

THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN.

VOLUME 28, NO. 40.

MIDDLEVILLE, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1896.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

PHYSICIANS.

S. C. RICH, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon. Office in Jordan Bldg. Residence on Broadway.

A. HANLON, M. D.

All diseases treated. Surgery a specialty.

J. P. FERGUSON, M. D.

ATTORNEYS.

WM. L. COBB,

Attorney at Law, Empire Block, Middleville, Mich.

M. F. JORDAN,

Attorney at law. Real Estate and Insurance agency. Middleville, Mich.

HARTLEY E. HENDRIK,

Attorney at Law,
Real Estate and
Insurance Agency
Keeler Block. MIDDLEVILLE, MICH.

M. A. COYKENDALL, Dentist.

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

F. & A. M.—Middleville Lodge No. 231. Regular communication Tuesday evenings, on or before full of the moon. John Coats, W. M., G. W. Matteson, Sec.

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

K. O. T. M. meetings held on Friday eve each week. Members of Order are invited to visit us when in the village. R. K.—J. D. Dietrich, C. J. A. Caldwell.

F. L. PHELPS,

Livery, Feed and Sale stables,

Middleville, Mich.

Strictly First-Class Rigs Furnished at a Reasonable Rate for Any Occasion.

DR. F. L. PHELPS,

Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist. Treats all diseases of domestic animals. Telegraph and telephone calls promptly attended.

CENTRAL
BARBER SHOP.

We have them. What? All the latest Styles in work that will please you. Our shop is refitted with all new furniture that is up-to-date.

A FINE LINE OF CIGARS ALWAYS ON HAND.

LAUNDRY
Goes to Baxter Every Wednesday. CALL AND SEE US.

FRENCH & KRAFT.

SHARPSTEEN....

23-27 MONROE STREET,
(Wonderly Bldg.)

THE LEADING GALLERY IN Grand Rapids, elegantly appointed furnished with the very latest and most approved apparatus, backgrounds and scenic effects for making the newest styles and most artistic.....

PHOTOGRAPHS

....From....

MINETTE TO LIFE SIZE.

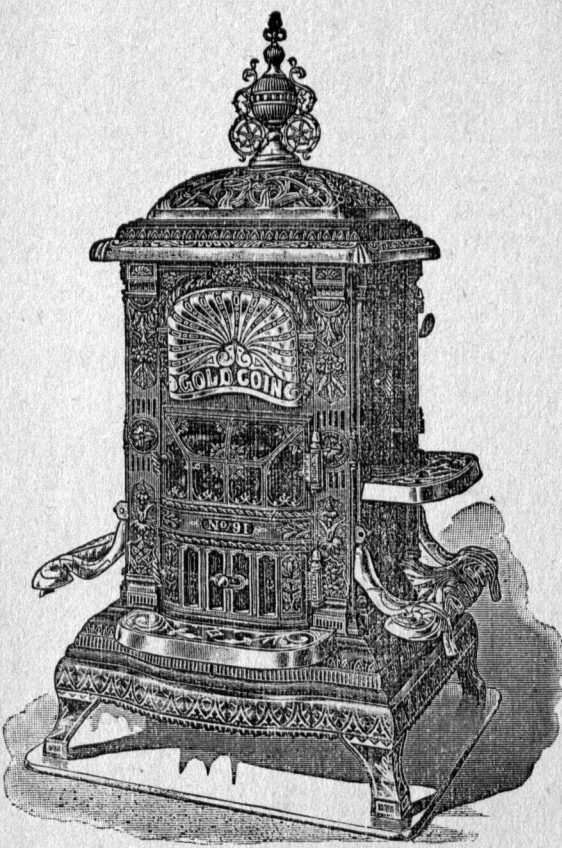
The best Finished, Posed and Lighted Photographs in Grand Rapids.

No Better Made Anywhere.

See our new Enamel, Carbon and Platinum Finish.

OPEN SUNDAYS....

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



Fine Line of **Cooks and Heaters** For Coal & Wood
PENINSULAR AND THE LEADERS GOLD COIN
FRANK D. PRATT.
Of: Ovens, Ranges, Blankets, Buggies, Wagons, General Hardware, Harness Made to Order. Strictly Hand Made.

Leave Troughing & Steel Roofing

Done on Short Notice, and I will meet any price on either. Work and Material Guaranteed accordingly.

ALLEN MORSE.

THE
NEW YORK WORLD

THREE-A-WEEK EDITION.

16 Pages a Week. 156 Papers a Year

Is larger than any weekly or semi-weekly paper published and is the only important Democratic "weekly" published in New York City. Three times as large as the leading Republican weekly of New York City. It will be of special advantage to you during the Presidential Campaign, as it is published every other day, except Sunday, and has all the freshness and timeliness of a daily. It combines all the news with a long list of interesting departments, unique features, cartoons and graphic illustrations, the latter being a specialty. All these improvements have been made without any increase in the cost, which remains at one dollar per year. We offer this unequalled newspaper and THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN together one year for \$1.75. The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$2.

Stove-wise people concede the supremacy of the "Jewels." These stoves and ranges generate the most heat from the smallest amount of fuel—they last longest and cost least for repairs—they are so attractively modeled as to be ornaments in the most sumptuously furnished homes—and withal they cost no more than ordinary stoves. Look for this celebrated trademark—

DETROIT STOVE WORKS
LARGEST STOVE PLANT IN THE WORLD

Jewel Stoves are sold by
W. D. GARDNER & SONS, MIDDLEVILLE, MICH.

BARBER'S 1896... "IDEAL" ... OIL HEATER



Only Heater having Cone and Tube Principle.
Beautiful Design.
Greatest Radiating Surface.
No Smoke.
No Smell.
Economical.
Absolutely Safe.

Examine our Line of

Cooks and Heaters

Respectfully,

GARDNER & SONS.

Tin Shop in Connection.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

BOWEN'S MILLS.

By some unknown cause Mr. Frank Culver's new barn was burned to the ground with all its contents Friday morning. The barn was nearly new.

E. H. Bowen and wife left Tuesday on the G. R. & I. train for Indiana.

John Briggs, jr., of Grand Rapids, a former resident here, is visiting this week with his father, brother, sisters and other friends. John is head engineer and mill-wright and general overseer of all the machinery in the Grand Rapids felt boot works.

Mrs. John Perkins of Prairieville Sundayed with her brother, Judge Armstrong.

A few from here attended the county fair last week. Mrs. Frank Hunt was granted thirteen premiums out of fifteen entries. Of course she is pleased as well as her friends.

A large concourse of people attended the funeral of Mrs. Armstrong from this place at Prairieville. The decoration of the M. E. church (of which she was a member) with its floral offerings were most beautiful, especially that of her once Sunday school class. Mrs. Armstrong was exceptionally well thought of and had hosts of friends and was beloved by all who knew her. Although with us but little over a year, she had made many friends and will be missed by us all.

J. W. Briggs is having a new house built for his son-in-law.

Corn and buckwheat are mostly in the shock. Jack frost out some.

We hope our brother correspondent from Parmelee will be back (from our own native Buckeye state) in time to vote for McKinley bill and Bill McKinley; for somehow we have a sort of feeling he will be converted to a dollar worth a hundred cents.

CALEDONIA CULLINGS.

Hugh Brown has opened a new meat market in the place recently vacated by Geo. Gale.

Rev. O. Lash and family have arrived from Sunfield and taken possession of the U. B. parsonage for the ensuing year.

Oscar Lockwood has returned from Valparaiso, Ind., and will move with his family in the house recently occupied by W. G. Douglass.

Simpson Tolan and wife of New York city are visiting their nephew, James Tolan, and family.

A fine Bryan and Sewall banner spans the street and gazes down on the people below.

Miss Edith M. Hawkins of Charlevoix is visiting friends in the village.

Aaron Witmer of Mackinac Island is visiting relatives here for a couple of days.

Walter Brooks left for Ann Arbor Monday morning where he will enter the department of pharmacy in the University.

Charles Noffke returned from Ann Arbor Wednesday morning not improved in health.

The rainy weather has put a damper on the prospects for the fair. It may be postponed.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy DeGolia, W. E. Coates and Ollie Clever of Middleville spent Sunday with Ralph Brown and wife.

A SERIOUS EVIL.

Demanding Attention of Brain Workers—A Worthy Ally is Found in

Dr. WHEELER'S NERVE VITALIZER

Many of the most learned, skillful and brightest men and women of our day are cut short in their usefulness by exhausted nervous energy. That is to say, in their close application an unusual amount of nervous energy is spent without the corresponding accumulation to take its place. This is to be regretted, as the world cannot afford to lose their usefulness. Recent developments from Dr. Wheeler's life study on the subject of the nerves has produced a remedy for this evil; and those fortunate enough to avail themselves of Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer have had a renewal of nervous energy, and health restored. A notable instance is that of Manly W. Burch, superintendent of Welch Folding Bed Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. A man of unusual mental ability, who, unfortunately, broke down with nervous trouble. The use of Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer soon accumulated nervous energy, as stated in his letter below:

"I take great pleasure in testifying to the value of Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer, which I have personally tested, so that I know whereof I speak. My work, during the busy season, is very trying on the nerves; but after taking your Nerve Vitalizer a few times, I felt as if I could, if necessary, do two days' work in one. I hope others may be benefited, as I have been, by Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer." Signed, MANLY W. BURCH.

Sold by J. W. Armstrong, druggist.

Drs. Graybiel and Hanlon made a post mortem on Mrs. R. G. Beckwith Saturday, and found a tumor of the brain, substantiating the diagnosis.

That dread disease, diphtheria, has made its appearance in Bowne. Chas. Dygert and Chas. Freyermuth have each lost a child, and the latter's wife is very sick with the same disease. Symptoms of diphtheria were found at Alto and the school has been closed.

BOWNE BUDGET.

Rev. J. Westbrook has returned from conference and will remain with us another year. We are glad to welcome him back.

A republican rally will be held at this place next Wednesday evening. Everyone turn out and hear the able speaker.

Mrs. Nellie Todd is making a farewell visit among her many relatives of this vicinity when she will soon leave for her home in Elgin, Ill.

Bowne Centre ball team will cross bats with Elmdale Kickers Saturday p. m.

A union Sunday school social is to be held in the near future. Look for date and place in next items.

Ad Stark, who has been visiting his mother, Mrs. Wm. Perkins, for the past two weeks, returned to his home in Chicago this week.

Lester Hatton is laying a foundation for a new house on his farm one-half mile south of this place.

School is progressing finely with an increased attendance.

Robt Johnson marketed a prize hog in Freeport last week weighing six hundred fifty pounds.

Sam Heintzelman is making his abode with Robt Johnson.

Mrs. J. Westbrook, who has been visiting her mother, has returned, and Ethel and Arthur Westbrook are again in school.

George Hatton has traded his farm for Grand Rapids property.

Miss Lenna VanAtten made a brief call in Middleville last Saturday afternoon.

Cutting corn is way out of the question.

The children are wearing pleasant faces with the expectation of soon meeting "Happy George."

DUNCAN LAKE.

Your cor. and family, Ben Carpenter and wife, also Wilber Carpenter and family and Mrs. Myron Kilmer visited at Robert McNeen's in Irving on Sunday.

Ben Carpenter and wife will leave for St. Mary's, Ohio, on Thursday. Miss Lizzie Brumm will accompany them as far as Portland, Ind.

The Schrader Bros. are in the neighborhood threshing for Iva Adam.

DORR DOTTS.

From the Record.
Miss Ruey Barris will go to Allegan today, where she will attend school the coming winter.

Margie Galvin slightly cut one of her feet the first of last week, blood poison set in, and she has been delirious since, and part of the time unconscious, but hopes are entertained of her recovery, as she has been slowly rallying for the past forty-eight hours.

Will Schroeder, Gus Ginther and John Peterson of Dorrr and two young men from Grand Rapids—Sam and Ewing—went on a hunting trip to Jenisonville, last week. They were gone four days and during that time killed 25 black squirrels, 50 gray squirrels, 50 fox squirrels, 78 red squirrels, 1 coon, 2 mink, 2 skunks and 3 woodcock.

EAST CALEDONIA.

The Ladies' Aid society will meet with Mrs. Robert Johnson Wednesday, Oct. 7.

About fifteen of Gertie Baker's friends gave her a surprise last Saturday evening. They all had a good time. Saturday Gertie starts for Big Rapids where she will attend school the coming year. We all wish her success.

Miss Hazel Mosher of Clarksville attended the surprise on Miss Gertie Baker last Saturday evening.

The losing side of the Epworth League gave the supper at L. C. Rathbun's last Wednesday evening. The League will continue the same as it has been.

Some from this place attended the Lowell and the Hastings fairs last week.

Boyd McWhinney was surprised last Friday evening by a number of his friends, it being his fifteenth birthday. The evening was spent in games and music, after which a bountiful supper was served. They departed to their homes at a late hour, wishing him many happy returns of the day.

Mr. Dan Lewis and family are visiting Mrs. Lewis' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Tobey.

IRVING INKLINGS.

"Why I Believe in Atonement" is the subject for the Y. P. S. C. E. next Sunday evening. It is found in Heb. ix:11-28. L. A. Hendershott will lead the meeting.

Rev. R. D. Freeman commenced his work for the new year last Sabbath. He is gladly welcomed back.

The Dorcas society in connection with the Congregational church will meet next Friday afternoon. Everyone is invited.

The Ladies' Aid in connection with the M. E. church will meet Thursday afternoon of this week. A good attendance is desired.

Mrs. M. E. Taylor is the guest of her son, H. C. Strong, and family.

Mr. McCann is making great improvements on his house. Let others follow his example.

Miss Mamie Chambers is again in our midst looking very much improved.

Mrs. L. Baldwin has a visit from her cousin, Mrs. McKee, from near Grand Rapids.

John Robertson is again at home, looking well and happy to be home again after his most enjoyable trip.

Mrs. Doyle and Mrs. Strong visited in Grand Rapids last week. They drove over the country and enjoyed it very much.

LEIGHTON LOCALS.

Mr. and Mrs. Jehn Parker have been entertaining company from Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Finkbeiner, Mrs. Fred Finkbeiner and Miss Clara Brog were the guests of friends in Hope over Sunday.

A hard frost one night last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rumboldt of Irving visited Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ham, Sunday.

Mrs. Tyler and daughter, Maud, of Gaines are spending a few days with Mrs. H. Wiggins.

Mrs. Harrington entertained her brother, Mr. Wilson, of Gunplains over Sunday.

Charles Johnson was awarded second premium at the state fair at Grand Rapids for carriage team.

John T. Smith had his trotter, Billy B, and several Angus Aberdeen cattle at the state and Kent county fairs. At the former, the horse won third prize for a gentleman's driving horse. At the county fair he won the novelty race. The cattle received second and third prizes at the state and first prize at the county fair.

NORTH IRVING.

Weather a little sour this Monday, like milk needs skimming to get the good.

Ladies' Aid meets with Mrs. John Trego next Thursday. Everybody invited.

Rena Trego leads the E. League service Sunday evening.

B. Johnson's people entertained company Sunday.

E. Lamoreaux and wife of Grand Rapids are visiting friends here.

Mrs. Coulter has returned from her visit at Fennville, her brother, Mr. Fuller, and little Maurice Coulter going to accompany her home.

Miss Maud Zerbe was home over Sunday from Parmelee.

Rev. Freeman and wife were welcomed back another year.

Mr. Walker's mother has been very sick at Hastings, making it necessary for Mrs. Walker to be absent from her home some two weeks, but Mrs. Walker, sr., has so far recovered as to accompany her daughter home Sunday.

Miss Burt is visiting her uncle, aunt and cousins and Geo. Hubbard's at present.

F. Roberts entertained company from Plainwell and New York state last week.

Tetter, eczema and all similar skin troubles are cured by the use of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It soothes at once, and restores the tissues to their natural condition, and never fails to cure piles. Dr. Nelson Abbott.

Edward S. Bates, who has sold papers about the Union depot for many years in a wheel chair, the lower part of his body being paralyzed, has become a county charge, and yesterday was taken to the county home. His son, with whom he had been living, died last Friday.—G. R. Herald.

Many political speakers, clergymen, singers and others who use the voice excessively, rely upon One Minute Cough Cure to prevent huskiness and laryngitis. Its value as a preventive is only equaled by its power to afford instantaneous relief. Dr. Nelson Abbott.

THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN

J. W. SAUNDERS, Publisher.

MIDDLEVILLE, MICHIGAN.

CLOSES INSPECTION.

ECKELS' NEW PLAN FOR BANK SAFETY.

Suggested by the Experience of the New Orleans Banks—Mount Holyoke College Loses Its Main Building—Politics Lively in Massachusetts.

Calls in the Pass Books.

A new system for testing the honesty of the deposit accounts of the national banks is likely to be established within a short time by Comptroller Eckels. He has already required the examiners to call in the pass books of depositors in certain cases and compare them with the deposit ledger. The necessity for adopting this system on a broader scale has been suggested by the robbery of the Union National Bank of New Orleans, which suspended payment during the recent banking crash in that city. It appeared that the two bookkeepers, one of whom had been in the service nineteen years and the other sixteen years, had robbed the bank of nearly \$600,000 by the manipulation of the accounts of depositors. They had lived far beyond their salaries, on their employing ten servants and a housekeeper, without apparently exciting the suspicion of the bank directors.

LOSS TO HOLYOKE.

Fire Damages the Historic Old Massachusetts College to the Extent of \$150,000. Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., the pioneer institution for the higher education of woman, received a severe blow Sunday afternoon in the burning of the main building, with a probable loss of \$150,000. The buildings have cost over \$300,000 and could not be replaced to-day for less than \$300,000. Fortunately none of the 400 students or faculty were injured. It is supposed that the fire originated in the laundry from an overheated steam pipe. The building and its contents were insured for \$154,000. A. L. Williston, of Northampton, treasurer of the institution, says that steps will be taken toward rebuilding. Instead of having one large structure it is probable that the modern style of cottage dormitories will be adopted, each cottage costing about \$25,000 to \$35,000, and accommodating fifty students. A new gymnasium will probably be built somewhat after the plan of the one at Northfield Seminary, which cost \$35,000, and there will also have to be a chapel building, which may cost almost any amount up to \$100,000.

Gold Ticket for New York.

The National Democratic party of New York held a State convention in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Daniel Griffin of Watertown was nominated for Governor, Frederick W. Heinrichs of Brooklyn for Lieutenant Governor, and Spencer Clinton of Buffalo for Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals. A full set of electors was named. Palmer and Buckner, together with the Indianapolis platform, were endorsed. Gen. Palmer delivered a spirited speech.

Improvement Noted in Trade.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "A very moderate and yet distinct improvement is seen, no longer only in the buying of materials, which continues and stiffens prices, but also in orders for products of some industries, in money markets, and in exports of staples. It is as yet little more than a step toward better things, but has already started few considerable contracts."

Family Feud in Kansas.

R. B. Becker, of McPherson, Kan., lies in the county jail, arrested on two charges of assault and battery. Becker lives seven miles south of McPherson. The Peter Buller family, five in number, are his neighbors. Trouble has been brewing between the two families for some weeks. Sunday the quarrel culminated in a general fight, in which Becker is said to have had the better of it.

National League Standing.

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

	W. L.	W. L.
Baltimore	30	39
New York	44	67
Cleveland	80	48
Philadelphia	62	68
Cincinnati	77	50
Washington	59	72
Boston	74	57
Brooklyn	58	73
Chicago	71	57
St. Louis	40	90
Pittsburg	66	63
Louisville	38	92

Ead Collision in England.

A collision between an express and an excursion train occurred at the March, Cambridgeshire, station of the Great Eastern Railroad, England. Both trains were wrecked and seventeen persons were injured, many of them seriously.

Encouraged by the Oil Advance.

The Lima, Ohio, oil producers feel much encouraged because of the advance in Lima crude of 2 cents a barrel, making North Lima 64 cents, South Lima and Indiana 59 cents a barrel. Eastern oil was advanced 3 cents a barrel.

Boston Conventions.

Silver Democrats and Populists in convention at Boston, Saturday, nominated a State ticket, headed by Geo. F. Williams. Gold standard Democrats also nominated a complete ticket, headed by Frederick O. Prince.

Cooper Loses His Wallet.

John Cooper, a resident of Chicago, arrived in San Diego, Cal., without his purse. He thinks his pocket was picked in the station at Los Angeles. The purse contained \$170 in cash and valuable papers.

Thacher Will Not Indorse Silver.

John Boyd Thacher has declined the silver Democratic nomination for Governor of New York.

More Gold Coming.

Lazard Freres, of New York, have engaged for import to this country \$1,500,000 in gold for the steamship Augusta Victoria and \$900,000 in gold for the La Bourgogne, making a total of \$2,400,000. The engagements by this firm aggregate \$16,350,000.

Shoots and Kills His Wife.

Albert B. Gibson, a young farmer living ten miles from Ava, Mo., shot and killed his wife and then made an unsuccessful attempt upon his own life. Jealousy was the cause.

PENSIONS AT HIGH TIDE.

Commissioner's Report Shows Net Increase of Only 154 Persons.

Dominic I. Murphy, Commissioner of Pensions, has made his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, to Secretary Francis. He says: "There were added to the rolls during the year 40,374 new pensioners; and there were restored 3,873 who had been previously dropped, a total of 44,247. During the same period the losses were 20,993 by death and 1,147 by remarriage (widows); 1,684 by legal limitations (minors); 2,552 because of failure to claim pension for three years, and 9,323 for other causes, an aggregate of 44,063. The net gain over the previous year was only 154 and it may be now safely assumed that the roll from this time forth will show a marked and steady diminution unless Congress should enact still more liberal provisions than are now upon the statute books. The rate of mortality among our pensioners, particularly among those who served during the war of the rebellion, is rapidly increasing, the number reported deceased during the year far exceeding that of any corresponding period in the history of the bureau. The whole number of pensioners on the roll June 30, 1896, was 970,678. While the rolls show a slight gain in numbers over the year immediately preceding, the amount disbursed for pensions was \$138,214,761; a decrease of \$1,592,575, as compared with the previous year." There were 495,064 pension claims pending at the close of the fiscal year, 234,337 being applications for increases made by persons now on the rolls. Although last year's estimate of \$140,000,000 for pensions was \$1,790,620 more than was necessary for the past fiscal year, the Commissioner duplicates that estimate for the next fiscal year, stating that he believes the adjudication of many cases will make the full amount necessary. It is his intention to push the settlement of cases as rapidly as possible. An estimate of \$1,228,780 is made for miscellaneous expenses. Concerning prosecutions he says: "Offenders against the pension laws have been so rigorously prosecuted during the past three years that the criminal work of the law division has been materially lessened."

