

IF WE KNEW.

If we knew the woe and heartache
Waiting for us down the road,
If our lips could taste the wormwood,
If our backs could feel the load;
Would we waste to-day in wishing
For a time that ne'er can be;
Would we wait in such impatience
For our ships to come from sea?

If we knew the baby fingers
Pressed against the window pane
Would be stiff and cold to-morrow—
Never trouble us again;
Would the bright eyes of our darling
Catch the frown upon our brow?
Would the print of rosy fingers
Vex us then as they do now?

Ah! these little ice-cold fingers,
How they point our memories back
To the hasty words and actions
Strewn along our backward track!
How those little hands remind us,
As in snowy grace they lie,
Not to scatter thorns, but roses,
For our reaping by-and-by!

Strange we never prize the music
Till the sweet-voiced bird has flown;
Strange that we should slight the violets
Till the lovely flowers are gone!
Strange that summer skies and sunshine
Never seem one-half so fair
As when winter's snowy pinions
Shake their white down in the air!

Lips from which the seal of silence
None but God can roll away
Never blossomed in such beauty
As adorns the mouth to-day!
And sweet words that freight our memory
With their beautiful perfume
Come to us in sweeter accents
Through the portals of the tomb.

Let us gather up the sunbeams
Lying all along our path;
Let us keep the wheat and roses,
Casting out the thorns and chaff;
Let us find our sweetest comfort
In the blossoms of to-day,
With a patient hand removing
All the briars from the way.

WHALEN'S SHEEP-RANCH.

Whalen's luck was copious, and it became proverbial; the facts here recorded are but specimen pages from the book of his experience.

When the Consolidated Canal Company went into insolvency, its assets consisted of a mortgage right of way through the sagebrush and several completed but detached sections of a big ditch.

Mr. Brick Whalen, the contractor on section three, had finished the heavy work there and was preparing to move camp to section six when the company went broke. It was, in fact, upon the very day the suspension was posted that Whalen, having had his contract work inspected, took the engineer's certificate up to headquarters to get his check. He received instead a statement that the company was in temporary difficulties, and an assurance that it would soon resume.

Whalen had before this worked for shaly corporations; he knew better, and lost no time in acting on his knowledge.

"No good howlin' over a broken pipe or tryin' to save the pieces," he told himself. To his gang of twenty men, he said: "By the company's broke and so am I. I can't pay ye and I can't feed ye. You got to rustle."

"What's the matter with us taking the mules?" said one.

"Them mules and scrapers don't belong to me, as I've often told ye," said Whalen, whose custom it was to refer to a legendary backer. "This ditching outfit is the property of Martin, of San Francisco, and any man that meddles with it will get the sheriff after him."

"I'll take one, just the same," said Shorty, "and tell Martin he can have him again when my wages is paid. That's about fair."

A few others took the same view of the equities involved, and took mules, to which Whalen made only a wordy resistance. Most of the men were induced to accept orders on the defunct company for the amount due them, payable with large interest. "And if you don't get it very soon, the interest will double your money," said Whalen.

When the last man had gone, Whalen went out to the corral and counted the mules. "Forty-one head; that was a close call," said he.

It was late in the season to find another job of scraping, but the mules could not live on sagebrush and were at once started for the railroad. On a small stream where camp was made one night a band of trail sheep was also camped. Whalen eyed them disdainfully.

"I see the beggars eat sage," said he. "Why, certainly," replied the sheepman; "that's the finest kind of feed for sheep."

"I wish work-mules would do that," said Brick. "I never was so near a sheep in my life," he continued; "the smell of 'em a mile away is enough for me. Funny little fellows, and they look some like mules, with ears and tails cut off. What do you do with them?"

"Double our money on them every twelve months," was the reply.

No extended description of sheep-farming would have impressed the fancy of the veteran mule-skinner, but "double your money" was his own familiar phrase for describing any hopeful venture, and on that evening he smoked many pipes of black plug over it. A brute that can thrive on a brush diet and double your money every year is an interesting creature.

At daybreak Whalen was in the sheep-camp negotiating a trade of sheep for mules on a basis of fifty to one, and prepared to accept much less. Three days later he sat in the door of the shack which had long done duty as mess-house on section three of the canal, as many an evening before he had sat watching the mules come in from water. To-night there was never a mule in sight. Down the breeze came

a pungent odor and a tinkling of little bells. Over the crest of an adjacent hill appeared the flock browsing on the rank sage.

"They do look some like mules," he soliloquized, "and I'll bet I'm the only Irishman in America ever owned a herd of sheep."

Winter came and passed, and the only Irishman prospered. By roofing in a cut with brush he had commodious sheds, and cross-sections of poles divided the broad ditch into as many corrals as he chose. The sheep were fat and carried heavy fleeces.

Whalen had for help two boys who had wandered there and asked for work. He had proposed to hire one of them, but the boys protested that they had never been separated, and that if they got jobs at different ranches "the other one wouldn't know where the other one was," a contingency which they could not abide. So Whalen offered to take the two at the price of one, and on that basis they shared with him the shack, herded the flock, and cooked the grub. They soon knew as much, or as little, about sheep as Brick himself; and the proprietor found opportunity to break the monotony of camp life by occasional trips to the railroad and once to San Francisco.

"I'm going to see my friend Martin," he told the boys. "Now tend to business and don't let any get away." And the boys gave their word that not one should escape.

During Whalen's absence in the city he went out of the sheep business even more abruptly than he went into it the previous autumn. The instruction to the boys was fulfilled to the letter—not any got away.

It happened on a hot day in June when, contrary to usual custom, the boys brought the flock to camp and the shade of sheds at noontime. It never rains in that arid region, but sometimes pours. This was one of those times. Charged with ice and water, a great black cloud came drifting down the wind, and emptied out its load upon the camp and the hill-side above it. The canal, curving around its base, formed an eave-trough for the whole mountain and poured several thousand inches of water into Whalen's improvised sheep-sheds. The flood very soon subsided, but when the cloud had passed and the sun again shone forth, there were no living sheep. Not many minutes are required to drown a rat in a hole.

Meanwhile the boys, greatly frightened by the sudden storm, and with no thought for the safety of the flock, were in the shack. The hall pounded and the wind shook it. Water covered the floor.

"Pray, Billy," said the one on the barrel.

"No, you do it," he answered from the table-top.

The shack had no window, and, with the door closed, it was pretty dark in there. When Whalen reached home two hours later, the floor was still wet and the boys were yet roosting on table and barrel, but outside, in the bright sunlight, the ground appeared already almost dry. A solitary goat stood upon the shed roof; he had been among the sheep in the pen.

"You can't keep a good man down any more than you can a goat," was Brick's comment on the catastrophe.

While Whalen was working the boys double time at pulling the wool from the dead sheep, he had the happy thought of stocking his ranch with bees. Having money enough from the proceeds of his wool sale to buy a hundred stands, he promptly carried the thought into effect.

Again he sat down in the door of his shack to "double his money."

"This is better than sheep," said he; "for they herds themselves. And they are like mules in one thing—you are liable to get hurt if you fool with 'em."

This wave of prosperity broke up as soon as former ones had done, for he had imported a bad case of foul brood, and within a year the hundred swarms had perished out. When we went down there last summer in the interest of a new company which has taken up the work of completing the canal, Whalen gathered the bones out of the old shed in the cut and hauled them to the railroad, where he sold them for fertilizer, realizing enough to buy two more mules. With his four-mule team he is at work in the ditch for day's wages. Somewhat grizzled now, and not so brick-red of hair and whisker as formerly, he is happy as ever, and sanguine that he will double his money.

"Here's hoping" that he may.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Title of Admiral.

It should here be explained that the title of "Admiral" was not used in England in the earlier days, says the London Nautical Magazine. In fact, the better opinion is that it was not so used before the beginning of the fourteenth century. He was called Capitaneus Maris (Captain of the Sea), "Keeper of the seacoasts," "Captain of the King's mariners." The title "Admiral" or "Amiral," probably derived from the Arabic amir or emir (prefect), was used in foreign countries much earlier than in England, and came to us from France. Prynn ("Animadversions," page 106), states that there were admirals and an admiralty court in England as early as the time of Henry I., derived from our ancient Saxon kings—Alfred, Edgar, Ethelred and others who had the dominion of the British ocean. None of these kings probably was more potent than King Edgar, who, possessing an absolute dominion of the neighboring sea, sailed around about it every year and secured it with a constant guard. These ships, being very stout ones, were in number 1,200; some writers even affirm that there were 4,800 sailing ships.

Whenever you hear anyone speak of himself as "high spirited," it is nearly always a sign that he is a little bit silly.

LIFE WORTH LIVING.

IT IS A LIFE FOR GOD AND A LIFE FOR OTHERS.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Shows How a Money Getting and a Worldly Life Is a Lamentable Failure—The Life that Opens Into Eternity.

Our Weekly Sermon.
In this sermon Rev. Dr. Talmage discusses a subject vital to all, and never more timely than now, when the struggle for power, position, wealth and happiness is so absorbing. The text is James iv., 14, "What is your life?"

If we leave to the evolutionists to guess where we came from and to the theologians to prophesy where we are going to, we still have left for consideration the important fact that we are here. There may be some doubt about where the river rises and some doubt about where the river empties, but there can be no doubt about the fact that we are sailing on it. So I am not surprised that everybody asks the question, "Is life worth living?" Solomon in his unhappy moments says it is not. "Vanity," " vexation of spirit," "no good," are his estimate. The fact is that Solomon was at one time a polygamist, and that soured his disposition. One wife makes a man happy. More than one makes him wretched. But Solomon was converted from polygamy to monogamy, and the last words he ever wrote, as far as we can read them, were the words "mountains of spices." But Jeremiah says his life is worth living. In a book supposed to be doleful and lugubrious and sepulchral and entitled "Lamentations" he plainly intimates that the blessing of merely living is so great and grand a blessing that thought a man have piled on him all misfortunes and disasters he has no right to complain. The ancient prophet cries out in startling intonation to all lands and to all centuries, "Wherefore doth a living man complain?"

Conflicting Evidence.
A diversity of opinion on our time as well as in olden time. Here is a young man of light hair and blue eyes and sound digestion, and generous salary and happily affianced and on the way to become a partner in a commercial firm of which he is an important clerk. Ask him whether life is worth living. He will laugh in your face and say, "Yes, yes, yes." Here is a man who has come to the forties. He is at the tiptop of the hill of life. Every step has been a stumble and a bruise. The people he trusted have turned out deserters, and the money he has honestly made has been cheated out of. His nerves are out of tune. He has poor appetite, and the food he does eat does not assimilate. Forty miles climbing up the hill of life have been to him like climbing the Matterhorn, and there are forty miles yet to go down, and descent is always more dangerous than ascent. Ask him whether life is worth living, and he will draw out in shivering and lugubrious and appalling negative, "No, no, no!"

How are we to decide this matter righteously and intelligently? You will find the same man vacillating, oscillating in his opinion from dejection to exuberance, and if he be very mercurial in his temperament it will depend very much on which way the wind blows. If the wind blow from the northwest and you ask him, he will say "Yes," and if it blow from the northeast and you ask him he will say "No." How are we then to get the question righteously answered? Suppose we call all nations together in a great convention on eastern or western hemisphere and let all those who are in the affirmative say "Aye" and all those who are in the negative say "No." While there would be hundreds of thousands who would answer in the affirmative, there would be more millions who would answer in the negative, and because of the greater number who have sorrow and misfortune and trouble the "Noes" would have it. The answer I shall give will be different from either, and yet it will commend itself to all who hear me this day as the right answer. If you ask me, "Is life worth living?" I answer, "It all depends upon the kind of life you live."

In the first place, I remark that a life of mere money getting is always a failure because you will never get as much as you want. The poorest people in this country are the millionaires. There is not a scissor grinder on the streets of New York or Brooklyn who is so anxious to make money as these men who have piled up fortunes year after year in storehouses, in Government securities, in tenement houses, in whole city blocks. You ought to see them jump when they hear the fire bell ring. You ought to see them in their excitement when a bank explodes. You ought to see their agitation when there is proposed a reformation in the tariff. Their nerves tremble like harp strings, but no music in the vibration. They read the reports from Wall street in the morning with a concernment that threatens paralysis or apoplexy, or more probably, they have a telegraph or a telephone in their own house, so they catch every breath of change in the money market. The disease of accumulation has eaten into them—eaten into their heart, into their lungs, into their spleen, into their liver, into their bones.

Chemists have sometimes analyzed the human body, and they say it is so much magnesia, so much lime, so much chlorate of potassium. If some Christian chemist would analyze one of these financial behemoths, he would find he is made up of copper and gold and silver and zinc and lead and coal and iron. That is not a life worth living. There are too many earthquakes in it, too many agonies in it, too many perditions in it. They build their castles, and they open their picture galleries, and they summon prima donnas, and they offer every inducement for happiness to come and live there, but happiness will not come. They send footmen and postilioned equipage to bring her. She will not ride to their door. They send princely escort. She will not take his arm. They make their gateways triumphal arches. She will not ride under them. They set a golden throne before a golden plate. She turns away from the banquet. They call to her from upholstered balcony. She will not listen. Mark you, this is the failure of those who have had large accumulation.

Worldly Failure.

And then you must take into consideration that the vast majority of those who make the dormant idea of life money getting fall far short of affluence. It is estimated that only about two out of a hundred business men have anything worthy the name of success. A man who spends his life with the one dominant idea of

financial accumulation spends a life not worth living.

So the idea of worldly approval. If that be dominant in a man's life, he is miserable. Every four years the two most unfortunate men in this country are the two men nominated for the Presidency. The reservoirs of abuse and distaste and malediction gradually fill up, gallon above gallon, hoghead above hoghead, and about midsummer these two reservoirs will be brimming full, and a hose will be attached to each one, and it will play away on these nominees, and they will have to stand it and take the abuse, and the falsehood, and the caricature, and the anathema, and the caterwauling, and the filth, and they will be rolled in it and rolled over and over in it until they are choked and submerged and strangled, and at every sign of returning consciousness they will be barked at by all the hounds of political parties from ocean to ocean. And yet there are a hundred men to-day struggling for that privilege, and there are thousands of men who are helping them in the struggle. Now, that is not a life worth living. You can get slandered and abused cheaper than that. Take it on a smaller scale. Do not be so ambitious to have a whole reservoir rolled over on you.

But what you see in the matter of high political preferment you see in every community in the struggle for what is called social position. Tens of thousands of people trying to get into that realm, and they are under terrific tension. What is social position? It is a difficult thing to define, but we all know what it is? Good morals and intelligence are not necessary, but wealth, or a show of wealth, is absolutely indispensable. There are men to-day as notorious for their libertinism as the night is famous for its darkness who move in what is called high social position. There are hundreds of out and out rakes in American society whose names are mentioned among the distinguished guests at the great levees. They have annexed all the known vices and are looking for other worlds of diabolism to conquer. Good morals are not necessary in many of the exalted circles of society.

Neither is intelligence necessary. You find in that realm men who would not know an adverb from an adjective if they met it a hundred times in a day, and who could not write a letter of acceptance or regret without the aid of a secretary. They buy their libraries by the square yard, only anxious to have the binding Russian. Their ignorance is positively sublime, making English grammar almost irreparable, and yet the finest parlors open before them. Good morals and intelligence are not necessary, but wealth or a show of wealth is positively indispensable. It does not make any difference how you got your wealth, if you only got it. The best way for you to get into social position is for you to buy a large amount on credit, then put your property in your wife's name, have a few preferred creditors and then make an assignment. Then disappear from the community until the breeze is over and come back and start in the same business. Do you not see how beautifully that will put out all the people who are in competition with you and trying to make an honest living? How quickly it will get you into high social position! What is the use of toiling forty or fifty years when you can by two or three bright strokes make a great fortune? Ah, my friends, when you really lose your money how quickly they will let you drop, and the higher you get the harder you will drop.

Torture at a Premium.

There are thousands to-day in that realm who are anxious to keep in it. There are thousands in that realm who are nervous for fear they will fall out of it, and there are changes going on every year and every month and every hour which invoke heartbreaks that are never reported. High social life is constantly in a flutter about the delicate question as to whom they shall let in and whom they shall push out, and the battle is going on—pier mirror against pier mirror, chandelier against chandelier, wine cellar against wine cellar, wardrobe against wardrobe, equipage against equipage. Uncertainty and insecurity dominant in that realm, wretchedness enthroned, torture at a premium and a life not worth living.

A life of sin, a life of pride, a life of indulgence, a life of worldliness, a life devoted to the world, the flesh and the devil, is a failure, a dead failure, an infinite failure. I care not how many presents you send to that cradle or how many garlands you send to that grave, you need to put right under the name on the tombstone this inscription: "Better for that man if he had never been born."

But I shall show you a life that is worth living. A young man says: "I am here. I am not responsible for my ancestry. Others decided that. I am not responsible for my temperament. God gave me that. But here I am, in the evening of the nineteenth century, at 20 years of age. I am here, and I must take an account of stock. Here I have a body which is a divinely constructed engine. I must put it to the very best uses, and I must allow nothing to damage this rarest of machinery. Two feet, and they mean locomotion; two eyes, and they mean capacity to pick out my own way; two ears, and they are telephones of communication with all the outside world, and they mean capacity to catch sweetest music and the voices of friendship, the very best music; a tongue, with almost infinity of articulation. Yes, hands with which to welcome or resist or lift or smite the wave or bless—hands to help myself and help others.

