

# THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN.

VOLUME 28, NO. 41.

MIDDLEVILLE, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1896.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

## PHYSICIANS

**S. O. 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.**

Attorney at Law, Empire Block, Middleville, Mich.

**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. HENDRICK,**

Attorney at Law, Real Estate and Insurance Agency. Middleville, Mich. Keeler Block.

**M. A. COYKENDALL, Dentist.**

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

**F. & A. M.—Middleville Lodge No. 231.** 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., A. S. S., Aaron Sherck.

**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.

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...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**  
Hot Stoves, Blankets, Buggies, Wagons, General Hardware, Harness Made to Order. Strictly Hand Made.  
**FRANK D. PRATT.**

## Leave Troughing & Steel Roofing

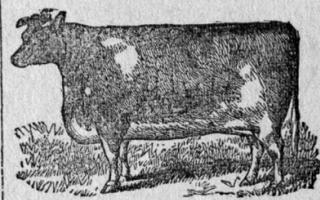
Done on Short Notice, and I will meet any price on either. Work and Material Guaranteed accordingly.

**ALLEN MORSE.**

**West Side Grocery**  
**HODGE & LEE,**  
PROPRIETORS.  
DEALERS IN  
**STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES.**  
**FISH**  
BY POUND OR KIT.  
FREE DELIVERY.  
**West Side Grocery**

## 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 feather dressed, heads on, crops empty.

**C. CLEVER.**

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."

## 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.

**BOWNE BUDGET.**

Clifford Walker and Frank Waterman of Grand Rapids, spent two days of last week with Rob't Johnson's family. They employed their time in hunting.

A republican speech was held at this place Monday p.m. Those present were highly entertained by the glee club of Caledonia, which is worthy of much praise. A McKinley club was formed.

James W. Pardee of East Bowne, is dangerously ill of heart trouble.

Mr. Russell of Grand Rapids is husking corn at Rob't. Johnsons'.

Don't fail to attend the chicken pie social at Mrs. E. Lowe's next Friday evening. Bill 25cents for two.

Diphtheria cases are better.

Boyd Colson wheeled to this place Friday p.m. from the Valley City.

There will be a "gold bug" pole raising at this place next Saturday p.m. The best speakers of the day are to be present.

A. J. Miller and wife Sundayed at William Stauffer's.

There is to be a township board meeting next Wednesday morning for the purpose of adjusting school matters.

Albert Stauffer and wife entertained company from Caledonia last Sunday.

Arthur Leigh was the guest of Wilbur Smith last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Slamy entertained their father and mother last Sunday.

Services at this place next Sunday evening.

Much credit is rewarded to the pastor of the Congregational church of Freeport for the sermon last Sunday evening Subject, Politics.

You will not fail to see "Old Glory" waving above the school house at this place.

H. L. Smith and family entertained company from Lowell last Sunday.

**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.

**DUNCAN LAKE.**

Farmers in this vicinity have been improving the fine geather in securing their crops.

Mr. Audler and wife visited friends in Leighton Sunday.

The young folks Sunday School class of Shiloh, to the number of sixteen called on Allan Bechtel and mother Sunday. Allan thinks that is better than 16 to 1.

News from Ben. Carpenter and wife from St. Marys, Ohio, is that they reached their destination all right. Several fine wedding presents have arrived for them from Owosso and other places since their departure, which will be forwarded to them soon.

Mrs. D. Bechtel and son Allan were in Grand Rapids on business last Sunday.

We heard the new M. E. minister, Boone, at Parmelee Sunday a.m. His introductory was first class.

Comrades Long and Carpenter will attend G. A. R. Post at Caledonia Saturday evening.

## BASED ON FACTS.

Argument Without Proof is Not Acceptable Evidence—We Give the Proof of Merit in

**Dr. WHEELER'S NERVE VITALIZER**

Symptoms of the inexperienced are very deceptive. A case in point is that of Eugene Farmer, manager of the East Saginaw Business Men's Club. In addition to sleeplessness, he had very direct symptoms of heart disease, which, together with symptoms of paralysis, no doubt caused him many anxious thoughts, especially as the doctors with whom he counseled and the various medicines he used had no effect. Fortunately he learned of Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer through a friend. The result of its use can best be told in his own words, as follows:

"Through the kindness of Mr. Frantz, of Bruske's drug store, I commenced using Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer for a nervous difficulty, which the doctors were unable to cure or even understand. My trouble bore all the symptoms of nervous prostration, also that of paralysis and heart disease, manifested by palpitation and poor circulation. At times I thought I would surely collapse. I had not taken Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer very long before I was convinced it would cure me, which it certainly did after using a few bottles."

Mr. Farmer's is not an isolated case. Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer has and will cure every case of nervous trouble where used.

If health has any value procure it. It is desirable to prolong it. To do either you must use Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer.

Sold by J. W. Armstrong, druggist.

## CALEDONIA CULLINGS.

Miss Clara Shisler and friend, Miss Lulu Rookus, of Grand Rapids were guests of the former's parents, J. W. Shisler and wife, over Sunday.

Mrs. W. H. Ford will attend Grand Chapter, O. E. S., next week in Adrian.

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.

**FREEPORT FLASHES.**

Jas. Pardee, who was seriously sick Friday of heart trouble, has recovered.

W. H. Pardee left Monday for Georgia to seek a new location.

Geo. Northrup's stock of drugs is being closed out by Hazeltine & Perkins of Grand Rapids. Mr. N. will travel for a drug house.

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.

**EAST CALEDONIA.**

George McNaughton is very low at this writing.

Ina and Eli Strait spent Sunday with their parents.

Miss Hattie Schrader has been spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. M. Teeple of Freeport.

James Sanborn, who has been working for his brother Charles, went to Greenville Friday, to spend the winter with friends and relatives.

Levi Schrader, who has been working in Indiana, returned last week.

Miss Schores of Grand Rapids, is visiting her cousin, Miss Clara Brown.

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.

**HARRIS CREEK.**

Miss Mary Sinclair Sundayed with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Sinclair.

Wm. Anderson was in Caledonia, yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sid McNaughton of Lowell, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank McNaughton of Irving, visited at Samuel Newman's, Sunday.

George McNaughton is very low with consumption.

Mrs. D. Campbell and son Chas., of Middleville, spent Friday with Peter Thomas.

Will and Anna Thomas spent Sunday afternoon with their cousins, Nettie and Nellie Thomas at McCords.

Mr. Mapes of Grand Rapids, was on our streets last Saturday.

Mrs. Cudney is able to be about the house again.

There will be a chickef pie social at Mrs. Lowes, Friday evening, October 9.

The Cudney boys are putting a new roof on their house.

Sam Newman is baling hay with Ted Ellis.

