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The Michigan Argus.

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TO MY MOTHER.
I've wandered far from thee, mother,
Far from my happy home,

I'm thinking of the day, mother,
When at my tender side,
You would not chide my youth,

I'm lonely and forsaken now,
Unhappy and sad;
Yet still I would not have thee know,

I'm lonely and forsaken now,
Unhappy and sad;
Yet still I would not have thee know,

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Speech of Hon. Herschel V. Johnson.
WASHINGTON, June 26.
The following is the speech of Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, last night at the National Hotel, on accepting the nomination for the Vice Presidency on the ticket with Stephen A. Douglas.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party, and Fellow Citizens:
I was taken by surprise when I received a telegraphic dispatch in Baltimore, at 3 o'clock this day, that the Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick had declined the nomination tendered him by the democratic convention, and that it was demanded of me to accept it. It is known to many of you that my name was freely mentioned at Baltimore in connection with this nomination, and that I persistently refused to countenance it, but invariably urged, that, if Georgia was to be thus honored, it was due to another of her sons, distinguished by his talents and great public services. This was my earnest desire, and the desire of the delegation of which I was a member. But the convention, in its wisdom, deemed it best to nominate a statesman of Alabama. It was entirely satisfactory. Alabama is the child of Georgia, and the mother cordially responds to any compliment bestowed upon her daughter.

The Hayes' Arctic Expedition.
The committee appointed to raise funds in aid of the proposed Arctic Expedition of Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, has purchased the schooner Spring Hill, which is now undergoing the necessary alterations for the expedition, at East Boston. The Spring Hill is a fore-and-aft schooner, of about 133 tons burden, built at Provincetown three years ago, and was for a time employed in fishing. She has lately been engaged in the West India trade. The alterations consist in fitting an extra bottom to the hull, of plank three inches thick at the keel, gradually diminishing to two inches, until it rises about a foot and a half above the water-line. Her masts have been shortened about five feet, and a square top-sail rigge made in the foremast. This is the only change made in the rigging. The interior of the hull is being strengthened by the introduction of five timbers, twelve inches square, placed transversely from side to side, almost to the water line. The vessel is also braced and stayed by extra knees. A new cabin has been built, extending forward as far as the mainmast, and containing eight berths. The alterations are progressing with all possible dispatch, and it is confidently expected that the Expedition, which is to sail from this port direct for the Arctic regions, will leave about the 26th inst. The vessel will take in about fifty tons of coal, and the ordinary provisions and stores for two years' voyage. With a year's supply of food, and a few provisions will be husbanded by shooting birds, foxes, seals and other animals for food.

The name of the vessel will probably be changed to some national appellation. She will carry four boats. Two are now in New London, Ct., and were built by Mr. G. W. Rodgers, after the pattern of the boats used by Dr. Kane, Lieut. De Haven and Lieut. Harstein. The boats are about 24 feet long, 6 feet beam, and 20 inches in depth. There are sledges built on each side to slide across the ice. Mr. Gibson Caruthers, the carpenter of the first Grinnell expedition in the brig Advance, is now in New London, attending to the shipment of the boats from that place to this city.

The third boat is one of the Francis' metalic life boats, so constructed as to be easily taken apart and readily put together; this boat will be similar to the one used by the Dead Sea expedition under Commander Lynch, U. S. N. The fourth boat is a common ship's boat.

Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, commander of the Hayes' expedition, is a young man of good family, and of high moral and intellectual attainments. He is a surgeon, carpenter, artist, clerk, steward, cook, and six men. Mr. Dodge, first officer, arrived in this city to-day, to superintend the fitting out of the vessel. He is an experienced navigator, having arisen from a cabin boy in the cabin of a whale ship to the post of captain, and is familiar with all the details of the employment of some of the first ship owners in this city and New York. His cool judgment, and daring and adventurous spirit, and knowledge of the world of waters, qualify him for his new and responsible post.

At a meeting of the New York Geographical Society, held in New York on Tuesday, Dr. Hayes was present and stated that the objects of the expedition were as follows:
1st. The further exploration of the open polar sea, discovered by Dr. Kane, with a view of determining its limits and character, and thus settle more positively this vexed question.

