

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF

> Buggies and Road

Wagons

OLIVER AND PLOWS

HAND MADE HARNESSES, Call and see them.

Frank D. Pratt.

PHYSICIANS

S. C. RICH, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. Office in Bank Bldg. Residence on Broadway.

A. HANLON, M. D.

Surgery a specialty.

J. P. FERGUSON, M. D.

ATTORNEYS.

WM. L. COBB,

Attorney at Law, Empire Block, Middle ville, Mich.

HARTLEY E. HENDRICK, Attorney at Law,

Real Estate and

Insurance Agency MIDDLEVILLE, MICH Keeler Block

M. F. JORDAN,

M. F. JORDAN,

Lawyer, Middleville, Mich.

Practice in all courts of this state and federal court. Member of several leading commercial agencies and represent some of the best and soundest fire insurance companies doing business in this state. Loans—With present arrangements I am prepared to accommodate all who desire chattel mortgage loans on good chattel security, and on real estate I can furnish large or small sums at lowest rates. Can sell mortgages for any ene wishing to part with real estate securities and can furnish good, first-class mortgages on real estate to those who wish to buy without the trouble of negotiating for themselves. Past due mortgages bought and sold. Real estate bought and sold. Houses to rent and rent collected and care given to renting. First door east of bank.

M. A. COYKENDALL, Dentist.

Office in Keeler Block, Middleville, Mich. Especial attention given to Gold Fillings, Crowns and Bridge work. Office hours 8 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m.

F. & A. M.—Middleville Lodge No.231. Reg-ular communication Tuesday evenings, on or before full of the moon. J. W. Armstrong W. M., G. W. Matteson. Sec.

OF P.—Crescent Lodge, No. 85, meet in Castle Hall, in Keeler Block, every Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. Visiting knights cordially invited, work in knight rank. C. O., M. A. Coykendall; K. of R. and S., Aaron Sherk.



K.O. T. M. meetings held on Monday eve each week. Mem-bers of Order are invited to visit us when in the village.

THE ACCIDENTS OF LIFE



Drawer 156, Chicago, Secretary of the STAR ACCIDENT COMPANY, for information regarding Accident Insurance. Mention this paper. By so doing you can save membership fee. Has paid over \$600,000.00 for

Be your own Agent.

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED

The Coast Line to MACKINAC



DETROIT **PETOSKEY** CHICAGO **New Steel Passenger Steamers**

The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Boat Construction—Luxurious Equipment, Artistic Furnishing, Decoration and Efficient Service, insuring the highest degree of COMFORT, SPEED AND SAFETY R TRIPS PER WEEK BETWEE

Toledo, Detroit and Mackinac

PETCSKEY, "THE SOO," MARQUETTE AND DULUTH. AND DULUTH.

LOW RATES to Picturesque Mackinac and
Return, including Teals and Berths. From
Cleveland, \$18; from Toledo, \$15; from
Detroit, \$13.50.

DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE.

Between Detroit and Cleveland Connecting at Cleveland with Earliest Trains for all points East, South and South-west and at Detroit for all points North and

Sunday Trips June, July, August and Sept. Only-

Cleveland, Put-in-Bay #Toledo

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address
A. A. SOHANTZ, a. P. A., DETROIT, MICH. The Betroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.

It Pays

To have good work done.

Eave Troughing and Steel Roofing Done on Short Notice.

....C. ALLEN MORSE

B. A. ALMY'S DEPARTMENT

STORE



IS THE PLACE TO FIND BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING

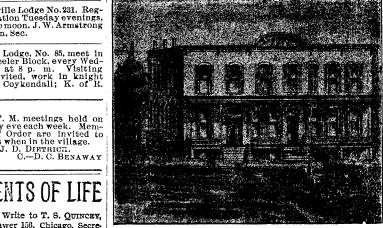


I am Selling Clothing at about One-half retail price and Warrant Every Article as Represented.

Call and See Samples and Get Prices Before Ordering a Suit or Overcoat.

I OWN AND RUN A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY. Rige at Reasonable Rates.

B. A. ALMY.



ST. JAMES HQ1EL . . .

J. N. OLMSTEAD,

REFITTEDREFURNISHEDFURNACE HEAT

Free Bus

DUNCAN LAKE.

September 8-Today will occur the annual reunion of the Bechtels at the residence of Allan Bechtel of this place. Mrs. Chas. Pike returned home last

week from Saugatuck, where she has been visiting an aunt. Thomas Adgate and wife attended

Labor Day at Grand Rapids, Monday. The services at the Mennonite church Sunday evening were very interesting. An excellent discourse was given by a minister from Canada, which was listened to by an attentive audience.

Mesdames Carpenter and Kilmer and their daughters will return from an extended visit in Ohio, Friday of this

Iva Adam has returned from his trip to Sparta.

Miss Thaler of Leighton, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Andler, returned to her home, Sunday.

In your last issue was Mary's lamb up to date. Query's what became of the old lamb. Answer: Mary had a little lamb with which she used to tussle. She pulled the wool all off his back and stuffed it in hor bustle. When go to Black's cottage at once. the lamb found he was fleeced, he into a passion flew. Then Mary got upon

her ear and stuffed the lamb in too. Our school commenced Monday with Mrs. Heany as teacher.

News Stand.

NORTH ORANGEVILLE.

An error in last week's mention: Mrs. Scott was of Chicago instead of Grand

Sept. 6-School commenced today in district No. 1 with Miss Libbie McCallum as teacher. This is her fifth term in this district.

School meeting proceedings next

Mrs. Helen O'Conor is visiting friends here.

Adah and Addah Hall have been visiting their aunt, Mrs. Ludlow.

Ambrose Allen and son, Jas., made a business trip to Lowell last week. Den O'Connor Sundayed with his

brother, Ed. Lightning struck Ed O'Connor's barn Saturday night but luckily it did not

do enough damage to be noticed till the following Monday. Goldie Townsend Sundayed at home.

Mr. Herbert Doolittle of near Prairieville was on our street Sunday. Rollo Ullery and family Sundayed

with Thos. Powers.

If you wish to see a happy lot of boys,

BUCKLIN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts. bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and posi-Mrs. Heany as teacher.

For school supplies, such as pens, pencils, rulers, tablets, ink, etc. call at the cents per box. For sale by J. W. Arm-

米もとよりとよりというできていたようできま Neighborhood Notes

BOWNE BUDGET.

September 6-State fair at Grand

Farmers in this locality have com-Married at the home of Geo. Salsbury

Thursday evening, Sept. 2, Miss Hattie Salsbury to Wm. Northrup, M. D., of Alto. We wish them a happy and prosperous life.

A cordisl invitation is extended Mosés Bergy left last week for Mount

assist his uncle in his grocery. May success go with him. Mrs. Nancy Colson of Grand Rapids most cordially invited to come. is visiting old friends and neighbors in

this locality.

improved in health.

FROM THE COUNTY SEAT.

The ball game between the Hastings Blacks and the Kalamazoo team was not the game that was played on Sept. 2d with the score of 4 to 5 in favor of the home team, but with the weak spots strengthened in the Kalamazoo team they came on Monday with blood in their eye; but they were much easier for the Blacks than before. The score was 16 to 7 in favor of Hastings.

The famous Battle Creek team will contest with the Blacks Thursday afternoon and will without doubt be one of the finest games of the season.

The balloon ascension by Prof. Mc-Clellean Saturday was one of the finest ever seen in the city. He has been engaged by the business men to make one Thursday afternoon and all who can should see it.

The Rickard will case, that has been interesting so many throughout the county, came to a sudden stop Tuesday, after over a week's trial by the parties

Supreme Chancellor Philip T. Celgrove left Saturday to visit the Grand Lodges in the states of New Mexico, Colorado, Montana and Wyoming.

Clement Smith, circuit judge, and family, who have been spending a number of weeks at Bay View, returned to their home in our city on Tuesday.

About ten Knights of Pythias from this city will take in the initiation of in the Dramatic Order Knights of Korassan to be held in Traverse City on

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS—WARRANTY DEEDS.

Lewis H. Rickard to Rachael Ermina
Dean, parcel on section 17, Yankee
Springs

Springs.

Elizabeth White et al to Rachael Ermina Dean, parcels on sections 6 and 7, Yankee Springs...... Wallace W. Watson and wife to Theodore H. Wood, lots 1 and 3 in blk 58, village of Middleville......

Nickolaus Acker and wife to Jaspe Whipple, parcel on section 22, Hope Newton C. McDowell and Emma Mc-Dowell to Levi D. Stamp, 40 acres on section 21, Thornapple......

section 21, Thornapple...
William C. Messer and Minnie Messer
to James W. Bentley and Elizabeth
M. Bentley, lots 828 and 8 1/2 lot 830,
city of Hastings...
David J. Rizor and wife to Stella
Hathaway, 80 acres on section 8,
Rutland...
Mary Eggleston to Roxy Dawson, parcel in the city of Hastings...

Ann M. Haynes to Jno. E. Taylor, S 1/4 lot 7 Greggs Add., Nashville......

QUIT CLAIMS.

Lewis Rickard and Ermina Dean to Elizabeth White and Addie E Bowen, parcels on sections 6 and 7, Yankee Springs....

Oaroline Rickard to Maria Elizabeth White and Addie E. Bowen, parcels on sections 6 and 7, Yankee Springs. Ella Brew to Fred Johnson, parcels on sections 19 and 20, Irving..... MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Name and Residence. Asa F. Wright, Assyria; Lulu D. Cum-mings, Bellevue......21-18 mings, Bellevue. 21-18

Henry C. Brightrall, Irving; Bidonia
Zeckler, Appleton, Wis. 41-24

Hezeklah Paddock, Hastings; Jane
Levitt, same. 44-48

John I. Broughton, Middleville; Emma
A. Brown, Hartford. 50-38

SPECIAL OFFER ON SIDEBOARDS We have a lot of buffet sideboards in oak and mahogany that we can sell at less than wholesale. The chance of a lifetime on fine buffets. See them. Young & Chaffee Furniture Co., 94-100 Ottawa street, Grand Rapids.

IRVING INKLINGS.

Epworth League next Sunday evenject, "His Early Disciples. Gal ii:9. Social at Mr. Enoch Andrus', next

gram will be rendered.

Our school meeting was a model one, everything done up in a truly business way. The board is now as follows: Director, J. T. Piersons; treasurer, L. Watkins; moderator, H. C. Strong. There will be a chicken pie social at The school-room is to be cleaned, Chas. Smith's, Friday evening, Sept. painted and new shades put up to the 10. Agood program is to be carried windows, which will make a great improvement in its appearance.

Mrs. L. S. Hills is on the sick list.

The Dorcas society will be enter-Pleasant to go to school. He will also tained in the church parlors by Mrs. L. A. Bull and Dr. L. A. Hendershott next Saturday afternoon. Everyone

Mr. H. Brightral and his lady friend were married in Hastings last Satur-Rev. Mr. Wesbrook was not able to day afternoon. They have the congrat fill his appointments last Sunday. He ulations of all their frienks and achas just returned from Canada but not quaintances, who are glad to know they intend to remain in our community.

Horton Dunning, wife and children are attending the state fair this week. Mrs. Will Gamble has been entertaining her aunt from Bowen's Mills.

Quite a number of our young folks may be found at Gun lake this week. There will be a very interesting ball game between Freeport and Irving boys

Saturday of this week. Mr. L. Watkins took his two little grandchildren to their home in Grand Rapids Tuesday a. m. and will attend the fair while there, besides visiting his daughter, Mrs. Nettie Donovan.

NORTH IRVING.

We all had a good time at Mr. Quigley's at the social. A nice program was rendered and over \$8 was taken in, which will help the boys in getting new music.

The social at John Trego's, Saturday evening was well attended, a good program listened to and 114 were served to chicken pie, nearly \$16 being re-truder off.

Rev. J. C. Dorris of Middleville was at this place one evening last week. Lewie Walker and Lewis DeYoung

present. Nellie DeYoung is in Grand Rapids. Miss Dora Archart is at her school in the Ryan district; Miss Ella Hubbard at the Powers; Flora Trego at the Wood; and Miss Clark of Hastings in

our own school. Z. Moore is our new school director-Mark Johnson and wife and Chas.

corn keeps us about busy.

PARMELEE PICKINGS.

The farmers are about ready to sow their wheat.

1200 A splendid shower fell down alike upon the saint and sinner last Tuesday. For it we are grateful and if we could have another now it would not come

The school meeting last evening in 2300 this place was quite exciting.

Rob't Allen and daughter, Gertie, were numbered smeng the sick last week. They are better now.

Ben Rosenberg, wife and son, Reginald, were among their Parmelee friends last Sunday. They have been 1100 life-long readers of the SUN, as they were among its earliest subscribers.

The people of Parmelee regret very much that they are soon to be obliged to part with Mr. Reuben Stimson and wife. The former, we understand, has obtained a position in the brass factory in your village.

D. A. Harter has been spending a part of the week among his friends in day. 300 Grand Rapids.

Monday morning with a good attendance. Mr. Gaskell is still at the helm. People were over-anxious for Will Wood to bale his hay for some reason Upon inquiry we learned that when-

ever he struck that branch of business

it invariably brought a shower. He

commenced operations Tuesday morn-

ing with a full force, and you know the

their youngest child. "A little form strong, druggist.

is missing, a heart has ceased to beat." Funeral was held at the Methodist church, Parmelee, Friday at 11 a. m., Rev. Mr. Boone officiating. The family, which is much scattered at present, were all in attendance. Much sympathy was manifested for the sorrowing friends.

The contention which has been going on for some time between the gentle-Rapids this week. Bowne will be well ing. Leader, Miss Lena Smith. Sub- men of Windmill street who recently exchanged farms and then got "sick" of it, has been amicably settled by each menced seeding and a large acreage Friday night. A Will Carleton pre- man keeping his own farm, with no prospective lawsuit in view. All hands are good friends and in the future will . make no more "boy's trades."

> A traveling man notes that Ed Morgan and Calvin Beach have the finest crops of corn he saw in a recent twenty mile drive. Presume they secured the seed in Parmelee.

> The Watson brothers will sow their wheat this week. They are among our thriftiest farmers.

> Miss Mary Jenkins is very much missed among Parmelee society, now that she is attending school in Middle-

> George Haight, our faithful carpen ter, has finished a large addition on Wallie Watson's store and has moved his tool-chest to Frank Rosenberg's, where he will add to and otherwise repair his farm residence. Mr. R. is wise in the selection of a carpenter.

> Miss Bernie Tungate, who has been absent from among us for a long time. is now enjoying herself with parents and numberless friends in Parmelee.

> Willie Cline of Lowell subscribed for the SUN while in Parmelee last Friday. Said it was like getting a letter-good judgment.

> Mrs. Skain, who has been visiting Mrs. Parmelee for some time, has returned to her home in Grand Rapids. Miss Clara Carpenter, Mrs. Andler and Miss Bernice Tungate united on

probation with the M. E. church of this

place last Sunday. Again, please keep off your neighbor's plow-beam, and if he wants to plow, let him plow. The same individual whom we admonished a year ago is around again with snake stories and hairbreadth escapes, which are far from being interesting in these busy days We noticed the embarrassing dilemma in which Mr. Wood was placed last Saturday and called the in-

E. R. Skiff has just returned from a tour of northern and western Michigan. He speaks very favorably of the many cities and towns which he visited. His are at the brass factory, Middleville, at descriptions are fluent and up-to-date. On his arrival home he found Abner Wilcox and wife, also Mr. Geo. Carr of

Allegan Co. awaiting him. Thomas Tungate is doing some mason work for J. F. Morgan this week on Windmill street.

WAYLAND WORKINGS.

September 6-The Wayland schools began on Monday with Prof. Vroman Sylvester attended the social at J. and Mrs. Sooy in their old places and Miss Williamson as assistant in the Pulling beans, seeding and cutting high school and Miss Avery in the intermediate room.

> The Ladies' Aid society of the Congregational church met on Friday of last week at the home of Mrs. Sherwood. On Friday of this week they will meet in the lecture room of the church to sew carpet rags for a church

> Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Carner went to Grand Rapids Monday morning to attend the fair.

Miss Jessie Hoyt returned to her school work in Grand Rapids, Tuesday. Miss Mabel Grimes has gone to Ganges to visit her sister, Mrs. S. W. Eddy. Rev. F. P. Sprague conducted serv-

that place where he will move next week. He and his estimable family will be missed here. Mrs. O. R. Johnson is suffering from

ices in White Cloud last Sabbath and

we understand he has received a call to

a severe attack of asthma. Mrs. E. A. Bush and Miss Whiting of Mason, who have been visiting Mrs. O. S. Bush and family, left for home Mon-

Miss Nina Cline started Monday for School commenced in our district Big Rapids where she is going to attend the Ferris Industrial school.

> (Correspondence Continued on 8th Page.) IT SAVES THE CROUPY CHIL-

DREN. SEAVIEW, Va.-We have a splendid sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and our customers coming from far and near, speak of it in the highest terms. Many have said that their children Harvey Cline's family of Grand Rapids (former residents of Parmelee) have died of croup if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given.—Kellam & Ourren. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. W. Armidson and the course of t He Thinks the Law of Supply and Demand Is a Diabolic One and Sees No Remedy For the Labor Troubles Eave by the Application of the Gospel

Our Weekly Sermon.

Dr. Talmage's plan for settling the industrial troubles of our day is set forth in this sermon. His text is Matthew vii., 12, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them.'

The greatest war the world has ever seen is between capital and labor. The strife is not like that which in history is called the Thirty Years' war, for it is a war of centuries; it is a war of the five continents; it is a war hemispheric. The middle classes in this country, upon whom the nation has depended for holding the balance of power and for acting as mediators between the two extremes, are diminishing, and if things go on at the same ratio as they are now going, it will not be very long before there will be no middle class in this country, but all will be very rich or very poor, princes or paupers, and country will be given up to palaces and Lovels.

A Great Conflict.

The antagonistic forces are closing in apon each other. The Pennsylvania miners' strikes, the telegraph operators' strikes, the railroad employers' strikes, the movements of the boycotters and the dynamiters, are only skirmishes before a general engagement, or, if you prefer it, escapes through the safety valves of an explosion of society. You may poohpooh it; you may say that this trouble, like an angry child, will cry itself to sleep; you may belittle it by calling it Fourierism, or socialism, or St. Simonism, or nihilism, or communism, but that will not hinder the fact that it is the mightiest, the darkest, The most terrific threat of this century. All attempts at pacification have been dead failures and monopoly is more arrogant and the trades unions more bitter. "Give us more wages," cry the employes. "You shall have less,' say the capitalists. "Compel us to do fewer hours of toil in a "You shall toil more hours," say the others. "Then, under certain condi tion, we will not work at all," say these. "Then you shall starve," say those, and, the workmen gradually using up that which they accumulated in better times, unless there be some radical change we shall have soon in this country 4,000,000 hungry men and women. Now, 4,000,000 aungry people cannot be kept quiet. Al the enactments of legislatures and all the constabularies of the cities, and all the army and navy of the United States can not keep 4,000,000 hungry people quiet. What then? Will this war between capital and labor be settled by human wisdom? Never. The brow of the one becomes more rigid, the fist of the other more clinched. But that which human wisdom cannot

achieve will be accomplished by Christianity if it be given full sway. You have heard of medicines so powerful that one drop will stop a disease and restore a patient, and I have to tell you that one drop of my text, properly administered, will stop all these woes of society and give convalescence and complete health to all classes. "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them.

I shall first show you how this quarrel between monopoly and hard work cannot be stopped, and then I will show you how this controversy will be settled.

Futile remedies. In the first place, there will come no pacification to this trouble through an outcry against rich men merely because they are rich. There is no mem ber of a trades union on earth that would not be rich if he could be. Sometimes through a fortunate invention or through some accident of prosperity a man who had nothing comes to a large estate, and we see him arrogant and supercilious and taking people by the throat, just as other people took him by the throat. There is something very mean about human nature when it comes to the top, but it is no more a sin to be rich than it is a sin to be poor. There are those who have gathered a great estate through fraud, and then there are millionaires who have gathered their fortunes through foresight in regard to changes in the markets and through brilliant business faculty, and every dollar of their estate is as honest as the dollar which the plumber gets for mending a pipe or the mason gets for building a wall. There are those who keep in poverty be-cause of their own fault. They might have been well off, but they gave themseives to strong drink, or they smoked or chewed up their earnings, or they lived beyond their means, while others on the same wages and on the same salaries went on to competency. I know a man who is all the time complaining of his poverty and crying out against rich men while he himself keeps two dogs and chews and smokes and is filled to the chin with whisky and beer.

Futile I fforts,

Micawber said to David Copperfield "Copperfield, my boy, £1 income, 20 shillings and 6 pence expenses; result, misery, But, Copperfield, my boy, £1 income, expenses 19 shillings and 6 pence; result, happiness." And there are vast multitudes of people who are kept poor because they are the victims of their own improvidence. It is no sin to be rich, and it is no sin to be poor. I protest against this out cry which I hear against those who through economy and self denial and assiduity, have come to large fortune. This bombardment of commercial success will never stop this quarrel between capital and labor.

Neither will the contest be settled by evnical and unsympathetic treatment of the laboring classes. There are those who speak of them as though they were only cattle or draft horses. Their nerves are nothing, their domestic comfort is noth-ing, their happiness is nothing. They have no more sympathy for them than a hound has for a hare, or a hawk for a hen, or a tiger for a calf. When Jean Valjean, the greatest hero of Victor Hugo's writings, after a life of suffering and brave endur ance, goes into incarceration and death they clap the book shut and say, "Good for him!" They stump their feet with indignation and say just the opposite of "Save the working classes." They have all their sympathies with Shylock, and not with Antonio and Portia. They are plutocrats, and their feelings are infernal They are filled with irritation and irascibility on this subject. To stop this awful imbroglio between capital and labor they will lift not so much as the tip end of the little finger.

Net the will there be any pacification of

this angry controversy through violence. God never blessed murder.

The poorest use you can put a man to is to kill him. Blow up to-morrow all the country seats on the banks of the Hudson and all the fine houses on Madison square and Brooklyn Heights, and Bunker Hill, and Rittenhouse square, and Beacon street, and all the bricks and timbers and stone will just fall back on the bare head of American labor. The worst enemies of the working classes in the United States and Ireland are their demented coadju-Assassination—the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phoenix Park, Dublin, Ireland, in the attempt to avenge the wrongs of Ireland. only turned away from that afflicted people millions of sympathizers. The attempt to blow up the House of Commons in London, had only this effect—to throw out of employment tens of thousands of innocent

Irish people in England.
In this country the torch put to the factories that have discharged hands for good or bad reasons; obstructions on the rail track in front of midnight express trains because the offenders do not like the pres ident of the company; strikes on shipboard the hour they were going to sail, or in printing offices the hour the paper was to go to press, or in mines the day the coal was to be delivered, or on house scaffoldings so the builder fails in keeping his contract—all these are only a hard blow on the head of American labor, and cripple its arms and lame its feet and pierce its heart. Traps sprung suddenly upon employers, and violence, never took one knot out of the knuckle of toil or put one farthing of wages into a callous palm. Barbarism will never cure the wrongs of civilization. Mark that!

Frederick the Great admired some land near his palace at Potsdam, and he resolved to get it. It was owned by a miller He offered the miller three times the value of the property. The miller would not take it because it was the old homestead, and he felt about as Naboth felt about his vineyard when Ahab wanted it. Frederick the Great was a rough and terrible man, and he ordered the miller into his presence, and the king, with a stick in his hand—a stick with which he sometimes struck his officers of state-said to this miller, "Now, I have offered you three times the value of that property, and if you won't sell it, I'll take it anyhow."
The miller said, "Your majesty, you won't." "Yes," said the king, "I will take it." "Then," said the miller, "if your majesty does take it, I will sue you in the chancery court." At that threat Frederick the Great yielded his infamous demand. And the most impervious out rage against the working classes will yet cower before the law. Violence and con-trary to the law will never accomplish anything, but righteousness and according to the law will accomplish it.

Looking for Relicf. Well, if this controversy between capital and labor cannot be settled by human wisdom, if to-day capital and labor stand with their thumbs on each other's throat—as they do—it is time for us to look somewhere else for relief, and it points from my text roseate and jubilant, and puts one hand on the broadcloth shoulder of capital and puts the other on the homespun covered shoulder of toil and says, with a voice that will grandly and glori-ously settle this and settle everything, Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them." That is, the lady of the household will say: "I must treat the maid in the kitchen just as I would like to be treated if I were down stairs and it were my work to wash and cook and sweep, and it were the duty of the maid in the kitchen to preside in this parlor." The maid in the kitchen must parlor.' ay: "If my employer seems to be more prosperous than I that is no fault of hers. say: shall not treat her as an enemy. I will have the same industry and fidelity down stairs as I would expect from my subordinates if I happened to be the wife of a silk mporter.'

The owner of an iron mill, having taken dose of my text before leaving home in the morning, will go into his foundry, passing into what is called the puddling room, he will see a man there stripped to the waist and besweated and exhausted with the labor and the toil, and he will say to him: "Why, it seems to be very hot in here. You look very much exhausted. hear your child is sick with If you want your wages a little earlier this week, so as to pay the nurse and get the medicines, just come into my office any time.

After awhile crash goes the money market, and there is no more demand for the articles manufactured in that iron mill, and the owner does not know what to do. He says, "Shall I stop the mill or shall I run it on half time, or shall I cut down the men's wages?" He walks the floor of his counting room all day, hardly knowing what to do. Toward evening he calls all the laborers together. They stand all around, some with arms abkimbo, some with folded arms, wondering what the boss is going to do now. The manufacturer says: "Men, times are very hard. I don't make \$20 where I used to make \$100. Somehow there is no demand now for what we manufacture, or but very little demand. You see I am at vast expense, and I have called you together this afternoon to see what you would advise. I don't want to shut up the mill, because that would force you out of work, and you have always been very faithful, and I like you, and you seem to like me, and the bairns must be looked after, and your wife will after awhile want a new dress. I don't know what to do."

There is a dead halt for a minute or two and then one of the workmen steps out from the ranks of his fellows and says: Boss, you have been very good to us, and when you prospered we prospered, and now you are in a tight place and I am sorry, and we have got to sympathize with I don't know how the others feel, but I propose that we take off 20 per cent from our wages, and that when the times get good you will remember us and raise them again." The workman looks around to his comrades and says: "Boys, what do you say to this? All in favor of my proposition will say aye." "Aye, aye, aye!" shout 200 voices.

But the mill owner, getting in some new machinery, exposes himself very much, and takes cold, and it settles into pneumonia, and he dies. In the procession to the tomb are all the workmen, tears rolling down their cheeks and off on the ground, but an hour before the procession gets to the cemetery the wives and the children of those workmen are at the grave waiting for the arrival of the funeral pageant. The minister of religion may have delivered an eloquent eulogium before they started from the house, but the most impressive things are said that day by the working classes standing around the tomb.

Christ's Injunction. That night in all the cabins of the work-

ing people where they have family prayers the widowhood and the orphanage in the mansion are remembered. No glaring populations look over the iron fence of the cemetery; but, hovering over the scene, the benediction of God and man is coming for the fulfillment of the Christlike in junction, "Whatsoever ye would that men

should do to you, do you even so to them." "Oh," says some man here, "that is all Utopian, that is aprocryphal, that is im-possible." No. I cut out of a paper this: One of the pleasantest incidents recorded n a long time is reported from Sheffleld England. The wages of the men in the iron works at Sheffield are regulated by a poard of arbitration, by whose decision both masters and men are bound. For some time past the iron and steel trade has been extremely unprofitable, and the employers cannot, without much loss, pay the wages fixed by the board, which nei-ther employers nor employed have the power to change. To avoid this difficulty, the workmen in one of the largest steel works in Sheffield hit upon a device as rare as it was generous. They offered to work for their employers one week without any pay whatever."

But you go with me and I will show ou-not so far off as Sheffield, Englandfactories, banking houses, storehouses and costly enterprises where this Christlike injunction of my text is fully kept, and you could no more get the employer to practice an injustice upon his men, or he men to conspire against the employer, than you could get your right hand and your left hand, your right eye and your left eye, your right ear and your left ear, into physiological antagonism. Now, where is this to begin? In our homes, in our stores, on our farms-not waiting for other people to do their duty. Is there a divergence now between the parlor and the kitchen? Then there is something wrong, either in the parlor or the kitchen, perhaps in both. Are the clerks in your store irate against the firm? Then there is something wrong, either behind the counter, or in the private office, or perhaps in both.