Here is a world which after 6,300 years of battling with tempest and accident is still grander than any architect, human or angelic, could have drafted. I have two lamps to light me, a golden lamp and a silver lamp—a golden lamp set on the sapphire mantle of the day, a silver lamp set on the jet mantle of the night. Yes, I have that at 20 years of age which defies all inventory of valuables—a soul, with capacity to choose or reject, to rejoice or to suffer, to love or to hate. Plato says it is immortal. Seneca says it is immortal. Confucius says it is immortal. An old book among the family relics—a book with leather cover almost worn out and pages almost obliterated by oft perusal—joins the other books in saying I am immortal. I have eighty years for a lifetime, sixty years yet to live. I may not live an hour, but, then, I must lay out my plans intelligently and for a long life. Sixty years added to the twenty I have already lived—that will bring me to 80. I must remember that these eighty years are only a brief preface to the five hundred thousand millions of quintillions of years which will be my chief residence and existence. Now, I understand my opportunities and my responsibilities. If there is any being in the universe all wise and all beneficent who can help a man in such a juncture, I want him. The old book found among the family relics tells me there is a God, and that for the sake of

his son, one Jesus, he will give help to a man. To him I appeal. God help me! Here I have sixty years yet to do for myself and to do for others. I must develop this body by all industries, by all gymnastics, by all sunshine, by all fresh air, by all good habits, and this soul I must have swept and garnished and illumined and glorified by all that I can do for it and all that I can get God to do for it. It shall be a Luxembourg of fine pictures. It shall be an orchestra of grand harmonies. It shall be a palace for God and righteousness to reign in. I wonder how many kind words I can utter in the next sixty years? I will try. I wonder how many good deeds I can do in the next sixty years? I will try. God help me!

The Right Direction.

That young man enters life. He is buffeted, he is tried, he is perplexed. A grave opens on this side, and a grave opens on that side. He falls, but he rises again. He gets into a hard battle, but he gets the victory. The main course of his life is in the right direction. He blesses everybody he comes in contact with. God forgives his mistakes and makes everlasting record of his holy endeavors, and at the close of it God says to him: "Well done, good and faithful servant. Enter into the joy of thy Lord." My brother, my sister, I do not care whether that man dies at 30, 40, 50, 60, 70 or 80 years of age. You can chisel right under his name on the tombstone these words: "His life was worth living."

Amid the hills of New Hampshire in olden times there sits a mother. There are six children in the household—four boys and two girls. Small farm. Very rough, hard work to coax a living out of it. Mighty tug to make the two ends of the year meet. The boys go to school in winter and work the farm in summer. Mother is the chief presiding spirit. With her hands she knits all the stockings for the little feet, and she is the mantua maker for the boys, and she is the milliner for the girls. There is only one musical instrument in the house—the spinning wheel. The food is very plain, but it is always well provided. The winters are very cold, but are kept out by the blankets she quilts. On Sunday, when she appears in the village church, her children around her, the minister looks down and is reminded of the Bible description of a good housewife, "Her children arise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her."

Some years go by, and the two oldest boys want a collegiate education, and the household economies are severed, and the calculations are closer, and until those two boys get their education there is a hard battle for bread. One of these boys enters the university, stands in a pulpit widely influential and preaches righteousness, judgment and temperance, and thousands during his ministry are blessed. The other lad who got the collegiate education goes into the law and thence into legislative halls, and after awhile he commands listening senates as he makes a plea for the down-trodden and the outcast. One of the younger boys becomes a merchant, climbing on up until his success and his philanthropies are recognized all over the land. The other son stays at home because he prefers farming life, and then he thinks he will be able to take care of father and mother when they get old.

Of the two daughters, when the war broke out one went through the hospitals of Pittsburg Landing and Fortress Monroe, cheering up the dying and the homesick and taking the last message to kindred far away, so that every time Christ thought of her he said as of old, "The same is my sister and mother." The other daughter has a bright home of her own, and in the afternoon, the forenoon having been devoted to her household, she goes forth to hunt up the sick and to encourage the discouraged, leaving smiles and benediction all along the way.

But one day there start five telegrams from the village for these five absent ones, saying: "Come. Mother is dangerously ill." Not before they can be ready to start they receive another telegram, saying: "Come. Mother is dead." The old neighbors gather in the old farmhouse to do the last offices of respect, but as that farming son, and the clergyman, and the senator stand by the casket of the dead mother taking the last look or lifting their little children to see once more the face of dear old grandma I want to ask that group around the casket one question, "Do you really think her life was worth living?" A life for God, a life for others, a life of unselfishness, a useful life, a Christian life, is always worth living.

Banking Methods in French Banks.

We had to make our way through a crowd occupying a large room or small hall in which business was conducted. This hall was filled with people, some of whom were there to look after their own or other people's affairs, and others who had obviously dropped in or a casual chat. Almost all were smoking cigarettes, an amusement which they shared with a good many of the bank clerks. When we got through this crowd my friend and host presented his check at a gulch. The man behind the gulch gave him a metal disk stamped with a number. Armed with this my friend made his way to another gulch, behind which stood not a clerk but an ordinary porter, wearing the livery of the bank. This porter has his hands full of similar metal disks. After a weary waiting he called out the number—say, three hundred and two—on my friend's disk.

Then my friend advanced, identified his check by another number obtained at the first gulch and then received his money, not in the currency or form which he had wished for, but in such shape as the porter had at hand to dispense from the authorities above him. Then some of the notes being only locally negotiable, my friend had to go to a third gulch to see if they could be changed into negotiable notes. On occasions this is impossible, and the unfortunate holder of the check has either to leave part of the money he has come for until a favorable opportunity or accept what he can get on the chance of paying it away, or getting it changed, or both, with some of his tradespeople. Beyond this there is no clearing house system; each bank makes a charge for cashing a check on another bank, and these charges practically swallow up the tiny amount of interest nominally allowed on a constant balance. And this is how the daily routine of banking is conducted in the first bank of Mar-selles.

CHEAP AT THE PRICE.

The Man at the Sandwich Islands Had Posted Him.

He made a hearty meal at one of the restaurants near the depot, and as he rose with his hand in his pocket he said to the proprietor:

"Two years ago in the Sandwich Islands, I met a man from this town."

"The bill is 55 cents," said the proprietor as he crossed his finger.

"Yes, I know. And the man casually observed that some day or other I might find myself in this town."

"Please hand over your bill, sir."

"Certainly, and he added that if I ever did and felt hungry was dead broke to call on you. He couldn't remember your name, but he said you were called the man with the big heart."

"I want 55 cents, sir," exclaimed the proprietor.

"I know you do. And the man added that, while you didn't profess to run an orphan asylum, you never refused to chalk it down in the case of an unfortunate. You may put my account on the slate."

"You pay cash or get the boot," said the proprietor as he came out from behind the counter.

"That was another matter. he referred to," continued the stranger. "He said that at rare intervals you gave a man the boot, but the kicks were few in number and lightly administered. If in your judgment—"

"In my judgment I'll kick your heels over your head," shouted the proprietor as he seized him and led him out to the door.

"The Detroitter whom I met in the Sandwich Islands said that you sometimes blustered and bluffed around, but it was only for moral effect."

"I'll moral effect you, you old dead beat. Take that, and that, and that."

Seven vigorous kicks were administered, the last of which lifted the man into the street. He crossed over, turned about on the curbstone and called across:

"I counted 'em and there were only seven. Seven times eight are fifty-six, or not quite 8 cents a kick. Say, old man, I like your large-hearted and liberal way of doing things. Call it even 8 cents a kick and lemme come over and eat \$50 worth of grub."

His View of It.

The wheelman who was scorching through Washington Park rounded one of the curves just as a little girl about four years old started to run across the road in front of him. He set his teeth, turned his bicycle sharply to the left, and flew out of the saddle in one direction, while the machine went tumbling in another, the little girl escaping by a hair's breadth.

"You careless brute!" exclaimed a sharp-voiced matron who came running up. "You monkey on two wheels! What do you mean by racing about the park in this dare-devil kind of a way? Haven't you got any consideration for other folks? Don't you know you're always liable to run over somebody? Do you want to scare people to death? Some people haven't got the sense they were born with. If I had my way about it I'd stop this business mighty quick. You might have killed my child!"

"Yes, ma'am," replied the young man, who had gathered himself up and was making an inventory of his damages. "But I didn't. She gets off without a scratch, while I've got a skinned elbow, a bruised knee, a sprained ankle, and a lame shoulder. There's a piece of skin as big as a half-dollar gone from the palm of my hand, my hair is full of dirt, I've ruined a suit of clothes, and it will cost me \$15 to have the machine mended. If I'm not kicking, ma'am, I don't think you ought to kick."

He picked up his broken bicycle, put it over h shoulder, and limped slowly away in the direction of the nearest repair shop.—Chicago Tribune.

Advice.

No matter what you sell, advertise it, with your name and address as a matter of necessity, but don't place your name at the top of the advertisement in the largest type, followed by a conglomerate of what you make, so mixed up, and so insignificant, that one can't separate the wheat from the chaff.

It is not the business of the advertisement to sell goods. It is to assist your salesman and your catalogue in selling.

It is the business of the advertisement to create correspondence, to separate the probable from the possible customers, to bring into your office letters which indicate that certain people desire certain goods, and it is then your business, and the business of your employees, to sell them.

Unless the quality of the goods, and the quality of the advertising, harmonize, there is no profit in publicity, except that transient profit that no decent man cares about.

The conventional advertisement has a value, although it has looked backward over a quarter of a century.—Hardware.

Kentucky's Prize Fish Story.

C. A. Wilson, a reliable farmer of this county, vouches for the following fish story: While angling at Cloverport on Monday Mr. Wilson claims to have caught a five-pound catfish, and when it was cut open a pocketbook, a hymn book and a Testament were found in the stomach.—Lexington Herald.

Oldest University.

The oldest university in the world is El Azhar, meaning "the splendid," situated in Cairo. It is the greatest Mohammedan school, and has clear records dating 975.

Gospel via Living Pictures.

One of the latest schemes of Gen. Booth is to have a big exhibition of living pictures in London, to consist of converts from every nation.

More Bundles of Nerves.
Some peevish, querulous people seem more bundles of nerves. The least sound agitates their sensibilities and ruffles their tempers. No doubt they are born so. But may not their nervousness be ameliorated, if not entirely relieved? Unquestionably, and with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. By cultivating their digestion, and insuring more complete assimilation of the food with this admirable corrective, they will experience a speedy and very perceptible gain in nerve quietude. Dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation and rheumatism yield to the Bitters.

Each German army corps is to be equipped with a portable crematory. It resembles a huge baking oven, and is drawn by eight horses.

Word comes from all quarters that the nearest and most satisfactory dye for coloring the beard a brown or black is Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

The Romans issued private or consular coins which bore the names of every leading Roman family.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a godsend to me.—Wm. B. McClellan, Chester, Fla., Sept. 17, 1895.

Children cry for the moon and when they grow up they want the earth.

AN OPEN LETTER

From Miss Sachner, of Columbus, O., to Ailing Women.

To all women who are ill.—It affords me great pleasure to tell you of the benefit I have derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for the boon given to suffering women in that excellent remedy. Before taking the Compound I was thin, nervous, I was troubled with leucorrhoea, and my menstrual periods were very irregular. I tried three physicians and gradually grew worse. About a year ago I was advised by a friend to try Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash and Vegetable Compound, which I did. After using three bottles of the Vegetable Compound and one package of Sanative Wash, I am now enjoying better health than I ever did, and attribute the same to your wonderful remedies. I cannot find words to express what a Godsend they have been to me.

Whenever I begin to feel nervous and ill, I know I have a never-failing physician at hand. It would afford me pleasure to know that my words had directed some suffering sister to health and strength through those most excellent remedies.—Miss MAY SACHNER, 248½ E. Rich St., Columbus, O.

HOME SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

—VIA—

"BIG FOUR ROUTE"
SEPT. 6-7 AND 20-21,
AT ONE FARE PLUS \$2 FOR THE ROUND TRIP TO SPECIFIED POINTS IN

Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North and South Dakota, North and South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

For tickets and full information call on any ticket agent of the Big Four Route, or address
E. O. McCORMICK, WARREN J. LYNCH,
Passenger Traffic Mgr. Ass. Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

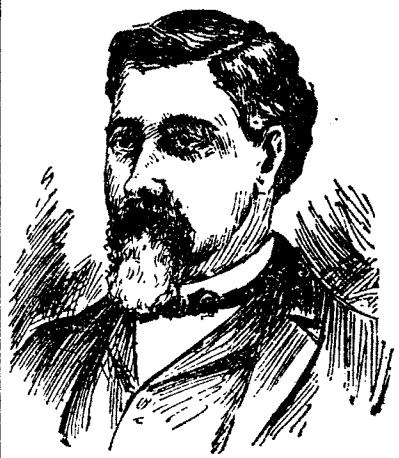
WINCHESTER
GUN
CATALOGUE FREE
SEND YOUR NAME ON A POSTAL CARD AND WE WILL SEND YOU OUR 136 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.
180 WINCHESTER AVE., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

PENSIONS
Get Your Pension DOUBLE QUICK!
Write Capt. O'FARRELL, Pension Agent, Washington, D. C.

A DISTINGUISHED SOUTHERNER.

The Late James Z. George, Senator from Mississippi.

For sixteen years James Z. George, of Mississippi, whose death occurred not long since, had been a member of the United States Senate, and during a large portion of that time was a prominent figure.



SENATOR JAMES Z. GEORGE.

He was one of the leaders on the Democratic side and a debater of great resources and endurance. Mr. George was a native of Georgia and was born Oct. 2, 1826. At the age of 8 he went to Mississippi and secured a common school education. The Mexican war took him to the front and he served in Jefferson Davis' regiment. After the war he studied law, and in 1854 was elected Clerk of the Court of Appeals. In the civil war he was a colonel of Confederate cavalry. In 1879 he went on the Mississippi Supreme Court bench, but resigned after reaching the chief justiceship to enter the Federal Senate in 1881. He was re-elected in 1887 and 1893.

Current Condensations.

St. Louis has more brick buildings than any other American city of equal size, nine-tenths being the ratio.

Manistee has an Indian over 100 years old who has but one leg, and still earns his own living by sawing wood and begging—mostly the latter.

A drop of castor oil in the eye to remove a foreign body is as efficacious and more often manageable than the frequently recommended flaxseed.

To call a man a German spy is in France a sure way of securing his arrest, and it is said to be the only form of calumny for which there is no legal redress.

In experimenting to find the effect of sunlight on disease germs, it has been discovered that such spores are killed by the blue and violet rays of sunlight in a few hours.

As the result of readvertisements for proposals to build a small reservoir in Boston the contract was awarded for \$99,000 to a firm whose previous bid for the same work was \$100,000.

Captain Alex. McDougall, the inventor of the whaleback, has something new to spring on an unsuspecting and defenseless public. Hereafter, instead of breaking the wine the lady will let loose a cage full of birds, which will fly in all directions as the ship begins to move. He borrowed the idea from the Japs, who used it before he or his whaleback idea was born.

Hiram Walker has given his farms in Kent and Essex, Ontario, jointly to his three sons, with the exception of the Essex farm, which goes to E. C. Walker, and the Labadie farm to his nephew, Hiram A. Walker. With his sons he owns nearly all of the stock of the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway, and absolutely owns every manufacturing concern in Walkerville with one exception.

The deer colony at Forest Park, Springfield, Mass., is being increased by gift and the usual process of nature. A Japanese deer was born there last year, and unless all signs fail there will be an elk fawn there before the summer is over. Gurdon Bill presented the commissioners with a young bull moose. The animal was captured about 200 miles north of Quebec by a son of A. J. Turcotte, a prominent Canadian.

At the "International Apron Bazar," held in Pine Bluff, Ark., recently, an apron contributed by the sewing department of the Kansas Agricultural College was sold for \$5 to W. W. Carney. The apron was made from the finest white muslin, and across the bottom ran a border of sunflowers with "I want to be in Kansas, where the sunflowers bloom" woven skillfully between. The strings were also ornamented with sunflowers.

STRIKERS ARE SHOT

Marching Miners Brutally Slain by Deputies.

OVER A SCORE KILLED

Dead and Dying Coal Delvers Fall Like Ten Pins.

Outskirts of the Little Town of Latimer, in the Great Pennsylvania Coal District, the Scene of a Bloody Slaughter—Shooting Held to Have Been Without Provocation and Revengeful Cries Arise—Troops Are Called Out to Preserve Order.

Twenty-two strikers were killed, thirteen fatally injured and between sixty and seventy more or less injured near Hazleton, Pa., Friday, by deputy sheriffs under command of Sheriff Martin, and, the dispatches say, without sufficient provocation to warrant even a clubbing. The entire region is wildly excited over the affair, and citizens of all classes are talking of what they consider a terrible outrage. An indignation meeting was held at night, and Governor Hastings has been asked to order an investigation, and in the meantime to place the command of the deputies in other hands than those of Sheriff Martin. The citizens also ask that the deputy sheriffs concerned in the affair be discharged from all authority and disarmed. They say the local police force is quite competent to take care of the strikers if any disturbance occurs. Governor Hastings called out the Third Brigade of the State militia in order to prevent further bloodshed.

Pollowing their general custom, the strikers assembled Friday morning and marched to the Hazle mines. The men were at work there, but were forced to quit. From there the march was taken up to Latimer. The men walked without any special organization, much as any body of men would traverse a road. They were elated by their success in driving out the men at the Hazle mines and their feeling of jubilation, combined with their antipathy for the operators, had somewhat aroused them. The road the men traversed was the public highway.

As they reached the outskirts of the mining village of Latimer the marchers were met by a crowd of deputies, under Sheriff Martin. They were the usual kind of deputies, men and boys out of work. The strikers were ordered to halt. Being on a public highway the strikers refused. With little ceremony they kept walking, muttering imprecations on the men with rifles.

Firing Is Begun.
Suddenly one of the special officers raised his rifle and fired point blank at the miners. It was the signal for a fusillade. The men and boys who were wearing the steel badges of deputies fired volley after volley into the marchers. Several fell dead at the first volley. The horrified cries of the miners could not drown the steady "crack," "crack" of the rifles. The miners stood terrified for a moment, the leaden balls moving down their comrades. A few shots were fired back. Then, yelling and crying, they broke and ran for the woods.

The scatter of the marchers did not stop the firing. As they fled in terror the deputies spread out, each one seemingly picking his man, and shot the fleeing men. The strikers staggered and fell in every direction. Bodies of the killed lay here and there on the road and in the ditches. Piteous cries in foreign tongues came from the injured, some of whom were vainly trying to crawl to shelter. Pleadings to the deputies to cease firing mingled with the cursings of the less injured. The injured in the woods crawled away to safety. When the deputies had exhausted the magazines of their rifles they ceased firing and some turned their attention to the wounded and carried many of them to places where they could be more comfortably treated. The deputies seemed to be terror-stricken at the deadly execution of their guns.

