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THE LEGISLATIVE REUNION.

Synopsis of Proceedings of the First Reunion

We take the following report of the legislative reunion from the special report of the Detroit Free Press.]

The formal proceedings of the legislative reunion began in Representative Hall in the state capitol at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 10th. The assemblage was a notable one. It embraced many individuals distinguished for their public services, and the names of many of a state reputation. The earlier legislatures were very well represented. The great number of healthy and vigorous old men was a conspicious feature of the assemblage.

The desks had been removed from the floors and chairs to the number of 600 afforded sufficient seating, the number present being less than 500. The galleries were crowded to the last degree, the occupants being chiefly ladies.

Ex-Gov. Alpheus Felch presided. The entrance of Gov. Alger, ex-Gov. Jerome, ex-Gov. Begole and ex-Senator Ferry, who were escorted to places under the speaker's canopy, was the signal for applause.

A selection of Scriptures was read by Rev. W. H. Brockway, member of the House in 1865 and 1871.

Gov. Alger's speech of welcome was short, graceful and scintillant. He rightly assumed that those present needed no welcome to the legislative halls of the state. They were at home in them and looked out upon familiar scenes. He was rejoiced to know that the meeting was in every way so successful and hoped that it was but the beginning of similar reunions to be held regularly hereafter. The memories surrounding old associations were pleasant and would become more so as by the meeting of friends scenes and incidents of former labors would be recalled. He was glad to know that there was to-day but one party represented here—the reunion party. But he was admonished to be brief. He knew that by the operation of the previous question, hasty adjournments and other legislative shackles many a speech that it was intended to be made in these halls had been shut off. No doubt some of those thus deprived would wish to relieve themselves on this occasion, and knowing that there was much steam in the square inch in the way of speech pressure here, there was no desire on his part to interfere with its evaporation. He was especially glad to welcome his honored predecessors in the office of Governor, and in the course of his remarks on this point gracefully complimented Gov. Felch—the senior—on his years and honors.

In response to the welcome Ex-Gov. Felch expressed the thanks of the assemblage at being thus welcomed by message of the Governor. It made them feel as if their certificates of election, some of them dating back for fifty years and all doubtless safely filed in pigeon holes, were still of some validity. At any rate, in consequence of this welcome, they all felt the more perfectly at home. Looking upon this assemblage he saw before him the whole history of the state, for here before him were many of the men who had taken part in all the beneficial legislation which had so well developed the state and preserved its freedom. He congratulated Gov. Alger upon being by the choice of the people the head of the state renowned among all the states of the union as being one of the most properous and successful, with public institutions not to be excelled, and which were a model for all.

Excusing himself for the length of his history of the developement of the state by saying that there was no such thing as brevity in an old man's recollections of what he had took part in—a home thrust received with much laughter—he proceeded to recount the development of the governmental system of the state and its several departments—executive, legislative, judicial, military, educational, penal, charitable, humane and benevolent, with glances at the record of internal improvements of every kind and character, undertaken by the state, together with its great material resources.

The address was excellent, delivered in good voice, distinctly heard and greatly complimented by all present, who showered congratulations on the venerable ex-governor.

The afternoon session opened with an election of officers, the following being elected:

President, Alpheus Felch; secretary, Daniel L. Crossman, treasurer, George W. Thompson. Executive committee—L. M. Sellers, H. A. Conant, J. W. Belknap, James Hueston, Wm. M. Kilpatrick.

After deciding to postpone the election of vice presidents until the next morning Clerk Crossman proceeded to call the roll. Before doing so he read in a feeling manner the following poem:

THE REUNION ROLL CALL.

BY S. B. M'CRACKEN.

I.

The House will come to order; the clerk
will call the roll;
Such will be the Speaker's manate, when
in our Capitol,
The sages shall assemble, in their first
renion fete,
After fifty years of labor to found and
build a state.

II.

Of the virgin Legislature, two or three
respond the call,
As their aged and trembling voices echo
feebly through the hall;
The Clerk says, "Mr. Speaker, there is no
quorum here."
What order will they take, then, till a
quorum shall appear!

III.

They may adjourn from day to day, the
Constitution reads,
And call upon the absentees to answer for
their deeds;
But will a call be ordered, with the House
so very thin?
Will a warrant to the Sergeant bring the
absent members in?

IV.

Not long the House deliberates to find the
better way—
It votes to all the absent, leave of absence
for the day—
And stands adjourned, by common voice,
another time to meet—
Who, then, of all the absentees, will come
to claim his seat?

V.

When the time and place are ready, again
to call the roll,
Of our first State Legislature, who will
read the silent scroll?
There's no Speaker, and no members, no
Sergeant, Clerk or Page—
They each and all have succumbed to the
chilling frosts of age.

VI.

