

# The Times, TEN PAGES.

OWOSSO, FRIDAY, JAN. 17, 1896.

EDMUND O. DEWEY, EDITOR.

The democratic national convention is to be held in Chicago, July 7.

The Benton Harbor Palladium presents a handsome appearance in its new dress. The paper, like its popular editor, is always bright and entertaining.

The appointment of Hon. Geo. A. Farr, of Grand Haven, as regent of the University is commended on every hand. Gov. Rich has made no better appointment during his term.

The Bay county supervisors, indicted for taking money illegally for services on committee work outside sessions of the board, refunded the amounts so drawn rather than stand trial. The amounts varied from \$5 to \$100 each.

Ald. Samuel Lamfrom evidently believes that discretion is the better part of valor and on Tuesday voluntarily discontinued his \$10,000 libel case against the editor of THE TIMES which was on call for Wednesday morning in the circuit court.

Henry M. Stanley, in an article on the "Development of Africa," which is to appear in the February Century, recalls the fact that troubles with the Boers in southern Africa first induced David Livingstone to travel to the north, and so led the way to the opening of Equatorial Africa. Livingstone, who was a missionary at Kolobeng, accused his Boer neighbors of cruelty to the natives. They resented his interference, and threatened to drive him from the country. He published their misdeeds in the Cape newspapers, and his house was burned in revenge. This led to his leaving southern Africa and going to a region where he could follow in peace his vocation as a missionary, unmolested by the Boer farmers.

In the Durand Express for Jan. 11th there is a long article taken from the Ionia Sentinel arguing against the adoption of local option. In this article there is great parade of such things as "A practical point of view," "A condition and not a theory that confronts us," and "From a practical business standpoint." But as soon as these high-sounding phrases have been put forth, and after implying that the local optionists are sentimentalists, goes on to ask what would it cost the taxpayers of Ionia county to have the local option law enacted? And then proceeds to draw on imagination to the extent of figuring up a bill of between \$3,000 and \$4,000. Now had this exceedingly business-like and practical writer sent to Eaton county he would have found that it cost them by itemized specifications of expense just \$787. Either some people in Ionia county are planning a big salary grab or ye writer from "A practical business standpoint" has lost his head. And from this the article plunges into an estimate of the probable cost to Ionia county of enforcing the law if enacted, and again comes out at the end of his "practical" estimate at the startling amounts of \$40,000 to \$50,000—a little margin of difference in the highest and lowest figures of \$10,000 not seeming to disturb this business-like writer. And then he makes his only attempt to get down to what would look like a statement of fact by saying "We have it from good authority that the effect of local option in Eaton county has been to increase the expenses of litigation nearly, if not quite, seventy-five per cent., while the money received by the county on the traffic has been entirely lost to the treasury." Now the facts are that for the two years 1894 and 1895 according to figures furnished by the sheriff of Eaton county there was a total payment of fines and costs of prosecutions by saloon men of \$4,310. And to collect this money the entire cost to the county of the grand jury and proceedings was \$3,977.87. A balance on the right side of \$1,032.10. Or for every dollar expended Eaton county has received into its treasury \$1.32. Now of course no one knows exactly what the exact cost to any one county to enact and enforce the law may prove to be. But from these wild calculations we do appear. And if the Durand Express, which we understand is lending itself to the opposition in this local option campaign and is being distributed by the saloon element through the county, cannot find any thing more substantial to publish it might as well quit. The facts about local option in other counties are being spread broadcast in this county and it is not safe to parade "practical business sense" and then draw on one's imagination for moonshine.

The case against A. D. Patterson, charged with violating the liquor law, has been adjourned until Jan. 13, in Justice Baldwin's court. The examination of Fred Peterson on the same charge has been continued in Justice Byerly's court until the 16th.

Constable E. P. Cross, of Ovid, was found nearly frozen to death on Thursday morning of last week in the road a few miles south of Burton. He had considerable money upon his person when he left an Ovid saloon the night before and it was at first supposed there had been foul play, but his money had not been taken, and later developments indicate that no one but himself is responsible for his condition.

The case of the people vs. C. F. Reinsberg, charged with violating the liquor law, was adjourned on Monday for two weeks.

Levi Leavitt, of Fairfield, paid Justice Byerly \$4.60 and costs on Friday for being drunk and disorderly.