TURK IS FREE.

England Fears to Act, Russia Won't, and the Armenians Suffer.

London advices say that the events of the latter part of the week have demonstrated beyond any possibility of doubt that unless Great Britain is prepared to face a general European war nothing is left for her to do but as stated in the semi-official communication from the foreign office, to stand aside and to hope for a more satisfactory state of affairs. This backwardness on the part of Great Britain is due to the fact that the cabinets of the continental powers have concluded that it is more prudent to condone the recent massacres at Constantinople than to raise the eastern question in the most forcible manner, and, as the Marquis of Salisbury recognizes, it is strength and not sentiment which rules the world. Great Britain cannot face the combined fleets of Russia, France, Germany and Austria, even with the assistance of Italy. Therefore Great Britain must stand aside, and unless Russia prevents it the Turk will have a free hand in the settlement of the Armenian difficulties by the sword and torch, or by any other means which the Porte may think fit to adopt.

Homes Pillaged and Burned.

Details received in Constantinople regarding the massacre at Egin, in the vilayet of Kharpout, show that the Kurds attacked the Armenian quarter, killed a large number of its inhabitants, and pillaged and burned their houses. Many Armenians escaped to the mountains. According to the accounts of the Turkish government 600 Armenians were killed at Egin, and these advices also state that the outrage was provoked by the Armenians firing into the Turkish quarter. No authentic details of the massacre have yet been received. The Armenians of Egin escaped the massacres of 1895 by purchasing their security with money and produce. It is feared here that the massacre at Egin is the beginning of a fresh series of massacres in Armenia. A special cabinet meeting has been held at the palace in order to consider plans for completing the defenses of the Dardanelles as proposed by the Russian Gen. Tschikatcheff, who inspected these fortifications some time ago, which was regarded as indicating an understanding between Turkey and Russia for defensive purposes. Artim Pasha, the Turkish under-secretary of foreign affairs, has been instructed to accomplish the reconciliation of the government with the Armenians, the means suggested being that Armenians should send an address to the Sultan, praying for protection, asserting that the Armenians are always loyal, and condemning the agitators.

Treasury Conditions Encouraging.

Gold to the amount of \$1,000,000, previously deposited with the New York treasury for examination, was released and added to the surplus reserve Tuesday, through the clearing house operations, the conditional receipts issued against it having been redeemed in legal tenders. In addition to this no further amounts of gold were received by the Assistant Treasurer, but the operations of the day, combined with those of Monday, augmented the gold reserve by \$2,000,000. The reserve now stands at about \$120,000,000.

Postoffices Increase.

R. A. Maxwell, Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, has made his annual report to the Postmaster-General for the year ending June 30, 1896. The report shows the total number of postoffices in operation in the United States is 70,360. Of these 66,725 are fourth-class offices and 3,635 presidential, being an increase over the last fiscal year of 296. During the year 2,046 postoffices were established and 11,750 discontinued.

Army of the Cumberland Reunion.

Rockford, Ill., entertained a distinguished gathering of veterans of the war, the occasion being the twenty-sixth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. The opening session was held at the hall of the Grand Army. It was called to order by Gen. James Barnett, of Cleveland, who officiated in the absence of the president, Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, the latter being in California recuperating his health.

Royal Visitors at Ealmoral.

The Czar of all the Russias slept Tuesday night in royal Balmoral Castle, in Scotland. His trip from Leith, where he landed Tuesday, was practically a continuous ovation, and not a single sensational incident marred the progress of the Muscovite potentate from his yacht to the castellated towers of the Scottish palace of Queen Victoria.

MISSIONARIES' PERIL.

THEIR VESSEL SINKS IN SOUTHERN WATERS.

Rescued After Twenty-Six Hours of Drifting—Great Demand for Grain Carrying Ships from Pacific Ports—Missouri Cadets Lose Their Home.

Missionary Schooner Sinks.

The South Sea missionary schooner of the Josephites, the Evancilla, is reported to have foundered at sea in longitude 147 degrees west, latitude 14 degrees 30 minutes south, July 26. The news was received in advices brought by the Tahiti brig Tropic Bird. Capt. McGrath, the cook and several missionaries who were on board took to the small boats none too soon to save themselves from being carried down with the wreck. After drifting about for twenty-six hours they were picked up by a south-bound vessel and landed on the Island of Tahiti.

HUNDRED LIVES IN PERIL.

Missouri Military Academy Furnish—Narrow Escape of the Students.

The Missouri Military Academy, situated about one mile southwest of Mexico, was burned to the ground at an early hour Thursday morning, causing a loss of \$75,000 to the building and a heavy loss in personal effects. Insurance, \$37,000. One hundred students were in the building when the fire broke out and, while no lives were lost, many of them had narrow escapes and received injuries more or less serious. The flames broke out in the east wing of the building, which was a substantial three-story structure of stone and brick, and from the nature of the fire it is thought to have been the work of an incendiary. The boys sleeping in the second and third stories of the building were compelled to jump from the windows. Twenty-one were injured, but none fatally. The building was soon burned to the ground and all its contents destroyed. Nothing was saved by the faculty or students. The loss sustained by the students is not known, but will be heavy.

GRAIN FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Five More Vessels Start for Queenstown with Big Cargoes.

The British ships Helensburg, Star of France, John Cook, Formosa and the steamer Aggie left San Francisco Thursday bound for Queenstown with their holds full of California grain, and the masters of all four sailing vessels had sailing instructions to rush their cargoes through to their destination as fast as the favors of the sea or air would let them. Grain-carrying vessels are in demand at that port, and the Bermuda, which arrived Wednesday, is the only ship in port prepared for such a cargo that is not engaged, so great is the demand for quick delivery.

Jealous Girl's Deed.

Goaded to a frenzy of jealousy by the taunts of her lover and the display of a letter that convinced her she shared his interest with another woman, Grace Clark Thursday put a bullet through the heart of Harry M. Conway at No. 951 West Madison street, Chicago, and then turned the revolver on herself and shot herself through the breast. The aim was unerring, and both died instantly. They formerly lived at Lyons and Clinton, Iowa.

Chance for Eoodle.

Enoch Pratt, New York millionaire and philanthropist, recently deceased, left \$2,000,000 to the trustees of the Shepard asylum, with the stipulation that the name of the asylum be changed to the Shepard and Enoch Pratt hospital. If the directors refuse, the money goes to his six nephews and nieces. So, if the nephews can prevent the Legislature from changing the name of the asylum they will be \$2,000,000 richer.

Wholesale Grocery Burned.

In Savannah, Ga., fire gutted the five-story building on Bay street occupied by A. B. Hull & Co., wholesale grocery, and damaged the adjacent building, which was unoccupied. The loss on stock is about \$35,000, with \$31,000 insurance. The damage to buildings is estimated at \$15,000. Frank McStay, a fireman, fell through a grating, receiving injuries from which he soon died.

Blow Costs Three Lives.

As the result of slapping a white child's face at Greta, across the river from New Orleans, two negroes were shot and one lynched. The negro who struck the child was in a crowd of his color when officers appeared to arrest him. The officers fired and killed two innocent men and arrested the negro, who was jailed. A mob soon formed and took him out and hanged him.

Victim of Trichinosis.

The first death from trichinosis in Chicago within eight months was reported to the health department Wednesday. The victim was Annie Powers, 17 years of age. The girl was taken sick three weeks ago after having eaten a piece of diseased pork. She died in great agony. Last year there were but four cases of this disease in the city, and each proved fatal.

Four Persons Burned.

Mrs. Harris Portnoy lies at her home, 213 West 12th street, Chicago, suffering from burns caused by her attempt to fill a gasoline stove with one hand and light a match with the other. Her daughter Margaret, Miss Tillie Appel and David Cohen were also burned.

John Daniels' Suicide.

John Daniels, the wealthiest man in Guthrie, O. T., committed suicide, shooting himself through the heart in the presence of his wife. He is supposed to have lost his reason through worry over the serious illness of members of his family.

Northwestern Wheat Crop.

C. A. Pillsbury, the big Minneapolis, Minn., miller, has received reports from 4,280 thrashings of farms in the three Northwestern wheat States, covering about half the total acreage. They indicate a crop of 105,000,000 bushels.

Negro Murders Three People.

A dispatch received from Pickaw, La., reports that three members of the Cotton family, living near that place, were murdered by a negro and another member of the family was seriously wounded. The negro used an ax.

Will Play Eleven Games.

The Princeton University football team will play eleven games this season, the schedule including games with nearly all the strong teams of the East.

MARTIAL LAW IN LEADVILLE.

Gen. Brooks Given Full Power to Act as Governor's Representative.

Gov. McIntire, of Colorado, sent a telegram of instructions to Gen. Brooks at Leadville, giving that officer full power to act as his representative in suppressing riot in that city and district. Gen. Brooks is specifically instructed to permit no interference from any source whatever, and to act with or without the co-operation of the local authorities. Lieut. Byram, the United States officer attached to the Governor's staff, was with him when the telegram was being drawn up, and on being asked if it gave Gen. Brooks military power sufficient to enforce martial law, reported that it practically amounted to martial law. No further violence has been reported at Leadville, but as it is known that more than 500 new model Winchester are in possession of the rioters, as well as large supplies of dynamite, grave fears are entertained by both the citizens and the military. To give Gen. Brooks the full support of the entire State military force, Gov. McIntire has sent orders to the two Second Regiment companies held in reserve, one at Lake City and the other at Montevista, to proceed at once to Leadville. This will place at the General's immediate disposal 850 soldiers, including the Chaffee Light Artillery with Gatling guns and also the Denver city troop of cavalry.

GEYSERS GRADUALLY DYING OUT.

What W. W. Wylie Has to Say of Yellowstone For: Phenomena.

W. W. Wylie, of Helena, Mont., who has spent more years in the Yellowstone National Park than any other man, says: "The geysers are gradually lessening in activity. As compared with sixteen years ago I should say there is not more than one-half the activity in the upper basin. I believe there will be few if any geysers fifty years from now. There are more bears in the park than ever known, and they rob tourists, who cannot shoot them, unmercifully."

Edson Keith's Fate.

Edson Keith, the millionaire merchant and well-known club man of Chicago, has disappeared, and it is considered almost certain that he is dead. His hat and coat were found on the breakwater at the foot of 13th street Monday afternoon, and every indication is that he threw himself into the lake some time during the forenoon and was drowned. His mental condition gives credence to this theory, and his relatives, although still hoping against hope, have about concluded that he is never to be seen again alive.

Theatrical Man Fatally Hurt.

Mark Davis, a theatrical man, while standing on the railway platform at the soldiers' home at Leavenworth, Kan., awaiting the arrival of a train, was struck by a trunk, which was knocked from a truck by a passing engine, and received internal injuries which may prove fatal.

Dangerous Counterfeit Appears.

A dangerous counterfeit made its appearance at Toledo, Ohio. It is a \$2 Windom silver certificate raised to \$10. No less than six of the raised notes made their appearance at the banks Tuesday morning. The bill-raisers are disposing of them in small stores, bakeries, etc.

Their Assets Are in Cuba.

H. Dunmois & Co., shipping and commission merchants of New York, have made an assignment. Liabilities, \$243,800; nominal assets, \$871,529; actual assets, \$6,706. Nearly all the assets are in Cuba, in possession of either the Spanish army or the insurgents.

Young Swiss Murders Two.

Antonio Cuaze, a young Swiss, living on a ranch near Aspen, Colo., shot and killed his wife and her mother, Mrs. Mary Quinn, and was arrested. He says the insults and taunts of the women made him mad and that the shooting was entirely unpremeditated.

Kidnaper Gets Life Sentence.

At San Francisco, Cal., Oliver Winthrop was sentenced to life imprisonment for robbery in connection with his abduction of James Campbell, the Hawaiian millionaire, whom he kept a prisoner three days, trying to secure a \$20,000 ransom.

Reach Mexico's Capital.

The delegations sent to Mexico by United States labor societies to study the wage question and cost of living arrived in the City of Mexico and are having every facility accorded them.

Cold Cops Worth \$30,000 Stolen.

Sunday night nine 100-pound sacks of gold ore, valued at \$30,000, were stolen from the powder magazine of the Tom-Boy mine, in Colorado, where it had been temporarily placed.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 64c to 65c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 16c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 35c; butter, choice creamery, 14c to 15c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 15c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; brown corn, common short to choice dwarf, 25c to 30c per ton.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 60c to 62c; corn, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 20c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 64c to 65c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 19c to 20c; oats, No. 2 white, 16c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 36c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 66c to 68c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 17c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 36c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 68c to 69c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c; rye, 34c to 36c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 69c to 70c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 16c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 36c; clover seed, \$5.10 to \$5.20.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 62c to 63c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 21c; barley, No. 2, 32c to 34c; rye, No. 1, 35c to 36c; pork, mess, \$5.75 to \$6.25.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 66c to 67c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 28c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 1 hard, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c; butter, creamery, 11c to 16c; eggs, Western, 15c to 18c.

RIVALS IN COMMERCE.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY COMPETE FOR TRADE.

Race of the Two Countries to the Great Inland Seas of the Dark Continent—Astounding Boldness of Two Chicago Thieves.

England vs. Germany.

The English Government has received a powerful stimulus to increased activity in connection with the construction of its railroad line from the east coast of Africa to Uganda by the news that a company has been formed in Berlin, composed of some of the principal bankers of Germany, for the construction of a German line with all possible speed from the coast to the Central African lakes. Emperor William's Government has undertaken to defray one-half of the cost of the enterprise, and as the route of the line through Germany's possessions in Africa has already been surveyed by Lieut. Schlobach, work is to be begun at once, and the race of England and Germany to the great inland seas of the Dark Continent has begun in earnest.

A SENSATIONAL ROBBERY.

Chicago Bandits Repeat Their Recent Performance of Looting a Business Office.

Two robbers walked into the office of the Western Foundry Company at Albany avenue and 38th street, Chicago, just before 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, held up five men who were in the office, took \$1,000 from the treasurer's desk and got away, firing at their pursuers as they went. Policemen in three patrol wagons and eighty workmen from the foundry followed the robbers, who were in a buggy, but the pursuers were too far in the rear at the beginning of the chase. The buggy of the robbers was broken by a collision with a post at California avenue and 36th street. Then they ran across lots and seized a milk wagon, fired a bullet into the milkman's leg and sped away in the vehicle as fast as the horse would go. The milk wagon was afterward recovered at 23d place and Oakley avenue, where the robbers left it.

MAIL TRAIN IS BLOWN UP.

Cuban Insurgents Use More Dynamite—Tobacco Fields Burned.

The Cuban insurgents have blown up with dynamite a mail train from Puerto Principe. Five soldiers of the escort were wounded. The tobacco fields of the San Antonio plantation, Matanzas, have been burned by the insurgents. The Queen Regent has pardoned Oscar Zubizarreta, a nephew of the War Minister, who had been sentenced to death for taking part in the insurrection. At the railroad station of Villa Nueva, Havana Province, the police have captured a quantity of mahogany which had been hollowed out and used to transport arms and ammunition to the insurgents. According to official authorization, the rate of exchange of gold in specie is quoted at about 11 per cent. premium over bank bills.

CUBANS WIN A BATTLE.

Detachment of Eighty-Seven Spanish Soldiers Cut Off by Cubans.

Advices from Havana, per steamer Mascotto, state that late on Monday afternoon eighty-seven Spanish troops started for Calabazar, eight miles from Havana. On Tuesday morning five of the eighty-seven returned to Havana and reported that their companions had been killed by insurgents shortly before reaching Calabazar. The Spaniards said they were surrounded by about 200 insurgents, who poured in one volley, and then charged with the machete. The five who returned were badly wounded and were left for dead by the Cubans.

IS IN A STATE OF TERROR.

Crime Rampant in Indian Territory—Whisky Peddlers Abound.

People who have traveled through the Indian Territory during the past few days report a woeful condition existing in that country. Crime is rampant and the people are in a state of terror. Many people say that the condition now is worse than it has been for many years, with the exception of the brief reign of the notorious Cook gang. While there are no train robberies reported there are frequent murders, robberies and similar crimes, and the Territory swarms with whisky peddlers.

ROBBED IN EAST ST. LOUIS.

William Callison Loses \$3,000 During an Oil-Tank Fire.

William Callison, a stockman of Versailles, Mo., who had come to St. Louis and disposed of a load of cattle, lost \$3,000 at the East St. Louis oil-tank fire. In the crush somebody cut out the pocket of his trousers and extracted the purse containing the money. The thief failed to get \$500 more which Mr. Callison had in an inside pocket.

Because of Political Animus.

Toughs entered the Presbyterian Church at Packington, Ind., after the speech delivered by Dr. Howatt, and almost completely ruined the interior. Pews were broken, the upholstery mutilated, carpets were ripped from the floor and the walls daubed with paint. The desecration is said to have resulted from political animus.

New Steamship Line.

Information has been received that the British India Steam Navigation Company of London will establish a line between New Zealand and Vancouver. The first steamer, the Avonca, will leave New Zealand in about fifteen days.

Headless Body of a Man.

The headless body of a man was found in the Monongahela River at Wiley Station, Pa. A coroner's jury decided that the man had been murdered, and the county officials are trying to unravel the mystery. The body was found floating down the river by some boys.

Indicted the Cashier.

W. E. Hale, cashier of the Watertown, Texas, bank, which failed some months ago, has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Watson County for receiving deposits after the bank was insolvent.

Gold in Lower California.

R. W. Bames, a mining engineer in Lower California, declares in an interview that he has discovered phonolite on the peninsula assaying \$94,000 per ton in gold. He says three districts in Lower California are as rich and extensive as Cripple Creek.

WEARY OF TURKEY.

State Department Urged to Take Vigorous Action.

One man was fatally and four others seriously injured as the result of a gasoline explosion at St. Louis.

BARRY COUNTY FAIR.

The annual county fair, which was held in Hastings, September 22-25, 1896, proved to be as successful as any of former years. The weather was all that could be asked for; and from Wednesday noon until the close of the fair, a large crowd of people was in attendance.

There seemed to be no omissions in the line of amusements, as there was an unusually large number of attractions in all parts of the grounds. Vendors of all descriptions were there and received liberal patronage. The museum, merry-go-round, dance hall, places to "try your luck" and various lunch counters, pop corn and peanut stands, received great attention. By many, hard times were entirely forgotten.

The general exhibits, although not as extensive as was expected, was as good as usual. The department for fancy work at floral hall contained some fine pieces of needle work, and much that proved of interest to the ladies.

One department which received universal comment and one worthy of mention, was the exhibit of gold fish, parrots, squirrels and trained birds.

The plants and flowers were unusually poor.

The furniture, millinery and shoe displays were as good as could be made in the small space allowed for each.

The work shown in the children's department was a great credit to the little folks.

The school work was not as extensive or general as last year, but the exhibitions that were made were very good and showed much energy and enthusiasm on the part of both teacher and pupil. The Hastings high school exhibit was quite large.

The paintings, both oil and pastel, though limited in numbers, were as good, if not better, than any of former years.

The fruit, vegetable and grain exhibits were especially fine, as this year's productions of all has been the best for many years. These departments contained some of the largest and nicest specimens ever shown to the public.

The poultry exhibit, although very small, was interesting to all poultry dealers.

The stock sheds were well filled and a great variety of fine horses, cattle, sheep and swine were shown. No county in the state can show a better line of stock.

Goodyear Bros. had a fine display of buggies, wagons, sleighs and farm implements, which attracted the attention of all the farmers.

The large cattle which were on exhibition at our state fair and also at the world's fair, were on exhibition in a tent at this county fair, and this sight alone was well worth the price of admission. They were the largest ever seen in this country.

Fred Giddings, the trick bicycle rider of Kalamazoo, was present each day of the fair, and his riding proved to be one of the leading features.

The races were unusually good and interesting. The only fault we have yet heard in this line is that too much money is paid in premiums for bicycle races and for horse racing of 2:30 time, thus leaving a limited amount to be paid for general horse racing in which our county farmers and general citizens can partake. A county fair is usually expected to interest and benefit our own people and the payment of so much in premiums to well trained horses gives more benefit and credit to strangers having no special interest in our county, than it does to those who give us the greatest yearly support.

The Hastings City Band furnished music each day of the fair, which added much to the enjoyment of all.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is an antiseptic, soothing and healing application for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, etc., and cures piles like magic. It instantly stops pain. Dr. Nelson Abbott.

The Fifth district convention of the W. R. C. will be held at Plainwell, October 8.

They are so little you hardly know you are taking them. They cause no griping, yet they act quickly and most thoroughly. Such are the famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Small in size, great in results. Dr. Nelson Abbott.

The fall term at the Agricultural college opens with the largest attendance for years, there being 226 of which 96 are new students, among them 37 ladies.

DID YOU EVER

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipation, headache, fainting spells, or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy or troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at J. W. Armstrong's drug store.

TO IMPROVE LONDON.

What Is Necessary—Seems a Long Way Off.

If London is to be improved and beautified, the work must be begun on individuals, in their clear perception and their homely cultivation of abundant grace of form and dress, says the Quarterly Review. The sentiment of excellence in these respects must be continually exercised; since those who make themselves exhibits only for the milliner and tailor are not likely to be capable of public demonstrations of artistic beauty. For a people to become imbued with dignified aesthetic feeling they must be artificers in their own physical development and clothing. The Athenians made nobility and grace of form and dress a cult; and our old mediaeval masons were most careful to have handsome clothes of state in supplement to wages. Kings and hierarchies then made the workmen's garb a model for their own attire. But now the working class, to whom the modern fashions gradually descend, are totally demoralized; and so there is no check to demonstrations of depravity, no rational example for reform in dress and no desire for improvement. Individual culture of externals is the surest impulse and foundation for all national art, and yet there is a constant waste of money on the worthless whimsies of dull manufacturers, who prepare the patterns to be chosen by the buyers at large warehouses. These tradesmen having made some mere fortuitous selection then assert that this production of their folly is "the fashion"; and the sympathetically foolish, thus devoid of individuality, treating the matter seriously, adopt the fashion and become again absurd. What hope, therefore, can there be for national artistic culture when the whole nation have condemned themselves, with exultation, to a personal neglect of art in things that constantly concern them? Throughout Christendom there is now no popular condition fit for the development and growth of the vernacular in art. The spurious asceticism that occasionally manifests itself in a sporadic way is but a canting form of fashion, to which those afflicted with the added weakness of conceit occasionally succumb. It leaves them in due time at once ridiculous and hopeless of improvement.

