MARCH AND APRIL

Are the Most Disagreeable Months of the Year in the North.

In the South they are the pleasantest and most agreeable. The trees and shrubs put forth their buds and flowers; early vegetables and fruits are ready for eating, and in fact all nature seems to have awakened from its winter sleep. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company reaches the Garden Spots of the South, and will on the first and third Tuesdays of March and April sell round-trip tickets to all principal points in Tennessee, Alabama, and West Florida, at about half rates. Write for advertising matter and particulars of excursions to C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

It is said that lumbering operations in the upper peninsula will close a month earlier than usual owing to the open winter.

Tours in the Rocky Mountains.

The "Scenic Line of the World," the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, offers to tourists in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico the choicest resorts, and to the transcontinental traveler the grandest scenery. The direct line to Cripple Creek, the greatest gold camp on earth. Double daily train service with Pullman sleepers and tourists' cars between Denver and San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Write S. K. Hooper, G. P. & T. A., Denver, Colorado, for illustrated descriptive pamphlets.

Fire destroyed $5,000 worth of staves and heading at the mill of Dimmick & Fox at East Tawas, but the mill was saved.

On to the Kootenai.

The call of 1897 is "On to the Kootenai" the wonderfully rich mining country of Montana, Idaho and British Columbia, where so many mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, etc., have been discovered during the last year or two and new towns and industries established. The town of Rossland grew from 200 to 6,000 in twenty months. Maps and descriptive matter of the entire territory sent free by F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

The House railroad investigating committee has sent out hundreds of circulars asking for needed information.

Throat Disease Cured With Grapes and Horehound.

The noted old nurse, descendant of Holland Dutch, discovered that a certain combination of grapes with the Horehound Herb and the Root of Elecampane made into a cordial will cure sore throats and coughs, and is excellent for colds, catarrh and all irritation of the Bronchial tubes, tonsils and throat; and for singers and public speakers. Druggists says the sales are immense, and it is doing great good. It is called Aunt Rachael's Elecampane and Horehound Cordial.

Apples were originally brought from the east by the Romans. The crab apple is indigenous to Great Britain.

Wine for Weakly Persons.

Weakly persons use Speer's Port Grape Wine and the Unfermented Grape Juice because it gives tone and strength to the system. It is superior to all other wines.

You will never fall into the devil's mire as long as you pave your way with Bible promises.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c

The parti-colored, wide-spreading silk umbrella lamp shade is declared out of date. It has been entirely superseded by the spherical globe of glass or decorated china.

The madonna style of coiffure, that is, parted and drawn down on each side, is quite passe. To be in style you must dress your hair a la pompadour, with a few soft, wavy locks on each side held by sidecombs.

The smart set said some time ago that to wear a corsage bouquet to the theater or a dance is in bad taste. If any flowers are taken they are tied with a bow and long ends of sixteen satin ribbon into a loose bunch.

Cure

All spring humors, scrofula taints, boils, pimples, eruptions, and debility, by thoroughly purifying and enriching the blood with

Hood's Sarsaparilla The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable and beneficial. 25c.

$200.00 Reward in Gold! Well Worth Trying For.

In the word BEAUTIFUL are nine letters. You are smart enough to make fourteen words, we feel sure; and if you do you will receive a reward. Do not use a letter more times than it occurs in the word BEAUTIFUL. Use only English words. The Household Publishing and Printing Co., proprietors of The Household Companion, will pay $50.00 in gold to the person able to make the longest list of English words from the letters in the word BEAUTIFUL; $30.00 for the second longest; $20.00 for the third; $10.00 each for the next five, and $5.00 each for the next ten longest lists. The above rewards are given free, and solely for the purpose of attracting attention to our handsome ladies' magazine, THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION, containing forty-eight pages finely illustrated, Latest Fashions, articles on Floriculture, Cycling, Cookery, General Household Hints, etc., and stories by the best standard authors; published monthly, price 50 cents per year, making it the lowest-priced magazine in America. In order to enter the contest it is necessary for you to send, with your list of words FOURTEEN 2-cent stamps, or 25 cents in silver, which will entitle you to a half-year's subscription to THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION. In addition to the above prizes we will give to everyone sending us a list of fourteen or more words a handsome silver souvenir spoon. Lists should be sent as soon as possible, and not later than April 3d, 1897, so that the names of successful contestants may be published in the April issue of THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION. We refer you to any mercantile agency as to our standing.

Household Publishing & Printing Co., 56 Bleecker St., New York City.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE Best in the World.

For 14 years this shoe, by merit alone, has distanced all competitors.

Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers as the best in style, fit and durability of any shoe ever offered at $3.00.

It is made in all the latest shapes and styles and of every variety of leather.

One dealer in a town given exclusive sale and advertised in local paper on receipt of reasonable order. Write for catalogue to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

"IT WILL NOT RUB OFF" **ALABASTINE** DURABLE AND BEAUTIFUL WALL COATING.

GAMES FREE a useful articles for only 2-mo. subs. to Poultry Keeper at 25c. Every poultry raiser wants this leading poultry paper. Sample free. Address POULTRY KEEPER CO., Box 91 Parkesburg, Pa.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS

BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WHITEHEAD & MITCHELL.

Entered at the postoffice at Birmingham, Mich., as second-class matter.

PENINSULA MATTERS

RELATED IN A BRIEF, CONCISE MANNER.

Report of Auditor-General on Finances of the State Makes a Good Showing—A Chapter of Accidents and Interesting Happenings in the State.

Michigan's Finances.

Retiring Aud.-Gen. Turner's report, just issued, for the past year, says there is now more than $3,000,000 in the delinquent tax list. Under the homestead provision of the law, a total of 210,969 acres of land have been deeded to the state and made subject to homestead. There have already been homesteaded 40,125 acres.