The great want of the world to-day is the fulfillment of this Christianlike injunc tion, that which he promulgated in his sermon Olivetic. All the political economists under the archivault of the heavens in convention for 1,000 years cannot settle this controversy between monopoly and hard work, between capital and labor. During the Revolutionary war there was a heavy piece of timber to be lifted, per-haps for some fortress, and a corporal was overseeing the work, and he was giving commands to some soldiers as they "Heave away, there! Yo heave! Well, the timber was too heavy; they could not get it up. There was a gentleman riding by on a horse, and he stopped and said to this corporal: "Why don't you help them lift? That timber is too heavy for them to lift." "No," he said, "I won't; I am a corporal." The gentleman got off his horse and came up to the place. "Now," he said to the soldiers, "all to-gether—yo heave!" and the timber went to its place. "Now," said the gentleman to the corporal, "when you have a piece o timber too heavy for the men to lift, and you want help, you send to your com-mander in chief." It was Washington. Now, that is about all the gospel I know the gospel of giving somebody a lift, a lift out of darkness, a lift out of earth into heaven. That is all the gospel I knowthe gospel of helping somebody else to

"Oh," says some wiseacre, "talk as you will, the law of demand and supply will regulate these things until the end of No. they will not, unless God dies and the batteries of the judgment day are spiked, and Pluto and Proserpine, king and queen of the infernal regions, take full possession of this world. Do you know who supply and demand are? They have gone into partnership, and they propose to swindle this earth and are swindling it. You are drowning. Supply and demand stand on the shore, one on one side, the other on the other side of the lifeboat, and they cry out to you, "Now, you pay us what we ask you for getting you to shore, or go to the bottom!" If you can borrow \$5,000 you can keep from failing in business. Supply and demand say, "Now, you pay us exorbitant usury, or you go into bankruptcy." This robber firm of supply and demand say to you: "The crops are short. We bought up all the wheat and it is in our bin. Now, you pay our price or starve." That is your magnificent law of

supply and demand. Supply and demand own the largest mill on earth, and all the rivers roll over their wheel, and into their hopper they put all the men, women and children they can shovel out of the centuries, and the blood and the bones redden the valley while the mill grinds. That diabolic law of supply and demand will yet have to stand aside, and instead there will come the law of love, the law of co-operation, the law of kindness, the law of sympathy, the law of Christ. Have you no idea of the coming of such a time? Then you do not believe the Bible. All the Bible is full of promises on this subject, and as the ages roll on the time will come when men of fortune will be giving larger sums to humanitarian and evangelistic purposes, and there will be more James Lenoxes and Peter Coopers and William E. Dodges and George Peabodys. As that time comes there will be more parks, more picture galleries, more gardens thrown open for the holiday people and the working

classes. I was reading in regard to a charge that had been made in England against Lambeth palace that it was exclusive, and that charge demonstrated the sublime fact that to the grounds of that wealthy estate 800 poor families have free passes and 40 croquet companies, and on the haif holidays 4,000 poor people recline on the grass, walk through the paths and sit under the trees. That is gospel-gospel on the wing, gospel out of doors worth just as much as That time is going to come. indoors. That is only a hint of what is going to be The time is going to come when, if you have anything in your house worth look ing at-pictures, pieces of sculpture-you are going to invite me to come and them, you are going to invite my friends to come and see them, and you will say 'See what I have been blessed with. God has given me this, and so far as enjoying it, it is yours also." That is gospel.

Overpious.-The people who are too pious to enjoy outdoor exercise and breathe the pure air of heaven, even on the Sabbath, are too religious to be of much consequence to themselves or to the world about them, and the some er, to my mind, they are translated, or build a little world and fence it in, the better for all concerned.-Rev. S. D. Sammis, Baptist, New Brnuswick,

All moths produce some form of silk.

PORTLAND IN PORT.

TREASURE STEAMER ARRIVES FROM THE GOLD REGION.

She Carried Thirteen Miners Who Fring About \$575,000 in Dust and Nuggets - Earthquake in Japan Causes Loss of Life and Property

Gold from Klondy'se. The long-looked for Portland has arrived. The ship about which so many stories have been told since she left St. Michael reached Seattle Sunday morning. The Portland carried thirteen miners, and the total amount of gold dust on board is about \$575,000. The miners had brought only a small part of their stakes and the size of the Portland's cargo was disappointing.

The miners on board, with the amounts their total mining profits, parts of which were brought with them, are as fol-

J. Rowan, \$50,000; James Bell, \$45,000; Joseph Goldsmith, \$35,000; N. W. Powers, \$35,000; W. W. Caldwell, \$35,000; W. Oler, \$30,000; C. K. Zilly, \$25,000; F. W. Cobb, \$25,000; W. Zahn, \$15,000; A. Buckley, \$10,000; M. S. Lansing, \$15,000; B. W. Farnham, \$10,000; M. R. Camler, \$15,000.

While the small amount of gold brought from the Yukon by the Portland was a disappointment to many, the miners who returned unite in saying that the country is fabulously rich. The claims which have been worked promise well, and in fact many of them give assurance of proving very rich. All estimates of the amount of gold which will be taken out of the Yukon next year must necessarily be very rough, as there is no means of determin ing how much work will be done. If men could be secured to work the claims already located there would undoubtedly be many millions of dollars taken out, but the majority of men who go there prefer to prospect on their own account, notwithstanding the fact that high wages can be

Statements have been made that the steamer Portland on her next trip will bring fully \$2,000,000 in gold, but the

along the coast. For s week previously rains had fallen almost all the time and the rivers were already very high. The tidal wave raised them in so many minutes from twelve to twenty feet higher The Governor of Nigata prefecture re ports that the Arakawa rose twenty feet at Naovetzu. Fifteen hundred house: were flooded and thirty people killed or in jured. The waters rose so rapidly that over 600 people were affoat in their house before they knew what had happened These were all rescued with boats. Fur ther down the same river twenty boats were swept away or wrecked and 2,000 filled with water. Nearly 700 houses were wrecked and inundated in other towns

Reports from province of Rikuzer state immense waves rolled in forty-five minutes after the earthquake and flooded eight fishing villages. All official buildings and the railway stataion at Naoyedzu were flooded. Nine railway officials were carried down stream to sea in their A steamer rescued them, but houses. many smaller boats were swept away.

WORLD'S HARVEST SHORT.

Annual Estimate Furnished by Hun-

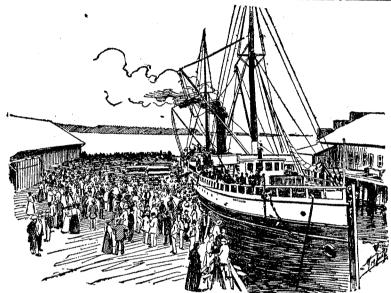
garian Authorities. The Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture has issued its annual estimates, in which it describes the world's harvest as extraordinary light. The total yield of wheat is placed at 573,760,000 metric hundred-weights, while the present annual requirements are estimated at 655,150,000 metric hundredweights.

It is calculated that for 1897 and 1898 there will be a shortage of 50,800,000 hundredweight. The stocks remaining on hand from 1896 are approximately estimated at somewhere between 38,000,000 and 45,000,000. The total supply for the year, reckoning both the present stocks and the harvest, is estimated from 610, 000,000 to 651,000,000 metric hundred

HAS SYMPATHY OF ENEMIES.

Beautiful Cuban Girl May Be Sen-

tenced to Long Years in Prison. Gen. Weyler's determination to make war upon women and children as well as Cuban patriots bore fruit in the prosecution of the beautiful Evangelina Cisneros, whose only crime lies in being a niece President Cisneros, the rebel chief. The



THE PORTLAND AT HER DOCK.

most reliable men from Dawson City say | trial in Havana has attracted great interthat no such amount of money will come, as it has not been taken out of the ground. One miner who came down places the outside figure at \$1,000,000. El Dorado and Bonanza Creeks, where the richest strikes have been made, have been staked for many miles, but desirable claims are scarce, and the prospectors are beginning to scatter out.

Hundreds of miners are looking toward the Stewart river, the second largest branch of the Yukon, and hundreds of prospectors will undoubtedly be on its banks and bars within the next few months. Although the bars of the main river have been successfully worked for the last ten years, there has practically important tributaries. Everywhere that the explorers and scattering prospectors have gone in the Stewart and its branches gold has been found. On many creeks the prospects were extra good. Several things have conspired to leave this field practically untouched. The question of getting supplies is a very serious one. At the same time the few hundred men who have been on the Yukon up to last year have found sufficiently attractive diggings near er to the older districts and closer to supply bases. The Indians also have a superstition regarding a powerful and savage tribe who live on the upper part of the riv er and whom they call the "Mahonies" and consequently will not go up the river

any great distance. From the mouth of Stewart over to the north fork the distance is estimated at 450 miles, and to the head of this fork in the vicinity of 500 miles in all. The south fork is practically unexplored. One of two persons have been on it, and then not for a sufficient distance to determine its character or length. The prospectors and those who have been on the **river** say that it carries a larger volume of water than the Pelly river. It is beyond doubt the second largest feeder of the Yukon. The first gold discoveries on the Stewart were made in 1885 on bars within about 100 miles from the mouth. These were rich During the fall, in less than fifty days time, as high as \$6,000 to the man wa rocked out. In 1886 fully 100 men were working on the river bars with good suc cess. Some went up the north fork nearly to its head. Each succeeding season the bars have been worked until now t**hey** do not pay wages.

EARTHOUAKES IN JAPAN.

Great Loss of Life and Property Is

Reported.

A great earthquake occurred in Japan Aug. 15. It lasted eight minutes and was followed by a tidal wave which swept up rivers, following into the sea and caused great destruction. Up to Aug. 10 it was known in Yokohama that over 5,000 houses had been inundated or washed away. Between 100 and 300 people were known to be drowned or seriously injured It was then too early to estimate the amount of damage done to railways, crops roads, bridges and shipping. It was re-ported from Hosoku that coal mines there were flooded by an overflowing river drowning over 100 miners.

Earthquake shocks on the morning of

Aug. 5 varied from four to sixteen in num-ber in various places, the movement being lines so as to deflect the advantages refrom east to west. Less than an hour sulting from afterward a tidal wave was felt in towns ington Star.

est and even the loyal Spanish residents profess pity for this persecuted girl whose very life is in danger at the hands of the bloodthirsty tyrant. For months she has been subjected to the cruelties of a Spansh military prison in the Casa de Recojidas, at Havana.

The crown prosecutor, in his harangue pefore the military court, demanded that



the terrified girl be sentenced for twenty ears to the galleys in Ceuta, a place famed for its horrors. Cueta is one of the penal colonies on the North African coast, where already hundreds of Cuban patriots have entered upon a living.



The harvest song this fall is a paean or real thanksgiving.—Baltimore American. The record of the wheat pits makes the tales of the gold diggings seem tame.-Boston Herald.

A waitless messenger boy should be invented to go with the wireless telegraph. Detroit Free Press.

A gold mine to start with is becoming necessary part of the Klondyke outfit. San Francisco Chronicle. Prosperity, even if it comes with a rush, won't shovel dollars into the idle, lazy

man's pockets.—Chicago Inter Ocean. The handshake is the thing before the nominations are made. The grand shake comes afterward.—Richmond Dispatch.

It has taken Weyler a long time to convince Spain that he is a failure. The rest of us realized it some time ago.-Chicago Post.

The day of long speeches is past. Brevity is the soul, not only of wit, but of political popularity, nowadays.-Richmond Dispatch. One thing that is not booming just now

immigration, and nobody cares very much if it does take a year off .- Baltimore News. It is a satisfaction to reflect that there **FARMERS ELECT EX-GOV. HOARD** National Congress Also Indorses Pos-

tal Savings Banks. The features of the second day's session of the National Farmers' Congress at St. Paul were the election of officers, the reconsideration of the



motion selecting Fort Worth as the place for holding the next convention and the indorsement of postal savings banks. The congress had a lively time electing its officers, principally over the choice for president. A. V. Stout of Iowa renominated President

B. F. Clayton, and

W. D. HOARD.

the fight began when Secretary Stahl was nominated. Delegate Emery of Montana placed the name of ex-Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin before the convention. All three nominations received many seconds, and vigorous speeches were made by enthusiastic delegates. A five minutes' recess was asked by several States for a caucus, and the delegates grouped together and indulged in excited talk. Candidate Hoard's eligibility was questioned by Maj. Wagner of Illinois, but he was overruled. The roll-call pro-ceeded slowly and cheers greeted the gains of each candidate in the voting. The vote showed a good majority for Hoard: 176 to 851/2 for Stahl and 60 for Clayton. The effort to make the vote unanimous in compliment to the ex-Governor was futile, many delegates voting against such motion. Secretary Stahl was re-elected by acclamation, and, there being no other candidates, N. G. Spalding of New York was likewise honored for treasurer.

The paper of Dr. Sateldo was in part devoted to the question of establishing a colony of American farmers in Venezuela. He was tendered a rising vote of thanks. J. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railroad, read a paper in which was embodied some advice on the subject of transportation. A series of resolutions covering a variety of subjects were adopted, such as favoring postal savings banks, free mail delivery in country districts, etc.

CROP REPORT FOR THE WEEK.

Government Information as to Har-vests in Middle Western States.

The climate and crop report for the week as issued from the Chicago office of the Department of Agriculture is in part as follows:

the Department of Agriculture is in part as follows:

Illinois—Temperature below normal northern, nearly normal extreme southern and above normal central and south central counties. Only light scattered showers and good general rain much needed in all sections. Corn making slow growth, some ripening prematurely and dry weather and bugs have damaged many fields. Potatoes and pastures are poor; but little plowing can be done; fruits and melons abundant; fair crop broom corn being cut.

Winconsin—Dry weather and cool nights retarded growth of corn. Early plantings and varieties wil mature in about two we ks, but bulk of crop requires from three to four. Cranberries late, but promise well. Vines heavily londed. Picking will begin in ten days. Potatoes poor. Pastures short and rain needed.

Mincligan—Corn maturing very slowly, because of cool temperature. Soil rather hard and dry for plowing. Rain also needed for pastures and potatoes. Beans a fine crop and pulling begun. Buckwheat remains promising. Fall seeding commenced.

Minnesota—Cool week except on three days. Light and scattered showers in southern half. Wheat harvest finished Sept. I. Stacking and thrashing general. Corn advancing well. Plowing begun, with ground getting hard.

Indiana—Nights too cool for corn and beneficial rains fell only in localities of the central and northern portions, and corn in general needs rain. Barly corn is maturing well; late corn is yet small. Potatoes are a failure. Good crops of clover seed and millet secured. Fall plowing retarded south, but progressing well north.

Iowa—Warm, bright days, cool nights and drouth generally unbroken. Corn on dry uplands badly fired and early planted fields making rapidly. Late corn needs more moisture and warmth and rain much needed for potatoes and pastures. Weather favorable for harvesting prairie hay and quality superior.

rior.

Nebraska—Corn has ripened very rapidly and in most sections too rapidly to fill out well. In places corn damaged by this week's dry weather, especially late corn. Ground generally too dry for plowing.

Ohio—Generally favorable week for crops and farm work. Early corn maturing nicely, but nights little too cool. Late corn slow. Garden truck plentiful. Considerable wheat ground harrowed.

ground harrowed.

Missouri-Drought still unbroken. Hot
winds did much damage to corn and fruit.
In most northern countles corn maturing
well, but needing rain, and in southern section drying up rapidly and now beyond help
in many countles.

MONTHLY DEBT STATEMENT.

Increase Is Shown, with a Decreas

The monthly statement of the public debt issued at the Treasury Department shows the debt less cash in the treasury to be \$1,008,335,121, which is an increase for the month of \$14,888,475. This increase is accounted for by a corresponding decrease in the amount of cash on hand. The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt\$ 847,365,540 Debt on which interest has

ceased since maturity... 1.336.280 Debt bearing no interest.. 378,194,507

This amount, however, does not include \$593,961,953 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury The cash in the treasury is classified as

follows: Gold\$181,234,105 Silver 519,368,486 balances, etc........... 18,115,651

Total\$858,145,367 Against this there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$689,584,160. which leaves a cash balance in the treasury of \$218,561,206.

Nominated After 6,021 Ballots, The record-breaking deadlock in the Tenth District Republican Senatorial convention was broken in the nomination of Colonel D. J. Palmer, He was chosen by acclamation on motion of W. F. Kopp, his opponent. The end was reached after 6,021 ballots had been taken, each resulting in a tie.

Gives the Chicora's Location. Mrs. Sarah Bromwell, the Chicago spir-

Itualistic medium, who claims to have discovered the location of the spot where the steamer Chicora was sunk, Jan. 1, 1894, now describes it as being one mile south of the St. Joseph harbor and five miles out in the lake. She says the steamer lies in ten fathoms of water.

The treasury is to be guarded by charged electric wires, but no connection has yet been made to give Congress a shock sulting from the big wheat crop.-Washwhen it is extravagant.—St. Louis Glober

Do We Need Big Muscles? Do We Need Big Mu-cles?

By no means. Persons of herculean build frequently possess a minimum of genuine vigor, and exhibit less endurance than very small people. Real vigor means the ability to digest and sleep well, and to perform a reasonable amount of daily physical and mental labor without unnatural fatigue. It is because a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters enables the enfeebled dyspeptic to resume the allotted activity of every-day life, as well as to participate without discomfort in its enjoyments, that it is such a pre-eminently useful medicine.

The Oceans Waters.

It has been computed by geographers that if the sea were emptied of its water, and all the rivers of the earth were to pour their present flood into the vast space, allowing nothing for evaporation, 40,000 years would be required to bring the water of the ocean up to its present level.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new fooddrink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it. like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee, 15c, and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

The Bible has been translated, as a whole or in parts, into 70 of the 438 languages and 152 dialects spoken in

A positive fact of the age is the certainty of relief af-forded in skin diseases by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

If a well could be dug to a depth of forty-six miles, the air at the bottom would be as dense as quicksilver.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO

September 7, 21. October 5, 19 On these dates round-trip tickets,good for 21 days, will be sold by all Burlington Route agents and by those FARE of many eastern railroads at Pius \$2.00.

The undersigned will send you free on application a handsome illustrated pamplilet describing Nebraska, with a large sectional map of the State.

A Dry, Healthy Climate.

A Soil Unsurpassed for Richness, easy to cultivate, and yielding all varieties of crops.

That is what Nebraska offers to the home-seeker. Ask your nearest ticket agent about the cheap rates, or write to P. S. Eustis, General Passenger Agent, C. B. & Q. R. R., Chierce II.







PISO'S CURE FOR & Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

WANTED Resident Salesmen for best machin-ery belt fastener in existence. Send stamp to MAYHEW, 407 Br'dway, N. Y. ONDIKE.—Look on Alaska and Gold Fleids— utes. equipments, etc.—Comp.ete, with illustra-ms and maps, 50c.—H. L. WELLS, Portland, Ore.

The Word of an Old Gentleman of

Mattoon, Ill.

Mattoon, III.

From the Commercial, Mattoon, III.

Mr. William J. Winningham is a well-known and venerable gardener of Mattoon, III. Seventy-five years ago Mr. Winningham was born in Ashboro, N. C., where he resided until 1866, when he removed to his present residence.

When 31 years of age he began to be afflicted with nervousness and cramps, which in later years developed into kidney trouble of so violent a character that it was no uncommon thing for him to void a gallon in a night, exudation through the pores being absolutely unknown. To a reporter who visited the old gentleman on hearing of his restoration to health after so many years of suffering, he made the following statement: "I suffered for all those long years with intense pain in the back, nervousness and

"I suffered for all those long statement."
"I suffered for all those long years with intense pain in the back, nervousness and from the passing of large quantities of water. This was undoubtedly a form of diabetes, and so described by my physicians, of whom I had many. Strychnine and uitre and many other remedies were tried, as well as change of climate, but nothing did me any good. I was so horribly nervous that I could not lift a drinking vessel to my mouth if there was not a hundle attached to it. A great part of the time I was confined to bed. The commencement of the disease was in 1846, when I had a bad attack of "Southern fever" in North Carolina.

"About three years ago I read an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and thought I would try them, as they might

"About three years ago I read an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and thought I would try them, as they might do me good. I soon began to get relief, and by the time I had taken eight boxes I was virtually cured. Now my nervousness has left me, the flow of water is normal, and the pores of my skin perform their duty as well as when I was a boy, and I perspire as freely as any one.
"I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People to a number of people, and have heard from many of them that they have been greatly benefited. I shall always continue to speak in their praise whenever I have an opportunity, for I recognize that their effect upon me was little short of miraculous. (Signed) "WM, J, WINNINGHAM." Witness: WILLIAM TABOR.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females such as suppressions. Irregulari:

blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Needle Machines.

Needles are all made by machinery. The piece of mechanism by which the needle is manufactured takes the rough steel wire, cuts it into proper lengths, files the point, flattens the head, pierces the eye, then sharpens the tiny instrument and gives it that polish familiar to the purchaser. There is also a machine by which needles are counted and placed in the papers in which they are sold, these being afterward folded by the same contrivance.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smartfeet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25 cents, in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. package FREE. Addr Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Value of the Ophir Gold. A learned German has calculated the amount of gold which David and Solomon fetched from Ophir, that mysterious land of fabulous treasure, for the adornment of the temple at Jerusalem. David got 3,000 kikkars and Solomon 540 kikkars; total, 3,540 kikkars, or 160,804 kilogrammes of gold, representing a value of \$80,000,000. With equal learnedness the same authority has figured out that "Ophir" signifies "the land of the south."

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is a constitutional cure. Price 75 cents.

A man with an alcohol-tinted nose seldom deserts his colors.

I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Mich., April 21, 1895.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first cay's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething: softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of hat H. Flitchers wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of hat Hillichine wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897?

Stemul Pitcher on. D.

Do Not Be Deceived. Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought" BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You.

Kidney Trouble and Its Effects. [IS THE WOMAN DEAD?]

LUETGERT'S LAWYERS CLAIM IT CANNOT BE PROVEN.

Upon that Point Hinges the Fate of Chicago's Rich Sausage Maker, Who Is Being Tried for a Most Hideous

Case of Great Interest.

Not since the celebrated Cronin case has Chicago had a trial which promised so much in the line of sensation as that of Adolph Luetgert, the rich sausagemaker who is accused of murdering his wife. The trial, which is now on, will probably continue two months. The long trial and the extraordinary features involved will give the case a place among the most famous crimes of the century. The theory of the prosecution, represented by State Attorney Charles S. Deneen, is that Luetgert, who was not on good terms with his wife. murdered her and disposed of her body by dissolving it in a sausage vat filled with caustic soda and crude potash. The defense will set up the claim that Mrs. Luetgert is not dead, that she wandered away from home while demented and is still alive. The strength of the prosecutor's case depends upon the ability of the attorneys and police to prove that Mrs. Luetgert is dead. The difficulties involved in establishing the corpus delicti gives the case a resemblance to the Parkman-Webster murder in Boston half a century ago.

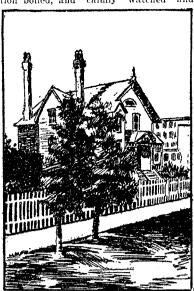
Luctgert is about 50 years old. He used to be a saloonkeeper, but after his



ADOLPH L. LUETGERT.

about twenty years ago he went into the sausage manufacturing business. He had a knowledge of chemistry, and by using it in his business produced a supe rior article and rapidly accumulated money. He was once worth \$300,000, but his fortune has dwindled somewhat. During the last few years he and his wife lived unhappily, and though he ate at home he spent his nights in the sausage factory, which stood in the rear of the house. At 10 o'clock Saturday evening.

catch basin of the sewer which drained the vat several pieces of bone and a small tangle of hair. It was the theory of the police that Luetgert had enticed his wife to the factory, killed her, possibly by straugulation, and that he then immersed her body in the diabolical solution in the vat, turned on the steam until the solution boiled, and calmly watched and



THE LUETGERT HOME.

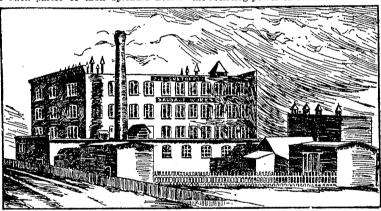
stirred the contents until disintegration

To this awful charge Luetgert entered a calm and complete denial. He maintained that his wife was still alive, that she would eventually appear, and that the alleged evidence of the police was a mass of fabrication. Nevertheless he was held for murder. A few days later a young man said that he had met a demented woman in Kenosha, Wis., who answered Mrs. Luetgert's description and who said that she had a sister in Chicago named Mueller. Mrs. Luetgert has a sister by that name. Subsequently it was reported that Mrs. Luetgert was seen in New York and that she had sailed for Europe. Luetgert's lawyers claim that these reports are true and that the murder theory

In the course of preparation for the trial, and for the purpose of demonstrating that it is actually possible for a human body to have been entirely disintegrated within the time limit set by the police in their theory of the crime an experiment was made at Rush Medical Colege a few weeks ago under the supervision of Profs. Haines and Delafontaine and in the presence of State's Attorney Deneen and representatives of the polic department. The body of a pauper who had died at the hospital, weighing about 130 pounds, was dismembered, placed in a boiler containing a strong solution of caustic soda and potash and boiled for three hours. At the end of that time practically nothing was left except a pieces of bone, which easily crumbled un-der pressure, and the bottom of the boiler was found to contain a thick brown ooze similar in composition to that in the bot-

tom of the sausage factory vat.

To offset this experiment the defense ask to be permitted to make an experi-ment in court. The cadaver used by the May 1, little Louis Luetgert bade his State, say the attorneys for the defense, mother good-night and left her sitting in was several days old. In it there was not the back parlor of their splendid home. the resisting power of nerves and muscles



LUETGERT'S BIG SAUSAGE FACTORY.

Her husband was, as usual, spending the | that a body from which life has just night in the factory. When Louis and the passed would offer to the action of the so-other children came down to breakfast lution. Acting upon this belief the dethe following morning their mother was fense wants to conduct experiments with missing. Luetgert was informed, but remarked that she would turn up all right. Days passed, but Mrs. Luetgert did not eturn and finally her brother notified the police. Luetgert suggested suicide. The river was dragged and the country round shout searched, but no trace of her could be found.

Accused of Murder. Finally Inspector Schaack grew suspicious and when the night watchman and engineer at the sausage factory told him the night Mrs. Luetgert disappeared, Luetgert had been doing unusual things at the factory his suspicion grew into a belief that Luetgert had murdered



MRS. LUETGERT.

his wife. The engineer said that, contrary to the usual order of affairs, Luetgert had him keep the fires at the factory going that night and that he saw Luetger moving around the place mysteriously until 3 o'clock Sunday morning. Luetgert was arrested and his factory was searched. One of the sausage vats showed evidence of recent use. At the bottom was found, in a very much diluted form, a solution of potash and caustic soda. There were also found two of Mrs. Luetgert' rings, several pieces of bone, an artificial tooth which a dentist identified as one he had made for Mrs. Luetgert, and, in the troit.

a fresh body.

EXTRA DUTY MAY BE IMPOSED. Question as to the Meaning of the Discriminating Tax Clause

Involved in the question of the interpretation of section 22 of the new tariff law with regard to the 10 per cent discriminating duty on foreign goods coming into the United States from Canada or Mexico, which is now before the attorney general for decision, is another question of equal if not greater magnitude. This other question has almost entirely escaped public notice, but it is giving the treasury great concern. It was referred to the at-

torney general by Secretary Gage for in-

terpretation along with the other features of section 22 which are in controversy. It involves the question of whether this discriminating duty of 10 per cent does not apply to all goods imported in foreign vessels landing at United States ports which are not exempt from discriminating tonnage taxes by express treaty stipula-tion. The question arises from another slight deviation in section 22, which, if made intentionally, would seem to indicate that it was designed to discriminate against three-fourths of all the big trans atlantic and transpacific steamship lines. as well as many of the South American

SAFE IS ROBBED OF \$32,000.

Burglars Loot the Dominion Bank in the Ontario Town of Napanee.
Burglars entered the Dominion Bank at Napanee, near Kingston, Ont., and know ing the combination of the vault, opened it and stole \$32,000. When the officials reached the bank in the morning they found the vault locked. The burglars changed the combination, and the manager of the bank thought that one of the clerks had made a mistake in locking the vault. An expert was brought from Toronto to open the vault and he occupied the whole day.

In the meantime the burglars got a good start. In the evening about 7 o'clock the doors were opened and the bank officials missed the money. Where the burglars got the information concerning the combination of the vault is a mystery.

The National Liquor Dealers' Association has decided to meet next year at De-

To Save Your Boots A new wrinkle may be learned from

an English soldier who was noted for keeping his boots in better condition and making them last longer than any of his brother officers. When asked what he did to them to prevent the leather from cracking and keeping it soft and smooth, his reply was, "Mutton bone." When an explanation was demanded he said: "It is nothing, I assure you. My man asks the cook for a knuckle bone, which he cleans and then bakes. After rubbing the leather with cream, he then frotles them as hard as he can with the bone. Uusually my boots last me three years."

When the hair begins to fall out or turn gray, the scalp needs doctoring, and we know of no better specific than Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Brooklyn became a city in 1834, when its inhabitants numbered 4,500, and it is about to end its separate history as a municipality with a population of 1,- MRS. ELLA M'GARVY,

Writing to Mrs. Pinkham.

She says:-I have been using your Vegetable Compound and find that it does all that it is recommended to do. I have been a sufferer for the last four years with womb trouble, weak back and excretions. I was hardly able to do my household duties. and while about my work was so nervous that I was miserable. I had also given

up in despair, when I

was persuaded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and to-day, I am feeling like a new woman. MRS. ELLA MCGARVY, Neebe Road

CONSTIPATION—Caused by Over-Work 1 Over-Eating 1 Over-Drinking 1

No part of the human body receives more ill treatment than the bowels. Load after load is imposed until at last the intestines become clogged, refuse to act, worn out. Then you must assist nature. Do it, and see how easily you will be



CATHARTIC.

Not a violent mass of mercurial and mineral poisons, but a PURE VEGETA-BLE COMPOUND, that acts directly upon the diseased and worn out intestinal restores muscular action, at the same time gently canal, makes it strong, and stimulating the liver and kidneys. Not a patent liquid or pill-form dose, but a CANDY TABLET—pleasant to eat, easy and delightful in action.

They are indeed NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.