Where gone? Do they sit in phantom session
in legislative hall?
Will there be found a quorum to answer
to the call?
Will there be at each reunion a congress
of the soul?
Will the House there come to order?—will
the Clerk there call the roll?

The poem was attentively listened to and received with applause. The sentiments which it expressed, together with the marked pauses after names unresponded to, sympathetically affected the members.

The members of legislatures of the '50s and prior years were seated at the front upon the right of the speaker. There numbers were few. Upon the left were seated the members of legislatures of the '60s. Conspicuous among them were ex-Gov. Jerome and Senator Conger. As the roll call proceeded each member present arose and answered to his name. Clerk Crossman read the outline of public service of each. The record of Senator Conger was longer than that of any other in list, including terms in the House and Senate, in constitutional conventions and the National House of Representatives and Senate.

A list almost as long was that of ex-Gov. Felch, and ex-Senator Ferry.

It was seen after a while that to recapitulate the list of services of each member would take an interminable time, leaving scarcely opportunity for any other business. The names alone were called after that. Clerk Crossman, however, pointed out the record of the senior member present, Townsend E. Gridley of Grand Haven, aged 82, whereupon the house complimented the old gentleman with a round of applause.

Alpheus S. Felch and Townsend E. Gidley are the only survivors of the first legislature who were in attendance at the reunion. The only others known to be living are Isaac I. Voorheis of Lapeer, Coggswell K. Green, formerly of Niles, now of New Hampshire, and Hiram Dodge, formerly of Clinton, now of Illinois. The history of Gov. Felch is well known. Gidley was very prominent in the early history of the state. He was representative in the legislatures of 1835, 1836, 1838 and 1850 and Senator in 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842 and 1863, an almost unequaled record. In 1851 he was Wig candidate for Governor of Michigan.

The address of Col. Andrew T. McReynolds, of Grand Rapids, on "Toledo and the Mexican war from a Michigan standpoint" was a long discourse which filled up most of the afternoon. One of the most striking figures at the reunion is that of Col. McReynolds, who is a veteran of two wars, survivor of early legislatures and a brainy lawyer. He is now long advanced in the sere and yellow of old age but still sprightly and energetic. He has carried one useless arm ever since heroic days on the soil of Mexico. Every old resident of Detroit knows the ripe old veteran well, as forty and fifty years ago he was one of Detroit's most prominent citizens. He wears on his shirt-bosom a cameo pin placed there by Mayor Charles C. Trowbridge in 1834, in recognition of his services to the sick and dying during the fatal cholera season of that year. He has worn it for fifty-two years through sunshine and storm—in the halls of the Montezumas and the swamps of the Chickahominy. Gen. McReynolds was a member of the legislature of 1840 from Wayne county and a senator in 1847. He has lived in Grand Rapids more than twenty-five years.

At the close of his address Col. McReynolds spoke of the resolution in favor of the Mexican war, passed by the legislature of 1847 with but three negative votes, saying that it showed the preponderance of feeling of the people on the war question.

H. B. Lathrop of Ionia, said he was one of the three that voted against that resolution, but that his vote was not because he opposed war measures, but because of objectionable phrases in the wording of the resolution itself.

R. W. Landon of Niles, said he was present at the passage of the resolution in question, and was now glad to learn that there really was no opposition to it.

The remark was applauded, the audience being apparently in the mood to stir up debate among the veterans of 1847.

The afternoon exercises closed with an eloquent address by Hon. Wm. P. Wells, the subject being "The Legislative Power in a Free Commonwealth." The matter as well as the manner of Mr. Wells' address was such as to win the closest attention of the audience at the close of a wearisome session, and not only to win its attention but to evoke the most frequent and the heartiest applause. It was a signal triumph of the power of intellect and the graces of oratory.

The evening session was opened by devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. Welcome W. Johnson, of the Legislature of 1877. Mr. Johnson called for an innovation upon the usual ceremonial, and remarking: "Let us sing the 'Coronation.' Now then, all together, let's go in for a good time," he proceeded to line the hymn:

"All hail the power of Jesus' name,
Let angels prostrate fall;
Bring forth the royal diadem,
And crown Him Lord of all."

Mr. Johnson led the singing, and all joined in camp meeting style. The address of Hon. Byron G. Stout of Pontiac, upon Agriculture and Stock Breeding, was thoughtful and scholarly. Mr. Stout showed how the march of modern civilization had brought our farmers face to face with the competion of other lands to such an extent that it might not be hazardous to predict that the time was coming when foreign wheat might be sold in the Atlantic ports for less than American wheat could be delivered there. A deduction drawn from this was the desirability of encouraging stock growing, and the illimitable field for this industry in the United States.

