurt by some mishap. When the doctor came he found that Mr. Sales had been the victim, not of an accident, but of a paralytic stroke, and thought from appearances the case a serious one. You know, Mr. Reporter, that oftentimes blacksmiths are subject to such disease on account of the peculiar postures they are obliged to take. Mr. Sales was a perfectly healthy man; I have known him intimately from a boy, and know that to be true; it is all the more wonderful, therefore, that he should have this visitation. Soon after this, perhaps six weeks, he came to his father's home here. He had been to Ann Arbor to seek help and the doctors there gave him no encouragement. His father, who has lived here for years, thought better care could be taken of him here than at any other place. He was confined to his bed or chair for months, unable to take a step and no prospect of ever doing so again, depending upon his wife or parents to draw him in a chair from place to place. One of his friends insisted him to try a remedy known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and you would be astonished to note the progress the man has made since taking them. I have given you a rather disconnected account of this case, but every word of it is true and you will find it worth your time to see Mr. Sales and hear from his own lips the story of his recovery. It is the wonder of the town."

The reporter, making good his promise and being somewhat curious, proceeded to Mr. Sales' residence to hear more of this wonderful case. After making himself known the reporter was welcomed by Mr. Sales. "I hear that your recovery from a serious paralytic stroke is due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People?"

"Yes, I am sure that is the remedy that I am indebted to for my fast returning health," he said. "It seems odd, don't it,

that after all the medical advice I have received, in the Ann Arbor Hospital, the consultations on my case and all the skilled help I could call, that I should be cured of paralysis by a little pill?"

"When I was first stricken with this disease, Mr. Sales," inquired the reporter.

"The ninth day of last October I was at work at my trade and the stroke came upon me like lightning."

"Did the doctors at any time give you encouragement, that you would recover from your attack?"

"None at all on account, as they said, that it was the result of blood clot."

"To what specialists did you go?"

"Well, after all the physicians at North Adams had given me up, I went to the hospital at Ann Arbor a month after I was hurt and received the comforting news that I would never have the use of my limbs again. I went to my home with feelings that can be better imagined than described. I came to father's house helpless and remained in that condition for seven months. A friend induced me to try these pills and I began to take them May 29. I had taken three boxes before noting any improvement. On the eighth day of July I walked with the aid of crutches, the first time I had touched my legs to the floor in all that time, and within a few weeks, I had been able to walk without the aid of crutches in the house and am recovering from the attack in splendid shape. I cannot speak too highly of Pink Pills for Pale People. To that simple remedy I owe my present condition and a look for me in not very far away when I shall be able to walk without the aid of crutches or cane. To those that know me and know about my case, my recovery is regarded as very wonderful. I think that Pink Pills are destined to save many from suffering and pain, and I hope that those who suffer will profit by this interview."

GENEVA, MICH., Aug. 31, 1895.

I hereby certify that the foregoing interview is true in every respect, and that the reporter of the Hudson Gazette did visit me Saturday, the 31st day of August, and recorded these facts.

Signed, **MARTIN J. SALES.**

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are prepared by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. of Schenectady, N. Y., a firm whose ability and reliability are unquestioned. Pink Pills are not looked upon as a patent medicine, but as a prescription, having been used as such for years in general practice, and their successful results in curing various ailments made it imperative that they be prepared in quantities to meet the demand of the public, and place them in reach of all. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of a crup, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, and the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration, all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scurvy, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excess of whatever nature.

Pink Pills are sold in boxes, however in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.