A dispatch purporting to have come from Bennington appeared in one of the Detroit papers last week to the effect that a German man who had been working on the windows of the new Baptist church, started for his home in Chicago, lost his ticket, was put off the train at Bennington and robbed of money he had been paid for the job. The affair happened a week ago Saturday night, and the facts seem to be that the man had too much liquor aboard before getting

on the train, and was not robbed at all. He had received no money from the contractors here in Owosso.

The beauty of the saloon business in this county is set forth in the above clippings from one week's issue of the Press. It may be that the people will realize that the saloon power will have to go, as it is now, it is a continual violation of the law. Under Local Option, as it is administered in Eaton county, and will be in Shiawassee, the gentlemen who were found drunk would be asked to inform the court or grand jury where they got their liquor, and instead of Levi Leavitt depositing \$4.00 the man who sold him liquor would become a depositor or be deposited in Ionia. Then it would be unsafe to sell such men, and for their own protection liquor dealers would fight shy of this class of men.

Apply the same rule to the Ovid case and there would be one less saloon keeper or one who would feel the grip of the law.

It is said that these men will not tell where they got the liquor, but then selling liquor will be a crime, and witnesses thereto will be compelled to testify in any other cases.

But suppose these drinkers get their liquor from the drug stores, then there will be prosecutions against druggists, and if men are drunk they will be obliged to testify just the same. Local option will prevent the debauching scenes of drunken men on the streets, for the simple reason that the men who would sell liquor to them will fear the results. Levi Leavitt can come to town and go home without being made drunk, because it will be dangerous—now there is no danger. Legitimate business will interest such men and the state will proceed on the theory that it does in every other case, that the man who incites to violation of the law is equally guilty, while now it says that for a certain amount of money some man can have the opportunity of setting a trap for Levi Leavitt and then fine Levi Leavitt for getting into the trap, and on February 10, 1896, the people of this county will say that this business will come to an end on the 1st of May next.

LOCAL OPTION.

Burton Farmers' Club.

The club's first meeting of the new year was held on the 9th inst. at the residence of Geo. Snyder of Middleburg. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are young people who have commenced life under most auspicious circumstances. They have one child, a lovely daughter about four years of age, and they have many happy years before them.

They are hospitable entertainers, and such a dinner! The writer of this report wishes that every poor newspaper man in Shiawassee county could have had a plate at that table.

The exercises of the day were opened with scripture reading and prayer by the chaplain, and a sacred song by Mesdames Stanlake, Thorpe, and Rease, with Mrs. Snyder presiding at the organ. The usual number of questions were handed in and satisfactorily answered. A number of papers were read on "The current topics of the day," one by Mrs. Randall, which treated upon the subject of "The New Woman." Mrs. Randall is impressed with the idea that the especial aim in life of the "new woman" is "to get the possession of the ballot." This she regards incompatible with all wifely, motherly and domestic duties. Of necessity with the privilege of helping save the country from distraction, she must take her place beside her husband in the field or any other occupation which may follow; that if the "new woman" reaches the acme of her wishes, the sons, fathers and husbands must step down and out of the places which they now occupy, which means land and all the comforts of life to those who are dependent upon them, and take charge of the domestic duties, thus leaving clear the political field with its high official positions for her to luxuriate in. She believes however that women have certain rights; among them the right to carry her own pocket book, and having it well filled with greenbacks; the right to be loyal wives and mothers; the right to raise their sons to respect good and true women and daughters to be worthy the name of wife. She would have a woman be womanly, and look well to her own household, that her husband may praise her and her children rise up and call her blessed.

Under the order of business, Messrs F. M. Shepard and Geo. Stanlake were elected delegates to the State Farmers' Club, to be held at Lansing on February 4 and 5. Miss Guilford and Mrs. H. Mason were elected as alternates.

As this was the day for the election of officers, one of the ladies made a little speech to the effect that as our present president, Mr. Stanlake, had presumed on several occasions to absent himself from the meetings of this august body of farmers, that he be asked to make up lost time in his official capacity, and begged leave to present his name for president for the coming term. After which, the ballots were passed and he was found to be duly elected. R. C. Shepard was re-elected vice president, Miss Mason, secretary, and Miss Guilford, reporter.

After some very pleasant instrumental music by Miss Mason the club adjourned to meet on Feb. 6th, at the residence of Geo. P. Guilford.