The people of Latimer rushed pell-mell to the scene, but the shrieks of the wounded drowned the cries of the sympathizing and half-crazed inhabitants. As soon as the news of the shooting reached Hazleton there was consternation. Within ten minutes the streets were blocked with excited people. Trolley cars on the Latimer line were sent to the scene of the killing, and doctors and clergymen responded promptly.

Along the bank of the trolley road men lay in every position; some dead, others dying. Three bodies, face downward, lay along the incline, and three others were but a short distance away. On the other side of the road as many more bodies lay. The schoolhouse was transformed into a temporary hospital, and some of the wounded were taken there. The colliery ambulance was summoned to the place as soon as possible, and upon its arrival wounded men were loaded into the wagon. All along the hillside wounded were found on the roadside and in the fields. Many others who had been carried to a distance could not be found.

One of the strikers, in his dying statement said that there were no weapons of any kind among the marchers, for before leaving Harwood on the tramp across the mountain a meeting was held and resolutions passed forbidding any person to carry weapons. This fact was verified by not finding any weapons on those who were killed or wounded. The dead were searched and no weapons were found on them. Sheriff Martin in a detailed statement of the affair admits that he gave the command to fire.

Told in a Few Lines.

Prince Bismarck is suffering from neuralgia of the face.

Robert A. Magee, a bachelor farmer who lives near St. Matthias, Minn., was robbed of \$1,500.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company A. L. Mohler was elected president.

Three tramps who were stealing a ride were fatally injured in the wreck of a St. Louis and San Francisco passenger train near St. Louis.

FAIL FOR A MILLION.

Firm of J. P. Willard & Co. Is Forced Into Bankruptcy.

James R. Willard & Co., of 55, 280 and 1227 Broadway, New York, a firm advertised as bankers, brokers and commission merchants of Philadelphia, Buffalo, Chicago, Washington, Toronto, Montreal and New York, assigned to its chief bookkeeper, James L. Starbuck, with preferences for \$20,000 to William H. Osterhout of Ridgeway, Pa. Liabilities were guessed at from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000.

The firm was organized two years ago. It had no rating at Bradstreet's. The partners were James R. Willard, variously recorded as 4164 Lake avenue, Chicago, and of Kennett, Hopkins & Co., 55 Broadway, New York, and 44 Broadway, New York, and the brothers Elmer and Jay Dwiggins, nephews of Zimri Dwiggins, who founded country banks in Illinois, Michigan and other States, which nearly all went to the wall several years ago.

Willard's home is in Chicago. He was there identified with the firm of John Dickinson & Co., who absorbed the Chicago business of Willard & Co. He was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and the Produce and Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchanges of New York City. The failure of Willard & Co. was similar to that of E. B. Cuthbert & Co. A bull market did not suit its speculative business. It was all one way—the way of the customer.

The failure of the Dwiggins' interest in the firm of J. P. Willard & Co. recalls the collapse of the Columbia National Bank of Chicago, in 1893, of which Zimri Dwiggins, uncle of the Eastern operators, was president. This was the first of the big banking institutions of the West that collapsed and the failure of a number of smaller institutions in the vicinity of Illinois was directly attributed to it. The Columbia National was capitalized for \$1,000,000 and was nearly that amount in arrears when its doors closed. Examination of the books showed that only \$9,000 was on hand. The Columbia National did an immense correspondence business with country banks, that were seriously affected by the failure. Zimri Dwiggins is now living at Storm Lake, Iowa.

HIT BY THE HEAT.

Intense Suffering Caused by Torridity of an Autumnal Month.

It lacked only one degree Thursday on the official thermometer of the weather bureau to give Chicago the hottest day for September in twenty-six years. Under the deadly rays of the sun the mercury climbed to 94 degrees, and set a new mark for the month had it not been for the kindly intervention of a lake breeze. One death and four prostrations bear witness to the torridity. Workmen were stricken in the midst of their toil and had to be carried away for succor.

In the early days of the weather office heat in September like that of Thursday was unknown. In 1881, with the quarters of the department much nearer the sidewalk, a mark of 94 was reached. For twelve years this was the maximum until the mercury rose to 95 in 1893. This high mark was reached in the middle of the day and with no southeast breeze engaged in an attempt to discourage the tendency of the thermometer. Considering the conditions, Thursday might be called the hottest day of the year in Chicago. Thermometers nearer the sidewalk than the top of the Auditorium tower showed 98 and this was the temperature in which Chicagoans sweltered.

At Milwaukee there was one case of heat prostration reported. Miss Annie Solmers, employed in the inspecting room of the Layton Packing Company, was overcome about noon and was taken to her home. She may not recover.

The week has been the hottest September week Oshkosh (Wis.) has any record of. Thermometers Thursday registered 96.

At Pana, Ill., the Government thermometer registered 104 in the shade. Rain is needed. Corn in many places is scorching.

La Salle, Ill., reports the week to have been the hottest of the season, the thermometer registering 100 in the shade. Corn is drying up in the fields.

The heat was so intense in Champaign, Ill., that the schools had to be closed Thursday afternoon. Corn is drying up on the stalks and farmers say much of it can never fill out.

At Valparaiso, Ind., the thermometer registered 102. Several prostrations are reported, but none fatal. Throughout the country the corn is drying up for want of rain.

The Government thermometer at Eldora, Iowa, the last ten days has averaged 95.

Nebraska Loses Much Corn.

No rain has fallen in Nebraska for a month. Reports received by the State Board of Agriculture from each county in the State and carefully tabulated show that the drought has cost Nebraska very nearly the whole of its late corn crop, estimated by the board to be between 75,000,000 and 100,000,000 bushels. At least half of this quantity is conceded to be beyond relief. However, the hot weather matured the early corn crop and 300,000,000 bushels of it is beyond danger from heat or frost.

CURRENT COMMENT

Would that cotton had the cinch that wheat now has!—Atlanta Constitution.

Every time a "scorch" is arrested and fined a good deed is done for cycling.—New York Tribune.

The best time for a public official to deny an interview is before he submits to it.—Chicago Times-Herald.

If wheat keeps climbing, the Western farmers will have sixteen dollars this year where they had one last.—Atlanta Journal.

The engineers' strike in England is spreading, but no judge has yet ventured to enjoin it or any part of it. How unprogressive they are over there!—Springfield Republican.

A West Virginia lawyer says Judge Jackson's injunction against the striking miners is merely a scarecrow. Viewed even in this light, it is not a striking success.—Boston Transcript.

The adventurers who at Juneau have decided to turn back and wait for spring may have weaker hearts than their companions who go on, but it looks as if they had stronger brains.—San Francisco Call.

Peppert.

"Dear me!" exclaimed one sugar trust magnate, as he laid down his newspaper.

"What's the matter?" asked his friend.

"Millions of dollars are being brought from the Klondike region."

"Does that make any special difference to you?"

"I should say it does. If we had known all that new money was coming into the country we should have put some more tax on sugar."—Washington Star.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. 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.

In her early days Queen Victoria was a diligent sketcher, her mother, the Duchess of Kent, being her tutor. A collection of her drawings, dated 1833, each bearing her autograph, will soon be offered for sale.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-fourth as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15c. and 25c. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Tobacco and warehouse receipts issued after it was stored were both used in Virginia as money.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

It's the biggest kind of an insult to offer a small sum of money as a bribe.

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

SORE EYES DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER
N. S. WILLSON & CO., Wash. D.C. No charge till patent obtained. 50-page book free.

PATENTS
N. S. WILLSON & CO., Wash. D.C. No charge till patent obtained. 50-page book free.

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE!
Walter Baker & Co.'s
Breakfast COCOA
Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.
Costs Less than ONE CENT a cup.
Be sure that the package bears our Trade-Mark.
Walter Baker & Co. Limited,
(Established 1780.)
Dorchester, Mass.

SAPOLIO
IS LIKE A GOOD TEMPER, "IT SHEDS A BRIGHTNESS EVERYWHERE."



I know a lady who was troubled with what her doctors termed intestinal indigestion. Her last doctor had her pursue the Salisbury treatment, which consists of eating only beef and bread dried in the oven and drinking all the hot water she could. I have seen her in the office where she is employed walk along with a glass filled with water steaming hot. The Salisbury treatment did give her some relief and she persisted in it for three months. It was then that she was induced to try Ripans Tabules, and now she finds that there are many eatables (chicken for instance) which she was not allowed to eat at first which she can now eat without distress. She says Ripans Tabules seem to counteract the acidity of her stomach. Their effect upon her has been wonderful and the relief she gets is as much as she ever experienced with the Salisbury treatment, and she can now choose from a more liberal bill of fare.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—see page 10. This low-priced set is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the present cartons (100 tabules each) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RYAN CHEMICAL COMPANY, 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

\$12 to \$35 PER WEEK can be made working for us. Parties preferred who can give whole time to the business. Space, hours, thought, may be profitably employed. Good openings for town and city work as well as country districts. J. M. GIBSON, 11th & Main St., Richmond, Va.

BET RICH QUICKLY. Send for book "Inventions Wanted." Edger & Co., 245 Broadway, N.Y.

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

Thousands Tell

Of marvellous cures of scrofula, hip disease, sores, humors, ulcers, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh and other diseases, by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine has done a world of good by making pure blood, restoring appetite and digestion, giving rosy cheeks, and clear, healthy complexions to old and young.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact, the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 for 65.

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

Radway's Ready Relief.
His life-long friend.
It is the only PAIN REMEDY that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, cures colds, cures constipation. Internally a tea-spoonful in water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Summer Complaint, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS), so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists, RADWAY & CO., New York.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER
The Best Saddle Coat.
Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the heaviest rain. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for Fish Brand Pommel Slicker. It is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.
JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D.C.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 8 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, 1000 cases.

WEIGHTY WORDS FOR
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
"I can sincerely say that I owe my life to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. For seven years I suffered, with that terrible scourge Scrofula, in my shoulder and my arm. Every means of cure was tried without success. I had a good physician who tried in every way to help me. I was told to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I immediately began its use and after taking seven bottles of this remedy the scrofula was entirely cured."—Mrs. J. A. GENTLE, Fort Fairfield, Me., Jan. 26, 1896.

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.

H. F. TEGELER, Merchant Tailor, Middleville, Mich.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Taking Effect November 20, 1896.

EASTWARD BOUND.

STATIONS.	Det	NY	Ngt	Fr
	Exp	Exp	Exp	Exp
Grand Rapids Dep.....	7:00	8:00	11:00	1:10
Middleville.....	7:35	8:35	12:15	1:40
Hastings.....	7:52	8:52	12:40	1:58
Jackson Ar.....	9:50	9:00	3:25	4:55

Detroit Ar.....12:25 11:10 7:20

WESTWARD BOUND.

STATIONS.	Exp	M	11	8	Fr
	Exp	Exp	Exp	Exp	Exp
Grand Rapids Ar.....	6:15	2:05	10:25	4:05	
Middleville.....	5:10	1:20	9:41	2:15	
Hastings.....	4:40	12:57	9:19	1:08	
Jackson Dep.....	1:40	11:05	7:50	7:16	

Detroit Dep.....11:25 7:50 4:45

Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad

NORTHERN DIVISION

Leave	Arrive
Going	From
North	North
Trav. City, Pet. & Mack * 7:45 am	* 10:00 pm
Trav. City, Pet. & Mack * 2:20 pm	* 5:10 pm
Calhoun * 7:45 am	* 11:10 am
Potosky & Mackinaw * 11:10 pm	* 7:30 am

Trains leaving at 7:45 a. m. and 2:20 p. m. have parlor cars and train leaving at 11:10 p. m. has sleeping cars to Potosky and Mackinaw.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Leave	Arrive
Going	From
South	South
Cincinnati.....	* 7:10 am * 8:25 pm
St. Wayne.....	* 2:00 pm * 2:10 pm
Ch. Louisville, Ind.....	* 10:15 am * 10:25 pm

7:10 a. m. train has parlor car to Cincinnati. 2:00 p. m. train has parlor car to Fort Wayne. 10:15 p. m. train has sleeping car to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

MUSKEGON TRAINS.

GOING WEST.

Ar Gr R 7:25 am	1:30 pm	7:40 pm	9:00 am	4:00 pm
Ar Mus 9:00 am	2:00 pm	7:00 pm	10:25 am	3:30 pm
Ar Milwaukee, Steamer 4:00 am				

GOING EAST.

Lv Milwaukee, Steamer 7:00 am				
Lv Mus 8:10 am	11:45 am	4:10 pm	3:30 am	3:30 pm
Ar Gr R 9:30 am	12:55 pm	5:30 pm	10:00 am	8:00 pm

* Except Sunday. * Daily. * Sunday only. Steamer leaves Muskegon daily except Saturday. Leaves Milwaukee daily except Saturday and Sunday.

A. ALMQUIST, C. L. LOCKWOOD, Ticket Agent, Gen'l Pass' and Union Station. Ticket Agent.

FREE, FREE, FREE

Positive, Permanent Cure FOR WEAK MEN!

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.

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 handing same to someone interested you fully repay us for our trouble.

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.

Mention this paper.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale of Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given that whereas default having been made in the conditions for payment as stipulated in a certain real estate mortgage bearing date November 1st day, A. D. 1897, lawfully made and executed by George Purdy and Emily G. Purdy, husband and wife, then both of Yankee Springs, Barry county, State of Michigan, parties of the first part, to Willis R. Peake, of Bristol, Addison county, Vermont, of the second part, as mortgagee who now owns the same, and which said mortgage was on the fifth day of November, A. D. 1897, at the hour of nine o'clock a. m. of said day duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Barry in file No. nine (9) of mortgages on page No. four hundred and twenty (420) and, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, which by reason of said default in payment as aforesaid hath become and now is operative, and by virtue of the statute law of the state of Michigan I shall on Friday, the first day of October, A. D. 1897, at the hour of ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north front door of the court house in the city of Hastings in said Barry county where said land and premises so mortgaged are situated (said court house being the place where the circuit court within and for said Barry county is held) offer for sale at public auction and to the highest bidder for cash, the lands and premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the said mortgage indebtedness, together with all interest, costs, fees and charges to said date. The amount now claimed to be due thereon by me at this date is eight hundred and fifty dollars as principal and interest thereon from November first day, A. D. 1894, at 8 per centum per annum making one hundred and eighty-two and 75-100 dollars, total one thousand thirty-two and 75-100 dollars, together with an attorney fee of thirty-five dollars (there being an attorney fee of thirty-five dollars stipulated therefor in said mortgage) and there never having been previous hereto any suit or proceeding either at law or in equity instituted for the recovery of said mortgage indebtedness or any portion thereof.

The lands and premises to be sold, as described in said mortgage are as follows, to-wit: The east half (1/2) of the southeast quarter (1/4) of section No. fifteen (15) in town No. three (3) north of range No. ten (10) west containing eighty acres of land being more or less according to the U. S. survey whereof.

Dated July 8, A. D. 1897.

WILLIAM R. PEAKE, Bristol, Addison Co., Vermont, Mortgagee.

MILTON F. JORDAN, Middleville, Mich., Attorney for Mortgagee.

Entered at the Middleville, Mich., Postoffice as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1897.

American workmen are not emigrating to Mexico in great numbers nowadays. The idea of being paid half wages in dollars only worth 40 cents is not an attractive one.

No wonder the old soldiers at Buffalo greeted President McKinley with wild enthusiasm. He has been constantly their friend in the thirty years since he was one of them, and is the one man who has successfully made the march from the position of private soldier to that of commander-in-chief of the army and navy, the president of the United States.

Those who are now pointing with pride to the fact that the customs receipts under the Dingley law are very light are saying nothing about the fact that this is caused by the enormous importations of the months preceding its enactment. That every available spot on the green earth was ransacked for foreign goods which could be brought in under the Wilson law in order to avoid the increased rates under the Dingley law is shown not only by the heavy imports of the preceding months, but especially by the recent announcement from Washington that only \$18,000,000 worth of foreign goods remained in the bonded warehouses of the country as against more than \$50,000,000 at the corresponding date of the preceding year, showing that no spot had escaped the attention of those were filling the country with foreign goods to avoid the protective rates of the Dingley law. This clearly explains the small importations and light collections of the first month of the new law.

CROP REPORT.

Lansing, September 8, 1897.

For this report correspondents have secured from their threshers the results of 3,757 jobs, aggregating more than 65,000 acres of wheat threshed in the State, the yield from which was 1,091,483 bushels, an average of 16.73 bushels per acre. In the southern counties more than 52,000 acres threshed averaged 17.34 bushels per acre. In the central counties the average is 14.02 bushels, and in the northern counties, 15.31 bushels.

The area in wheat in the State last May as compiled from the returns of supervisors was 1,513,919 acres. This is the probable acreage that was harvested this year. Multiplying the acres in each county by the average yield per acre in that county, as now shown by the results of threshing, gives a probable yield in the State of 24,821,987 bushels.

The final estimate of wheat will be made in October. If it shall substantiate the foregoing crop this year is the largest produced since 1892 when the crop exceeded 25,000,000 bushels.

Threshers returns indicate that oats will yield in the State about 25 bushels, and barley about 19 bushels per acre. The figures for oats are five bushels below, and for barley two bushels below, the estimate one year ago.

Corn made slow growth in August, but it has not been damaged by frost and there is good reason to expect a good and well matured crop.

The dry weather has undoubtedly injured potatoes, but the extent of damage cannot now be estimated. Beans are estimated to yield 87 per cent of an average crop.

Apples and peaches are very light crops, neither will yield more than one-fifth to one-fourth of an average crop.

The farm statistics of the State returned by the supervisors last spring furnished the following statistics of the wheat, corn and oat crop of 1896. Acres of wheat harvested, 1,431,203; bushels, 17,858,259; average per acre, 12.48 bushels. Acres of corn harvested, 1,198,909; bushels, 81,733,087. Acres of oats harvested, 923,228; bushels 29,110,433.

The farm statistics also furnish the following statistics of land in farms in 1897: Acres of improved land in farms, 9,020,220; unimproved, 4,302,093; total area, 13,322,313; number of farms, 149,534; average size of farms, 89.01 acres.

WASHINGTON GARDNER, Secretary of State.

WEEK-END EXCURSION.