SARA'S MAKE-UP.

She Calls Massage Abominable and Uses Only Rouge and Rice Powder.

Dry rouge, rice powder and one or two pencils will give me all the effect I require, says Sara Bernhardt, in the Cosmopolitan. As with most artists, my first application is a liberal coat of cold cream. This is made under my own immediate care and consists of refined olive oil, rose water and blanc de baleine. I never use cocoa butter nor liquid preparations of any sort. Then the pencils, the rouge and the powder are applied and all blended in to produce the effect of smoothness;

With us French artists quite as much attention is given to the ears, the nostrils and the lips as to the complexion itself.

For the lips is used a simple preparation which carries nothing but the carmine coloring matter. This is a brilliant color, necessarily so to give the contrast to the exaggerated tints of the rest of the face.

Depending upon the character of the emotion to be depicted in different plays and even in different acts of the same play, about the only changes I make are in the varying proportions of red to white.

Of wax to alter the shape of the features, black court plaster to make missing teeth, of all such things I know nothing, because the roles I play require no make-up of that kind.

As I never wear a wig the only way in which I make up my hair is to dress it appropriately to my costume and the period it represents.

I do not believe in the steaming of the face or the facial massage so prevalent in America. To me it's horrible, abominable, because it spoils the skin and the face. I do not think any artist ever secured greatness by the use of make-up and the natural good looks of many actresses are spoiled, both on the stage and off, by employing cosmetics too freely.

Hygiene of Light.

A French scientist has been making experiments with the growth of plants under different conditions of colored light. Under the method of experiment the endeavor was made to keep the plants under similar conditions of temperature, moisture, soil, etc., so that it would be fairly reasonable to infer that any abnormal differences in growth would be due to the difference in light conditions. It is reported, as a result of this experiment, that the red light produced even more noteworthy results than white light in the way of forcing growth. While the plants were strong and vigorous under the influence of white light, those under the red panes of glass grew to a greater height and burst into bloom earlier. The plants under the frame of blue glass showed little if any growth, but the leaves grew decidedly darker.

As Full as a Tick.

This expression is common enough in the north riding of Yorkshire and always has reference to the parasites infesting dogs and sheep. Mr. J. Nicholson's "Folk Speech of East Yorkshire," 1889, has the expression, with the explanation: "A tick is a sheep louse, which has always a full, bloated appearance." The West Yorkshire equivalent for this expression is "as full as a fitch"—fitch (vetch)—and the allusion is, I suppose, to the yield being too large for the pod or husk. The idea is pleasanter than either "tick" or "louse" and it has the advantage of alliteration.—Notes and Queries.

A BROKEN FRIENDSHIP.

It Was Terminated by a Bullet in a Frontier Town.

It was in the early days of a town in southwestern Kansas. The deadly "45" was the most respected law of the place, and daily and nightly in the half-dozen saloons which the embryo city supported was congregated as rough a set of men as could be found in any town of the size west of the Mississippi, spending the time in gambling and carousing, says the Detroit Free Press. Monarch of all the roughs was Ed Prather. He had eight notches in the handle of his trusty 45, signifying that by his hand eight human beings had been sent to their long home. Prather's bosom friend was Billy Wells and he, too, was a "bad man," in the western acceptance of the term. Damon and Pythias were not more fraternal than these two desperadoes. When one was seen the other was always near. If one got into trouble the other was always on hand to assist him. The tragic end of this friendship came one summer morning. Prather had just successfully "stood off" a sheriff and his posse, and the crowd of roughs was congregated in his saloon congratulating him, drinking to his health and celebrating the occasion by filling themselves up with what is known in western vernacular as "forty rod" preparatory to terrorizing the town. Suddenly Prather drew his revolver from the scabbard and saying: "Boys, watch me put a hole through Billy's hat," fired.

There was a yell of agony and Wells fell to the floor wounded to the death. "My God, have I killed him!" were Prather's first words. Then, throwing down his revolver, he sprang to the side of the wounded man just as the last quiver came over the prostrate form and the soul went to render its account.

For the first time in years a solitary tear coursed down over the hardened features of the man whose hands were newly stained with the blood of a fellow-creature, but, ashamed of this momentary evidence of emotion, he hastily brushed away the tear and, turning to the bar, called "Drinks for the crowd," and the carousal went on.

Thus was one more chapter added to the history of frontier life.

WHEN THE CLOCK STOPS.

Doze It with Kerosene Oil and Be Surprised at the Result.

Did you ever try doctoring a clock that wouldn't go with kerosene? If not try it next time your timepiece ceases to tick; the effect is admirable, the method simple, says the San Francisco Chronicle. If it is a clock that the oil will not injure—of metal, wood, china or marble—place it in a bowl and pour about a pint of oil into the back. Place it face downward and let it stand over night. Even if the face be of paper and gets completely soaked with the oil it will do no harm. The kerosene will evaporate within a few days and leave it perfectly clean. If after this treatment the clock will not go it is because there is something radically wrong with it. Some essential part must be broken. A little fancy enamel clock given as a Christmas present two years ago and which had never run over six hours at a time when subjected to this treatment a few weeks since has taken to behaving itself like a well-conducted timepiece. A French clock which had not gone for years suddenly took to keeping time after its kerosene bath, and a common little nickel-plated alarm clock that had apparently served its allotted term, that had lost its glass and become generally battered, started into renewed life and usefulness. The theory is very simple, of course. The kerosene cleans the works and removes any clog of oil and dust that may be interfering with the machinery. If you have any doubts about the efficiency of this treatment try it on an old and inexpensive clock first; it cannot possibly do any harm.

High Price for a Mezzotint.

A record price was obtained recently for one of the earliest mezzotints known—namely, "The Execution of St. John the Baptist," by Prince Rupert of Bavaria. The prince was long regarded as the inventor of the art of mezzotint engraving, but it has been shown that he learned it of a lieutenant-colonel in the service of the Landgrave of Hesse. The prince, who played such an important part in the civil war, introduced the art of mezzotint engraving in England. The above mentioned example is one of great rarity, and the specimen which appeared in the Chalonier-Smith sale at Sotheby's a few years ago realized about \$50; the example sold and referred to above fetched the very high amount of \$300.—London Times.

Where the Will Was Kept.

The original will of G. H. Blanchard of Lexington, Mass., has been filed in the probate court, Cambridge. Blanchard died some time ago, leaving a wife and thirteen children, and as no will could be found the members of the family presented to the court a copy of a will, as near as they could remember it. They were sure that the husband and father had left a will, but it could not be found. A day or two ago house cleaning began at the Blanchard house in Lexington, and the carpet in the front hall was taken up. Lying underneath some papers on the floor was the lost will, and it was taken to court and filed. The will bequeaths one-sixth of his property to his wife and the remainder is to be divided equally among his children.

God's Message.

The Gospel is not a message of wrath, a message about hell, but it is one of peace, and joy, and love, and mercy. What it teaches is alike for the individual and for society.—Rev. B. Fay Mills.

LATE LITERARY NEWS.

The frontispiece of the October Review of Reviews is a portrait of Sir Joseph Lister, the eminent British surgeon, whose discovery of the value of antiseptics has so revolutionized modern surgical methods, and who was honored last year by election to the presidency of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Another interesting picture in the October Review is the photograph of Mr. Gladstone and Li Hung Chang.

ART AMATEUR.

Conscious of the value of the exceptionally rich and important contents of the October number of The Art Amateur, the publisher makes the generous offer of sending to any of our readers who quote this notice, a specimen copy of the magazine, together with a copy of a valuable little manual, entitled "Practical Hints for Beginners in Painting," post free, on receipt of 25 cents, the usual price of the magazine being 35 cents a number, or \$4.00 a year. Such a chance should be seized upon at once, for we certainly do not remember to have seen a number of The Art Amateur packed so full of papers of practical value to the artist, art student, and industrial art worker, as is the October issue. 35 cents a number or \$4.00 a year. (Montague Marks, 23 Union Square, New York.) See a copy at the Middleville News Stand.

CONDENSED TESTIMONY.

Chas. B. Hood, Broker and Manufacturer's Agent, Columbus, Ohio, certifies that Dr. King's New Discovery has no equal as a cough remedy. J. D. Brown, Prop., St. James Hotel, Ft. Wayne, Ind., testifies that he was cured of a cough of two years' standing, caused by la grippe, by Dr. King's New Discovery. B. F. Merrill, Baldwinville, Mass., says that he has used and recommended it and never knew it to fail and would rather have it than any doctor, because it always cures. Mrs. Hemming, 222 E. 25th St. Chicago, always keeps it at hand and has no fear of croup, because it instantly relieves. Free trial bottles at J. W. Armstrong's drug store.

In Harbor Springs, Mich., there is a large and flourishing wood toothpick industry. White birch is exclusively used in the manufacture of the toothpicks, and about 7,500,000 are turned out daily.

IF TROUBLED WITH RHEUMATISM READ THIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Apr. 16, 1894.—I have used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism and found it to be all that is claimed for it. I believe it to be the best preparation for rheumatism and deep seated muscular pains on the market and cheerfully recommend it to the public. JNO. G. BROOKS, dealer in boots, shoes, etc., No. 18 Main st.

ALSO READ THIS.

MECHANICVILLE, St. Mary Co., Md.—I sold a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm to a man who had been suffering with rheumatism for several years. It made him a well man. A. J. MCGILL. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by J. W. Armstrong, druggist.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF BARRY, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Barry, holden at the probate office, in the city of Hastings, in said County on Tuesday, the eighth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety six.

Present, CHARLES W. ARMSTRONG, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of George Rickard, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of J. E. White and Wm. E. Bowen, executors named in the will, praying that a certain instrument now on file in said court, purporting to be the last will and testament and codicils thereto of said deceased, be admitted to probate and said petitioners appointed executors.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the second day of October, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the probate office, in the City of Hastings, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner may not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the MIDDLEVILLE SUN, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Barry, once in each week for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A TRUE COPY) 37-4 Judge of Probate.

The Art Amateur,

Best and Largest Practical Art Magazine.

(The only Art Periodical awarded a Medal at the World's Fair.)

Invaluable to all who wish to make their living by art or to make their homes beautiful.

FOR 10C. We will send to any one mentioning this publication a specimen copy, with superb color plates (for copying or framing), and eight supplementary pages of designs (regular price 35c).

FOR 25C. We will send also "PAINTING FOR BEGINNERS" 90 pages.

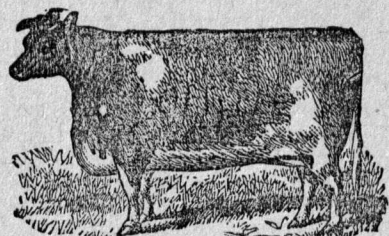
MONTAGUE MARKS, 23 Union Square, N. Y.



For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, New York. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American. Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly. \$3.00 a year, \$1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, New York City.

FOR

COAL AND LUMBER Go to J. R. COOK.



Persons having Fat Stock to sell will please leave word at the market.

Bring your Dressed Veal and Poultry to this market. Poultry must be full dressed.

C. CLEVER.

NEW GOODS NEW

New Stock of

Watches and Jewelry, New Silverware, New Clocks, (All kinds), Five New Patterns in Crockery, New Glassware, Everything New, Nice and Clean.

Bring your Watches, Clocks and Jewelry for Repairs. Best Work in the Country. We Warrant Everything We Sell and All Work We Do. Bring your Knitting Work and Stay All Day.

Come Everybody

Don't Forget Your Money.

M. F. DOWLING,

The Old Reliable Jewelry House.

"CRESCO" A BOON FOR THE LADIES.

IS THE

GUARANTEED

NOT

TO

BREAK

AT

THE

WAIST

LINE.



GIVES

PERFECTION

TO THE

FORM

EASE

D

GRACE

TO THE

BODY.

To See Them is to Buy Them.

We are giving Special Attention to Ladies' Furnishings And Invite You to Look Over Our Fall Stock of

Dress Goods, Trimmings, Velvets and Silks.

REMEMBER That we Carry a Full Line of All the New Things in Linings, and Earnestly Solicit your Patronage.

John Campbell.

CLOTHING!

We have decided to close out every suit in the store, and in order to make them go quick for cash we will make a great sacrifice on them.

Men's \$12, \$13 and \$15 suits now.....\$10.00
Men's \$10 suits now\$7.50
Men's \$8 suits now\$5.75 to \$6.25
Good \$5 suits now.....\$3.75
Boys' and Youths' suits at cost and below.

If you are in need of **SHOES**

We have what you want.

Styles and Prices to Suit all.

Yours for square dealing,

JOHN SCHONDELMAYER.

MY WAGON SHOP

Is now located next door to Coats & Burr's blacksmith shop. For

SLEIGH AND WAGON REPAIRS

And general wood work give me a call.

GEORGE SANFORD.

IF YOU THINK OF BUYING A

Lumber : Wagon,

CALL AND SEE OUR

Extra Easy Running

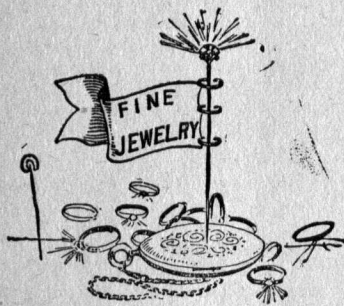
First-Class Wagon.

WE ARE SELLING AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Blacksmithing and Woodworking at Reasonable Rates.

DIETRICH & BRISTOW,

East Main St., Middleville.



THE COLD STANDARD

Holds in our jewelry establishment, which is headquarters for elegant novelties. Gold reigns here just as silver holds sway on the table. The variety and beauty of the display dazzles and delights every eye. Hence our confidence in the verdict of inspection as an assurance of purchase. Come and see what will please you so much that you must have it. Our assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's gold watches and chains is a triumph. For the best watch at the lowest price come to me.

C. E. STOKOE.

Call at....

F. MEISSNER'S

FOR

FRESH BAKED GOODS,

AND CONFECTIONERY

LUNCHEONS AT ALL HOURS.

Open Sunday from 8 to 12 a. m.

HORSE-SHOEING A SPECIALTY

At C. Schondelmayer's.

Sh op on West ain Street.

Watering Trough Corner.

For Wagon and General Repairing, call on

C. L. JOHNSON.

At C. Schondelmayer's.

A Cheap Sale

On Pants, Suits and Overcoats Made to Order.

Pants from \$3.50 up.

Suits from \$15.00 up.

Overcoats as low as \$18.00.

Well made and good fit assured.

S. B. LINSKI,

Merchant Tailor, 38-4

THIS SEASON:

Shaded hammock;
Moonlight night;
Blissful lovers—
Out of sight!

NEXT SEASON:

Same old hammock;
Same old moon;
Different lovers;
Same old spoon.

Jaxon pure baking powder leavens best

The SUN to Jan. 1, '97, only 25 cents.

David Benawa is shipping a car load of straw.

Two car loads of stock will be shipped east today.

Al Morse recently trenched Mr. Fenner's new brick residence just beyond Milo.

The October number of The Ladies' Home Journal is a hummer. See it at the News Stand.

Read S. B. Linski's ad. on 5th page, then give him a call and leave order for a new suit or overcoat.

Mr. Dibble has purchased the place occupied by him from Aaron Clark just west of the latter's residence.

Austin P. Dibble of this village has sold a piece of land on section 22, Caledonia township to Aaron Clark for \$2,000.

The first fire drill in our public schools took place with the lower rooms Tuesday and proved quite satisfactory to the instructors.

Numerous repairs are being made on the Congregational parsonage, and the halls of the church have received a fresh coat of paint, etc., by Chas. McLisby.

Owing to threatening weather and the fair at Hastings the republican speech advertised for Pleasant Hill school-house on Friday evening was postponed.

The band boys rendered some good music on Saturday evening and there were several hundred people on the streets to appreciate it. Here's hopes they may repeat the dose.

More regularity in sending items by our correspondents is desired. We desire to hear from each one hereafter. Send items so they will reach this office not later than Tuesday.

Invitations are out announcing the wedding of Myrtle Garn Ickes to E. Sidney Hull at the home of the bride's parents, 410 Jefferson Ave., Grand Rapids, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, at 8 p. m.

Frank Culver's barn three miles south of the village burned to the ground Friday at 6 a. m. He lost hay, grain, a new buggy and binder. The building was insured for \$400 and the contents for \$200. Loss about \$1,000.

W. S. Powers, attorney for The News in the libel suit brought against it by Rev. James Connolly, received notice last week from Cutcheon, Swarthout & Ewing, attorneys for Mr. Connolly, that the case had been discontinued.—Nashville News.

During repairs made on the Congregational parsonage there was found in the wall a harvest dance card bearing date July 29, 1870. The party was given by H. S. Johnson, music by Williams' band, floor managers O. D. Johnson and Fred Alexander. Bill \$2.

The average editor knows of a great many things which are occurring weekly in town that he does not print in the paper—news that would set the town on fire and cause all tongues to wag. People who complain of things the editors print should be thankful for things they don't print.—Ex.

Supreme Chancellor Colgrove of Hastings, was given a most magnificent reception and banquet by the local Knights of Pythias at Grand Rapids last evening, in the St. Cecilia building. There were bright and witty toasts appropriate to the occasion; and every effort put forth for a most fitting entertainment.

Frank Chamberlain lost \$25 on Main street Monday about noon, in the form of a \$20 and a \$5 bill. Fortunately they were found by F. L. Blake and W. E. Roach and now await the owner. One bill was picked up in the gutter in front of the SUN office and the other close to the engine house just west of the entrance.

There was a large attendance at the Congregational S. S. rally and the present outlook is that the school will register for '96 the largest average attendance in the school's history. The program for the occasion was well carried out and apparently appreciated by all present. One hundred and thirty-eight were present.

Rev. J. E. Arney and family at Pana, Ill., were recently given a rousing reception and were presented with a ten dollar gold piece and set of souvenir spoons. The Gazette of that city in conclusion says: Rev. Arney will continue in the ministry but in just what field of service he is not at present, himself aware. Mrs. Arney and children will leave this week for Three Rivers, Michigan, where they will visit with relatives until Rev. Arney becomes settled in whatever new field of labor he may be assigned to.

LOST—Yesterday a. m. between Middleville and the Parmelee school-house, a pair of rubber boots. Finder please leave at this office.

All accounts are now due and must be settled. FRANK D. PRATT. 40tf

PERSONAL POINTS.

Will David's infant child is quite sick.

Mrs. H. E. Hendrick was in the Rapids Friday.

C. A. Banfield was in Detroit on business last week.

Mrs. M. M. Hodge is still confined to her bed with illness.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Combs were in Lowell over Sunday.

Mrs. J. E. Gogle and son are guests of her mother at Niles.

Will J. Clixby of Grand Rapids was in the village over Sunday.

Mrs. H. L. Moore goes to Wayland today for a couple of days' visit.

Will R. Harper went to Ann Arbor Tuesday to enter the University.

Mrs. Bush of Hastings, is spending the week with Mrs. R. T. French.

Mrs. Green of Hastings, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. G. E. Gardner.

R. J. Garber of Lansing was in the village the latter part of last week.

Mrs. Seth Gray and son, Harry, of Caledonia were in the village Saturday.

A. A. Eggleston spent Monday with his daughter at Middleville.—Banner.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dexter have gone to Battle Creek to visit the latter's sister.

Miss May Toot of Grand Rapids was in the village Friday evening and Saturday.

John Campbell was in Detroit Thursday and Friday of last week buying goods.

Mrs. Frank Armstrong of Grand Rapids is the guest of J. W. Armstrong and family.

Miss Bertha M. Ronan has entered upon the school year at the Ypsilanti normal.

Mrs. M. F. Jordan and Mrs. C. H. Hayter was in Hastings Monday and Tuesday.

Geo. S. Bassett and wife of Nashville spent Saturday and Sunday with their parents.

Mrs. N. Griswold spent Sunday in Grand Rapids, the guest of A. J. Free and wife.

Messrs. W. R. Cook and J. E. Barrell of Hastings, are in the village on business.

Mesdames J. W. Armstrong and Chas. Brandstetter spent Friday with friends in Dorr.

Miss Edna Campbell spent Thursday and Friday of last week with friends in Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Howard Loomis of Chicago, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pincomb.

Mrs. W. E. Keeler, Mrs. J. W. Saunders and Miss Jennie Robertson are in Grand Rapids today.

John Cramer and family of Delton, are the guests of their uncle, J. S. Johnson, and family.

Don A. Parkhurst goes to Ann Arbor this week to enter the law department of the University.

H. M. Rich returned to Ann Arbor Monday, expecting to complete his medical course this year.

Mrs. Lucy Sanford and daughter, Zoe, are moving into the W. R. Young house on Grand Rapids-st.

John C. Smith of Rockford was in this locality the fore part of the week looking after his apple crop.

Bert Chandler and David Stafford of Grand Rapids were in the village Saturday and Sunday on their wheels.

Mrs. H. Seekins, who has been the guest of her niece, Miss Libbie Broughton, returned to her home in Grand Rapids today.

M. M. Prindle and wife are spending the week with their son, Frank, and family at Charlotte and taking in the Eaton county fair.

Mrs. Esther Coon of Farwell, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. M. A. Dietrich, returned to her home this morning.

Miss Hattie Lamphere, who has been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. R. Doyle, the past ten days, returned to her home in Grand Rapids Monday morning.

Miss Alta Richards leaves next week for Baraboo, Wis., to visit her friend, Mrs. Nellie Haven, thence to Minnesota to spend the winter with a brother.