ALL DRUGGISTS. 100., 850., 500.

"The Best Is Aye the Cheapest." Avoid Imitations of and Substitutes for

SAPOLIO

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

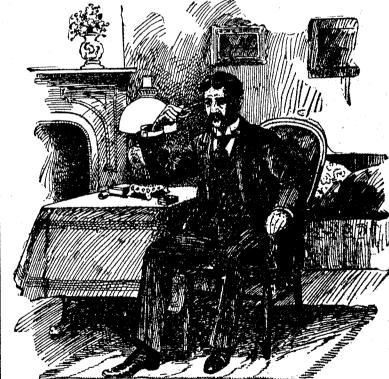
1897 COLUMBIA BICYCLES

\$75 TO ALL ALIKE.

The 5% Nickel Steel Tubing used in 1897 Columbias costs more than any other steel tubing on the market. The expense incident to this construction is justified by the advantages which it enables us to offer to the rider, both in safety, stiffness of tubular parts and consequent ease of running. This is indicated by the regard in which '97 Columbias are held by all riders.

1897 Hartfords......\$50 Hartford, Pattern 2...... 45 Hartford, Pattern I..... 40

POPE MANUFACTURING CO., Hartford, Conn. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.



Healthy men don't commit suicide. The man who takes his own life is the man whose nerves are on edge—whose brain is worn out with overwork and worry—whose bad digestion makes him morbid and melancholy. A man can commit suicide in more ways than one. He can let sickness kill him. If he is losing vitality he can let it go on till he dies—it won't be long. Many men hesitate to take medicine. They forget that sickness merely shows the body's need for some material that is lacking in the food. The right medicine supplies this want. In nine cases out of ten Ripans Tabules are the right medicine. They help to digest what is eaten and assist in the assimilation of nutriment. They soothe the nerves and make them strong and steady. They purify the blood and fill it with vitalizing properties. They are the one great infailible medicine for men and women whose nerves are out of order, who are losing fiesh, losing sieep, losing vitality. They bring back health and strength. The ingredients of Ripans Tabules have been used by physicians for a hundred years and have a record of thousands of cures for every year—a record unapproached by any other medicine in the world. It is only in the present decade, however, that it has been possible to obtain this medicine in the present convenient and portable form which makes it so easy to be taken and so capable of being kept for months or years with qualities unimpaired.

A new style packet containing ten Ripans Tabules in a paper carton (without giass) is now for sale at some drug stores—for live cents. This low-pieced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (ten tabules) will be sent for five cents.

FARMERS!



STANDARD CORN HUSKER CO., GREENSPRING, OCIO.

Corn Husker

Postage prepaid. It will not make your hands sore, and it husks more corn with greater ease than any other husker. Use it with the naked hand direas all orders to the

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE SAY you saw the advertisement in this paper.

HERE - WE - ARE!

ALREADY FOR BUSINESS

With a large and handsome line of Fall and Winter Suits, Pants, Overcoats, fancy Vestings and Mackintoshes.

You all know that it pays better to have your clothes made to order, for they will fit better and wear longer; but if you want a ready made Suit or Overcoat, we have a nice line of samples of these goods.

We can supply you with everything from a cheap, everyday working Suit up to a first-class Dress Suit.

Come and look over our line before you buy.

Don't miss the place.

F. TEGELER, Merchant Tailor, Middleville, Mich.

Michican (<u>Jentral</u> The Niagara Falls Route."

Taking Effect November 29, 1896.

EASTWARD BOUND.

-				
STATIONS.	Det Exp	N Y Exp	Ngt Exp	Fr't
Grand Rapids Dep Middleville Hastings Jackson Ar	7 35	p m 6 00 6 35 6 57 9 00	p m 11 00 12 13 12 40 3 25	a. m : 10 840 925 455
Detroit Ar	1225 p m	11 10 p m	720 a m	
WESTWAI	RD BO	UND	,	
STATIONS.	Exp D'y	M'il	G R Exp	Fr't
Grand Rapids Ar Middleville Hastings Jackson Dep	. 440	p m 2 05 1 20 12 57 11 05 a m	p m 1025 941 919 730 p m	p m 405 215 108 710 a m

FREE, FREE, FREE

Positive, Permanent Cure

FORWEAK MEN!

It Cured Me, It will Cure You.

This is no scheme to extort money from anyone. When we mail you this recipe we also enclose catalogue of our latest music publications, etc., etc. By heading same to comeone interested you fully repay us for the catalogue. One good turn deserves another.

If you are a sufferer write at once for full particulars and recipe of this simple remedy that cured me, and hundreds of others. It will cure you, Mailed free in plain envelope. Address

STANDARD MUSIC CO.. Wabasha, Minn. in it.

Mention this paper.

THINK OF THE MONEY MADE from inventions—novelties, or simple useful labor-saving devices. If you have made a discovery, or worked out a mechanical problem we'll give reliable advice as to its patentability. The "Inventive Age." illustrated magazine, 6th year, in interest of inventors, guarantees work of its "Patent Department," and illustrates and describes useful inventions free. Complete, valid, strong and comprehensive patents; best terms; advice free Address THE INVENTIVE AGE, Washington, D. C., or THE SUN, Middleville, Mich.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure

Sale of Real Estate.

Notice is bereby given that whereas default having been made in the conditions for payment as stipulated in a certain real estate mortgage bearing date November ist day. A. D. 1877, lawfully made and executes by George Purdy and Emily G. Hees Springs, band and wife, then bot Michigan, parties of the fire of Michigan, parties of the fire of the fi

thereof.
Dated July 8, A. D. 1897.
WILLIS R. PEAKE,
Bristol, Addison Co., Vermont,
MILTON F JORDAN.
Middleville. Mich.,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
27-18

YOUR FORTUNE



Anyone sending a sketch and description may alokly ascertain, free, whether an invention is robably patentials. Communication services in a sending the sending of the send

JIENTIFIC AMERICAN, fully illustrated. Inrest disculation of countile journal, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year; six mouths. Specimen copies and HAMB COM PATENTS sent free. Address

MUNN & CO.

THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN

J. W. SAUNDERS, Publisher, Entered at the Middleville, Mich., Postoffice second-class matter.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1897.

The saying, "good as wheat," has regained all its old-time popularity with those who have it to sell.

Clark, director of said school district If President McKinley's vacation has been a restful one to him, we should like to hear his opinion of what hard work is.

The Kansas state authorities are in training for a wrestle with the coal trust, under the anti-trust act of the last legislature.

Cornelius Vanderbilt is at the head of a syndicate that has bought a slice of W. Va. timber and iron lands about ten miles wide and tifty miles long.

With eggs one dollar each it seems that a productive lot of hens would be more profitable on the Yukon than hunting for a productive gold claim.

Some of those who adopted Klondikeor-bust for a motto have discovered that it is Klondike-and-busted, with nine months of winter ahead of them.

There never has been a time and there never will be a time when a man can honestly prosper without hard work, either of brain or hands. All times are hard with the loafer and idler.

Everybody will be glad if the Alabama coal operators succeed in their efforts to drive English coal out of the Mexican market. Their hopes of suc-We mail free to suffering mankind a recipe of the greatest Restorative on earth (for young or old), suffering from premature decline from any cause. A positive, permanent cure for Sexual Weakness, Lost manhood, Nervous Debility in any form.

Mexican market. Their hopes of success are based upon the removal by the new tariff of the discriminating duty formerly imposed upon Mexican vessels loading cargoes of coal at American

> Folk with old-fashioned ideas of honesty are somewhat shocked at the methods adopted by ex-Senator Irby of S. C., to secure his return to the senate. His claim to have secured Tillman's first nomination for governor by cheating is a sample. Unfortunately, cheating in politics is common, but few politicians have dared to boast of having engaged

The fall of silver doesn't seem to pull of which Aaron Clark received 54. any of the agricultural products down scattering 3. Thereupon Aaron Clark with it. Not only have wheat, tobacco, wool, and meats advanced in the face of a 25 per cent fall in silver, but now it seems certain that corn will go up too. Statistician Snow of Chicago, who holds high rank as a crop expert, says this year's corn crop will fall nearly 500,000,000 bushels below last year, and as Europe is taking four times as much corn from us as she ever did it means

Senator Tillman has told the people United States has always commanded taken if they think there are any signs ley at Buffalo. suffer by paying increased prices for bread. Such statements might be amusing if they were not simply idiotic. Does the senator suppose that anybody will believe him? The wheat crop of last year was 2,430,000,000 bushels, and the "Corn Trade News," of Liverpool, estimates the present year's crop at 2,398,000,000 bushels. Any politician or statesman who could manipulate the price of wheat, affecting over 2,000,-000,000 bushels, to the extent which wheat has risen during the past year, would be indeed worthy the name of

Bargains in new Wheels at C. E.

Stokoe's.

Every school room, business office and house should have a picture of Pres-

four hours; a sediment or settling indicates kidney or bladder trouble. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fity cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail. Mention The Mild our hours; a sediment or settling indicates kidney or bladder trouble. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fity cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail. Mention The Mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fity cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail. Mention The Mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fity cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail. Mention The Mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney or bladder trouble. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney or bladder trouble. only sure relief. It acts like a charm.

One dose of it gives relief when all to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. other remedies fail.—G. D. SHARP. Y. The proprietors of this paper guargors and by J. W. Armstrong.

35-5 For sale by J. W. Armstrong. 35-5

SCHOOL MEETING.

No. 2, township of Thornapple, con-

vened in high school room at 8 o'clock

p. m., every seat occupied, including

a large number of ladies. The meeting was called to order by

the president of the board of education, J. W. Saunders. Minutes of last

annual meeting were read. Aaron

and secretary of the board of education,

then presented his report of the finan-

cial affairs of said district and the receipts and expenditures of moneys by

the said board for the year ending

 Cash balance Sept. 7, 1896.
 \$ 589 04

 Primary money
 \$21 15

 One mill tax
 363 12

 Tuition of non-resident pupils
 194 00

 Amount raised by general tax
 2000 00

 Fine money
 7 00

Expenditures:
Paid teachers' wages.
Paid janitor
Total incidentals as shown by schedule of items attached.
Leaving cash in hands of treasurer.

Expenditures:

\$2550 00
160 00
160 00
160 00
232 17
261 00
323 17

Director and Sec. Bd. of Education.

Estimate of expenditures for the en-

I therefore recommend the raising

On motion the report of the director

was accepted. Moved by M. S. Keeler

and supported by John Campbell and

others that the recommendation of the

director be adopted and the sum of

\$2000 be ordered to be raised by gen-

eral tax upon the taxable property of

The meeting then proceeded to the

election of two members of the board of

education in place of Aaron Clark and

Frank D. Pratt whose terms expired

with the year. Charles Campbell and

Wm. McConnell were appointed tellers

and a ballot was ordered to be taken

for the election of a member to fill va-

cancy caused by expiration of term of

lows: Whole number of votes cast, 57;

was declared elected a member of the

board of education for the ensuing

A ballot was then ordered taken to

fill vacancy caused by the expiration of

the term of Frank D. Pratt. Tellers

reported as follows: Whole number of

votes cast, 48; of which Frank D. Pratt

received 28, John Armstrong 9, scatter-

ing 11. Thereupon Frank D. Pratt was

of education for the ensuing term of

There being no further business pre-

sented, on motion meeting adjourned

The food supply of Europe is now es-

timated to be 1,625,000,000 bushels short

bushels; rye, 325,000,000 bushels; pota-

business" for the American farmer.

"Blessed is the country whose soldiers

fight for it and are willing to give the

best they have, the best that any man has, their own lives, to preserve it, be-

cause they love it. Such an army the

in all her history."-President McKin-

Will the kind gentlemen who a year

ago were telling us that this country was going to everlasting smash and the

people to wretchedness and poverty

please tell us how it is that the individ-

ual deposits in national banks are today

the largest in their history; also how

it is that farmers are paying off mortgages right and left and getting good

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form

of disease except by one of two ways.

The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from careless local treatment of other dis-

CHIEF CAUSE.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. So the womb, like the bladder, was

created for one purpose, and if not doc-

tored too much is not liable to weakness

or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the

inconvenience manifested in the kid-neys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to fe-male weakness or womb trouble of some

sort. The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided. To find out cor-

rectly, set your urine aside for twenty four hours; a sediment or settling indi-

bladder, therefore any pain, disease

prices for their products?

AARON CLARK, Director.

term of three years.

three years.

sine die.

by general tax the sum of \$2000.

AARON CLARK,

\$3250 00

AARON CLARK.

Sept. 8, 1897, as follows:

suing year:

the district.

Estimate of receipts:

The annual school meeting of district

Barry County Fair.

AT HASTINGS, MICHIGAN,

SEPTEMBER, 28, 29, 30 AND OCTOBER 1, 1897.

NEW AND NOVEL ATTRACTIONS and the

LARGEST LIST OF PREMIUMS

All the Premiums and Purses

Will be given to our own Børry County

Citizens.

EVER OFFERED TO THE PEOPLE OF BARRY COUNTY.

Large List of

Special Premiums

Being Prepared.

Make Entries Early and Make this a Fair



.slqosq

ENTRIES NOW RECEIVED AT SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HASTINGS HERALD OFFICE

The strike of the coal miners which has been on for some weeks and which has caused much apprehension in the business community for fear it might lead to a sympathetic strike in other unions, has come to a settlement on a compromise basis. The miners have accepted the compromise which the coal operators have proposed of sixtyfive cents per ton for the balance of the present year, with the understanding that at the beginning of the new year a rate is to be established satisfactory to both operator and miner.

Aaron Clark. Tellers reported as fol- DON'T BUY AND THEN REGRET. No chance for regrets if you buy here. Our goods are samples left here from the July furniture exposition. Yours for wholesale prices. Dining chair with cane seat 45 cents. Young & Chaffee Furniture Co., 94-100 Ottawa street, Grand Rapids.

STATE FAIR.

For this occasion the Michigan Central will sell tickets Sept. 6 to 11 at rate of one fare for round trip plus 50 cents for admission to the grounds. Limit to declared elected a member of the board return Sept. 13. 34-3

J. E. GOGLE, Local Agent.

OTTAWA BEACH EXCURSION. The Michigan Central and West Michigan railroads will run an excursion from Jackson to Ottawa Beach, Wednesday, September 15. Train will leave Irving at 8:10 a.m.; Middleville, of the normal demand. This shortage 8:20 a. m.; Caledonia, 8:32 a. m.; arrivis divided as fellows: Wheat, 300,000,000 ing at Ottawa Beach at 10 a.m. Returning leaves Ottawa Beach at 6 p. m. Tickets good going and returning only toes, 1,000,000,000 bushels. This means on special train each way. Fare for adults \$1.00; children 50 cents. 36-1 J. E. GOGLE, Local Agent.

> INTERCHANGEABLE MILEAGE TICKETS.

A new form of Thousand-Mile Ticket. the result of careful consideration and discussion between the railroad and their principal patrons, will be placed on sale September 1st., at all important Michigan Central ticket offices. The ticket is sold for \$30.00, with a rebate to the purchaser of \$10.00 when used up in compliance with its conditions and is accepted on all the lines in the Central Passenger Association, fortyfive in number and covering a vast extent of country.

No mileage book has yet been devised so acceptable to all parties concerned and so advantageous to the holder. Every one who is likely to travel a thousand miles in a year should avail themselves of it, and should consult the nearest Michigan Central ticket

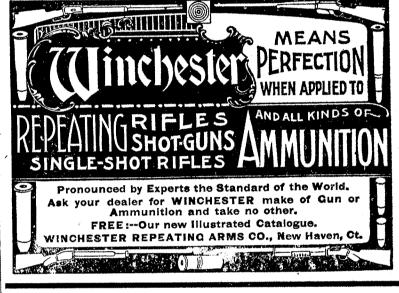
WANTED—FAITHFULMEN OR WOMEN to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$780 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Encloses1f-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

A Complete Newspaper and Periodical Subscription Agency is carried on at the Middleville News Stand, where you will also find a complete line of Law and School Blanks and Stationery.

R-I.P-A.N.S Packed Without Glass. TEN FOR FIVE CENTS.

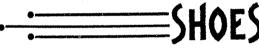
This special form of Ripans Tabules is prepared from the original prescription, but more economically put up for the purpose of meeting the universal modern demand for a low price.

BHEUTIONS.—Take one at meal or bed time or whenever you feel peorly. Swallow it whole, with or without a mouthful of water. They cure all stomach troubles; bankin pain, induce sleep; prolong life. An invaluable tonic Beas Spring Medicine. No matter wasn't like matter, and will off directions are followed. The five-energy reached the standard of the five-energy properties and propable that almost any drugsts will obtain a supply when requested by a customer to do so; but in any case a single carron, containing ten tabules, will be sent, post-age paid, to any address for five cents in stemps forwarded to the Hippan Chemical care therefore will be supplied at a price which will address for five cents in stemps of the standard of the standard sent price which will all decirons for 90.02. So gross (58) our canal for \$4.02. So gross (58) our case, for \$4.02. So gross (58) our case, for \$4.02. So gross (58) our case, for strength of the transfer of \$4.02. So gross (58) our case, for strength of the transfer of \$4.02. So gross (58) our case, for strength of the transfer of \$4.02. So gross (58) our case, for strength of the transfer of the transfer of the strength of the strength of \$4.02. So gross (58) our case, and freight or express charges at the buyers costs.



BETTER THAN EVER

Has our NEW FALL LINE of



Equipped us to supply your wants in

OTWEAR

As we have been so fortunate as to secure the Sole Agency of the town for

the famous-

Drew, Selby & Co.'s

Factory Line of Ladies' and Misses' Shoes-A line which is made upon Honor and

Strictly Up-to-date.



This cut shows the style of our great \$2.00 Shoe, made from the Best Dongola Kid stock, with Foxed Heel, Fair Stitch, Latest Toe, with tip of same.

In Better Grades We Have Them at

\$2.50 and \$3.00

In Sizes 2 1-2 to 6 1-2. Widths B, C, D, E.

Ladies, this line will be sure to please you and we invite you to call and see them.

Sohn Campbell

NEW FALL



JUST AT HAND.

When in need of anything in Footwear, Hats, Caps or Furnishings call and examine my goods and prices. They are Up-to-date goods and prices Cheaper than the Cheapest

Yours for Square Dealing,

JOHN SCHONDELMAYER.

MY WAGON SHOP

Is now located next door to J. R. Coats' blacksmith shop. For SLEIGH AND WAGON REPAIRS And general wood work give me a call. GEORGE SANFORD.

IF YOU WANT A.....

CLEAN SHAVE OR HAIR CUT

M. L. Mattason's IRISH CORNER'S BARBER SHOP. Wesend laundry on Wednesday of each week to the American Steam Laundry. Best of work at reasonable prices.

CALL ON ---

CHRIS. SCHONDELMAYER For HORSE SHOEING and General Repairs.

CARRIAGE WAGON and RE!'AIR SHOP, H. W. MASTERS At Watering Trough Corner.

OLD RELIABLE MARKET.

Send the girl or boy with your order, and rest assured that the quality and weights will be the same as if you came

I carry in stock everything found in a FIRST-CLASS

Meat Market

And buy only the best stock. I am better prepared than ever to

supply my customers.

CONRAD CLEVER.



C. E. STOKOE.

Ten cents buys a quire of good paper

and envelopes in a neat box, at the

News Stand.

Readers of THE SUN answering advertisements found in its columns will please say the advertisement was "Read in The MIDDLEVILLE SUN."



HEADQUARTERS

-FOR-

School Books, Slates, Pens,

Pencils,

Tablets, Inks,

Chalk, Erasers,

And Everything else in the School Line

J. W. ARMSTRONG

First Door East of P. O.

THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

SUBSCRIPTION BATES. SHOES

Single Cepies 5 cts. Three Months 25 cts.

Six Months 50 cts. One Year \$1.00

Payments strictly in advance, and all papers discontinued at the end of time paid for.

Cards of thanks 25 cents each. Money to accompany copy.

Obituary articles 3 cents per line. Marriage and death notices FREE.

ES Settlements will be made monthly with large advertisers, quarterly with small—viz: On the first of April, July, October and January

Job Prining

Of every description executed on short notice and in the best workmanlike manner, at reasonable rates

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1897.

<u>୰</u>⋖⋖⋖⋖⋖⋖⋖⋖⋖⋖⋖⋖⋖⋖⋖ Local Happenings. 🦞 Ÿ>>>>>>>>>>

Hereafter the SUN will be printed Wednesday night. Therefore all copy for advertisements must be in on Tuesday, Monday would be better. All correspondents are requested to have their letters reach us on Monday of each week; in case of later important news a oostal card may follow. All local news tems are requested to be in as early in the week as possible. No copy can be accepted after 5 p. m. Wednesday with any assurance of its appearance the same week.

92° to 96° in the shade yesterday. 89° in the shade at 5:30 p. m. yester-

A few bushels of oats wanted on subscription.

Notice the numerous changes in advertisements.

Remember the M. E. Aid society this week Friday.

Save money by reading the advertisements in the SUN.

Don't miss the Ottawa Beach excursion, September 15. Only \$1.00.

Five persons united with the Conregational church, Sunday morning. Advertising is like breathing; you

cannot do enough in one month to last Schondelmayer and Masters have a

new road wagon ready for the west side meat market Why don't the vicinity bicyclists ar-

range for a meet and street parade ome Saturday? Bills are out announcing an auction

sale to take place at Robert Allen's farm 1 mile east of Parmelee on Sept. 16th, at 10 a, m.

The SUN is indebted to the Plainwell Agricultural society for admission ticket to their fair to be held September 21 to 24 inclusive.

The 4th quarterly conference of the M. E. church of Middleville unanimously asks for the return of their pastor, the Rev. J. C. Dorris, for another Married, on Sunday, September 5,

Mr. John L. Broughton and Mrs. Emma A. Brown of Hartford, at the home of Charles Brandstetter. Rev. H. Appleton officiated.

Miss Lettie Garns of Middleville, will put in a stock of millinery goods in the north window of the corner brick which will be occupied by Mr. Edwards, next week.-Woodland News. afford to advertise and have not had an cousin, Mrs. A. Zimmer, the first of ad, in their local paper for two or three | the week. years back, but we notice their ad. occasionally among the "for sale" ads. in Detroit daily papers.

A popular scheme for drawing trade to the market is the monthly auction plan recently adopted at Eaton Rapids, Nashville and other villages, where it has been successful. The plan is to have a public auction once a month. and persons having anything to sell may take it to the sale and pay a certain commission to the auctioneer for selling and advertising.

"Wheat sold for 40 cents a bushel when I ran a grist mill in Farmington, over fifty years ago," said ex-Senator P. D. Warner of Birmingham. Four foot wood, beech, maple and hickory, was delivered at 75 cents a cord. I unele, George Cook, and other relatives sold calicos and prints for 25 cents per | in this locality the first of the week. yard, white sugar 25 cents per pound, and you didn't hear as much about hard three gentlemen chums, were in the times as you do now. But away back in the '40s everybody didn't have pianos, brussels carpets and high rig here and took the train into the backed chairs in their dining rooms." -Detroit Daily Market Report.

The vocal musical talent of our vilage has been sadly neglected the past lew years which is plainly noticeable in the village church choirs, any of which have ample voices and many excellent ones if they were only trained by some competent teacher. Some who are interested along the musical line have taken the trouble to interview Prof. William A. Harris of Grand Rapids, who is one of the very best instructors in that city, and who will, if a suitable number of pupils can be secured, visit our village one day each week. Are there not enough singers in and about our village to secure a chorus? If not, perhaps enough private scholars could be secured to prevail upon Mr. Harris to come here says, the address by Hon. Aaron Clark once a week and instruct them. Any- was in every way a masterly speech. one interested will please call at the There was nothing to offend and much to interest and instruct.

SUN office for further particulars.

Ÿ>>>>>> Personal Points.

^{*}>>>>>>>>>> Duncan Campbell is visiting his son in Bay City.

Mrs. W. H. Severance has been on the sick list.

Mrs. John Campbell is out after a

few days' illness. Mrs. M. A. Dietrich is numbered

among the sick. L. L. Fenton of Ann Arbor, is spend-

ing the week in the village. Miss Libbie Broughton leaves today

for the Agricultural college. Vern Chase is helping George San

ord through a rush of work. Mrs. Charles Bandfield, who has een quite sick, is able to ride out.

Shirley Smith of Hastings, was the guest of Herbert M. Rich, Sunday. Roy and Charlie Webster of Big

Rapids, are guests at C. N. Webbs. Dr. S. C. Rich was quite sick Saturday and Sunday, but has recovered.

Richard Clark was on Monday elected director of school district No. 1, (Moe.) Miss Dora Brown and Miss Xenia Thomas are attending school in Hast-

Miss Maggie Coman goes to Kalamazoo tomorrow where she will attend

W. J. Hayward is in Muskegon for a few days where his colt is entered in the races.

Will Gray and family spent Sunday with the former's brother, Elias Gray of the prairie.

William Bedford and wife of Irving, are guests of their son in Grand Rapids for a few days.

Mrs. John Loveridge of Marcellus was a recent guest of her aunt, Mrs. David Brodie.

Mrs. H. C. Rowe of Mason was recently the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. David Brodie. Mr. Will Willard and family visited

their father, Mr. John Swegles of Irving, last Sunday. Miss Edna Campbell returned Friday

morning from a few months' visit with her sister at Peoria, N. Y. Don D. Putnam goes to Gerke, this

county today where he will teach school, beginning Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Cook, Mrs. Steele

and Wm. Waugh are among those in attendance at the state fair. Mrs. L. W. Seeley of Grand Rapids,

was the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. E. Ackerson, Friday and Saturday. Len Gale is employed by the J. E.

Ackerson Harness Co., manufacturing suspenders and repairing bicycles. John F. Emory of Tustin, Osceola

county a former hotel man in our village s spending a few days in this locality. Miss Ada McDowell of Chicago, was

guest at Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Webb's and of her parents in Leighton, last S. W. Jones of Bay Shore, who has been visiting his brother, southwest of

terday. Walter and Fred Babcock, George Bassett and Mrs. C. Annison are new

employes in the Keeler Brass Co.'s Mrs. Gilaspie and daughter, Minnie, Some of our merchants say they can't of Cloverdale, were guests of her

> Charles and Walter Peeps of Grand Rapids, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pratt of Ada, were guests of Mr. and

Mrs. W. H. Peeps over Sunday. Will Benton of Battle Creek, who has been visiting his father. Charles Benton of Irving, and brother, Bert Benton of this village, returned home

yesterday. At the school meeting in the Gates district last Monday evening it was voted to paper the school house and put in new seats, a much needed improvement.

Edmund E. Labadie, proprietor of the Labadie Portrait Co. of Kalamazoo, and bride were visiting the former's

The sheriff of Jackson county, with village the first of the week enroute to the state fair by team. They left the city.

Mrs. M. F. Jordan and son, Will, and daughter, Bertha, leave in about two weeks for Detroit, where the son and daughter have secured positions. Mrs. J. will remain for a number of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Smith expect to remove to Grand Rapids in the near future, owing to the amount of business which the Rockford Roller Mills now handle in the city.-Rockford Register. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Cook and Mrs.

Steele, the former's sister from Canada, also John Cook, spent Sunday at Gull lake, the guests of Mr. Cook's sister-inlaw, Mrs. Fox, and her son, Harry, who keep a summer resort. In speaking of the harvest picnic

held last week at Saranac, the Local

Miss Ada Steeby of the county line, s quite sick.

Jesse Cobb goes to Olivet Monday, where he will attend college.

Miss Mamie Buss of Grand Rapids, is a guest at William McConnell's.

Mrs. Frank Lee is spending a couple of days with friends in Grand Rapids. Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Sackett of Vermontville, are guests of their son, W. C. Sackett, and family.

Rev. H. Appleton and family were in Clarksville the first of the week in attendance at a missionary meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Carr of Lake Gdessa, visited the latter's sisters. Mesdames Martin, Wilcox and Skiff, the latter part of last week.

W. J. Hayward has bought J. D. Dietrich's roadster.

Born, on Tuesday, to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Stimpson, a 101 pound daughter. We are indebted to Mrs. D. E.

Sweezey for a very pretty bouquet of pansies. Levi Stamp has bought the west 40

acres of the N. C. McDowell farm and will make it his home. Frank Lamoreaux of the west county

line, is getting the name of being the champion fisherman of West lake. E. W. Aubil has had a new floor laid

and papered and painted his livery office, making a nice improvement. Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Warren Adams, nee Grace Smith, of New Ha-

ven, Conn., August 27, a 9 pound son. Will Orton's barn on the west county line burned Friday afternoon, with the season's hay and grain including wheat and small implements.

Pierson's landing at Gun Lake has been much improved of late in the way of cleaning up the grove, and making croquet grounds, swings, etc.

E. W. Aubil, J. E. Ackerson, J. Campbell and M. S. Keeler & Co. are among those who have received printed stationery at the SUN office this week.

The factory is employing more hands than ever before and is running two and one-half hours overtime, and are then unable to keep up with their orders.

Earnest Reed of Grand Rapids, yesterday drove "Walter Medium," a fouryear-old of W. J. Hayward's which is considered very promising, in the 2:30 pace. Best time 2:30 flat. He goes again Friday.

Last week the Nashville News started on its twenty-fifth year of publication and a person can go as many miles in all directions and not find a better local paper and that is more than we could say of most country weeklies.