The board of public works met in the parlors of the Owosso Savings Bank at 9 a. m. today and organized with J. T. Walsh as chairman pro tem., and C. S. Williams as temporary secretary. James Osburn was then elected president of the board. Messrs. James Osburn, I. H. Keeler and C. S. Williams were elected a committee to report suitable by-laws for the government of the board. C. W. Gale and J. T. Walsh were appointed a committee to report upon the liability of the bombmen of G. M. Edwards on contracts made for construction of water works reservoir.

Land Settlers Rate to the South. Tuesday, Feb. 4th and the first Tuesday in each month thereafter until further notice, the Ann Arbor R'y will sell one way land settlers tickets to southern points at extremely low rates. Call on agents for particulars or write W. H. Bennett, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Toledo, O.

## A PRACTICAL JOKE.

IT NEEDED THE AID OF A MINISTER AND THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

The Spinners In the Millinery Shop Wanted some Fun—The Preacher Proposed an Hour For Thought—Annie Cried and Charlie Paid the Fee.

Rev. William H. Luckenbach of Hudson, N. Y., sends the following to the New York World:

I was once innocently made a party to an attempted mock marriage episode. There was a millinery establishment in the place, run by several jolly spinners whose chances for matrimonial alliances had been growing less and less for many years. It was familiarly known in my congregation as the "shop," and it had become a rendezvous for the young people, who frequently happened in to exchange jocular greetings and enjoy the innocent gossip that constitutes much of the pleasure of intimate acquaintance-ship.

There entered the "shop" one evening a woman who would have been offended if we had called her "old," and of whom we would not have told the truth of we had said that she was "young." Bolting forward laughingly toward Amelia, one of the spinners, she exclaimed in a jocosely despairing tone: "I am so tired of waiting for an offer of marriage that I'll marry the first man that comes along and offers his hand."

"Good for you, Annie," said Amelia. "Who knows but that we may see a wedding here this evening?"

Several others had dropped in meanwhile to enjoy the cheeriness of the "shop." It so happened that among them there came a fine young man, who, Annie had several times learned to her discomfort, was as witty a practical joker as herself. Incidental greetings had scarcely passed among the boys of merry companions before Amelia exclaimed, in a tone and manner that at once quieted the salutations of the moment:

"Charlie, Annie says that she is so tired of waiting for an offer of marriage that she will marry the first man who will propose to her."

Lifting his hat gracefully, and looking at Annie without a blush, apparently unabashed by the unexpected challenge, he answered:

"I am at your disposal, Annie. How would I suit you?"

"Very good," said Annie. "Send for the minister and we'll be married right here on the spot."

It was not long after that my doorbell rang. Responding to the ring I found there the brother of the spinners, who had sent for me to come down to the "shop" to marry a couple who were looking for a minister.

On entering the place and discovering no strange couple there apparently contemplating matrimony, I at once suspected that I was to be made a party to some practical joke involving the marriage service—a kind of merriment or pastime that I could not encourage. I asked, however, for the parties to be married, intending, if it should further appear that the company were expecting only amusement, to give them gently a brief lecture on the impropriety of playing marriage and the risks often incurred by the persons doing this.

Immediately up stepped before me Charlie and Annie. Meanwhile, as if by preconcerted action, there was no exhibition at all of merriment by any one of the company.

I was greatly embarrassed. Charlie, I knew, was engaged to an estimable lady in Philadelphia.

A happy thought occurred to me. "I will not marry you now," I said, "but I will return home and leave you an hour to think of it. If at the end of the hour you are still resolved to get married, come to my house and I will marry you."

"Fine," said Charlie. "That's fine," an expression of relief as the same moment overspreading his countenance, "and whether we come or not," he continued, "you shall have a fee for your trouble."

The hour passed away, but they did not come.

Among the callers on the following day was Annie. She had come to make explanations. She had not intended to marry Charlie. She supposed I would read the marriage service as usual, but when I should come to ask her, "Do you take G. here for your wedded husband?" etc., she would have answered "No," and turning away she would have had "the laugh" on him.

"Yes, Annie, but suppose he had said 'No' before you?"

"Then of course it would have been on me; but he didn't think of that."