The address of Hon. Orlando M. Barnes upon the state capitol was an interesting recital of the legislative battle which resulted in the choice of Lansing. The development from the forest to the present beautiful city and magnificent state house was eloquently sketched. The address closed with a scholarly review of the wisdom of the choice and a study of the influences of modern travel upon legislation and the dispatch of business at the state capitol.

Probably the address most attentively listened to was that of Hon. D. L. Crossman, for many years clerk in the House of Representatives. This address recounted the incidents of legislative reminiscences. He told the history of the Senatorial contests of 1871, 1875, 1879, 1881 and 1883, the culmination of the defeat of Chandler in 1865 was told, and the fluctuating, closely contested match in which the fortunes of John J. Bagley went down in 1879 to 1880. The long struggle of 1883 in which, after eighty-one ballots and roll calls, involving the repition of 20,000 names and the writing out of not less than 10,000 votes, in which 121 different names were balloted for, resulting in the choice of Thomas A. Palmer, were vividly told. A joke of A. C. Maxwell upon his brother member, Rev. W. H. Brockway, was told amid vast laughter. Anecdotes were related of members of different legislatures.

Volunteer speeches being in order, Representative McNabb of Newaygo, was called out. He began by extolling the pine clad hills of Newago, its babbling brooks and swift rolling rivers, declaring that while he loved Michigan, the center of his affections was devoted to his own county. He had come to enjoy old acquaintance and to enjoy himself with the boys and was not prepared for speech. Proceeding then to discourse of Detroit, its beautiful river and crystal waters and the obstinacy of its representatives, the laughter became so great as to interrupt the speaker and he sat down leaving his remarks unfinished.

Ex-Congressman Horr was next called upon, and the rules were suspended because he objected that not being a member he could not speak. He continued, however, in an entertaining vein to contrast a Michigan audience with a Massachusetts one, and to descant upon the appearance of the members before him, declaring that if Michigan had got along for fifty years with such countenances as were before him there was hope that she would continue to survive to the last. He eulogized the labors of the legislators and described the pleasure that the reunion had given him.

Senator Conger spoke for ten minutes pleasantly of the pride and gratification which this reunion of old friends had afforded him, and related an anecdote of the tendencies of the Senate of '65 to amend the bills of the House, with the result which it had upon a stalwart Representative.

Senator Palmer followed in a brief speech, saying that the happiest half-year of his life was passed in the legislative session at Lansing, and recalled incidents of that session.

This closed the evening meeting.

THE SECOND DAY.

A pleasing incident was that which opened up the reunion on the morning of the second day. Gen. McReynolds offered a motion that Townsend E. Gidley, a member of the first constitutional assembly and of fourteen following legislatures, should be honored with a seat on the platform beside the venerable president, Alpheus Felch, which being passed, the distinguished member took his place, all his collegues rising as he passed up to the platform.

The following vice-presidents and secretaries for the various local districts were then elected: First district, Wm. Adair vice president, Paul Gies, secretary; second, J. M. Swift, D. B. Northrup; third, C. D. Case, H. F. Riopelle; fourth, E. B. Pond, A. E. Dunbar; fifth, M. V. Stockwell, D. Buxby; sixth, H. A. Haden, W. J. Baxter; seventh, E. J. Walker, J. W. Fletcher; eighth, Dr. W. Mottrom, H. H. Riley; ninth, H. C. Sherwood, A. Smith; tenth, C. J. Monroe, W. B. Williams; eleventh, D. Striker, H. F. Pennington; twelfth, E. B. Ward, Frank Dodge; thirteenth, Chas. Wood, S. R. Billings; fourteenth, A. C. Baldwin, E. Peck; fifteenth, W. W. Andrus, J. R Whiting; sixteenth, J. B. Moore, J. W. Thompson; seventeenth, T. North, L. E. Lincoln; eighteenth, J. S. Estabrook, A. T. Bliss; nineteenth, H. Rich, S. S. Walker; twentieth, E. C. Watkins, H. F. McCormick; twenty-first, T. E. Gidley, W. B. Wilson; twenty-second, E. L. Gray, George Oviatt; twenty-third, C. C. Fuller, H. Watson; twenty-fourth, H. M. Woodruff, Free Estee; twenty-fifth, Albert Miller, J. Van Kleek; twenty-sixth, W. L. Churchill, D. P. Markey; twenty-seventh, G. W. Bell, J. A. Case; twenty-eighth, N. L. Gerish, E. C. Cannon; twenty-ninth, Perry Hannah, F. R. Williams; thirtieth, H. W. Seymour, C. B. Fenton; thirty-first, S. Stephenson, J. Q. Adams; thirty-second, J. H. Chandler, Jas. Mercer.

At this point Representative Crosier of Menominee, read an eulogy of his former colleague, A. C. Davis, a member of '82, which was received with solemn attention. An eulogy was offered by L. M. Sellers of Kent, for M. T. Watkins of Kent.