H. O. Wills of Detroit, Frank C. Ives of Mason, Frank H. and A. M. Wilkinson of Charlevoix, drove into town this noon in the former's \$1500 gospel wagon and put up at the St. James. At 1:30 three of the members gave a sacred concert from their wagon, using their reed organ and tin megaphones. The gentlemen are artists in the musical

the village, returned to his home yes. Veccessessessessesses Society's Doings.

V>>>>>>>>>>>> A pleasant whist party was given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Navy Wilkinson in honor of their guest, Miss Ella Monroe from near Detroit.

On Monday, September 6, a very pleasant surprise was sprung upon Mrs. J. N. Dempsey, at the home of Samuel Allen, it being the anniversary of her birthday. The guests filed in with their baskets laoded with good things and at high noon a most splendid dinner was served to which all did ample justice. The afternoon was spent with music and social conversation and the guests departed at a late hour leaving with Mrs. Dempsey many tokens of their love and esteem.

Wheels for rent at C. E. Stokoe's. New Silks, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. M. S. KEELER & Co.

Suitable reward for return or informa-JOHN HOLLAND. All book accounts are now due. Please

call and settle.

Two hogs strayed from my premises,

FRANK D. PRATT. LOST-Friday, five black pigs, weight about 75 lbs each. Reward for return. J. Brandstetter.

New fall Caps for boys and men. M. S. KEELER & Co.

Now is the time to get fine views of your homes. Call and see those at Pinney's Studio. Leavé orders for enlarged portraits. Satisfaction guarinteed.

FOR SALE - A Hamilton-Kenwood bicycle; only ten days in use. Inquire at Sun office. WANTED-Live poultry on Tuesdays

of each week before 7:30 a.m. Spring

chickens, live 51 cents; fowls, live 5

cents; turkeys 51 cents; ducks 5 cents. C. CLEVER. WANTED-Sewing by the day by competent dressmaker. Call at resi-

The best line of \$2.00 Shoes in the county at M. S. Keeler & Co.'s. TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

dence of D. Hooper, Grand Rapids st.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c

WISH TO SAY TO MY OLD PRIENDS AND PATRONS THAT I AM STILL SELLING

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Crockery, Glassware, Wall Paper and Window Shades

And meeting the prices of all competition. I am also selling the

AJAX AND HIBBARD BICYCLES

At 10 Per Cent Above Cost.

I am taking great pains with Watch Repairing and solicit your work.

M. F. DOWLING.



FRENCH'S WHITE LILY FLOUR-

We are Headquarters for

FISH

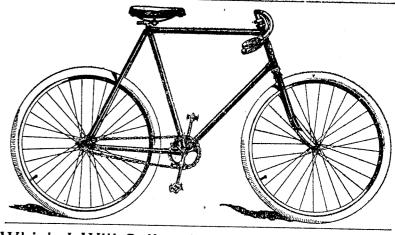
By kit or pound.

HODGE & LEE, WEST SIDE GROCERS.

FARE DELIVERY.

Have a Few

Bicycles-



Which I Will Sell At a Bargain SECOND HAND WHEELS \$15.00 NEW ONES IN PROPORTION.

EVERYTHING IN WHEELS AND SUNDRIES BELOW COST C. E. STOKOE.

LADIES' AND GENTS'

MACKINTOSH

Gents' No. 810 Blue, Diagonal Double **Texture** Mackintosh, Cape. Regular \$5.00 Garment **\$3.**50.

No 772 Navy Blue, Serge Weave, Double Texture, Long, Full, Double Cape. Very Fine \$7.00 Garment At \$5.00.

Besides these two Bargains in Mackintoshes We have other grades in all sizes. It will be to your interest to see our line before buying.

We have ready for inspection a very large stock of

MERCHANDISE. NEW

For fall business at prices that are low for good goods. Call and look us over.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

M. S. KEELER & CO.

MIDDLEVILLE, - - MICHIGAN.

PALACE-CAR KING CHARGED WITH TAX-DODGING.

ASSESSED TOO LOW.

Defense League Goes After Pullman

President of the Chicago Taxpayers' -Both Miners and Operators Have Lost Heavily by the Coal Strike.

A Caustic Letter. Taking the stand that he is dealing with a professional tax-dodger, a strong and caustic letter has been addressed to George M. Pullman by Z. S. Holbrook, president of the Chicago Taxpayers' Defense League. Mr. Holbrook has opened of his wrath and poured the contents over the multi-millionin a merciless flood. He has compared the palace car magnate to the anarchist in the slums; has referred to his class as a menace to the land; a host of genteel criminals; beggars who ply their calling at the front doors of those before whom they stoop to ask a sordid blessing. The occasion of the open letter is the figures at which the millions of property owned by the Pullman Palace Car Company have been assessed. Instead of \$3,960,063, which the president of the league declares should be the valuation placed upon the company's assets according to the corporation's own estimates, the aggregate assessments amount to \$1,561,955. Land estimated by the league to be worth \$40,000 an acre is assessed at \$741, and other glaring discrepancies are pointed out in the exhaustive report of values and assessments which accompany the open letter. The writer refers to the strike of 1894 and points out to Mr. Pullman the fact that at the cost of more money to the government, State and city than they have ever or possibly will ever receive from the Pullman Palace Car Company its property was protected during the strike. He asks what has Pullman done in return. The answer is forthcoming: "Some one has generously toaned to the assessor a smoked glass, through which to strain his virtuous eyes when he was estimating the value of your property." In conclusion, the writer says:
"It is cruel, it is dishonest, it is criminal to let the humble taxpayers, who seldom ask for protection, bear the heavy burdens they are now carrying, while some rich corporations shirk their duty and escape by methods that demand the attention of the grand jury."

STRIKE IS COSTLY.

Both Miners and Operators Are Known to Have Lost Heavily.

President De Armitt figures that the strike has so far cost the miners of the country \$8,000,000. He bases this statement on the supposition that 100,000 men were out and that they averaged \$10 per week. His men have forfeited \$15,000 in wages to the company by breaking their contracts. The fight of the De Armitts against the miners has also been a very costly one. Already about \$11,000 has been spent by the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company for wages and board of deputy sheriffs.

CLAIMANT FOR SKAGUAY.

Bernard Moore Says the Famous Town Site is His Own Farm.

special from Victoria contains a signed statement from Bernard Moore. who claims the town site of Skaguay. He says that ten years ago he made application for 160 acres of land as applied to Alaska, made a legal survey and paid in the requisite \$400 to the proper officials. He had just began to stock the place for a dairy when the gold rush began and now thousands of citizens of Skaguay are claiming the land he paid the government

Race for the Pennant.

of the National Baseball League:
w t. W. L. Following is the standing of the clubs

New York. .68 39 Louisville ..49 63 Cincinnati .63 44 Brooklyn ...48 62 Cleveland ...55 52 Washington .46 61 Chicago 50 61 St. Louis 28 83

The showing of the members of the Western League is summarized below:

W. L. W. L. Indianapolis S0 31 Detroit 62 56

Bad Fire in Nashville. At Nashville, Tenn., Diehl & Lord's

wholesale beer, eider and soda works were almost totally destroyed by fire. The loss on stock is estimated at \$30,000, with no insurance. The fire originated in the stable, and five horses perished in the flames. During the fire a number of soda founts and earbonic acid and gas drums exploded, and several spectators were hurt.

Crazy Woman Cremated.

Miss Marie Henrotin of Chicago, after four days of terrible suffering, died at Montreal as the result of a partially successful attempt to cremate herself. She died at the Hotel Dieu Hospital, and there is no doubt that the attempt at self-destruction was made while the lady, who is 46 years of age, was temporarily insane.

Was All a Fake.

The story that President McKinley was deceived into signing an indorsement of the goods of a big collar concern at Trov. N. Y., is now absolutely denied.

Moves to Springfield.

The records and papers of the Supreme Court of Illinois have been removed from Ottawa to Springfield, where the court will sit hereafter.

Fire in Frame Dwellings. Thirty-five families were rendered homeless to-night by a fire in the Kaw River bottoms, near Kansas City. An entire block of frame buildings was destroyed, entailing a property loss of \$60,-Many poor families lost all their household effects.

insane Asylvm Falls.

A dispatch from Montreux, Switzerland, announces that an asylum for the insane which was in course of erection there collapsed, burying a number of workmen in the ruins.

PERILS OF THE KLONDIKE.

Dominion Surveyor of the Northwest Ter ritory Warns Strangers.

In speaking of the Klondike gold fields, William Ogilvie, dominion surveyor for the Northwest Territory, discourages all strangers from going into that bleak country. He denies that any difference regarding the boundary line exists between Can-ada and the United States. He says: "Gold has been found in a certain zone in British Columbia, running through the Cariboo and Cassiar districts. Project the axis of this zone northwesterly, and we touch the Teslin Lake, Hootalingun River, Stewart River, Indians Creek, Troandike, Sixty Mile, Forty Mile, American Creek, Seventy Mile and Birch Creek. Now it is highly improbable that, gold being found at all these points, the intervening spaces are barren, and will do no more than say generally that we have a zone of upwards of 500 miles in length, some of it in Alaska, more of it in the Northwest Territory, and much of it in British Columbia, which will yet be the scene of numerous mining enterprises, both on the quartz and placer, the former practically inexhaustible. The conditions. however, are most unfavorable. There is a nine-months' winter, barrenness is almost total, so far as vegetation and food is concerned, the earth is bound in eternal frost, and the thermometer often reaches 60 and 70 degrees below zero.'

BRYAN IN HIS HOME STATE.

Parade at Broken Bow and a Speech on Bi-

metallism. The second reception accorded Mr. Bryan since his return to Nebraska at the former home of Gov. Holcomb surpassed the one at Chadron in point of numbers. Upon his arrival at Broken Bow he was met by the Ravenna band and about 1,000 men, women and children, and under escort of the Mayor was driven to the residence of Dr. Mullen, where he was entertained until the hour for the parade. He joined the parade in company with Gov. Holcomb, and, after passing over the principal streets they were escorted to a stand on the corner of Main street, where they reviewed the parade. It was at least a mile and a half long and included all kinds of vehicles. In the afternoon, when Mr. Bryan appeared on the speaker's stand in the park, the audience arose en masse and cheered themselves hoarse. He spoke for two hours on bimetallism.

BANK VAULT IS BLOWN OPEN.

Burglars Secure \$3,200 in Cash and Checks

at Elmdale, Kan.

News has been received of the daring burglary of the People's Exchange Bank at Elmdale, Kan., about 2 o'clock Sunday morning. Four charges of powder were necessary to blow open the vault. neighbor across the street was awakened by the first explosion. He went to the home of the cashier, E. W. Jeffrey, and awoke him. While on the way he heard another explosion and two more were heard before they arrived at the bank They found the vault broken open and \$1,500 in checks stolen. No clew to the robbers has been discovered

Yields to Avoid Death.

Three robbers tortured Louis Simons, a Chicago milk dealer, Sunday night until he revealed the hiding-place of his lifetime savings of \$1,000. After securing the money the men forced a napkin down the unfortunate Simons' throat, then bound his hands and feet, and rolled him into a closet in his kitchen. Simons, who occupied the house alone—his wife is in the East visiting relatives—was asleep when the robbers entered his house. The first intimation he had that there was anybody in the room was the clasp of strong fingers about his throat and the weight of a man sitting astride his breast. He was admonished to keep still on pain of death by one of the men, who drew the sharp edge of a knife across his throat. While one of the men held Simons the other two looked for a rope. In a closet in the kitchen they found his wife's clothesline, and with it bound Simons' feet together and his hands behind his back. They then dragged him into the kitchen, where he was asked to reveal the hiding place of his money. Simons said he had no money, and one of the men suggested that they burn the soles of his feet until he was willing to tell where he had his savings hidden. Lighted mataches were held to the bare soles of the bound man's feet until he was willing to tell where he savings hidden. Lighted matches were ation as to the hiding place of the money the men told Simons they would kill him. One placed a revolver at his ear and another touched his throat with the point of a knife, and told him they would give him two minutes to tell the location of his money. Simons weakened at this and told the men of money in the drawer of a washstand in a small paper box and in a shaving mug. As they were leaving the house one of the men rolled Simons into a closet,

Ohio Militiaman in Prison. A. C. Friedley and T. M. McDonald, nusicians in the Seventeenth Regiment, U. S. A., band, were mysteriously shot vhile on board a train en route from Steuhenville to their post at Columbus. Albert H. Gould, one of the naval reserves of Toledo, admitted the shooting and is under arrest. He claims to have used shells loaded with small shot, supposing they

and, taking a table knife, forced the gag

further flown his throat.

Gold from the Yukon.

long-looked-for Portland has ar-The ship about which so many rived. stories have been told since she left St. Michael reached Seattle Sunday morning. The Portland carried thirteen miners, and the total amount of gold dust on board is about \$575,000. The miners had brought only a small part of their stakes and the of the Portland's cargo was disappointing.

Because She Wore Bloomers

Mrs. Annie Kirk and her husband, W S. Kirk, have sued W. A. Atwood, a dentist at San Francisco, for \$250 damages alleged to have been sustained because he positively refused to examine the woman's teeth because she came to his office on her bicycle and wore bloomers.

Short \$32,178.79 in One Term.

At Wichita, Kan., the expert account ant employed to investigate the books of the late County Treasurer John A. Doran during his two terms' incumbency of that office made his report for the first term Tuesday showing a shortage of \$32,

Turk Bomb Made to Kill. The Constantinople police continue to make wholesale preventive arrests. An expert examination of the bomb used in the Ottoman bank has been made and it was found to contain over nine kilo-

TO RUSH THE TREATY.

HAWAII ANXIOUS TO BE AN-NEXED TO UNITED STATES.

Special Session of Its Senate Called to Take Action-Report That the American Congress Will Also Be Speedily

Summened-Fly-Wheel Bursts.

Hawaiians Are Excited. Public men in Hawaii are greatly excited over the annexation treaty. The Senate of the island republic has been called to meet in extra session to consider the matter, with the object, as believed, to ratify at once the pact with the United States. In connection with this matter is the report that President McKinley has decided to summon the United States Congress in extra session, so that the annexation question can be disposed of before the regular session beginning in December. There is said to be trouble in the Hawaiian cabinet over annexation and that a rupture is threatened. Rumors are also current that the Sugar Trust is endeavoring to thwart the project, and that the relations between the Dole government and Japan are in a seriously muddled condition. The steamer Australia brought news that Francis M. Hatch, minister to Washington, arrived in Honolulu Aug. 20 with special information. which will require the attention of both government and senate, and a secret notice has already been issued to the mem bers of the latter body calling upon them to meet in extra session to consider the question. Meanwhile Minister Hatch is almost constant consultation with President Dole and his cabinet. The lawmakers will be asked to ratify the annexation treaty recently signed in Washington, and as a majority of the members favor annexation the matter will be rushed through.

PLAN OF CATTLE BARONS.

Depopulation of a Kansas County the Design of Stockmen.

News of a stupendous scheme to depop ilate Clark County, Kansas, and convert its broad acres into a vast cattle ranch for the benefit of "Barbecue" Campbell and a few other cattle barons has reached Wich A few years ago Clark County was thickly settled, and in the boom times a majority of the settlers mortgaged their claims to the limit. Subsequently the greater part of the land passed into the hands of the mortgage holders and was largely appropriated by a few big cattlemen and syndicates. The county is now mostly fenced into great pastures, no attention being paid to leaving out unoccupied claims, farms, government lands and school lands, but all being taken in and utilized for pasture by the big cattlemen. A meeting of all the cattle men of the county was recently held at Ashland, the county seat, and an association was formed ostensibly for mutual protection, but in reality to prevent anybody from settling in the county. The constitution presented for adoption provided that the members of the association bind themselves to not permit any person to settle upon a claim or to purchase or lease any school land belonging to another person or any school land within any fenced pasture occupied by any member of the association. This unwarranted isurpation of power in the interest of the few big cattle barons met spirited opposition from the stockmen of small means who desire to see the county better settled and a riot resulted. Finally, a divison of the house was called on a vote upon the constitution. Nine cattle barons stood up in favor and eleven stockmen voted against its provisions. The few settlers of Clark County are greatly excited over the question, which is still being agitated by the barons.

CREAT FLY-WHEEL BURSTS.

Accident in a Rolling Mill—Lucky Escape of Workmen.

At Portsmouth, Ohio, a forty-ton flywheel at the Burgess Steel and Iron Works was burst by a 4,800-pound ingot stopping a roll. The mill was crowded with workmen, including day and night crews. John Murphy was hurled thirty feet and badly bruised. The roof was riddled. Beams two feet square were cut in two like straws. The mill was set on and the furnace was destroyed. How the great crowd in the mill escaped is a

This Gold Brick Was Brass.

D. MacGregor, the manager of Molson's bank at Calgary, Que., has resigned his office in consequence of a swindle per petrated upon him. It was the old gold-brick deal, and it worked to a charm, MacGregor paying \$10,000 for a brick alleged to have come direct from the Klondyke.

Making \$60 to \$100 a Day.

Leroy Tozier, writing from Skaguay. those now here and coming 5,000 people will be compelled to remain here until spring or return home. Some have horses and wagons, and such are making from \$60 to \$100 a day."

More Losses in India.

The Shinwari and Kahi police posts on the Samana range, India, were attacked, evacuated by their garrisons and burned by the enemy on Sunday night. In addition, the Orakzais looted the Nariab, Samana, Bazaar and burned the school.

(Woman Killed by Lightning, Mrs. Guthrie, wife of Luther Guthrie, a

prominent citizen of Walnut Grove, Ca. was killed by lightning. Mrs. Guthrie had one of her children in her arms when the bolt fell. The child was buined, but not seriously injured.

Actress is Stabbed.

Belle Carmen of the Carmen sisters, variety performers, was stabled Monday night in Chicago by Mrs. Frances E. Middleton, wife of the theatrical manager, and may die. Jealousy is said to be the

Mrs. John Drew is Dead.

Mrs. John Drew, the oldest of American actresses, died in New York Tuesday. Her death was not wholly unexpected, as her failing health had been a source of apprehension to her friends for some time.

Shoots a Brakeman.

Warren Blake, a brakeman of Monett, Mo., had trouble with a gang of tramps while running through Arkansas and was shot in the knee.

Earthquake Shocks.

Earthquake shocks in China and Japan, followed by a tidal wave, caused great loss of life and enormous damage to propgrammes of dynamite and nitro-glycerine. | erty.

HITS LUETGERT HARD.

Tosch Gives Damaging Testimon Against the Sausage Maker.

Mrs. Agatha Tosch, to whom Adolph

Luetgert was wont to confide his business and marital troubles, took the stand for the prosecution when the famous murder case was resumed in Chicago Tueyday, and gave damaging testimony against the prisoner. According to her evidence, the day after Mrs. Luetgert disappeared Mrs. Tosch had a long conversation with the sausagemaker, who, she asserts, was pale and laboring under excitement he vainly endervored to suppress. In the course of their talk she boldly told him she believed him guilty of making away with his wife and that he thereupon manifested much excitement and begged her to help him, as he was in great trouble. Mrs. Tosch dilated on Luetgert's disturbed condition of mind as much as the rules of evidence would permit and finally swore that the man, in the extremity of his distress, declared he was tempted to shoot himself and escape the trouble that hung over his head. Before she left the stand Mrs. Tosch also testified to the hatred felt by Luetgert for his wife and his significant threats to crush her.

VIGIL WITH A GUN.

Old Georgia Farmer Walts in Valn for His

Daughter's Sultor.

At Inverness, Ga., early Friday morning an elderly farmer named Polk Jenkins rode into town with a shotgun and took up a position on the court house steps. All day long he sat there and finally one of the officials went to him and asked the purpose of his visit. He responded that a young man who was courting his 15-year-old daughter had started for Inverness to secure a marriage license, and that he was waiting to greet him with a shotgun. The young man is not at all popular with the girl's family and the father is strenuously opposed to the match. When the court house closed in the evening the aged agriculturist was still sitting on the steps, but his daughter's suitor had not put in an appearance.

Contracts Must Be Kept.

An evidence of how the law is adminis tered in the Yukon country is given in a letter received at Victoria, B. C. A packer named Rice contracted to take a man's outfit over the Skaguay trail if the man went to work on the trail. The man went to work, but when it was finished Rice refused to fulfill his contract. When Rice's train reached the summit with a load it was seized by the mounted police and a vigilance committee and was unloaded. Rice will not be allowed to do any packing until he fulfills his contract with the man who worked on the trail. Letters received at San Francisco Alaska Commercial Company, bearing date Dawson, July 30, reports a most serious condition of affairs on the upper Yu-kon. Light snows last winter and a dry season this summer have left the rivers exceedingly low. Miners and gold seekers who went by sea are caught as in a trap. They can neighber go up the river, nor can any from Dawson come down. It is doubtful if the steamers plying on the river can make their way to St. Michael's. At St. Michael's the steamers P. B. Weare and Bella are stuck on sand bars. If heavy rains do not raise the river it will be impossible for these boats to go up, nor can boats above Circle City come down. Without the aids of these boats 4,200 tons of food at St. Michael's can't be transported to Dawson.

Ohio Tramps Stop a Wedding.

Near Holgate, O., fifteen armed tramps surprised and captured the farmhouse of John P. Williams the other evening. Miss Williams and Frank Collins were to have een married. The tramps drove the fam ily and guests out, ate the bridal supper and ransacked the house. All valuables were taken, even the coat of Mr. Williams that contained the marriage license.

Lake Captains Suspended.

As a result of the recent collision of the steamer Virginia with the Christopher Columbus at Milwaukee the captains of both boats have been indefinitely suspended by the marine inspectors.

Pirates Attack a Steamer

The British steamer Hegu was attacked by pirates off the coast of Achentskachen, the captain and many of the erew and passengers killed and the vessel looted.

Sherman Will Speak in Ohio. Secretary Sherman will participate in the Ohio campaign. He has decided to make one speech, not three or four, as has been stated

Mishaps at the Toledo Fair. At the tri-state fair grounds in Toledo. Ohio, two aeronauts were so severely injured that they will die.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat. No. 2 red, 93c to 94c; corn, No. 2, 31c to 32c; oats, No. 2, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c; butter choice creamery, 17c to 19c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 14c; new potatoes, 55c to 65c per bushel.

Indianapolis-Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, common to choice. \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2 white, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c

to 19c. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 99c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 27c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 49c to 51c.

to 20c; rye, No. 2, 49c to 51c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.05; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 49c to 51c. Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75;

wheat, No. 2, 95c to 97c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 32c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; rye, 51c to 52c.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 95c to 97c:

corn, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 52c; clover seed, \$4.20 to \$4.30. Milwaukee-Wheat, No. 2 spring, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 3, 29c to 31c; oats,

2 white, 21c to 23c; rye, No. 1, 50c to 51c; barley, No. 2, 40c to 43c; pork, mess, \$8.75 to \$9.25. Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 96c to 97c; corn, No.

2 yellow, 35c to 36c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 25c. New York-Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs,

\$3.50 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.02 to \$1.04; corn, No. 2, 37c to 38c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 25c; butter, creamery, 12c to 20c; eggs, Western, 16c to 17c.

LABOR LEADERS MEET.

Conference in Aid of Miners Is Held

in St. Louis.

In a speech at the conference of labor leaders in St. Louis M. D. Ratchford, president of the United Mine Workers of America, advocated a great sympathetic strike of all branches of organized labor unless Congress met at once and gave the laborers relief and wiped out the laws which empowered the judiciary "to conduct government by injunction.

The forces of labor met at Masonic Temple at 10 o'clock Monday morning. H. W. Steinbiss, secretary of the Trades and Labor Union, occupied the chair. No business was done at this session, a recess being taken until 11 o'clock. About 200 men composed the convention. At 11 o'clock Sheridan Webster nominated W. B. Prescott, president of the International Typographical Union, for temporary chairman. His election was unanimously adopted and was greeted with applause. Chairman Prescott then appointed a committee composed of M. D. Ratchford, James O'Connell, Grant Luce, J. R. Sovereign and W. D. Mahon.

The Committee on Credentials made its report immediately upon the assembling of the conference for its afternoon ses-

sion. It was shown that eighty-eight delegates, representing the following organizations, were represented: United Mine Workers of America, the Social Democracy, the American Federation of Labor, the Stonemakers International Union, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, Brotherhood of Bot-tle-Blowers, Building Trades Council of St. Louis, the Patriots of America, Inter-national Brotherhood of Track Foremen, the Single-Tax League of America, Central Labor Council of Cincinnati, the International Typographical Union, the People's party of Kansas and the Industrial

Order of Freedmen.
Mr. Ratchford took the floor and went over the miners' strike from its inception to the present day, dwelling particularly government by injunction." He pleaded for prompt action, and, coming to the point of his argument, advocated a special session of Congress as the best and in fact the only relief. "In case of a refusal to convene Congress," said Mr. Ratchford, "it will then be time to consider more extreme measures. I am in favor, if the President refuses to call Congress together, of a complete paralysis of business. I believe then in a sympathetic strike."

Patrick O'Neill of Rich Hill, Mo., who said he represented 1,500 unorganized "picks," favored a labor revolution. He was a Socialist, he said, and believed in the miners taking things in their own hands if necessary. Mr. Sovereign put himself on record, as opposed Йr Ratchford's plan. He believed that the crucial test now confronted organized labor. Mr. Mahon of Detroit said a resolutions committee was useless. 'The convention should vote on Ratchford's porpo-sition, and then go home. The power of the nation, he said, was in the courts, and if anybody was to be convened let it be the courts. He was oposed to Mr. Ratch ford's proposition. James M. Carson, president of the Illinois miners, then recited at great length the conditions confronting the miners of his State, and said he believed his men would be beaten in two

Mr. Ratchford took exception to Mr Carson's statement that the Illinois miners had lost their strike. He said the miners were winning their strike, and, furthermore, his men were not asking this convention for aid.

At 5 o'clock the convention adjourned

until Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

KILLED FROM AMBUSH. Arizona Moonshiners Waylay a Posse of United States Deputies,

Six men were probably massacred in the wilds of the mountains of Pope County, Ark. Two were killed outright, two were fatally wounded and left for dead and two have mysteriously disappeared and are either dead or being held captive by the bloodthirsty bandits who committed the awful crime.

The victims were all officers, United States deputy marshals and deputy sheriffs, and the men who did the awful work of carnage are moonshiners of the boldest and most desperate class. The scene of the bloody crime was a gulch or ravine in the mountains of Pope County at an isolated spot thirty-five miles from Russellmiles from Will Springs. The region has for years been the favorite rendezvous for counterfeiters and moonshiners and a district in which no lawabiding citizen could

Marshal Taylor, with his posse, located a large moonshine outfit Saturd ty night and decided to make the raid Sunday in daylight. Proceeding slightly in advance of his men. Taylor was within thirty feet of the distillery when he was suddenly fired upon from ambush and instantly killed. As Dodson ran up to Taylor he was also shot dead in his tracks. Rifles began to crack in all directions and a terrific volley was fired into the officers. fell mortally wounded and lay by the road side until later in the day, when a traveler named Pack chanced by. All traces of the bandits had disappeared, as well as two of the deputy sheriffs.

BIG HALL OF GRAIN

Railroads Bring Chicago Over 5,000 Cars in One Day. The roads running to Chicago from the

West and Northwest are doing the largest this season of the year. Monday was a record-breaker. Over 5,000 carloads of grain were brought in by the Western roads. This means over 100,000 tons of grain in one day, or more than three times as much as the ten east-bound roads took from the city during the whole of last week. Of the above mentioned 5,000 car-loads of grain, 3,500 carloads were corn. The Burlington brought in 1,100 cars and the Rock Island over 900 cars, and they ran short of rolling stock.

While the lake lines took out of Chicago last week nearly 200,000 tons of freightthe largest amount on record—the Chicago east-bound roads are carrying no more through freight than they did at this time last year. The reason is the rates charged by the railroads are higher than the traffle will bear

Total shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago through to seaboard points and for export by the ten east bound roads last week amounted to 44,349 tons, against 40,153 tons for the week previous and 41,117 tons for the corresponding week last year. Flour shipments last week were 2,510 tons, against 5,328 tons last year; grain, 30,488 tons, against 20,851 tons; provisions, 11,351 tons, against 14,938 tons.

GIVEN A LONG CHASE.

Frank Albert Novak, under charges of

Man Wanted in Iowa Brought Back from the Klondike Country.

murder and arson, has arrived at Walford, Iowa, the scene of his alleged crime. When interviewed Novak denied being guilty of the charges laid up against him. He confesses, however, that he is Frank Albert Novak, and not J. A. Smith, as he Ribert Royak, and not J. A. Sinth, as he represented himself when entering the Klondike mining country. At first he insisted that C. C. Perrin of the Thiel detective service of St. Louis was mistaken when he accused him of having murdered Edward Murray at Walford last February, setting fire to the store and taking flight, hoping thereby to make it appear that it was Novak that had been burned alive. Had he established that as a fact his wife and others whom the detectives believe were confederates would have cleaned up \$30,000 of, insurance which Novak had taken out on his life in his wife's favor. All that Novak really con-fesses is that he is Novak and that he is from Walford and had a wife and two children there. The insurance companies will not therefore have to pay the \$30,000 of life insurance which they have brought suit to recover. If the State of Iowa cannot convict him of the murder of Murray or of having set fire to the building occupied by him he will escape.

Detective Perrin traveled 20,000 miles to capture Novak, and in getting into the Klondike country he made the quickest trip on record, traveling from Juneau to-



FRANK A. NOVAK.