The receipts of the state treasurer from all sources for the last fiscal year were $5,256,059.37, and the disbursements for all purposes were $4,634,054.73, making the excess of receipts $622,004.64, which, added to the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, makes the balance $912,422.43. Deducting from the total receipts the amount of refunding, $21,919.63, the net cash receipts are shown to be $5,234,139.69. The bonded indebtedness of the state amounts to $19,000 of past due, non-interest bearing $5,000,000 loan, part-paid bonds adjustable at $10,992.83.

The state institutions, in the aggregate, drew from the state treasury a total of $1,628,133.52, and earned $699,669.93, a total of $2,327,794.45. Their aggregate disbursements for current expenses were $1,889,693.50, and for building, and special purposes $224,044.85, a total of $2,213,738.35, the excess of receipts being $114,056.10.

The net receipts from direct taxes were $2,745,679.80, and the receipts from specific taxes were $996,061.73. The receipts from liquor taxes were $1,899,752.52.

THE TWO PENINSULAS.

J. H. Wallborn died at Akron, O., from injuries received in a collision on the A., B. & C. road.

George Brewer, of Ross, was arrested for giving croton oil to 12-year-old Joe Dodge. The boy may die.

John Martin, living six miles southwest of Utica, fell from the peak of his barn and may die of his injuries.

Charles J. Merriman, merchant, and his son arthur, aged 20, died at their home at Grass Lake within 24 hours.

Amos Kitchen, aged 3, son of Moses Kitchen, of Wales, drank carbolic acid and died two hours afterwards in great agony.

During a discussion about the Bible in James Parker's roadhouse, on Gratiot road, near Saginaw, Dennis Robbins, colored, bit off Parker's nose.

Joseph Lewis, of Climax, aged 60 years, was convicted on a charge of unlawful parentage, preferred by a deaf and dumb girl named Ella Weaver.

The Imus House, at Pentwater, caught fire from a defective flue and for a time the village was in danger. The house is badly damaged; loss about $1,500.

Ida Osborn, aged 14, while in an epileptic fit, fell in a ditch at Carleton and was drowned. She was a step-daughter of John Hollinfeltz, and lived two miles east.

James B. Porter, Michigan's war secretary of state, and one of the best known citizens of Lansing and the state, died of rheumatism of the heart, after an illness of but three hours' duration.

Will E. Ramsey, the colored janitor of the Grand Rapids Herald office, is after an $80,000 fortune left by an uncle who died in California a year ago. He is perfecting his proofs of relationship.

Charles L. McClellan, head of the commercial department of Albion college, died at Albion. Prof. McClellan, had been very low with appendicitis, but it is thought that his death was caused by an internal abscess.

J. Thayer, son of C. H. Thayer, of Elgin, Ill., a homesteader living eight miles east of Ontonagon, was instantly killed by the discharge of a shotgun, which was carried by A. Levigne while they were hunting in the woods.

The large double funeral of J. W. McKay and wife, who were killed at a Marcellus railroad crossing, was held in the M. P. church at Wakelee. The services were conducted by Masonic order and nearly 1,000 people attended.

Claude, the 3-year-old son of Charles Kitchen, of Goodells, got hold of a bottle of carbolic acid that was standing on a shelf and before he was discovered had swallowed a large draught of the deadly drug. Medical aid was summoned, but could not save the child's life.

Charles B. McCloy, charged with embezzling about $8,000 from the old Second National bank, at Bay City in 1893 has been returned for trial. During his absence he had wandered to Australia and later returned to San Francisco, where he surrendered himself to be sent home to pay the penalty of his crime. He has been released on $6,000 bail.

A senation was created at Battle Creek when it was learned that Adam C. Arnold, who died while under the charge of having murdered his son, had left all his property to the W. C. T. U. Arnold had accumulated his wealth in such immoral ways, as selling whisky, renting houses of bad repute, and keeping a pawn shop for the receiving of stolen goods.

A committee of the striking freight handlers at Ludington met the railroad officials and stated their grievances. The railroad officers offered to hire 30 men out of 300 at $1.50 per day, work or play, all others needed must take 15 cents per hour or other going wages. The 30 men named by the railroad are leaders and expert freight handlers. A meeting of 500 indignantly refused the proposition and voted to continue the strike.

Wm. Vogel, a prominent horseman of Cassopolis, died in Boston as the result of a fall from a wagon. He went to Boston with a carload of horses.

Col. Oscar A. Janes, of Hillsdale, Mich., to be pension agent at Detroit was the first nomination sent to the Senate by President McKinley and it was at once confirmed. In executive session Senator Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, offered a resolution to refer back to the committee the treaty of arbitration and it was agreed to. Opponents of the treaty say that there will be a great deal of discussion before the bill can pass, no matter if the committee again amends it as before.

Sixty men in the polishing shop of Derby Cycle Co. at Jackson have struck.

MICHIGAN'S LEGISLATORS.