Chas. Diggert is sick with diphtheria

John Mishler of Goshen, Ind., and Miss Alice Huntington were married at the bride's home in Bowne, last Tuesday evening.

Schenck Thomas' family have been having the tonsillitis.

The Ladies' Aid society's annual meeting met at the parsonage last week Wednesday and was royally entertained by Rev. and Mrs. Westbrook.

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.

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.

**ADVERTISED LETTERS.**

MIDDLEVILLE P. O., Oct. 3, 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. 17, 1896:

NAMES.

Mr. O. C. Perham M. V. B. Wixon  
Please say "advertised" when asking for advertised letters.

DAVID MATTASON, Postmaster.

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.

## PARMELEE PICKINGS.

Our correspondent who has served us faithfully so long, asks for a vacation, and we take up the pen to try in part to fill his place.

The farmers are improving the fine weather in harvesting their fall crops.

John Broughton of Middleville was seen on our streets last Frinay.

Mr. Seekins of near Grand Rapids, is at her sister's Mrs. O. A. Carpenters, helping to care for her father who has been very sick but is some better at this writing.

Mrs. E. K. Parmelee is in quite poor health ac present.

"Be ye also ready" was very forcibly brought to mind by the sudden death of Fred Kepkey. He has been in poor health for some time. He arose Monday morning as usual, but not feeling well went back to his room. Later in the day a neighbor called to see him. His daughter rapped at his door but no response. Further investigation found he was no more as he had been dead some time. He has been a resident of this place quite a number of years. He was a kind neighbor and will be greatly missed. The funeral services will be held Wednesday at 2 o'clock, at the U. B. church.

Examination at our school this week. Scholars do lots of thinking.

A wedding took place in our town last Thursday night. Mr. Sherman Buck of Bowne was married to Mrs. S. C. Buck of this place. Mrs. Dane, a sister of the bride, officiated. A few of their most intimate friends were invited. We, as a community, wish them much joy as they go to their home in Bowne.

Services were held at the U. B. church last Sunday, as usual. Preaching next Sunday afternoon by Rev. Bradley.

Preaching every Sunday morning at the M. E. church by Rev. Boone.

Miss Minnie Jenkins spent Sunday with her parents at this place.

**WAYLAND WORKINGS.**

The work on the new school building is progressing finely and Contractor Burk assures us that it will be completed by December 1.

R. L. Heazlit and wife start for Central America next week. The people of Wayland and vicinity will regret to lose these young people from our prosperous little village.

L. Van Valkenburgh & Son are pushing the work on the Congregational church, which will be ready for dedication about December 1.

R. M. Sprague has accepted a position with the Morgan-Northrup Co. of Buffalo, N. Y., and will commence work in Grand Rapids soon.

School commenced Monday morning, October 5, with a large attendance. The high school is located in the village hall and the other departments in the rooms over the Pickett block.

D. J. Chapple our "crack" bicycle rider, won first prize in the principal race at the Caledonia fair last week.

Dr. Branch has moved his office from the Heazlit block to his residence on North Main street.

Barnes & Son are running their cider, sorghum and jelly mill constantly.

**YANKEE SPRINGS.**

Miss Cora Brooks is quite sick.

Mrs. Stauffer has moved into John Youngs' house.

Zell Courtney and wife are entertaining friends from Charlotte.

Kate Coykendall is working for Mrs. Will Johnson.

Jim Johnson was here Monday.

A sad accident occurred Sunday in Northeast Orangeville as Krtie and Emma Parker were out horse-back riding. They were speeding their horses, when Miss Emma, who is about thirteen years of age, was thrown, and the horse which her sister was riding, being slightly in the rear, stepped upon Miss Emma, causing internal injuries which it is feared will prove fatal.

Miss Belle Raymond is working for Mrs. John Duffey.

Master Willie seems to be the champion duck hunter. One day last week he crept slyly to the bank of the lake and opened fire on a flock of fourteen ducks, killing seven and wounding the balance so badly that he was able to capture them. They afterwards proved to be a neighbor's tame ones.

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.

WHO WANTS OLD GUNS

UNCLE SAM HAS A LOT TO GIVE AWAY.

Assorted Lot of Solid Shot to Accompany Them—Ten Torpedo Boats to Protect Dardanelles Passage—Ante-Election Rumors About the Cabinet.

Gives Away Condemned Ordnance. The navy has more than 600 guns it is anxious to give away. They are obsolete weapons, having been condemned by the ordnance officers.

The department receives many requests for guns, mostly from organizations which desire field pieces or weapons which can be easily carried around.

STONE PROVIDED FOR.

Missouri's Governor Said to Have Been Promised a Cabinet Position.

The St. Louis Republic, the only morning paper in St. Louis which supports the Chicago platform and ticket, prints a story in which it claims Gov. W. J. Stone, of Missouri, has been offered a place in Bryan's Cabinet should he be elected.

TO GUARD THE DARDANELLES.

Porte issues an order ordering a Flotilla of Ten Torpedo Boats.

Letters received in Constantinople from Karpoff confirm the reports of the recent massacres at Egin and estimate the number of killed at 2,000. An order just issued orders the formation of a flotilla of ten torpedo-boats for the defense of the Dardanelles.

SHE SHOT THE GHOST.

Dewitt Peters Frightens Girls and is Wounded by Miss Sears.

At Davenport, N. Y., Dewitt Peters, 19 years old, and three companions played ghost to frighten three sisters, daughters of Albert Sears.

Couple Three Times Married.

In Judge Brown's court at Perry, O. T. A. H. and Mrs. M. A. Drake, of Cloud Chief, O. T., were married for the third time. In 1870 they were married in Missouri, but the high temper of each caused a separation and divorce.

Water-Works Bonds Declared Void.

The \$20,000 water works bonds voted by the city of Attica, Kan., and sold to the Springfield Safety Deposit Company, were declared void by Judge Williams in the Federal Court at Wichita.

Hawley Buys a Sugar Refinery.

The purchaser of the big new sugar refinery in Camden, N. J., is said to be J. B. Hawley, of Galveston, the owner of a large refinery at New Iberia, La.

Chicago Salesman Arrested.

William J. Warrington, salesman for Newman Brothers, of Chicago, was arrested at Carthage, Mo., charged with embezzlement. The amount is not known.

Profit in Cigarettes.

The American Tobacco Company (cigarette trust) has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on its preferred stock.

MORE TROOPS ARRIVE.

Spanish Veterans Will Improve the Army's Standard.

The great floods which have occurred in Pinar del Rio and along the western trocha are not alone paralyzing the Spanish military movements in the west of Cuba, but may also retard for some weeks more the carrying into effect of Capt. Gen. Weyler's plans for personal operations against Antonio Maceo.