"But another and more important view of it, Annie, is this: It was not necessary for me last evening to read the marriage service at all. Had I simply pronounced Charlie and you man and wife, you would have been married in law as effectually as if I had read the whole formula from beginning to end."

"Oh, Mr. L.," said Annie, bursting into tears, "was I so nearly married? I thought that you were obliged to read the whole ceremony, and when you came to question me, I would answer 'No,' and that would end it. I am so glad that you took the course you suggested. Never again will I act so foolishly."

We were not done talking about the matter before the doorbell rang again, and an attendant brought to me a handsome study gown, with the compliments of Charlie for not marrying him.

Fat and Lean.

Paddy had a pig which he regularly crammed one day and starved the next. When asked why he did so, he replied: "Och, sure, and isn't it I that like to have my bacon with a stroke of fat and a stroke of lane aqualy, one after t'other?"—London Answers.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is famous for its cures of bad colds. It opens the secretions, relieves the lungs and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. If freely used as soon as the cold has been contracted, and before it has become settled in the system, it greatly lessens the severity of the attack and has often cured in a single day what would have been a severe cold. For sale by Johnson & Henderson, druggists.

Money of the Constitution.

A favorite trick of the silverites, when beaten in argument on the merits of the free coinage scheme, is to fall back on the claim that "silver is money of the constitution." And in the absence of any better reason for changing from the gold to the silver standard they urge that the framers of the constitution mentioned both gold and silver as legal tender money.

Although very frequently heard, the assertion that silver has a claim to free coinage through some reference to it in the constitution has no basis in fact. The founders of the Union did not undertake to limit the powers of congress to legislate in regard to the standard of values, and the only reference to the two money metals is the clause which prohibits the states from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts. There is positively nothing in the constitution which gives any color to the pretenses of the silverites.

But even if the framers of the constitution had seen fit to provide that both gold and silver should be used as standards of value that would be no reason for adhering to an unsafe and unsound currency after experience had shown its evils. Wise and great and good as our forefathers were, they could not foresee the enormous increase in the production of silver of the last 20 years. And since the great commercial nations have, after centuries of experimenting, decided that the gold standard is the best, it would be folly for this country to stick to silver merely because our ancestors had used it. Americans want the best of everything, no matter what tradition may say, and if the constitution had favored the silver standard it would have been promptly amended to suit the new conditions.

A "Fat" Illustration.

An Oklahoma correspondent of the sound currency committee of the Reform club says that because of short crops and low prices for two or three years the people there were grasping at the silver "straw," but that with plentiful rains, fair forage crops this season, good stand of wheat on the ground, they look for substantial betterment next crop and are less inclined to take for it anything but money having the highest purchasing power. He says: "They are like the Irishman going to join the church and did not know what one to join. He said everybody admitted the Catholics might go to heaven, but not every one admitted that a Protestant could. So he would take his chances with the Catholics. Now, everybody admits a gold coin will be good in any event, but as part of the people have their doubts about silver they, to be on the safe side, when they have something to sell and ship, want the kind of money about which there hangs no doubt."

It Wouldn't Work.

It is often suggested that all that is needed to keep the gold reserve up to the mark is to make the customs duties payable in gold. But this means a premium on gold, as it implies a discrimination against other forms of money. There is besides a law making silver dollars good tender for all dues, public and private, except in cases where a contract calls for something else. The Sherman silver treasury notes are by law receivable for customs dues. The law requiring all forms of money to be kept at par with gold would be violated by refusing to receive anything but gold for tariff taxes. It is therefore impracticable, without producing the evils we are trying to avoid, to require tariff taxes to be paid in gold only. The president has shown how a gold reserve may be made unnecessary—by calling in the greenbacks and Sherman notes and replacing them with bank notes. No better plan is forthcoming.—Baltimore Sun.

An Old Soldier's Recommendation.

In the late war I was a soldier in the First Maryland Volunteers, Company G. During my term of service I contracted chronic diarrhoea. Since then I have used a great amount of medicine, but when I found any that would give me relief it would injure my stomach, until Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was brought to my notice. I used it and will say it is the only remedy that gave me permanent relief and no bad results follow. I take pleasure in recommending this preparation to all of my old comrades, who, while giving their services to their country, contracted this dreadful disease as I did, from eating unwholesome and uncooked food. Yours truly, A. E. BENDIGO, Halsey, Oregon. For sale by Johnson & Henderson, druggists.

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