The Michigan Central will on Saturday, Sept. 18, run and excursion to Grand Rapids, leaving Irving 12:23 p. m., Middleville 12:30 p. m., Parmelee 12:37 p. m., Caledonia 12:43 p. m. Fare for round trip 75c from the two former and 50c from the two latter stations. Tickets good going on this date and train only, and to return on special train Sunday, September 19, leaving Grand Rapids 7 p. m., and on regular trains where such trains are scheduled to stop not later than Sept. 19. Tickets sold at above rates will not be accepted for passage in sleeping cars, neither will baggage be checked upon them. Bicycles will be carried free under the rules. J. E. GOGLE, Local Agent.

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

W. J. WARD, Publisher

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1897.

The large majority of those who will teach during the year 1897-98 are now at work. You have looked forward to the first days of school, some with pleasure, some with fear and trembling; you are now in the school room and your pupils are before you. With the majority of you, your first day has gone by without a break, and naturally your spirits rise, while you feel that you may have a succession of such days. Experience has taught that the success of the year depends much on what is done during the first days. There should be special effort made, therefore, to do right things and to do things in the right way.

Every teacher must learn, sooner or later, that the one key to happiness and progress in the school-room is order. Order is gained by system; every detail must be brought under the dominion of system. The teacher himself must be orderly and systematic if he would cultivate order and system in his school-room. This same order and system must prevail in the care of school-room and property. If the school-room needs cleaning, effort should be made by the teacher to have it thoroughly attended to. The stove-pipe and stove should be emptied of soot and ashes and both polished; the floors, desks and windows scrubbed and curtains put up at the windows. The out-houses should be put in repair, and inspected frequently by the teacher that they may be kept neat and wholesome—this last is imperative.

It may be thought that the cleansing and repairs suggested are beyond the power of the teacher—not so. The thoroughly earnest teacher will be able to summon to his aid the officers, patrons and pupils. And it must be borne in mind that all of this interest in making the buildings sanitary and attractive exhibited by the teacher will react powerfully in his favor. A teacher's efforts should be untiring to make the school a pleasant as well as a profitable place for the children; parents will do almost anything to aid a teacher who really has the interest of their children at heart.

Be sure to keep your pupils busy, remembering that "an idle brain is the devil's workshop." The teacher who in the five and one-half school hours can get 330 minutes of intense application out of his pupils will make a success of his work.

THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

Every intelligent family needs in addition to their local paper, a good national weekly. The greatest and most widely known general family newspaper is the Toledo Weekly Blade. For thirty years it has been a regular visitor in every part of the Union and is well known in almost every one of 70,000 postoffices in the country. It is edited with reference to a national circulation. It is a Republican paper, but men of all politics take it, because of its honesty and fairness in the discussion of all public questions. It is the favorite family paper, with something for every member of the household. Serial stories, poetry, wit and humor; the Household department, (best in the world). Young Folks, Sunday School Lessons, Talmage's Sermons, the Farmstead, the Question Bureau (which answers questions for subscribers), the News of the Week in complete form, and other special features. Specimen copies gladly sent on application, and if you will send us a list of addresses, we will mail a copy to each. Only \$1.00 a year. If you wish to raise a club, write for terms.

Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

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 positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. W. Armstrong.

REDUCED RATES TO FAIRS.

To the following gates and named places the Michigan Central will sell tickets at rate of one fare for round trip:

- Kent county, Grand Rapids, September 14 to 17.
- St. Joseph county, Centerville, September 28 to 30.
- Barry county, Hastings, September 28 to October 1.
- Washtenaw county, Ann Arbor, September 28 to October 1.
- Calhoun county, Marshall, September 28 to October 1.
- Eaton county, Charlotte, September 28 to October 1.
- Albion Driving Park Association, Albion, October 5 to 8.
- Caledonia Union, Caledonia, October 6 to 8. J. E. GOGLE, Local Agt.

A CURE FOR BILIOUS COLIC.

RESOURCES, Sorey Co., Ga.—I have been subject to attacks of bilious colic for several years. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only sure relief. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relief when all other remedies fail.—G. D. SHARP, For sale by J. W. Armstrong. 25-5

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THE BEST FAIR

In the History of the Barry County Agricultural Society will be held on

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

Everything for Barry County.

Entries Are Coming in Now at a Good Rate.

Balloon Ascension and Parachute Drop, by PROFESSOR McCLELLAN, The Last Three Days of the Fair, and Other Special Features.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE AT HASTINGS HERALD OFFICE. A. F. Sylvester, Pres. R. M. Bates, Sec.

Winchester

MEANS PERFECTION WHEN APPLIED TO

REPEATING RIFLES AND ALL KINDS OF SHOT-GUNS AMMUNITION

SINGLE-SHOT RIFLES

Pronounced by Experts the Standard of the World. Ask your dealer for WINCHESTER make of Gun or Ammunition and take no other. FREE:—Our new Illustrated Catalogue. WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., New Haven, Ct.

John Campbell,

Dealer in

General Merchandise.

Watch This Space Next Week.

John Campbell.

ONE OF TWO WAYS.

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 diseases.

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 doctored too much is not liable to weakness or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the bladder, therefore any pain, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided. To find out correctly, set your urine aside for twenty-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 fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail. Mention THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

Every school room, business office and house should have a picture of President McKinley and his cabinet. See them so cheap at the News Stand.

NEW FALL

SHOES
PANTS
HATS,

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

.....CALL AT
M. L. Mattason's
IRISH CORNER'S BARBER SHOP.
We do 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
REPAIR 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 yourself.
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.

When
You Need
Anything
In the—
Jewelry Line

—Call on
C. E. STOKOE.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Michigan. Monthly \$35 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

Subscribe for the Mid-
dleville 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
J. W. SAUNDERS.

MIDDLEVILLE, MICHIGAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

Job Printing

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

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1897.

Local Happenings.

"May I print a kiss upon your cheek?" I asked.
She nodded her sweet permission; So we went to press, and I rather guess I printed a large edition. —M. B.

Mrs. I. B. Hanna is very sick at this writing.

A few bushels of oats wanted on subscription.

Special meeting of the school board this week Friday evening.

There were 172 tickets sold to the state fair from this station.

Charles Rogers lost two good cows rather mysteriously, Tuesday.

J. E. Gogle has rented Reuben Yerrington's place on East Main-st.

Attend the chicken pie supper at the Baptist church parlors this week Friday.

Ira Wescott has exchanged his village property for James Kepkey's forty acre farm.

John Rouse will soon occupy the Brandstetter house soon to be vacated by J. E. Gogle.

Francis Graves, for many years publisher of the Plaindealer, died in Hastings Tuesday a. m.

M. S. Keeler recently purchased W. E. Keeler's one-fourth interest in the Keeler Brass Co.'s factory.

Hastings is getting to be quite metropolitan. On Tuesday she had three funerals on one street of her city.

Caledonia, Duncan lake and Yankee Springs items reached us too late for this issue and Hastings failed to come.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. George Welch, nee Geneva Marsh, of Wayland, September 5, an 8½ pound boy.

Sheriff S. C. Ritchie was in the village subpoenaing witnesses in the Cong. church-Ferguson case, Saturday

The case of The People vs. J. P. Ferguson, in circuit court, was on Tuesday adjourned to the November term.

The editor is indebted to secretary R. M. Bates for a complimentary to the county fair to be held Sept. 28 to Oct. 1 inclusive.

Ija Skiff has bills out announcing an auction sale to take place at his father's farm, five miles west of Middleville, September 22 at 1 o'clock p. m.

J. D. Dietrich is in Traverse City to attend the meeting and banquet of the D. O. K. K. this evening. About 160 new members will be initiated.

The attention of the east side highway commissioner is called to the many loose cobble stones in the streets which are very annoying to all who use vehicles.

Ten new hands have commenced work in the Keeler Brass Co.'s factory this week and twenty-five more can find employment there if they apply at once.

Middleville Chapter, No. 17, O. E. S. has accepted an invitation to visit Caledonia Chapter next Tuesday evening and install their officers for the ensuing year.

William McConnell's men all quit him Tuesday, on the village job when it became time to do a little dredging, but he soon had a new force and has nearly completed the masonry.

"There she lay," says the sensational writer, "there on the floor, breathing her life out in short pants." One would infer from this that she must have been a lady bicyclist in an up-to-date costume. —M. B.

Pref. William T. Harris of Grand Rapids, has arranged to be in our village on Wednesday of each week and will instruct the Congregational church choir, male quartet, consisting of W. A. Pinney, C. N. Webb, Lavern Cobb and H. A. Saunders. A ladies quartet has also been formed, consisting of Misses Myrtle Smith, Bessie Saunders, Maude Southwick and Mrs. Helen W. Cooley. Mr. Harris desires a few pupils for private lessons to be given during school hours.

The following officers elected for the ensuing year by the O. E. S. will be installed tomorrow evening:

W. M.—Mrs. Edla Armstrong.
W. P.—Dr. S. C. Rich.
A. M.—Miss Fannie Pratt.
Sec.—Mrs. Sarah E. Pierce.
Treas.—Mrs. Mary Blake.
Cond.—Mrs. A. A. Matteson.
Asso. Cond.—Mrs. M. A. Dietrich.
Ada—Edna Campbell.
Ruth—Mrs. Mary Clark.
Esther—Mrs. Henry Goodspeed.
Martha—Miss Anna Winters.
Electa—Mrs. Carl Stokoe.
Warder—Mrs. Sarah Dowling.
Sent.—Mr. E. P. Whitmore.
Chaplain—Mrs. Ada Rich.
Marshal—Mrs. Frances Hodge.
Organist—Miss Maud Southwick.

Personal Points.

Samuel Davis, sr., is very sick.

Mrs. A. A. Matteson was in Hastings, Tuesday.

Dr. Graybiel of Caledonia was in our village Tuesday.

Miss Daisy Dowling is able to be out after a few days' illness.

Mrs. A. I. Stokoe and daughter, Ora, were in the Rapids yesterday.

Miss Myrtle Smith spent Sunday with her parents at Woodland.

Miss Fannie Pratt, who has been quite sick, is rapidly recovering.

Mrs. A. A. Dibble and son are expected home from Otsego, Friday.

Thos. Bass and Walter Fleming were in Grand Rapids a wheel yesterday.

Fred O. Stokoe went to Hope, Ind., last week to resume his school work.

Attorney R. M. Ferguson of Grand Rapids, was in the village yesterday.

Roy Mathews of Hastings, was the guest of Will R. Harper over Sunday.

Oreemus Benaway of Port Huron, has been the guest of his brother James.

Chas. Smith of Battle Creek was in the village a wheel one day last week.

G. L. Wood of Missouri is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. E. M. Brown, and family.

Mrs. C. W. Harrington of Buffalo is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. P. Ferguson.

Mrs. Snyder of St. Joe, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. N. C. Kraft and family.

A. O. Wilkinson returned Tuesday afternoon from a couple of days in Woodland.

O. W. Blaine of Grand Rapids, was the guest of M. A. Coykendall and wife, yesterday.

"Uncle" J. R. Russell left this a. m. for Big Rapids where he goes to visit relatives and friends.

Stanley Cole of Grand Rapids is spending a couple of days with his cousin, B. L. Johnson.

Miss Ethel Carveth was the guest of relatives and friends in the village the latter part of last week.

Mrs. Eugene Ward and Mrs. E. V. E. Pratt of Caledonia were guests of Mrs. J. W. Saunders Tuesday.

W. A. Pierce was called to Truxton, N. Y., Monday, on account of the severe illness of his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Wilmont of Grand Rapids were guests of Aaron Clark and family over Sunday.

J. C. Otto and family and Mrs. Chas. McQueen were among the excursionists to Ottawa Beach yesterday.

M. M. Prindle and wife left Monday for Gladwin where they go to visit his brother, Frank Prindle and wife.

Mrs. J. N. Stuart and daughter, Blanche, of Bowen's Mills were among the Ottawa Beach excursionists.

Miss Lena Griswold of Middleville, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. N. P. Hoskins, for a week. —G. R. Herald.

F. L. Blake and John A. Robertson were in attendance at the Lake Odessa dedication of Masonic hall yesterday.

John N. Stuart, yesterday, accompanied his daughter, Bertha, to Flint, where she will attend the state school.

Miss Mable Hanlon, who has been spending her vacation at home, returns to Albion college next week Thursday.

William Hicks and daughter, Belle, of Hastings, spent Sunday with John Campbell and family. —Hastings Journal.

William L. Cobb, Charles McLisby, Dr. Rich, Rev. H. Appleton, A. P. Dibble and John Beach were in Hastings, Tuesday, on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wolcott and daughter, Mabel, of Grand Rapids were guests of H. E. Hendrick and family at their Gun lake cottage, Saturday.

Mr. J. K. Mardon of Ann Arbor is visiting Herbert M. Rich this week. Mr. Mardon is a son of a missionary to Turkey and has lived in that country the most of his life.

Mrs. H. E. Hendrick, Mrs. A. O. Wilkinson and friend, Miss Ella Monroe and Mrs. M. Colvin were among those who attended the Ottawa Beach excursion, yesterday.

Richard Watkins of Grand Rapids was in the village Tuesday and improved the opportunity to meet many old friends by attending the surprise on Rev. and Mrs. Appleton.

Barney Langtry and wife of Bay City have been guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Stevens. Mrs. Langtry is now visiting in Eaton Rapids for a few days, after which she will return to the village for a few days before returning home.

Mrs. Eva Talbott and daughter, Winnie, were in Grand Rapids the most of last week, trimming their pattern hats and bonnets for their fall opening which will occur next week Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 22, 23, 24, 25. Cards will be out Monday.

One lot ladies' \$1.50 fine Shoes, \$1.25. Boys' school Shoes, all solid, \$1 pair. M. S. KEELER & CO.

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

Society's Doings.

Miss Edna Campbell gave a party last evening to twelve of her young lady friends.

One of the jolliest romps of the season was the result of the old maids' masquerade, concert and watermelon festival at the M. S. Johnson farm last Friday evening.

HAPPILY SURPRISED.

The Congregational society and friends gave a large party for their pastor and wife, Mr. and Mrs. H. Appleton, at the church parlors Tuesday afternoon and evening. It was very successfully planned and executed so that it was a complete surprise. Mrs. R. E. Combs had invited the family to her house to tea, thus giving the ladies a chance to decorate the parlors and prepare the tables. Mr. Appleton was in Hastings on business that day and did not return until six o'clock. However, about five Mrs. J. C. Otto called at Mrs. Combs' and invited Mrs. A. to the church for a few moments on business and great was her surprise on reaching the door to find the room completely filled with friends. Mr. Appleton was also enticed to the church on returning from the city and the same great surprise greeted him. About one hundred fifty people were present and a very pleasant time enjoyed. After all had partaken of a nice supper the male quartet composed of Messrs. E. D. Matteson, H. M. Rich, Lavern Cobb and Harry Saunders sang a selection which was much enjoyed. J. W. Saunders in behalf of the friends then presented Mr. and Mrs. Appleton with a very nice mantle clock, table cloth and rug. Mr. Appleton very feelingly responded, saying that it was the first time in his life that he was so genuinely surprised. Messrs. Peeps and Rich then rendered a selection on autoharp and guitar, after which Miss Mabel Hite of Kansas City gave two recitations which were well received, followed by another selection by the quartet. An hour or so of pleasant conversation was passed and all repaired to their respective homes feeling more than satisfied with the successful event.

CARD OF THANKS.

To the neighbors and friends who so kindly assisted me during the sickness and death of my husband, I wish to return my sincere thanks; also to the Baptist church choir of Middleville and the M. E. church choir of Parmelee, I want to express my gratitude. MRS. HANNAH STIMSON AND FAMILY.

One lot ladies' fine Shoes at \$1.50 at M. S. Keeler & Co.'s.

Mrs. N. Griswold will make a fine display of all the leading styles in millinery patterns from Toledo and Grand Rapids at her fall and winter opening, Sept. 23, 24 and 25.

Versatile William.

The Emperor William is probably the most versatile of all the rulers of Europe. There is nothing that he has turned his hand to that he has not accomplished. His particular fad, so far as trades are concerned, is printing, and it is related of him that not long ago, after he had composed a piece of music, he went into a printing office, "set up" and corrected the music and made it ready to be printed. There is no other monarch in all Europe who can boast of a similar feat. The Emperor William is like the candidate for circus honors years ago. The manager asked him what he could do. The candidate said, "I can dance, sing, talk or do anything you blamed please!" That is the exact situation with Emperor William.

Mrs. Eva Talbott will be prepared to show all the latest styles in millinery at her fall opening next week, beginning Wednesday, Sept. 22.

Bargains in new wheels at C. E. Stokoe's.

Something new at Keeler & Co.'s. Enough staple Groceries to last a family a week for \$1, next Saturday.

Woman wanted for general housework. Enquire at west side market. Steady job to right person.

FOR SALE—Or exchange, for breech-loading shot gun, small coal heater or oil heater. J. E. GOGLE.

Wheels for rent at C. E. Stokoe's.

Two hogs strayed from my premises. Suitable reward for return or information. 36-2 JOHN HOLLAND.

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 5 cents; fowls, live 5 cents; turkeys 5½ cents; ducks 5 cents. 36-2 C. CLEVER.

WANTED—Sewing by the day by competent dressmaker. Call at residence of D. Hooper, Grand Rapids st.

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

HANDSOME ROCKER FOR \$1.50. You can judge of the value of this cobbler leather seat rocker in solid oak only by seeing it. There never was such a good one sold for \$1.50. Young & Chaffee Furniture Co., 94-100 Ottawa street, Grand Rapids.

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

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

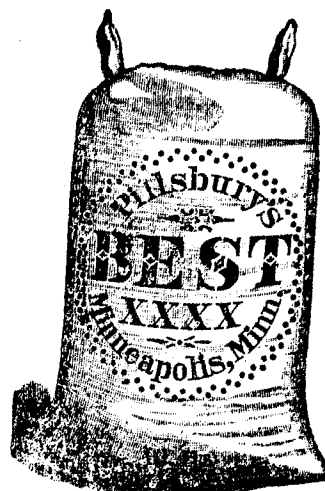
And meeting the prices of all competition. I am also selling the

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.



ALSO—
FRENCH'S WHITE LILY FLOUR

We are Headquarters for

FISH

By kit or pound.