The bill making constitutional amendments a part of each party ticket met with strong opposition in the Senate, after being agreed to in committee of the whole, and it was finally tabled. The Senate passed a bill repealing the present plank road company laws and placing the toll road companies in charge of a township toll road commissioner, who shall have authority to open toll gates to the public if the companies do not keep their roads in proper repair. The Senate committee on public health reported favorably a bill which provides for a medical registration board, to be nonsectarian, to consist of six members, four to constitute a quorum, not more than three members of the board to be appointed from any one school of medicine. In the committee of the whole the Senate agreed to the joint resolution, providing that the electors must be citizens of the United States, be able to read the constitution of Michigan and write their own names. This resolution will not disfranchise anyone who could vote on Jan. 1, 1897. Bills passed by the Senate: (H. B. 13) Providing for duplicate instead of triplicate election return; (H. B. 159) for a bounty of $15 for the killing of wolves, $3 for wildcats, and $5 for lynx; (H. B. 81) requiring county treasurers to furnish abstracts and transcripts and fixing the fees therefor; (H. B. 122) making it unlawful for prosecuting attorneys to assist in defense of any person charged with crime in their respective counties; (S. B. 259) permitting Allegan to bond for water power. In the House the committee of the whole agreed to the home rule bill for cities. It provides that before local municipal bills are considered by the legislature they must be brought to the attention of the people and given a public hearing, the common council of such cities to pass upon the proposed legislation. Notice of the public hearings upon any bills for municipal legislation must be given. Residents may get proposed legislation before the legislature even if the council and mayor refuse to consider it in the above way, by so certifying. All expense is to be borne by cities affected. On motion of Rep. Sawyer, Ann Arbor, was exempted from the provisions of the bill. The committee of the whole also agreed to bills appropriating $22,000 for the state Agricultural college; permitting municipal corporations to be garnisheed the same as individuals. Rep. E. W. Moore's bill to reduce the salary of supreme court judges from $7,000 to $5,000 a year, was recommitted to the committee on judiciary. A current resolution was introduced providing for a committee of three from the House and two from the Senate, to proceed at once to seat of the miners' strike at Norway, to investigate the same, and to effect a settlement if possible, before the miners become state charges, it being alleged that the men are striking against starvation wages and the foreign corporations who control the mines pay no attention to their appeals. Bills passed in the House included: (H. B. 579) Preventing the killing of deer in Monroe county for five years; (S. B. 81) making the division of townships into two election precincts where the vote cast is over 650 discretionary with township boards.

McKinley's inauguration had an enlivening influence upon the state legislature. The Senate was quite profusely decorated with flags and pictures of McKinley, Alger and Pingree. The House decorated somewhat but not as extensively as the Senate, and both branches unanimously adopted resolutions of congratulation to President McKinley. Both Republicans and Silverites spoke approvingly of the resolutions. After agreeing in committee of the whole in the Senate to the bill for the repeal of the mortgage tax law, the measure lacked one vote of passage when it came up on the order of third reading, but was reconsidered and went on the table. A second measure which failed by a narrow margin in the Senate was the joint resolution for an amendment to the constitution prescribing an educational qualification for electors. The usual reconsideration and tabling followed. The joint resolution amending the constitution by cutting the limit for the introduction of bills from 50 to 30 days was passed by the Senate unanimously. The House voted to unseat James Kerr, Silverite, from the second Saginaw district and to hold another election April 15. Both Kerr and Baird are allowed $325 each for their expenses. The single first tax proposition in the House got a very black eye. It provided for the exemption of all buildings of less value than $5,000. Among the bills reported favorably to the House was the one prohibiting Sunday photographing. Another bill reported favorably is one to place private banks under supervision of the banking commissioner. The House passed the bill which does away with ink pads and metallic stamps in election booths, which have been found simply a nuisance to voters. The bill provides for the use of blue pencils for marking ballots.

The $7,500 appropriation bill was passed by the Senate to provide for a Michigan exhibit at the Tennessee exposition, but an attempt will be made to reconsider the vote on the ground that it was illegal to introduce a bill after time limit had expired. Other than this bill only local measures were disposed of in the Senate. Rep. Lusk's home rule measure was the first on the general order but being thought too important to act upon without more consideration it was laid upon the table and 2,000 copies ordered printed. A special day will be set for its consideration. It provides that the people may vote on a constitutional amendment under which the people of cities and villages may amend their own charters instead of having the legislature act at all in such matters; the legislature to obtain the power to amend city charters as to taxation, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning credit; judgeships to remain elective. There was a test of the economic feelings of the farmers of the House when the appropriation for the state library came up. The ways and means committee had cut the amount from $14,000 to $12,000, of which $4,000 was to be used for the traveling library. This amount was raised to $5,000 in committee of the whole. The farmers had no object to this feature of the bill, but they objected to the regular appropriation. The amount was raised to $13,000, however, and the bill passed. The bills providing that municipal corporations may be garnisheed in circuit and justice courts were passed by the House. Speaker Gordon appointed as the committee to investigate the voting machines with a view of recommending one of them for use in Michigan at all elections Reps. Hoffmeister and Wetherbee. After wading through the March slush until they tired of it the Representatives passed a resolution calling upon the state auditors to keep the capitol sidewalks clean. There have been numerous complaints that the lighting of Representative hall was very poor and Speaker Gordon appointed a committee to investigate.

Gov. Pingree has again sent the name of Gen. Wm. Hartsuff, of Port Huron, to the Senate, this time as a member of the board of control of the Soldiers' Home. John McGrath, of Grand Rapids, was named for a like position and both were referred to a committee. The Senate referred to the committee on state affairs the House concurrent resolution to commemorate in the legislature March 16 as the sixtieth anniversary of the admission of Michigan into the Union and the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the capital at Lansing. The auditor-general reported to the House that the state prisons to date have cost the state the following amounts: Jackson, $1,454,657.65; Ionia, $1,336,969.53; Marquette, $489,037.99; board of female prisoners at Detroit house of correction, $13,800.85. Total, $3,294,486.12. Rep. Eikhoff, of Wayne, who asked for this report, hopes to show by a compilation of figures that the great benefits of the present system of convict labor accrue to the contractor to the detriment of the state. The House passed resolutions upon the death of J. B. Porter, of Lansing, formerly secretary of state, and a committee was appointed by Speaker Gordon to represent the legislature at his funeral. The House passed the bill, which the Senate had already passed, providing for the compilation, printing and distribution of all laws of Michigan, inclusive of 1897. This means an expenditure of about $50,000. In the House committee of the whole three important bills were agreed to, viz.: To permit fraternal beneficiary organizations to deposit a guarantee fund of not less than $25,000 in the state treasury; providing that all lands not in the limits of incorporated cities and villages, on which taxes subsequent to 1890 had been or shall be delinquent for three years, shall be deeded to the state, to be subsequently offered for sale at $1, 75, 50 and 25 cents per acre, in accordance with the year after the deed was given to the state, or to be subject to homesteaders at 10 cents an acre; providing that all township officers shall be citizens of the United States.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher died at her home at Stanford, Conn., on the tenth anniversary of the death of her famous husband. She was 85 years of age.