It may be remarked in passing that, though Col. Sellers has not been prominent at the gathering, it is due to his taking up and pushing a suggestion of Wm. King of the Lansing Republican, the reunion was brought about.

Ex-Representative Brockway of Albion, offered a resolution to appoint a committee of three to conduct Hon. Austin Blair to the platform, which, however, was objected to, it being insisted that the old governor could well proceed alone, being clothed out in his right mind, and thus he came forward amid much cheering. Ex-Gov. Blair spoke of Michigan in the war. Everything, he thought, everything in government, begins with public opinion. This public opinion in the great war question was manifested in Michigan as early as 1848, and a short decade later we here in Michigan decided that all America should be free! The slavery question, though scrupulously avoided in our debates, still existed in our consciences; Mason and Dixon's line cut us in two, as it were. Thus it was that a conclusion was inevitable.

The retiring governor in 1861 was Moses Wisner, a man of patriotism and spirit, and who believed thoroughly in his patriotic principles. In leaving office he said to the South: "There is the constitution; obey and you are safe; do not and we shall compel you! There is the flag, touch it not; tear it down and you die!" The incoming governor re-echoed these sentiments, as did the people, who all knew exactly what was to be done. Not much politics entered into their spirit; and when the echoes from the guns at Sumter were heard, everyone stepped into line and thought not of any firing from behind, so unanimous were public convictions.

And so the war came on. A people of opinions we were, but not the most absolute convictions. How could such a war be possible, we though! Then our Abraham Lincoln called for troops. Michigan had her share of the duty, let me assure you. No money was at hand, but patriotic citizens were immediately in the fore with ample funds, thinking nothing of reinbursement. And you all know, my friends, how quickly that first regiment of ours was raised, and how quickly it was onward to Washington, and how enthusiastic was its reception! Regiment after regiment was raised. Secretary Cameron authorized but four regiments, but first we raised ten, and then another ten; and soon we had thirty-three regiments on the field.

The Governor paid tributes to the memory of Gen. Israel B. Richardson of Pontiac, and Gen. Woodbury of Adrian. The Fourth Regiment was also praised as having met every requirement. The Seventh it was that fixed the pontoons at Fredericksburg, a serve which the Governor did not wish to forget.

"Let us assure you, my friends," the Governor said in conclusion, "That so well have our soldiers done their great work that never again in our time, nor in that of our children, shall we be menaced by the cruelties of civil war. Too vast indeed is this victory, too far-reaching are its consequences to be properly estimated or too much honored. As said Lincoln at Gettysburg: 'It is not what we say here, but what they did here that will live here after. And so say I!'"

After the governor's speech, E. A. Allen sang "Thy Sentinel am I," when Clerk Crossman caused a thrill of joy to run through the upper galleries by announcing that at the afternoon session no tickets of admission would need be presented, and that anyone could come who would climb the stairs.

Senator James Hueston had prepared a paper on "Sanitary Progress in Michigan," which, however, owing to the lateness of the hour, and the length of the manuscript, he bagged to be excused from reading, contenting himself with the single remark that sanitary reform had been steadily going on since the time of Moses. A song by Lavin and Crane, "The Fisher man," closed the forenoon session.

The afternoon session was opened with a prayer by Rev. D. W. Shorts, after which the Mehan quartette club shook out its plumage with "How Can I Leave Thee!" Hon. Edwin Willets was introduced and delivered a lengthy address on "Michigan Schools and Colleges." Mr. Willits reviewed the early school-fund laws, showing how Michigan's were superior to those of many neighboring states and as a result, how it is that we are so well founded in this respect to-day. Isaac N. Crary and John D. Pierce have performed a noblh work for the schools of the state. The rise of our present school system, from the log school to the university dome, and its statue of Benj. Franklin in the front yard, was well traced. President Willits here paid such a glowing apostrophe to the old log school and its red-cheeked maidens and freckled-faced boys that many ladies were tempted to cry, but instead vociferiously applauded.

Music was again introduced, E. G. Suckert's "Best of All," being encored with "Auld Lang Syne," during which the members arose, remained standing throughout and joined feelingly in the chorus.

Mr. Peter White of Marquette, was down for a paper on "Agricultural Possibilities in the Upper Peninsula," but being called east on business and so not being able to attend, the address was regretfully passed. Mr White was the only member down on the progamme who was detained.

Dr Hueston of Ypsilanti, proposed to fill in the time with short speeches reminiscences, which was adopted.

Ex Representative Koon made a few remarks on early education, stating that in 1844 two of the three members of the legislative committee on education were too conservative to do much, thinking the country was too new. He was the third member but couldn't do anything alone.

W. L. Bancroft was called to tell something of old fashioned railroading, but did not respond.

Mr Enos Goodrich, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850, arose and said, referring again to early education, that he, at that time, believed the children belonged to the state, and should be educated at state expense, and that the conservatism spoken of by Mr. Koon was only too manifest.