2d. To complete the survey of the northern coast of Greenland and Grinnell Land.

3d. To determine important questions relative to the magnetism, the meteorology, the natural history and the general physics of the unexplored region north of Smith strait.

Dr. Hayes states that on leaving Boston he will proceed direct to the coast of Greenland, possibly touching at St. Johns. On arriving on the coast of Greenland the expedition will stop at Upernivik, the northern outpost of civilization, and the last missionary station on the Greenland coast. Here they will procure dogs and furs. They will leave Upernivik about the 28th of July, and proceed northward through the middle ice, and reach Smith strait about the middle of August. The remainder of the season, until the 10th of September, will be occupied in reaching a secure winter harbor on the coast of Smith strait. In spring they will proceed northward with the boats on sledges drawn by the Esquimaux dogs, the vessel being left in charge of one-half of the crew.

The exploring party will be in the field during the summer season, and should Dr. Hayes be successful in accomplishing his purpose he would return to the vessel before the close of the summer, and in August will set sail for New York. It is, however, the explorations are continued until the second winter he will not be liberated from the ice until the following autumn, prolonging his absence to two and one-half years. Dr. Hayes will be accompanied by Mr. Sontag, who was the astronomer of the Kane expedition.

STRAWBERRIES.—About 700 bushels of strawberries are being shipped from Kalamazoo, this year.

The Estate of a Chinese Merchant.
A letter from Canton, on the 11th of April, in the Canton de France, says:
"I lately visited the estate of a Chinese merchant of Canton, named Pongtung, and on which he spends 3,000,000, a year—an immense sum in a country where labor is to be had almost for nothing. The property is larger than a king's domain. This Chinaman made his fortune in the opium trade, and is said to possess more than 100,000,000. He has fifty wives and eighty domestics. He never counts thirty gardeners, laborers, &c., and owns in the north of China a still finer estate. He has a great liking for the French, and receives them well. When I went with two friends to visit his mansion, he had just left, but I was received by a steward, who conducted us over the house to a vast garden, in which are the rarest flowers, and a wide alley leads to the principal entrance.

The apartments are vast, the floors being in marble; they are ornamented with columns of the same material and of sandal-wood, encrusted with mother-of-pearl, gold, silver and precious stones. Splendid looking-glasses, of a prodigious height, furniture in precious wood covered with Japan lacquer, and magnificent carpets of velvet and silk decorate the rooms. The apartments are separated from each other by movable partitions of crystal and sandal-wood, which are ornamented with charming designs cut right through the wood, so as to permit one room to be seen from the other. From the ceilings are suspended chandeliers ornamented with precious stones.

There are more than thirty piles of building in the whole edifice, which are united by covered galleries with columns and pavements in marble. The lodgings of the women are decorated with more than eastern splendor. An entire army of domestics, in red hose and green, Water-courses, on which are gilded kites, traverse them in all directions; and in intervals are vast basins, in which are swans, ibises, and an infinite variety of birds, which are very remarkable. Where shall we look for deliriance from these three evils? It has been the mission of the democratic party of this Union to rescue the world from the horrors of slavery, and to restore to the human race the rights of citizenship. It is past career abounds with the heroic passages, and is illustrated with the most glorious achievements in the cause of constitutional liberty. It is the party of Jefferson, and Madison, and Jackson, and Polk, whose administrations constitute grand epochs in our national history. It is the party of the constitution, and I look to it with confidence. Where else shall the patriot look in these times of political defection and sectional agitation? Let its integrity be permanently destroyed, and the doctrine of non-intervention overthrown, and then the best hopes of the state, man may well be clouded with gloom and darkness.

It is to maintain these that I consent to take the position now assigned me, and welcome the consequences of personal good or personal ill which that position may bring. Nothing else could induce me to brave the detraction which it invites and incur the heavy responsibility which it imposes.

I have nothing to add but the expression of my profound thanks for the honor thus unexpectedly conferred upon me, and my cordial acknowledgments for the flattering terms in which I have been notified of my nomination. What ever may be honorably done I shall cheerfully do to maintain the integrity of the party and the triumph of its principles."