Eunice Bullard was born in 1812, in Sutton, Mass., the daughter of Dr. Bullard, a physician. Miss Bullard's marriage to Henry Ward Beecher was quite romantic. Mr. Beecher, though not ordained, had received a call to the pastorate of the church at Lawrenceburg, Ind., and he then pleaded until she consented to an early marriage. Miss Bullard's sisters had been married in stormy weather. She declared that she would be wedded while the sun shone. The hour was set for 3 o'clock of Aug. 3, 1837. Just before that time a violent storm arose, with thunder and lightning. The parson was in waiting, the guests had assembled, and Beecher was impatient. The bride was firm, however, and the ceremony was postponed one hour. At 4 o'clock the sun appeared, and as the ceremony was performed a most beautiful rainbow appeared on the horizon. Of the children four are living and four are dead.

Jackson and Walling Must Hang.

Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling, in jail at Alexandria, Ky., awaiting their execution March 20, for the murder of Pearl Bryan, are both ill. The mothers of both of the condemned men will remain with them until the day of execution. Gov. Bradley has issued orders for troops to be present at the hanging. Walling addressed a letter to Gov. Bradley appealing for executive clemency. Every effort possible is being made to have the sentence of Walling commuted life imprisonment, but it is generally believed that he will hang with Jackson.

The Queen Is Quite Ill.

Despite the statement in medical papers that Queen Victoria is in perfect health considering her age, the statement is again published and emanates from a very excellent source, that the sovereign is nearly powerless to walk because of sciatica, and it has become so much worse that, with support, she can only walk a few feet and that with difficulty. She has to be carried up and down stairs and into her carriage and wheeled around from room to room.

The state legislature of Oregon having adjourned without succeeding in electing a U. S. senator Gov. Lord has appointed ex-Senator H. W. Corbett, a pronounced gold advocate, to the position.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle	Sheep	Lambs	Hogs
New York—				
Best grades	$4 25@5 00	$4 50	$5 50	$4 25
Lower grades	2 25@4 00	3 50	4 75	3 85
Chicago—				
Best grades	4 50@5 25	3 90	5 00	3 85
Lower grades	2 50@4 25	2 50	3 50	3 40
Detroit—				
Best grades	3 75@4 00	3 75	5 00	3 75
Lower grades	2 00@3 50	2 50	3 75	3 50
Buffalo—				
Best grades	3 50@4 75	4 25	5 25	3 95
Lower grades	2 00@3 25	3 80	4 25	3 75
Cincinnati—				
Best grades	4 30@5 00	4 75	5 25	3 70
Lower grades	2 25@4 25	3 00	3 50	3 50
Cleveland—				
Best grades	4 00@4 25	4 25	5 00	3 75
Lower grades	2 00@3 75	2 75	3 50	3 60
Pittsburg—				
Best grades	4 25@5 00	4 40	5 25	3 85
Lower grades	2 25@4 00	2 60	4 50	3 60

GRAIN, ETC.

	Wheat No. 2 red	Corn No. 2 mix	Oats No. 2 white
New York	92¼@92¼	27 @27¼	22 @22
Chicago	86¾@86¾	23 @23¼	20 @20¼
*Detroit	87¾@87¾	23¼@23¼	20 @20
Toledo	90 @90	23 @23	17 @17¼
Cincinnati	93 @90	23¼@23¼	19 @19
Cleveland	87 @87½	21 @23	18 @18
Pittsburg	88 @88	23 @23¼	19 @19
Buffalo	87 @88	23 @23	18 @19

*Detroit—No. 1 Timothy Hay, $9.00 per ton. Potatoes, new Bermudas, $2.25 per bu; old, 30c. Live chickens, 8c per lb; turkeys, 11½c; ducks, 10c. Eggs, strictly fresh, 13c per doz. Butter, fresh dairy, 16c per lb; creamery, 20c.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

The new administration, the certainty of an extra session of congress within a fortnight and the promise of a new tariff at an early day, which shall provide adequate revenue and protection, have done much to stimulate a better feeling in trade circles and increase of confidence in the near approach of an improvement in business. Favorable features are found in higher prices for wheat, Indian corn, pork and lard as well as for steel billets. Steel mills are fairly well filled with orders, and in some lines are inclined to advance prices. Confidence is expressed in an early advance of prices for tin, shoes and leather. Quotations are firm and unchanged for lumber, wool, print cloths, petroleum, coffee, steel rails and Bessemer pig iron, but there have been decreases for flour, oats, sugar and cotton.

Four Killed in a Snowstorm.

A heavy snowslide started from the mountain peak west of the Morgan mine at Park City, Utah, and struck one of the Daly mine bunkhouses, which was shivered into atoms. Nine men were sleeping in the house at the time. Four were killed. Five of the men were rescued alive with great difficulty.

A survey of the flooded districts of southern Ohio and Indiana and northern Kentucky shows that the damage within a radius of 100 miles of Cincinnati will exceed $2,000,000.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY

INAUGURATED WITH GREAT ECLAT AT WASHINGTON.

The Grandest Ceremonies the Country Has Ever Witnessed—Superb Weather and Everything Favorable—Now Master of the White House.