W. C. WHITNEY MARRIED.

William Collins Whitney and Mrs. Edith S. Randolph were married at 12:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon in the pretty little stone church of St. Saviour's, at Bar Harbor, Me., by Rev. C. S. Leffingwell, the pastor.

TWO OFFICERS LOST AT SEA.

Captains Clisby and Hall Drown While Making for Salmon River.

The steamer Hope, which brought the Peary party to Sidney, B. C., brings the news of the death of Capt. Clisby, in charge of the American whaling station at Singuila Point, Cape Haven, and Capt. Hall, of the Scotch station at Black Lead Island Aug. 11.

Disgrace to Europe.

There exists a condition of affairs in Marseilles which is a disgrace to Europe and to the Armenian associations generally throughout the world. Subsisting upon Government, municipal or private charity there are 500 unfortunate Armenians—men, women and children, young and old, healthy and sick, who have succeeded in escaping from the bloody massacres at Constantinople and who were one and all buoyed up by the hope on landing in Marseilles of being able eventually to reach the land of freedom, the United States.

Find's a Hermit's Money.

Friday, in tearing up the floor in a log cabin that stands on the Maumee River several miles south of Hicksville, Ohio, formerly occupied by a hermit by the name of Fosdick Hutchins, \$6,000 in gold was found.

Mail Service in Alaska.

The Postoffice Department has awarded a contract for carrying the mail between Juneau and Circle City, Alaska. The distance is 898 miles, and the contractors are to make four trips between Nov. 1, 1896, and May 1, 1897. They receive \$1,700 for each trip.

Fatal Explosion at Burks, Idaho.

Two persons were fatally hurt at Tiger's boarding house at Burks, Idaho, by an explosion of grease. The house was destroyed, three inmates badly hurt by jumping from windows, and fifteen received burns.

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.

Gold Comes from France.

The steamship La Bretagne at New York, from Havre, brought \$2,000,000 in gold, which will be deposited at the treasury in exchange for legal tenders. The total engagements and arrivals to date amount to \$44,757,500.

BIG BRIDGE WRECKED

LOSS WILL REACH ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Structure Spanned the Susquehanna at Columbia, Pa.—Lake Disaster Off Milwaukee Harbor—Florida Storm Does Fearful Execution.

Left Nothing but the Fiers.

Tuesday night's storm did great damage in Pennsylvania. The greatest single loss is that of the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge across the Susquehanna at Columbia, nothing being left of it but the first span at each end.

BARGE SUMATRA SUNK.

Foundered in the Terrific Storm Off Milwaukee Harbor.

The barge Sumatra, consort of the B. W. Arnold, bound down from Chicago, foundered off the government pier at Milwaukee at 2:40 Wednesday morning. Four sailors were drowned.

RUIN IN ITS PATH.

Several Towns Wrecked and Many People Killed by a Florida Hurricane.

The West Indian hurricane which entered Florida at Cedar Keys Tuesday morning and swept through the southern part of the State in a northeasterly direction left death and destruction in its path.

WILD NIGHT ON THE LAKE.

Fierce Gales Whip Old Michigan into a Raging Fury.

Of all the storms that have visited Lake Michigan during the present season, the one that raged Tuesday night was the worst from a mariner's standpoint. Half a dozen vessels were sunk, as many more are badly damaged, and the fate of a number of others is unknown.

Boycotted by Druggists.

The Denver Pharmaceutical Association, including all the druggists of the city, adopted resolutions practically declaring a boycott on certain Eastern wholesale and manufacturing firms whom they accuse of trying to coerce their employees in political matters.

Texas Cotton Crop Injured.

Reports from all sections of Texas received at Austin indicate that the cotton crop has been seriously damaged by the heavy rains of Friday night and Saturday. Cotton was full blown and hundreds of acres were washed clean.

Easton 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.

INDIANS ARE IMPROVING.

Annual Report of Commissioner Browning—Progress Made.

D. M. Browning, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has made his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. He says that with no outbreak or disturbance during the year the progress of the Indians generally in education and civilization has been uninterrupted and substantial.

RAZE THE OPERA HOUSE.

Butte, Mont., Without a Theater Cwing to Disagreement among Stockholders.

Maguire's opera house at Butte, Mont., erected at a cost of \$50,000 and opened to the public only seven years ago, is a mass of ruins as the result of a disagreement among the stockholders, and the city, with a population of 45,000, is without a place of amusement.

Conrad Bertling's Singular Fate.

In a fit of temporary insanity Conrad Bertling, whose home is in Streator, Ill., threw himself out of a second-story window at Newark, Ohio, where he was taking the whisky cure.

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."

Fought in at Mortgage Sale.

To satisfy Charles Harrison's and the Boston Investment Company's \$325,000 mortgages, the Mercantile Realty Company, organized by creditors of the Northern Investment Company, purchased at Sioux City, Iowa, at receiver's sale the Bay State, Plymouth, Mondamin, Gordon Schoolhouse, Slason, Corn Palace, Brown, Westcott and Hagey estates.

Refuses United States Money.

McGill University, of Montreal, Quebec, has issued a notice refusing to accept in future any more United States silver or paper money in payment of scholarship fees.

Swallowed Poison.

Rev. Dr. Sabin Halsey, pastor of Court Street Methodist Episcopal Church at Janesville, Wis., swallowed half a wine-glassful of solution of strychnine in place of another medicine.

Mary is a Mother.

Mary Anderson, the noted tragedienne and emotional actress, known throughout the entire theatrical world, is a mother. Six days ago a bouncing boy was born to Mrs. Navarro.

Thacher Will Not Indorse Silver.

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

THE MARKETS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 67c to 69c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 37c; butter, choice creamery, 14c to 16c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 16c; potatoes, per bushel, 18c to 30c; broom corn, common short to choice dwarf, \$25 to \$60 per ton.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 65c to 67c; corn, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 20c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 69c to 71c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 20c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 16c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 32c to 34c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 36c to 37c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; rye, 37c to 39c.

Toledo—Cattle, No. 2 red, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 38c; clover seed, \$4.15 to \$4.25.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 65c to 67c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 21c; barley, No. 2, 28c to 35c; rye, No. 1, 36c to 37c; pork, mess, \$5.75 to \$6.25.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 24c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 1 hard, 75c to 77c; corn, No. 2, 27c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c; butter, creamery, 12c to 17c; eggs, West-ern, 15c to 19c.

CARS GROUND TO BITS

BAD FREIGHT WRECK ON THE B. & O. ROAD.

One Man Killed and Two Will Probably Die—Many Distinguished Men Hurt at Burlington—Cupid Plays Franks with Chauncey and His Ward.

Crash on the Rail.

Two freight trains collided at Philson, Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 124 miles east of Pittsburgh, making one of the worst wrecks in the history of the road. One man is dead and two probably fatally injured.

DEATH NEAR TO THEM.

Vice President Stevenson and Others Injured in the Collapse of a Platform.