Dawson City in three weeks, which time he had to raft logs five miles and saw them up for material for a boat. He then started down the lakes and Yukon river, shooting all the rapids, a thing he says he would not again do for all the gold in the Klondike country. In his haste he passed in the middle of Lake Bennett the man he had already traveled thousands of miles to capture. Novak, under the name of J. A. Smith, was going leisurely down the lake with a party of miners as Perrin passed. Perrin talked with members of the Novak party, but did not recognize the fugitive behind his

heavy growth of whiskers. At Dawson City Perrin could find no trace of Novak, as he had not arrived. For a day or two he was afraid he had traveled all the way to Dawson on a blind But inside of two days he had located the wife of a member of the party Novak was known to be traveling with. She relieved Perrin by informing him that

her husband was expected the next day. On the third day after Perrin arrived Novak's party came in. The mounted poice were summoned to make the arrest. through courtesy. Perrin pointed out Novak and had him brought to headquarters. Novak stoutly declared he was not from

Perrin then sent for the mounted police doctor and had him examine the fillings in Novak's teeth. In every respect the marks of identification on his teeth tallied with those given out by the Iowa authorities, and it was deemed satisfactory proof

that the prisoner was Novak. Up to that time Perrin had passed in Dawson City as the representative of a big Colorado syndicate that was going to buy half of the new gold district. When his true errand became known, he was given an ovation. Novak had no money, although he had earned \$41 carrying other people's supplies on his back over the ilkoot pass.

PRICE UPON THEIR HEADS.

Reward Offered for Arrest of Murderous Moonshiners.

Governor Jones of Arkansas has offered a reward of \$100 each for the arrest of themoonshiners implicated in the murder of the party of deputy marshals. The murder of the revenue officers was the result of a deliberate laid plan on the part of the moonshiners to exterminate all deputy marshals attempting to invade their region. The information given to the officres by one of the moonshiners arrested a week ago was for the purpose of decoying the officers back into the mountains in order to slaughter them. Attorney General McKenna has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the murderers, and has authorized the expenditure of \$200 in payment of the expenses of the posse tobe summoned by the marshal.

FAILS FOR THREE MILLIONS.

Decline in Silver Brings Disaster to a Central American.

Private advices have been received at San Francisco to the effect that Enrico-Mathou, the well-known banker and promoter of several gigantic schemes in Central America, has failed for over \$3,000,-000. His principal creditors are said to be Europeans, but a San Francisco firm is said to be a sufferer to the extent of \$180,000. While Mathou's assets are estimated at \$2,500,000, they consist for the most part of property in the vicinity of Guatemala, which cannot be disposed of for half its assessed valuation. The cause assigned for the failure is the heavy depreciation of silver and the collapse real estate boom inaugurated by President Barrios several years ago.

Names Seth Low for Mayor. The Citizens' union nominated Seth

Low as an independent candidate Mayor of Greater New York. He was nominated by the votes of the delegates from the boroughs of Manhattan, Queens, Richmond and the Bronx. The Brooklyn delegates withdrew before the vote wastaken; in fact, they did not participate in the proceedings.

It is calculated that the products of the-American cycle manufacturers will reach the 1.200,000 mark this season.

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Station Agent at Minden City Held Up and Robbed-Missing Michigan Man Located in Canada-Demented Woman Commits Murder.

Throttled Him.

George Ross, station agent of the F. & P. M. railroad at Minden City, was held up and robbed of \$200, belonging to the American Express Company and the railroad. It is the agent's custom to carry the money home with him at night. He closed the office as usual and then went to lock up some freight cars. While thus engaged two men jumped from an empty car, throttled and gagged Ross, tied his hands and feet and then robbed him of the money. There is no clew to the rob-

Two Synods Are Consolidated. The Evangelical Lutheran synod of Michigan and other States was organized Lansing by the consolidation of the Michigan and Augsburg synods. The States of Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri were included in the Augsburg synod. The new organization will be divided into two districts bearing the names of the old synods.

Missing Michigan Man Found. Clarence R. Ely, the Ishpeming city assessor and broker, who disappeared last May, being last seen in Chicago, has been located. John Walters, of Buffalo, formerly of Ishpeming, encountered Ely recently in Rossland, B. G. The insurance companies with whom Ely was heavily insured had traced the missing man to the

Reign of Terror.

Several cases of attempted assault have lately taken place in Alpena's dark streets and a reign of terror has set in among the

Minor State Watters.

Wm. James, a lather, fell dead in the streets at Saginaw.

An unknown poisoner has killed ten valuable dogs at Mendon.

Jacob Rantz has been commissioned as

postmaster at Gun Lake. Oakland County's wheat erop will

probably be 1,000 bushels. The value of the huckleberry crop in the upper peninsula this year is estimated at \$75,000.

Fire destroyed 100,000 feet of lumber at Bay City belonging to Handy Bros.

Loss \$1,400. By actual count Buchanan has eightyfive widows and eighty-seven marriage

able young women. The ordinance requiring bicycle riders

to have bells on their wheels has gone into effect at Yysilanti. Seventeen arrests were made in Van

Buren County for alleged violations of the local option law.

Moses Kipp, of Prattville, was instantly killed by being struck with pieces of a bursted emery wheel. About 100 men are now employed at the

Isle Royale consolidated mine in surface and construction work. The Cincinnati Northern railroad is said

to be negotiating for the purchase of a large pleasure resort on Devil's Lake. The central bridge at Saginaw will be

turned over to the receivers of the Union street railway by order of Judge Snow.

The annual picnic of the Oakland Coun ty supervisors was held at Sylvan Lake, near Pontiac. About 6,000 people were

present. A stranger called at the home of John G. Cox, at Saginaw. He said Mr. Cox had

sent him for a valuable gun, and it was handed over to him. Experts who have examined Roscom-

mon County have no doubt as to the exist-ence of coal oil, and a well will soon be drilled, about 1,000 acres having been

Sidney Mason and James Snively, of common, have started for the Pacific Coast on their bicycles. They intend to leave there next spring for the Klondyke gold fields. John Linton, an employe on the farm of

D. M. Cook, five miles west of Birch Run, was probably fatally kicked. His collar bone and right arm were broken and his skull fractured. Grand Traverse Sunday schools held a

raily at Traverse City, the entire county being represented. More than 2,000 chil dren marched in the procession, which contained many floats. While in a demented condition Mrs

William Z. Hutchin of Flint chloroformed her 5-year-old daughter and shot Iva May her 15-year-old daughter. The younger died four hours later. The older girl wil William Atkins, of Arbela, Tuscola

County, for some time has been pumping coal from his well. He recently took a sample to Caro and experts pronounce i of the finest quality of soft coal. He will

Lewis Barnes, the Mexican, who was arrested at Battle Creek with a suit of clothes belonging to Edwin Palmer in his possession, pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny and will serve ninety

A dastardly attempt was made on Sam Carson's life in Ross township early Sunday morning by blowing him up with dynamite. Carson is worth \$200,000 and his family lives in Galesburg. He offers \$500 reward for the arrest of the guilty

A Berrien County farmer named Duffield has had a little experience of his own with Chicago commission men. He shipped fifty bushels of peas and wax beans last week, and has received a check for 57 cents as the net proceeds of the sale of the truck after the commission man had taken out his share.

Bay City fishermen say there are more fish in Saginaw bay this season than for the past ten years. The bay fairly teems with fish of all kinds, and the catch has been enormous.

An unknown tramp assaulted a woman passing down Railroad street, near the Detroit & Lima Northern crossing at Adrian. Her screams brought assistance

and the tramp escaped. James Naldret, one of the first settlers of Gratiot County, is dead of paralysis. He was buried under the auspices of the Masonic lodge of Maple Rapids, of which he had been a member over forty years.

Diphtheria is prevalent at Glendora. Jackson is to have another large grain

Bay City bakers raised the price of bread to grocers. Port Huron common council will ap-

point a bread inspector. Work has begun on West Bay City's

ew \$20,000 lighting plant. Pickpockets reaped a harvest at the far-

mers' picnic at Devil's Lake. A heavy wind storm did much damage

in the vicinity of Mt. Morris. Considerable damage was done by frost in the vicinity of East Tawas.

William Rush, of Pontiae, fell from a bicycle and broke his shoulder.

The residence of Mrs. C. H. Gregory, a Dexter, was struck by lightning. A severe electrical storm at Charlotte

burned out the telephone exchange. "Lib" Jones, an alleged woman horse

thief, escaped from jail at Charlotte. Norton Lapan, 9 years old, was serious ly bitten by a bull dog at Farmington.

Edward Foster, aged 6 years, was horribly burned while playing with kerosene

An S-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Souls, of Duffield, died suddenly on the Adventist camp-meeting grounds at Owos-

The continued dry weather in Mason County is injuring the corn and potato

crops. Richard Cline, of Port Huron, is under arrest at Bay City, charged with attempt-

ing to sell a rented wheel. An escaped lunatic was caught near Buchanan and lodged in jail. He claimed to be Gov. Pingree traveling incog.

Disciples of Prince Mike are holding street meetings in Port Huron in the hope of gathering converts to the Israelite faith.

P. McDonald, who lives two miles east of Whitmore Lake, hid \$250 in a rye bin. Thieves broke into his barn and stole the money.

The coroner's jury at Kalamazoo de cided that John Pyle died from an over-dose of morphine which was taken accidentally.

M. M. Moralee, a prominent pioneer lumberman of the Lake Superior copper country, died of apoplexy at his home in Hancock. Secretary of State Gardner has re-

ceived the first installment of volumes of the public acts of the Legislature from the State printer. Grand Rapids bakers are anxious to ad-

vance the price of bread, but are unable to do so because two large firms refuse to enter a combine. The Mapes Clothing Store at Lapeer

was broken into Saturday night, it is supposed by tramps, and many dollars' worth of goods stolen. The fiftieth session of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows' encampment of Michigan

will meet in Kalamazoo, probably the second week in October. The colored gospel union camp meeting at St. Clair was brought to a close by a

living picture representation of the fall of the wells of Jericho. The barn on the farm of Elizabeth Fletcher, one mile east of Ypsilanti, burn-ed, together with this season's crop, two

cows and two horses. The Ingham County Sunday schools held a rally at the Agricultural College, Lansing, 6,000 to 8,000 scholars and

teachers participating. John Morfson, an employe of the Northwestern Railroad Company, got his foot caught under a caboose of a freight train

and it was cut off at the ankle. The barns of Edward Scully, living near Webberville, were burned, together with all of their contents, including four

orses. Loss, \$1,500; no insurance. Berlin had a disastrous fire which neary wiped out the business portion of the Six buildings were burned, including the hotel and public halls.

There is bad blood existing between Hudson and Woodstock and there were numerous scraps between the two factions

at the farmers' picnic at Devil's Lake. Henry Jenison, of Antioch Township, as raised 330 bushels of wheat off

acres, and other farmers average from twenty to twenty-five, all of fine quality. Charles J. Scholl, a Grand Rapids placksmith, is going to the Klondike next

spring. He expects to make a fortune sharpening picks for miners at \$1 per pick. Delegates were in attendance from all over the United States at the national camp-meeting and conference of the Free Methodists, held in New Haven Town-

Two large barns belonging to Arthur Snyder, situated two miles west of Greenville, were struck by lightning and burned to the ground with all their contents. Loss. \$1.500; insurance, \$500.

Commissioner Just reported that between May 14 and July 23, the latter being the date of the last call for reports, the loans and discounts of the Michigan State banks increased \$1,089,178. The increase in the reserve fund was \$774,008, in total eposits \$2,434,037, savings deposits \$1. 797,186 and commercial deposits \$771,748.

The home of Farmer Hiram McKinna,

who was shot by a jealous husband. Frank Haws, was visited at night by twelve or fifteen masked men, who found Mrs. Haws alone in the house. Two men seized her and took her down the road in her bare feet to a point about half a mile distant. Another party, also heavily masked, met McKinna on his way home from Harrisville. They pulled him from his road cart, took a revolver from him, stripped and whipped him unmercifully. They then marched the couple down the road three miles to the station at West Harrisville, using the whip on both the whole distance. Before reaching their destination they stopped and cut all the hair off Mis. Haws' head and committed other indignities. When they arrived at the staion they tied the couple to a telegraph pole and told them they could stay there till morning, but McKinna managed to

untie the rope. Perrault & Beachain's blacksmith shop at South Lake Linden burned. Loss \$10,-000.

Mrs. W. P. Roberts, aged 65 years, of Comstock, was struck by a Michigan Central train and instantly killed.

Dairy Inspector Barron says that he has inspected most of the dairies in the lower peninsula and found them, as a rule, in a most unclean and unsanitary condition. The proprietors pleaded poverty and ignorance as an excuse for the condi tion of their plants, but readily promised to make all improvements suggested by the inspector.

FIFTY YEARS IN MICHIGAN.

Hollanders Celebrate Their Semi-Centennial as Residents Here. The Hollanders' semi-centennial opened

with a salute from the bells and whistles of the city of Holland, and, by the firing



G. J. DIEKEMA.

of anvils and guns It was a beautiful day. Before 6 o'clock farmers began coming in with teams and from that time until noon the visitors kept constantly ar riving. Grand Rapids turned out an immense crowd the regular train being run in two sections. Zeeland sent a large delegation. The special

train from Kala-mazoo added over 1,500 people to the growd. Grand Haven, Muskegon and all the surrounding towns were well represented.

Gov. Pingree sent his greetings to the Hollanders in a special message as fol-

"I take pleasure in sending cordial greeting to the thousands of Hollanders and their descendants who are celebrating the semi-centennial of their settlement in this country. The State feels justly proud of having had the opportunity of welcoming to citizenship within its borders the band of sturdy and good men, who, under

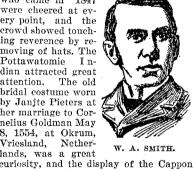


IN THE EARLY DAYS

the Christian leadership of Dr. Van Raalte and his counsellors, did so much to develop the resources of Western Michigan and to give to it some of its best institutions of learning. Michigan hopes for as much from their descendants, emulating as they are the good citizenship of their ancestors. Very respectfully, "H. S. PINGREE, Governor."

The trade parade was a credit to Holand. Nearly all the manufacturing concerns and many business men were repre-

sented. The settlers who came in 1847 were cheered at every point, and the crowd showed touching reverence by removing of hats. The Pottawatomie Indian attracted great attention. The old oridal costume worn by Janite Pieters at her marriage to Cornelius Goldman May 8, 1554, at Okrum, riesland, Netherlands, was a great

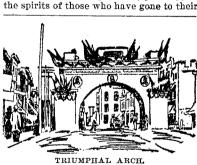


& Bertsch Leather Company was extraor-

dinary in its magnitude. Gathering in Centennial Park. At the gathering in Centennial Park in the afternoon President G. J. Rollen of the centennial committee spoke partially

as follows: "All hail this fiftieth anniversary of this and other Holland colonies in our land. We bless the year of '47 when once more the stream of immigration began to flow with renewed vigor from the land of the dykes and dunes into the land of enlarged freedom, rich in material resources. Fifty years is a comparatively short period in the world's history and yet what marvelous changes have been wrought during this time by the able efforts, wise

plans and fruitful labors of the fathers.
"In the presence of these honored fathers and mothers of 1847 who are still with -yes, and in the presence, possibly, of



eternal reward-we may declare with hearts full of joy and thanksgiving that their 'precious principles' are still held in honor and are also considered by us as the only safe foundation upon which the perpetuity and future prosperity of our people can be built. As we regard these pioneers and the grand principles by which they were actuated we wish the words of the great singer of old our own: "If I

forget thee, O erusalem, let my right hand

forget her cunning." Mayor de Young's speech of welcome formally opened the gates of the city to the visitors. The Mayor gave but a five minutes' talk, and gave hearty welcome to the thousands of Hollanders. The Mayor is of Holland descent. The Hon. William Alden Smith gave a short but cloquent speech of welcome in behalf of the State of Michigan. This was followed by G. J. Diekema's address on "Dutch Emigration and Colonization of '47.' In the evening the band concerts, fireworks and most of all the magnificent banquet at Macatawa Park Hotel attracted and entertained the The second day was devoted to the reading of historical papers, preceded by one hour's devotional exercises.

Short State Items.

Jerome Smith, aged 64 years, a farmer living three miles from Hillsdale, was found dead in one of his fields. Thomas Scott, who fell under a load of lumber at Saginaw two weeks ago, and

whose spine was broken, is dead. Dr. Cyrus Smith of Jackson, who was in the confederate service during the war, presented the State Military Board for the museum a pair of gilt shoulder knots, which he took from a Michigan officer at Alexandria in May, 1861, and which he has ever since kept.

ARE READY TO RISE.

Strong Resolutions Adopted at St. Louis by Laboring Men. Below is given the text of the declaration of principles promulgated by the St.

Louis labor convention:

The fear of the more watchful fathers of the republic has been justified. The judiciary has become supreme. We witness a political phenomenon absolutely new in the history of the world; a republic prostrate at the feet of judges appointed to administer its laws. They acknowledge no superior on earth, and their despotic deeds recall Mitton's warning to his countrymen: "Who bids a man rule over him above law may bid as well a savage beast." Under the cunning form of injunctions courts have assumed to enact criminal laws, and after thus drawing to themselves the power of legislation have repealed the bill of rights, and for violations of these court-made laws have denied the accused the right of trial by jury. Louis labor convention:

have denied the accused the right of trial by jury.

The exercise of the commonest rights of freemen—the right of assembly, the right of free speech, the right of traveling the public highways—has by legislation, under the form of injunctions, been made a crime, and armed forces disperse as mobs people daring in company to exercise these rights.

At its last term the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the thirteenth amendment forbidding "involuntary servitude" is not violated by arresting a seaman, imprisoning him until his vessel is ready to leave port and then forcibly putting him on board to serve out the term of his contract—a decision under which the old fuglific sinvilaws may yet be revived and striking 'chorers be selzed and returned to the service of their masters.

a decision under which the old fugitite slavilaws may yet be revived and striking 'chorers be selzed and returned to the service of their masters.

Having drawn to themselves all the powers of the Federal Government until Congress and Presidents may act only by judical permission, the Federal judges have begun the subjugation of sovereign states, so that, unless a check is soon put upon the progress of usurpation, in a short time no government but the absolute despotism of Federal judges will exist anywhere over any portion of American soil.

The pending strike of coal miners, starved to feebleness by their scant wages earned by arduous and dangerous toil, the strike for the right to be fed enough to make labor possible, has been prolific of judicial usurpation, showing the willingness of judicial despots to resort to the most shameless defance of decency as well as of law and humanity is order to enable heartless avarice to drive it hungry serfs back to the mines to faint and die at their drudgery, and there remains today not one guaranteed right of American citizens the exercise of which an injunction has not somewhere made a crime by these subversions of constitutional liberty.

We have met to counsel together and have come to the following conclusions:
Whereas, The present strike of the coal miners has again demonstrated the fact that our so-called liberty is not freedom, but is a stupendous sham, under which millions are degenerating, while hundreds of thousands—men, women and children—are starving in hovels, and on the public highways.

Whereas, The present strike of production and distribution for their private benefit—a fact again obvious in the case of miners.

Whereas, Appeals to Congress and to the courts for relief are fruitless, since the leg-

ploiters to monopolize the means of production and distribution for their private benefit—a fact again obvious in the case of miners.

Whereas, Appeals to Congress and to the courts for relief are fruitless, since the legislative as well as the executive and judicial powers are under the control of the capitalistic class, so that it has come to pass in this "free country" that while cattle and swine have a right to the public highways, Americans, so-called freemen, have not.

Whereas, Our capitalistic class, as is again shown in the present strike, is armed, and has not only policemen, marshals, sheriff and deputies, but also a regular army and military, in order to enforce government by injunction, suppressing lawful assemblage, free speech and the right to the public highway, while on the other hand the laboring men of the country are unarmed and defenseless, contrary to the words and spirit of the Constitution of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby set apart Friday, the 3d day of September, 1897, as a "Good Friday" for the cause of suffering labor in America and contribute the earnings of that day to the support of our struggling brothers, the miners, and appeal to every union man and every friend of labor throughout the country to do likewise.

Resolved, That a general convention be held at Chicago on Monday, Sept. 27, by the representatives of all unions, sections, branches, lodges and kindred organizations of laboring men and friends of their cause, for the purpose of considering further measures in the interests of the miners and labor in general.

Resolved, That we consider the proper use of the ballot as the best and safest means for the amelioration of the hardships under which the laboring class suffers.

Resolved, That the public ownership of radiroads and telegraphs is one of the most necessary reforms for our body politic.

Resolved, That no nation in which the peple are totally disarmed can long remain a free nation, and therefore we urge upon all liberty-loving citizens

ANNUAL MEETING OF FARMERS.

National Congress Convenes at St. Paul-President's Address.

The seventeenth meeting of the Farmers' National Congress of the United States was called to order at St. Paul, Minn., in the hall of representatives, by President B. F. Clayton of Indianola, Iowa. The opening session was not largely attended. The delegate representation in the congress does not at its maximum exceed 500. The morning session was devoted largely to the matter of a formal welcome, and, following an invocation by Archbishop Ireland, the congress was greeted by Mayor Doran for St. Paul, by President Weaver for the Agricultural Society and by Gov. Clough for the State, and to these addresses responses were made by John M. Stahl of Illinois, secretary of the congress, and B. F. Clayton of

Iowa, president. In his annual address President Clay

In his annual address President Clayton said:

The farmer reads little, and is often doubtful that he is the better from that little; from it he learns more tilings to brood over without thading a remedy. The little glimpses he obtains of the world in what he reads intensifies his prejudices and does not prepare him to cope with apparent ills. He brushes so little against a world of which he is so important a part that the world practically ignores his existence. He is enumerated in the tables of population, but expunged from statistical lists of the nation's representatives. He is encolled on the tax list, but canceled in the catalogue of those who levy taxes. He is registered in the poll book, but disfranchised of the privileges and immunities of a citizen. Whether the farmers of America will assert their sovereignty remains to be seen. No one conscious of his power will willingly remain a slave, but it is strength and intellect and mind which must win in all economic struggles.

Those engaged in agricultural pursuits are a majority of all the people, yet we cannot if we would close our eyes to the fact that this majority is practically without voice in shaping public affairs.

I am not an alarmist; I take no pride in making war on any organization or institution that has for its object the greatest good to the greatest number of people. I bid them godspeed and a magnificent success in all legitimate enterprises; but I hope and believe there will never come an hour when the Congress of the United States will purposely give its consent to the building up of trusts and combinations for the control of the prices of the necessaries of human existence. ton said:

Secretary Stahl of Chicago read his re-

port, in which he said: port, in which he said:

Mr. Hatch, for so many years chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, said a short time before his death: "The Farmers National Congress has more influence with the Congress of the United States than all other agricultural organizations combined." The influence is well shown in the agricultural schedule of, the Dingley bill. The Farmers' National Congress was the only agricultural organization seriously to champion the farmers' interests at the special session that enacted that law.

I am happy to report that the influence of this Congress has been powerful in securing needed good-roads legislation in several States, and also other legislation beneficia to our agricultural interests.



Bearings Soaked with Oil.

Inexperienced riders who think their vheels should be oiled every day are about equaled in numbers by those who go to the other extreme and only lubricate once a month or so. Many persons liberally soak the bearings with oil before starting out on a short run, with the idea in view of making the machine run easily. This is something of a mistake. The ball bearings of a bicycle are unlike the journal bearings of a car wheel, a wagon wheel or the shafts in a manufacturing place. The journal bearings are flat, the point of contact virtually covers the whole bearing, and as a result the friction is great. To prevent friction an immense amount of oil is required, and from this the general run of bicycle riders get the impression that it is necessary to keep the ball bearings deluged with oil in order to keep them going easily. This is a mistake. There is a wide difference between the two styles of bearings and where balls are used the points of contact are limited. Frequently a drop of oil will answer the purpose better than if the entire bearings were soaked with grease. Where the bearings are soaked in oil the wheel may revolve easily for a while. Only for a while, however. Dust and dirt will accumulate, the oil will work out of the cups and the result is a mass of grit, which prevents the free working of the balls and renders the state of affairs as bad as though no oil at all had been placed in the cup. It is safe to say that had less oil been used there would be less need of taking a wheel to the repair shop so often to have the bearings cleaned of grit and other foreign substances.

Stretched Bicycle Chains. Everything considered, the best thing to do with a chain that has stretched to any considerable degree is to throw it away. When a bicycle chain reaches that point in its career when proper pitch is no longer one of its qualities the worst thing that can happen to the running parts of a bicycle has happened. A chain that is stretched until it is all out of pitch not only is the cause of a very miserable transmission of power, but it quikely cuts the sprocket teeth until they,too, retain no semblance of their

former size, shape and pitch. Sometimes, however, it is absolutely necessary to effect at least a temporary cure. A simple manner in which stretched chains may be restored to pitch is to take a taper punch of some kind and drive it down between each pair of sidebars sufficiently far to spread them enough in the middle to draw the center blocks up to pitch again. This will make an old chain run with a semblance of accuracy for at least a short period of time.

About the Tire.
Do not let the air out of a bicycle tire that is not in use "to save it." Tires are much better off when standing if well inflated. Generally speaking, a small tire requires more pressure than a large one, if it is to carry the same weight, and a tire requires more pressure in proportion to the rider's weight. A tire should always contain enough air to keep its rim from the ground. If in you feel the sligh rim as your wheel runs over ordinary obstacles, it is because there is not sufficient air pressure. There is no danger of bursting a tire, as many riders seem to fear, when the small hand pump is used, and even with the best foot pump only the weakest tires could be burst.

Backward Uphill, An English trick rider has mastered the difficult feat of riding backward up hill. He sits on the handlebar, carrving his weight chiefly on the nedals. His first public appearance was at a hill-climbing contest in Kent, where he astonished everybody by riding up a step incline without apparent oifficulty. He rode a chainless wheel, which he regards as a great improvement on the ordinary machine.

Greater Speed Secured.

A new invention is announced for increasing the speed and facilitating the working of bicycles. The invention is said to consist of a method by which two connected cog wheels are made to revolve in the same direction. It is claimed that the speed power is quadrupled with only half the amount of driving energy.

Two Idiots on Wheels.

The worst enemy to security in wheeling is the idiot who scorches along the wrong side of the street or nath. Next to the wrong-side scorcher comes his companion in idiocy, the fellow who suddenly turns out without looking behind him.

Notes of the Wheel.

Coffin nails would be too good for the wretch who scatters tacks on a street where bicyclists ride.—Atlanta Journal.

All the new houses in Berlin, Germany, have a niche just inside the hall. protected by a grating, for the storage of cycles.

Tracking war balloonists on bicycles to prevent the aeronauts landing on terra firma has recently been tried at Paris and Orleans, France. A young Philadelphian was arrested

for scorching. His excuse was that it was getting late, he was going to see his girl, and that the constitution guarantees the right of liberty and pursuit of happiness.

NEBRASKA SILVER MEN AGREE

Democrats, Populists and Republic-

ans Unite on a Ticket.

Fusion has been accomplished by the Nebraska silver men with the Democrats arrying off the disputed honor of naming the head of the ticket. After a session lasting from Wednesday afternoon to 3 o'clock Thursday morning, the conference committee, unable to reach an agreement, reported the following to the three con-

ventions: "We recommend that the three conventions meet separately and ballot for judge. All nominations shall be presented to the three conventions, and balloting shall continue until one man shall receive a maiority of two conventions. Each ballot shall be announced to each of the other conventions before another ballat is taken. The regents shall be given to the parties which do not secure the judge."

This was agreed to and a recess was taken until 8 o'clock, when the balloting commenced. The candidates before the silver Republicans were Judge C. R. Scott, O. P. Davis and J. S. Kirkpatrick. The Populists were unanimous for Judge William Neville, while the Democrats agreed on W. H. Thompson. After fruitless balloting for nearly three hours the Democrats switched to Judge J. J. Sullivan of Columbus. He soon obtained s majority in the silver Republican convention and after was indorsed by the Populists. According to the agreement the Populists then named E. Von Forell of Kearney for regent of the State University, while the silver Republicans selected George F. Kenower of Wisner. Many delegates maintain that the fusion was perfectly harmonious, while there are others who claim there may yet be dissen-tion on the silver Republican side. The State Prohibition Central Committee today nade its second nomination for regent of the State University by naming D. L. Whitney of Beatrice. The committee adopted the white rose for its party embers on the the test of the feet. blem on the tickets this fall.

MONEY FOR THE FARMERS.

High Prices Make Better Returns

s the amount which has been or will be distributed among farmers as the result of advanced prices for this season's crops as compared with those of last year.

These figures, given by a Washington correspondent, are based upon the most careful computations made by experts of the Department of Agriculture. Of this sum \$410,000,000 has been realized on eight specialties of agricultural industry. The rest is divided among the odds and ends that represent the pecuniary result

The eight products chosen as illustrations of the vast financial benefits to the farmers from the recent rapid rise in prices are cattle, wheat, corn, potatoes, cotton, sheep, swine and wool. Careful comparison has been made of the prices now prevailing with those which obtained during the whole of last year. The following table shows an inflow of \$410,000,-

Wheat Corn Potatoes 24.000.000 Cotton 18,000,000 Sheep Swine 15,000,000 Wool 15,000,000

ous but valuable products of the farm. When Acting Secretary Brigham was asked for an expression of opinion as to

The advance over last year's prices has already been considerable. It is not advisable to give estimates as to amounts based upon this year's crops, as we do not know just what the yield will be, but the advance in the price of wheat over one year ago would amount on the crop of last year to \$85,000,000. The advance in the price of corn over last year is more than 3 cents a bushel, and on last year's crop would amount to about \$85,000,000. The advance in the price of sheep and wood on account of the tariff legislation over last year would amount to about \$33,000,000. An average crop sufficient to supply the demand leaves more profit for the farmer. The four largest crops of corn grown since 1881 were worth less than the four smallest.