The ceremonies attending the inauguration of Wm. McKinley, as President, were perhaps the most elaborate the nation has ever witnessed. With one of the most beautiful March days that could be wished for the citizens of the capital city of the nation turned out in full force and fully 50,000 strangers were there also. Washington was a mass of bright decorations and the scene which the President-elect looked upon that day must have warmed his heart with a grateful pride. The route of the parade was crowded with the shouting throngs. Every building on the line of march was draped in bunting of the national colors, and every window and point of vantage was occupied. The beautiful Stars and Stripes were everywhere seen with other appropriate banners and emblems. At least 100,000 throats voiced a continuous welcome from the time the procession started until the capitol was reached, and these vociferations were still more enthusiastically echoed on the return trip.

Mr. McKinley arose at about his usual time and announced that he was feeling very well. After breakfast with Mrs. McKinley, at his quarters in the Ebbitt House, the earlier morning hours were spent largely with his wife and mother and when at 10 o'clock Senators Sherman, of Ohio, and Mitchell, of Wisconsin, arrived and announced that they had come to escort the President-elect to the capitol, he was ready. As the party emerged from the hotel the street was packed with a cheering mass of people through which the police had to force a passage to the carriage. The applause became deafening as he mounted the carriage step, so great that he stopped and turned from side to side with uncovered head, his face expressing the appreciation he felt. The president-elect was seated with Senator Sherman. Troop A, of the Cleveland, O., cavalry troop, Mr. McKinley's personal escort, about 100 men, on black chargers, opened the way through the mass of people, down Fourteenth street to Pennsylvania avenue and south to the White House. It was only a step around the corner to the White House, the procession moving slowly to give the crowd a good view of the President-elect, and he was cheered generously. It was just five minutes after he left the Ebbitt House that Mr. McKinley, accompanied by the senate committee, drove up to the north front of the White House. Entering the rotunda, they were at once shown into the blue room, where they were joined by President Cleveland and all the members of his cabinet, with the exception of Secretary Olney, and Gen. Miles and Admiral Brown, chief officers of the army and navy were also present.

After a very cordial interchange of courtesies President Cleveland joined the party on the journey to the capitol. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. McKinley descended the White House steps together and entered Mr. Cleveland's carriage, which was drawn by four beautiful bays, the retiring executive sitting in the place of honor to the right, and amid the booming of cannon, the clatter of cavalry, the deep, hoarse rumble of artillery, the measured tramp of many columns of infantry, and the blare of innumerable bands, the march to the capitol began. In another four-horse carriage, following the President, rode Vice-President-elect Hobart and the senators deputed to escort him to the scene of his future duties. Then in a long stream of carriages came the distinguished guests. First came a platoon of 50 mounted police, moving down from the Arlington plaza, and, followed by the Governor's Island band, turned down Fifteenth street, followed by the rest of the division. Troop after troop passed the half-filled reviewing stand before the White House until the last passed the east gate of the White House. Then the presidential carriages followed. President Cleveland leaned back with a smile on his face. He looked contented, but he did not return the salute of the crowds on either side. Maj. McKinley was the only one to raise his hat in acknowledgment. He looked pale. There was a quiet, sad, almost stern look about the firm-set mouth that suggested the grave responsibilities about to be assumed. With them were Senators John Sherman and Mitchell. In the next carriage was Addison Porter, secretary to the president-elect. In the third were Attorney-General Harmon, Secretaries Lamont and Carlisle; the fourth contained Postmaster-General Wilson and Secretary Herbert; the fifth Secretaries Francis and Morton, and the sixth and last Gen. Miles and his staff. Troop A, Cleveland cavalry, followed and then a detachment of grizzled veterans from the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, Maj. McKinley's old regiment.

The second brigade of the first division, consisted of the superbly drilled and handsomely equipped National Guard of the District of Columbia. A more brilliant and inspiring scene than this part of the pageant presented could hardly be pictured. The yellow plumes, scarlet-lined cloaks and bright blue tunics of the cavalry, the huge black bearskin shakos and snow-white trousers of the National Guard; the gaily caparisoned and gold-bedecked white-plumed officers of the staff, the vivid crimson and gold-laced coats of the famed Marine band, contrasting with the blue uniforms of the marine corps, and the picturesque sailor costumes of the Jack Tars formed a constantly changing kaleidoscopic picture of flashing light and color extremely beautiful to witness.

The second division of the parade, which did not fall into line until the return from the capitol, was of secondary to the first in public interest, except that it lacked the presidential feature. In lieu thereof, it presented the governors of nine great states, each escorted by a gorgeously uniformed staff and detachments from the National Guards of their states. At the head of the division, a fitting honor to the state from which the President-elect was chosen, rode Gov. Asa S. Bushnell, of Ohio, as marshal. Then followed Gov. Lowndes, of Maryland; Gov. Black, of New York; Gov. Grout, of Vermont; Gov. Tanner, of Illinois; Gov. Pingree, of Michigan; Gov. Drake, of Iowa, and Gov. Scholfield, of Wisconsin.

At the head of the third and last division of the military parade rode one-armed Gen. O. O. Howard, and after him marched the grizzled veterans of the G. A. R.

The procession kept on past the capitol, wheeling into the street which bounds the capitol grounds on the east. The approach of the President and President-elect was signaled to the crowds on the capitol steps by the cheer that greeted them and followed them up the hill, accompanied by waving handkerchiefs and hats. Grand Marshal Porter, waiting at the top of the hill, signaled to the Cleveland troop, they wheeled into the capitol grounds and to the front of the steps of the senate wing, the carriage following at a brisk gait. Gen. Porter swung from his horse and stood at the door of the carriage. Senator Mitchell first alighted, then Senator Sherman, and then Gen. Porter gave a helping hand to President Cleveland and Mr. McKinley. Senator Caffrey escorted President Cleveland, and President-elect McKinley walked after beside his secretary of state, who towered above him. Thus they entered the senate wing of the capitol. The President-elect went at once to the vice-president's room, and President Cleveland and cabinet to the president's room.