Vice President Stevenson, Gov. Drake and his official staff, and a score or more of prominent Burlington city and county officials had a hairbreadth escape from death Thursday morning during the festivities attending the celebration of Iowa's semi-centennial anniversary at Burlington.

PLOWS THROUGH A TRAIN.

Big "Double-Header" Runs into a Freight—One Killed.

By a wreck on the Lehigh Valley about a mile and a half east of Batavia, N. Y., one man was killed and another fatally injured. East-bound freight train No. 540 stopped on the main line at Niagara Junction, where the Lehigh connects with the "Peanut" branch of the New York Central, probably to cool a hot journal.

DEPEW MAY WED.

Rumors, well-defined and backed by good authority, are to the effect that Chauncey M. Depew will marry Miss Edith Collins, his ward some time this month.

Rumor Says October Will See the Marriage of Chauncey.

Rumors, well-defined and backed by good authority, are to the effect that Chauncey M. Depew will marry Miss Edith Collins, his ward some time this month. This is the first time the report, so frequently circulated, has been confirmed, and it is generally believed the wedding day has been set.

NEW WARSHIPS

Brooklyn, Puritan, and Petrel Will Go into Commission Soon.

The year is waning, but before its close three warships are to go into commission, and two of them are very important. These are the Brooklyn, our crack 9,271-ton armored cruiser, with her powerful battery of eight 8-inch and twelve 5-inch guns, and her speed of close upon 22 knots, and the Puritan, our 6,060-ton monitor, the heaviest of her type in the navy, with her 14-inch armor and battery of four 12-inch and six 4-inch guns.

Paraffine Explodes.

As sailors were putting a barrel of paraffine oil into the hold of the British tramp steamship Cyrus in ballast in a dock below Philadelphia the inflammable fluid spilled and mysteriously ignited, and four men were burned to death. Tugs with streams of water alongside the Cyrus saved the vessel from destruction.

"Frisco's" Big Mortgage.

The St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company has filed for record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds at St. Louis a deed of trust to secure the payment of bonds to the amount of \$50,000,000.

Fattle to the Death.

Thomas Newkirk and Henry Ashcraft fought a duel with winchesters in Shelby County, Kentucky. They were both suitors of Mary Dean. Both men were killed.

Hiccoughs Killed Him.

Rev. Elwood C. Siler, a prominent Quaker minister of West Middleton, Ind., died Monday night. He had been hiccoughing violently for ten days and the attendant exhaustion brought on his death.

WHEAT ON THE JUMP

SPECULATORS SAY IT WILL GO TO A DOLLAR.

Corn and Oats Also Advance—Gain to the Farmers of \$150,000,000 Value in Three Weeks—Britishers Do Big Buying.

Rise Is Based on Real Demand.

All farm products . . . \$150,000,000 Wheat . . . 52,000,000 Corn . . . 3,000,000

This represents the gain to farmers advances in the price of farm products have made in three weeks. Wheat is racing for the dollar mark. The price passed 70 cents in Chicago Thursday. On the Board of Trade there was growling of the bears, and mad rushes by the bulls.

Wild Scene in Pitt.

Wiseacres on the board, madly gesticulating at their fellows, declared that the end was at hand. The pit was a scene of pandemonium. But there was no weakening in prices. On the contrary, amid a closing scene somewhat similar to the famous ones in the days of Hutchinson, prices remained firm, with every indication of continuing upward for days to come.

"THE HOLY OF HOLIES."

Some repairs have been made at the White House this summer during the absence of the Cleverlands. The room where President Cleveland will await the election news, his library, has been freshly decorated and it is now the fairest and daintiest apartment in the executive mansion.

The Room in Which Cleveland Will Hear Election Returns.

The room is encircled by a row of low mahogany book cases, and these have been repolished until now they gleam like well, like polished mahogany; a rare old table, large and round, and exquisitely inlaid with gold, holds the President's favorite reading matter, and this shines also with a cheerful glow.

Leaning against the mantel is a large white satin banner, on which is printed in gold letters the musical program for the inaugural band concert of the President's first administration.

With her usual delicate taste, Mrs. Cleveland has selected for the new carpet those quiet, restful colors, the lichen grays and russet browns, which suggest the touch that age imparts to shingles, and the walls hung full of yellow roses blend so harmoniously that one wonders if in the garden won't be attracted in by these pretty evidences of her taste.

The office of the President is filled with scaffolding and dust. The walls are being refrescoed and the room will be changed into an ideal office for the new President to enjoy.

The London Press Association says it is reported that statements which Supt. Bryning made shortly before his death, will lead to a startling development in the case of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, confined in the Aylesbury female convict prison on conviction of poisoning her husband.

Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Frances Willard have issued appeals for funds to assist refugee Armenians to America.

Hubar Pasha, the well-known Egyptian statesman, has donated \$400 to the Armenian relief fund.

# TALMAGE'S SERMON.

## THE PREACHER TALKS ON DIVINE CHIROGRAPHY.

Character in Handwriting—A Letter from Home—Names Written in the Book of Eternal Life—Ink Made from the Calvary Sacrifice.

### His Unique Sermon.

This is one of the most unique sermons Dr. Talmage ever preached. It is as novel as wide sweeping and practical. His subject is "Divine Chirography," the text being Luke x., 20, "Rejoice because your names are written in heaven."

Chirography, or the art of handwriting, like the science of acoustics, is in very unsatisfactory state. While constructing a church, and told by some architects that the voice would not be heard in a building shaped like that proposed, I came in much anxiety to this city and consulted with Professor Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, about the law of acoustics. He said: "Go ahead and build your church in the shape proposed, and I think it will be all right. I have studied the laws of sound perhaps more than any man of my time, and I have come so far as this: Two auditoriums may seem to be exactly alike and in one the acoustics may be good and in the other bad."

In the same unsatisfactory stage is chirography, although many declare they have reduced it to a science. There are those who say they can read character by handwriting. It is said that the way one writes the letter "I" decides his egotism or modesty, and the way one writes the letter "O" decides the height and depth of his emotions. It is declared a cramped hand means a cramped nature, and an easy, flowing hand a facile and liberal spirit. But if there be anything in this science, there must be some rules not yet announced, for some of the boldest and most aggressive men have a delicate and small penmanship, while some of the most timid sign their names with the height and width and scope of the name of John Hancock on the immortal document. Some of the cleanest in person and thought present their blotted and spattered page, and some of the roughest put before us an immaculate chirography. Not our character, but the copy plate set before us in our schoolboy day decides the general style of our handwriting. So also there is a fashion in penmanship, and for one decade the letters are exaggerated and in the next minified, now erect and now slanting, now heavy and now fine. An autograph album is always a surprise, and you find the penmanship contradicts the character of the writers. But while the chirography of the earth is uncertain, our blessed Lord in our text presents the chirography celestial. When addressing the seventy disciples standing before him, he said, "Rejoice because your names are written in heaven."