Miss Ames, who has been attending Mrs. Dr. Taylor, has returned to Grand Rapids. Mrs. Taylor is recovering slowly, being able to sit up only a few moments at a time.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Sessions of Wayland and Mr. Eddie Cobb of Akron, Ohio, were guests at H. L. Moore's on Sunday last, Master Earle Moore accompanying them to Wayland for a few days' visit.

My laundry is now ready to receive work. 37-4 LEE HING.

BOARDING.

Anyone wishing board in a private family at reasonable rate please call on Mrs. G. W. Brink at Hill house. 38-3

Try the Chicago Record a week for 10 cents at the News Stand.

WANTED—Names and addresses. We pay liberally for same. Write and enclose stamp for instructions. Mills & Co., Horner Blk., Hot Springs, Ark. 18

GRAND RALLY!

EVERYBODY CELEBRATE!

COME TO HEADQUARTERS!

Here is where men and women come of all parties to discuss the situation, save the country and procure rare bargains in . . .

Harness, Horse Blankets, Robes,

And everything in the Horse Goods line.

You are Wanted---COME!

J. E. ACKERSON.

Superior quality of

Blackberry Wine

For use in

Summer Diseases

— A T —

ABBOTT'S Drug Store.

Subscribe for THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN.

BUY **STATIONERY**

At the Middleville News Stand.

OVERCOATS AND CLOAKS

As the Cold Fall Days are here, and you are reminded of the new Overcoat or Cloak, we kindly ask you to give our Large and Well Selected Stock a close inspection. We are confident we have the line at prices that will interest you.

UNDERWEAR

Is in demand now, and you can buy a better garment of us for the money than ever before. Ladies' and Gent's Derby Ribbed Fleeced, a big line at 25 to 50 cents. Gent's Natural Wool \$1.00 grade at 85 cents. Ladies' Fine Combination Suits in Cotton and Wool, all sizes; prices right. Children's Underwear in white and gray Fleece Lined. A full line of all sizes in Natural Wool. Do not miss us on Underwear. We can save you money.

M. S. KEELER & CO.

COLD-BLOODED CRIME

SORROWFUL CHAPTER OF IRISH HISTORY RECALLED.

The Arrest of P. J. P. Tynan, of the Invincible Society, Brings to Mind the Murders of Lord Cavendish and Secretary Burke.

Vile Political Plot.

The arrest of Patrick J. P. Tynan, the notorious "No. 1" of the Irish Invincibles, makes interesting a review of the bloody crime of this secret body which on May 6, 1882, put to death in Phoenix Park, Dublin, the new chief secretary of Ireland, Lord Frederick Cavendish, and the permanent under secretary, T. H. Burke. Tynan was arrested at Boulogne, France, on a warrant issued in 1882. He was one of those who organized the Invincibles in Dublin and ever since the revelations consequent on the Phoenix Park assassinations the authorities had been endeavoring to capture him.

The killing of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke was a cold-blooded crime. It was essentially political, as not one of those counseling or participating in the murders had the slightest private wrong against either of the victims. The details were carefully planned by the Invincibles and the place selected for the assassination was Phoenix Park, where Mr. Burke had his official residence. It has been said that the intention of the Invincibles was only to kill Mr. Burke, but this has been controverted and the counter assertion made that Lord Cavendish had also been marked out for death. Whatever be the right or wrong of this, the plan of the conspirators was well laid.

On the afternoon of the fatal day, May 6, a car driven by Myles Kavanagh and carrying four men—Joe Brady, Tim Kelly, Pat Delany and Tom Caffrey—drove into Phoenix Park. Following the car was a cab driven by James Fitzharris and in which were seated Dan Curley, Michael Fagan and Joe Hanlon. These latter were armed with revolvers and their duty was to assist the others should there be any need of it. In plain view of the viceregal lodge the two parties halted to await the coming of their victim or victims. Not one of either party knew Mr. Burke by sight and Lord Cavendish had only arrived in Ireland that day, to be present at the formal entry of the new viceroy of Ireland, Lord Spencer, so that he, too, was unknown to the conspirators. This, however, the latter had provided for. A short distance from them were two men, James Carey and Joseph Smith. Smith knew Burke, and his part in the tragedy was to point out Burke to Carey, whereupon the latter was to signal the conspirators.

A little after 7 o'clock in the evening Mr. Burke alighted from a car just within the park gates and recognizing Lord Cavendish, who was going on foot to his new home in the park, proceeded to greet him. Instantly the signal was given by Carey to the conspirators, and Brady with his companions—Kelly, Delaney and Caffrey—advanced to their bloody work, while Smith and Carey conveniently disappeared. When Brady had advanced almost to the point of meeting Burke and Lord Cavendish he stopped as though to tie his shoe. Suddenly rising he seized Mr. Burke, swung him around and buried his knife in his body. Burke fell to the ground, whereupon Kelly bent over and gashed him across the throat. Lord Cavendish, who had sought to defend his companion, was seized by Brady and stabbed



PHOENIX PARK MURDERERS. CAFFEY, BRADY, KELLY, FAGAN, CURLEY.

to death. The party then boarded the car and drove out of the park into the country, returning to the city by a roundabout way. The cab, too, disappeared.

A bicyclist was the first to discover the dead bodies of Burke and Lord Cavendish. The news of the double assassination swept through the city like wildfire and created intense excitement and horror. For the first time in the history of the Irish press Sunday editions of the three leading Dublin papers were issued next morning. In all the churches announcements were made of the crime and in one of the churches a priest while denouncing the crime fell dead on the altar.

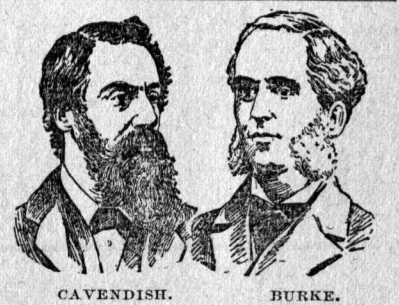
Immediately the machinery of the law was put in motion to run down the murderers. There was little clue at first to work on and the labors of the police and detectives seemed futile. Several arrests were made, some of the guilty ones being apprehended, but the prisoners were subsequently discharged for lack of evidence. A man, now prominent in the business life of Dublin, but who was never brought forth in connection with the case, gave the first important piece of information to the police. Soon other clues were picked up and when the police were satisfied that they might act openly they arrested twenty-six Invincibles. This was on the night of January 13, 1883. For a time the men under arrest kept up a bold front, but one day as they were taken into court for examination one member was absent from the ranks. This man was Kavanagh, driver of the car, and he turned informer. Soon another man named Farrell turned informer and then James Carey volunteered to become a State witness. This sealed the doom of the murderers and in quick succession

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.



Joe Brady, Dan Curley, Michael Fagan, Tom Caffrey and Tim Kelly were tried and found guilty. May 14, 1883, Joe Brady was executed in Kilmainham jail and four days later Dan Curley was hanged. May 28 Michael Fagan was executed, June 2 Caffrey suffered death, and on the 9th Kelly was executed.

Of those who were also tried for the



murders Pat Delaney was sentenced to death, but as he had turned State witness his sentence was commuted, first to penal servitude for life and subsequently to ten years' imprisonment. Chairman Mullett, another Invincible, received ten years. Life sentences of penal servitude were meted out to Joe Mullett, Laurence Hanlon and Fitzharris.

Of the informers, not all have been named and one of them has amassed a fortune in a quarter of the globe far removed from Ireland. Carey, it may be recalled, was shot down by a fellow passenger on a Cape steamer. Kavanagh died in a lunatic asylum in London.

DONGOLA IS FALLEN.

British-Egyptian Expedition in Africa Occupies the Stronghold.

Dongola has fallen, and the nominal objective point of the British-Egyptian expedition has been reached. The river forces of the British-Egyptian expedition, pushing up the Nile from El Hafir, landed a force at Dongola and occupied that place before the dervish forces, retreating from El Hafir, reached that point. El Hafir and Dongola are therefore both in the hands of the expedition, while the dervish forces are somewhere between, seeking a refuge.

Saturday afternoon the long-range firing continued between the dervishes on the west bank of the Nile, and the expeditionary force on east side. The Maxim guns, with their sweeping hail of fire, did great execution in the dervish ranks, while the field and horse batteries never allowed the enemy to do anything with their batteries. After the gunboats of the expedition had forced their way past the forts at El Hafir and had proceeded southward toward Dongola the dervishes apparently perceived that El Hafir was no longer the place for them and they prepared to depart. They buried as many of their dead as they had time for. The rest were prepared with a stone around the neck and thrown into the Nile.

As soon as the news of the evacuation of El Hafir was received the correspondent of the Associated Press proceeded to cross the river and make a survey of the enemy's late position. It was found that their mud defenses had been built with great care, but the rifle trenches only permitted the men a very short and straight front for protection. Mats were still strewn along and within the trenches, and in the straw shelters were the remains of the carcasses of sheep, which had been killed to supply food to the defenders. The dead had been buried or thrown into the river.



Bryan in Baltimore.

William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic candidate for the presidency, spoke in Baltimore Saturday night to two of the largest crowds ever present at a political meeting in that city. The first speech was made in the open air, and conservative estimates place the number who heard it at 30,000. The second was held in Music Hall, the largest auditorium in Baltimore, and the house was packed until women fainted and many had to be removed before the speaking could proceed. Mr. Bryan reached the platform about 8 o'clock, and was greeted with a tremendous cheer from thousands who gathered there in anticipation of his coming. Just as he bowed his head in acknowledgment of the greeting a slight rain began to fall, which increased to a brisk shower as he proceeded. His voice was not clear, the strain of the last few days having evidently told upon it. Pale

of face, with great beads of perspiration standing upon his forehead, Mr. Bryan created the impression of a man who had tested his powers of endurance to their fullest capacity. His first address lasted barely twenty minutes, after which he repaired to the Music Hall, whither as many of the crowd as could get in followed him. He was accompanied in the train and escorted to the platform by a committee, of which Senator Gorman was a member. At the conclusion of his speech at Music Hall Mr. Bryan returned to Washington.

Big Day at Canton.

Canton, O., Saturday was the scene of the biggest demonstration there since nomination day. There were ten visiting delegations of from 1,000 to 6,000 each and utilizing twenty-six special trains, and estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 people. After the two receptions in the opera house in the forenoon, one to the visitors from Hulton, Verona, Oak Mount and other boroughs of Allegheny County, and the other to the employees of the Carnegie City mills of Pittsburgh, the speech-making was transferred to the McKinley lawn, part of it being done in the rain. It was the big delegation of railroad men from Chicago, too large for any hall, who set the example of defying the elements. They, with the three or four hundred telegraphers who came with them, surrounded the little reviewing stand on the major's lawn and listened to and cheered the assurances of support delivered by their spokesmen.

Fights Gold with Gold Eagles.

W. H. Harvey, author of "Coin's Financial School," used \$2,500 in gold eagles as an object lesson in the course of his speech at the Chicago Auditorium Saturday night. Four thousand people heard Mr. Harvey's speech, and applauded vigorously at frequent intervals. A large blackboard figured prominently in the speech. Mr. Harvey attempting to show with its assistance the evils of monometallism. He resurrected his argument that all the gold available for money in the world could be cast into a solid cube of twenty-two feet. Still working at the blackboard, he showed that the same amount—\$4,000,000,000—in silver, all that is available for money, would, if cast into a solid block, make a cube thirty-six feet.

Answers Schurz and Cockran.

Gov. Altgeld spoke at Central Music Hall, Chicago, Saturday night in reply to Carl Schurz and Bourke Cockran. He was greeted by a mass of humanity that filled every portion of the hall, and there were thousands outside who clamored for admission, but had to content themselves with hearing lesser orators at overflow meetings. The Governor dealt almost wholly with the money question, and his audience applauded him continuously.

Senator Thurston Speaks.

West Side Republicans of Chicago were entertained in a big tent at Loomis and West Harrison streets Saturday night. There were a good many thousands of them present, and they yelled and applauded the speakers as though they thoroughly enjoyed the sentiment.

Spooner at Milwaukee.

The Republican campaign in Wisconsin was opened in Milwaukee Saturday evening at Schlitz park by ex-Senator John C. Spooner. Notwithstanding the chilly weather, there were about 3,000 people crowded into the summer theater at the park.

LEADVILLE IN TERROR.

Rioting Strikers Make an Attack on the Coronado Mine.

Driven to desperation by starvation, Leadville's locked-out miners, who have been threatening the peace for two months, attacked the Coronado mine with dynamite and guns at 1 o'clock Monday morning, arousing the city, and throwing its inhabitants into a panic. The miners were organized recently by the Western Federation of Miners, and almost every mine worker was in the union when their demands were made. The miners ask \$3 a day for all classes of workmen, including surface and underground men. The employers declared, at the beginning of the trouble, that they were willing to continue paying the wages which had prevailed in Leadville to that time. Under that scale surface workers were paid only \$2.50, and practically the only change the union proposes is the advance of the wages of this class of men to \$3. The mine owners have refused to listen to any proposition from the employees. They insist the Governor, the courts and the newspapers are with the miners, and it would be impossible for them to manage their own property if they made any concessions. The mine owners explain that the sheriff holds the key to the situation, and he is in league with the strikers.

The bitter feeling against Ben S. Morris, one of the negroes who murdered John Ruckman, a prominent cattle dealer, culminated in a lynching at Watonga, O. T. The enraged citizens stormed the jail, overpowered the jailer, dragged the negro forth, strung him up to a tree and left his body hanging there.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE PREACHER TALKS FROM A NEGLECTED TEXT.

"And I Will Make Thy Windows of Agates and Thy Gates of Carbuncles"—How Christ Hoisted the Great Gates of Pardon in His Own Blood.

Windows and Gates.

From a neglected text, and one to most people unknown, Rev. Dr. Talmage Sunday morning produced a sermon appropriate to individual and national circumstances. The subject was, "Gates of Carbuncle," the text being Isaiah lii., 12, "And I will make thy windows of agates and thy gates of carbuncles."

Perhaps because a human disease of most painful and oftentimes fatal character is named after it the church and the world have never done justice to that intense and all suggestive precious stone, the carbuncle. The pearl that Christ picked up to illustrate his sermon, and the jasper and the sapphire and the amethyst which the apocalyptic vision masoned into the wall of heaven, have had proper recognition, but this, in all the ages, is the first sermon on the carbuncle.

This precious stone is found in the East Indies, in color an intense scarlet, and held up between your eye and the sun it is a burning coal. The poet puts it into rhythm as he writes:

Like to the burning coal whence comes its name,
Among the Greeks an Anthrax known to fame.

God sets it high up in Bible crystallography. He cuts it with a divine chisel, shapes it with a precise geometry and kindles its fire into an almost supernatural flame of beauty. Its law of symmetry, its law of zones, its law of parallelism, something to excite the amazement of the scientist, chime the cantos of the poet and arouse the adoration of the Christian.

None but God.

No one but the infinite God could fashion a carbuncle as large as your thumb nail, and as if to make all ages appreciate this precious stone he ordered it set in the first row of the high priest's breastplate in olden time and higher up than the onyx and the emerald and the diamond, and in Ezekiel's prophecies concerning the splendors of the Tyrian court the carbuncle is mentioned, the brilliancies of the walls and of the tessellated floors suggested by the Bible sentence, "Thou hast walked up and down in the midst of the stones of fire!"

But in my text it is not a solitary specimen that I hand you, as the keeper of a museum might take down from the shelf a precious stone and allow you to examine it. Nor is it the panel of a door that you might stand and study for its unique carvings or bronzed traceries, but there is a whole gate of it lifted before our admiring and astounding vision—aye, two gates of it—aye, many gates of it, "I will make thy gates of carbuncles." What gates? Gates of the church. Gates of anything worth possessing. Gates of successful enterprise. Gates of salvation. Gates of national achievement. Isaiah, who wrote this text, wrote also all that about Christ "as the Lamb to the slaughter," and spoke of Christ as saying, "I have trod the wine press alone, and wrote, 'Who is this that cometh from Edom, with dyed garments from Bozrah?' And do you think that Isaiah in my text merely happened to represent the gates as red gates, as carbuncle gates, as gates of carbuncle? No. He means that it is through atonement, through blood red struggle, through agonies, we get into anything worth getting into.

Gates Deeply Dyed.

Heaven's gates may well be made of pearl, a bright pellucid, cheerful crystallization, because all the struggles are over, and there are beyond those gates nothing but raptures and cantata and triumphal procession and everlasting glory and kisses of reunion, and so the twelve gates are twelve pearls, and could be nothing else than pearls. But Christ hoisted the gates of pardon in his own blood, and the marks of eight fingers and two thumbs are on each gate, and as he lifted the gate it leaned against his forehead and took from it a crimson impress, and all those gates are deeply dyed, and Isaiah was right when he spoke of those gates as gates of carbuncle.

What an odd thing it is, I think some, this idea of vicarious suffering, or suffering for others! Not at all. The world has seen vicarious suffering millions of times before Christ came and demonstrated it on a scale that eclipsed all that went before and all that shall come after. Rachel lived only long enough after the birth of her son to give him a name. In faint whisper she said, "Call him Ben-oni," which means "son of my pain," and all modern travelers on the road from Jerusalem to Bethel uncover their heads and stand reverently at the tomb of Rachel, who died for her boy. But in all ages, how many mothers die for their children, and in many cases grown-up children, and by recreancy stab clear through the mother's heart! Suffering for others? Why, the world is full of it.

Died at His Post.

"Jump!" said the engineer to the fireman on the locomotive. "One of us is enough to die. Jump!" And so the engineer died at his post, trying to save the train. When this summer the two trains crashed into each other near Atlantic City, among the forty-seven who lost their lives, the engineer was found dead, with one hand on the throttle of the locomotive and the other on the brake. Aye, there are hundreds here to-day suffering for others. You know and God knows that it is vicarious sacrifice. But on one limestone hill about twice the height of this church, five minutes' walk from the gates of Jerusalem, was the sublimest case of suffering for others the world ever saw or ever will see. Christ was the victim, human and satanic malevolence the executioner, the whole human race having an overwhelming interest in the spectacle. To open a way for us sinful men and sinful women into glorious pardon and high hope and eternal exultation Christ, with hand dripping with the rush of opened arteries, swung back the gate, and, behold, it is a red gate, a gate of deepest hue, a gate of carbuncle!

What is true in spirituals is true in temporal. There are young men and older men who hope, through the right settlement of this acrid controversy between silver and gold, or the bimetallic quarrel, that it will become easy to make a living. That time will never come. It never has been easy to make a living. The men who have it very easy now went through hardships and self-denials to which most young men would never consent. Unless they

got it by inheritance you cannot mention twenty men who have come to honorable fortune that did not fight their way inch by inch and against fearful odds that again and again almost destroyed them. For some good reason God has arranged it for all the centuries that the only way for most people to get a livelihood for themselves and their families is with both hands and all the allied forces of body, mind and soul to push back and push open the red gate, the gate of carbuncle. For the benefit of all young men, if I had the time, I would call the roll of those who overcame obstacle. How many of the mighty men who went one way on Pennsylvania avenue and reached the United States Senate, or walked the other way on Pennsylvania avenue and reached the White House, did not have to climb over political obliquity? Not one. How much scorn and scoff and brutal attack did Horace Mann endure between the time when he first began to fight for a better common school system in Massachusetts and the day when a statue in honor of him was placed on the steps of the State House overlooking the Commons?

Living Gates of Red Men.

Read the biography of Robert Hall, the Baptist preacher, who, though he had been pronounced a dunce at school, lived to thrill the world with his Christian eloquence, and of George Peabody, who never owned a carriage and denied himself all luxuries that he might while living and after death, through last will and testament, devote his uncounted millions to the education of the poor people in England and America, and of Bishop James, who in boyhood worked his passage from Ireland to America and became the joy of Methodism and a blessing to the race. Go the biographical alcove in city, State or national library and find at least every other book an illustration of overcome obstacle and of carnage gate that had to be forced open.

What is true of individuals is true of nations. Was it a mild spring morning when the pilgrim fathers landed on Plymouth Rock, and did they come in a gilded yacht, gay streamers flying? No. It was in cold December and from a ship in which one would not want to cross the Hudson or the Potomac River. Scalping knives all ready to receive them, they landed, their only welcome the Indian warwhoop. Red men on the beach. Red men in the forest. Red men on the mountains. Red men in the valleys. Living gates of red men. Gates of carbuncle!

A Story Never Told.

Aboriginal hostility pushed back, surely now our forefathers will have nothing to do but to take easy possession of the fairest continent under the sun. The skies so genial, the soil so fertile, the rivers so populous with funny life, the acreage so immense, there will be nothing to do but eat, drink and be merry. No. The most powerful nation, by army and navy, sounded its protest across 3,000 miles of water. Then came Lexington and Bunker Hill and Monmouth and Long Island battles and Valley Forge and Yorktown and starvation and widowhood and orphanage, and thirteen colonies went through sufferings which the historian has attempted to put upon paper and the artist to put upon canvas, but all in vain. Engraver's knife and reporter's skill and telegraphic wire and daily press, which have made us acquainted with the horrors of modern battlefield, had not yet begun their vigilance, and the story of the American revolution has never been told and never will be told. It did not take much ink to sign the Declaration of Independence, but it took a terrific amount of blood to maintain it. It was an awful gate of opposition that the men and women—and the women as much as the men—pushed back. It was a gate of self sacrifice. It was a gate of blood. It was a gate of carbuncle.

We are not indebted to history for our knowledge of the greatest of national crises. Many of us remember it, and fathers and mothers now living had better keep telling that story to their children, so that instead of being dependent upon cold type and obliged to say, "On such a page of such a book you can read that," will they rather be able to say, "My father told me so," "My mother told me so." Men and women who vividly remember 1861 and 1862 and 1863 and 1864, be yourselves the historians, telling it, not with pen, but with living tongue and voice and gesture. This is the greatest use of Memorial Decoration day, for the calla lilies on the grave tops soon become breathless of perfume, and in a week turn to dust like unto that which lies beneath them. But the story of courage and self sacrifice and patriotism told on platforms and in households and by the roadside and in churches and in cemeteries, by that annual recital will be kept fresh in the memory of generations as long as our American institutions are worthy of preservation. Long after you are dead your children will be able to say, with the psalmist, "We have heard with our ears, O God! our fathers have told us that work thou didst in their days, in the times of old." But what a time it was!