During the first parade the two branches of congress were completing their business and preparing for their part in the inaugural ceremonies. When the presidential party arrived at the capitol the house of representatives, headed by Speaker Reed, proceeded in a body to the senate chamber, where seats had been assigned them. The justices of the supreme court of the United States, robed in silk gowns, occupied a front row of chairs to the right of the presiding officer. Behind them, in their order of precedence, entered the diplomatic corps, all of whom, except the representatives of the Swiss and South and Central American republics, were resplendent in official uniform, and adorned with the insignia of decorations conferred. Among the crowds of visitors in the gallery were Mme. Yang Yu, wife of the Chinese minister, accompanied by Mr. Sze and a number of ladies, and the former Queen Liliuokalani. The presidential family party was seated in the east reserved gallery, Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by her sister, took a front seat, reserved for her. She smiled frequently as she surveyed the crowd. Following came his venerable mother, Mrs. McKinley.

The vice-president-elect, Mr. Hobart, entered from the right door, bowed slightly to the standing senators and officials and stepped to the seat near the presiding officer's desk.

When, promptly at noon, ex-President Cleveland and President McKinley entered the chamber, the whole assemblage arose to receive them as they took the seats of honor set apart for them. Mr. Hobart advanced to the desk, raised his right hand and took the oath in accordance with the constitution. Mr. Stevenson then delivered his brief valedictory address. Mr. Hobart now advanced to the presiding chair, and for the first time exercised his official functions by calling the senate to order. He then moved aside for the blind chaplain of the senate, Rev. Dr. Milburn, who, in impressive tones delivered the first invocation to the new senate. As the chaplain closed, Vice-President Hobart addressed the senate for the first time, speaking in strong, well-modulated tones.

The proclamation of the outgoing President, calling an extra session of the senate, having been read, Vice-President Hobart requested the new senators to advance and take the oath of office. While the oaths were being administered Mr. Cleveland and Mr. McKinley sat talking in a low tone. It was clearly a most agreeable change, for they smiled now and then as they nodded acquiescence to each other.

It was 1:05 p. m. when the last oath had been administered, and then the formal exit began, the supreme judges going first, then Mr. Cleveland and President McKinley, and the other officials following. Mrs. McKinley and the mother of the President were escorted from the gallery to the east front of the capitol, where the oath of office was to be taken by Mr. McKinley.

A dazzling and inspiring scene spread before President McKinley as he appeared on the steps of the senate wing to take the oath and deliver his inaugural. Immediately in front, acres of upturned faces were wedged in so close together that the broad plaza and radiating avenues seemed a vast pavement of human heads. Through the limbs of the trees which veiled the park, appeared patches of brilliant color—fragments of the pageant—gay plumes of horsemen, gorgeous squares of resplendent military bands, streaming pennons, fluttering banners, thousands of gleaming gun barrels and glistening bayonets which marked the massing of the troops of the escorting legions awaiting the moving of the procession.

Mr. McKinley arose and uncovered, while Chief Justice Fuller, in his flowing robes, administered the oath in the presence of that tremendous multitude. The new President kissed the large, gilt-edged Bible presented by the bishops of the African Methodist church, to seal his oath. With yells and shouts the people continued to roar. Holding the manuscript of his inaugural in one hand, he turned to the multitude of people, and lifting up his hand, as if in admonition for order, began his inaugural address. Mr. Cleveland with his silk hat on, his hands resting on his umbrella, listened attentively to every word. Mr. McKinley's tones were clear and ringing. As he concluded the impressive words of his address, the multitude again cheered and the cannon in the distance roared as the signal office on the roof of the capitol flashed the signal over the city.

A delay after Mr. McKinley had delivered his inaugural occurred, owing to the fact that it was deemed advisable for him to partake of lunch at the capitol before resuming the procession back to the White House. As President McKinley and Mr. Cleveland, arm in arm, emerged from the capitol after their lunch the cavalry buglers sounded a salute, the troopers came to present arms and the great throngs pressed forward to catch a glimpse of the new President. Cheer on cheer went up. Mr. McKinley took the rear seat on the left with Mr. Cleveland beside him on the right. On the front seat were Senator Sherman, muffled in a fur collar, and Senator Mitchell, of Wisconsin. Marshal Porter gave the word to advance, the troopers swung into company front, followed by the presidential carriage. It was one continuous ovation from the start. The President raised his hat time and again, bowing and smiling his acknowledgments. From windows, roofs and trees rang continuous cheers, while flags and handkerchiefs were waved in demonstrative greeting. Mr. McKinley, seeing that his salutes were continuous, at last sat, bareheaded, hat in hand, waving acknowledgment to the multitude. At the peace monument the brilliant escort and the presidential party swung into the broad avenue and took its course along the crowded thoroughfare to the executive mansion.

Over the triumphal way, and honored by the magnificent preparations and the presence and thunderous applause of unending crowds, President McKinley was escorted to the White House, whence he soon proceeded to the stand in front of it to review the imposing columns of marching thousands which had followed him from the capitol, eliciting at every step unbounded admiration and a wild acclaim, which, at intervals drowned the music of their bands. The president's reviewing stand occupied two-thirds of the front of the White House grounds. It was a solidly built and finished structure carefully designed and tastefully decorated. The background was white, the columns were twined with green, and the national colors in floating colors and woven and draped designs were the chief ornament. The stand seated 1,000. The president stood in a projecting area, shielded by glass. The audience was notable in all its elements. The official life of the nation was fully represented. The ambassadors and ministers of all nations honored the occasion. The political magnates of both parties had seats. The families of these various dignitaries were present in force and the press of the land was numerously and ably represented.

The parade was a famous column notably commanded. Gen. Horace Porter, grand marshal, at its head, recalled to all veterans the campaigns of Grant, his chief. Following his numerous and brilliant staff, upon which the sons of Presidents Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur and Harrison were prominent figures, came Gen. Granville M. Dodge, commanding the first grand division, which embraced all the military organizations of the parade.