**The Book of Life.** Of course the Bible, for the most part, speaks figuratively while talking about book, and about trumpets, and about wings, and about gates, and about golden pavements, and about orchards with twelve crops of fruit—one crop each month—and about the white horses of heaven's cavalry. But we do well to follow out these inspired metaphors and reap from them courage and sublime expectation and consolation and victory. We are told that in the heavenly library there is a book of life. Perhaps there are many volumes in it. When we say a book, we mean all written by the author on that subject. I cannot tell how large those heavenly volumes are, nor the splendor of their binding, nor the number of their pages, nor whether they are pictorialized with some exciting scenes of this world. I only know that the words have not been impressed by type, but written out by some hand, and that all those who, like the seventy disciples to whom the text was spoken, repent and trust the Lord for their eternal salvation surely have their names written in heaven. It may not be the same name that we carried on earth. We may, through the inconsiderateness of parents, have a name that is uncouth, or that was afterward dishonored by one after whom we were called. I do not know that the seventy entrances of the names of the seventy disciples correspond with the record in the genealogical table. It may not be the name by which we were called on earth, but it will be the name by which heaven will know us, and we will have it announced to us as we pass in, and we will know it so certainly that we will not have to be called twice by it, as in the Bible times the Lord called some people twice by name: "Saul, Saul!" "Samuel, Samuel!" "Martha, Martha!"

When you come up and look for your name in the mighty tomes of eternity and you are so happy as to find it there, you will notice that the penmanship is Christ's, and that the letters were written with a trembling hand—not trembling with old age, for he had only passed three decades when he expired. It was soon after the thirtieth anniversary of his birthday. Look over all the business accounts you kept or the letters you wrote at 30 years of age, and if you were ordinarily strong and well then there was no tremor in the chirography. Why the tremor in the hand that wrote your name in heaven? Oh, it was a compression of more troubles than ever smote any one else, and all of them troubles assumed for others. Christ was prematurely old. He had been exposed to all the weathers of Palestine. He had slept out of doors—now in the night dew, and now in the tempest. He had been soaked in the surf of Lake Galilee. Pillows for others, but he had not where to lay his head. Hungry, he could not even get a fig on which to breakfast—or have you missed the pathos of that verse, "In the morning, as he returned into the city, he hungered, and when he saw a fig tree in the way he came to it and found nothing thereon!" Oh, he was a hungry Christ. And nothing makes the hand tremble worse than hunger, for it pulls upon the stomach, and the stomach pulls upon the brain, and the brain pulls upon the nerves, and the agitated nerves make the hand quake. On the top of all this exasperation came abuse. What sober man ever wanted to be called a drunkard? But Christ was called one. What respecter of the Lord's day wants to be called a Sabbath breaker? But he was called one. What man careful of the company he keeps wants to be called the associate of profligates? But he was so called. What loyal man wants to be charged with treason? But he was charged with it. What man of devout speech wants to be called a blasphemer? But he was so termed. What man of self-respect wants to be struck in the

mouth? But that is where they struck him. Or to be the victim of the vilest expectation? But under that he stooped. Oh, he was a worn out Christ! That is the reason he died so soon upon the cross.

Many victims of crucifixion lived day after day upon the cross, but Christ was in the court room at 12 o'clock of noon, and he had expired at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. Subtracting from the three hours between 12 and 3 o'clock the time taken to travel from the court room to the place of execution and the time that must have been taken in getting ready for the tragedy, there could not have been much more than two hours left. Why did Christ live only two hours upon the cross, when others had lived forty-eight hours? Ah, he was worn out before he got there! And you wonder, oh, child of God, that, looking into the volumes of heaven for your name, you find it was written with a trembling penmanship—trembling with every letter of your name, if it be your earthly name, or trembling with every letter of your heavenly name, if that be different and more euphonious. That will not be the first time you saw the mark of a quivering pen, for did you not, oh, man, years ago, see your name so written on the back of a letter, and you opened it, saying, "Why, here is a letter from mother," or "Here is a letter from father," and after you opened it you found all the words because of old age were traced irregularly and uncertain, so that you could hardly read it at all? But after much study you made it out—a letter from home telling you how much they missed you, and how much they prayed for you, and how much they wanted to see you, and if it might not be on earth that so it might be in the world where there are no partings. Yes, your name is written in heaven, if written at all, with trembling chirography.

### Some Autographs.

Again, in examination of your name in the heavenly archives, if you find it there at all, you will find it written with a bold hand. You have seen many a signature that because of sickness or old age had a tremor in it, yet it was as bold as the man who wrote it. Many an order written on the battlefield and amid the thunder of the cannonade has had evidence of excitement in every word and every letter, and in the speed with which it was folded and handed to the officer as he put his foot in the swift stirrups, and yet that commander, notwithstanding his trembling hand, gives a boldness of order that shows itself in every word written. You do not need to be told that a trembling hand does not always mean a cowardly hand. It was with a very trembling hand Charles Carroll of Carrollton signed his name to the Declaration of American Independence, but no signer had more courage. And when some one said, "There are many Charles Carrolls, and it will not be known which one it is," he resumed the pen and wrote Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Trembling hand no sign of timidity! The daring and defiance seen in the way your name is written in heaven are a challenge to all earth and hell to come on, if they can to defeat your reasoned soul.

The way your name is written there is as much as to say: "I have redeemed him. I died for him. I am going to crown and enthrone him. Nothing shall ever happen down in that world where he now lives to defeat my determination to keep him, to shelter him, to save him. By my Almighty grace I am going to fetch him here. He may slip and slide, but he has got to come here. By my omnipotent sword, by the combined strength of all heaven's principalities and powers and dominions, by the 20,000 chariots of the Lord Almighty, I am going to see him through." Bold handwriting! It is the boldest thing ever written to write my name there and your name there. He knows our weaknesses and bad propensities better than we know them ourselves. He knows all the Apollyonic hosts that are sworn to down up if they can. He knows all the temptations that will assail us between now and the moment of our last pulsation of the heart, and yet he dares to write our name there. Boldness! Nothing at Saragossa or Chalons or Marathon or Thermopylae to equal it. Nothing in the sack of gun powder which one English soldier carried under the blazing artillery of the Mohammedans and blew up the gate of Delhi. Can you not see the boldness in the penmanship that has already written our names there? Apostle Peter, what do you think of it? And he answers, "Kept by the power of God through faith unto complete salvation." Oh, blessed Christ, what dost thou mean by it? And he answers: "They shall never perish. Neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand." "Your names are written in heaven."