The Millions of Bereft.

Four years of homesickness! Four years of brotherly and sisterly estrangement! Four years of martyrdom! Four years of massacre! Put them in a long line, the conflagration of cities, and see them light up a whole continent! Put them in long rows, the hospitals, making a vast metropolis of pain and paroxysm! Gather them in one vast assemblage, the millions of bereft from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf and from the Atlantic to the Pacific beaches! Put the tears into lakes, and the blood into rivers, and the shrieks into whirlwinds! During those four years many good and wise men at the North and the South saw nothing ahead but annihilation. With such a national debt we could never meet our obligations! With such mortal antipathies Northern and Southern men could never come into amity! Representatives of Louisiana and Georgia and the Carolinas could never again sit side by side with the representatives of Maine, Massachusetts and New York at the national capital. Lord John Russell had declared that we were "a bubble bursting nationality," and it had come true. The nations of Europe had gathered with very resigned spirit at the funeral of our American republic. They had tolled the bells on parliaments and reichstags and lowered their flags at half mast, and even the lion on the other side of the sea had whined for the dead eagle on this side. The deep grave had been dug, and beside Babylon and Thebes and Tyre and other dead nations of the past our dead republic was to be buried.

The Epitaph.

The epitaph was all ready: "Here lies the American republic. Born at Philadelphia, 4th of July, 1776. Killed at Bull Run July 21, 1861. Aged 85 years and 17 days. Peace to its ashes." But before

the obsequies had quite closed there was an interruption of the ceremonies, and our dead nation rose from its mortuary surroundings. God had made for it a special resurrection day and cried: "Come forth, thou republic of Washington and John Adams and Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry and John Hancock and Daniel Webster and S. S. Prentiss and Henry Clay! Come forth!" And she came forth, to be stronger than she had ever been. Her mightiest prosperities have come since that time. Who would want to push back this country to what it was in 1860 or 1850? But, oh, what a high gate, what a strong gate, she had to push back before she could make one step in advance! Gate of flame! See Norfolk navy yard and Columbia and Chambersburg and Charleston on fire! Gate of bayonets! See glittering rifles and carbines flash from the Susquehanna and the James to the Mississippi and the Arkansas! Gate of heavy artillery, making the mountains of Tennessee and Kentucky and Virginia tremble in its last agony. The gate was so fiery and so red that I can think of nothing more appropriate than to take the suggestion of Isaiah in the text and call it a gate of carbuncles.

The Pulpit and Politics.

This country has been for the most part of its history passing through crises, and after each crisis was better off than before it entered it, and now we are at another crisis. We are told on one hand that if gold is kept as a standard and silver is not elevated confidence will be restored and this nation will rise triumphant from all the financial misfortunes that have been afflicting us. On the other hand, we are told that if the free coinage of silver is allowed all the wheels of business will revolve, the poor man will have a better chance and all our industries will begin to hum and roar. During the last six Presidential elections I have been urged to enter the political arena, but I never have and never will turn the pulpit in which I preach into a political stump. Every minister must do as he feels called to do, and I will not criticize him for doing what he considers his duty, but all the political harangues from pulpits from now until the 3d of November will not in all the United States change one vote, but will leave many ears stopped against anything that such clergymen may utter the rest of their lives. As a general rule the laymen of churches understand politics better than the clergy, because they (the laymen) study politics more than the clergy and have better opportunity of being intelligent on those subjects. But good morals, honesty, loyalty, Christian patriotism and the Ten Commandments, these we must preach. God says distinctly in the Bible, "The silver and the gold are mine," and he will settle the controversy between those two metals. If ever this country needed the divine rescue, it needs it now.

Millions Want Work.

Among what we considered comfortable homes have come privation and close calculation and an economy that kills. Millions of people who say nothing about it are at this moment at their wits' ends. There are millions of people who do not want charity, but want work. The cry has gone up to the ears of the "Lord of Sabaoth," and the prayer will be heard, and relief will come. If we have nothing better to depend on than American politics, relief will never come. Whoever is elected to the presidency, the wheels of government turn so slowly and a caucus in yonder white building on the hill may tie the hands of any President. Now, though we who live in the District of Columbia cannot vote, we can pray, and my prayer day and night shall be: "O God, hear the cry of the souls from under the altar! Thou, who hast brought the wheat and corn of this season to such magnitude of supply, give food to man and beast. Thou, who hadst not where to lay thy head, pity the shelterless. Thou, who hast brought to perfection the cotton of the South and the flax of the North, clothe the naked. Thou, who has filled the mine with coal, give fuel to the shivering. Bring bread to the body, intelligence to the mind and salvation to the soul of all the people! God save the nation!"

But we must admit it is a hard gate to push back. Millions of thin hands have pushed at it without making it swing on its hard hinges. It is a gate made out of empty flour barrels and cold fire grates and unmediated sickness and ghostliness and horror. It is a gate of struggle. A gate of disappointment. A red gate, or what Isaiah would have called a gate of carbuncles.

The Bitter Draft.

Now, as I have already suggested, as there are obstacles in all our paths, we will be happier if we consent to have our life a struggle. In all styles of life there come disappointment and struggle. God has for some good reason arranged it so. If it is not poverty, it is sickness. If it is not sickness, it is persecution. If it is not persecution, it is contest with some evil appetite. If it is not some evil appetite, it is bereavement. If it is not one thing, it is another. Do not get soured and cross and think your case is peculiar. You are just like the rest of us. You will have to take the bitter draft, whether it be handed to you in golden chalice or pewter mug. A man who has \$1,000 a year income sleeps sounder and has a better appetite than the man who has \$5,000,000. If our life were not a struggle, we would never consent to get out of this world, and we would want to stay here, and so block up the way of the advancing generations. By the time that a man gets to be 70 years of age, and sometimes by the time he gets to be 50 years of age, he says, "I have had enough of this, and when the Lord wills I am ready to emigrate to a country where there are no taxes and the silver of the trumpet put to one's lips has no quarrel with the gold of the pavement under his feet." We have in this world more opportunity to cultivate patience than to cultivate any other grace. Let that grace be strengthened in the royal gymnasium of obstacle and opposition, and by the help of God, having overcome our own hindrances and worriments, let us go forth to help others whose struggle is greater than our own. Having shoved back the carbuncle gate for yourself to pass in and pass on and pass up, lend a hand to others that they also may get through the red gate and pass in and pass on and pass up! My hearers, it will be a great heaven for all who get through, but the best heaven for those who had on earth nothing but struggle. Blessed all those who, before they entered the gate of pearl, passed through the gate of carbuncle!

William Schaeffer, of Linnville, Montgomery County, Pa., once made a cane which was composed of 5,864 different pieces of wood, comprising timber of 106 species and 235 varieties.

TIRED SALESWOMEN.

EMPLOYERS SHOULD BE MORE CONSIDERATE.

Interesting Statement by a Young Lady in Brooklyn.

In the vast retail establishments of large cities, many women are employed as saleswomen. Men formerly held the positions that



women now hold, and while women's organization is less strong than men's they are expected to do the same work. Their duties compel them to be on their feet from morning to night, and many of them, in a short time, contract these distressing complaints called "female diseases."

Then occur irregularities, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, indigestion, leucorrhoea, general debility and nervous prostration.

They are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues and hopelessness.

In such cases there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. The following is a sample:

"My dear Mrs. Pinkham:—After writing you, and before your answer came, I was too miserable to go to the store, and so lost my position. That was five weeks ago. I am now back again in my old place, and never felt so well in all my life. The bearing-down pains and whites have left me, and I am not a bit nervous or blue. Life looks brighter to me. I don't get tired, my temper is real sweet, and I could scream right out sometimes for joy. Your Vegetable Compound is my stand-by. You don't know how thankful I am to you for saving me from suffering. Every woman in my position should know of your wonderful remedy. I never saw you, but I love you for being so good to me."—EDITH—W. 6th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

The Pill that Will.

"The pill that will," implies the pills that won't. Their name is legion. The name of "the pill that will" is Ayer's Cathartic Pill. It is a pill to rely on. Properly used it will cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and the other ills that result from torpid liver. Ayer's pills are not designed to spur the liver into a momentary activity, leaving it in yet more incapable condition after the immediate effect is past. They are compounded with the purpose of toning up the entire system, removing the obstructing conditions, and putting the liver into proper relations with the rest of the organs for natural co-operation. The record of Ayer's Pills during the half century they have been in public use establishes their great and permanent value in all liver affections.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

No Need of Amputation.

Dr. Reclus, a famous French surgeon, has discovered a new and simple mode of treatment which revolutionizes the methods of treating injured limbs. By its use arms and legs so injured that heretofore amputation has been found necessary can be saved to their owners. Whatever the extent of gravity of the lesions, Dr. Reclus never, under any circumstances, amputates the injured limb; but merely wraps it in antiseptic substances by a veritable embalming process, leaving nature to separate the dead from the living tissues.

This method of treatment possesses the double advantage of being much less fatal than surgical excision, and of preserving for the use of the patient, if not the entire limb, at any rate a much larger part than would be left after amputation. He advocates this very conservative treatment on account of the excellent effects of hot water, which he uses freely. After the skin has been shaved and cleansed from all fatty substances by ether, etc., in the usual way, a jet of hot water, 60 to 62 degrees centigrade (140 to 144 degrees Fahrenheit), but not higher, is made to irrigate all the injured surfaces, and to penetrate into all the hollows and under all the detached parts of the wound, without exception. This is the only way of removing all clots, and to wash away all foreign bodies, together with the micro-organisms they may contain.

The advantages of hot water at this high temperature are three-fold: First, hot water at this temperature is antiseptic, heat greatly increasing the potency of antiseptic substances. Second, it is hemostatic (that is, stanches the flow of blood). Third, it helps to compensate for the loss of heat resulting from the bleeding, and especially from the traumatic shock. After the "embalming" process and the dead tissue has been separated from the living, the surgeon has nothing to do except to divide the bone at a suitable spot. According to Reclus, the results attained are remarkable.—New York Journal.

Northern Potatoes for Seed.

There is a general and justifiable belief among potato growers that potatoes grown far to the north are the best for seed. They have usually a short season to grow and ripen in, and when cold weather comes, it has so little intermission that there is no chance for the potatoes to sprout and waste their vitality before being planted. To realize these conditions as best he may with potatoes grown on his own farm should be the aim of the potato grower who does not wish every year to buy Northern-grown seed potatoes. By planting very late his potatoes may be dug in fall without having been dried out in the ground after the vines have been killed by frost. If these potatoes are then buried in pits, in contact with the soil, there will be little evaporation from them until they are uncovered. If the potatoes are first covered with straw, this keeps an air space next to the potatoes, and they are proportionably dried out. That the straw covering is important to keep out frost is very true, but the straw should be applied after a slight covering of earth, and then more soil should be piled over the straw, with perhaps one or more alternate layers of soil and straw if the winter is a very severe one. Potatoes thus pitted will make nearly or quite as good seed as that procured from the North.

Verdigris on Trays.

Verdigris on brass trays may be removed by rubbing with a strong solution that the oxalic acid does not touch your skin so efficacious, use a little whitening, so as to scour off the stain. Be careful that the oxalic acid does not touch your fingers or it will burn them. Afterwards wash the tray with hot, soapy water, using a soft brush. Should the surface be very dirty add a little soda to the water. Take the tray out of the soapy water, pour boiling water over it and allow it to stand for an hour. Dry with a soft cloth. Take a fresh lemon, cut it in half, and rub the tray vigorously with it. This will be found to brighten the brass well. Should any stains remain rub them with lemon dipped into fine table salt. Polish with a leather, and you will find the tray equal to new again. If trays are cleaned regularly they are no trouble, but it is often difficult to get stains out with one application.

Albert I., Emperor of Germany, had only one ear, the other having been cut off by a saber stroke during a cavalry fight. He concealed the deficiency by allowing his hair to grow very long.

LASHES THE SULTAN.

GREAT SPEECH IN LIVERPOOL BY GLADSTONE.

Thrilling Plea for Stoppage of Armenian Outrages—Britain Should Teach the Assassin Turk a Lesson—Powers Are Criticized.

Civilization's Disgrace.

Enthusiastic crowds of people assembled in Liverpool at an early hour Thursday morning in the vicinity of Hengler's circus, all anxious to push into the building and hear the eagerly-anticipated address which William E. Gladstone had announced his willingness to make before the meeting called by the Reform Club to protest against the recent massacres of Armenians at Constantinople and elsewhere in Turkey.

After the usual formalities of opening such a meeting had been concluded, the first resolution proposed by a Conservative and seconded by a Liberal, was put. It read: "That this meeting desires to express its indignation at and abhorrence of the cruel treatment to which the Armenians are being subjected by their Turkish rulers and of the massacres which have recently occurred at Constantinople which are a disgrace to the civilization of the nineteenth century." This resolution was adopted by acclamation.

An Ovation to the Speaker.

When Mr. Gladstone rose to speak he looked well and hearty for a man of his years of hard work. He bowed repeatedly in response to the outburst of cheering which greeted him. When he was able to make himself heard Mr. Gladstone, after a few preliminary remarks, moved the following resolution, which was received with thunders of applause, during which every person present was upon his or her feet wildly waving hats, handkerchiefs, sticks or umbrellas:

"That this meeting trusts that her Majesty's ministers, realizing to the fullest extent the terrible condition in which their fellow Christians are placed, will do everything possible to obtain for them full security and protection; and this



WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE.

England's "Grand Old Man," who espouses the cause of suffering Christians in Turkey.

meeting assures her Majesty's ministers that they may rely upon the cordial support of the citizens of Liverpool in whatever steps they may feel are necessary to take for that purpose."

When the applause had been calmed down by the outstretched hand of the aged statesman, Mr. Gladstone declared his adhesion to the principles contained in the resolutions, and said he came there not claiming any authority except that of a citizen of Liverpool. But, he added, the national platform upon which the meeting was based gave greater authority for sentiments universally entertained throughout the length and breadth of the land and urged that in this matter party sympathies should be renounced.

Continuing, Mr. Gladstone said: "I entertain the lively hope and strong belief that the present deplorable situation is not due to the act of default of the Government of this country."

"The present movement," he added, "is based on the broad grounds of humanity and is not directed against the Mohammedans, but against the Turkish officials, evidence of whose barbarities rest in credible official reports."

"Now, as in 1876, to the guilt of massacre is added the impudence of denial which will continue just as long as Europe is content to listen."

Mr. Gladstone then expressed the opinion that the purpose of the gathering was defensive and prospective, saying that no one could hold out the hope that the massacres were ended, although he ventured to anticipate that the words spoken at the meeting would find their way to the palace at Constantinople.

Mr. Gladstone then said: "I doubt if it is an exaggeration to say that it was in the Sultan's palace and there only that the inspiration had been supplied and the policy devised of the whole series of massacres. When the Sultan carries massacre into his own capital under the eyes of the ambassadors he appears to have gained the very acme of what it is possible for him to do."

"But," the speaker further said, "the weakness of diplomacy, I trust, is about to be strengthened by the echo of this nation's voice."

Mr. Gladstone then alluded to the sinfulness of the ambassadors of the powers at Constantinople and said: "The concert of Europe is an august and useful instrument, but it has not usually succeeded in dealing with the Eastern question which has arrived at a period when it is necessary to strengthen the hands of the Government by an expression of national opinion. I believe that the continued presence of the ambassadors at Constantinople has operated as a distinct countenance to the Sultan who is thus their recognized ally."

"But, while urging the Government to

act, it does not follow that even for the sake of the great object in view Great Britain should transplant Europe into a state of war. On the other hand, however, I deny that England must abandon her own right to independent judgment and allow herself to be dominated by the other powers."

Mr. Gladstone also said: "We have a just title to threaten Turkey with coercion that does not in itself mean war, and I think that the first step should be the recall of our ambassador. And it should be followed by the dismissal of the Turkish ambassador from London. Such a course is frequent and would not give the right of complaint to anybody. When diplomatic relations are suspended, England should inform the Sultan that she would consider the means of enforcing her just and humane demands. I do not believe that Europe will make war to insure the continuance of massacres more terrible than ever recorded in the dismal, deplorable history of human crime."

GENTRY FIXES A NEW MARK.

He Paces a Mile Within Half a Second of Two Minutes.

The world's pacing record stands at 2:00½, and John R. Gentry is king. At Rigby Park, Portland, Me., Thursday, in the face of the light breeze, he made the mark that is destined to forever make his name famous among horsemen. There was only a fair-sized crowd in attendance, for the air was biting cold and a northerly breeze blew up the homestretch. When Gentry was driven on the track by W. S. Andrews the crowd applauded vociferously, for it was known that Andrews intended to send his pacer for all he was worth, and was bent on lowering the 2:01½ mark which he made at Glens Falls, N. Y., Sept. 8, in his race with Star Pointer. Andrews gave Gentry two warming-up miles, and when the sun began to hide itself behind the hills he came down the track for the word. A running horse was at Gentry's head. The "break" was good, and Andrews nodded to Starter Culbertson for the word. On the pacer sped, the crowd cheering on hearing the shout "Go." Hundreds of watches were out for the start, and not one differed in the time taken.

The runner's nose was within two feet of Gentry's nose as they made the first

turn, and the pacer went along as gracefully and steadily as a locomotive at high speed. The first quarter was passed in 29½ seconds, and when at the half the judges gave the time as 59½ seconds all the old horsemen began to look for a two-minute pace. The driver of the running horse applied the whip, and thus by a great effort succeeded in keeping at the wheel of Gentry's sulky. The third quarter was reeled off in 30½. Down the home-stretch Gentry came like a whirlwind. At the turn he got the breeze right in his teeth, and Andrews shouted encouragingly at him, while the crowd fairly howled. Nerved to a supreme effort, Gentry made the last quarter in even faster time than the third quarter, doing it in 30½ seconds, and as he came under the wire in 2:00½ the enthusiasm of the spectators knew no bounds.

CUMBERLAND VETERANS.

They Hold Their Annual Reunion at Rockford, Ill.

The annual reunion of the Army of the Cumberland was held at Rockford, Ill., Wednesday and Thursday, Gen. Jas. Barnett presiding in the absence of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, who was in California for his health. Among those present were: Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley, governor of the soldiers' home at Arlington, Washington, D. C.; Col. T. G. Lawler, ex-commander-in-chief of the Grand Army; ex-Congressman Smith D. Atkins, Gen. H. B. Boynton of Washington, Don Carlos Buell, Maj. Gen. McCook, Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield and Gen. James T. Morgan. The attendance was not so large as in previous years, many members of the organization being engaged in the political campaign. The usual enjoyable program of speeches was observed. Columbus was chosen as the place of reunion next year. The new officers elected are: President, W. S. Rosecrans; Corresponding Secretary, Gen. H. V. Boynton; Recording Secretary, Col. J. W. Stiel; Treasurer, Gen. Fullerton.

There are vice presidents from each State. Col. T. G. Lawler being named for Illinois. The roster shows 115,000 survivors of the Army of the Cumberland.

May Burn Their Coal for Fuel.

In the hope of circumventing the coal trust many farmers in the northern part of Iowa are agitating the expediency of using corn for fuel during the coming winter. The choice is between coal at something like \$10 a ton and corn at 10 or 12 cents a bushel. It is believed that a general adoption of the plan might tend to break up the trust, and an effort will be made to induce as many persons as possible to join in the experiment.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious dr. gs.

OBSERVE

the following symptoms resulting from Disease of the digestive organs: Constipation, upward piles, fullness of the blood in the head, a id of the stomach; nausea, heartburn, distast of food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or a floating sensation when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dizziness, and dull suddenly, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, jaundice in the chest, limbs and sudden flushes of heat burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists. RADWAY & CO., New York.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin Diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 47 years, and is so harmless we taste it every made. Accompanying is a lady of thehaut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the United States, Canada and Europe. FERD. T. HOFKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones Street, N. Y.

PISSON'S CURE FOR GOUT, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, AND ALL OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM. Best Cure. Sold by Druggists. Use in time. Sold by Druggists. PATENT. Patrick O'Farrell, Washington, D.C.

OPHTHALMIC DRUGS. SORE EYES. DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE-WATER. Habit Cured. Est. in 1871. Thousands cured. Cheapest and best cure. Free Trial. All State cases. DR. MARSH, Quincy, Mich. C. N. U. No. 40-96

When writing to advertisers please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.



"Everybody Likes It."

Battle Ax PLUG

Everybody likes "Battle Ax" because of its exceedingly fine quality.

Because of the economy there is in buying it.

Because of its low price. It's the kind the rich men chew because of its high grade, and the kind the poor men can afford to chew because of its great size.

A 5-cent piece of "Battle Ax" is almost twice the size of the 10-cent piece of other high grade brands.

One Cup One Cent

Less than a cent in fact — and all Cocoa — pure Cocoa — no chemicals. — That describes Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited, - Dorchester, Mass.

"Thoughtless Folks Have the Hardest Work, but Quick Witted People Use

SAPOLIO

USE
JAXON
SOAP

It loosens and separates the dirt, making washing easy, but does not injure the fabric.

We carry a full and complete line of

STAPLE
FANCY
GROCERIES.

Fine
TEAS, COFFEES AND
CANNED GOODS.

Cigars Tobacco and Confectionery. Also Mason

Fruit Jars All Sizes.

Yours truly,

A. M. GARDNER.



STARTLING NEWS
Takes one by surprise. It's a capital way to be taken. If the news is good. If that kind of news doesn't come to you, you can come to the news, and a whole page of it at that, by calling at our store. In such a case, it isn't enough to be taken by surprise—as you surely will be—unless you capture a bargain. No good comes of being a prisoner of surprise, unless you buy. We are making it more than easy to purchase by giving prices a liberal discount treatment. It's looking for wool on a sheared sheep to expect lower prices than ours.

Orders entrusted to our care for mackintoshes, rubber coats, capes, suits, etc., filled from the manufacturers at prices that will do you the most good and still leave you home dealer a small commission. Try it and you will say our method is unquestionably the best.

All goods delivered free within the corporation. Yours Respectfully,

B. A. ALMY.

Also LIVERY AND FEED STABLES
Good Rigs at Reasonable Prices.

Thos. Hammond, M'gr.