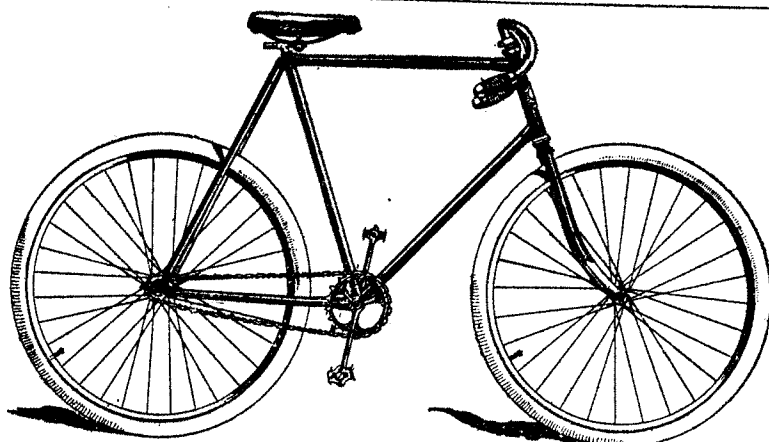
HODGE & LEE,

WEST SIDE GROCERS.

FREE DELIVERY.

I 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 TO CLOSE OUT.

C. E. STOKOE.

M. S. KEELER & CO.

—CLOTHING
—DRY GOODS
—CARPETS
—SHOES
—NOTIONS
—GROCERIES

On all the above lines we are prepared to show the largest assortment in the county. The prices are guaranteed to be as low as the lowest, on good quality of merchandise.

All Wool Novelty Dress Goods 25c and up

Extra Quality Fine Silk Velvets All Shades 50c

FORTY PIECES OUTING FLANNEL 5c to 10c Per Yard.

Very Large Stock of Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Lunch Cloths, Doylies, Etc.

Everything in Ladies' and Children's Cotton and Wool Hosiery.

Ladies' Kid Gloves

In Ox Blood, Green, Tan, Brown and Black. All guaranteed to wear well.

NEW LINE OF FINE LACE CURTAINS

M. S. KEELER & CO.

THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN

J. W. SAUNDERS, Publisher.

MIDDLEVILLE, MICHIGAN.

MURDER OVER A MEAL

CHICAGO FATHER VENTS A TERRIBLE RAGE.

Because His Supper Is Not Ready He Attacks His Family with a Lighted Lamp—Elderly Daughter Is Burned to Death.

Parent's Awful Deed.

Vedella Sayers, 22 years old, who was burned by the explosion of a lamp hurled at her brother by her enraged father during a family quarrel in Chicago, is dead. Before her death the girl made an antemortem statement, in which she exonerated her father from all blame and said it was an accident. Witnesses to the statement were the mother and brother of the dead girl. The father, Charles Sayers, is locked up. Sayers is a plasterer by trade, and is 47 years old. Returning home long after the supper hour he found nothing had been saved for him. He flew into a rage and harshly upbraided his wife. William, the 18-year-old son, went to his mother's rescue. The father grew more angry at this interference, and, it was said, snatched from the table a large kerosene lamp and hurled it full at his son's face. Vedella, the daughter, leaped to her brother's rescue. The lamp missed the boy's face, but cut his head severely. Then it exploded. The burning oil was thrown over the long hair and light dress of the heroic sister. In an instant she was enveloped in flame. Mrs. Sayers and 14-year-old Burt rushed to the young woman's rescue. With their bare hands they beat out the flames, but it was too late. Vedella was burned beyond recognition. Mother and son were seriously injured in their efforts to save her life.

DOLLAR FOR WHEAT.

The September Option Goes Again to that Mark in Chicago.

Friday noon wheat was in good demand on the Chicago Board of Trade at the start at about 1/2c improvement over Thursday's closing price for December and 1c for September. For a supposedly defunct deal September went through some surprising gyrations, and it gave a good example of its galvanic style of agility by jumping to \$1 within a minute or two of the opening. December first went through a little of its parallel bar exercise, swinging itself around so swiftly that it was difficult at times to see whether it was head up or head down. That was merely the preliminary to its grand star performance of climbing up the backs and over the heads of the bears, who flung up their hands in attempts to stop its reaching the dollar mark. From 98 1/2c to 98 3/4c to begin with it rose to 98 1/2c, turned around and went back again to 98 1/4c. Then it dropped to 97 3/4c and rose from that in a gradual way to 97 1/2c. From the latter point to 99 1/4c was the work of about twenty minutes, and those fluctuations were all within the first two hours of the session. Chicago received 269 cars, only twelve of them contract. Minneapolis and Duluth receipts were 496 cars, against 1,143 the corresponding day of year before.

NATIONS WOULD HELP SPAIN.

Report of an Understanding Confirmed by Comte Henri de Penaloza.

Comte Henri de Penaloza, who has been visiting friends in St. Louis for a few days, said that the rumor of an understanding between Spain and other European nations looking to a check upon American interference with Cuba was confirmed by information which came to him from high authority. De Penaloza has been introduced in St. Louis as a member of an old Spanish family whose sympathies are with the Carlist party, but whose connections with high politics in Spain keep them posted on most of the important diplomatic movements. He said: "Some time last September, when the Cuban question was so much agitated in the United States, even to the point of furnishing planks to the declarations of presidential conventions, Senor Canovas del Castillo, then premier of Spain, received assurances from the English and French Governments through their representatives in Madrid that they would not permit any action on the part of the United States other than a very perfunctory recognition of the belligerency of the insurgents. Aug. 5, before leaving Paris, I learned from trustworthy sources that this assurance had been renewed."

Race for the Pennant.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

W. L.		W. L.	
Baltimore	.80	33 Chicago	.63
Boston	.82	35 Brooklyn	.52
New York	.75	40 Philadelphia	.51
Cincinnati	.65	48 Pittsburg	.49
Cleveland	.58	60 Louisville	.49
Washington	.53	60 St. Louis	.27

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

	W. L.		W. L.
Indianapolis	.86 34	Detroit	.67 59
Columbus	.79 43	Minneapolis	.42 86
St. Paul	.77 48	Kansas City	.38 91
Milwaukee	.75 50	Gr'd Rapids	.35 87

Drug Supply Giving Out.

Dispatches from the quarantined city of Biloxi, Miss., say that the trouble which is becoming unbearable is the fact that drug stores are running out of medicines and no freights have been received, although ordered in ample time. President Lemon of the Biloxi board has wired President Oliphant, urging him, in behalf of humanity, to see that requests for drugs shall be promptly attended to.

Bad in Northern Indiana.

The drought now threatens the almost entire destruction of the corn crop in Northern Indiana counties where there has been but little rainfall since the latter part of July. Pastures are as dry as powder and fires have caused serious losses.

Chicago Abandons the Carnival.

On account of the Nashville exposition the Commercial Association of Chicago has abandoned the project of holding a carnival Chicago Day, Oct. 8.

THREATENED IRISH FAMINE.

Alarming Predictions Corroborated—The Government Warned.

Inquiries throughout Ireland fully corroborate the alarming predictions of the failure of the harvest and a consequent impending famine. Cries of warning to the Government are rising in a crescendo scale from all parts of Ireland. From Mullingar, one of the most prosperous parts of the midlands, a correspondent telegraphs: "The crops are now irretrievably destroyed. It will be impossible for the farmers to make anything of their cereals this year, as they are quickly rotting. Prayers for fine weather are recited." From County Wexford, noted as one of the richest in the country, the tidings are: "The green crop may be described as a gigantic failure in County Wexford this year. The greater part of the potato crop is fit only for feeding cattle." From Fermanagh, in Ulster, a correspondent telegraphs: "At a meeting held here to ask for a reduction in rents, the parish priest presiding, declared that not since black 1847 has the prospect for farmers in this district been so bad. In several places the potatoes have been a failure. Hundreds of tons of hay have been ruined by the heavy rains and floods." At a meeting of the Board of Guardians at Mitchellstown, County Cork, the chairman said: "The potato crop is generally a failure, while the other crops have been hopelessly injured by the unparalleled inclemency of the season. We are on the verge of a great agricultural crisis." The Government has adopted no measure yet to cope with the threatened famine.

ST. LOUIS IS FLYLESS.

Winged Insects Suddenly and Mysteriously Desert the City.

While the weather in St. Louis is the warmest of the year and the alleys of the city are reeking with the decaying refuse, there are no flies to feast thereon. The consensus of opinion among the St. Louis physicians is that the sudden disappearance of the flies is as inexplicable as it is remarkable. Old citizens testify that preceding the cholera scourge in 1849 there was a remarkable dearth of flies; likewise in 1867, when the plague again appeared, and so in 1878, when the yellow fever epidemic prevailed in the Southern States and filled St. Louis and other more Northern cities with refugees. One explanation of the sudden begira is that the swarms of queen flies that invaded the city about the time of the exodus devoured them. The queen flies left as suddenly as they came, tarrying but a day.

KILLED BY RATTLERS.

Two Boys Fatally Bitten While at Play in Kentucky.

On the farm of Nathan Cox, in Taylor County, Kentucky, several children were playing hide and seek. Cox's two young sons scampered to a large hollow stump to hide. The first boy who entered the stump was instantly attacked by four rattlesnakes. Uttering a piteous cry and throwing up his hands he called for help from his brother. The other child jumped on the stump and tried to pull his brother out. Before he could succeed he was also bitten. Ten minutes later both were dead.

Had No Fear of Rifles.

The efforts to evict the striking miners of the Pittsburg and Chicago Coal Company at Orangeville, one and a half miles from Gastonville, Pa., resulted in a riot of no mean proportions and the utter failure on the part of the company to accomplish its object. When the news spread that the evictions were to be attempted the whole vicinity about Finleyville, Gastonville and Orangeville became wildly excited. About 7 o'clock at night twenty deputies from Washington, Pa., in the charge of Chief Deputy Joseph H. Wetherill, reached Finleyville, where they were met by a large crowd of strikers and their friends. Each deputy was armed with a Winchester rifle and a revolver, but in spite of this the strikers, headed by 100 Polish women, closed in on them and the deputies received rough treatment. They were gradually forced back, and finally retreated to Gastonville, where they were followed by a crowd of about 200 men and women. At Gastonville the deputies took refuge in the office of the company, where they were kept all night. The building was bombarded with stones and bricks and an occasional shot was fired. At 7 o'clock in the morning the trouble of the night reached a climax when the deputies sallied out from their besieged quarters and started to Orangeville. Each one carried his Winchester in his hands and his revolver was exposed, but these had no terrors for the besiegers. Headed by the women, the strikers rushed on the deputies with stones, clubs and pickhandles, and blows fell thick and fast. One of the big women wrested the rifle from a deputy's hands and struck him on the head with it, inflicting serious injury. Almost every man in the posse was cut and bleeding and several were seriously hurt. One had his right hand almost severed by a sharp stone. The officials of the company say no further attempt will be made to evict the miners for the present.

Stock Have Tuberculosis.

The Board of Regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan discovered that the cattle, sheep and hogs kept on the college farm are infected with tuberculosis. The men who have been employed in the stables are seriously ill, and the man who had direct charge of the cattle is not expected to live, having been suffering with the disease for several months. Mrs. C. C. Georgeson, wife of one of the professors, has also been ill for some weeks, and it is reported that she became infected by using milk from the diseased cows. Paul Wilcox, an assistant, is also suffering with tuberculosis and his life is despaired of. He contracted the disease while handling the cattle.

Five Men Arrested.

The posse of men that started from Trinidad, Colo., on the trail of the robbers who held up the Gulf passenger train on Twin Mountain early Saturday morning have taken into custody five men supposed to be the perpetrators of the holdup. They were captured near Springer, N. M.

Hot Winds in Iowa.

Hot, dry winds in Iowa have checked the growth of belated corn, and in some places have actually ruined it, while the early corn has been hastened to maturity. Those who cut their late corn now will secure the larger measure of feeding value of the crop.

Kills His Sister.

Albert Jones, aged 20 years, of New Harmony, Mo., angered at something his 18-year-old sister said about him, shot and killed the girl. The murderer is said to have become insane since committing the crime.

SNEEZING AND TEARS.

BOTH ARE NOW VERY FASHIONABLE IN CHICAGO.

Prominent Physicians Disagree as to the Cause but All Are Ready to Admit the Fact—Pensioner Whose Conscience Hurt Him.

Regular Influenza Prevails.

It was a son of Erin who said hay fever is a cold caused by the heat. And medical science practically indorses the paradox. At least in Chicago heat seems to be the chief cause of a prevailing epidemic of influenza, which is a general term for cold in the head, hay fever and other undesirable summer ailments. In Chicago just now influenza is epidemic. Each physician has a theory of his own as to the cause of the prevalence of influenza. Some hold that it is simply a malarial trouble which shows itself regularly every fall and makes life a burden to the unfortunate who is compelled to remain in the city during July, August and September. Other equally as high medical authorities say it is simply a congestion growing out of the atmospheric conditions and the presence of the pollen from plants. While medical authorities differ as to the cause, there are many people ready to testify as to the unpleasant effects of the epidemic. The majority of the sufferers are ready to accept the second theory. They are convinced by the unpleasant sensation in the nostrils that there is pollen or something equally as irritating there which causes them to sneeze. Physicians, while differing to a certain extent as to the cause, all agree that the epidemic is more widespread in the city than it has been in years past. This some of them believe is due to the extremely hot weather and the heavy growth of weeds on the various vacant lots in the city.

MORE INSPECTORS NEEDED.

Results of Improved European Market for American Meat.

The Agricultural Department is finding difficulty in supplying the demand from the live stock centers for inspectors required to examine the dressed meats for foreign shipment. There has recently been a very pronounced improvement in the European market for American meat, which the law requires should be inspected before it is shipped, and as a consequence inspectors are called for from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and other Western points. The shortage in inspectors is due to the fact that the civil service list includes no eligibles for the work. The deficiency has been temporarily supplied by permitting the re-employment of persons who have heretofore been engaged as inspectors.

HARDLY FAIR TO LABOR.

Congress Says Court Decisions Gives Capitalism Improper Advantage.

The trades union congress met in Birmingham, England. There were 390 delegates present, representing 1,250,000 unionists. The Parliamentary committee reported that the legislation in many decisions of the courts during the year 1897 was not based on the principles of equity and justice and was calculated seriously to injure the cause of labor and give capitalism an unfair and improper advantage.

Japs Are Weavers of Silk.

A report has been received at the State Department showing to what extent the weaving industry has been followed in Japan. In 1896 there were 949,123 looms, with 1,042,866 persons, engaged, of which 985,016 were women and girls. The value of the textile product for the year was \$96,187,235, made up in part as follows: Silk textiles, \$46,431,401; silk and cotton mixed, \$10,281,272; cotton, \$37,083,757; hemp, \$2,021,467.

Grover Cleveland's Tax Value.

To the assessors from Princeton borough, N. J., Grover Cleveland frankly acknowledged the value of his personal estate. He fixed the value of his new home at \$20,000 and his personal property at \$130,000. The former President says in his remarks that this is as near as he can get at the value of his securities, because of the uncertain condition of the market and the fluctuating value of stock.

Three Vagrants Burn to Death.

Tramps began to rob and pillage stores at Conway, N. D. The city marshal and a posse captured three of the ringleaders after a hard fight and placed them in the city jail. At 1 o'clock the next morning the jail was discovered on fire and before the flames could be extinguished one of the vagrants was cremated and the other two have since died of frightful burns.

Bid the Cubans Goodspeed.

The Cuban Junta in New York has received the first report from Secretary Gonzalo de Quesada, who, with Treasurer Benjamin K. Guerra, is visiting the Cuban revolutionary clubs in Mexico. According to the report the people of Mexico are in strong sympathy with the Cubans.

Nominated Cleveland Man.

Colorado Democrats have discovered that in their haste they nominated John A. Gordon, a Cleveland Democrat, as a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court. Gordon was the leader of the bolters last fall, who repudiated the Chicago platform and Bryan.

Wreckage of a Lost Steamer.

Although four years have elapsed since the freight steamer Naronic of the White Star Line left New York for Liverpool, and was never afterward heard from, wreckage from the ill-fated vessel has just been found.

Ventre Can't Live in Mexico.

Jose Ventre, the French anarchist, who recently arrived in Mexico from Spain, will be expelled from the country as a pernicious foreigner under the Federal Constitution.

Justice Nabs Them.

Scott and Reuben Gray, brothers, and noted Kentucky desperadoes, have been captured at Badwell, and are held for the murder of J. H. Borden in March, 1894.

Conscience Pricked Him.

The Pension Office has received a conscience contribution of \$350 from a pensioner in Pennsylvania, who states that he obtained the money fraudulently.

Sentenced to Death.

Eight Armenians, who have been convicted of taking part in the recent bomb outrages in Constantinople, have been sentenced to death.

LAWLESSNESS AT SKAGUAY.

Trail Is Blocked by Men Who Wish to Fleece the "Tenderfeet."

The authorities of Alaska have awakened to the serious nature of the situation at the White Pass. They see in the continuance of the camp at Skaguay, as now constituted, possibilities for crime and various other evils of great magnitude. Steps have been taken to break up the camp by dispersing the lawless element that has gathered there from every State in the Union. Col. F. S. Chadbourn, State Harbor Commissioner of California, who was a passenger on the steamship Queen, brought down advice to the above effect. Col. Chadbourn says Collector Ives and a force of deputy United States marshals had determined to raid the town of Skaguay and clean out the whisky smugglers and saloon men and the camp of the disorderly element. Heretofore the authorities have been utterly unable to cope with the disorderly people in the camp. It was the refuge of the worst class of criminals, confidence men and thugs on the coast. These, with the whisky men, had combined to block the trail, so as to keep the tenderfeet there all winter and fleece them as long as there was a dollar left in the camp. Serious as is the situation at Skaguay and White Pass, as portrayed by letters and by the men returned from the camp, disconsolate and appalling as is the condition of the trail over the mountain barrier between the 6,000 gold hunters and the paradise on the other side, the accounts published from time to time seem to have but faintly portrayed the actual state of affairs.

FATAL SWORD THRUST IN A DUEL.

Major Gonzales Dies on the Field After an Encounter in Cuba.