### Eternal Volumes.

Again, if, according to the promise of the text, you are permitted to look into the volumes of eternity and shall see your name there, you will find it written in lines, in words, in letters unmistakable. Some people have come to consider indistinct and almost unreadable penmanship a mark of genius, and so they affect it. Because every paragraph that Thomas Chalmers and Dean Stanley and Lord Byron and Rufus Choate and other potent men wrote was a puzzle, imitators make their penmanship a puzzle. Alexander Dumas says that plain penmanship is the brevet of incapacity. Then there are some who, through too much demand upon their energies and through lack of time, lose the capacity of making the pen intelligible, and much of the writing of this world is indecipherable. We have seen piles of inexplicable chirography, and we ourselves have helped augment the magnitude. We have not been sure of the name signed, or the sentiment expressed, or whether the reply was affirmative or negative. Through indistinct penmanship last wills and testaments have been defeated, widows and orphans robbed of their inheritance, railroad trains brought into collision through the dim words of a telegram put into the hand of a conductor, and regiments in this wise, mistaking their instructions, have been sacrificed in battle.

I asked Bishop Cowie, in Auckland, New Zealand, the Bishop having been in many of the wars, what Tennyson, in his immortal poem, "The Charge of the Light Brigade," meant by the words, "Some one had blundered," and the Bishop said that the awful carnage at Balaklava was the result of an indistinctly written and wrongly read military order. "Some one had blundered." But your name, once written in the Lamb's book of life, will be so unmistakable that all heaven can read it at the first glance. Not one of the millions and billions and quadrillions of the finally saved will doubt that it means you and only you.

### Plainly Written.

I have sometimes been tempted to think that there will be so many of us in heav-

en that we will be lost in the crowd. No. Each one of us will be as distinctly picked out and recognized as was Abel when he entered from earth, the very first sinner saved, and at the head of that long procession of sinners saved in all the centuries. My dear hearers, if we once get there I do not want it left uncertain as to whether we are to stay there. After you and I get fairly settled there in our heavenly home we do not want to be ejected from the heavenly premises. We do not want some one to say: "This is not your room in the house of many mansions, and you have on an attire that you ought not to have taken from the heavenly wardrobe, and that is not really your name on the books. If you had more carefully examined the writing in the register at the gate, you would have found that the name was not yours at all, but mine. Now, move out, while I move in." Oh, what wretchedness after once worshipping in heavenly temples to be compelled to turn your back on the music, and after having joined the society of the blessed to be forced to quit it forever, and after having clasped our long-lost kindred in heavenly embrace to have another separation! What an agony would there be in such a good-by to heaven! Glory be to God on high that our names will be so plainly written in those volumes that neither saint nor cherub nor seraph nor archangel shall doubt it for one moment for 500 eternities, if there were room for so many. The oldest inhabitant of heaven can read it, and the child that left its mother's lap last night for heaven can read it. You will not just look at your name and close the book, but you will stand and soliloquize and say: "Is it not wonderful that my name is there at all? How much it cost my Lord to get it there! Unworthy am I to have it in the same book with the sons and daughters of martyrdom and with the choice spirits of all time. But there it is, and so plain the word and so plain all the letters!"

And you will turn forward and backward the leaves and see other names there, perhaps your father's name, and your mother's name, and your brother's name, and your sister's name, and your wife's name, and apostolic names, and say: "I am not surprised that those names are here recorded. They were better than I ever was. But astonishment overwhelming, that my name is in this book!" And turning back to the page on which is inscribed your name, you will stand and look at it, until seeing that others are waiting to examine the records with reference to their own names, you step back into the ranks of the redeemed, with them to talk over the wonderment.

### Indeibly Written.

Again, if you are so happy as to find your name in the volumes of eternity, you will find it written indeibly. Go up to the State Department in this national capital and see the old treaties signed by the rulers of foreign nations just before or just after the beginning of this century, and you will find that some of the documents are so faded out that you can read only here and there a word. From the paper yellow with age, or the parchment unrolled before you, time has effaced line after line. You have to guess at the name and perhaps guess wrongly. Old Time is represented as carrying a scythe, with which he cuts down the generations, but he carries also chemicals with which he eats out whole paragraphs from important documents. We talk about indeible ink, but there is no such thing as indeible ink. It is only a question of time, the complete obliteration of all earthly signatures and engrossments. But your name put in the heavenly record, all the millenniums of heaven cannot dim it. After you have been so long in glory that, did you not possess imperishable memory, you would have forgotten the day of your entrance, your name on that page will glow as vividly as on the instant it was traced there by the finger of the Great Atoner.

There will be no new generations coming into heaven, and a thousand years from now, from this or from other planet, souls may enter the many mansioned residence, and, though your name were once plainly on the books, suppose it should fade out? How could you prove to the newcomers that it had ever been written there at all? Indeleble! Incapable of being canceled! Eternity as helpless as time in any attempt at erasure! What a re-enforcing, uplifting thought! Other records in heaven may give out and will give out. There are records where in which the recording angel writes down our sins, but it is a book full of blots, so that much of the writing there cannot be read or even guessed at. The recording angel did the writing, but our Savior put in the blots, for did he not promise, "I will blot out their transgressions?" And if some one in heaven should remember some of our earthly iniquities and ask God about them the Lord would say: "Oh, I forgot them! I completely forgot those sins, for I promised, 'Their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more.'" In the fires that burn up our world all the safety deposits, and all the title deeds, and all the halls of record, and all the libraries will disappear, worse than when the 200,000 volumes and the 700,000 manuscripts of the Alexandrian library went down under the torch of Omar, and not a leaf or word will escape the flame in that last conflagration, which I think will be witnessed by other planets, whose inhabitants will exclaim: "Look! There is a world on fire." But there will be only one conflagration in heaven, and that will not destroy, but irradiate. I mean the conflagration of splendors that blaze on the towers and domes, and temples and thrones, and rubied and diamonded walls in the light of the sun that never sets. Indeleble!

### More Light.

There is not on earth an autograph letter or signature of Christ. The only time he wrote out a word on earth, though he knew so well how to write, he wrote with reference to having it soon shuffled out by human foot, the time that he stooped down and with his finger wrote on the ground the hypocrisy of the Pharisees. But when he writes your name in the heavenly archives, as I believe he has or hope he may, it is to stay there from age to age, from cycle to cycle, from eon to eon.

The Modern Devil—The devil no longer goes about as a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour. He may bray, but he doesn't roar and rend as he used to. Nor does he come with horns and hoofs and a forked tail and smelling of brimstone, but he gets himself up as a gentleman and a scholar and dresses in broadcloth and carries encyclopedias under his arms and peddles poison which he calls philosophy.—Rev. P. S. Henson, Baptist, Brooklyn.