Ex Senator Simeon R. Billings told of his first speech and how proud he felt when he got into the press as having given "the eagle's tail a twist!" When he was young he envied congressmen because they could frank all their mail using no postage stamps but simply writing M. C. in the corner. That feeling has now passed away.

Mr Enos Goodrich, the member of 1850, again arose, speaking of the uncertainties of life and the liability of a person's being visited by the grim destroyer anytime, wherefore he counselled preparation for the end.

J. J. Woodman spoke feelingly of the legislature of 1861, to whose work is due the stable and successful financial policy of our state. He wished to speak specially of the chairmen of the respective finance committees, J. F. Joy of the House, and H. P. Baldwin of the Senate, who among others favored not the issuing of bonds and contracting of loans but present payment of expenses. "Pay as you go and do not tax posterity," Mr. Woodman considered the true basis of financial prosperity, and which, as far as he knew, had been inaugurated by his old love, the legislatures of 1861.

Ex-Senator James Birney of Bay City returned to the educational question, especially favoring the apprentice system, which, while part of the Prussian system we imitate, seems to be overlooked at the present.

Ex-Senator Charles T. Gorham of Marshall, desire it to be known that the tree under which the two gentlemen alluded to in Mr. Willits' paper as having done a great service for the edudational system of the state, sat, is still standing and can be seen any day in Marshall, where it is held as a relic. The fate of the first bill for a uniform militia was rehearsed as was also the vicissitudes of early elections, with anecdotes of members.

Representative O. N. Case of Detroit, expressed his great pleasure at the privilege of meeting the fathers of the state. He also hoped the legislative reunion would be held yearly.

Ex Representative Chas. P. Parkhill of Shiawassee, declared that he had beaten Gladstone, as on one occasion he had carried the whole House, having arisen and called on the speaker to adjourn.

Ex-Representative William Ball when called on to speak declared that to maintain his present great reputation as an orator he would on this occasion forego talking to the House, as being very weary himself, and being sure that the members were more than satisfied with speeches already.

The reunion closed with a valedictory and benediction by Rev. E. J. Walker. The assembly seemed very loath to adjourn, for it was remarked that before the finale was ordered by President Felch, the band in the gallery played and played and played, while the members chatted on as old friends only can.

Even a casual observer at the reunion exercises could not help noticing the prominent part taken by the Mehan quartette and the band performances under the leadership of Prof. J. Spross, and the coronet solos of that skilled musician. So delighted were the members with the playing and singing of these gentlemen that each repeated appearance brought forth an encore. The music certainly added greatly to the pleasure of the occasion. The Mehan quartette is composed as follows, E. C. Sucket, tenor; W. J. Lavin, tenor, E. C. Crane, baritone; E. A. Allen bass.

The Condition of the Crops.

The crop report of the department of agriculture makes the area of spring wheat nearly the same as last year, about 12,000,000 acres. There is an increase of 1-6th of last year's breadth in Dakota, a decrease in Nebraska, and a small reduction in Minnesota and Wisconsin. The condition of spring wheat averages 98½, against 97 last year, Wisconsin 97, Minnesota 99, Iowa 100, Nebraska 97. Dakota 99, Washington 100.

Winter-wheat is not quite so promising as on the 1st of May, but yet the average is only reduced two points, from 94 to 92.

The terrorized districts in Belfast and Ulster have been placed under martial law.

The bill to expel the Orleans princes from France has passed the French chamber of deputies.

Fitzbrook Bros.' extensive box factory in Toronto, burned a few days ago. Loss, $100,000.

Canada has received orders from the British government to suspend at once this reckless seizure of American fishing vessels.

Mrs. William Sloane of Stanford, Vt., to spite her husband, of whom she was jealous, drowned her 4-year-old son. She confessed the crime and motive.

An "unknown" friend of Maxwell, the convicted murderer of C. Arthur Prellar, offered the deputy sheriff $10,000 if he would let Maxwell escape.

The North American glass company's works at Hochelaga, Que., were destroyed by fire recently. Loss $150,000.

At the Maine republican convention the Hon. J. R. Bodwell was nominated for governor on the first ballot.

Van Couver is in ashes. Over 3,000 people are homeless. The mayor of New Westminister, B. C. has telegraphed east for aid.

WHAT SCIENCE SAYS

The "Fearful and Wonderful" Mechanism of the Human System Graphically Portrayed.

[In the editorial columns of the New York *Analyst*, H. Lassing, M. D., editor, writes the following beautiful description of the laboratories of the human system. We think we have never read a finer or more trustworthy one.]