A Difficult Question Answered.
"Can any reader tell why, when Eve was manured from one of Adam's ribs, a hired girl wasn't made at the time to wait on her?"

We can say, because Adam never came within Eve's reach, and a hired girl was not wanted to wait on her. He never played the chicken, nor drove fast horses, nor choked Eve with garden snails. He never loafed around corner groceries while solitary Eve was rocking little Cain's cradle at home. In short, he didn't think she was specially created for that purpose of waiting on him, and wasn't under the impression that it disgraced a man to lighten his wife's cares a little.

That's the reason that Eve did not need a hired girl, and we wish it was the reason that none of her fair descendants did.—Life Illustrated.

Good Advice to Young Men.
HORACE GREENE, in his editorial comment on his private letter to Wm. H. Seward, draws the following excellent moral from it, which we heartily endorse:
"A single word of improvement to the young and ardent politicians who may read my letter and this comment. The moral I would inculcate is a trite one, but none the less important. It is summed up in the Scriptural injunction: 'Put not your trust in princes.' Men even the best are frail and mutable, while Principle is sure and eternal. Be no man's man but Truth's and your country's. You will be surely tempted at times to take this or that great man for your oracle and guide, it is easy and tempting to lean, to follow and to trust; but it is safer and wiser to look upward through your own eyes—to track your own path—to trust implicitly in God alone. The atmosphere is a little warmer inside some great man's castle, but the free air of heaven is ever so much purer and more bracing."

happy results, and permit the country to be again distracted.—If precipitated into revolution by a sectional contest between pro-slavery and anti-slavery interventionists, where shall we look for another Clay, another Webster, or another Cass, to pilot the ship of State over the breakers, into a haven of peace and safety? The Federal Union must be preserved. The Constitution must be maintained inviolate in all its parts. Every right guaranteed by the Constitution must be protected by law, in all cases where legislation is necessary to its enforcement. The judicial authority, as provided for in the Constitution, must be obtained, and its decisions implicitly obeyed and faithfully executed. The laws must be administered, and the constituted authorities respected, and all unlawful resistance to these things must be met with firmness, impartiality and fidelity. If we expect to enjoy any tranquility, impaired to our posterity that blessed inheritance which we have received in trust from the patriots and sages of the Revolution.

With sincere thanks for the kind and agreeable manner in which you have made known to me the action of the convention, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your friend and fellow-citizen,
(Signed),
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.
We give in our last issue the names of the candidates placed in nomination at the Democratic State Convention held in Detroit on Thursday last week, and in to-day's issue they will be found under our editorial heading. The nominations were made unanimously, and we need no lumber up our columns with the detailed proceedings.

We append, however, the nominations subsequent to the making of the proceedings for which we are indebted to the Free Press:
The appointment of a State Central Committee was next in order, when F. S. Fitch sent to the Chair the following resolution:
Resolved, That this convention elect by a viva voce vote a State Central Committee of nine, two members of which shall be nominated by the delegation from each Congressional district, and one by the convention.

Wm. A. Richmond moved to amend by making the committee consist of thirteen members—three from each district, and one at large, which was accepted.

The resolution as amended was then put and lost, when the resolution was adopted.

The following were then appointed as the committee:
Edward Kanter, of Wayne;
Edward Livernore, of Jackson;
Henry G. Gilbert, of Branch;
John P. Cook, of Hillsdale;
Richard P. Barker, of Berrien;
George K. Johnson, of Kent;
W. L. P. Little, of Saginaw;
John Q. McKernan, of Houghton.

For chairman of the committee, the names of S. Dow Elwood of Wayne, and Joseph M. Griswold, of Ingham, were presented; when Mr. Elwood was elected by acclamation.

J. M. Hoyt, of Oakland, moved to take from the table the resolution inviting Gen. Cass to attend the convention. The motion was lost.

John L. Chapman, from the committee on resolutions, presented the following report:
Be it Resolved by the democratic party of the State of Michigan in convention assembled:
1. That we are opposed to the doctrine of the power of Congress to intervene in the affairs of the Territories, as enunciated by the republican party at Chicago, and by the seceders from the national democracy at Baltimore, and that it is the principle of the democratic faith that all institutions in the Territories, whether of property or other nature, must occupy a common legal basis, without the intervention of Congress either to prohibit or to establish them.