BIG INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

Nearly \$50,000,000 Over the First

Seven Months of Last Year.

The figures of the exports from the United States for July show an increase over the corresponding month of last year of about \$4,300,000. The domestic exports last year were the largest in our history. The total exports in July were \$69,-725,770. The exports for the first seven months of the calendar year were \$549,-943.879, against \$500,572,005 for the first seven months of last year. The exports of agricultural products show a slight decrease during the period, while those of manufactured products increased. ports of gold for July were \$5,462,869, against \$11,931,438 for July, 1896, and for the first seven months of this year, \$30,559,071, against \$54,922,948 for the

Paragraphs with Points. Europe is long on war and short on

Wheat is rising so rapidly that flour

chickens without any regard to the contingencies that may impede their incuba-

tenable. Truth to tell, we all know people who

absence, his book will have an enormous Some 2.500 cigarette makers are out of

employment in New York. It is believed

Chicago declines to be scared by the prediction that 1,000 years hence she will be sunk beneath the waters of Lake Michi-

She expects to have Lake Michigan confined in the su s-cellar by that time.

Than Abnormal Crops.
One-half billion dollars to \$700,000,000

of a farmer's labor.

000 to the pockets of the farmers: Cattle \$96,000,000 85,000,000 85,000,000

Total\$410,000,000 To this large sum, which is already in sight, must be added an estimate of \$90,-000,000 for the increased profits that have been realized on crops of oats, barley, rye, hay, flax, hops and other miscellane-

the benefits reaped by the farmers in the way of increased prices, he said:

corresponding period of last year.

Prince Henri failed to throw the soup into Turin.

needs no yeast powder. England would own the world if she were allowed to make its maps. Senor Sagasta is counting his Cuban

Either Weyler is growing more fiendish or the steries told about him are more vindictive, and either hypothesis seems un-

ought to go to Alaska, but don't. If Andree returns alive, after this long

a couple of hundred thousand cigarette smokers are also cut of employment.

NEW BAKERY.

The undersigned begs to inform the public that he has opened a first-class Bakery in the Ferguson building and

will keepin constantly on hand FRESH BREAD, CAKES, PIES,

JELLY ROLLS, PASTRY, ETC. Cakes made to order. Please call.

PAUL H. KEMNITZ.

WEST SIDE MEAT MARKET.

When you want a good steak, roast, stew or anything generally kept in a first-class market, come in and see us.

All Cuts at reasonable prices.

WALTER WESLEY,

Call and examine the

PHOTOS

And get their hard times prices.

All work strictly first-class.

ARE YOU LEARNING



NOT TO RIDE A WHEEL?

If you have not forgotten how to drive a horse just call at

Aubil's Livery Stable

And enjoy a real pleasure ride. You don't knew until you ask how little the cost of an afternoon drive. Good rigs, safe horses, low prices.

E. W. AUBIL

Hotel Tonsorial Parlors LAUNDRY.

Remember we can save you money in wear by sending your laundry to the "BAXTER."

Just figure on it

Laundry goes every Wednesday noon and returns Saturday morning.

Please call and see us.

FRENCH - BARBERS - KRAFT

Is the place to buy



AND SHINGLES

AND OTHER BUILDERS' SUPPLIES LIME, STUCCO, PLASTER, &C.

Remember the place M. Rosenberg & Co., Successors to J. R. Cook.

Subscribe for the Middleville Sun.

MIDDLEVILLE MARK	ETS.		
Wheat (white)			92
Rve			40
Corn, per bu			30
Oats			20
Timothy			75
Clover Seed		5	00
Flour (roller)	*	2	40
Bran per ton		12	00
Middlings		14	00
Butter (ereamery)			17
Butter (dairy)	10		14
Eggs			12
Potatoes	40		50
Spring Chickens (live)			$5\frac{1}{2}$
Spring Chickens (dressed)			8
Fowls (live)			5
Fowls (live)			7
Beef (dressed)	4	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Veal	6		$6\frac{1}{2}$
Veal calves (live)	31		4
Hoga (dressed)	4.50	5	00
Hogs (live)	3 50	3	
Lard			6
Tallow			$2\frac{1}{4}$
Hides	6		7
Pelts	15		30
Hay (timothy)		6	
Hay(clover)		5	
Wood (dry Beach & Maple)		1	
Oil (ratail)	10		18
Gasoline			10
A 400 a man			96

Salt..... Lime per bbl.....

Land Plaster.....

Land Salt, per ten.....

THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1897.

⋒⋫⋞⋞⋖⋖⋖⋖⋖⋖⋖⋖⋖⋖⋖⋖⋖⋖⋖⋖⋖⋖⋖ Coming Events.

ก็จจจจจจจจจจจจจจจจจจจจจ Caledonia Fair Oct. 6, 7, 8.

Remember the Allegan county fair will be held September 28 to October 1. The Eaton county fair will be held September 28 to October 1 inclusive.

The annual conference of the M. E. church will convene at Kalamazoo. Mich., Sept. 15.

A patriotic social will be held at the Baptist parsonage in the near future. Look out for the next notice.

The Barry Co. Agricultural society will hold its fair at Hastings, Michigan, September 28, 29, 30 and October 1. For particulars write R. M. Bates, Secretary, Hastings.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Pastor Walter A. Biss will preach at the Prairie school house next Sunday afternoon at 3:30 standard time.

Remember the Sunday school at the Gates school house every Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all residents of that locality. Rev. H. Appleton will address the school September 12.

During September Pastor Biss will preach on Sunday evenings on "Sinai, the Mount of the Law"; "Calvary, the Mount of Atonement"; "Carmel, the Mount of Decision"; "Hermon, the Mount of Transfiguration."

M. E. church, J. C. Dorris, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a.m. This will be the last sermon of the conference year. PINNEY'S STUDIO the last sermon of the conference year. In the evening the Epworth League will have charge of the service at 7:30. Topic, "Christ's Early Disciples." 1 Cor. i:26-28; Gal. ii:9. Leader, W. E. Roach. Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday.

> Baptist church, Walter A. Biss, pastor. Services 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for morning, "Songs in the Hight." Subject for evening, "Calvary, the Mount of Atonement." B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p. m. Subject, "Completeness of Christian Character." Leader, Jessie Cisler. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30 p. m.

> Evangelical church, Leighton, P. Scheurer, pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening. The above services are German. Young people's services every Sunday evening in the English language. English preaching first Sunday evening of each month.

> Congregational church, H. Appleton, paster. Service 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for morning, "The Scarlet Line." Subject for evening, "The Cure for Social and Other Troubles." Sabbath school at close of morning service. Junior C. E., 4 p. m. Subject, "The Direction the Bible Gives Us for Our Work and Lives." Leader, Mrs. Matteson. Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m. Topic, "Bible Directions for Practical Life." Leader, Miss Daisy L. Dowling. Teachers' meeting, Monday, 7 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30 p.m. A most

> > M. E. AID SOCIETY.

The Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church will meet in the church parlors Friday, Sept. 10. Ladies to entertain: Mrs. Geo. Sanford, Mrs. Rouse, Mrs. ROSENBERG & COMPANY'S Rogers, Mrs. Pike, Mrs. O. Tewksbury, Mrs. Aubil, Mrs. Gogle, Mrs. Carlisle and Mrs. Taylor. Tea from 5 till all are served. A cordial invitation to all.

CHICKEN PIE SUPPER.

The Baptist Aid Society will give their annual Chicken Pie supper on Friday Sept. 17, in the church parlors, to which all are cordially invited. Supper from 5 p. m. until all are served. Reception committee, Mr. and Mrs. Biss, Mr. and Mrs. Will Keeler, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mesdames Johnson and Pinney.

One line ladies' \$2 Shoes at \$1.50. M. S. KEELER & Co.

Second-hand Wheels cheap at C. E. Stokoe's.

New Silk Velvets, good quality and shades, 50c yd. at M. S. Keeler & Co.'s.

TABOURETTES, 80 CENTS.

150 patterns of tabourettes and jardinieres in mahogany, quartered oak and oak for 80 cents and up. Good birthday present. Young & Chaffee Furniture Co., 94-100 Ottawa street, Grand Rapids.

DO YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY When we say we save you one-third on furniture we mean it. There's a \$25.00 couch with Roccoco cover, for \$15.00. Plenty of \$29.00 ones for \$12.50. Young & Chaffee Furniture Co., 94-100 Ottawa street, Grand Rapids.

You can get carbon, impression or copying paper at the News Stand.

One line ladies' \$1.50 Shoes at \$1.25. M. S. KEELER & Co.

\$15.00 SIDEBOARDS.

A fine lot of quarter sawed oak sideboards, brass trimmings, French plate mirror. Retails anywhere at \$25.00, only \$15.00 while they're unsold. Young & Chaffee Furniture Co., 94-100 Ottawa street, Grand Rapids.

LADIES' READING CIRCLE

HADIE	ω	MA CILIPI		OILC	A 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
PROGRAM	FOR	THE	ENS	UING	YEAR.
October 6. Responses, Paper—Biography Spelling, Roman History, Questions on Histo Current Events,	of Benja	ith Mrs. A Benj. Fra Imin Fra	n klin's	"Poor Ri	chard's Almanac'' Mrs. Bandfield Mrs. Barreid Class May Bassett Mrs. Hendrick
October 13. Responses, Paper—Biography Spelling, Roman History, Questions on Hist Question—What a	of Eliza ory, re X-ray	s? Di	ert Phel	Elira. ps.	beth Stuart Phelps Mrs. Barrell May Bassett Class Mrs. Brown Mrs. D. W. Johnson
October 20. Responses, Paper—Review "G Spelling, Roman History. Questions on Histo Current Events,	ates Aja	ith Mrs. :	Barrell	Eliza	beth Stuart Phelps May Bassett Mrs. Brown Class Mrs. S. Campbell Mrs. G. L. Keeler
October 27. Responses, Paper—Biography Spelling, Roman History, Questions on Hist Questions—What Could wit	and Sele	ection, W	Name tain co-	wo. operativ	Will Carleton Mrs. Brown Mrs. S. Campbell Class Mrs. Clark e reading now Mrs. M. S. Keeler

Questions-Wha	t are official acts? Name two	la
Con	id this Club maintain co-voc	araniyo resuung now
004	vith copies of current periodic	als? Mrs. M. S. Kee
,		
November 3.	Meet with Mrs. Brown	
Doggongog		Nathaniel Hawtho
Despuisos,	hy of Nathaniel Hawthorne,	Mrs. S. Campl
Paper-Blograp	ny or madmanier real and control	Mrs. Cl
Spelling,		M1s, Oi
Roman History	ř	
Questions on H	story,	Mrs. C
Current Events		Mary Mary
Nevember 10.	Meet with Mrs. Campbell	57 (1 1 TT
Responses.		Nathaniel Hawtho
Panar Review	"Scarlet Letter,"	Mrs. Cl
Spelling,	2002107	Mrs. C
Spening,		CI
Roman History	!	Mrs. Dietr
Questions on Hi	Story,	aris. Dien
Questions—Des	cribe the Great Seal of the Sta	re and or the Outled
- ,	ltates	
May	a claim be presented directly	to the legislature?
1447		Mrs. L. P. Parkhi
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

Nevember 17.	Meet with Mrs. Clark	Nathaniel Hawthorne
Responses, Reading—Selec	tion from Hawthorne,	Mrs. Cobl
Spelling, Roman History		Mrs. Dietrich Clas
Questions on H	istory,	Mrs. Ferguson
Current Events		Mrs. Peep
November 24. Responses.	Meet with Mrs. Cobb	Nathaniel Hawthorn
Paper—Review	"Marble Faun,"	Mrs. Dietrich Mrs. Ferguson
Spelling. Roman History		Class
Questions on H	stia - Stata Officer?	Mrs. French
Is t Wh	he Adjutant-General a State t at is the difference between U	Officer? (bel and slander? the Fannic Prat
	punishment for each?	Palitio Frat

4	CHISH TO THE	
December 1.	Meet with Mrs. Dietrich	Tempos Burnell T
Spelling, Roman History, Ouestions on Hi	story,	James Bussell Lowell Mrs. Ferguson Mrs. French Class Mrs. Hendrick Mrs. Rich
Current Events		mrs. Rich
Spelling, Roman History Questions on Hi	story.	James Russell Lowell Mrs. French Mrs. Hendrick Class Mrs. Johnson
OuactionsFor	what is Michigan most famous? does the Governor influence Le	gislation?
1101	4003 140 40101201	Mrs. Rosenberg

December 15.	Meet with Mrs. French	T D T D
Responses,		James Russell Lowell
Reading—"The V	ision of Sir Launfal,"	Mrs. Hendrick
Spelling,		Mrs. Johnson
Roman History,		Class
Questions on Hist	ory,	Mrs. G. L. Keeler
Current Events,		Mrs. Saunder
December 22.		Christmas-No meeting
December 29.	Meet with Mrs. Hendrick	
Responses.	#.200 F 11 = 11	On Music
Instrumental,	as a	Mrs. G. L. Keeler

COHE		
Paper-Christine	Nilsson,	Mrs. Johnson
Inotrumental Miz	eic	Mrs. Hendrick
Questions-Menti	on some of the principal An	nerican composers and
so	me of their works.	Mrs. Spaulding
Tannama K	Meet with Mrs. Johnson	
January 5.	DIDOU WILL DELD. C CHARLE	Ralph Waldo Emerson
Responses,	r of Emorgon	Mrs. G. L. Keeler
Paper-Biograph	y or milerson,	Mrs. M. S. Keeler
Spelling,		
Roman History,		Class
Questions on Hist	ory.	Miss Moe
Current Events.	• • •	Mrs. Armstrong

Current Event		min armations
January 12.	Meet with Mrs. G. L. Keeler	Ralph Waldo Emerson
Responses,	of Emerson's Essays,	Mrs. M. S. Keelei
Spelling,	Of Emeraon a manage,	Miss Moe
Roman Histor	y	Class
Questions on I	listory,	Mrs. Parkhurst
Questions—Wi	nat is meant by Civic Reform? there any chance for it in a small	
January 19.	Meet with Mrs. M. S. Keele:	
Responses,	phy and Selection, Mark Twain,	Mark Twain Miss Mos
Paper—Biogra	pny and selection, mark I wain,	Mrs. Parkhursi

Punar_Riographs	, and Selection, Mark Twain,	Miss Moe
Spelling.	ALL SUICONOM,	Mrs. Parkhurst
Roman History,	,	Class
Questions on Hist	orv.	Mrs. Peeps
Current Events,		Mrs. Barrell
January 26.	Meet with Miss Moe	
Dognonger		Harriett Beecher Stowe
Paner-Biograph	y of Harriett Beecher Stowe,	Mrs. Parkhurst
Spelling,	, ========	Mrs. Peeps
Roman History,		Class
Questions on Hist	OPT.	/ Fannie Pratt

	Questions—		May Bassett
⊭ebr	Responses, Responses, Paper—Review of Spelling, Roman History, Ouestions on Histo		Harriett Beecher Stowe Mrs. Peeps Fannie Pratt Class Mrs. Rich
	Current Events,	_	Mrs. Brown
		Most with Mrs Poons	

Mrs. Di	Mrs. Brown
Mrs. ory, Mrs. Rosen was Benjamin Franklin's definition of a patriot	omb Riley, Fannie Prau Mrs. Rich Class Mrs. Rosenber

February 16.	Meet with Fannie Pratt	Edgar Allen Poe
Spelling,	phy of Edgar Allen Poe,	Mrs. Rich Mrs. Rosenberg Class
Roman Histor Questions on H Current Event	istory, s,	Mrs. Saunders Mrs. Clark
February 23. Responses,	Meet with Mrs. Rich	Edgar Allen Poe
Paper—Review Spelling, Roman Histor	r of "Gold Bug,"	Mrs. Rosenberg Mrs. Saunders Class
Questions on F		Mrs. Spaulding f Michigan compare

Speming.		
Roman H	istory.	Class
Ousetione	an History.	Mrs. Spaulding
Õuestions	How does the marine commerce of	Michigan compare
4400000	with other States and Nations?	Mrs. Cobb
March 2.	Meet with Mrs. Rosenberg	
Responses		Lew Wallace
PenerB	lography of Lew Wallace,	Mrs. Saunders
Spelling.	tography or mon transmitted	Mrs. Spaulding
Roman H	letory	Class
Opertion	on History,	Mrs. Armstrong
Current E		Mrs. Dietrich
March 9.	Meet with Mrs. Saunders	
Response		Lew Wallace
Pener_R	eview of "Ben Hur,"	Mrs. Spaulding
Spelling,	0/10// 02 202 22/	Mrs. Armstrong
Roman H	ictory	Class
Overtions	on History,	Mrs. Bandfield
Artes mone	, OH,	

DECEMBER OF	2.2000 11.2011	Lew Wallac
Responses,		
Paner-Review	of "Ben Hur,"	Mrs. Spauldin
Spelling,		Mrs. Armstron
phening,		Clas
Roman Histor	Υ ₁ .	Mrs. Bandfiel
Questions on I	listory,	mrs. Danunei
Ouestions-Wi	at is a county?	
Wi	at was the origin of the term?	Mrs. Ferguso
		•
March 16.	Meet with Mrs. Spaulding	TRULE The Tree Tree Tree Tree Tree Tree Tree Tree Tree
Responses,		William Dean Howell
Pener Riogra	phy of W. Dean Howells,	Mrs. Armstron
Spelling,	pmJ 01 (112) cm	Mrs. Bandfiel
Spening,	_	Clas
Roman Histor	Z:	Mrs. Barre
Questions on l	listory.	
Current Even	is.	Mrs. Frenc
	Meet with Mrs. Armstrong	
March 23.	West Altu mile vimenous	W. D. Howel
Responses.		
Paner-Review	v of "Silas Lapham,"	Mrs. Bandfiel

March 23.	Meet with Mrs. Armstrong	777 TO 777 13
Responses.		W. D. Howells
Paner-Revie	w of "Silas Lapham,"	Mrs. Bandfield
Spelling,	• •	Mrs. Barrell
Roman Histor	rv.	Class
Outcotions on	History	May Bassett
Questions—H	ow many voore nassed after Shakesoi	eare's death be-
	fore any writer questioned that he which bear his name?	Mrs. Hendrick
March 30.	Meet with Mrs. Bandfield	
Pocnonces	Short poem	s from Eugene Field
Paper-Revie	w and short selection from Eugene F	ield, Mrs. Barrell
Spelling,		May Bassett
Roman Histo	7	Class
Ossestian mise	Distant	Mrs. Brown

Current Eve		Mrs. Johnson
April 6. Responses,	Meet with Mrs. Barrell	Washington Irving
Paper—Biog Spelling.	raphy of Washington Irving,	May Bassett Mrs. Brown
Roman Hist Questions o	n Ütatover	Class Mrs. Campbell
Questions—	"As scarce as hen's teeth" is a co any kind of extinct birds have to	enmon saying. Did eth? Mrs. G. L. Keeler
	Mana More Dogott	

Meet with May Bassett s "New York,"	Washington Irving Mrs. Brown
s "New York,"	
11011 10111,	Man Champhal
	Mrs. Campbel
7.	Člas
letony	Mrs. Clar
	Mrs. M. S. Keele
•	
Meer with mis. Diown	Washington Irvin
Herebun !!	Mrs. Campbel
mamora.	Mrs. Clar
_	Clas
	Mrs. Cob
istory,	
at is the essential difference	a between the moman
Catholic doctrine and the Pi	otestant apetrine as to de? Mins M o
	listory, s, Meet with Mrs. Brown lihambra." fistory, at is the essential differenc Catholic doctrine and the Pr the final authority of the Bit

V ber	[# f ·	moet with mrs. Osinpoen	*** ** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
	Responses. Paper—"Siege of (3	Washington Irving
	Paper siege or	FRUAGE,	Mrs. Clark
	Spelling,		Mrs. Cobb
	Roman History. Questions on Hist		Class
,	Questions on Hist	ory,	Mrs. Dietrich
	Current Events,		Mrs. Parkhurst
		Are an ender Are a port of	
May	4.	Moet with Mrs. Clark	
	Responses.		Oliver Wendell Holmes
		y of Oliver Wendell Holmes,	Mrs Cobb
	Spelling,		Mrs. Dietrich
	Roman History,	ory. what circumstances did Line	Class
	Questions on Hist	ory.	Mrs. Ferguson
	Questions—Under	what circumstances did Line	coln and Grant first
	me	et?	Mrs. Peeps
May	11.	Meet with Mrs. Cobb	
	Responses,	roomstick Train,"	O. W. Holmes Mrs. Dietrich
	Reading—"The B	roomstick Train,"	Mrs. Dietrich
	Spelling, Roman History, Questions on Hist		Mrs. Ferguson
	Roman History,		Class
	Questions on Hist	ory,	Mrs. French
	Current Events,		Fannie Pratt
		M	
May	řs.	Meet with Mrs. Dietrich	
	Responses.		O. W. Holmes
	raper-Review ".	The Guardian Angel,"	Mrs. Ferguson
	spelling,		Mrs. French
	Spelling, Koman History, Questions on Hist		Class
	Questions on Hist	ory,	Mrs. Hendrich
	Questions—Name	three duties of Attorney-Ger	ieral.
	What	is meant by "adjusting a clai-	m''? Mrs. Rich
W	O.K	Mont with Mrs. 13	
May	Donnardo	Meet with Mrs. Ferguson	0 77 ** *
	Depos to	ocrat of the Breakfast Table,	O. W. Holmes
	raper-"Ine Aut	ocrat of the Breaklast Table,	" Mrs. French
	Spelling. Roman History, Questions on Hist		mrs. nendrick
	noman mistory,		Class
	Questions on Hist	ory,	Mrs. Johnson
	Current Events,		Mrs. Rosenberg
Jun	. 1	Mant with, Mr	
- and		Meet with Mrs. French	Tanana Wantanana G
	Responses.	w of T. Floringone Course	James Fenimore Cooper
	Faper—Diograph	y of J. Fenimore Cooper,	Mrs. Hendrick
	Spelling,		Mrs. Johnson
	Roman History,		Class
	Questions on His	tory,	Mrs. G. L. Keeler
	Questions-		Mrs. Saunders
¥	- 0	35. 1 (1) 30 20 20 21 2	
Jun		Meet with Mrs. Hendrick	
	Responses,	Min - T + - # - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	J. F. Cooper Mrs. Johnson
	raper-Keview "	The Last of the Mohicans,"	Mrs. Johnson
	spelling,		Mrs. G. L. Keeler
	Koman History,		Class
	Spelling, Roman History, Questions on His	tory,	Mrs. M. S. Keeler
	Current Events.		Mrs. Spaulding
-			- ,
Jun	e_15.	Meet with Mrs. Johnson	
	Responses		William Cullen Bryant
	Paper-Blograph	y of Bryant	Mrs. G. L. Keeler Mrs. M. S. Keeler
	Spelling,		Mrs. M. S. Keeler
	Roman History.		Class
	Questions on His	tory.	Miss Moe
	Spelling, Roman History, Questions on His Questions—	- -	Mrs. Armstrong
Jun	e 22.	Meet with Mrs. G. L. Keeler	•
	Responses,		William Cullen Bryant
	Responses, Reading—"Than:	atopsis,"	Mrs. M. S. Keeler
	Spelling.	- -	Miss Moe
	Roman History.		Class
	Spelling. Roman History, Questions on His	tory,	Mrs. Parkhurst
	Current Events,		Mrs. Bandfield
			TITTE - TANKINGIN

Meet with Mrs. Campbell

Meet with Mrs. M. S. Keeler President's Day.

SCHOOL ITEMS.

Daisy Dowling entered school Mon-Work goes on nicely despite the

intense heat. We have been pleased to welcome

several visitors, among them Mr. Cobb, a former teacher. The High School pupils are ready

and waiting to use the encyclopedia Several pupils have been absent this

week on account of sick ness. A new table has been placed in Miss Downing's room.

Miss Minnie Galaspie of Cloverdale, visited the high school Tuesday.

Lee Pryor and Goldie Townsend are among the foreign pupils in the high school. The annual census recently com-

pleted of school district No. 2 shows that there are 247 pupils between the ages of 5 and 21 years in the district.

CALEDONIA CULLINGS.

Georgia Finkbeiner of Caledonia, is lying very low with inflammation of the bone in his right leg, from the knee joint to the hip. Four operations have been performed by Drs. Graybiel and Hanlon. It is a very critical case and an amputation of the limb from the hip vain. The condition of the boy is so that at the present time an operation would be impossible. If the boy can be to care for him by his friends. The parents of Rev. Scheurer and his

sister, Mrs. F. Land, of Toledo, Ohio, are vising him.

A VALUABLE PRESCRIPTION. Editor Morrison of Worthington, Ind., "Sun," writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for

LEIGHTON LOCALS. Too late for last issue.

August 31-Miss Bertha McDowell visited her sister, Effie, near Green lake last week. Mesars. Elias Gray of Thornapple and

Joe Cook of Sturgis were seen on our streets, Monday. Chas. Johnson and A. C. Jones have

broken ground for new pig-pens. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Willson were in

Allegau over Sunday. Roy Smith has been engaged to teach the school in district No. 6 the coming

The Sunday schools of Wayland, Moline, Dorr, Corning and Caledonia, numbering about ten, picniced at Green lake, last Wednesday, and a general

good time was enjoyed by all. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Finkbeiner, also Mr. and Mrs. S. Heist, were in Grand Rapids one day last week.

The barn and contents belonging to Chas. Atkins of Assyria burned Sunday night. Insured in B. & E. for about \$900.-The fire in the east Sunday night about 12 o'clock was at C. M. Parrott's, in Castleton. His barn and contents were burned. Insured in B. & E. for \$950.—Hastings Herald.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY FOR CONSUMPTION.

This is the best medicine in the world for all forms of coughs and colds and joint is necessary. Everything has for consumption. Every bottle is guarbeen done to save the limb, but all in anteed. It will cure and not disappoint. at the same and not disappoint. It has no equal for whooping cough, asthma, hay fever, pneumonia, bronchitis, la grippe, cold in the head and for consumption. It is safe for all ages, built up so as to guarantee the safety pleasant to take, and, above all, a sure cure. It is always well to take Dr. King's New Life Pills in connection with Dr. King's New Discovery, as they of Rev. P. Scheurer and a nurse from Butterworth hospital has been secured bowels. We guarantee perfect satisfaction or return money. Free trial bottles at J. W. Armstrong's drug store. Regular size 50 cents and \$1.

The following contagious diseases are reported to the Grand Rapids board of health: Typhoid fever, meningitis, diphtheria and measles.

"My boy came home from school one day with his hand lacerated and bleedable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for constipation and sick headache, and as a general system tonic it has no equal."

Mrs. Annie Stehle, 2625 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, was all run down, could not eat nor digest food, had a backache which never left her and felt tired and weary, but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength. Prices 50 cents and \$1.00. Get a bottle at J. W. Armstrong's drug store.

day with his hand lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain." says Mr.

E. J. Schall, with Meyer Bros. Drug
Co., St. Louis, Mo. "I dressed the wound and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely. All pain ceased and in a remarkably short time it healed with out leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism, I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity." The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. W. Armstrong. 35-5



"THUNDERBOLTS,"

the latest and grardest book by this world-wide celebrity now out and for sale exclusively by subscription. The only book given to the public by Sam Jones in ren years. Edited by Rev. B. F. Haynes. Introduction by Bishop Joseph S. Key, of the M. E. Church, South. 600 pages. 122 splendid illustrations. A bonanza for agents. Most rapidly, easily selling book of the age. AGENTS WANTED.

Send 85 Cents for Agent's Outfit, and 10 Cents for Our 70-page, Illustrated Catalogue of Bibles, Albums, Etc.

WONDERFUL SALES. \$10 Every Day Can Be Made by Agents.

To prove it, we give a few items from actual sales made within the last few weeks:

One agent sold 27 copies in two and a half days. Another sold 16 copies in two days, and another 30 in three days. One agent in Indiana sold 16 copies in two days. An agent in South Carolina sold 48 copies in three days. One agent in Georgia old 25 in two days. An agent in Central Georgia sold 82 copies in ten days. When you consider the commission we allow agents, and the immense popularity of this wonderful book, rad the case with which it sells, there is nothing in which a live, pushing man can engage which will yield such profits. For instance: one agent made \$106.25 in ten days selling "ThunderPoolts." Another made \$33.60 in three days; another \$9.25 in one day; another \$33 in two days; another \$56.75 in three days.

B. F. HAYNES PUBLISHING COMPANY, Nashville, Tenn.

THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE

THURSDAY, SEPT. 9, 1897.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Its Assertions and Arguments Considered and Answered.

Recognizing that the money question is aramount to all others at this time, we interest attention to the fact that the Constitution names silver and gold together as the coney metals of the United States.