Subscribe for the Mid-
dleville Sun.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route."
Taking Effect June 21, 1896.
EASTWARD BOUND.

STATIONS.	Det	Exp	N Y	Ngt	Fr't
	am	pm	pm	pm	am
Grand Rapids Lv.	7:00	1:00	6:00	11:00	7:10
Middleville.....	7:35	1:37	6:35	11:37	7:40
Hastings.....	7:52	1:54	6:52	11:54	7:57
Jackson Ar.....	9:50	3:50	9:00	3:40	5:20
Detroit Ar.....	12:30	6:40	11:15	7:10	
	pm	pm	pm	pm	pm

WESTWARD BOUND.

STATIONS.	Pac	Exp	D Y	M H	G R	Fr't
	am	pm	pm	pm	pm	pm
Grand Rapids Ar	5:30	6:40	1:40	10:20	4:05	
Middleville	4:35	5:58	12:55	9:38	2:15	
Hastings.....	4:05	5:40	12:30	9:10	1:03	
Jackson Lv.....	1:00	3:50	10:35	7:30	7:10	
	am	pm	pm	pm	pm	pm
Detroit Lv.....	8:45	2:00	7:15	4:45		
	pm	pm	pm	pm	pm	pm

Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad.
Schedule in effect Sept. 27, 1896.

NORTHERN DIVISION	Leave	Arrive
	Going North	From North
Trav. City, Pet. & Mack	7:45 am	8:25 pm
Trav. City, Pet. & Mack	2:15 pm	6:30 am
Cadillac.....	8:25 am	11:10 am
Train leaving at 7:45 a. m. has parlor car to Potoskey and Mackinaw.		
Train leaving at 2:15 p. m. has sleeping car to Potoskey and Mackinaw.		

SOUTHERN DIVISION.	Leave	Arrive
	Going South	From South
Cincinnati.....	7:10 am	8:25 pm
St. Wayne.....	2:00 pm	1:55 pm
Cincinnati.....	7:00 pm	7:35 am
7:10 a. m. train has parlor car to Cincinnati.		
7:00 p. m. train has sleeping car to Cincinnati.		

MUSKOGON TRAINS.
GOING WEST.
Lv Grand Rapids..... 7:45 am 1:00 pm 15:40 pm
Lv Muskogon..... 9:00 am 2:10 pm 7:05 pm
GOING EAST.
Lv Muskogon..... 7:10 am 11:45 am 4:00 pm
Lv Grand Rapids..... 9:30 am 12:35 pm 5:20 pm
* Except Sunday. * Daily.
A. ALMQUIST, Ticket Agent.
C. L. LOCKWOOD, Gen'l Pass'r and Union Station.
Ticket Agent.

THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1896.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

William J. Bryan is booked to speak in Grand Rapids Oct. 7.

Hereafter the evening church services will begin one-half hour earlier than during the summer months.

Ed D. Mallory of Nashville and Thos. Sullivan of Freeport will address a silver meeting at the Pinery school-house Saturday, Oct. 3.

A large picnic has been planned for at the Hastings fair grounds to be held Saturday at which time the following speakers are advertised: Hon. R. G. Horr, M. L. Cook, Hon. Timothy E. Tarsney and Fred W. Walker.

Baptist church, Walter A. Biss, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at the close of morning service. Junior B. Y. P. U., 3:30 p. m. Senior B. Y. P. U., 6 p. m. Subject, "Seeking for Jesus." Leader, Miss Minnie Jenkins. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7 p. m.

The county union of the Y. P. S. C. will meet in the Congregational church Friday evening and Saturday, Oct. 2 and 3. The Rev. J. M. Fulton of Grand Rapids will give the address of the convention on Friday evening. His subject will be "The Indictment of the Saloon." All are invited.

Congregational church, H. Appleton, pastor. Service 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Subject for morning, "Christ's Treatment of Sinners." Subject for evening, "God With Us." Sabbath school at close of morning service. Junior C. E., 4 p. m. Subject, "What Does the Bible Teach About Eyes and Seeing." Y. P. S. C. E., 7 p. m. Subject, "Why I Believe in the Atonement." Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7 p. m. A welcome to all services.

SHADOW SOCIAL.

On Friday evening, Oct. 9, there will be a shadow box social at the Coman schoolhouse for the purpose of raising money for curtains, etc. All are cordially invited. Ladies please bring box with supper for two.

CONG'L AID SOCIETY.

The Congregational Aid society will hold their annual chicken pie supper in the church parlors, Friday, October 2. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Supper 15 cents.

ANCIENT AND MODERN SOCIAL.

The young people of the M. E. society will hold an Ancient and Modern social at the new church parlors on Friday afternoon and evening, Oct. 9. Business meeting of the Aid society at 4 p. m. Mrs. Zua Webb, chairman of entertainment committee. Come and bring your friends and have a good time.

TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL COUNTY C. E. CONVENTION.

The tenth semi-annual convention of the Barry County Christian Endeavor union will be held at the Congregational church in Middleville, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 2 and 3, 1896.

PROGRAM.

FRIDAY EVENING.
7:30—Song Service and Devotional Exercises, Rev. H. Appleton, Middleville.
7:45—Convention Address, Rev. Dr. Fulton, Grand Rapids.

SATURDAY MORNING.

6:30—Sunrise Prayer Meeting, Conducted by Miss Augusta Hinkley, Freeport.
9:00—Devotional Exercises, Rev. G. W. Myline, Freeport.
9:10—Business.
9:45—Greetings—
Village Pastors.
Epworth League, Norman Webb.
Baptist Union, Miss Jennie Robertson.
10:15—"How to Make a Monthly Social Helpful to a C. E. Society," Hinds Corners Society.
10:35—"Financial Economy for the C. E.," Miss Alice Eddy, Hastings.
10:55—Roll Call and Response by Delegates.
11:15—"How to Make Active Members Active," Mrs. Willis Lathrop, Barryville.
11:30—"The Place for an Endeavorer in Politics," Rev. Mr. Marhoff, Nashville.

AFTERNOON.

1:30—Devotional Exercises, Rev. Mr. Crago, Assyria.
1:45—Reports of Delegates and Committees.
Election of Officers.
2:15—Christian Work—
"The Martha Side," Miss Sarah Miller, Lacey.
"The Mary Side," Miss Daisy Dowling, Middleville.
2:35—"The C. E. Giant"—
I. "Its Eyes, the Lookout Committee," Freeport Society.
II. "Its Mouth, the Prayer Meeting Committee," Miss Minnie Replogle, Hastings.
III. "Its Ears, the Music Committee," Rev. G. W. Myline, Freeport.
"Its Hands, the Social Committee," Miss Minnie Knight, Hastings.
"Its Feet, the Missionary Committee," Mrs. Strong, Irving.
"Its Vertebrae," Mrs. Merrick, State Road Society.
"Its Brains, the Good Literature Committee," Rev. W. W. Taylor, Hastings.
"Its Heart, Christ," Rev. Mr. Ickes, Hastings.

PERSONAL.

FREE—64-page medical reference book to any person afflicted with any special, chronic or delicate disease peculiar to their sex. Address the leading physicians and surgeons of the United States, Dr. Hathaway & Co., 70 Dearborn street, Chicago. 21-52

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.

THE POLE RAISING.

Monday afternoon the union silver rally took place. The cornet band met the speakers at the 12.55 p. m. train, thence proceeded to Hamilton Carveth's corner on the prairie where about 150 people had gathered to assist in the pole raising. After the pole had been raised, which was accomplished in short order, Fred W. Walker acted as chairman and made the opening speech followed by M. A. Bretz, R. M. Bates and A. D. Hughes.

The evening meeting was held at opera hall which was packed to the doors. Wm. E. Webb was chosen chairman. Albert Chapell of Illinois and Milton A. Bretz of Texas being the speakers from a silver standpoint. Of the two Mr. Bretz put forth the better argument and held the strict attention of all present to the close. The Bell quartett furnished good music for the occasion and was assisted by the Caledonia quartett.

A FORMER RESIDENT OF MIDDLEVILLE PASSED AWAY.

Harry Hubbard is dead. His many friends and acquaintances in this village will be pained to hear this sad news. Endowed with a friendly spirit, a kindly disposition, an affable manner and a fund of wit he made friends everywhere. The sad news of his death will be read with much regret, yet it comes as a relief from long suffering to himself and to a patient and devoted wife, who has watched over and cared for him during his long illness under very discouraging and trying circumstances. After leaving our village he for several years made his home in Grand Rapids but afterwards moved to Jackson, where deceased had been residing for the past two years. Mr. Hubbard died about 2:30 Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 23, from softening of the brain. His mind became affected soon after the collapse of the Parlor furniture company, in which he was largely interested and by which he lost about all he had. It will be remembered that he undertook to save his interest in the concern by litigation, but failed. His condition became so serious at one time that he went to Butterworth hospital, where, after several months' treatment he improved sufficiently to be about again, but he never regained his former robust health. About two years ago he went to Jackson with his wife to live, she establishing herself in the hair-dressing business there. Mr. Hubbard seemed to be slowly improving until about three months ago when he began to grow worse. Of late it had been necessary to have him carefully watched and nursed on account of the breaking down of his mind. Though everything possible was done for him he continued to grow weaker until the end came.

He went to Grand Rapids in 1867 and enlisted as a member of the stock company at Squiers' old opera house, which stood on the site of the Grand. After leaving the stage he was long and popularly known as a leading clarinet player in various local orchestral organizations. He served in the war of the rebellion as a bugler.

Deceased was about 45 years of age and spent his boyhood days on a farm in Barry county. He went to Grand Rapids from Middleville when a young man and lived there up to the time he removed to Jackson. He was a musician of rare talent and had few equals as a player of the clarinet. For many years he played in the opera house orchestras and his services were often sought for high social affairs. The remains were interred at Nashville with Masonic honors, Friday, Nashville Lodge No. 255 having charge of the ceremonies. The deceased never lived in Nashville, but his family have a lot in the cemetery there. He has a brother living at Charlotte.

The Darlington, Wis., Journal says editorially of a popular patent medicine: "We know from experience that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is all that is claimed for it, as on two occasions it stopped excruciating pains and possibly saved us from an untimely grave. We would not rest easy over night without it in the house." This remedy undoubtedly saves more pain and suffering than any other medicine in the world. Every family should keep it in the house, for it is sure to be needed sooner or later. For sale by J. W. Armstrong, druggist. 40-5

Cadillac has been visited by a \$25,000 fire which destroyed over one-half the principal business blocks of the city.

Chronic constipation is a painful, disagreeable and life-shortening difficulty. It deranges the system, causes sick headache, bad breath, and poisons the blood. It can be readily overcome by DeWitt's Little Early Risers. These little pills are great regulators. Dr. Nelson Abbott.

The regular democratic ticket of the state of New York, as revised by the state committee, places the name of Wilber F. Porter of Watertown for governor and Fred C. Schraub of Lowville for lieutenant governor.

The Chicago Daily Tribune and Middleville Sun to Jan. 1, '97, only \$2.00.

Buy crepe, tissue and all other kinds of paper at the News Stand.

All patrons of the SUN who have probate or other legal advertising to do are requested to give this paper their work. Please bear this in mind.

FREEPORT FLASHES.

From the Herald.
Reported that they have some very severe cases of diphtheria in Bowne.

School opened last week with one hundred thirty-five enrolled in the three departments.

Mrs. Geo. Miller departed for Canada last week Wednesday in response to a letter announcing the dangerous illness of her aged father.

It is said that Algernon Peck lost track of the day of the week and cut corn for Dr. H. F. Peckham last Sunday forenoon, and he was very much affected when he learned his mistake.

Geo. Cress returned home last Saturday evening from Caledonia where he had been at work plastering the new Massie temple. He returns again to plaster the new M. E. church just erected there.

Several new iron bridges have been put across the streams in Bowne township this season. They consider it cheaper to build bridges and culverts than pay damage suits.

If your children are subject to croup watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse it will prevent the attack. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping-cough. For sale by J. W. Armstrong, druggist. 40-5

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

MIDDLEVILLE P. O., Sept. 26, 1896.
Letters addressed to persons named below remain unclaimed in this office and will be sent to the Dead Letter Office if not claimed by Oct. 10, 1896:
NAMES.

Mr. Joseph Moore.
Please say "advertised" when asking for advertised letters.
DAVID MATTASON, Postmaster.

Speed and safety are the watchwords of the age. One Minute Cough Cure acts speedily, safely and never fails. Asthma, bronchitis, coughs and colds are cured by it. Dr. Nelson Abbott.

Theodore Roberts, four miles from St. Croix, Ind., has had a field of five acres of popcorn ruined by hot weather which caused seven-eighths of the entire crop to pop in the ear.

Many lives of usefulness have been cut short by neglect to break up an ordinary cold. Pneumonia, bronchitis and even consumption can be averted by the prompt use of One Minute Cough Cure. Dr. Nelson Abbott.

William Williams, a wealthy banker of Hardin county, Ohio, claims to have the largest horse in the world. It is 7 years old, weighs 2,800 pounds, and is 24 hands high. The largest horseshoe made is No. 6, and this animal requires one four times that size. It takes 63 feet of material to blanket him.

SUN readers can save money by leaving their subscriptions to other papers and magazines at this office.

The school children of Winnebago county, Iowa, will warm themselves this winter by fires built of corn. The school board of Buffalo Center has passed a resolution to use it for fuel, unless there is a considerable advance in price. At 10 cents a bushel it is much cheaper than coal.

A hacking cough is not only annoying to others, but is dangerous to the person who has it. One Minute Cough Cure will quickly put an end to it. Dr. Nelson Abbott.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Name and Residence.	Age.
Jasper G. Deeds, Nashville; Adeline C. Garlinger, same.....	34-34
John L. Wolcott, Nashville; Ethel M. Wilkinson, same.....	34-20
Benj. M. Carpenter, Thornapple; Ada L. Kilmer, same.....	23-23
Daniel Allerdig, Carlton; May B. Stoddard, Campbell.....	29-20
John C. Lenz, Hastings city; Elizabeth Johnson, same.....	34-19
Jay G. Carpenter, Carlton; Ellen Hecht, same.....	36-29
Fred Hummel, Nashville; Lillian Lumbert, same.....	21-17
Samuel C. Schuler, Woodland; Lydia Eckardt, same.....	26-25
Albert E. Hanyen, Hastings city; Hattie Pitt Simmons, same.....	58-58

Ninety-seven out of every hundred persons use Brant's Cough Balsam. We appeal to the three who don't.

"It cured me after all others failed."
Charles Gocha, Gaylord, Mich.

We warrant it—25 cents.

J. W. ARMSTRONG, druggist.

Middleville Markets.

Wheat (white).....	60
Rye.....	25
Corn, per bu.....	20
Oats.....	12
Clover Seed.....	5 00
Timothy.....	1 75
Flour (roller).....	2 00
Bran per ton.....	8 00
Middlings.....	10 00
Butter.....	13
Eggs.....	13
Chickens (full dressed).....	7 8
Chickens (spring).....	4 5
Beef (dressed).....	5 6
Veal.....	3 75
Hogs (dressed).....	2 50
Hogs (live).....	2 75
Lard.....	6
Tallow.....	3 4
Hides.....	15 30
Pelts.....	7 00
Hay (timothy).....	8 00
Hay (clover).....	5 00
Wood (dry maple).....	1 50
Oil (retail).....	10
Gasoline.....	12
Salt.....	70
Lime per bbl.....	4 50
Lat Plaster.....	4 50
Potatoes.....	20 25

Our Kitchen

No kitchen is kept cleaner than the premises devoted to the manufacture of **NONE SUCH Mince Meat**. No housewife can be more fastidious in the matter of preparing food than we are in the selection and preparation of the materials of which it is made. The cleaning of the currants (for one thing) is more thoroughly done by means of perfected appliances, than it would be possible to do it by hand.

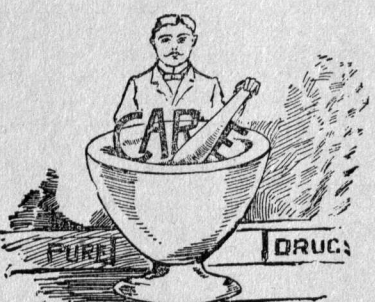
Its cleanliness, purity, wholesomeness and deliciousness are good reasons for using **NONE SUCH Mince Meat**. The best reason is its saving of time, of hard work, of money. A ten cent package affords you two large pies, without trouble to you beyond the making of the crust. Makes just as good fruit cake and fruit pudding as it does mince pie. Sold everywhere. Be sure and get the genuine.

Send your name and address, and mention this paper, and we will mail you free a book—"Mrs. Popkins' Thanksgiving"—by one of the most famous humorists of the day.

MERRELL-SOULE CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Is As Clean As Yours

WEST SIDE DRUG STORE.



"PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED WITH CARE."

The public want just this, no more, no less, when it comes to drugs. A medicine can't be what your physician intends unless it is properly prepared from absolutely pure drugs. Our rule is, "Keep the Drug Standard at Purity." To this we add, "Make no mistakes in preparing medicines." We exhaust the drug list with our assortment of everything in the Pharmacopoeia.

J. W. ARMSTRONG.

N. B.—Bottom prices for everything.

THE ADVANCE

(Congregational Weekly)

Continues to enlarge its circulation and to improve its contents. One reader says, "The Advance grows better every week." Another says, "We have taken it since its beginning, and could not keep house without it."

Among the good things which it will contain during the coming year will be its Sunday school exposition by Dr. H. M. SCOTT, Dr. S. J. HUMPHREY, MRS. ROXANA BEECHER PREUSNER and MISS MARY LOUISA BUTLER. The Prayer Meeting will have the attention of Dr. N. BOYNTON, and REV. W. H. G. TEMPLE of Seattle, Wash., will continue his "Slant Lights" on the Christian Endeavor Topics.

A new Serial, entitled

"In His Steps"

BY REV. CHAS. W. SHELDON

Will begin in our issue of Nov. 5th, his "Robert Hardy's Seven Days" and "Philip Strong's Crucifixion" appeared in the ADVANCE some time ago and aroused much interest. Articles may be expected from the pens of the best writers of our denomination, while articles are already on hand by Dr. J. G. JOHNSON, Dr. S. J. HUMPHREY, Dr. E. F. WILLIAMS and others.

Ample space is given from time to time for reports of the various State and District Associations, and the great annual meetings of our Benevolent Societies.

Regular yearly rate, \$2.00.
To a new subscriber the paper will be sent from now to Jan. 1, 1898, for \$4.00.

Trial Subscription, three months, 25 cents

The Advance

215 Madison St. CHICAGO, ILL.

YERINGTON'S COLLEGE, St. Louis, Mich., 5c a week, will open the last Monday in September. Go where you can get the best education for the least money. We are safe in saying this, for we have everything the student wants here, and at a price less money than it can be had at any other institution in the United States, and the instruction is professional. EIGHT COURSES: COMMERCIAL, SHORT-HAND, PENMANSHIP, TEACHERS' ENGLISH, MUSIC, EDUCATION and PHYSICAL CULTURE. ALL FOR FIFTY CENTS PER WEEK. Only think, ONE PRIVATE LESSON a week on either Piano, Organ, Cornet, Violoncello, or in Voice Culture, Education and Physical Culture, for 50c a week. All the studies after the above semicolon may be omitted, and any one of the following substituted for the same price: Book-keeping with actual business, Short-hand with Typewriting, Commercial Law, Geography, U. S. History, Civil Government, Physiology, School Law, Theory and Art, Orthography or Mental Arithmetic. All studies in the College without private lessons in Music, Education and Physical Culture, 50c a week. Can you beat it? When you have finished our English course, if you have proven that you are honest and diligent, we can furnish you good genteel employment. Our instructors have taught Penmanship since 1880; Book-keeping and Short-hand since 1886; Teachers' Course, since 1876; Music, a lifetime. The student may educate for teaching, and pay for it afterwards. We also offer FREE TUITION. You can get Board from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per week. We are advertising in 175 daily and weekly papers, and expect a large school next year. Don't fail to send for our beautiful illustrated catalogue, to C. W. Yerington. Our new book "Tom, Dick and Harry and their Dog Leo," will be out by December 1st, 1896. Price \$1.00. Send for book, or for agents' rates, to the author, C. W. Yerington. Send to Chicago Music Co., Chicago, Ill., for "Laughing Water Works," "Tempest and Sunshine March," 50c each. Composed and arranged for Piano by C. W. Yerington.

200,000 WEAK MEN CURED!

STARTLING FACTS FOR DISEASED VICTIMS.

CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY!

ARE YOU? Nervous and despondent; weak or debilitated; tired mornings; no ambition—lifeless; memory poor; easily fatigued; excitable and irritable; eyes sunken, red and blurred; pimples on face; dreams and night losses; restless; haggard looking; weak back; bone pains; hair loss; ulcers; sore throat; varicose; deposit in urine and stool; distrustful; want of confidence; lack of energy; and strength—**WE CAN CURE YOU!**

RESTORED TO MANHOOD BY DRs. K. & K.

JOHN A. MANLIN. JOHN A. MANLIN. CHAS. POWERS. CHAS. POWERS.

BEFORE TREATMENT. AFTER TREATMENT. BEFORE TREATMENT. AFTER TREATMENT.

NO NAMES OR TESTIMONIALS USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT.

VARICOCELE, EMISSIONS AND IMPOTENCY CURED.

specialists to all my afflicted fellowmen.

CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY—CONFIDENTIAL.

"The views of early boyhood laid the foundation of my ruin. Later on a 'gay life' and exposure to blood-draws, I gave up in despair. I had all the symptoms of Nervous Debility—sunk eyes, emissions, drain in urine, nervousness, weak back, etc. Syphilis caused my hair to fall out, bone pains, ulcers in mouth and on tongue, blotches on body, etc. I thank God I tried Drs. Kennedy & Kergan. They restored me to health, vigor and happiness." CHAS. POWERS.

We treat and cure Varicocele, Emissions, Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Unnatural Discharges, Self Abuse, Kidney and Bladder Diseases.