2. That we accept with hopeful zeal the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States; that, in Mr. Douglas' consistency, experience, and sagacity,—in his unswerving patriotism, his indomitable will, and his honest adherence to the principle of non-intervention, alike against the violence of an abolition mob and the clamor of southern secessionists,—we recognize that rare combination of qualities which enabled the immortal Jackson to face and destroy nullification, and which have made the names of their possessors, in all ages of the world, heritages of glory to their countries; that to demoralize, both North and South, he presents an example of energy and pluck which need only be emulated by his supporters to insure his triumph; and we regard the attempt to proscriber him for his adherence to the principles of the party, by members of the Baltimore convention, as an effort to stand between the people and the man whom they had already elected in their hearts, and all opposition to his election as an abandonment of the democratic party. And we do hereby pledge the electoral vote of Michigan to Douglas and Johnson as the candidates of the national democratic party of the United States.

3. That we regret that some of the delegates to the late convention at Baltimore have espoused the republican dogma of Congressional intervention in the affairs of the Territories; that we denounce the exercise of such a power by Congress under democratic and contrary to the genius of free institutions; and that we have full confidence that the final decision of the people of the South will put forever to rest the efforts of those politicians in their section, whose action must inevitably lead to the eventual disruption of the Union and the overthrow of the constitution established by our fathers for themselves, for us, and for our posterity.

4. That the tendency of this despotism principle, advocated in common by the republican party and the southern secessionists, is to distract attention from the affairs of the State governments, and to give to the national government a preponderance and importance which over-shadow local affairs, and affords a convenient cover to the blunders and corruptions of the servants of the people; and we are fully illustrated by the history of the republican administrations in the

States of Michigan, New York, and elsewhere.

5. That we invite the people to examine the condition of their State government, as exemplified by the Binham and Wisner administrations—to bear in mind and obtain an explanation of the transfer of John McKinney from the governor to the latter administration,—of the absence of the trust funds—the squandering of the half million left by the democratic party in the State treasury—the of a vast bankruptcy of the State government against a struggle which has cast the State upon the generosity of private individuals to meet deficiencies which the people had been taxed to pay—the increase of the State debt and to assess amounts by taxation of the puny growth and the existence of the State institutions—of the non-payment of large amounts of State warrants and orders, now being hawked (without sale) among usurers and not shavers, at exorbitant discounts, by citizens who are too poor to wait the payment of next year's taxes for the incurrence of debts which the State should have now—of the doubts and anxieties of the State authorities themselves,—of the letting of the contract to make the repairs to Silas M. Holmes, a partisan of the party and predecessor of John McKinney, at a higher price than many competent and responsible men proposed to take it for—the disappearance of the fifty thousand dollars borrowed in New York to pay for the repairs—of the mortgage to secure the payment of the fifty thousand dollars, which described no property—of the failure of the administration in such a manner that the McKinney to account for the removal of him, when over his own party press accused him of corruption—of the failure of the State convention to censure him or the administration of Gov. Wisner, which they acknowledged to be corrupt, by refusing them a renomination for a second term or office in accordance with precedent and party usage,—these, and all other malfeasance and misfeasances of the republican party, demand explanation, and we trust that the people, before they cast the ballot-box, will demand an explanation with an urgency which will require no denial.

6. That we pledge ourselves to the reform of every department of the State government—to restore order to the confusion which now reigns in State affairs—to re-instate her in the honesty of the days of John S. Barry—to retrieve her credit, refill her treasury, and to manage her affairs with that economy which the people have a right and ought to demand of their public servants; and that, as an earnest of honesty and resolution, a ticket we place before the people a picture composed of men whose lives and characters challenge investigation, and whose names, in their various localities, are the watchwords of honesty and personal confidence.

When the names of Douglas and Johnson were mentioned, the reader's voice was drowned with a perfect tornado of applause. The whole convention rose spontaneously to their feet, and the applauses were renewed, with the waving of hats, the striking of bells, the firing of guns. Many members jumped upon their seats, and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed over the States in the history of conventions in this State. The applause continued for full five minutes, and after the convention had resumed their seats, the cheering was again renewed. Every repetition of the name of Douglas was received with unbounded applause.