# SAVANNAH IN RUINS.

## AWFUL STORM SWEEPS OVER GEORGIA CITIES.

Scarcely a House Escapes Damage and Seven Persons Lose Their Lives—Property Loss Exceeds a Million—Destruction Along the Coast.

### Fury of the Winds.

Seven lives lost and a million dollars' worth of property destroyed is the record of the storm which swept Savannah, Ga., from 11:30 a. m. until 12:15 p. m. Tuesday. Hardly a house escaped without more or less damage. Reports from Brunswick, Ga., state that the storm was very severe there and at adjacent points. A number of lives were lost, and the property loss will exceed \$1,000,000.

At Savannah the Plant system depot was demolished and a number of churches leveled to the ground. All the shipping in the harbor suffered severely.

### Disaster at Brunswick.

Wind and water worked destruction at Brunswick; the streets were filled with debris, wires, telephone and telegraph poles and parts of buildings blown down and carried away. People were injured by flying objects, and one lady was killed at Everett, a small station a few miles distant. H. M. Merrill, of the Atlanta Telephone Company, reached Atlanta late at night from Brunswick and states that the city of Brunswick is badly damaged and that three big vessels were sunk in the Brunswick harbor. The latter were blown away from their moorings. Mr. Merrill says that the famous old gunboat, the Monitor, was blown away from her pier and that she was floating helplessly in the harbor in danger of going to the bottom. A part of the Oglethorpe Hotel, the leading hotel of Brunswick, was blown away and other big buildings were totally or partially wrecked. Many houses in the suburbs were blown away, and the water rushed through the streets in torrents, carrying property, household furniture and valuables toward the harbor.

### Dead at Brunswick.

Four persons were killed outright in Brunswick, as follows: William Daniels, Able Davis, John Jefferson and baby.

A careful estimate places the damage at \$500,000. Many persons were dangerously injured.

Savannah is a port of entry of Georgia. It is the capital of Chatham County and one of the most important commercial cities of the State. It was founded by Gen. Oglethorpe in 1733 and chartered as a city in 1789. Its population is in the neighborhood of 45,000.

The site of the city is a sandy plain, elevated about forty feet above low water mark. It is regularly laid out, with wide streets, closely shaded with trees of many varieties. The city is built mostly of brick and many of the private dwellings are handsome specimens of architecture. Among the public buildings the custom house, theater, court house, City Exchange, Cotton Exchange, Masonic Temple, Metropolitan Hall, Hodgson Hall (library and headquarters of the Georgia Historical Society), Army Hall and St. Andrew's Hall are the most important.

### Handsome Church Edifices.

There are a number of handsome church edifices in the city, chief among which are the Independent Presbyterian, St. John's (Episcopal), Cathedral of Our Lady of Perpetual Help (Roman Catholic), and the Jewish synagogue of Mickva Israel.

The public schools are many and afford liberal provision for the education of the poor. The private schools are also numerous and stand high in the estimation of the citizens.

### Among the Charitable Institutions.

Among the charitable institutions may be mentioned the Savannah Hospital, St. Joseph's Infirmary, Orphan Asylum, Episcopal Orphans' Home, Hebrew Society and Port Society. Two monuments, one in Johnson Square to Gen. Nathaniel Greene and the other in Monterey Square to Count Pulaski, are points of interest.

### One of the Best Southern Harbors.

The harbor of Savannah is one of the best on the southern coast, and the river is navigable for steamers to Augusta. The depth of water on the bar is twenty-two feet at mean lower water, and vessels drawing nineteen feet can come up to the wharves. Steamers run regularly to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other ports.

### Savannah is the terminus of the Central Railroad of Georgia, the Atlantic and Gulf and the Savannah and Charleston Railroads.

The chief articles of export are cotton, rice, lumber and naval stores. As a cotton port that city ranks second in the United States.

### The city has gas works, water works, street railroads, cotton factories, paper mills, several foundries and planing mills.

### Telegraphic Brevities.

Lieut. Duff, U. S. A., retired, died at Port Huron, Mich., of apoplexy, aged 65 years.

The next convention of the German Catholic societies will be held at Columbus, Ohio.

C. H. Enos, a prominent business man and several times Mayor of Lead City, S. D., died at Hot Springs after a lingering illness.

Austin B. Crary, famous "Hey Rubie" and donkey and cart clown of Barnum's circus and other shows, is insane at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Dublin Express says that the police have discovered a large quantity of dynamite and detonators at Mahlin Park, two miles from Galway.

Telegrams received at Ottawa, Can., by the Minister of Marine, report that the sealing vessel Viva was seized in Behring Sea by the cruiser Rush for infraction of article 1 of the Paris award.

A band of Bulgarian brigands armed with dynamite bombs near Serres, in Macedonia, have carried off the brother of the Austrian consul at that place and also a wealthy Greek landed proprietor.

James McMillan, a young man who had been discovered by her father's house at Cleveland, Ohio, drove her to a dense wood and hacked her throat with a knife. The woman is alive, but in a precarious condition. McMillan escaped.

The Seaboard Air Line has filed a notice of the restoration of all passenger rates on its lines. The competing lines did not meet these reductions in passenger rates. All rates are now restored except those on the Chesapeake Bay. If the Seaboard restores rates on the Bay line the Pennsylvania will restore rates on the Norfolk and York connections.

# ELEVEN PERSONS ARE HURT.

Reviewing Stand at Burlington, Iowa, Goes to Pieces.

Eleven persons received injuries and the big Iowa semicentennial crowd present in Burlington was thrown into a serious panic at noon Thursday. The reviewing stand near the Union depot, from which Vice President Stevenson and Gov. Drake were reviewing the parade, collapsed suddenly, throwing the distinguished party in a confused struggling mass of humanity into a depression in the ground fifteen feet below the surface of the platform. The stand which collapsed was a flimsy affair, hastily constructed of light timbers. It was erected to accommodate Vice President Stevenson for the review. The officers near it warned the people not to crowd it, as they considered it unsafe.

It was about noon when the accident occurred. The morning parade had passed through the principal streets of the city, and the Governor and his staff, escorting Vice President Stevenson, had just left the line of march and entered the stand to review the procession. The heavy rains had so softened the soil on which the stand was constructed that the supports sank into the earth and carried the structure to the ground. Vice President Stevenson was almost in the center of the stand, and was thrown pell mell into a wildly struggling mass of people. Gov. Drake was near him and grasped his arm, and both the distinguished men assisted each other in extricating themselves from the ruins. Much excitement ensued, and there was danger for a few moments of a general panic, but a number of cool heads managed to still the fears of those standing by, and the work of rescue of the unfortunate ones was quickly begun.