"Man is the greatest of all chemical laboratories. Magnify the smallest cell of the body and what a factory is spread before the eye's countless chambers in which are globes of air, masses of solid matter, globules of dying liquid; a flash comes and the whole is consumed and needful heat is carried into every part of the system. Electrical forces also generate and are conveyed to the brain, the muscles and the various nerve centers.

In another set of a million chambers we see various gasses and vapors. By chemical action these are changed and purified in the lungs and the skin. The blood we often say is a great living river. In its current are masses which the air in the lungs did not affect; blocks of chalk; slabs of tarter; pieces of bone-ash, strings of albumen; drops of molasses, and lines of alcohol. How are these waste masses disposed of? Begin where you will in this great stream you must come to the purifying places of the system. Here is all activity and an invisible force reaches out into the stream, seizes and carries this mass of waste into vast trenches, thence into a smaller reservoir, and finally into a larger reservoir, which regularly discharges its contents.

This separation of lime, uric acid and other waste material from the blood without robbing it of a particle of the life fluid, passes human comprehension. In health this blood-purifying process is carried on without our knowledge. The organs in which it is done are faithful servants whose work is silent as long as health remains.

"People strangely wait until pain strikes a nerve before they will realize that they have any trouble. They do not know that pain concerns chiefly the exterior not the interior of the body. A certain set of nerves connect these blood-purifying organs with the brain. They may not gnaw and bite as does the tooth-ache or a scratch, but they regularly, silently report. When these organs are failing these nerves indicate it by drawing the blood from the face and cheek, leaving the lip and eye blanched, by sending uric acid poison into the smallest veins, the skin then becoming gray, yellow or brown. They also prevent the purification of the blood in the lungs and cause pulmonary difficulties, weariness and pain. Who enjoys perfect health, especially in this land where we burn the candle in one mass! The athlete breaks down in the race; the editor falls at his desk; the merchant succumbs in his counting-room. These events should not have been unexpected, for nature long ago hung out her 'lanterns of alarm.' When the 'accident' finally comes, its fatal effect is seen in a hundred forms; either as congestion, chronic weakness, as wrong action, as variable appetite, as head troubles, as palpitation and irregularities of the heart, as premature decay, as dryness and harshness of the skin causing the hair to drop out or turn gray, as appoplexy, as paralysis, as general debility, blood poisoning, etc.

"Put no faith then in the wiseacre who says there is no danger as long as there is no pain. Put no faith in the physician, whoever he may be, who says it is a mere cold or a slight indisposition. He knows little, if any, more than you do about it. He can neither see nor examine these organs and depends entirely upon experimental tests, that you can make as well as he.

"If the output is discolored or muddy, if it contains albumen, lymph, crystals, sweet or morbid matter, is red with escaped blood, or roily with gravel, mucous and froth, something is wrong and disease and death are not far away.

"These organs which we have described thus at length, because they are really the most important ones in the human system, the ones in which a large majority of human ailments originate and are sustained, are the kidneys. They have not been much discussed in public because it is conceded that the profession has little known power over them. What is wanted for such organs is a simple medicine, which can do no harm to the most delicate but must be of the greatest benefit to the afflicted. Such a remedy, tried and proved by many thousands all over the world, is Warner's safe cure. With those in whom disease is deep seated it is the only specific. For those in whom the seeds are sown and the beginning of illness started it is an unfailing reliance. It may be recommended to the well to prevent sickness, and the sick to prevent death. With its aid the great filtering engines of the system keep on in their silent work without interruption; without it they get out of gear and then disease and death open the door and cross the threshold."

Such writing ought not only to please but to carry conviction that what Editor Lassing, M. D.,—so high an authority—says is true, and that his counsel is worthy the attention and heed of all prudent, right-minded people.

The Wo ld's Wheat.

The acting commissioner of agriculture, in reply to a resolution of the House making inquiries concerning stocks of corn and wheat in this and other countries, the demands of consumption and the prospects of production throughout the world, has transmitted an exhaustive compilation of statistics by Prof. Dodge, statistician of the department of agriculture.

The tables show that the world's product of wheat in 1885 was 2,110,000,000 bushels, the requirements of consumption 2,165,000,000 bushels, presenting a deficiency of 55,000,000 bushels, drawn from the previous year's surplus of 125,000,000 bushels. They find the product of Europe a medium, those of India and Australia large, and a heavy reduction in the United States. For the supply of the coming year the crops of Australia, India and South America, already harvested, are probably about 32,000,000 bushels less than those of last year, while those of the United States promise fully 100,000,000 bushels more than the harvest of 1885. The wheat in the United States May 1, last, was 104,000,000 bushels against 152,000,000 bushels in 1885. Of the commercial stocks of wheat, New York held 4,138,070; Buffalo, 2,480,117; Chicago, 11,777,804; Milwaukee, 3,335,010; Minneapolis, 4,707,980, and Duluth, 7,393,748. The crop of corn in 1885-6 was 1,617,000,000 bushels; the stock 587,000,000 bushels and the exportation 42,000,000 bushels. The estimated acreage of winter wheat now growing is 24,727,087; spring wheat, 11,800,000—total 36,527,087.