William A. Richmond, of Kent, moved that the words, "and by the seceders from the national democracy at Baltimore," be stricken from the first resolution.—He thought the southern democracy should not be classed with the northern republicans as both in favor of intervention.

The motion was not supported.

Chauncey Joslin, of Washtenaw, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:
Resolved, That, in view of the manifold imperfections of our State constitution, the next Legislature ought to submit to the people the question of a general revision thereof.

Richard Seitz, of Chippewa, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:
Resolved, That the democratic State Central Committee be and they are hereby authorized to fill any vacancies which may occur in their own body, and also to supply any vacancies which may occur before election in either the State or Electoral tickets put in nomination on that day by this convention.

William A. Richmond, of Kent, offered the following resolution:
Resolved, That we approve of the foreign and domestic policy of the present National Administration, and that in James Buchanan and his Cabinet we recognize statesmen of ability, who have been faithful to the Constitution and the country.

The introduction of this resolution produced not a little excitement, and its reading was greeted with a storm of hisses. Many delegates stigmatized it as a fire-brand introduced for no other purpose save to create a disturbance.

Henry G. Gilbert, of Branch, moved to lay it on the table.

Another delegate moved to adjourn.

A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, when Mr. Richmond called upon the delegates to meet and adopt it unananimously, or as unmanfully kill it.

After considerable discussion, J. L. Chipman, of Wayne, said he hoped that the convention would take a vote on it.—He was ready to vote against the resolution, and he believed the whole convention was.

The motion to lay on the table was withdrawn.

The question being called on the adoption of the resolution, William T. Mitchell, of St. Clair, moved the previous question, which was then called.

The roll was ordered.

When the name of William A. Richmond was called, he said that four years ago he stood in a hall in this city and helped do what he could to nominate Buchanan. He did not believe the party should desert the administration. He was a democrat and stood by democracy.

When the name of M. A. Patterson, of Lenawee, was called, he said he could not allow the opportunity to pass without an explanation of his vote. He would be perfectly willing to vote for the first proposition, relative to the foreign policy of the administration, but he never could and never would vote for the latter part, [Cheers.] Knowing the feeling here, and that a resolution had just been adopted endorsing Douglas, he could see no good purpose for what it was brought in, but he was willing to give his vote now.

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Chauncey Joslin, of Washtenaw, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:
Resolved, That, in view of the manifold imperfections of our State constitution, the next Legislature ought to submit to the people the question of a general revision thereof.

Richard Seitz, of Chippewa, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:
Resolved, That the democratic State Central Committee be and they are hereby authorized to fill any vacancies which may occur in their own body, and also to supply any vacancies which may occur before election in either the State or Electoral tickets put in nomination on that day by this convention.

William A. Richmond, of Kent, offered the following resolution:
Resolved, That we approve of the foreign and domestic policy of the present National Administration, and that in James Buchanan and his Cabinet we recognize statesmen of ability, who have been faithful to the Constitution and the country.

The introduction of this resolution produced not a little excitement, and its reading was greeted with a storm of hisses. Many delegates stigmatized it as a fire-brand introduced for no other purpose save to create a disturbance.

Henry G. Gilbert, of Branch, moved to lay it on the table.

Another delegate moved to adjourn.

A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, when Mr. Richmond called upon the delegates to meet and adopt it unananimously, or as unmanfully kill it.

After considerable discussion, J. L. Chipman, of Wayne, said he hoped that the convention would take a vote on it.—He was ready to vote against the resolution, and he believed the whole convention was.

The motion to lay on the table was withdrawn.

The question being called on the adoption of the resolution, William T. Mitchell, of St. Clair, moved the previous question, which was then called.

The roll was ordered.

\$1000 WANTED
On subscription to the Argus, from old and new subscribers.

THE HARVEST.—Some of our farmers have already entered upon the work of gathering in the golden grain, and a large portion of the wheat crop is now ready to be reaped.