Spanish officers in Havana are greatly excited over the result of a duel which took place last Sunday between Maj. Rafael Vallejo Gonzales, military commander of San Nicolas, and Lieut. Col. Villaverde. Maj. Gonzales was killed. The fight took place early on Sunday morning in Govea, a small town about twelve miles from Havana, and the weapons were broadswords. After a fierce struggle, lasting for nearly half an hour, Maj. Gonzales received a thrust in the neck, and fell, bleeding profusely. When he died not a soul was near, as the others of the party had left him as he fell. Maj. Gonzales was buried in Govea, and it was officially announced that he had committed suicide.

Diver Is Arrested.

Geo. W. Clarke at Chicago dived from the top of the Halsted street lift bridge into the murky waters of the Chicago river—a distance of 165 feet. When he released his head from the bed of slime and rose to the top of the scum he found a policeman looking into his bleared eyes. The high diver, in spite of his feat and the unhealthy condition of his clothes, was taken to the police station and booked for disorderly conduct. This is the second time in his career that Clarke has done something that would be styled phenomenal. Two years ago he led Miss Eva Christin, the female bicycle racer, into the city hall and married her in bloomers. But, like Lord Rosebery, he desired to accomplish more than one great thing. Clarke, with three friends, went to the Halsted street draw. For five seconds the venturesome diver stood erect while the people below held their breath. Clarke sprang into the air and shot down feet first from his perch. He struck the water with hardly a splash and seemed to shoot toward the bottom. A policeman had made provisions to welcome the high diver with the bridge boat. Clarke remained under water for thirty seconds and appeared twenty feet from where he struck. The policeman towed the diver to the dock.

Wild Horses May Be Hunted.

Wild horses have become so much of a nuisance in Northern Arizona that Attorney General Frazier has been asked if they may not legally be slaughtered. That vicinity has been overrun by several large bands, hundreds in number, unbranded and unclaimed by anyone.

Sagasta's Time Is Near.

A dispatch from Barcelona, Spain, says that it is stated on the highest diplomatic authority that the present Spanish Government will go out within a fortnight and the Liberals will come in.

Took Pills on a Wager.

A. Vanatta is dead and F. Morrison and E. Kohn are in a dangerous condition at Willsheire, Ind., as a result of swallowing a great quantity of pills on a wager.

Yellow Jack in Mississippi.

Yellow fever in virulent form is reported raging in the little surf-bathing resort city of Ocean Springs, Miss.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 96c to 97c; corn, No. 2, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c; butter, choice creamery, 16c to 18c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 13c; new potatoes, 50c to 60c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 97c; corn, No. 2 white, 31c to 32c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 96c to \$1.01; corn, No. 2 yellow, 29c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 49c to 51c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 31c to 33c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 18c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 49c to 51c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 98c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 31c to 33c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; rye, 50c to 51c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 97c to 99c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 31c to 33c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 49c to 51c; clover seed, \$4.00 to \$4.05.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 3, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; rye, No. 1, 51c to 52c; barley, No. 2, 40c to 47c; pork, mess, \$8.50 to \$9.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 96c to \$1.00; corn, No. 2 yellow, 30c to 37c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 26c.

TWO TRAINS COLLIDE.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED IN THE CRASH.

Fast Express and Mail Trains on the Santa Fe Road Come Into Collision Near Emporia—Fire Consumes Coaches—Bryan in the Wreck.

Santa Fe Disaster.

One of the worst wrecks in the history of the Santa Fe Railroad occurred three miles east of Emporia, Kan., Wednesday night. Nine or ten persons were killed and many more were badly hurt. The fast mail train going east and the Mexico and California express, west bound, collided head on. The Mexico and California express was pulled by two locomotives, and when they struck the engine drawing the fast mail the boilers of all three engines exploded and tore a hole in the ground so deep that the smoking car of the west-bound train went in on the three engines and two mail cars and balanced there, without turning over. The passengers in the smoking car escaped through the windows. The front end of this car was enveloped in a volume of stifling smoke and steam, belching up from the wreck below, and the rear door was jammed tight in the wreck of the car behind.

The wreck caught fire from the engines. The cars in the hole and the smoking car burned to ashes in no time. In climbing out of the smoking car several men fell through the rifts in the wreck below and it is not known whether they escaped or were burned to death. The west-bound train carried seven or eight coaches, and its passengers included many excursionists who had been to hear W. J. Bryan speak at the county fair at Burlington. Mr. Bryan himself was on the train, but was riding in the rear Pullman, 400 feet from the cars which were wrecked. He says nothing but a heavy jolt was experienced by the passengers in his coach.

Mr. Bryan was one of the noblest men in the crowd of rescuers. He helped to carry out the dead and wounded and gave the greatest attention to their care. One poor fellow, who was badly maimed, called to Mr. Bryan and said: "I went to hear you to-day; I am dying now and want to shake your hand and say God bless you. If you possibly can, Mr. Bryan, get me a drink of water." Mr. Bryant went into the fast mail car, one end of which was burning, and came out with a drink of water, which he gave to the suffering passenger. He brought out cushions for others of the injured, and was everywhere present to minister to the wants of the injured.

The engineer of the west-bound train had received orders to meet the fast mail at Emporia and was making up lost time. These two are the fastest trains on the Santa Fe system and the east-bound train must have been running at a speed of forty miles an hour. The west-bound express was going around a slight curve and met the fast mail, probably within 200 feet. Of the seven or eight cars making up the train of the California express the mail, baggage and the express and smoking cars were destroyed. The coach following the smoker was badly splintered.

There were not more than a dozen passengers on the fast mail, all in one coach, and while none of them was seriously injured their shaking up was terrible. Every seat in the coach was torn from the floor and many floor planks came up with the seats. It is stated that the wreck was caused by a miscarriage of orders from the trainmaster. At Emporia, the east-bound fast mail train received orders to pass the California express at Lang, seven miles east. Another order was sent to Lang for the California express to take the siding there. But this order was not delivered and the east-bound train passed on, the trainmen expecting to pass the fast mail at Emporia.

THE WHEAT STATES.

Great Northwest Common wealth that Produce an Enormous Yield.

The wheat States are those of the Northwest, and first among them, in an ordinary year, with an average product of 65,000,000 bushels, is Minnesota. Then comes North Dakota, adjacent, with an average product of 60,000,000, and South Dakota with 50,000,000. The average of Kansas is about 25,000,000, and of Nebraska, 19,000,000. These are the group of wheat States, but they are not the only ones, California producing in ordinary years wheat to the amount of 40,000,000 bushels, and Ohio having an average crop of 35,000,000. Wisconsin, which adjoins Minnesota, produces, relatively, very little wheat, but Michigan has, when the farming conditions are good, a large yield. Oregon has been increasing its wheat average considerably. Among the wheat States of the East Pennsylvania stands first, with an average crop of 20,000,000 bushels, Maryland following with 8,000,000, and New York with 7,000,000. There is comparatively little wheat raised in New England, and scarcely any in the Gulf States. Missouri is a large wheat-growing State, exceeding either Indiana or Illinois, but Arkansas, south of it, yields very little wheat.—Exchange.

SIX FIND WATERY GRAVES.

Disastrous Ending of a Detroit Fishing Party's Trip.

Six men were drowned in Lake St. Clair Wednesday. The victims of the disaster were all from Detroit. A party of ten young men started for a fishing trip. When off Wind Mill point they became hilarious, and two who had climbed to the masthead of the cat-rigged yacht began swaying her to and fro. They finally rocked her over, and, being heavily ballasted, she sank like a shot. The two on the masthead and two who were sitting forward cast themselves loose, but the six who were sitting in the companion way near the helmsmen went down with her and were seen no more.

News of Minor Note.

William Moore, a deputy sheriff, killed Seymour Spencer, a miner at Bear Creek mines, Kentucky.

In Needles, Ariz., a cloudburst did much damage. The water was three feet deep in the business streets.

Firebugs have created a reign of terror in Big Lick Township and the neighboring village of Van Lue, in Hancock County, Ohio. Barns, with large quantities of wheat, were set on fire and burned down, and a house and the wagon factory were also destroyed.

LABOR'S OWN DAY.

Workingmen in Many Cities Observe Their Annual Holiday.

Latest born of the anniversary days which in the United States are deemed worthy of special observance, Labor Day this year again proved good its claim to an enduring place in the calendar. Throughout the years of its existence its purpose and its significance have gained favor and appreciation more and more.

In Chicago the public participated generously in the celebration. Members of workmen's organizations, for whom the occasion is the most momentous of the year, because it reflects their strength and their progress, forsook the bench and forge and in peaceful mood checked for the day the industrial life of the city. When they gathered along the broad pavement in Michigan avenue to form the parade that was the main event of the day they made a pageant whose like has seldom been witnessed on the continent. Thirty thousand bread winners were in line and thrice that number looked on and applauded.

At Toronto the Labor Day procession combined to make the industrial exhibition the greatest success in its history. A procession two miles long paraded the streets all morning, and in the afternoon the workmen went to the show. The jubilee procession of Victorian era tableaux was witnessed by tens of thousands. The railroad traffic, owing to the great

ARM TO FIGHT FEVER.

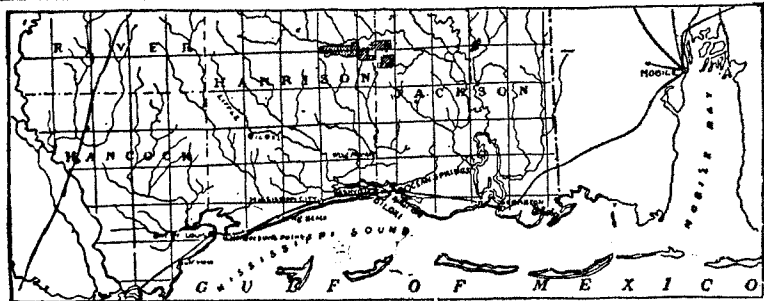
RIGID QUARANTINE IN SOUTH-ERN TOWNS.

Law Will Be Enforced with Guns if Necessary—Guards Watch All Passing Trains—Dangers that the Pestilence May Spread.

Peril in the Plague.
The breaking out of yellow fever at Ocean Springs, Miss., New Orleans and other places has caused a very widespread alarm in the South. Practically every city and town in Alabama has established the most rigid quarantine against Ocean Springs, New Orleans and other yellow fever infected points, and most places a shotgun quarantine is the order of the day.

This is virtually true of Mobile, where the officials publicly proclaimed that the regulations would be enforced at the point of guns. Trains from the South and Southwest on all railroads passing through any part of the State are boarded by determined officers heavily armed, and no one from anywhere near the infected districts is permitted to leave the cars. At a number of small towns guards line the depot platforms as well as the trains. Many Alabamians summering at Gulf coast resorts are shut out entirely from the rest of the world, as trains between Mobile and New Orleans now run past all stations without stopping. It is feared that the delay of the health authorities in proclaiming the disease yellow fever will result disastrously, and it would be no surprise should it break out at various Southern points at any moment.

May Spread the Plague.
For three weeks past people from all over this and neighboring States have been leaving Ocean Springs in fright because, as they said, a peculiar epidemic was prevailing at that place. Those who thus got away before the yellow fever commenced are now scattered far and wide, and herein lies the greatest danger. The Florida State Board of Health has



COAST ALONG WHICH YELLOW FEVER IS REPORTED.

issued a proclamation excluding from the State all persons and baggage from the yellow fever infected points in Louisiana and Mississippi, unless accompanied by a certificate that the person has not been exposed to the disease within fifteen days from the time of departure.

The salt water resorts between Mobile and New Orleans—Pascagoula, Scranton, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Waveland, the Southern Methodist Association camp grounds and all way stations on the Mississippi sound coast—contain at this season tens of thousands of visitors from all sections of the South. Mobile now has representatives by hundreds at Scranton, Biloxi, Ocean Springs and the camp grounds. These people, since the fever panic began, have been wildly anxious to get to their homes.

Federal Authorities Act.

The general Government will render all assistance in its power to check the spread of yellow fever. This will be done mainly through the agency of the Marine Hospital Service. Dr. Walter Wyman, the head of the bureau, has returned to Washington and assumed active charge in directing the work in assisting the State officials of Mississippi in their efforts to confine the disease to the locality where it appears to have started. Dr. Wyman says that as yet he has no opinion to express whether the disease is really yellow fever, although he admits it looks very suspicious. The precautionary measures he has taken are based entirely on the declaration of the State Board of Health of Louisiana in the Gelpi case, which was that the disease from which the person had died was yellow fever. Dr. Wyman says the situation at Ocean Springs is entirely in the hands of the State Board of Health, while the Marine Hospital Bureau is doing everything possible to assist. Dr. Wyman has wired the physician in charge at Ocean Springs a copy of the treasury regulations relating to the prevention of the spread of epidemic diseases from one State to another. These regulations prescribe the manner of surveillance to be established over railroad trains coming from the infected district and give rules for the isolation of infected passengers and the disinfection of their baggage. The Marine Hospital Service has ample camp material on hand. The splendid outfit which has been at Gainesville, Ga., has been sent to the vicinity of Ocean Springs, and if a camp of detention is found necessary the outfit will be used as occasion may require. The bureau also keeps portable apparatus at Savannah, Ga., intended for use in epidemics. It consists of machines for disinfecting and fumigating purposes. They have also been sent to the vicinity of Ocean Springs.

EUROPE NEEDS WHEAT.

Agent Atwell Sends a Report to the State Department.

W. P. Atwell, commercial agent of the United States at Roubaix, France, sends to the State Department a report on the short wheat crop in France. He says the crop in France and in fact in all Europe has fallen much below the average, and that it is estimated that the United States and Canada will be called upon to export from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels more than they exported to Europe last year. France will require about 60,000,000 bushels to meet the deficiency in that country.

Consul Heenan at Odessa has made an extensive report to the State Department concerning the failure of the crops in Russia. In many districts it has been the wettest season ever known, and grain has been destroyed by both rain and hail. Much of the grain was not worth the expense of binding. The wheat received at Odessa is of a very inferior quality. The report predicts that little wheat will be exported from Russia during the season of 1897-8, as there is little available for that purpose, the old stocks being practically exhausted and the new crop little more than sufficient for the home demand.

The failure of the wheat crop in Austria-Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria, Consul Heenan continues, has brought buyers from those countries into Russia, and wheat which would ordinarily leave Odessa by steamers is destined to go by rail from the interior into the countries named.

Secretary Wilson was at his desk in the Agricultural Department in Washington Tuesday for the first time for a month, having just returned from his tour of the trans-Mississippi States. He went as far west as Montana and Utah, giving especial attention to the agricultural interests of the States visited, with particular reference to irrigation, horse-raising and sugar-beet growing.

"I found the farmers in especially good spirits wherever I went," he said. "There is no doubt that confidence is restored, and that the country is justified in its anticipation of better times. The people are all busy in the West. Indeed, I do not believe there is an idle man west of the Mississippi who wants work."

Mr. Wilson predicted a still further advance in the price of wheat, due to the fact that there is not only a short crop abroad, but also because of the fact that, according to his observation, the crop will not be so extensive in this country as has generally been anticipated.

"With the improvement of the times," he said, "the average American is going to have all the flour his family can consume, even though he may have to pay a little more for it. I believe that even without the shortage in the foreign crops the conditions in this country would have forced wheat to \$1 a bushel. But," he added, "the improved condition of the farmer is due not alone to the enhanced price in wheat. There has been a corresponding improvement in all farm products."

LUETGERT'S LETTERS.

Missives Which Tend to Establish a Murder Motive.

When Luetgert, the alleged Chicago wife murderer, entered Judge Tuthill's courtroom Tuesday he smiled and nodded at the jury, but he failed to extend the sweep of his salutation to the crowd. The first business taken up was the

reading of translations of letters written by the defendant to Mrs. Christine Feldt. The reading of the fond missives sent by Luetgert to the widow occupied much time, several being very lengthy. While Assistant State's Attorney McEwen read the epistles the jury listened carefully. The reader was careful to place due emphasis on each endearing word or phrase and to fully emphasize all reference to the fact that the big sausage manufacturer was anxious for the time to come when he would be free to wed the object of his affections. When those portions of the letters containing reference to Luetgert's trouble in engaging an attorney were read aloud it evidently embarrassed the prisoner.

Luetgert's leading attorney, ex-Judge Vincent, smiled and the prisoner visibly winced when the sentence was heard in which Attorney Vincent was termed "greedy." The letter went on to state that Luetgert intended to release Attorney Vincent, as he did not consider him able to handle so important a case. In another letter Luetgert wrote to the ef-

cient, Mrs. Christine Feldt, a middle-aged widow, was called to the witness chair for the purpose of finishing her testimony for the State.

When Mrs. Feldt was called to the stand her former lover, to whose case she had done so much damage, refused to glance in her direction. He twisted uneasily in his chair, and then leaned over to Attorney Vincent and a consultation was held. Meanwhile Assistant State's Attorney McEwen proceeded with the direct examination, which dealt largely with the financial relations between Luetgert and Mrs. Feldt. The latter admitted having received funds from Luetgert prior to his arrest, and said that she had withdrawn the money at his demand from a safety deposit vault for his use. The sums she had withdrawn at different times footed up \$4,000, the entire amount which she had received. She asserted her ignorance of how this money was used by the prisoner, but admitted that portions of it had been retained by her on his order for the care of his children. She also testified as to the substance of the letters and asserted that she had refused to lend Luetgert her own money upon the requests which she had received from him in the letters. She testified to having received in all eight letters from the big sausage manufacturer.

The prosecution regards Mrs. Feldt as one of the most important witnesses, as through her testimony they expect to establish the fact of Luetgert's motive in the alleged murder of his wife.

The last witness called by the State on Tuesday was Nicholas Faber. Faber was employed as a fireman in the sausage factory and said that he had seen Mrs. Luetgert enter the factory about 11 o'clock on the night of the murder.

SIX PERSONS ARE KILLED.
Terrible Explosion of Nitroglycerin at Cygnet, Ohio.

A terrible explosion of nitroglycerin occurred at Cygnet, Ohio, which resulted in the death of at least six persons. The explosion occurred at Grant well, located at the rear of the National Supply Company's office building, in the village limits. This well had just been shot by Samuel Barber, the shooter for the Ohio and Indiana Torpedo Company. The well was a gasser, and when the 120 quarts of glycerin let down into the well exploded the gas ignited, and with a terrific roar the flames shot high above the derrick.