After the soldiers came the civic organizations, numerous, in gallant trim, and well commanded by their chief, Marshal R. H. Warner, of Washington. From front to rear it was the best ordered column, both in its military and the civic sections that has marched in Washington since the veterans of the war passed through it from fields of renown to their homes.

There have been longer columns in former inaugurations, but there have never been so perfect an organization of the parade, or so prompt, so well organized and so imposing movement as Gen. Porter and Gen. Dodge with their leading aids secured on this occasion.

The fatigues of the day wore heavily upon the President's aged mother and his wife and they left the stand early, returning to the White House for a little rest. For three hours and more President McKinley and Vice-President Hobart stood at the front of the stand returning the salutes of the passing multitude. There was no demonstration on the part of the marchers except an occasional cheer given in response to the applause of the occupants of the President's stand as it recognized some famous organization, or showed its appreciation of something striking or unique in the uniforms or equipments.

The many glories of the day were eclipsed by the brilliancy of the various night displays. It was at the brilliantly illuminated pension building that politics paid its tribute to society. There the distinguished guests of the occasion paid homage to President McKinley and the new mistress of the White House, and later treaded the mazes of the dance. The inaugural ball is always the climax of the day. To the minds of many there is nothing comparable to it. They like to see the parade, they linger for a sight of the prominent men and women, they occupy their weary places on terraced stands for hours to see the President and the inauguration party pass, but the hope of most of them, especially the ladies who have come provided with exquisite gowns, designed and planned months in advance, is the ball. The pension building is admirably suited for this spectacular display. It is an enormous hall surrounding a vast court supported by huge pillars of marble around which circle two galleries. This great court became the ball room, the decorations of which have not been equalled before. It is certain that they have not been approached in this country. Those who have attended noted fetes abroad insist that they have not been anywhere excelled. They were both magnificent and wonderful in all their effects.

The presidential party, the notable figures of officialdom, and the world of society, which in Washington has the diplomatic corps, and the army and navy for conspicuous factors, delayed their arrival until fashionable hours. The first comers, however, were repaid for their enterprise by the finest view, for without a great enough crowd to conceal the decorations the wonderful hall was to be seen to the best advantage. From the two balconies encircling the hall high up hundreds of people looked down as into an arena upon the other hundreds of stalwart, black-coated men and richly-gowned women who swept in continuous procession around and around the broad surface. Meantime, during the first hour before the dancing was to begin, the spectators were entertained by a concert from the white uniformed military band which filled the gallery at the east end of the hall, and alternated with the orchestra high up in the south gallery rendering operatic airs or stirring marches. The human element of the ball was, after the building had began to fill up, its most interesting factor. The democracy of the great social event of inauguration impressed itself upon a visitor. City and country, society and officialdom, even black and white, touched elbows on friendly terms in the general rotunda. Among the fashionably-gowned women of New York's 400, and from the society people of every American city were the visitors from rural towns. Of dancing there was none during the first two hours and little thereafter for the floors were too much crowded to dance with comfort and most of the visitors chose rather to watch the display than to risk their toes and garments in the crush.

The entire city was ablaze with light. All the parks and public grounds were illuminated, and the whole line of march of the day, with its countless flag-effects and beautiful intertwinings and drapery of the national colors shone clear and distinct. Private illuminations joined each other from end to end of the avenue. The immense public buildings seemed in flames. At various points high over them against the blackness of the sky, great flags, illuminated by search lights, waved clear and bright as if the spirits of the upper air were active participants in this national festival. This effect was magical, and moved the thousands below to an enthusiasm which even the marvelous scenes of the day had not kindled. As the general illumination faded the search lights began to reveal the public buildings and the Washington monument. The capitol, the public library and the state, war and navy buildings flashed suddenly into light, each a wonderful and entrancing mirage of the night, alternately fixing the breathless attention of the multitudes, and suddenly disappearing into darkness. The fireworks and the street illuminations have not been equaled in the past, and the entertainment for the thousands who could not attend the ball was varied and ample.

Never before was an administration launched upon its unknown future with more impressive or enthusiastic demonstration. But now the lights are out in the ballroom; the flags no longer gleam against the darkness of the sky; the wild acclaim of the multitudes is stilled; after a day of fervent patriotic emotion the national capital slept. With the sunrise of the next day the new administration which all our clans united to welcome was compelled to take upon itself the countless tasks which will test its strength. The prayers of all the nation are with the new President that his four years as our ruler may be full of happiness to himself and his and may bring the hoped-for prosperity to our beloved land.

SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE

The Most Successful Medicine in the World for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough.

Bad Colds and LaGrippe Quickly Cured by It.

PNEUMONIA PREVENTED.

The Lives of Many Croupy Children Saved.

Cheap at $10.00 a Bottle—It Costs but 25 and 50 Cents.

Read the Following From People Who Have Been Cured by It.

Used With Great Success:

BLACK GULCH, Idaho.

I have used Shiloh's Consumption Cure in my family with great success and take pleasure in recommending it, especially for colds and croup.—JOHN S BLACK, of Black, Page & Co.

La Grippe Promptly Cured.

James Whitcomb, a well-known school teacher at Grass Point, Cal., says: "I am very much pleased to testify to the efficacy of Shiloh's Consumption Cure, one bottle of which I purchased from the druggist at this place. It gave me prompt and permanent relief from a severe attack of the grip. Since then I have used it whenever attacked by any throat trouble and it has always effected a prompt cure."

How to Cure a Bad Cold.

I had a bad cold and cough for several months and tried almost everything; Finally, Mr. King, the druggist here, recommended Shiloh's Consumption Cure. A 50 cent bottle cured me entirely.—ANTHONY GATENSTOCK, Bad Rock, Ark.