17 YEARS IN DETROIT. 200,000 CURED. NO RISK.

READER! Are you a victim? Have you lost hope? Are you contemplating marriage? Has your blood been diseased? Have you any weakness? Our New Method Treatment will cure you. What it has done for others it will do for you. **CONSULTATION FREE.** No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion free of charge. Charges reasonable. **BOOKS FREE**—"The Golden Monitor" (illustrated), on Diseases of Men. Inclose postage, 2 cents. Sealed.

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. PRIVATE. No medicine sent C. O. D. No names on boxes or envelopes. Everything confidential. Question list and cost of Treatment, FREE.

DRs. KENNEDY & KERGAN, No. 148 SHELBY ST. DETROIT, MICH.

THEY NEED MORE BANKS

Farmers Are Suffering From Lack of Credit Facilities.

A RUINOUS BUSINESS SYSTEM.

The Country Store Exacts as Much as Forty Per Cent For Trading Privileges. Farm Productions Cannot Be Paid For In Currency—Book Accounts Versus Checks and Credits.

American farmers and planters are scattered thinly over an enormous territory. A vast majority not only have no dealings with banks of deposit and discount, but do not understand the nature of such transactions. In the south and west it is quite common to find numerous populated districts, each larger than Wales and some nearly as large as England, in which there is not a single bank of deposit. In most of the agricultural regions back of the north Atlantic states payment by check is practically unknown. All transactions are settled either by payment in paper money or by book accounts.

A moment's reflection will show that it is literally impossible that the enormous productions of these farmers can ever be paid for in either coin or paper money. There never was and never can be enough "money" in the country to pay for half a crop, while two-thirds of all the coin and paper money is and must be kept in bank vaults, the banks being compelled by law to keep on hand from 15 to 25 per cent of all their liabilities in coin or "greenbacks." In the large towns the gradual evolution of business has superseded actual money by the use of checks, in which more than nine-tenths of all transactions are settled. But the farmers have no checks and no bank accounts. Nearly all the "money" is absorbed by the towns. How shall their crops be sold and paid for?

In answer to this demand, trade involves the country store. At each crossing of the highroads is sure to be planted the crossroads store, of which the business traveler will hear in every direction. Here a shrewd manager, with small capital, good bank facilities and plenty of local knowledge, is ready to sell to each farmer on credit.

Each farmer opens a book account with one of these stores. He is lucky if he has a choice between three of them. But they all charge the same prices, give the same credit, require the same security and deal in the same way. When the farmer has raised his crop, he must either sell it to his storekeeper or must direct any other purchaser to settle at the store. Credit is given from one annual crop to the next. In consideration of this credit and the risks involved, the storekeeper has to charge prices which include interest and insurance, roughly calculated at not less than 25 per cent, in addition to the full usual retail profit of a town store. When he buys the farmer's crop, as he usually does, he pays the lowest country market price. He keeps the accounts and fixes the prices at both ends.

In this manner by far the largest share of the back country farmers have to buy and sell. Of course they always buy in the dearest market and sell in the cheapest. They do, in fact, a banking business at the crossroads stores in a clumsy and costly manner, paying these primitive bankers interest and commissions at the rate of 30 or 40 per cent. Those farmers who only pay 20 per cent grow prosperous; those who pay 30 barely live; those who pay 40 are eventually ruined.

Millions of farmers live in this manner—know it and are impatient under it. Hundreds of thousands grow fiercely discontented. But the only remedy of which they have the smallest conception is to increase the volume of money to such an extent that it shall flood the whole country and enable them to buy and sell for actual cash paid across the counter. They believe that city trade is done in this manner, and they think that they are deprived of like privileges by some mysterious financial conspiracy, through which New York and London bankers monopolize all the money and contract its volume in order that they may monopolize it.

No politician and no paper which they ever read contradicts this theory, and nobody ever explains to them the real nature of banking or the possibility of their having or using deposit banks. Their only idea of a bank is a bank note factory, issuing paper to be kept afloat as long and redeemed as seldom as possible. And why that omnipotent being, "the government," should not issue all this paper itself, sharing the "gigantic profits" among all the people, is something which they cannot understand and which nobody until very recently has attempted to explain.

Is it at all surprising under such circumstances that these small farmers, hardly pressed for a living, should clamorously demand more money of every kind—gold, silver, paper or rags? The marvel is that there has been enough common sense among them even without instruction to feel instinctively that the only remedy of which they know anything is, after all, worse than the disease.

What is the true remedy? Is it not obviously the extension to the farming classes of those banking facilities which have made the use of both coin and paper money obsolete in the business transactions of towns? Why should not farmers obtain credit at a local bank at fair rates of interest instead of depending upon the crossroad stores at exorbitant rates? Why should they not sell their crops for checks, deposit them in banks and take up their discounted notes in this way?

The solution of this mystery is something which Englishmen will find it hard to understand. Our bankers are more enterprising than British bankers, more ready to enter into the new fields

and to give new credits. They are much more willing to accept small deposits and never charge commission. But they are prohibited from furnishing this aid to farmers by two statutes enacted upon the urgent demand of the farmers themselves. No bank is permitted to establish agencies, and every bank is taxed 2 or 3 per cent on its capital, which is the same as an income tax of 7 shillings on the pound. Thus rural banks are killed before they are born. No farmers' bank could live under such taxes, and no district which is too poor to maintain a bank of its own is allowed to have a bank agency.—Thomas G. Shearman in London Times.

NO CRIME AT ALL.

The Law of 1873, Passed Openly, Was Considered Unimportant Then.

It is alleged that the law of 1873 was enacted surreptitiously. Mr. Bryan is quoted as having said that the free coinage men only ask for a restoration of "that system that we had until it was stricken down in the dark without discussion." Within the last ten years the facts of the legislative history of that law have been published over and over again. They are to be found in the report of the comptroller of the currency for 1876, page 170; in "Macpherson's Political Manual" for 1890, page 167, and in "Sound Currency," volume 3, No. 13. The bill was before congress three years; was explained and debated again and again. The fact that the silver dollar was dropped was expressly pointed out. It is not now justifiable for any man who claims to be honest and responsible to assert that it was passed "in the dark and without discussion." The fact is that nobody cared about it. It is noteworthy that the act is not in "Macpherson's Manual" for 1874. It was not thought to be of any importance. It was not until after the panic of 1873 that attention began to be given to the currency. To that I who write can testify, since I tried in vain before that time to excite any interest in the subject. I was once in the gallery of the house of representatives when a question of coinage was before the house. I counted those members who as far as I could judge were paying any attention. There were six. What is it necessary to do in such a case in order to prevent the claim 25 years later, when countless interests have vested under the law, that the law is open to "reversal" because it was passed "in the dark?"

The act of 1873 did not affect any rights or interests. It took away an option which had existed since 1834, but had never been used, and for ten years before this act was passed had sunk entirely out of sight under paper money inflation. Secretary Boutwell, when he first brought the matter to the attention of congress in 1870, explained the proposed legislation as a codification of existing coinage laws. Later it took the shape of a complete simplification of existing law, history and fact, in order to put the coinage on the simplest and best system as a basis for resumption. As we had then no coin, we had a free hand to put the system on the best basis, there being no vested rights or interests to be disturbed. That this was a wise and sound course to pursue under the circumstances is unquestionable. Three years later, by the rise in greenbacks and the fall in silver, it came about that 412½ grains of silver nine-tenths fine was worth a little less than a greenback dollar. The old option would, therefore, if still existent, have been an advantage to debtors. Complaint and clamor for the restoration of the option then began, but to give such an option after the market had changed would be playing with loaded dice. The European countries which still retain the option abolished it as soon as silver began to fall, and we, if we had retained it open until that time, ought to have done the same.—Professor W. G. Sumner in Harper's Weekly.

John Boyd Thacher and Hoke Smith say they do not believe in the Chicago platform, but they are willing to vote for Bryan. Bryan says that the people who vote for him may expect to see the Chicago doctrines carried out literally if he is elected. Will you follow the Thachers and the Smiths, who are willing to bring about conditions which they say will be ruinous to the country, or will you go with Edward J. Phelps, who says he will vote for William McKinley because he stands for honest money?

EVEN THE HEATHEN.

A Washington Chinaman Sees the Effects of Democratic Rule.

One of the well known Chinamen of the city pointed to a campaign badge which an Olympian reporter was wearing and inquired, "What for?"

"That's a McKinley badge. You sabbe McKinley?"

"Yes, heep sabbe McKenny. He keepee dung sto."

"No, not McKenny—McKinley. He may be next president."

"Him Lepublican?"

"Yes."

"Him good man. Demolat no good. You sabbe fo' year ago? Catchem Demolat president. No good! Now heep men walkee steeet, no get work. Eight year ago catchem Lepublican president, evlybody work, heep money, heep good time. Some man no likee work, heep likee talk. Him alleesame Demolat again. S'pose man likee work, no much likee talk, him Lepublican. Me no vote, but me likee Lepublican president. Me likee evlybody get work. S'pose all get work, then all get money. You sabbe?"

—Olympia (Wash.) Olympian.

Clownish appeals to laughter are not argument. Mr. Bryan is making votes for sound money wherever he goes.

Yet He Supports Bryan.

Ex-Secretary Hoke Smith spoke at Dalton, Ga., recently. He said that he had not changed his views on the financial question, and he regretted that he could not indorse the financial plank of the Chicago platform.

He said that he had not changed his views on the financial question, and he regretted that he could not indorse the financial plank of the Chicago platform.

He said that he had not changed his views on the financial question, and he regretted that he could not indorse the financial plank of the Chicago platform.

He said that he had not changed his views on the financial question, and he regretted that he could not indorse the financial plank of the Chicago platform.

He said that he had not changed his views on the financial question, and he regretted that he could not indorse the financial plank of the Chicago platform.

He said that he had not changed his views on the financial question, and he regretted that he could not indorse the financial plank of the Chicago platform.

He said that he had not changed his views on the financial question, and he regretted that he could not indorse the financial plank of the Chicago platform.

He said that he had not changed his views on the financial question, and he regretted that he could not indorse the financial plank of the Chicago platform.

He said that he had not changed his views on the financial question, and he regretted that he could not indorse the financial plank of the Chicago platform.

He said that he had not changed his views on the financial question, and he regretted that he could not indorse the financial plank of the Chicago platform.



Uncle Sam to Miss Free Silver Democracy: "I know it's leap year, but I cannot accept a proposal of that sort."

—Pittsburg Dispatch.

FROM THE PULPIT.

Opinions of Bryan's Policy by Three Well Known Ministers.

If honesty is a part of religion, the pulpits of this country should thunder against the threatened repudiation of individual, corporate and national debts. This free silver doctrine was conceived by avaricious mine owners, and if ever put into practice it would be a gigantic swindle, virtually confiscating a portion of every man's dollar, be he rich or poor. The secret of this crazy movement is the determination of millionaire miners to keep up the price of their special commodity on a declining market. For over a decade they have agitated through newspapers under their control, through literature thrown broadcast, through plausible and leguacious demagogues, until at present they have deceived multitudes of people who honestly believe that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the artificial ratio of 16 to 1 is the only panacea for hard times. For the people thus led unwittingly astray by these astute politicians I have no word of condemnation. Many of them are as conscientious as they are fanatical. But for the tricky leaders who have systematically duped them I have cordial contempt, for they care little how much they deceive the people or dishonor the nation so long as they can fill their own pockets. The history of this silver movement is the record of a bold conspiracy of wealthy mine owners to bluff congress, begot the people and bolster up the depreciating product of their mines.—Rev. John L. Souder.

The proposition is made that every man can pay his honest debts by defrauding his creditors out of half the money, and all can read it, though they be fools. We have reached strange times when a silver mine owner or any other man can proclaim to the world that two and two make seven or that three inches make a foot. What folly! Values are not created by words or by a government stamp. Behold here we have the unholy alliance of a lie and a theft! The man who has silver is the only man benefited, and the injustice of the act is beyond computation. What right have men to put the eighth commandment to a popular vote? It is blasphemy.—Rev. Cortland Myers.

I have faith in the soundness at heart of the American people. If for a short moment they are dazzled by the false prospect of securing something for nothing, there will come at length ringing into their hearts the plain old command, "Thou shalt not steal," so that, for once, I look forward with calm hope to the great contest which is before us. The very commotion in which we are living is pictured in my text, "The wind passeth." Storm always clears the sky, and the result will unquestionably be the restoration of confidence and a larger and truer wisdom on questions of finance and national policy.—Rev. William J. Harsha, D. D.

Bryan is still engaged in the hopeless task of arguing that 53 plus 0 makes 100.

Railroad Men's Interest.

No body of Americans have greater interests at stake in the pending political campaign than the railroad men who are everywhere taking the liveliest interest in the proper settlement of the great principles involved in it. The triumph of free silver would mean to you, as the adoption by Mexico has meant to the railroad employees of that country, a decrease in the purchasing power of the money in which they are paid of fully one-half, with comparatively no increase in wages. Not only that, but it would mean inevitable decreased employment and general distress. A 50 cent dollar, employees of the railroad company, will no more add to your earnings than the railroads would add to their traffic by diminishing the size of their cars.—William McKinley.

STAND UP, MR. BRYAN!

Will You and Your Followers Take Free Coinage Unconditionally?

Mr. William J. Bryan and the other gentlemen named or any other advocate of free silver coinage is now challenged to answer these questions:

First.—If those who now oppose you will support you in legislation for opening the mints of the United States to the free coinage of silver bullion at the ratio of 16 to 1, coupled with a repeal of the legal tender provision by which these dollars are now given a forced circulation, will you accept that measure? If you do not accept, then—

Second.—Is not your advocacy of the free coinage of silver bullion at the ratio of 16 to 1 wholly insufficient for your purpose?

Third.—Do you not intend to maintain an act of legal tender under which you and your supporters intend to force the people of this country to accept standard silver dollars at the ratio of \$1.29 in gold whether you succeed or not in raising the bullion value of silver to that price in gold?

To Mr. Bryan certain questions must be put in yet more distinct terms. You have been a conspicuous advocate of personal liberty and of free trade in goods. On what ground do you and your supporters propose to deprive the people of this country of free trade or free choice in money? On what ground do you deny the right of private contract? On what ground do you propose to deprive the workman, who cannot wait, but must make a contract for the future payment of wages, of the right to demand good money made of gold or money which will buy the greatest quantity of goods in this or any other country? By what right and on what ground do you force any one to take silver dollars at \$1.29 whether their bullion value is equal to that or not?

In other words, the writer does not hesitate to assert that any man who supports the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 without explaining that in addition to legislation to that effect, his purpose cannot be accomplished without a legal tender act forcing those dollars into use is misleading the community. He is therefore keeping back an essential part of his plan and is not entitled to credit or support for that reason.—Edward Atkinson.

The New England farmer whose produce is suffering from Canadian competition under the Wilson bill will be found in November where he was in September—against free trade and the free coinage of silver.

Dollars as Merchandise.

Below is an exact reproduction from the head of one of the columns in a daily newspaper published in the City of Mexico, and its dollar quotation is strikingly suggestive of what this country would come to under the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1:

THE TWO REPUBLICS.

A Daily Journal.

ESTABLISHED IN 1897.

P. O. Box 385. City of Mexico.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 16, 1898.

Mexican dollars, 52 cents.

Silver, 67½ in New York; 31 pence in London.

Pig iron, \$10.00@12.00.

Copper, \$10.00@12.00.

Lead, \$2.70@2.75.

Tin, \$15.10@15.50.

What an alluring prospect would be presented to the American people if there were really any reasonable ground to believe that Bryan's election is possible! What a confidence inspiring announcement to have American dollars rated like commercial commodities—pig iron, tin, hides, potatoes and hog products!—Portland Oregonian.

Keep Him Running.

We seem to have the enemy on the run, but it is highly important that he shall be kept running.—Boston Herald.

SCRAPPINESS.

The Chief Characteristic of the Speeches of the Brass Lunged Bryan.

The presidential campaign, on the part of the Democratic-Populist side of it, differs from all others in remembrance in the extraordinarily active part that the candidate for the presidency takes in it. In all other years the candidates for the presidency have remained in comparative retirement. There was supposed to be a certain dignity about the position in which they had been placed which forbade their going into a round of electioneering effort. They have addressed the people occasionally, but always in carefully mediated speeches, delivered either at their own homes or in great public centers. The ranging through the country has been left to those of the party leaders to whom stump oratory appeared more appropriate. Stephen A. Douglas varied this in a partial extent, and Horace Greeley in the latter portion of his campaign broke over the custom perhaps more than any candidate had done before or since. The difference in the case of Mr. Bryan is that he has made a business of soliciting votes for himself for the presidency almost from the time of his nomination. There has been scarcely a day when he has not been roaming the country in some direction. It would satisfy a feeling of curiosity to ascertain the number of the speeches he has made. He seems to have felt it to be his mission to talk the people into electing him president, and in pursuance of this feeling he has traveled thousands of miles, addressing them at every stage of his progress.

Another feature of this proceeding is the apparent impression on Mr. Bryan's part that it was not of so much consequence what he said as that he should talk. How many of this interminable list of speeches have in them anything that was worth saying or that will not sink into utter oblivion after the campaign is over? How many of them even sustain Mr. Bryan's previous reputation for oratory? We have either read or scanned them all, and we confess to have been unable to find one. His New York city speech was carefully pondered as an argument, but we are unable to find in it any addition to the informing literature of the discussion. It has fallen flat so far as citation from it on one side or the other has been made in the press or on the stump. It is the one speech of Mr. Bryan which conforms to the practice of his predecessors who have been nominated for the presidency, and it has less importance in its effect than any of them. The other speeches of Mr. Bryan have been commonplace, and in most instances they have the appearance of being perfunctory. The impression from them is that their author was "put to it," as the phrase is, to find something to say; that he racked his ingenuity to devise topics, and that he breathed freer when he found something that would even in appearance relieve him from the task he had undertaken. These speeches are characterized by scrappiness throughout. Perhaps there was not much room for the display of ability in them. We think we are not prejudiced in saying that we fail to find it, and we have no doubt that men of all parties who are accustomed to estimating public speeches will agree with us in opinion. In point of ability it is only a fair estimate to say that the speeches of that other redundant orator, Mr. George Fred Williams of our own state, are distinctly superior to those of Mr. Bryan.—Boston Herald.

The paramount question for the voter who is half persuaded that "plenty of money" means prosperity is, How am I to get any more money than I now have? How much silver bullion have you? None. Then you will have no more money under a free coinage law than you have now. Who will have it? The men who own silver bullion. How are you to get it from them? By selling them the product of labor. But will they not pay more for this product, having more with which to pay? When did a man pay more for an article of standard value than his neighbor paid simply because he had more money than his neighbor? The rich man and the poor man pay the same price for a bushel of wheat. But experience shows that prices will go up when money is plenty, you say. Suppose that to be true. If you sell the product of your toil for twice its present price, you will have to pay twice as much for food and for clothing. How much richer will you be? Your income now is \$2,000 a year, and you save \$1,000 of that sum. You think your income under free coinage would be \$4,000 and you would save \$2,000. Granted for the sake of argument. Remember that money is only a medium of exchange. Its value is measured in what it will buy. If you save \$1,000 a year at the present price of food and clothing, you are quite as well off as you would be if you saved \$2,000 and the price of commodities was twice as high. Plainly you have nothing to gain by free coinage. If it won't benefit you, it won't benefit your neighbor unless he owns a silver mine. Why vote for it?

The Wrong Sewall.

The Democrats are very proud of Mr. Sewall. He increased the Democratic vote 3,000 in the Maine elections Monday. The Republicans are very proud of Mr. Sewall's son. He spoke against his father, and the increase in the Republican majority was about 40,000. The trouble with Democrats must have been that they nominated the wrong Mr. Sewall.—From the People's Party (Atlanta) Paper, Published by Tom Watson.

Vote For McKinley!

The indorsement of the Chicago platform and ticket by the Democratic organizations of New York and Connecticut and the identification of Thacher and Sargent as wolves in sheep's clothing make it more than ever necessary for the supporters of honest government and public decency to leave no stone unturned to make the defeat of the silver forces complete.—New Haven Register (Dem.).

EDWARD B. BLOOM, Formerly Consul at Amoy, China.

EDWARD B. BLOOM, Formerly Consul at Amoy, China.

EDWARD B. BLOOM, Formerly Consul at Amoy, China.

EDWARD B. BLOOM, Formerly Consul at Amoy, China.

EDWARD B. BLOOM, Formerly Consul at Amoy, China.

EDWARD B. BLOOM, Formerly Consul at Amoy, China.

EDWARD B. BLOOM, Formerly Consul at Amoy, China.

EDWARD B. BLOOM, Formerly Consul at Amoy, China.

EDWARD B. BLOOM, Formerly Consul at Amoy, China.

EDWARD B. BLOOM, Formerly Consul at Amoy, China.

EDWARD B. BLOOM, Formerly Consul at Amoy, China.

EDWARD B. BLOOM, Formerly Consul at Amoy, China.

SHREWD CANADIANS.

UNDER THE WILSON LAW THEY ARE KEEPING NEW ENGLAND POOR.

Come Across the Border to Compete

With American Labor and Spoil the Farmer's Market For Produce.—The Sectionalism of the Present Tariff.

To people who stay at home the perpetual struggle between the advocates of a protective tariff and a revenue tariff seems a mere quarrel on matters of theory. Those who travel, however, realize that there is very little theory to it, but an immense amount of the hardest, coldest and sometimes the cruelest fact imaginable.

A short time ago I was down east and saw how the present so called Wilson tariff affected a number of prosperous New England communities. Wages in our New England states are about twice what they are in Canada. The result is tens of thousands of Canadians cross the border in the spring, work hard, live on the commonest fare and return to Canada in the autumn with a handsome amount of money accumulated here. The westerner who bewails the Chinaman working hard ten years here and then going home with \$500 in his pocket does not seem to know that five times as many British subjects from Canada do the same thing every year.

Worse than this, their wives and children at home in British America attend to the farms and smuggle their produce to their best market—this country—and, escaping the customs duty, can undersell our home people. In the old days the tariff prevented their produce cutting too deeply into the pockets of our own farmers, but since the so called Wilson bill went into effect they have had almost a monopoly of the markets in that section of our country. In potatoes, turnips, carrots, apples and other farm produce they have half ruined the farmers of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts. It is easily seen how the Canadian farmers are enabled to destroy the markets of our own people, and how the farmers of New England are being crushed between two millstones, while the cunning Canadian, by taking advantage of our tariff laws, is truly "spoiling the Egyptian."