As soon as the drillers saw the flames several climbed into the derrick to cut off the gas, but they had hardly gotten there when there was a terrific explosion. The burning gas had started the remaining glycerin in the empty cans standing in a wagon near the derrick. In another wagon near by were some cans containing another 120 quarts of the stuff, and this was started by the force of the first explosion. The second was blended with the first in a mighty roar and the town and surrounding country for many miles trembled from the shock. Eight buildings are a total wreck and many others damaged. The town has a population of about 1,200. Many bystanders were wounded.

COSTS TEN MILLIONS.
Extensive Coal Strike Proves Expensive for the Miners.

It is thought that the miners' strike will soon end. It is understood that the national officials of the miners' union are willing to accept the operators' offer of a compromise at 64 cents, an advance of 11 cents, although the strikers wanted 69 cents. The battle has been a costly one for the strikers, according to estimates made by their own officials. The strikers have lost in wages \$10,500,000. It is estimated that in the bituminous coal districts of the country, including Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and other States, 12,000 men were idle. The average earnings of the men is put at \$1.40 a day. It will take

two years of steady work for the strikers to recover what they have lost.

Although the strikers are by far the heaviest losers, the operators claim that they, too, have lost, or rather will lose, \$1,000,000. The operators say that up to date they have lost no money, because they have been able to sell at fancy prices immense piles of slack and mine refuse that is ordinarily worth nothing. But the advance of 11 cents proposed will result in their filling a number of large contracts at a loss, and for this there is no remedy until new contracts are made. The operators say there is but 1,000,000 tons yet to be shipped to the lakes under contract, but they are afraid they will not be able to get it out in time, because there will be a shortage of cars just as soon as the miners resume work.

We are inclined to regard the madullah of Huddah as a holy terror.

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Demented Woman's Method of Ending Her Existence—Potato Thief Shoots a Farmer—Rattlesnake Attacks a Wheel Woman—Oleomargarine Law.

Cremates Herself While Insane.
Miss Millie Comstock, prominent in social and musical circles of Owosso, while suffering from temporary insanity, escaped from her nurse, taking her bed clothing with her into the yard, where she wrapped it about her person and then set fire to it. Death resulted in a few hours.

Is Partly Unconstitutional.

Attorney General Maynard has filed an opinion relative to the validity of the act of the last Legislature relative to hawkers and peddlers' licenses. He declares that while the act clearly applies to agents who take orders from house to house to be sent to another State and there filled, such a provision is clearly unconstitutional, being an attempt to regulate interstate commerce. The balance of the act is not, however, invalidated because of this unconstitutional provision.

Tough on the Snake.

While riding on her wheel in Detroit Miss Frances McSweeney ran over a snake. Miss McSweeney was thrown from her wheel, falling on the reptile, which proved to be a rattlesnake. The frightened woman sprang up just as the snake sank its fangs into the rubber tire of the wheel, and its jaws had to be pried open after it was killed to clear it from the wheel. It had ten rattles.

Minor State Matters.

Romeo voted to raise \$13,000 for an electric light plant.

Twenty Hollanders at Kalamazoo will go to the Klondike next spring.

Much thieving has been going on at the Lake Harbor hotel, at Muskegon.

Three thousand children participated in the Rally Day parade at Jackson.

A farmers' picnic was held at Homer, which was attended by 3,000 persons.

Charles Turner and Mrs. P. G. Hemenway, old residents of Bellevue, are dead.

The water supply of Saginaw will be analyzed at the University of Michigan.

J. Moore, a Jackson laborer, was found dead in his room at the Occidental hotel.

The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association met at Ann Arbor.

The shingle mill of Dunham Bros. at Marion burned. Loss, \$1,500; no insurance.

A \$4,000 addition to the public school building at Watervliet has just been completed.

A 3-year-old son of Napoleon Dutil, of West Bay City, fell into a well and was drowned.

Miss Bridget Reagan, of Berlin, was severely burned by the explosion of a gasoline stove.

E. S. Clark, of Oakley, was held up by footpads at Bay City, brutally assaulted and robbed.

The new State telephone line between Port Huron and Detroit will soon be in working order.

Mrs. Margaret Tebo, of Port Huron, was run down by a runaway horse and seriously injured.

Nels Hellesner, aged 23, a medical student at the U. of M., was drowned while bathing at Chicago.

George Demars was crushed to death in a hay press on the farm of John Manning, near Saginaw.

Daniel Ziger's barn near Three Oaks, together with its contents, burned. Loss, \$2,000; partly insured.

A couple of baskets of peaches, afflicted with the yellows, have been discovered on the Grand Rapids market.

F. D. Hayes and George Kilston have been bound over for trial on the charge of burglarizing the Elm depot.

Mrs. Joe Dunn, the wife of a teamster at Pontiac, attempted to commit suicide by taking a dose of morphine.

Joseph Dalman, who fooled Grand Rapids contractors, has been convicted of obtaining money under false pretenses.

George C. Verway attempted to act the part of a peacemaker at Muskegon and was severely beaten by five young men.

Dairy Commissioner Grosvenor and his deputy inspectors had a conference relative to the enforcement of the new oleomargarine law.

Frank Hawes, who was charged with shooting Hugh McKinna, at Harrisville, has been discharged, McKinna failing to appear against him.

Rev. William Knight, pastor of the First Congregational Church, the largest and wealthiest church in Saginaw, resigned on account of ill health.

The constitutionality of a Port Huron ordinance which provides that a judge has a right to deny a jury trial to violators of the city's ordinances will be tested.

George Humphrey, aged 11 years, while playing on the turntable in the Michigan Central yards at Oxford, was crushed by an engine and died shortly afterwards.

Narcisse Mercier, after an absence of twenty-five years, has returned to his old home at Calumet. He is said to have a claim worth \$250,000 on the Klondike, and is said to have \$30,000 in gold with him.

William Finch has begun a \$10,000 damage suit against the Excelsior Electric Light Company, of Port Huron, for the death of his son William, who was killed by a falling electric light pole a week ago.

The twenty-first annual reunion of the Sixty-seventh Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry was held at Morenci, it being the first reunion held on Michigan soil. There were eighty-seven members of that regiment present.

Haroutben Caramanian and Antraig Garabel Bedovian, students at the Agricultural College, called upon Deputy Clerk Dunnebacke and forewore all allegiance to the Sultan of Turkey, and became full-fledged citizens of the United States.

Farmer Black, who lives on the Flint River, near Saginaw, took down his army blanket and went hunting for a potato thief. He found the robber and fired into the air to frighten him. The fellow returned the compliment, hitting Black in the leg. He then carried off all the potatoes he wanted.

PERISH IN A WRECK.

TWENTY-FIVE MANGLED AND BURNED IN COLORADO.

Awful Head-End Collision Occurs Between Passenger and Freight Trains—Some Victims Caught in Debris and Roasted to Death.

Collided on a Curve.
The most disastrous railway wreck that has ever happened in Colorado occurred Friday morning a mile and a half west of Newcastle. A Denver and Rio Grande passenger train, west bound, collided with a Colorado Midland stock train going east, wrecking both engines and several cars in both trains. Shortly after the collision fire broke out in the ruins. The mail, baggage and express cars, smokers, day coach and sleeper were burned. A number of passengers who were not killed outright but who were pinned in the wreckage and could not be extricated perished in the flames. There were about 200 passengers. It is estimated that twenty-five persons were killed and as many more bruised, scalded and burned, of whom at least six are likely to die of their injuries.

The accident occurred at the worst possible point. Two minutes later the engineers could have avoided the wreck, as each could have seen the approach of the other's train. The trains collided on a curve or bend round a mountain, and there was no opportunity to avoid the wreck or even to slacken speed. The surviving trainmen say the trains were not running fast, but the fact seems to be that both the passenger and freight were going at full speed—about twenty miles an hour for the passenger and the freight ten or twelve.

The Rio Grande Junction Road, on which the wreck occurred, is a joint track operated by the Denver and Rio Grande and Colorado Midland companies. It is a single standard gauge track seventy-seven miles long, running from Newcastle to Grand Junction, connecting the two roads with the Rio Grande Western. The road is on the west bank of the Grand River and nearly all the way are high bluffs on one side of the track and the stream on the other, it being from fifteen to twenty feet below the track.

Reported Cause of the Accident.
One report as to the cause of the accident is to the effect that Conductor Burbank of the Colorado Midland stock train made a mistake of ten minutes in figuring on the time when the Rio Grande passenger train passed Newcastle, and that therefore he was chiefly responsible for the disaster. Engineer Ostrander of the stock train could either confirm or deny this report if he were alive.

The passengers in the day coach fared the worst. Out of twenty-nine people in that coach only six are now known to have escaped. As in all similar accidents, the engine men were first to lose their lives. Engineer Ostrander went down with his hands on the lever. Robert Holland, fireman on the passenger, was so badly hurt that he died. Engineer Gordon of the passenger may live, although he is badly injured and at first was thought to be fatally hurt. He was thrown over a barb-wire fence by the force of the collision. Hines, the Midland fireman, was so badly hurt that the doctors who examined him said he could not recover. He was shockingly burned. James Keenan, the postal clerk, will not live. He was terribly scalded.

Two express messengers on the Rio Grande train saved their lives, but their escape was a thrilling one. The express car of the wrecked passenger train was entirely consumed, with its contents.

FAILED IN THE ATTEMPT.
Peter McNally, the Boston Swimmer, Couldn't Cross the English Channel.

Peter S. McNally, the Boston swimmer who made an attempt to swim the English channel, was in the water fifteen hours, in which time he covered thirty-five miles. McNally suffered severely, the swelling of his hands giving him great trouble, while from time to time he was seized with cramps in his legs, neck and arms, causing a drawn, haggard look about his face. At last he became unconscious and was forcibly dragged into a boat three miles from shore. He quickly recovered from his exhaustion. In an interview he said: "I discovered that the channel was really much longer than I thought, and found the currents to be all that Boyton, Webb and others told me. I am of the opinion that it is impossible for any one to swim from Dover to Calais, as the currents would all be against him. I shall make no more attempts this year."

Besides being the best swimmer in New England, if not in the country, McNally has a wonderful record as a life saver. His feats in this direction have won for him the highest recognition of the Massachusetts Humane Society and of the United States Government. Since 1872 McNally has probably saved more than 100 lives; he cannot himself tell how many.

Notes of Current Events.

President Barrios of Guatemala was educated in this country and is a graduate of Yale.

Premier Azcarraaga has failed in his efforts to reunite the warring sections of the Conservative party.

Bert Walker, a school teacher of Decatur, Ind., maddened by insane jealousy, shot and instantly killed his wife.

Aristocratic residents of Lenox are anticipating pleasurable the contemplated visit of Prince Alexander George, young son of the Duke and Duchess of Teck.

Burglars operated at Armada, but secured no plunder.

A mail box canvasser has a long list of victims at Muskegon.

Traverse City has the largest school enrollment ever known there.

William Williamson's machine shop, at Saginaw, was damaged \$1,000 by fire.

The fire in the Williamson factory building at Saginaw was caused by incendiaries.

Grand Rapids contributions to the striking miners' relief fund up to date amount to \$300.

Bay City's poor box is empty and destitute families cannot receive aid from the city.

Nearly \$50,000 worth of blueberries have been sold in Marquette County since July 22.

Frederick Eisenhart, aged 73 years, of Royalton, was married to Katie Kauff, 18 years of age.

Cecil Matthews and Mrs. Frank Feron of Mount Morris were severely hurt in a runaway accident.

Wm. W. Spatch was arrested at Mason, charged with throwing poisoned corn to a neighbor's chickens.

About 1,000 "Hoo Hoos" attended their annual convention in Detroit. The order is composed mainly of lumber dealers.

Joseph Darling, Peter De Neau and Mrs. Mary Cuthbertson, at Port Huron, broke out of jail and made good their escape.

A new village is being built on the four-mile extension of the Bagley branch of the Michigan Central Railroad. It will be called Toledo.

L. M. Beers, aged 91 years, died at Traverse City. He came to Michigan and settled at Northville in 1837. In 1861 he settled at Old Mission.

Harry F. Leadley, of Rochester, N. Y., died at Bancroft. Before his demise he stated that he had been guilty of killing a Miss Emerson in Rochester and of embezzlement from a Rochester fire insurance firm.

Thomas Hartwell, postmaster at Akron, has been removed, and his bondsman have put up \$1,000 to cover an alleged shortage in his accounts with the Government. Hartwell has turned over his property to his bondsman.

The remainder of the first brick block built in Caro, which was partly torn down several years ago, is to be removed and a Bay City resident has contracted to supply its place with a modern up-to-date \$10,000 hotel.

Bay City police believe the cracking of the safe in Silas Forcia's store was done by persons well acquainted with the premises. There was a vicious watchdog in the yard surrounding the store, but he did not molest the safe crackers.

Auna Croft met with a frightful death at Lum, while attending the closing exercises of the Protestant Methodist conference. The young woman was run down by a runaway pair of horses, and the tongue of the carriage they were drawing pierced her abdomen. She died almost instantly.

The apple crop is going to be a short one on the Upper Peninsula this season, as only a comparatively small number of trees have any fruit on at all, and that is nothing extra either in quantity or quality. The plum trees that did not bear last season are pretty well laden with fruit, while the others are bare.

Four years ago Hattie Simpson was wedded to Samuel Wright. Afterward she obtained a divorce, with custody of their baby. Having no home, she left the baby with Mr. Wright. Recently she married a physician in Detroit, and came to Lainsburg for the child, now nearly 3 years old. Mr. Wright refused to give up possession. The mother got a deputy sheriff to go with her, rushed into the house, seized the baby, and after a short struggle fled with the child, pursued by Mr. Wright and his father. She escaped with the baby and now has it at her home in Detroit.

A dispatch has been received from Wawa City, the newly laid out town in the Michipicoten gold country on Lake Wawa, Ontario. The embryo town is located in the one narrow pass which leads to Lake Wawa from the landing place on the shore of Lake Superior, which is but six miles from the gold discoveries. The dispatch says: "As to the gold discoveries developing anything like the indications, it can be said that quartz has been found that assays over \$300 a ton. It is found not in one section, but in different places, extending over several thousand acres. Quartz has been found containing free gold in chunks as big as kernels of wheat—in its pure form, which does not have to be subjected to a chemical process to free it from the rock. Prospectors every day are finding specimens that assay \$50 a ton. Probably 100 prospectors are to-day working in the hills. The country where the discoveries were made has never been opened for settlement. The only inhabitants about are Indians and Hudson Bay traders, and they are few."

For the Michigan crop report for September correspondents secured from thrashers the results of 3,757 jobs, aggregating more than 65,000 acres of wheat thrashed, the yield from which was 1,091,483 bushels, an average of 16.73 bushels to the acre. In the southern counties more than 52,000 acres thrashed averaged 17.34 bushels an acre. In the central counties the average is 14.02 bushels and in the northern counties 15.3 bushels. The area in wheat in the State last May as compiled from the returns of supervisors was 1,513,919 acres. This is the probable acreage that was harvested this year. The crop this year is the largest produced since 1892, when the yield exceeded 25,000,000 bushels. Thrashers' returns indicate that oats will yield about 25 bushels and barley about 19 bushels an acre. The figures for oats are 5 bushels below and for barley 2 bushels below the estimate one year ago. Corn made slow growth in August, but it has not been damaged by frost and there is good reason to expect a good and well-matured crop. The dry weather has undoubtedly injured potatoes, but the extent of damage cannot now be estimated.

At Grand Rapids Catherine C. Beneker, aged 9 years, was run down and killed by a motor car. The motorman fainting when the child's body was taken from under his car.

Clark Boos, a trusty at the Ionia House of Correction, sentenced from Branch County a year ago, for two years and four months, escaped while working in the garden.

Wilkie of Albion was found dead in seven feet of water at Spectacle Lake. He left home Monday at noon with a single rig and a fishing pole, intimating to his family that he might never return.

PERISH IN A WRECK.

TWENTY-FIVE MANGLED AND BURNED IN COLORADO.

Awful Head-End Collision Occurs Between Passenger and Freight Trains—Some Victims Caught in Debris and Roasted to Death.

Collided on a Curve.
The most disastrous railway wreck that has ever happened in Colorado occurred Friday morning a mile and a half west of Newcastle. A Denver and Rio Grande passenger train, west bound, collided with a Colorado Midland stock train going east, wrecking both engines and several cars in both trains. Shortly after the collision fire broke out in the ruins. The mail, baggage and express cars, smokers, day coach and sleeper were burned. A number of passengers who were not killed outright but who were pinned in the wreckage and could not be extricated perished in the flames. There were about 200 passengers. It is estimated that twenty-five persons were killed and as many more bruised, scalded and burned, of whom at least six are likely to die of their injuries.

The accident occurred at the worst possible point. Two minutes later the engineers could have avoided the wreck, as each could have seen the approach of the other's train. The trains collided on a curve or bend round a mountain, and there was no opportunity to avoid the wreck or even to slacken speed. The surviving trainmen say the trains were not running fast, but the fact seems to be that both the passenger and freight were going at full speed—about twenty miles an hour for the passenger and the freight ten or twelve.

The Rio Grande Junction Road, on which the wreck occurred, is a joint track operated by the Denver and Rio Grande and Colorado Midland companies. It is a single standard gauge track seventy-seven miles long, running from Newcastle to Grand Junction, connecting the two roads with the Rio Grande Western. The road is on the west bank of the Grand River and nearly all the way are high bluffs on one side of the track and the stream on the other, it being from fifteen to twenty feet below the track.

Reported Cause of the Accident.
One report as to the cause of the accident is to the effect that Conductor Burbank of the Colorado Midland stock train made a mistake of ten minutes in figuring on the time when the Rio Grande passenger train passed Newcastle, and that therefore he was chiefly responsible for the disaster. Engineer Ostrander of the stock train could either confirm or deny this report if he were alive.

The passengers in the day coach fared the worst. Out of twenty-nine people in that coach only six are now known to have escaped. As in all similar accidents, the engine men were first to lose their lives. Engineer Ostrander went down with his hands on the lever. Robert Holland, fireman on the passenger, was so badly hurt that he died. Engineer Gordon of the passenger may live, although he is badly injured and at first was thought to be fatally hurt. He was thrown over a barb-wire fence by the force of the collision. Hines, the Midland fireman, was so badly hurt that the doctors who examined him said he could not recover. He was shockingly burned. James Keenan, the postal clerk, will not live. He was terribly scalded.