Croup Quickly Cured.

WHITE PINE, Wisconsin.

Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Shiloh's Consumption Cure. It afforded almost instant relief.—WM. BONNER.

Used With Good Results.

Having used Shiloh's Consumption Cure in my family for bad colds and coughs with good results, I take pleasure in recommending it.—A. J. IVES, Thorndale, Ohio.

When troubled with a cough or cold give this remedy a trial. You are certain to be pleased with it, for it is prompt and effectual.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure Is the Best.

I know Shiloh's Consumption Cure is the best. I use no other in my family of six children.—FRANK STONE, Pratt, Kansas.

It Is Splendid.

WESTON, Ill., Dec. 22, 1895

We have been using Shiloh's Consumption Cure and think it is splendid.—WILSON & GREEN, Publishers of THE RECORD.

It Saves the Croupy Children.

RAVEN HEAD, Va., June 6, 1895

We have a splendid sale on Shiloh's Consumption Cure, and our customers coming from far and near, speak of it in the highest terms. Many say their children would have died of croup if they had not been given this remedy.—THORN & SANDERS.

Cheap at $10.00 per Bottle.

I am satisfied that Shiloh's Consumption Cure saved my boy's life on two different occasions. I would not be without it if it cost $10.00 per bottle.—S. M. HODGE, Bowie, Texas.

N. B.—Mr. Hodge's son had the croup on the occasions referred to.

Bad Case of La Grippe Quickly Cured.

All Dangerous Consequences Avoided.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure Does the Work.

It Acts Like Magic—Speedy and Permanent Cure the Result.

PNEUMONIA PREVENTED.

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe and recognizing it as dangerous he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the nature of the case it was necessary to procure the very best and most speedy cure. From the advertisement of Shiloh's Consumption Cure and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results, is putting it very mildly, indeed. It acted like magic and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent remedy to anyone afflicted with a cough or cold in any form. Its use has proved a paying investment—through a thorough and speedy cure—to us and we are sure all who use it according to directions will find it to be what we claim. Shiloh's remedies are all good—at least that is the reputation they have around here.—The Examiner, Vincent, N. J.

The great danger from the grip as well as a severe cold is from its tendency to result in pneumonia. Shiloh's Consumption Cure prevents this.

The above remedy is manufactured by S. C. Wells, Leroy, N. Y., and sold in Birmingham by Whitehead & Mitchell.

Reliable Head Ache Cure! Cures While You Wait!

A Splitting Head Ache Like Yours!!! is quickly relieved and cured by using Whitehead & Mitchell's "Reliable" Headache Cure. When suffering from Neuralgia, Congestion, Nervous or Malarial Headache, and Sick Headache of Delicate Ladies, of Exhaustion, etc., etc., this remedy

Gives Speedy Relief!

10c for Small Package. 25c for Large Boxes. Free Sample at each Agency.

Whitehead & Mitchell, Mfg. Chemists.

Mitchell's Castorena!

HOW IS IT MADE?

It is made in this manner: Wormseed, Pumpkin Seed, Senna, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Potassium Bi Carb., Anise, Wintergreen and Peppermint all mixed together in the most scientific manner according to therapeutics. This delightfully agreeable preparation we have designed for use in most cases of children where medicine is needed. Its composition renders it absolutely harmless and our skillful preparing makes it pleasant to take. Contains no opiates and is a certain cure for constipation, disordered stomach and the many little ailments arising from improper feeding or other causes. Aids digestion, corrects sour stomach, regulates the bowels and allows rest for the child when other means fail. Full directions accompany each bottle. It is unquestionably the best thing for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it mothers have something which is absolutely safe, pleasant to take, and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castorena destroys worms.
Castorena allays feverishness.
Castorena is pleasant to take.
Castorena prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castorena cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.
Castorena relieves teething troubles.
Castorena cures Constipation, Flatulency.
Castorena neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castorena does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castorena assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castorena is put up in one size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow anyone to sell you something else on the plea that it is "just as good" and will answer every purpose.

25c per Bottle for a 50c Size.

Whitehead & Mitchell, Mfg. Chemists.

Don't fail to give the best Cough Syrup yet discovered a chance to cure that disagreeable cough, and that is

Mitchell's Compound Syrup of White Pine.

The remedy for curing Consumption, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Diseases of the Throat, Bronchitis, Pains or Oppressions of the Chest or Lungs, Difficult Breathing, and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. If you

Read

this you will know that this medicine is composed of the active principles of roots and plants which are chemically extracted so as to retain all their medicinal qualities.

Its action is expectorant, alterative, sudorific, sedative, diaphoretic, and diuretic, which renders it one of the most valuable remedies known for curing diseases of the lungs. It excites expectoration and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucous, changes the secretions and purifies the blood, heals the irritated parts, gives strength to the digestive organs, brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. Such is the immediate and satisfactory effect that it is warranted to break up the most distressing Cough in a few hours' time, if not of too long standing. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction even in the most confirmed case of consumption. It is warranted to contain no opium in any form and will not affect the head or produce costiveness. It is warranted to be perfectly harmless to the most delicate child, although it is an active and powerful remedy for restoring the system.

This popular and newly discovered remedy is having a wide sale where it is known and satisfaction is guaranteed in every sale. The regular size is sold for 25c. Call for sample bottle. Ask your dealer for it.

Any of the above remedies for sale in Franklin by A. A. Rust & Bingham. Southfield by Chas. J. Johnson, North Farmington by O. B. Armstrong, Royal Oak by L. Storz, Big Beaver by L. L. Houghton, Troy P. O. by Sammie Jarvis, Beddow by J. M. Beddow, Clawson by F. Goldsmith, P. M. F. Hagerman, Birmingham.

Whitehead & Mitchell, Mfg. Chemists.