This statement is inaccurate and intentionally misleading. The only place in which the constitution "names silver and gold together" is where it declares that "no State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." It does not say that silver and gold shall both be coined in an unlimited manner or that either one or both shall be coined at all, but specifically gives to Congress the power to determine what the coinage of the United States shall be, both as to the metals used and their relations. by saying in explicit terms in section 8: "The Congress shall have power to coin money and regulate the value thereof." It does not "name silver and gold together" as the platform says, but names gold and silver together, pointedly giving the preference to gold by saying in section 10: "No State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a payment for debts.' If anything is to be inferred as to the relation which it intended that the two metals should bear it is clearly that gold was to be preferred, since it is first named in the only place where the metals are mentioned. If the framers of the platform wanted to be frank, why did they not follow the wording of the constitution in their statement and say "gold and silver" instead of reversing it and saying "silver

The first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the sliver dol-lar the money unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the sliver dol-lar unit.

The first coinage law clearly made gold a standard by first naming all the gold coins which, it said, should be of the value of a given number of units, and said that the unit should be "of the value of a Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current, and to contain 416 grains of standard silver." If the advocates of silver insist that this act interpreted the meaning of the constitution and that this interpretation must be followed, why do they now insist upon a standard silver dollar with only 3121/2 grains of silver instead of the 416 grains which the act specifically names? By their own proposition they demand a violation of what they claim is a constitutional requirement. This act which they claim is an interpretation of the constitution on this question provides that "every fifteen pounds" weight of pure silver shall be of equal value in all payments with one pound weight of pure gold." If this is an inter-pretation of the constitution why do these sticklers for its observance propose to violate it by saying that every sixteen pounds' weight of silver shall now be equal to one pound of gold? Would there not be equal authority for saying that every seventeen or eighteen or twenty or thirty pounds' weight of silver shall be equal to one pound weight of gold? By their own proposition to change the ratio they admit that neither the constitution nor the first act passed under it is binding as to the future relations of gold and silver as money. The fact that this act specifically said "that every fifteen pounds' weight of pure silver shall be of equal value with one pound weight of pure gold" indicates that gold was intended to be the measure of value, for had the framers of this act intended that silver should be the measure they would have said that one pound of gold should be equal in value to fifteen pounds of silver. Alexander Hamilton, who was one of the framers of the constitution and whose report to Congress was the basis of this act, said of the alleged unit, the Spanish dollar, "that species of coin has never had any settled or standard value * * * while gold has a fixed price by weight with an eye to its fineness. This greater stability of the value of gold coins is an argument of force for regarding the money unit as having been hitherto virtually attached to gold rather than silver."

If the framers of this platform insist that the first coinage act passed under the constitution is an exact interpretation of the meaning of that instrument, why have they and their party always insisted that a protective tariff is a violation of the constitution when they know that the very first act passed under that constitution declared that the tariff duties which it levied were "for the support of government and the encouragement and protection of manufactures?"

We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing sliver without the knowledge and approval of the American people, etc.

The act of 1873 did not demonetize sil ver, as is claimed by this sentence of the platform. The act itself says in specific terms that "this act shall not be construed to affect any act done, right acquired or penalty incurred under former acts, but every such right is hereby saved," thus clearly stating that it did not demonetize any of the coins authorized prior to that date, while every one of the four hundred and fifty million standard silver dollars coined since the passage of that act is and has constantly been a full legal tender, and none of them is or has been demonetized.

The act of 1873 was not passed "without the knowledge and approval of the American people" as the platform asserts. It was submitted to Congress in April, 1870, printed thirteen times, discussed at intervals until Jan. 1, 1873 (nearly three years), the debates and discussions 144 pages of the Congressional Record, which was published daily during the sessions in which it was discussed. The American people had ample opportunity to know all of its provisions, and that there was no popular disapproval of it is shown by the fact that 112 of the members of the House which passed it were re-elected, many of them continuing to serve in Congress to the end of their lives, while several are still members of that body, notably William M. Stewart of Nevada, who voted for the bill and who, in a speech delivered on June 12, 1874, said: "The laboring man and the producer is entitled to have his product and his labor measured by the same stand ard of value that measures your national debt. You require from the laboring man gold to pay the interest on your national debt, which is right, which cannot be avoided if you mean to save national honor; but then give him the same money with which to pay that debt. The ques-tion will never be decided until you deter-The ques-

mine the single question whether the la-

boring man is entitled to have a gold dollar if he earns it, or whether you are going to cheat him with something else." We declare that the act of 1873 * has resulted in the appreciation of gold.

It has not "resulted in the appreciation of gold," because gold has not appreciated. Any article "appreciates" in value only when there is an increased demand for it either because of the reduction in the quantity or an enlarged need for it in the current affairs of life. The figures of best statisticians show that the gold coin of the world and the total money of the world have increased much more rapidly than the population since 1873, hence the absurdity of the claim that it has "appreciated" in value, as the amount for each individual in the world has greatly increased since the passage of the act in question. The gold money of the world has more than doubled since 1873, the silver money of the world has nearly or quite trebled in that time and the paper money has also increased largely, while the population of the world has increased only 25 per cent in the same period. It is thus evident that the total amount of money for each individual in the world is much greater than in 1873 and that there can thus be no increased per capita demand for gold and hence no "appreciation" in its value, while the fact that a large pro-portion of the business of the world is now performed with checks, drafts and other forms of credit without the direct use of money further reduces the demand upon gold. The mines of the world produce more gold to-day than they produced of gold and silver together in 1873, the silver production of to-day is nearly three times what it was in 1873 and the amount of silver now annually coined is more than was produced from the mines of the world in 1873. The number of silver dollars coined in the United States in the fiscal year just ended was two and a half times as many as in the entire history of the mints prior to 1873 and the total number of full legal tender dollars coined by our mints since 1873 is 56 times as many as were coined in the entire history of the mint prior to the act of 1873.

We declare that the act of 1873 * * resulted in an appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in prices. Since it is shown from official statistics that there has been no appreciation gold but on the contrary a vast increase in its production and coinage and an in-crease in the other classes of money of the world, an increase much more rapid than that of the population, the cause of the fall in prices of commodities must be looked for elsewhere. This fall in prices is due to the enormous increase in production, and to the reduced cost of producing and transporting the products of the farm, factory, forest and mine. Senator Peffer, in his report to the Senate in 1894 on the cause of the fall in agricultural prices, said: "In Kansas it appears from the report of the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture that it costs 50 cents to raise a bushel of wheat, * * * in Pennsylvania the average cost of producing a bushel of wheat is about 65 cents. * * * Wheat in India costs but about 13 cents a bushel on the farm, 12 cents more puts it aboard ship and 25 cents additional lands it on the wharves in Liverpool. This fifty-cent wheat from India competes (in our best market, England) with wheat on American farms at an average cost of 60 cents per bushel.

* * Wages of India farm hands run from 6 to 10 cents of our money per day.' The same report shows that the cost of producing wheat on the great farms of California and the Dakotas is less than half the average cost in the Central Mississippi valley, while similar conditions prevail in Argentine and Australia, which through the extremely low ocean freights are also competitors with us in all the markets of the world. The reduced cost of agricultural products, due to the combination of low freights and the use of machinery, finds a parallel in the reduced cost of manufacturing in all lines through similar causes, and also in the reduction in the cost of mining and the production of the precious metals, which thus supply the money of the world at a greatly reduc ed cost of that prime measure of value

We declare that the act of 1873 * * * has resulted in * * a heavy increase in has resulted in * * * a the burdens of taxation.

The increase in the burdens of Federal taxation are mainly due to the increase in expenditures for pensions, public buildings and river and harbor improvements, any party which would specificall declare against a continuation of these would quickly find itself repudiated by the people.

We declare that the act of 1873 * * * has resulted in * * * a heavy increase in the burden of all debts, public and private.

The census figures show that the increase in debts since 1873 has been, in a very large share of the cases, for the pur chase of homes or the improvement of farms, and that the sections in which this increase in mortgage indebtedness has been greatest, have shown as a result the greatest activity and the greatest increase in actual wealth and genuine prosperity.

We declare that the act of 1873 * * * resulted in * * * the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad.

The money lending class can only "grow rich" by the interest which it receives for money loaned, and everybody knows that the rates of interest have greatly fallen since 1873 and that the opportunity for enrichment by this means must conse quently have been correspondingly reduced. The usurious rates of interest which were possible in many sections of the country prior to 1873 are now absolutely prohibited by State legislation.

We declare that the act of 1873 * * * resulted in * * * the prostration of industry and the impoverishment of the people. Industry was not "prostrated" or the people "impoverished" until the success of the Democratic party at the polls in 1892 and its free trade legislation which followed paralyzed industry in the United States and transformed its communities of busy workmen into idlers, thus bringing "prostration of industry and impoverish-There was never ment of the people." greater prosperity in the United States or any other country than that of the years immediately preceding the Democratic success of 1892, and never greater "pros tration of industry and impoverishment of the people" than that which followed that Democratic success. It is because of the "prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people" through the opera-tions of the Democratic party that its leaders now abandon their time-honore principles and ask restoration to power on a currency proposition which has been discarded by the most progressive nations of the world and is being rejected by oth ers as rapidly as possible.

We are unalterably opposed to monomet-allism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times.

The adoption of the free coinage of sil-

money metal. This is proven by the fact that every country which has attempted to retain the silver standard or the concurrent free coinage of both metals at ratio widely different from the commercial ratio of the two metals has lost all of its gold and retained only silver currency and true monometallism, while other nations making gold the standard and coining silver on government account circulate both metals in large quantities, approach ing thus more nearly to true bimetallism than those which by the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio widely different from the commercial ratio of the two metals obtain only silver monometal-The condition of the people of the countries maintaining the gold standard, or what the framers of this platform term gold monometallism, is one of vastly greater prosperity than that of the peo-ple of the countries maintaining the silver standard. There is more money per cap ita, better wages, better homes, more comforts of life, more education and more general intelligence among the people of the gold standard countries than among those of any of the countries having the silver standard. Mexico, which is probably the most prosperous of the silve standard countries, has a total of \$4.95 per capita for its people, the South Amer ican States a per capita of less than \$2 aside from the uncovered and depreciated paper, China \$3.33, the Central American States \$3.66, while Germany has \$17.59 per capita, Great Britain \$20.78 per capita, United States \$22.57 per capita, Netherlands \$24.25 per capita, and France \$35.77 per capita. "Monometallism" has indeed "locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard wherever it has been established by the process proposed by this platform, viz.: the unlimited coinage of both metals at a ratio widely differing from their relative commercial value.

Gold monometallism is a British policy and has brought other nations into financial servitude to London.

It is also a German policy, a French policy, a Belgian policy, an Austro-Hungarian policy, a Netherlands policy, a Danish policy, a Russian policy, a Chilian policy, a Peruvian policy, a Japanese policy, and in fact the policy of the most enlightened and progressive nations the world over. If the United States were to abandon her present system and undertake a greatly enlarged use of silver without the co-operation of other nations she would abandon the company of the most intelligent, enlightened and prosperous nations of the world and join the ranks of the weakest and least intelligent nations, all of which are hastening to adopt the gold standards as rapidly as possible.

It is not only un-American but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stiffing of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the Revolution.

The "spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our independence in 1776" and which is still strong in the minds of the people of the United States is not in favor of reducing the citizens of this country to the level of poverty, degradation, ignorance and practical enslavement which characterize the condition of the masses in the few remaining silver standard countries of the world to-day. The only attempt to "stifle the spirit of love of liberty" ever made in the United States be gan in 1861 by the very party and the very leaders who are now proposing to degrade the working people of this country to a level of those least intelligent and prosperous on the face of the earth.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

A policy which all the intelligent nations of the world have abandoned since the enormous production of silver has brought it to a ratio of 34 to 1 with gold and the divergence still increasing. The product of the silver mines of the world since 1873 is practically one-half as much as that produced from the mines of the world in 300 years preceding that date, as shown by the highest official authorities.

We demand that the standard silver dollars shall be full legal tender equally with gold for all debts, public and private.

It is now "a full legal tender for all

debts, public and private," except where such men as William M. Stewart, John P. Jones, Arthur Sewall, John P. Altgeld John R McLean and other silver leaders deprive it of its full legal tender value by making their contracts and loans and rents and interest payable by the poor in gold only. Every one of the 450,000,000 standard silver dollars which we now have is a full legal tender for all debts public and private, and the party which asserts even by implication that this is not the fact intends either to discredit those dollars or to deceive the people, or

We favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private con-

An excellent plan; but the fact that the leaders of the party proposing this now refuse to follow that plan in their private affairs, casts a suspicion upon the good faith of this public assertion.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

Every holder of obligations of the United States can receive his pay for them in silver if he desires or in gold if he desires. If the Government were to insist on paying in one metal to the exclusion of the other it would immediately discredit its obligations and at the same time injure the standing of a large share of the money which it has itself issued and promised by implication or in words to keep as good as the best. While these obligations call for payment in "coin," that term, when the acts authorizing the bonds were passed related only to that which was the equivalent of gold in value and purchasing power, and to attempt to take advantage of the fact that the metal of which a part of this coin is now made has in the meantime depreciated in value, and force coins of that particular class upon the holders of those obligations would be dishonest and would lay the Government liable, as it does those who propose it, to the charge of taking advantage of a technicality to do a dishonest and treacherous act. It would bring upon the Government of the United States, as it does upon the men who now make it, the contempt and condemnation of honest men the world over.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-earing bonds of the United States in time

So are we all of us, and but for the misfortune that the Government of the United States was placed under the control of the Democratic party in 1892 there would have been no necessity for issuing bonds "in time of peace." It is something new for that party, however, to announce a general opposition to "issuing bonds in ver at the ratic of 16 to 1 would result in time of peace," as this has frequently true monometallism, with silver as the happened under Democratic control of the

Government, beginning with Jefferson long run, for a pension dates back to the and ending under Buchanan and Cleve-

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals; we therefore denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by national banks as in derogation of the Constitution, and demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts, or which is receivable for duties to the United States, shall be issued by the Government of the United States and shall, be redeemable in coin.

This means that all the paper money of the country shall be issued by the Government, and would thus be either "fiat money" or must be sustained by keeping in the treasury an enormous metallic re-serve, much larger than the one which now exists and which causes so much dissatisfaction to the Democracy and its flat associates of Populistic and socialistic tendencies.

In support of these principles we invite the co-operation of all men who love liberty and hate corruption, oppression and tyranny.

A combination of high sounding words, intended only to mislend and inflame unthinking people, and coming with extreme ly poor taste from a party whose entire record up to the time of its removal from power in 1861, was directed against the "love of liberty" and in favor of "oppression and tyranny."

We hereby declare all trusts and monopolles hostile and dangerous to the people's interests * * * and demand a vigorous enforcement of all anti-trust laws, etc.

All of which sounds well. But the people are naturally suspicious of such declarations coming from a party which neglected during its four years of power to enforce the existing anti-trust laws, and which framed its tariff law in the interests of the sugar trust, the greatest trust of the land with the single exception of the one which it is now attempting to place in control of the nation, the silver trust.

Which it is generally conceded would be of little practical value to the Cubans, and would probably destroy the opportunity of bringing about, through the peace-ful and proper methods of diplomacy, the results for which the people of that island are now struggling.

Wheat's Valuable Lesson.

The silver leaders are utterly unable to explain the rise in the price of wheat, and at the same time maintain their argument of last year. The ablest of them, including Mr. Jones of Nevada and Mr. Teller, have ventured upon the task, but all have failed. All are forced to confess that the natural law of supply and de mand does apply in the present price of wheat. But such a confession could not have been wrung from them a year ago Then they were contending, almost fierce ly, that wheat was low solely because money was scarce. Increase the volume of money, they insisted, and wheat would go up. But it would not and could not go up without such an increase. Wheat is now at the dollar mark, and even higher and yet there is no more money in the country than there was last year. And free silver meanwhile has not only not been decreed, but the policy stands re jected at the polls.

Now that the problem has been solved, and by a process which all may so easily comprehend, it seems strange that so many people last year should have be lieved so implicitly in Mr. Bryan's con-tentions about money and prices. The Nebraska leader and his lieutenants would allow nothing whatever to the law of supply and demand. Silver had been struck down. By that act half of the money of redemption of the world had been destroyed, and hence low prices followed for everything. They picked out wheat for illustration, and now wheat, obeying the spurned law of supply and demand, goes to the dollar mark. Short crops abroad, which create a demand for the American wheat supply, knock the spots out of the illustration, and force a confession from the silver leaders which completely disjoints all of the fine-spun theories upon which they tried to put Mr. Bryan into the White House.-Washing-

Myers and McLean.

At the recent Democratic State convention Allen O. Myers was the personal representative of John R. McLean. As his chief, but was, in fact, the most influential Democrat in all that gathering. He dictated the platform, and on the Sunday before the convention, which met on Wednesday, told a Blade representative exact. ly what it would contain, and he told it straight.

Myers knows McLean well. He was connected with McLean's newspaper for years, and each trusted the other to the extent that he dared. For a time there was enmity between these two men. Myers was not drawing a salary from Mc Lean. At this time Myers wrote a book It was labeled "Bosses and Boodle in Ohio Politics." On page 213 of this book Myers had this to say of McLean:

Myers had this to say of McLean:

He has no morals. He is a stranger to sentiment. He is not deterred by scruples. If he has an object in view and has the money to buy it, in his code of life no law, no man, no community has a right to question his act. He believes every man has his price. He goes straight to results and cares nothing about public opinion, methods or the rights of others. When he can get or has got what he wants he pays promptly and liberally. It doesn't seem possible that such a character can exist in an enlightened age. But John R. McLean is a fact. His existence must be acknowledged.

And now this same McLean is boss of

And now this same McLean is boss of the Democratic party in Ohio, and a candidate for United States Senator, while this same Myers is his chief henchman.-Toledo Blade.

Is Pension Money Wasted?

The outcry against the increase of the pension list since the McKinley administration came in still continues, and we have little doubt that it will go on as long as new names are added to the roll. It is not a popular clamor, for a great majority of the American people, irrespective of party, are in favor of the pension laws as they stand and desire their impartial enforcement. One of our contemporaries thinks it unfortunate that some plan cannot be devised to stop the growth of the list. Death is doing a great deal in that direction. It clipped off 36,000 names last year, and it will continue to clip at an increasing ratio as the years wear on, for even the youngest of the surviving vetrans are getting to be old men.

We have, in a recent issue of the Post, explained the increase of the list sinds the 4th of March by showing that it was due to the Cleveland hold-up. Nearly all the applications granted under the present administration came over from the Cleveland regime. It was the settled policy of Mr. Cleveland to hold up claims and pass them along to his successor. There was no saving to the treasury in this in the 300.

time of the application. Most of the held-up claims were those of widows, clearly proven and sure to be allowed. halted the work of the pension bureau and kept thousands of poor widows out of the money that belonged to them. will prove it. And it is in perfect har-mony with the whole course of Mr. Cleveland on the pension question. His views are just about those which his ardent admirer, the Baltimore Sun, expresses in

Cleveland administration deliberately one doubts this the records of the bureau this paragraph, clipped from a recent editorial:

"It will not be long at the present rate before we shall have duplicated the cost of the war in pensions. This would be readily acquiesced in, however onerous, if the money all went to the deserving, but the fact that most of it is wasted is legitimate cause for criticism.

Waste is unnecessary or useless expenditure. The Cleveland theory, as formulated by the Sun, is that most of the money paid to the veterans, their widows and their orphans, has been unnecessarily or uselessly expended. Mr. Cleveland believed that the pension roll was honey combed with frauds. In order to test that belief he was supplied with ample facili-ties to hunt down and punish frauds. He pent a deal of money in that quest, and he result was a complete vindication of the substantial honesty of the pensioners. In his last annual message he presented facts and figures by which he involuntarily proved that the pension roll was a roll of honor. But although his hunt for frauds was something very much like a failure, he met with success in holding up widows' pensions.-Washington Post

Mexican Workingmen in Hard Luck.

A special commission sent to Mexico by the Trade and Labor Assembly at Chicago last fall reported that teamsters got \$1 per day in Mexican money in the City We demand the immediate recognition of \$1 per day in Mexican money in the City to belligreent rights of the Republic of Mexico, while those in the city of Chicago get \$1.75 per day in American dollars, which, as indicated, are worth near y 2½ times as much as the Mexican dollar. Street car drivers get 75 cents per day in the City of Mexico in depreciated money, and in the city of Chicago \$2.25 per day in good money. Printers in Mexico, \$1.25 per day; in Chicago, \$3. Pressmen in Mexico, \$1.20 per day; in Chicago, \$3.50. Shoemakers in Mexico, \$1.25; in Chicago, \$2.50. Carpenters in Mexico, \$1.25 per day; in Chicago, \$2.80. Brick-layers in Mexico, \$1.25; in Chicago, \$4 per day. Laborers in Mexico, 371/2 cents per day; in Chicago, \$1.25. When it is remembered that these wages quoted in Mexico are now being paid in alleged dollars which are worth but about 43 cents as compared with our dollars, which are worth 100 cents, the contrast in earning capacity is something appalling.

Business Still Improves.

Business conditions continue to improve and the reports which come from the highest authorities on this subject are all satisfactory. The latest issue of Dun's Review, commenting on business conditions the country over, says: "Every city reporting this week notes increase in trade and nearly all bright prospects. great change in business is emphasized by the presence of a multitude of buyers from all parts of the country, by their statements of the situation at their homes, and, more forcibly yet, by the heavy pur chases they are making. But the custom-ary signs of prosperity are not lacking. The strong rise in stocks, the growth of bank clearings and railroad earnings, the heavy speculation in many products, but most of all in wheat, have made the week one of surpassing interest even to those who best remember the upward rush in 1879.

It Was Not True, of Course. "No man in public office owes the public

anything."

The calamity organs are publishing the above and crediting the statement to Senator Hanna. The Senator is said to have written the startling sentiment in a letter to Attorney General Watson. It must be classed, says the Times-Star, among the things that are important if true. But it will hardly prove useful to the silver Democrats as a campaign issue. Its virtue in this respect is badly damaged by the discovery that it is a pure invention. Mr. Watson declares that no letter ever received by him from Senator Hanna cona statement. This early exposure of the fraudulency of the cam-paign efforts of the McLean-Chapman crowd is'a stunning blow to the rampant apostles of free silver.

Wool at Twenty-five Cents.

Cadiz Republican: It is with pleasure that the Cadiz Republican can announce this week that the price of wool in Harrison County is twenty-five cents a pound. During the past week Messrs, C. M. Hogg & Son have purchased the clips of wool raised by the following well-known farmers of Harrison County, 35,000 pounds in all, paying in each case twenty-five cents a pound. The clips of Dunlap Brothers, Cadiz township; John Clifford, Green township; S. B. Porter, Green township; R. R. Cochran. Cadiz township; Joseph L Thompson & Son, Cadiz township; Henry McKee, Green township; John McDivitt, Stock township; Samuel Hedges, Cadiz township; Ross Mansfield, Wayne township, Jefferson County; H. B. Lacey, Laceyville, and Oliver Roob, Green township.

What Would Happen.

"If the Democrats should gain control of Ohio they would send to the Senate a man who would support the vicious prin ciples of the Chicago platform. The State would be gerrymandered, and fifteen or sixteen men, instead of five, as at present would be sent to Congress to support these same vicious principles."-Chairman Geo. K. Nash.

Brief Comment.

The increase in the production of gold in all parts of the world is proving very discouraging to the free silver theorists.

The value of the silver dollar has fallen 10 cents and the price of wheat has risen 25 cents per bushel since the free coinage orators were insisting last year wheat and silver went hand in hand as to

The 1900 election is likely to find the world with a billion dollars more of gold than it had in 1896. The wonderful increase in the production of gold in all parts of the world is proving very discouraging to the free silver theorists

The friends of the free coinage proposi tion who have been insisting that their per financial theory would, if put in practice increase our sales abroad are not discuss ing very loudly the fact that in the very year in which the country refused to adopt free coinage its exports were the larges in its history, amounting to \$1,032,001,

M'LEAN'S GOLD BOND.

TEXT OF THE DOCUMENT AND SKETCH OF ITS HISTORY.

Man Who Won!d Pay Workingmen in 40-Cent Silver Dollars Demands Gold, and Gold Only, for Him.

Official Records Show It.

The demand for information about John R. McLean's gold bonds continues so strong that we reproduce this week the bond in full with a brief statement of its history. It is its own comment upon the candidacy of a man who advocates a cause of paying workingmen in 40-cent silver dollars and demands good gold dollars, and gold dollars only, for himself.

The transaction in question is that of a

contract made by him with the Columbia Athletic Club of this city in 1889, in which he requires that organization to make sundry obligations, amounting to \$70,000, payable to him individually in gold coin, both principal and interest. The transaction related to the construc-

tion of a club house for this organiza-tion, the Columbia Athletic Club of the District of Columbia. In that year he made an agreement with the club by which he sold to it certain lots in the fashionable northwest part of Washington, near the War, State and Navy Departments, and erected thereupon a commodious and costly club house, the price of the land and the club house being \$70,-000. This money the club agreed to pay on or before the 1st of March, 1909, and issued bonds payable to John R. McLean, bearing his name upon their face. These bonds he required the club to agree to pay in "gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness," also requiring it to pay the "interest thereon in like gold coin."

There can be no doubt about the accuracy of this statement. The bonds were prepared and signed by the officers of the club and turned over to him, and some of them have since passed into the hands of other parties who now hold them. Not only are these bonds still extant and readily obtainable by those who desire to verify this statement, but a still more permanent and unimpeachable record of this transaction is found upon the official records of the District of Columbia. The details of the entire transaction between Mr. McLean and the Columbia Athletic Club are set forth in a copy of a deed of trust given in connection with this transaction. Among the details of this transaction, which are found on the official records, are copies of the two series of bonds which the club was required to give as its form of agreement to pay Mr. McLean the gold which he required from it. There were to be two classes of bonds, one class amounting to \$45,000, each bond to be for the sum of \$1,000, the second class of bonds being for \$25,000, also payable in gold, and bearing a higher rate of interest than those of the first class, a copy of which is herewith appended:

COPY OF THE BOND.

THE COLUMBIA ATHLETIC CLUB

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BOND. FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BOND.

For value received, the Columbia Athletic Club of the District of Columbia hereby acknowledges itself indebted, and hereby agrees to pay, to John R. McLean, or the bearer hereof, on the first day of March, 1909, One Thousand Dollars, in gold coin of the United States, of the present standard weight and fineness, at the Citizens' National Bank of Washington, at the City of Washington, and interest thereon in like gold coin at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on the first days of September and March of each and every year, on the production and surrender of the proper coupon hereto annexed.

This is one of a series of forty-five bonds each of like tenor and effect, numbered consecutively from 1 to 45 inclusive, and secured by a first mortgage deed of trust bearing even date herewith, executed and delivered by said obligor to said George W. Swartzel and A. T. Britton as trustees, for the holders of said bonds, conveying the said estate therein described and the buildings, betterments and improvements which may be erected or placed thereon and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia.

If default of payment of interest on these bonds is made and continued for 60 days after due demand, the principal thereof, at the option of said trustees.

If defauit of payment of interest on these bonds is made and continued for 60 days after due demand, the principal thereof, at the option of said trustees, subject to the control of the majority in interest of said bonds, shall become due as provided in said deed of trust. The obligor hereby expressly walves all, any, and every benefit or privilege of any extension, stay or appraisement law now existing or which may hereafter be enacted and of all right or equity of redemption in case of sale or foreclosure under the terms and provisions of said deed of trust.

This bond is subject to redemption on the first day of March, 1894, or on the first day of September or March of any year thereafter at the option of said obligor, provided proper notice of the intention to redeem and pay for same be given in writing to the holder hereof personally or by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in said city of Washington, and in either case not less than 60 days previous to the date named for said redemption.

In witness whereof, the said Columbia Athletic Club of the District of Columbia has issued this bond to be signed in its name by the President, sealed with the corporate seal, attested by its Secretary, this first day of March, A. D. 1889. (Signed)

COLUMBIA ATHLETIC CLUB

lgned)
COLUMBIA ATHLETIC CLUB
of the District of Columbia.

CHARLES A. BRADBURY, HOWARD PERRY, Secretary,

The interest coupons attached to the ond read as follows:

\$25.00
On the first day of September, 1889, the Columbia Athletic Club of the District of Columbia will pay to the bearer Twenty-five Dollars in gold coin of the United States at the Citizens' National Bank of Washlugton, D. C., being six months' interest on its first mortgage bonds, Class A.

Mexico's Predicament.

The recent enormous fall in the price of silver is driving Mexico to consider the advisability of going to the gold standard. The example of Japan, Russia, Peru and, in fact, all the intelligent nations of the world, is having its effect upon the statesmen of that country, and, followed, as it is, by the business troubles growing out of the great fall in the value of silver, warns them that they must fall in line with other civilized nations if they expect to maintain their business and financial

Business must indeed be bright when the New York Journal, which a year ago was insisting that nothing but the free coinage of silver could bring prosperity to the United States, has published a fullpage article showing a prosperous condition in New York and the country over.

standing.

WHEATBOOMSTHEWEST

Governors and Mayors Agree that Prosperity Has Set Its Seal on the Land.

(From the New York Journal of Aug. 20, 1897; leading free silver organ in 1896.)

A large number of representative merchants of the West have recently vis-Ited New York and have expressed decidedly hopeful views of the business outlook. In view of the fact that these opinions have had a beneficial effect by their tendency to strengthen confidence and promote better times, the following telegram was sent to Western Governors and Mayors:

Will you kindly telegraph to the Journal your opinion of the prospects for a business revival in your city or State, giving what you consider the best reasons to anticipate a prosperous state of trade for the coming autumn.