The true secret of success is merit. This is so with Red Star Cough Cure, a purely vegetable compound, entirely free from opiates, poisons and narcotics, and which has received the public endorsement of physicians and chemists everywhere. Twenty-five cents.

Slippers and short dresses are improper for the street.

The beneficial results produced by the use of Hall's Hair Renewer are wonderful.

Ayer's Ague Cure is warranted a sure cure for all malarial disorders.

Fitting a coat is a mere matter of form.—*National Weekly.*

Chronic diseases successfully treated at Michigan Pneumo-Sanative Institute, 25 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit.

A little girl asked her mother if boycotter was the same color as terra cotta.—*Danville Breeze.*

I have been selling your Athlophoros for a few months and have sold between one and two dozen. It gives better satisfaction for rheumatism than any other preparation of the kind I have ever sold. C. M. Treat, druggist, Adrian, Mich.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS WILL CURE

HEADACHE
INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS
DYSPEPSIA
NERVOUS PROSTRATION
MALARIA
CHILLS and FEVERS
TIRED FEELING
GENERAL DEBILITY
PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES
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FEMALE INFIRMITIES
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper.

TAKE NO OTHER.

Pay the Printer.

It's strange that any man whose soul
Is worth a red wood splinter,
Should eat and drink, sleep well at night,
And fail to pay the printer.

To get a paper full of news,
All sorts of information,
Read it and be in debt for it.—
Such men need reformation.

The farmer sells his grain and fruit,
His honey and his butter,
And if the man who buys then fails
In payment don't he mutter?

The grocer sells tea, sugar, spice,
Indeed he does with pleasure,
When pay-day comes, if money don't,
His wrath no words can measure.

The printer pays his working force,
How can he raise the money?
Put yourself in the printer's place,
You'll find its aught but funny.

The bills come in, keep coming in
With certainty surprising,
For rent, for ink, for paper too,
To do such advertising.

Those who don't pay will criticise,
Will seek to find a blunder,
And laugh until you almost wish
They'd split their jaws asunder.

They'll ask for puffs of this or that,
Of whom with them has tarried,
Of weddings twenty lines or more,
And what each person carried.

If there's a patient man on earth
Job might hail as a brother,
The one who's called an editor,
Is that man and no other.

His head may ache, his nerves may shake,
Till soul and body sever,
But careless, heedless, heartless men
Think brains can work forever.

The Vice-President of the City Brewery, Mr. J. Helmus, of Louisville, Ky, was entirely cured in one week of a severe attack of rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil.

Boycotting the baby—Putting him to bed at night.

LOCK YOUR STABLE DOOR before your horse is stolen. Root out disease before it gets a vital hold, and the system becomes fatally weakened. Promptly attack all diseases with DR. WALKER'S VEGETABLE VINEGAR BITTERS, and attack them before you find yourself confined to your bed every square inch of your body throbbing with pain, and so weak you are unable to move hand or foot.

"I am generally up to my neck in business," said the teacher of swimming.

"What is Woman's Worth?"

asked a fair damsel of a crusty old bachelor. He did not know, so she said: "W. O. man" (double you, O man). But a woman feels worth little if disease has invaded her system and is daily sapping her strenth. For all female weaknesses, Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" stands unrivaled. It cures the complaint and builds up the system. Send 10 cents in stamps for pamphlet to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. P.

Singers are the only people who wish to hold a note a long time.

Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets,"

Positively Popular; Provoke Praise; Prove Priceless; Peculiarly Prompt; Perceptibly Potent; Producing Permanent Profit; Precluding Pimples and Pustules; Promoting Purity and Peace. Purchase. Price, Petty. Pharmacists Patronizing Pierce Procure Plenty.

A pen picture—A fat pig—*Merchant Traveler.*

Use the great specific for "cold in head" and catarrh—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Beneath your notice—Advertisements on the sidewalk.—*National Weekly.*

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

Sign in a New York resort: "No excuse if found with another man's hat."

MEN look slovenly with run-over heels. Lyon's Heel Stiffeners keep boots straight; 25c. a pair.

The Chief Signal officer has decided to establish a station in Alaska.

"*More than all other Lung Remedies*," is what E. W. Fairman, a druggist at Dayton, Ind., writes about the sale of Allen's Lung Balsan. He has sold it for eight years, and it gives satisfaction. Sold by all druggists at 25c., 50., and $1.00 a bottle.

A MOST LIBERAL OFFER!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., offer to send their Celebrated VOLTAIC BELTS and Electric appliances on thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality, Manhood, &c. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed envelope with full particulars, mailed free. Write them at once.