Rogers Art Association.
At a meeting of the Rogers Art Association, held at the office of the Secretary, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association are tendered to M. ROGERS for the free use of his hall for the late Strawberry and Floral Festival, and Art Exhibition.

Resolved, That the citizens who so liberally aided the exhibition by the contribution of their paintings, bronzes, and other art works, and to those gentlemen who collected and arranged the same.

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POPULATION AND RESOURCES OF GRAND RAPIDS.—The result of the late census in that city, which shows a total population of 1,144. On the east side of the river there are 6,924; on the west side 2,050.

There are 140 industrial establishments, producing from \$500 to \$140,000 worth of articles. Also 69 farms, or pieces of land, producing over \$100 worth each, of agricultural products.

No general celebration having been arranged for Wednesday, every man and his wife, and the little folks, went in their own hook, in an independent sort of way.

The Santa Fe Mail, with dates to the 18th ult., arrived to-day, making regular schedule time.

No rain had fallen in New Mexico this year. The crops are almost entirely destroyed.

The troops from Utah are expected to arrive here about the 15th inst.

The Navajo Indians are becoming insolent. Unless they are chastised by troops, they will soon make a foray upon the settlements.

But few Indians are seen on the road, some of whom were Kiowas, who examined the wagons closely, but, as the mail party were well armed and seven in number, no attack was made.

The troops from Pawnee Fort that went in pursuit of some Indians have not yet returned. A rumor at Pawnee Fort of their having fought lacks confirmation.

Accident at Ypsilanti.
Quite extensive preparation had been made for a ratification meeting in this city last evening.

From Pike's Peak.
St. Joseph, July 2.
Denver City advises to the 3d are received.

J. R. Card, from Quincy, Ill., was stabbed by Frederick Hadley, from Atchinson, Kansas, on the evening of the 21st, about twelve miles east of Denver, on Platte River.

One of the men employed on White & Merrill's train is supposed to have been killed by Indians. He left the company to hunt. Not returning when expected, a driving into camp for the night.

A CENSUS OF CLANXON.—The census with which the Brookport, N. Y., people intend to fire the 4th of July salute is thus described by the Republic.

MARRIED.
In this city, on the 5th inst., by Rev. D. F. Lawrence, Prof. T. C. ARBET, of the Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, and Miss SARAH H. MERRILL, late Preceptress of the Union High School of this city.

THE MARKETS.
OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN ARGUS,
Ann Arbor, July 5, 1890.

THE GREAT EASTERN'S TOMBROZE is greater than that of the Niagara, Himalayas, and General Admiral Blandford. It is five times greater than that of the magnificent line-of-battle-ship Pennsylvania; six times as great as that of the Great Britain, which was considered "the heaviest monster of the deep."

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Death of Rev. Mr. Gillett.
Rev. John K. Gillett, Presiding Elder of Grand Rapids District, Michigan Conference, died yesterday morning at the residence of Rev. M. A. Daugherty, of hemorrhage of the lungs, aged 43 years.

He was one of the oldest and most influential members of the Michigan Conference, a delegate to the late General Conference at Buffalo, a devoted minister, widely known, and beloved by all the churches throughout the State.

His death will be cause of deep and general mourning. His sterling worth and unobtrusive virtues had greatly endeared him to very many in our midst, who had the good fortune to know him personally.

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BANK NOTE, LAND WARRANT, SPECIE AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Carefully revised and corrected every week.
WEEKLY CURRENT AT RET.

Banking House of D. Preston & Co.,
72 Woodruff Ave., Detroit, June 15, 1890.
BANK NOTES.

On New York and Boston, 100 days, Selling, 100.00
On Washington, 100 days, Selling, 100.00
On Chicago, 100 days, Selling, 100.00

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MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
1890.

Trains will run on this road, Sundays excepted, as follows:
Tolans to Chicago on 10:25 A. M. and 10:25 P. M.

At Toledo—With Cleveland & Toledo Railroad, with Washburn Valley Railroad.

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DIETON'S CHALYBEATE PILLS FOR IRON.
Asperient Stomachic present on IRON PILLS for the relief of the most distressing cases of the following complaints:
Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, Debility, etc.

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