W. R. HEARST, EDITOR N. Y. JOURNAL.

To this generally addressed request many answers have been received, among them being the following:

GOVERNORS.

James A. Mount, Indiana.

The business revival in Indianapolis and throughout Indiana is unmistakably gratifying. In this city the improvement has been most marked during the last fortnight, and it bears convincing evidence of being substantial and permanent. It is noticeable in every avenue of trade, and is so pronounced that it is admitted even by whilom prophets of evil. Indianapolis is admittedly one of the greatest railroad centers in the United States, and one of the most striking evidences of the dawning of a new era of industrial and commercial prosperity is found in the fact that the number of loaded cars at this time is almost unprecedented, the offerings to the transportation companies being sufficient to overtax their equipment and facilities. James A. Mount, Indiana.

D. M. Clough, Minnesota.

The business outlook for Minnesota and the Northwest is, to my mind, very hopeful. The farmers have fair crops, and will receive good prices therefor. This assures the merchants and the manufacturers a good cash trade this autumn and winter. The railroads will, in carrying the crops to market, be able to earn and pay their old-time dividends. Already labor realizes the benefit in greater demand for employment. There are at present but few idle men in Minnesota who desire work. Advancing prices and better markets, which result from the farmers' improved condition, promise a still greater demand for labor and an early advance in wages.

Robert B. Smith, Montana.

Our people are strong in the belief that more prosperous times will prevail in this State. Our farmers and stockmen are receiving good prices on account of failures in India, Argentine Republic and Australia, and our capitalists are beginning to realize that legitimate mining is as safe as any other enterprise and produces larger profits to the investor.

F. M. Drake, Iowa.

F. M. Drake, Iowa.

From all over the State come tidings of increased business activity. The rise in the price of grain has materially helped in developing this activity, making money more plentiful. Merchants are getting in larger stocks of goods than for some years past. Bank deposits and clearances are steadily increasing, and there is a general air of confidence in the business outlook.

C. M. Barnes, Oklahoma.

C. M. Barmes, Oklahoma.
Oklahoma has harvested the most bountiful crop of wheat ever produced on a like number of acres. We have a large crop of corn now made. Prospects are excellent for a good cotton crop; our peaches and grapes are not excelled in the quantity or quality anywhere on earth. Indeed, all the products of field and farm have been and are being gathered in great abundance. Oklahoma will market \$40,000,000 worth of these things the present senson, which, at the present increased prices, will bring prosperity to the farmers of the Territory and through them to all lines of business and trade.

E. W. Scofield, Wisconsin.

Ex. w. Sconeig, Wisconsin.

Excellent crops, the fact that the Industries of the country have long been at ebbtide and stocks exceedingly low, and general hopefulness are the reasons for anticipating a prosperous state of trade for the coming autumn.

Asa S. Bushnell, Ohio.

The confidence of the people following the settlement of the tariff question, and the bounteous crops which command good prices will cause a satisfactory restoration of prosperous business conditions. From walkings perous business conditions. Every evidence of the present gives promise of a bright future for Ohio.

W. A. Richards, Wyoming.

W. A. Richards, Wyoming.
Times are already better in Wyoming.
Debts, notes and mortgages of long standing are being paid. Our banks have plenty
of money received from this source. There
is an increased demand, and higher prices
for cattle and sheep caused by the duty on
hides and Mexican cattle and on wool, which
te also gaing up in price.

B. J. Franklin, Arizona.

B. J. Frankliu, Arizona.

The business outlook of this section is quite promising. Phoenix is enjoying a substantial growth; new business houses are being opened, and substantial buildings are being erected in all parts of the city. The three leading industries of Arizona are mining, agriculture and cattle raising, and all are flourishing. The mines this year will yield more than any previous year. Cattle rule higher than for years.

Governor Leedy, Kansas,

Considering the State as a whole, Kansas has excellent crops this year. The fallure of the grain supply in other parts of the world has naturally resulted in a great demand for Western grain and better prices therefor. My judgment is that this will improve our fall trade without doubt.

Silas A. Holcomb, Nebroska

Bilas A. Holcomb. Nebraska.

Nebraska produced in 1806 nearly 300,000,000,000 bushels of corn, quite a percentage of which yet remains in the State. The corn crop this year will equal or excel that of last. Her crop of wheat this year is enormous, reaching from forty to fifty million bushels, which, because of foreign active demand, is being disposed of by farmers at much more satisfactory prices than have been received of late. Live stock interests have assumed large proportions, and are constantly growing even with the prevailing low prices. These and many other branches of industry add materially to bushess activity. Nebraskans have been buying but little during the period of bushess depression, using their means to meet pressing obligations. They are now beginning to pay.

J. R. Rogers, Washington,

Abnormally large yields of wheat and bar-ley, with fair prices for them, in the grain belt of eastern Washington, a good crop of hops at moderate prices in western Wash-ington, an abundance of fruit at a fraction above the cost of production in all portions of the State, supplemented by gold mining developments along the northern boundary of the State, supplemented by gold milling developments along the northern boundary and the stimulus of the Klondike discoveries if Alaska, have united to give the people of Washington a cheerful prospect.

William P. Lord, Oregon.

William r. Lord, Uregon.

Present prospects of a business revival are excellent. Already a marked improvement in business is anticipated. We have large crops with good prices, with indications of a steady advance. Our wheat and oat crops are large. Hop crops are above the average, and prices are much better than last year. The wool clip was good and cattle and other stork are sallier for good prices.

MAYORS.

J. D. Phelan, San Francisco.

J. D. Pheian, San Francisco.

There is every prospect of business revival in San Francisco. First, the crops have been large and satisfactory; the prices of fruit and grain have materially advanced, which not only has brought increased revenue to the producers of the State, but has inspired them with confidence and courage. The local merchants are already feeling the benefits of this creation of wealth by the men of the soil. The stimulation given to mining by organized and individual prospecting, which has been very successful, is especially noteworthy, and it is closely estimated that our mines will yield at least \$20,000,000 of the precious metals this year, as against \$15,000,000 last year. the precious metals \$15,000,000 last year.

L. C. Stow, Grand Rapids.

The settled wise policy of our Government, together with confidence among manufacturers and business men generally, assures better prospects. Local causes are crops above the average in our State, with advanced prices for the same. Furniture factories are running on full time, and a large and increased number of gnunicipal improvements give a sure basis for an increase of trade.

Henry Truelsen, Duluth, Minn.

Henry Truelsen, Duluth, Minn. The outlook for fall trade at the head of the lakes is very promising. Prospects of a splendid yield of wheat in Minnesota and the Dakotas, which will command good prices on account of short crops elsewhere, will bring money in abundance to the Northwest. The lumber market is in splendid condition, with demand good at advanced prices, guaranteeing heavy operations in lumbering next winter. Labor at the present time is in good demand at fair wages. Shipments of iron ore are heavy. All this goes to prove that prosperity will again smile on the head of the lakes.

S. Pennoyer, Portland.

The large crop of wheat in Oregon, and its enhanced value, owing to a shortage of crops elsewhere, will be of great advantage to us. If we could be assured that these two conditions would be permanent it would restore confidence confidence.

S. M. Jones, Toledo, O.

The people seem to have taken heart, now that Congress has adjourned, and they have nothing to fear from the law-makers, as our State Legislature is not in session. The abundant harvest and good price for grain are causing a distribution of \$100,000 a day from Toledo. The farmers, in turn, are buying implements, and this, of course, starts the industries. Yes, prosperity is here. the industries. Yes, prosperity is here.

Frank B, Doran, St. Paul.

From a jobbers and manufacturers' standpoint, there is much of encouragement.
Business is good and improving. Our city
trade is cautious, as almost everybody
is exhausted from unwise investments in
real estate during boom times. The improvement, no doubt, comes from higher
prices for farm products, from a natural recovery from a collapse, and from a strong
bellef that the tariff question seems to be
settled for four years at least.

C. A. Fellows, Topeka, Kan.

Wonderful revival in business and confidence in Topeka. The railroad shops and all factories are running to their full capacity. More buildings have been erected during the past six months than in the preceding four years. Money is plentiful, the interestrates reduced and property changing hands at increased prices. Practically, no idle laboring men are in the city.

Frank E. Moores. Omaha, Neb.

Frank E. Moores. Omaha, Neb. Among the indisputable evidences of returning prosperity and confidence in the business future of Omaha I might mention the million dollar packing plant now in process of erection here by Armour, the \$400,000 union depot now building, the magnificent buildings for the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition in 1898, now in construction, and the numerous other public improvements which are being made in the city.

John MacVicar, Des Moines Ia.

John MacVicar, Dea Moines Ia.
A good crop of wheat and good prices assured by foreign demand give the railroads good business and assure a good balance of trade in our favor. I owa has a large amount of corn in cribs and a good prospect for the coming crop, and the situation of wheat has helped the price of corn considerably. Iowa has fed, in the last eight months, and is now feeding, a large number of cattle. This has made the feeders considerable money.

Robert Pratt. Minneapolis.

Robert Fratt, Minneapol's.

The settlement of the tariff question, the increased prices for our abundant crops, the more general employment of labor at better wages, the appreciation of values all along the line, serve to create among our people the conviction that prosperity has reached us. These conditions, with the return of condence and a better present trade, would carry to accurate a presence business for seem to assure us a prosperous business for

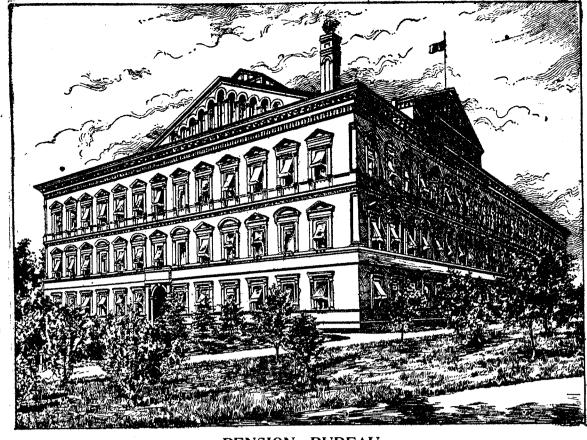
James M. Jones, Kansas City, Mo. The tidal wave of prosperity and renewed business confidence which is sweeping over this great agricultural section of the Middle West, has swept too far to make it necessary to talk of good prospects. Business prosperity is a real thing right here in our midst, and the impulse has already been felt by every line of business from producer to manufacturer.

M. P. Snyder. Los Angeles, Cal. M. P. Snyder. Los Angeles, Cal. I have not as yet observed a material improvement in mercantile lines in this city over a year ago. Throughout Southern California, however, better conditions prevail. The rains last winter and spring were very heavy, and there have been bountiful crops of hay, barley and wheat. The pasturage has been and is good. All farmers expect to realize good prices for their products this fall. During the last seven or eight months there has been an unprecedented amount of mineral prospecting in Southern California.

J. E. Crichton, Seattle, Wash,

J. E. Crichton, Seattle, Wash.

I expect a revival of business from the following causes: Our wheat crop is the largest ever harvested in this State, and prices are very satisfactory: large milis are being erected to grind flour for China and Japan, and while the steamship service is first-class, yet many more boats will have to be added to accommodate this immense flour and mercantile trade with the Orient. The Eastern demand for our cedar shingles is something enormous, and good prices are being paid.



PENSION BUREAU.

ENSION Office is located in the northern end of Judiciary Square, near G street N. W. Built of pressed brick in the Renaissance style of architecture and is 400 feet in length, 200 in width, with walls 75 feet high. The great hall or court occupying the center is 316 feet long, 115 feet wide and covered with a lofty roof of glass and iron surmounted with a dome. Two galleries, one above the other, extend along the sides of this court, supported by Ionic and Doric columns. This hall is used for inauguration balls and will accommodate 1,800 people, allowing room for dancing and promenading. When filled to its utmost capacity it will hold 5,800.

INDIVIDUAL TESTIMONY.

Brief Signed Statement on the Return of Prosperous Times.

The following signed statements from various parts of the country show conclusively that Republican prosperity is a

Lincoln, Neb.—Nearly all lines of business in Lincoln show an improvement over the corresponding months in 1896.—Nebraska State Journal.

Peshtigo, Wis.—There is an increased activity in the lumber business, both in first and second hands, and the outlook for business improvement is very good.—Thomas Barrett, Editor "Times."

Plaquemine, La.—The improvement in business conditions is very marked. Sugar-planters are making the most extensive and costly improvements of the century, and there is every evidence of enormous crops of cotton, rice and sugar.—H. L. Buckler, Editor "Journal."

nal."

Albany, Mo.—This is an agricultural community, and there is little to report in regard to manufactures. The conditions among the farmers, however, are very satisfactory; demand for cattle and hogs and at good prices; crops large and prices better than a year ago.—James H. Orr, Editor "Advance."

Huntsville, Ark.—This is extinctly a farming

Huntsville, Ark.—This is strictly a farming community. Cattle are 25 per cent. better prices than last year, sheep a little better, wool about 75 per cent. better. One farmer told me that he sold his wool last year at 8 cents per pound; this year the same class of wool off the same sheep at 14 cents.—W. H. Balinger, Pub. Republican.

Balinger, Pub. Republican.

Kenton, W. Va.—There is a slow but clearly perceptible business improvement here. The Riverside Iron Works of Wheeling are at work upon a large addition to their plant. A new plate mill has been completed and will start up in a few days. One of the old ones is being rebuilt and enlarged.—Charles L. Evans, Editor "Enterprise."

Prophetstown, III.—There are no manufactories here upon which to report, but dealers in general merchandise report a decided increase in activity as compared with six months ago. Farmers are buying more machinery, and traveling men tell me that all along this line their sales are picking up vastly.—E. G. Mathis, Editor "Spike."

vastly.—E. G. Mathis, Editor "Spike."
Elikpoint, S. D.—Conditions among agriculturists and residents of this place are clearly improving. Two new creameries have just been organized and others are to follow. A number of fine new farm-houses and barns have been erected in this vicinity the present year, and in this place the evidences of increased business activity are clearly visible.—Charles R. Bruce, Editor "Courier."

Austin, Minn.—Indications of better times are shown by the employes of the Milwaukee Railway Company being put on full time in the machine-shops and round-house. Farmers are prospering in this agricultural community, and the number of new vehicles coming to town and the general appearance of cheerfulness show prosperity again prevalent among them.—H. O. Basford, Editor "Register."

ter."

Muncie, Ind.—The glass, iron and steel factories have been running almost continuously since January, 1897, with increased time and wages. More money has been paid out for labor in the past six months than at any like period in this city. There is a much better feeling among workingmen of all classes. The number of laborers on the pay-rolls of this city is greater than at any previous time.—John T. Wildman, Editor "Times."

Lacon, Ill.—The Lacon Woolen Mill, em-

John T. Wildman, Editor "Times."

Lacon, Ill.—The Lacon Woolen Mill, employing 200 hands, is running night and day and cannot fill its orders. The Zinc Works at Wenona, closed down for four years, will at Wenona, closed down for four years, will at Wenona, closed down for four years, will be a second to the s at Wenona, closed down for low years, resume operations at once, employing from 50 to 60 hands. Farmers are beginning to plant other than corn and I believe this will help things out throughout this county. Everything in the county has an upward tendency.—W. B. Powell, Editor "Journal."

dency.—W. B. Powell, Editor "Journal."

Millersburg, Pa.—There has been a general and clearly visible improvement in the business condition, both manufacturing and agricultural. This is clearly evidenced both by general inquiry among business men and especially through inquirles among bankers. This paper recently published a statement showing amount of money at interest in this county for 1895, 1896 and 1897, the total for 1897 being materially less than in 1896.—Editor "Post."

Pittsburg, Kan.—There is a marked increase in the number of men employed here. The smelting works, which had been idle prior to last election, started up shortly after the election of McKinley, and gave employment to about 300 men. New men are constantly being added to the force in the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway shops. There has been an extension of about six miles on the street railway here since the election, and a new electric-lighting system is being put in.—J. T. Moors, Editor "Headlight."

Neillsville, Wis.-Evidences of restored con-Neilsville, Wis.—Evidences of restored confidence and reawakened business activity are visible on every hand. More money is being spent this year in this city on building operations than was spent during the four years of Cleveland's administration. Large areas of new lands are being cleared by farmers throughout this county. Every shop and factory in this city save one is running on full time; banks report increased deposits and collections, and discounts indicate a much improved condition.—L. B. Ring, Editor "Times."

Burlington, Iowa.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy shops have increased the amount of work, added an extension and increased the number of employes. There is a good deal of work being done in extending gas mains, electric-light lines, electric railways, and in street improvements and much building improvement in business blocks and houses. In consequence, the number of laborers and mechanics employed is much larger than for several preceding years. The reports from our merchants and travelling men throughout the West are favorable.—J. L. Watt, Editor "Hawkeye."

Watt, Editor "Hawkeys."

Columbus Grove, Ohlo.—An improvement in business conditions in this community is very clearly visible. The J. F. Jones' Sons Handle Factory has increased its force 25 per cent in the last two weeks. The manager informed me that he had more orders

than at any time in their history. The J. H. Belford Sons' Handle Co. has also largely increased its force. The Buckeye Stave Company has a larger number of orders than at any time since its organization and is putting new men at work daily. Talks with business men convince me that prosperity has arrived. The farmers have fine wheat, oat, and hay crops and the corn prospects are bright. Prices are good and free-silver calamity howlers will have hard lines in Ohio this fail.—Ed L. Vail, Editor "Vidette."

Passalc, N. J.—There has been a marked

-Ed L. Vail, Editor "Vidette."

Passalc, N. J.—There has been a marked improvement in the factory district of this city. All the mills are now making full time and many run until 9 p. m. The Manhattan Print Works (satinet printers), after three years of idleness, is in full operation. The Dundee Woolen Company, which did little or no work during Cleveland's Administration, is now employing its full complement of hands. The Botany Worsted Mills were slack during 1895 and 1896, but are now enlarging their plant. The number of operators doing steady work at this point is now, I think, 30 per cent more than one year ago.—D. W. Mahony, Editor "News."

Sterling, Ill.—The Keystone Mfg. Co., man-

hony, Editor "News."

Sterling, Ill.—The Keystone Mfg. Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements, which usually runs very light at this time of the year, has been compelled to increase its force instead of reducing it. It expects to employ a larger number of men this fall than at any time in the past three years. Other agricultural implement factories report a good business. The Lawrence Bros. Mfg. concern is making a large addition to its building to be occupied by an additional manufacturing establishment. The Cobb & Drew Rivet and Nall Factory have a large increase in orders. There is an unusual activity in the building of residences in town:—W. D. John, Editor "Gazette."

Brunswick, Mo.—The chief business enter-

"Gazette."

Brunswick, Mo.—The chief business enterprises of this place are showing a marked improvement. The Brunswick Tobacco Works have increased their force in the manufacture of chewing and smoking tobacco, the demand for this class of goods having increased materially during the past few months. The Eagle Flouring Mills report also an increased business. Shipments of flour to surrounding towns and cities are increasing every week, indicating that the merchants are buying more freely. Farmers are selling corn at an advanced price, and there & a general feeling of satisfaction among the agricultural element.—H. F. Lincoln, Editor "News."

Another Gold Plot.

Another horrible plot of the gold powers of England has come to light. Their sta-tistician, M. G. Mulhall, has invaded this country, and has recently written a mag-azine article in which he shows that the 'Prairie States," which were the sole hope of the silver trust in its efforts to capture the Government last year, have been not only the most prosperous part of the United States, but far more prosperous than any other spot on the world. Mr. Mulhall's article, it is said, "reads like a tale from the Arabian Nights." It shows in the twelve States upon which the silver managers relied last year—Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas—an increase in farm area averaging 1,300 acres per day, a grain production twice as great as that of France, Germany and Austria, collectively; a meat production twice as great as that of France, an eight-fold increase of grain production since 1850, and a general food production equal to five times as much for each person as in the most advanced sections of Europe. It can scarcely be expected that people residing in a section so much more prosperous than that of any other part of the world are going to resort to a depreciated currency with which to pay debts, or attempt to deceive themselves by increasing the number of their dollars and at the same time making an equal decrease in their value.

Let the Farmer Think.

The farmers of the country should give their attention closely to a few contrasts. The free traders made a great row over the sugar bounty and the tin-plate duty. Their contention was the sheer impossi bility that we should produce our own sugar and tin. Already every farmer in America knows that we shall soon produce all the sugar we consume and save a hundred millions a year for the tillers of our soil, and that we are also deep in the tin plate manufacturing business, and that long before this presidential term is out we shall produce in our shops all the tin plate we want, and there are from twenty to twenty-five millions a year for American workingmen to earn and distribute. Now, these are the things that give a boom to prosperity. Contrast this with the vulgar falsification that low silver made wheat low, and all that rottenness of the Democratic imagination.

Mexico Is Yearning for Bryan. This will be an interesting time for Mr. Bryan to take his proposed trip to Mexco. A late dispatch from the City of Mexico says:

"Exchange on New York rose to-day on the fresh drop in silver to 131, and, in some cases, 140 was asked. Bankers were in doubt as to what rate to make, in view of the condition of the silver market. Exchange on London went to 211/4 pence, the lowest on record, and implying for this Government in meeting the interest on its sterling debt a loss at the rate of two million dollars per annum. The Govern-

ment can meet this loss by economies and using the surplus fund, but bankers here say the time has come when something must be done. A very anxious sentiment prevails, as the people have come to expect a still further decline in the value of silver, and many predict that it will be forced to a point where the dollar will be worth only 30 cents in gold. Importations will be generally reduced and interests of business affected generally. The Mexican Government and the country are con-fronting a serious situation, the worst for

Civil Service Reform.

In issuing an order to the effect that no removal from any position subject to competitive examination within the classi fied civil service shall be made except for just cause and upon written charges filed with the head of the department or other appointing officer, of which charge the accused must have full notice with an opportunity to make defense, President Mc-Kinley has corrected the very evil which has heretofore tended to make hypocrit ical the entire civil service system. previous absence or virtual neglect of such a rule has so facilitated evasions of the spirit of civil service reform as to bring the whole thing into more or less contempt. A strict enforcement of the new order will not only lift from the shoulders of Federal officials in responsible positions a load of pressure hitherto brought to bear by clamorers for office, thus giving them added time to devote to their more important duties, but it will also establish merit and merit alone as the determining factor in the equation of public service, and insure that public money paid in the form of salaries to employes in that service shall go to compensate actual and efficient work. The American people are ready to subscribe most heartily to genuine civil service reform.

Good Times on the Way.

The miserable business in which the partisan organs of the free silver movement are engaged when they try to fill the ears of the people with complaint and discontent, and pick up only to magnify every adverse trade symptom in order to discourage the return of prosperity for political purposes, is annoying, but it is ineffectual. It causes decent men to be dignant, but it is powerless to stay the oncoming tide. Prosperity has set in, and there are solid figures as well as hopes to

Prices Go Up in Mexico.

Consul General Joseph G. Dudley, sta tioned at Nuevo Laredo, in a communication to the Department of State says that as a result of the recent fall in the price of silver there has been a marked rise in the price of all commodities in Mexico. This is true of domestic products. Rents are included in the rise of prices. He says there has been no corresponding advance of wages or salries. Labor, he states, stays on its silver

Political Pointers.

The gold Democrats are making large accessions to their ranks everywhere, and expect to poll a much larger vote this year than last.

The Populists of the country are thoroughly disgusted with the treatment which the Democracy have given them and are developing the greatest hostility to further attempts at fusion.

The director of the United States mint, who is the best authority in this country on currency matters, predicts that silver will fall much lower in the next fev months. It is already at the lowest point in its entire history.

The money in circulation in the United States has increased about \$130,000,000 in the past year, the price of foreign pro ducts has advanced, and the busines the country has greatly improved despite the assertions that nothing but the free coinage of silver would bring an increase of money or prices to the people of this country.

The people who attempted to make the people believe a few months ago that Secretary Sherman had passed the period of active usefulness are saying nothing more on that subject. Secretary Sherman' expressions of views on current political topics are clear, crisp and vigorous, and strike a responsive chord in the hearts of every American citizen.

People who are assuming that the recent great gold developments are a merc matter of good luck to those opposing the 16 to 1 theory are mistaken. It is more than luck; it is the logic of events. The fact that the world prefers gold to the bulky white metal as its medium of exchange has stimulated the production of gold everywhere until it seems likely to supply the needs of the world for a money

FARMERS ARE GLAD.

PRICES FOR THEIR PRODUCTS THE BEST IN YEARS.

Large Transactions in Staples, with Prices Favorable-More Wheat Exported in One Week than Any Sim-

ilar Period tince the Year 1893. Prosperity for Agriculturists.

A recent Bradstreet's report says: "Special telegrams from trade centers throughout the country emphasize the growing prosperity of the farmer, due te higher prices for almost all agricultural produce still in his hands, and point to a continuation of the demand, which has been conspicuous within the past few weeks. The volume of trade continues to increase, and prices are hardening. No such volume of business, largely in anticipation of requirements, has been reported since 1892. Larger transactions have been in dry goods, clothing and shoes, and South and West in wagons and farm im-

"Another very favorable bank clearings report is found in the total, \$1,140,000,000 this week, which, while it is 1 per cent less than last week, is 40 per cent larger than in the third week of August, 1896; 26 per cent heavier than in 1895; 40 per cent larger than in 1894, and fully 55 per cent larger than in the like week of 1893, when clearings totals were reduced to very low figures. Compared with the like period in 1892, a year of large volume of business, this week's totals show a gain of 13 per cent. Among 86 of the cities reporting larger bank clearings, only 17 show decreases this week compared with the corresponding period last year. Bank clearings at other cities than New York are 17 per cent larger this week than in the like week a year ago, but at New York the increase is 56 per cent.

"Prices for staples continue the favorable movement of the past few weeks, with advances for wheat flour, wheat, new pork, butter, eggs, cheese, corn and oats. Hides are also firmer and higher. Ginghams have advanced 1/4c, while the cotton mills are starting up, and jobbers in woolen goods are getting higher prices for spring delivery. There have been a large number of resumptions among iron and steel concerns this week: Bessemer pig is 25 cents higher, and the outlook is for improvement. Sugar, cotton, print cloths, wool and petroleum are firm and unchanged, while coffee, almost alone among the staples, is lower than last

"Exports of wheat (flour included aswheat) from both coasts of the United States and Montreal this week are the largest in any week since September, 1893, amounting to 5,218,000 bushels this week, as compared with 4,460,000 bushels last week, 2,991,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,389,000 bushels two years ago, 3,182,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 4,960,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1893. Exports of Indian corn this week are also exceptionally heavy, the largest since the third week in April this year, amounting to 3,920,035 bushels, as compared with 3,275,000 bushels last week, 2,769,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 1,195,000 bushels two years ago, 105,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 983,000 bushels in the like week of 1893.

"There are 221 business failures reported throughout the United States week, against 214 last week, 264 a year ago, 192 two years ago, 251 three years ago, and as contrasted with 456 in the third week of August, 1893."

CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE.

It Is Strong and Increasing, and

Nothing Appears to Check It. R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly re-view of trade say: Not for several years. have the telegraphic reports from various cities in all parts of the country been as encouraging or shown as uniform im-provement as this week. The markets are called crazy by some, but fairly rep-resent the people whose confidence in the future is strong and increasing. Nothing appears to check it. Rumors of injury to crops are not sufficiently supported to have much influence. The one temporary hindrance is the strike of bituminous coal miners, which interferes as yet little with industries, and seems likely to terminate within a week. The demand for money improves, taking from New York to the interior about half a million more than was received during the week, and offerings of commercial loans are much larger, including considerable iron and steel paper, and the course of foreign exchange is conorally interpreted as an indication that specie imports cannot be long delayed.

The greatest gain has been for agricul-ture. Corn has advanced a little in price, out is moving very largely, so that the last year's surplus may soon be marketed, unless the new crop turns out better than many now expect. Cotton declined an eighth because of an estimate promising the largest crop ever grown, but the goods market is decidedly improving, and some of the large mills, after a few weeks of suspension, have resumed work. Other farm products are doing well also, but wheat has advanced about 11%c for the week on actual transactions, with heavy purchases for export. The official esti-mate of yield is entirely disregarded, except as an admission that the crop will be larger than that of last year, and it is commonly assumed that the yield will be 550,000,000 bushels or more, though re-cent reports of injury indicating the possibility of a somewhat smaller outcome have helped the advance in prices. Western receipts for the week were 3,844,554 bushels, against 3,974,775 last year, and for three weeks 11.340.267 bushels, against 10,697,137 bushels last year, while Atlantic exports are about double last year's-3,705,287 bushels, against 1,808,-347 bushels last year, and for three weeks 9,819,318 bushels, against 5.102,661 bushels last year, flour included for both years. It is well to notice that corn exports continue more than double last year's also, in three weeks 8,516,544 bushels, against 4,-119.241 last year.

The iron and steel industry is pushing forward in spite of the still unsettled strike of bituminous coal miners, and the enormous purchases of ore at Cleveland, and also of billets at Pittsburg, show the utmost confidence in the future. Many additional establishments have begun work during the past week, and while no material change in prices has occurred, the reports indicate fewer concessions to secure business and a much steadier tone. The demand for finished products has decidedly improved, especially in plates, sheets and bars, and in railway supplies, particularly in car axles. The sales of ore at Cleveland have amounted in two weeks to 400,000 or 500,000 tons,