Two express messengers on the Rio Grande train saved their lives, but their escape was a thrilling one. The express car of the wrecked passenger train was entirely consumed, with its contents.

FAILED IN THE ATTEMPT.
Peter McNally, the Boston Swimmer, Couldn't Cross the English Channel.

Peter S. McNally, the Boston swimmer who made an attempt to swim the English channel, was in the water fifteen hours, in which time he covered thirty-five miles. McNally suffered severely, the swelling of his hands giving him great trouble, while from time to time he was seized with cramps in his legs, neck and arms, causing a drawn, haggard look about his face. At last he became unconscious and was forcibly dragged into a boat three miles from shore. He quickly recovered from his exhaustion. In an interview he said: "I discovered that the channel was really much longer than I thought, and found the currents to be all that Boyton, Webb and others told me. I am of the opinion that it is impossible for any one to swim from Dover to Calais, as the currents would all be against him. I shall make no more attempts this year."

Besides being the best swimmer in New England, if not in the country, McNally has a wonderful record as a life saver. His feats in this direction have won for him the highest recognition of the Massachusetts Humane Society and of the United States Government. Since 1872 McNally has probably saved more than 100 lives; he cannot himself tell how many.

Notes of Current Events.

President Barrios of Guatemala was educated in this country and is a graduate of Yale.

Premier Azcarraaga has failed in his efforts to reunite the warring sections of the Conservative party.

Bert Walker, a school teacher of Decatur, Ind., maddened by insane jealousy, shot and instantly killed his wife.

Aristocratic residents of Lenox are anticipating pleasurable the contemplated visit of Prince Alexander George, young son of the Duke and Duchess of Teck.

Burglars operated at Armada, but secured no plunder.

A mail box canv

JUST OPENED
A NEW BAKERY.

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

Call and examine the
PHOTOS

AT
PINNEY'S STUDIO

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 know 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.

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THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1897.

Coming Events.

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.

A meeting of the township board will be held at the clerk's office Saturday, Sept. 18, at 2 o'clock p. m.

A club dance will be given at Irving dryer Tuesday, Sept. 21, under the auspices of the Irving social club. J. Holland and W. McCann floor managers.

The "Middleville Automatic Cycle Club" will make a short run to Holland on Sunday next, starting from the St. James at 8 a. m. All not members are invited to participate and free use of the road is cordially extended.

An adjourned meeting of the First Burying Ground association of Thornapple, will be held on Monday evening, September 27, at 7 o'clock, at the Parmelee school house.

37-1 AARON SHERK, Pres.
CHURCH NOTICES.

An offering for Christian education will be taken on Sunday morning in the Baptist church.

The Congregational harvest home concert, display and supper will take place October 17 and 18. See program later.

Programs have been printed at this office for the eleventh convention of the County C. E. U., the program of which appears on eighth page.

By permission of the W. C. T. U. the B. Y. P. U. of the Baptist church will give a patriotic social at the parsonage on Friday, Sept. 24th. Uncle Sam will receive the guests. Decorations, program and refreshments will be flavored with patriotism. Ice-cream and cake will be served. All are invited.

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.

Baptist church, Walter A. Biss, pastor. Services 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for morning, "The Bible the Book for the Age." Subject for evening, "Carmel, the Mount of Decision." Sunday school at the close of the morning service. B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p. m. Subject, "The Only Satisfying Good." Leader, Minnie Irving. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

Congregational church, H. Appleton, pastor. Services 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for the morning, "The Worth of Life." Subject for evening, "The Shepherd and the Sheep." Sabbath school at the close of morning service. Junior C. E., 4 p. m. Subject, "How Should We Treat Our Animal Friends?" Leader, Mary Pratt. Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m. Subject, "Losing One's Life and Finding It." Teacher's meeting, Monday, 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30 p. m. W. H. M. U. with Mrs. Southwick Friday afternoon. A cordial welcome 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.

PROGRAM.
Barry County Christian Endeavor Union at Barryville, Oct. 8-9.
FRIDAY EVENING.
8:00—Model C. E. meeting; subject, "Lambing Much."
led by Rev. A. D. Grigsby, Hastings

SATURDAY MORNING.
9:00—Song service. Rev. L. Brown, Bedford
9:20—Business meeting. Appointment of committees on nomination, enrollment, resolutions.
Music.

9:45—Address, "Why Am I Here?"
Gun Lake Society
Discussion.

10:10—"Our Committees; What Are They Doing?"
Miss Lida Feighner, Nashville

10:45—"Do Conventions Pay?"
Rev. G. N. Gillett, Assyria

AFTERNOON SESSION.
1:00—Song service.
Rev. G. W. Myrns, Freeport

1:20—Reports of committees.
Election of officers.

1:40—"For What Does the Society Stand?"
1. Good Citizenship.
Rev. A. A. Luce, Lacey

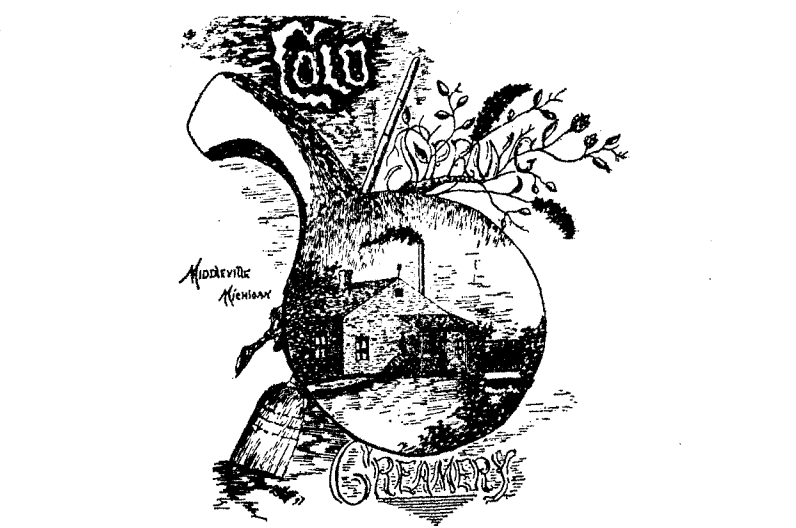
2. Good Fellowship.
Miss Vera Cobb, Middleville

3. The Spread of the Kingdom.
Rev. S. Daily, Barryville

4. The Church.
Rev. F. Atwell, Hastings

2:40—"What for the Future, Winter Quarters or a Campaign?"
Rev. Luther Brown, Bedford
3:00—Address—"The Pledge."
Rev. H. Appleton, Middleville
3:30—Open Conference.
Adjournment.
Mizpah.

OFFICERS.
President—Dr. Lizzie A. Hendershott, Irving
Vice-Pres—Miss Augusta Hinkley, Freeport
Secretary—Miss Lida Feighner, Nashville
Treasurer—Mr. Jesse W. Cobb, Middleville
Organist—Mrs. Susiea, Hastings
C. E. at conventions means Come Early.
The best way to get Christ at our conventions is to bring him with us.
N. B.—Please bring No. 6 C. E. Hymn Books with you.
Do your very best to ensure a large attendance.
Come prepared to take some part in the discussion of every paper.



ART PRODUCTION.
By Loyd Clever of Middleville.

It gives us pleasure to note improvements in all lines and especially those made by the young men of our village. We give a reproduction of one of the many designs drawn by Loyd Clever, who recently spent a number of months at a Detroit school of art.

THE COUNTRY PAPER.

He was getting home from business, he, a merchant well to do—
The wheels of the electric car were throwing sparks of blue.
And around him were acquaintances who where they stood or sat.
By look or word or gesture were inviting to a chat.
But quite ignoring of them all, except to bow or smile.
When hailed by some one at the door or just across the aisle.
He read with boorish eagerness, while speedily o'er the street.
The poorly printed pages of a little country sheet.
He read of Tom Jones' enterprise in adding to his barn.
And learned that "Solon Huddleson has got a brand new year."
That "Auntie Simpkins gave a tea," that "crops are pretty good."
And that "Ab Bailey came to town and brought a load of wood."
Well, yes, these things are trifles, perhaps, to you and me;
For him they are reminders of the times that used to be.
And from his busy city life he glances back with joy.
To see the town that circumscribed his doings as a boy.
Each poorly printed paragraph upon the homely sheet.
Presents a scene familiar, or a friend he used to meet.
And may be—you can tell it by the smiles that quickly come—
There is mention of his "mother" or the other "folks" at "home."
Men wander far from fortune and find it, too, and yet
The farm and stouthead village and its folks they never forget.
And there's not a thing in city life that greater joy can give,
Than the little country paper printed where they used to live.
—Boston Globe.

CALEDONIA CULLINGS.

The following officers were elected by the Star Chapter last week Tuesday evening:

- W. M.—Mrs. Catherine Ford.
- W. P.—E. W. Clark.
- A. M.—Mrs. Josephine Ward.
- Soc.—Mrs. Emma Swain.
- Treas.—Cora Newman.
- Con.—Mrs. Ida Rosenberg.
- Asso. Con.—Helen Spaulding.
- Ada.—Mrs. Mary J. Hunter.
- Ruth.—Mrs. Alzina Meyers.
- Ethel.—Mrs. Emma Kelley.
- Martha.—Mrs. Matilda Beeler.
- Electa.—Mrs. Fannie Brooks.
- Warder.—Mrs. Mary Colburn.
- Sentinel.—A. O. Barnes.
- Chaplin.—Mrs. Mary A. Williams.
- Organist.—Mrs. May Barnes.
- Marshal.—Mrs. Emma Brower.

The Finkbeiner boy is no better and no hopes for recovery without an operation, which his father prohibits the physicians from making.

NORTH ORANGEVILLE.

Pede O'Connor attended the state fair at Grand Rapids last week.

George Allen has traded his bike for a horse.

Mark Norris of Prairieville was buying sheep here last Saturday.

The officers for district No. 1, Orangeville, this year are as follows: John Carter re-elected director, Chas. Cappon assessor, and Thos. Powers moderator.

Cornelius Cappon visited his parents Sunday.

Corn cutting and seeding this week.

WAYLAND WORKINGS.

September 13—Rev. O. H. Johnson has purchased the house and lot owned by Mr. M. O. Green on West Superior street and will occupy it at once.

Rev. C. W. Marshall goes to conference this week. It is hoped he will return to his work in this place. The ladies of his church will serve dinner on Tuesday, followed by an entertainment in the evening, the proceeds to apply on his salary.

The Wayland House, which has been owned and run by G. B. Chambers, has changed hands, having been purchased by a man from Caledonia. He will take possession this week.

The Ladies' Literary club held the first meeting of the year at the home of Mrs. Fitch last Tuesday evening. They meet with Mrs. E. F. Clark this week Tuesday evening.

Rev. F. P. Sprague and family leave Tuesday for their new home at White Cloud. They take with them the best wishes of the people of Wayland.

Drop into M. S. Keeler & Co.'s Saturday and see what a lot of Groceries you can get for \$1.00.

BUFFET SIDEBORD BARGAINS.

In our experience we have never seen sideboards sold so cheap. Our like of solid mahogany and oak ones at one-third below wholesale price. It will pay to buy one now. Young & Chaffee Furniture Co., 94-100 Ottawa street, Grand Rapids.

ORANGEVILLE OUTINGS.

Too late for last issue.

Gold and hay fever are ripe now.

School commenced Monday with a good attendance. We are glad to welcome Miss Jackson back to our school room where she instructed so successfully last year.

A South Carolina girl ate twenty-two cucumbers one day last week and has been in a pretty pickle ever since.

Wm. Cole went to Hastings Monday, on business.

Our farmers say it is still too dry for fall plowing.

Some varieties of apples look fairly well, but the general crop with us is almost a failure.

Pastures are in good condition and stock looks well.

The school bell rings forth its familiar tone once more.

Miss Ina Woodman commenced her school at Gun Lake Tuesday September 6th.

Again has the "Angel of Death" swept over our village and taken away one of our aged citizens, whom all will remember as a kind and true Christian. We refer to the death of Mr. R. D. VanValkenberg which occurred at his home Friday noon, where he lay suffering with a fourth stroke of paralysis. The funeral was held at the Baptist church of which he has been a member for over thirty years. Rev. J. Armstrong officiated. The remains were laid at rest in the Oak Hill cemetery.

A reception will be given Rev. Armstrong and family Friday evening Sept. 10.

A number from Prairieville attended the morning service here at the Baptist church Sunday.

September is warming right up to business.

Nearly all the fall plowing has been done and much seed will be sown this week.

The glowing tints which are being donned by the trees of the forest are an indisputable evidence that fall is at hand.

Fred Nevins, who has been absent from our village for the past two years, is home this fall doing the sowing on the Nevins farm. Don't sow any wild oats, Fred.

Laverne Ellis attended the state fair last week.

The reception given Rev. Mr. Armstrong Friday eve was largely attended. Rev. Mr. Fletcher and wife of Plainwell were in attendance.

William Cole had a first-class buggy whip stolen from his carriage Sunday evening while attending services at the Baptist church. Better watch out, ye brave hobos, or the trap will spring, then ye pests may be caught.

Fred Armstrong of Battle Creek has been visiting his parents here the past few days.

Roy Nogle of Allegan visited his grandparents, Rev. Mr. Armstrong and wife, Friday.

Exploring the Upper Niger.

After an absence of three years the expedition under Lieutenant Houtst has safely returned to Europe from the Niger. The party ascended the Senegal river and then carried the sections of an aluminum boat overland to the upper part of the Niger. On reaching this river the pieces of the boat were put together and two native boats purchased. In these the expedition sailed down the Niger to Timbuktu, where a stay of ten months was made. The voyage from Timbuktu to Lokoja, at the confluence of the Niger and Benue, seems to have been arduous, but from that point the expedition was towed by a launch belonging to the Royal Niger company to the coast at Warri. How much fresh topographical information Lieutenant Houtst's party has obtained is not yet stated. This will depend on the highest point reached on the Niger. Reuter's message states that the expedition "first met the river Niger at Kayaes," but that town is on the Senegal river. There can be no doubt, however, that much valuable scientific information was obtained, for the expedition traveled slowly and was admirably equipped. One novelty was the use of a phonograph for reporting the native songs. The expedition kept peace with the natives throughout the journey, in which it differs greatly from some of those previously conducted by French explorers in that region.—Nature.

A Story of Cecil Rhodes.

Often mentioned is Cecil Rhodes' dislike to women and the fact that he will not allow a female to serve him in any way. He had a secretary to whom he was much attached. One day he announced the fact that he was going to be married. The chief was thunderstruck, and after glaring at him for a second growled out, "Where the devil am I to get another secretary?" and then walked out of the room and banged the door. His innate goodness of heart, however, prevailed after a bit, for he presented the bride with some lovely diamonds, and when, soon after, he left for England he lent the young couple his carriages and horses, so that the off-putting bride was enabled to return her wedding calls at his expense! It never occurred to him, however, to keep his favorite secretary on. The mere fact of his marrying put that quite out of the pale of possibility.

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

Ten cents buys a quire of good paper and envelopes in a neat box, at the News Stand.

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, forty-five 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 agent.

SAMPLE FURNITURE AT WHOLESALE.

We sell sample furniture at wholesale because the makers don't want to ship it back to the factory. \$20.00 values covered couches for \$12.50. Young & Chaffee Furniture Co., 94-100 Ottawa street, Grand Rapids.

STANDS AT THE HEAD.

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for consumption, coughs and colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and today stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at J. W. Armstrong's drug store. 1

MIDDLEVILLE MARKETS.

Wheat (white).....	94
Rye.....	45
Corn, per bu.....	30
Oats.....	20
Timothy.....	1 75
Clover Seed.....	5 00
Flour (roller).....	3 00
Brass per ton.....	12 00
Middlings.....	14 00
Butter (creamery).....	17 1/2
Butter (dairy).....	10 14
Eggs.....	13
Potatoes.....	40 50
Spring Chickens (live).....	5
Spring Chickens (dressed).....	8
Fowls (live).....	5
Fowls (dressed).....	7
Beef (dressed).....	4 1/2
Veal.....	6 1/2
Veal calves (live).....	3 1/2
Hogs (dressed).....	4 50
Hogs (live).....	3 50
Lard.....	8 65
Tallow.....	2 1/2
Hides.....	6
Pelts.....	15 30
Hay (timothy).....	6 00
Hay (clover).....	6 00
Wood (dry Beach & Maple).....	1 25
Oil (retail).....	10 10
Gasoline.....	13
Salt.....	85
Lime per bbl.....	4 50
Land Plaster.....	4 50
Land Salt, per ton.....	4 00

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE
gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Michigan. Monthly \$25 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR WOMEN
to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$750 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

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

THE ACCIDENTS OF LIFE

Write to T. S. QUINCY, Drawer 153, 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 \$500,000.00 for accidental injuries.

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Packed Without Glass.
TEN FOR FIVE CENTS.

This special form of Ripans Tablets is prepared from the most perfect ingredients, but more especially put up for the purpose of meeting the universal demand for a reliable and safe remedy. DIRECTIONS.—Take one at meal or bed time or whenever you feel poorly. Swallow whole, with or without water. If you are suffering from indigestion, flatulence, heartburn, headache, or any of the ailments which result from a disordered stomach, these tablets will cure you. They are a sure remedy for all the ailments which result from a disordered stomach. The five-cent packages are not yet to be had of a dealer, although it is probable that almost any druggist will obtain a supply when requested by a customer to do so, but in any case a single carton, containing ten tablets, will be sent, post paid, to any address for five cents in stamps, forwarded to the Ripans Tablets Co., 30 Irving Street, New York. Until the goods are thoroughly introduced to the trade, agents and peddlers will be supplied at a price which will allow them a fair margin of profit, viz.: 1 dozen cartons for \$1.00, 5 dozen for \$4.50, 10 dozen for \$8.50, 25 dozen for \$18.00, 50 dozen for \$35.00, 100 dozen for \$65.00. Orders for large quantities will be filled at special rates. Cash with the order or express charges at the buyer's cost.