If the whole country had been treated in this manner, I would not bring up the case, but all have not been dealt with alike. Many of the legislators who were responsible for the Wilson bill as it finally passed were southerners and Democrats, and when the tariff was to be levied on an article of food the production of which affords an income to a small number of planters in South Carolina they were careful to put the duty on rice at a higher rate.

Taking all things into consideration, no more unjust legislation stands upon our statute books. In the first place, rice is a tropical product and reaches its best development in Siam, the French East Indies and southern China. There it is grown in enormous quantities and is sold at a cent a pound with great profit. It could be brought to this country and sold at 3 cents a pound and would be invaluable to the poorer—in fact, all—classes as an article of food. The culture of rice demands the lowest kind of labor. It is sown in mud and cultivated under water, and the laborer who attends to its growth must spend a large part of his time in water up to his knees under a hot, blazing sun.

The rice growers of the far east are about the lowest of the agricultural classes. It is not natural to grow rice in this country on account of the climate. It is un-American to promote its culture, because it means the degradation of the people employed on it. Nevertheless our present tariff law puts on it an almost prohibitory tariff in order that a handful of southern planters may add to their income by raising rice. The Wilson bill, which does this, brought heavy losses to tens of thousands of the industrial classes of the north and deliberately excepted a few hundred in a small district on the southern Atlantic coast, where the poorest negroes toil for the most meager livelihood.

Another illustration of the inconsistency of the present tariff is afforded in the case of tea, which was the chief export from my former consular district in China. Five years ago and before that time it sold out there wholesale from 25 cents per pound upward and was retailed in this country from 40 cents per pound upward. Then there came a fierce struggle in Asia for the control of the tea markets of the world. The British government ably assisted its planters in Assam, India and Ceylon. Even the Dutch and French governments entered the field and are endeavoring to grow the fragrant leaf in their oriental territories. On account of this competition as well as on account of the fall in silver the price of tea dropped to less than half what it was. Further than this, the competition tempted and induced many merchants to utilize the cheapest refuse and even the sweepings of the tea-houses. The respectable merchants wanted our government to put a tax of 10, 15 or 20 cents per pound on all tea. This would shut out the tea sweepings, which are worth only a few cents a pound, and bring to us the best quality of tea besides an increase in revenue of at least \$10,000,000 a year. It would not have raised the cost of tea above the price at which it sold in 1890 and 1891. Had it been done the deficiency under the present administration would have been \$40,000,000 less than it is. How Mr. Wilson and his colleagues could have made such a glaring omission when they framed and passed their tariff "for revenue only" bill is as inconceivable as the omission of the words "gold coin" in the bond issue which cost us nearly \$20,000,000.—EDWARD BLOOM, Formerly Consul at Amoy, China.

EDWARD BLOOM, Formerly Consul at Amoy, China.

EDWARD BLOOM, Formerly Consul at Amoy, China.

EDWARD BLOOM, Formerly Consul at Amoy, China.

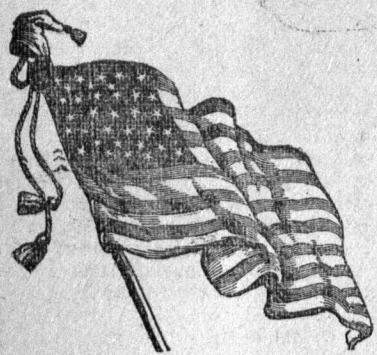
EDWARD BLOOM, Formerly Consul at Amoy, China.

EDWARD BLOOM, Formerly Consul at Amoy, China.

EDWARD BLOOM, Formerly Consul at Amoy, China.

EDWARD BLOOM, Formerly Consul at Amoy, China.

EDWARD BLOOM, Formerly Consul at Amoy, China.



REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
of Ohio.

For Vice President,
GARRET A. HOBART,
of New Jersey.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
HAZEN S. PINGREE,
of Wayne.

For Lieutenant Governor,
THOMAS B. DUNSTON,
of Marquette.

For Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON GARDNER,
of Calhoun.

For State Treasurer,
GEORGE A. STEEL,
of Clinton.

For Auditor General,
ROSCO D. DIX,
of Berrien.

For Attorney General,
FRED A. MAYNARD,
of Kent.

For Commissioner State Land Office,
WILLIAM A. FIENOB,
of Presque Isle.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
J. E. HAMMOND,
of Hillsdale.

For Member State Board of Education,
J. W. SIMMONS,
of Shiawassee.

For Congress 4th District,
E. L. HAMILTON,
of Niles.

For Senator, 15th District,
FRANK MERRITT,
of Charlotte.

For Representative State Legislature,
MYRON WING,
of Barry.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Judge of Probate,
JAMES B. MILLS,
of Nashville.

For Sheriff,
SAMUEL C. RITCHIE,
of Yankee Springs.

For Clerk,
WALTER BROWN,
of Orangeville.

For Treasurer,
J. G. HUGHES,
of Barry.

For Register of Deeds,
C. F. BROOKS,
of Hastings.

For Prosecuting Attorney,
M. F. JOHNSON,
of Middleville.

For County Surveyor,
LEE S. COBB,
of Rutland.

For Circuit Court Commissioners,
J. E. BARELL,
of Hastings.

C. S. PALMERTON,
of Woodland.

For Coroners,
J. W. SACKETT,
of Prarieville.

DR. SNYDER,
of Hastings.

THORNAPPLE TOWNSHIP COM-
MITTEE.

J. W. SAUNDERS

H. E. HENDRICK

ELIAS GRAY

OUR FINANCIAL PLANK.

The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained, the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1896.

The Washington Post casually remarks that this is Mr. Cleveland's substitute year.

It is confidently predicted that the administration will be returned from Buzzard's Bay to Washington in time for the inauguration of President McKinley, March 4.

The democrats are wise to refuse to discuss the tariff question in this campaign. They have their hands full in explaining how free silver will increase the prices of farm products.

Mr. Bryan pretty well defined the character of his votaries in his speech at Salisbury, N. C., on Wednesday last, when presented with a rabbit's foot. He said: "If the people who have given me rabbits' feet in this campaign will vote for me there is no possible doubt of my election." People who believe in the magic power of the government to convert fifty cents worth of silver into one hundred cents merely by ordering its free coinage are quite capable of believing in the virtue of a dead rabbit's foot to charm away evil.—Philadelphia Record.

Our democratic friends who contemplate voting for the sound money nominees of the Indianapolis convention should hesitate long and study carefully their duty before throwing away their votes. If they are honest in their profession, if they hold principle above party ties, if they truly prefer the election of McKinley, the statesman, to that of Bryan, the orator, then they should proceed in a direct and sensible manner to accomplish that end. One democratic vote for McKinley means virtually two votes against Bryan, while one democratic vote for Palmer means simply a vote thrown away. Honest money democrats have an opportunity to show their patriotism and rebuke the financial jugglers who constructed the Chicago platform all at one and the same time. They can do it satisfactorily and effectively by voting for McKinley for president and in no other way.



DR. FRANK MERRITT,

Republican candidate for the state senate in the 15th senatorial district, was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., in 1850. At the age of 6 years he removed with his parents to a farm in Camden, Hillsdale county, in 1867 coming to Eaton county and settling on a farm in Kalamo. The ownership of the old homestead in Kalamo still rests with Dr. Merritt. The candidate secured a thorough education in the district schools, in the Charlotte high school and at the University of Michigan, being granted his diploma as a Doctor of Medicine at the Detroit College of Medicine in 1877. In that year he settled in Charlotte for the practice of his profession.

Dr. Merritt, both in his profession and in his business ventures, has been highly successful. As a business man he is conservative, safe and reliable. Although never in any sense of the word a candidate for office, he was elected mayor of the city of Charlotte in 1893 and re-elected in 1894, by immense majorities. He has been for many years an honored and working member of the Eaton County Agricultural society. For nine years he has been a valuable member of the Charlotte Board of Education, being for three years of this time moderator of the board.

Dr. Merritt has always been closely identified with the farming and business interests of the county. He would, therefore, if elected to the state senate, be, in the true sense of the word, a representative of all the people and as such representative devote his best energies to the interests of Michigan to maintain this state in its high position in the galaxy of states and at the same time would work to the reduction to the last possible point of all expenses of the state government. His eminent business qualifications commend him to the people of Eaton and Barry counties as a fit man for their representative in the state senate of Michigan.

The following comes from a former well-known ex-township treasurer of Caledonia:

"COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Sept. 22.—While Colorado may be the enemy's country and no doubt a hot bed of populism, there are some loyal American patriots left here. The people on the whole were disappointed in the money plank of the St. Louis convention, but are not willing to accept everything free offered in the Chicago platform for silver money. We may have to concede Colorado to Bryan, but believe the result of the election will surprise them, for you will notice a bright political oasis in this part of Colorado that will vote solid for McKinley and Americanism. Yours for good government, C. G. JOHNSON."

Watson and Sewall each seem to be of the opinion they are in it. It is impossible for both of them to be in it and the people are of the opinion neither one will be in it after November 3.

From this time until the expiration of his term Mr. Cleveland will edit the official list of presidential appointees with a blue pencil. Silverite postmasters and such will find themselves *persona non grata* with him.

MARS' SOUND SENSE

PAST-MASTER OF STATE GRANGE UNDERSTANDS MONEY.

PRACTICAL EFFECTS OF FREE COINAGE OUTLINED.

Interest Rates Would Rise and Discounts Be Made on All Prices for Grain—How Better Times Could Come.

New Buffalo, Mich., Aug. 22.—Thomas Mars of Berrien county, one of the most prominent and most successful farmers in Michigan, past-master of the state grange for six years and one of the special committee appointed by the grange to investigate and report annually on monetary legislation, comes out unqualifiedly in favor of sound money. Mr. Mars has given the subject careful study and as a result of his investigation he makes the public announcement that as a farmer he is decidedly opposed to free coinage of silver except under absolute guaranty that the silver dollar so coined will be worth intrinsically the same as gold. That such would be the result of free coinage Mr. Mars does not believe possible unless provided by an international agreement.

The proposal of the followers of Bryan amounts simply to this, said Mr. Mars, "that we will go to the silver basis and let our gold leave us, and that is a folly too great to be considered patiently. What advantage can there possibly be to anyone from a change simply from one basis to another? There results from it no increase in money circulation. On the contrary, until the gap caused by disappearing gold is filled by silver there would be a severe contraction of actual money as well as of credits, which is infinitely worse. And once we were on the silver basis silver would naturally appreciate in value, so that again we would be doing business on a rising money basis, the very thing now complained of.

Value of Farm Products. "Yes, I know that many farmers have a hope that free silver would increase the value of farm products. But my investigation leads me to directly opposite conclusions. History tells me that putting forth cheaper money in a country drives out of that country its standard gold money, for the obvious reason that gold, like any other commodity, goes where it can earn its owners the most steady and sure profit. If it stays here the only profit it can earn is the uncertain profit of fluctuations as a commodity, while abroad it would earn safely and surely the profits of interest. There are some farmers who have an idea that free silver would help them out of their debts, but they are a class who can't think long enough on any subject to measure a fraction of the results of free coinage. It doesn't seem to occur to them that the holder of the debt would demand the property held as security or else an increase in the rates of interest to compensate for the decrease in the value of the money paid as interest. Suppose that I am mortgaged for \$1,000 at seven per cent and am obliged to renew it at ten per cent, what have I done but virtually increased my debt one-half, as ten per cent on \$1,000 is equal to nearly seven per cent on \$1,500. And there is no assurance whatever that free coinage will add one dollar to the farmer's ability to pay his debts.

Discounts on Crops. "The threat of cheaper money has already caused nearly \$300,000,000 to leave us, and herein is an explanation of the very low prices we obtain for our farm products. When gold is induced to leave the country the importers of foreign goods find it easier to pay for such imports by shipping gold instead of sending wheat, cotton and meats as before. In other words, the prices for these products have to be reduced to the point that discounts the preference for gold. And not only this, but the withdrawal of gold to that extent reduces the amount of money available for moving crops, and so causes low prices. So I claim that free coinage will cause gold to be exported for several years as fast as it is mined, and while so going it will displace exports of industrial products and cause a stagnant market for them. For these reasons I am justified in believing that the free coinage of silver would further depress the price of farm products.

"I would call particular attention to the fact that free silver does not mean better prices for farm products instead of our gold. That will be when Europe wants our farm products instead of our gold. That will be when gold can find profitable use here; when the opportunities for investment are multiplied and protected by the reasonable protection of our industries. The enlargement of markets for farmers by reciprocity has more good promise in it than all free silver expectations."

A FENCE 400 MILES LONG.

How the Australians Deal with the Rabbit Pest.

Then the New South Wales government, it may be remembered, offered a reward of £25,000 to any person or persons who could suggest a really efficient method of getting rid of the pest, but, although this liberal offer led to the receipt of no fewer than 2,000 schemes from all parts of the world, none of them was regarded as satisfactory, and the offer was withdrawn, says the London Times. The domestic cat was introduced and in certain limited areas did much service. Poisons were largely resorted to, and ferrets, stoats and weasels have been imported in thousands into some of the colonies and have increased fast. But hitherto the rabbits, owing to the rate at which they multiply, have managed not only to hold their own, but to constantly spread over new ground, carrying destruction with them wherever they go. In South Australia, for instance, the direct loss from the rabbits has been put down at £250,000 per annum and the indirect loss at a similar amount. In Victoria the active operations for the destruction of rabbits on crown lands have been carried on by the government since 1880, and from that date to the middle of 1894 a total of nearly £300,000 had been spent by the state on that object. As for the money spent by private individuals for the same purpose, that is almost incalculable, but it may be mentioned that on one estate alone upward of £15,000 has been expended by the owner with the view of clearing his land of the pest. In the seventeen years ending with 1893 nearly 68,000,000 rabbit skins, valued at £402,000, were exported from Victoria, without counting the large quantities used by hat manufacturers in the colony, one establishment alone using 374,000 every year; yet, notwithstanding all this slaughter, the present infested area throughout the colony is estimated by the chief inspector at no less than 37,750,000 acres. Adding to the direct expenditure the depreciation of the grazing values of the land, the losses to the colonies concerned amount to millions of pounds sterling.

The final outcome of royal commissions, of intercolonial conferences and of the testing of every practical method of extermination is that the most effectual method of dealing with the evil is found to be the construction of rabbit-proof netting by means of which the animals can be kept from areas not yet infested, can be shut off from food supplies, and can be more effectually dealt with locally. The length of some of these fences is enormous. There is one starting at Barrington, on the Queensland border, and following the main trunk line from Bourke to Corowa, a distance of 407 miles, and there is another along the entire western boundary of New South Wales, a distance of 346 miles. The Queensland government, too, has erected a similar fence along a considerable portion of the northern boundary of New South Wales, but the surveyor-general of Queensland, in the report already referred to, says that "the rabbits must have come through the fence in mobs and droves of innumerable multitudes at some time," and thus have established themselves in Queensland as well.

The Way to Iron Lace Frills.

Washington Evening Star: In ironing the lace frills on underwear or lawn dresses you can make the lace look almost like new after this fashion: Iron all the rest of the garment, then have a clean, wet cloth at hand, with which spat the lace till it is pretty damp, then rub it over with a moderately warm iron. Do the smoothing of the lace rapidly and leave it quite damp. As soon as you have finished a ruffle or a sleeve lay down and gently pull the lace out to its fullest width, smoothing and patting every fine stitch at the edge into shape. When you once get used to it you will not have to spend much time, and it improves lace wonderfully to treat it that way.

A Locomotive's Life.

Some careful experiments which have been made in England prove that the life of a locomotive is about 500,000 "train miles." In other words, that a locomotive of the latest approved pattern will run 500,000 miles before wearing out so as to be useless. In making this run of 500,000 miles the fire box will have to be renewed three times, the wheel tires five or six times and the crank axles from three to five times.

Will Challenge Him.

Brown—"I'm going to challenge that man who ran off with my wife." Jones—"Why, that was six months ago." Brown—"I know it, but he has sent her back."—New York World.

If you are a farmer and only get to town occasionally, you can get a late Grand Rapids, Detroit, Chicago or New York daily paper at the News Stand from 1 to 3 cents each. 37-2

Subscribe now for a daily at the news stand if not already a subscriber, and post up on politics.

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

HON. HENRY B. RUSSELL'S LIVES OF MCKINLEY AND HOBART.

It is the object of this book to give a clear, impartial, authentic, and complete history of the public career and private lives of William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart from boyhood to the present date; to record facts, incidents, anecdotes, stories, and experiences that will reveal the true character of the men and enable us to see them exactly as they are.

It tells of the humble circumstances of McKinley's early days, of his life as a boy, of his years of unremitting toil, of his life as a country schoolmaster, of his splendid war record with his manifold thrilling experiences, of his career as a law student and country attorney, how he came to enter political life, of his achievements in Congress, of the momentous events that have transpired since, and the prominent part he took in them; of his record as Governor; of his marriage, his home life, and so forth. In short, it is the most complete and exhaustive record of his life and work that can possibly be written, for much of it was penned by his own hand. He supplied abundant material to the author, and gave him access to important data and facts that have not been supplied to any other writer.

This is not only the best but it is the cheapest campaign book extant. It gives more matter of better quality, and very much finer engravings than any other, is more handsomely printed, on better paper, more durably bound, and is sold for very much less money than any other book purporting to be "just as good" as this. We believe that one million copies will be sold, because this is the people's edition, authorized by McKinley himself, and its price—one dollar and upwards—brings it within the reach of all. Its high quality and its low price mark an epoch in the history of subscription books. There is no Life of the Candidates "as good as" or as low in price as Hon. Henry B. Russell's.

Its author is distinguished as one of the most brilliant journalists of our day. As a personal friend of both candidates, it was natural that he should be chosen as their biographer.

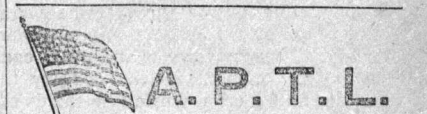
The illustrations are mainly from photographs supplied by McKinley himself and by members of his family. They are beautiful specimens of the engraver's skill.

We do not know when 546 pages have given us more genuine pleasure. If we speak warmly of the book, it is because it richly deserves it. It is sold only by agents, and is meeting with an enormous sale. Agents who introduce a work like this ought to be cordially welcomed. We believe that the best way to keep out poor books is by introducing good ones, and a better one than this has never been brought to our notice. It is a high-class book, richly illustrated, and sold at a marvelously low price. Put it into your homes. It will be read over and over again by old and young, with pleasure and lasting profit.

The work is published by the old and well-known firm of A. D. Worthington & Co., Hartford, Conn., who want agents everywhere for it, and whose imprint is sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the volume. 38-2

AGENTS WANTED \$10 TO \$20 A DAY. LIFE OF MCKINLEY

And Garrett A. Hobart, Republican Candidates for President and Vice-President, by Robt. P. Porter, the noted journalist, present editor of the Cleveland World, and intimate friend of McKinley for twenty years. Absolutely the only authentic LIFE OF MCKINLEY published. For more than two years in preparation, and the only work that has received the endorsement of M.A.J. McKinley and his most intimate friends. No book equal to it as a seller. Everybody wants the book published at McKinley's home. Porter's book sells at sight. Readers will accept no other. A gold mine for live, active workers. Our agents are clearing from \$10 to \$20 a day. Chance for thousands of others to do as well. This is the opportunity of your life. The highest commission paid. ORDER OUTLET NOW. Send 20c. [stamps taken] as an evidence of good faith, which amount will be refunded with agent's first order. If it is only for one book, making OUTLET FREE. Books on time. Charges prepaid, leaving profits clear. Act quick or while you are waiting others will cut you out. You are waiting others will cut you out. THE N. G. HAMILTON PUB. CO., 40-3 The Arcade, Cleveland, O.



The American Protective Tariff League is a national organization advocating "Protection to American Labor and Industry" as explained by its constitution, as follows:

"The object of this League shall be to protect American labor by a tariff on imports, which shall adequately secure American industrial products against the competition of foreign labor."

There are no personal or private profits in connection with the organization and it is sustained by memberships, contributions and the distribution of its publications.

FIRST: Correspondence is solicited regarding "Membership" and "Official Correspondents." SECOND: We need and welcome contributions, whether small or large, to our cause. THIRD: We publish a large line of documents covering all phases of the Tariff question. Complete set will be mailed to any address for 50 cents. FOURTH: Send postal card request for free sample copy of the "American Economist." Address Wilbur F. Wakeman, General Secretary, 135 West 23d Street, New York.

Webster's International Dictionary

Invaluable in Office, School, and Home

New from Cover to Cover

Successor of the "Unabridged."

Standard of the U. S. Gov't Printing Office, the U. S. Supreme Court, and of nearly all the Schools.

Warmly recommended by State Superintendents of Schools, and other Educators almost without number.

THE BEST FOR EVERYBODY

BECAUSE

It is easy to find the word wanted.

Words are given their correct alphabetical places in the vocabulary, each one beginning a paragraph so as to be readily caught by the eye.

It is easy to ascertain the pronunciation.

The pronunciation is indicated by the ordinary diacritical marked letters used in the school books, whose sounds are taught in the public schools.

It is easy to trace the growth of a word.

The etymologies are complete and scientific, and the different meanings a word has acquired are given in the order of their growth from the root idea.

It is easy to learn what a word means.

The definitions are clear, explicit, and full; terse, yet comprehensive. Each definition is contained in a separate paragraph.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

Specimen pages, etc., sent on application.

Do not buy cheap reprints of ancient editions.

Rally Round the Flag

FOR

Sound Money,
National Honor,
Home Prosperity.



The New-York Weekly Tribune,

The Leading National Republican Family Newspaper,

Will make a vigorous and relentless fight through the Presidential campaign, for principles which will bring prosperity to the entire country.

Its campaign news and discussions will interest and should be read by every American citizen.

We furnish "THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN" and "N. Y. Weekly Tribune" 4 Months (17 weeks) for 50 cents.

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Address all orders to The Middleville Sun.

Write your name and address on a postal card, send it to Geo. W. Best, Tribune Building, New York City, and a sample copy of THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be mailed to you.