The simplest and best regulator of the Disordered Liver in the world, are Carter's Little Liver Pills. They give prompt relief in Sick Headache, Dizziness, Nausea, &c.; prevent and cure Constipation and Piles; remove Sallowness and Pimples from the Complexion, and are mild and gentle in their operation on the bowels. Carter's Little Liver Pills are small and as easy to take as sugar. One Pill a dose. Price 25 cents.

PILES, Itching or Bleeding, relieved and permanently cured by Cole's Carbolisalve. Get the Genuine. 25 cents and 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. J. W. COLE & CO., Prop's, Black River Falls, Wis.

PATENTS obtained by Louis Bagger & Co., Attorneys, Washington, D. C. Est'd 1864. Advice free.

Tired Languid Dull

Expresses the condition of thousands of people at this season. The depressing effects of the warm weather and that tired feeling are quickly overcome by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It gives strength in place of weakness, gives tone to every organ, creates an appetite, and purifies the blood. Give it a trial now.

"Two months ago I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla as an experiment, as I had no appetite or strength, and felt tired all the time. I attributed my condition to scrofulous humor. I had tried several different kinds of medicine, without receiving any benefit. But as soon as I had taken half a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, my appetite was restored and my stomach felt better. I have now taken three bottles, and I never felt better." MRS. J. F. DOLBEARE, Pascoag, R. I.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me new life, and restored me to my wonted health and strength." WILLIAM H. CLOUGH, Tilton, N. H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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Helpless

from Rheumatism. His physician thought amputation of the leg would be necessary. He tried ATHLOPHOROS, and in two days was cured. [illegible]

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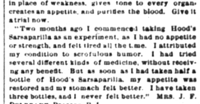
EXHAUSTED VITALITY.

ILLUSTRATED SAMPLE FREE.



KNOW THYSELF.

A Great Medical Work on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Exhausted Vitality, &c., &c., and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses; 300 pages, substantially bound in gilt, muslin. Contains more than 125 invaluable prescriptions, embracing every vegetable remedy in the pharmacopœia for all acute and chronic diseases. It is emphatically a book for every man. Price only $1 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO ALL young and middle-aged men for the next ninety days. Send now, or cut this out, as you may never see it again. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, 4 Bulfinch st., Boston, Mass.

N. B.—Dr. Parker can be confidentially consulted on all diseases of man.

The Old Doctor

[illegible]

Dr. WARD & Co., Louisiana, Mo.

VINEGAR BITTERS

Is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system.

In Vinegar Bitters there is vitality but no alcoholic or mineral poison.

Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

Vinegar Bitters allays feverishness. It relieves, and in time cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and similar painful diseases.

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Never before has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS to heal the sick.

Send for either of our valuable reference books for ladies, for farmers, for merchants, our Medical Treatise on Diseases, or our Catechism on Intemperance and Tobacco, which last should be read by every child and youth in the land.

Any two of the above books mailed free on receipt of four cents for registration fees.

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., 532 Washington St., N. Y.

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Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and AGUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER,

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. Use no other.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,

The Popular Remedies of the Day.

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Contains no Acid.

Send dealer's card and 5c. postage for sample can FREE by mail. RUSSIA CEMENT CO., Gloucester, Mass.

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Has treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; uses vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Removes all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.

Cures patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.

From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.

Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of my treatment for yourself. I am constantly curing cases of long standing—cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, is bowels costive, have legs bursted and dripped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, &c.

10 days treatment furnished free by mail.

Epilepsy (fits) positively cured.

If order trial, send 7 cents in stamps to pay postage.

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W. L. DOUGLAS

Best material, perfect fit, equals any $5 or $6 shoe, every pair warranted. Take none unless stamped "W. L. Douglas' $3.00 Shoe, Warranted." Congress, Button and Lace. If your dealer does not keep them, send your name on postal to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

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The most Wonderful Agricultural Park in America. Surrounded by prosperous mining and manufacturing towns. FARMER'S PARADISE! Magnificent crops raised in 1885. THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF GOVERNMENT LAND, subject to pre-emption & homestead. Lands for sale to actual settlers at $1.25 per acre. LONG TIME. Park irrigated by immense canals. Cheap railroad rates. Every attention shown settlers. For maps, pamphlets, etc., address, COLORADO LAND & LOAN CO., Opera House Block, Denver, Colo. Box 1982.

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CELEBRATED EYE WATER

This article is a carefully prepared Physician's prescription, and has been in constant use nearly a century. There are few diseases to which mankind are subject more distressing than sore eyes, and none, perhaps, for which more remedies have been tried without success. For all external inflammation of the eyes it is an infallible remedy. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. For sale by all druggists.

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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

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THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS

ASTHMA CURED!

German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50 cts. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. DR. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn.

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Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

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