Vice President Stevenson was dazed for a moment by the force of his fall and struggle, but was soon able to enter his carriage and be driven to the Hotel Delano, where after a short rest he completely recovered his equanimity. He took the accident good naturedly, and only seemed concerned about the injuries of those who fell about him. Gov. Drake was not injured in the least, and after the excitement had subsided he and the uninjured members of his staff and friends reviewed the procession, which had halted at the collapse. He was then driven to the hotel and had dinner, after which he proceeded to Crapo Park, where the celebration was held in the big Coliseum, and took part in the exercises assigned him as if nothing had happened.

### USE CORN FOR FUEL.

#### States of Northwest Will Not Pay Tribute to the Combine.

For the first time in their history Minnesota and South Dakota will consume corn for fuel the coming winter, says a Minneapolis correspondent. The high prices for coal, averaging about \$2 a ton more than a year ago, are responsible for this action. A medium grade of soft coal, now costs from \$4.75 to \$5.25 a ton, while anthracite is held at anywhere from \$9.50 to \$11, according to the freights and the distance from competing coal companies. It is claimed that corn, selling at about 11 cents a bushel on the farms, is much cheaper than either variety of fuel, besides being handier and keeping the money at home.

Neither Minnesota nor Dakota have been corn growing States for more than four or five years, the climate having been considered too cold. That they are now actually arranging to burn their surplus supply is one of the evidences of a change in Northwestern conditions. Another evidence is the fact that Minnesota is this fall supplying a large share of the home market with apples. Up to five years ago the State was supposed to be too cold to grow anything but the crab variety. Now some of the finest apples to be found in the Northern markets are home grown.

### North Dakota, it is claimed, the extortions of the coal trust have given a great boom to the lignite fuel industry, and more home coal will be mined in the Missouri counties than ever before, high prices having widened the area it can be profitably carried by rail. Some of the railroads are reducing lignite freights and making every effort to assist in the use of the fuel. It is safe to say, in a general way, that no Eastern mined coal will this winter find its way west of the Red River Valley, and that Dakota fuel will be used extensively in Minnesota also.

### THE COMIC SIDE OF THE NEWS.

Though Du Maurier now stands at the head of the English novelists, it must not be forgotten that his greatest success was achieved by beginning at the foot.

A New York preacher has discovered that "the Sunday saunter is a sinful sport." This may induce many a wavering wanderer to take to the wheel.

That Illinois girl who sued for \$15,000 for a stolen kiss and received a verdict for \$250 probably might quote still lower figures for carlots delivered on the spot.

Mr. Hearst has begun the publication of an evening issue of his New York Journal. This imparts a kind of glad-I-don't-it-b'jucks aspect to his newspaper venture.

Frank Cooper, an Indiana farmer, perpetrated a terrible revenge on a young woman who rejected his suit. He locked himself in a room, wrote of his unfortunate love affair to the coroner, saying that life had lost all charms for him, and then proceeded to eat three bars of soap! Usually the caliber and make of suicide's revolvers are mentioned, but in this case we have no clew to the brand of soap used by Mr. Cooper in his rash act. At any rate, the plan failed, and he is alive and well again. The "soap route" is not successful as a short cut to the hereafter.

A Choctaw belle from Indian Territory has eloped with two suitors. The Indian summer girl appears to be even more impressionable than the summer girl.

Advices from Wyoming state that the women voters are slow in falling into line this year. They probably are waiting to see if there are to be any new fall styles in ballots.

Perhaps that Pittsburg judge is right in deciding that "a wife has no exclusive right to the affections of her husband," but we believe she at least should have the refusal of the

# BALL SEASON ENDS.

## REVIEW OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD OF 1896.

Progress of the Struggle for the Championship from Its Beginning Last April—Prognostications for Next Season.

### How They Stand.

1896.	Clubs.	1895.
1	.698.....Baltimore.....	.669 1
2	.625.....Cleveland.....	.646 2
3	.606.....Cincinnati.....	.508 8
4	.595.....Boston.....	.542 6
5	.555.....Chicago.....	.554 4
6	.512.....Pittsburg.....	.538 7
7	.489.....New York.....	.504 9
8	.477.....Philadelphia.....	.595 3
9	.443.....Washington.....	.336 10
9	.443.....Brooklyn.....	.542 5
11	.308.....St. Louis.....	.298 11
12	.290.....Louisville.....	.267 12

\*Tie for ninth place.

The season just ended has not been as prosperous with professional baseball as the two or three seasons preceding. This is on account of the hard times. It is evidenced clearly from the fact that fewer of the minor leagues have pulled through the entire season. As far as the National League is concerned, the attendance in the aggregate has been smaller than last year. The conditions of the race have been responsible for this to a large degree. For instance, the clubs in good baseball towns like New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Boston have never been in it, as far as the championship was concerned, for any length of time; while last year nine clubs were fighting it out until near the close of the season.

The business of the Chicago club, said President Hart, has fallen off both at home and abroad this season as compared with last, the greatest falling off being in the away-from-home games, caused by the reasons just stated. The attendance at home has been less than last year because we have had poorer attractions on holidays, Saturdays and Sundays, and also because the team was a greater number of games away from the pennant, although occupying the same relative position in the championship table as last year.

To prognosticate the performance for a coming season is a hard task. It is impossible to foretell what will be the condition of the men when they show up for work in the spring. The best pitchers of one season may be the poorest of the next. The heavy batsmen of 1896 may be the weak batsmen in 1897.

### EIGHT DIFFERENT TICKETS.

#### Multiplicity of Presidential Nominations May Lead to Confusion.

Says a Washington correspondent: There are now eight presidential tickets in the field. Some of the tickets are duplications. Nevertheless they were nominated by separate national conventions, duly called, and in some States, as, for instance, in Ohio and Illinois, where State legislation controls the method of printing the tickets for presidential electors, this multiplicity of tickets is likely to cause confusion. In the order of their nomination the tickets are as follows:

Prohibitionist—Nominated at Pittsburg May 27:

For President—Joshua Levering, of Maryland.

For Vice President—Hale Johnson, of Illinois.

National Party—Free silver woman suffrage off-shoot of the regular prohibitionists, nominated at Pittsburg May 28:

For President—Charles E. Bentley, of Nebraska.

For Vice President—James Haywood Southgate of North Carolina.

Republican—Nominated at St. Louis June 18:

For President—William McKinley, of Ohio.

For Vice President—Garret Augustus Hobart, of New Jersey.

Socialist-Labor—Nominated at New York July 4:

For President—Charles H. Matchett, of New York.

For Vice President—Matthew Maguire, of New Jersey.

Democratic Party—Nominated at Chicago July 10 and 11:

For President—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska.

For Vice President—Arthur Sewall, of Maine.

Silverites—Nominated at St. Louis July 24:

For President—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska.

For Vice President—Arthur Sewall, of Maine.

People's Party—Nominated at St. Louis July 24 and 25:

For President—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska.

For Vice President—Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia.

National Democratic Party—Nominated at Indianapolis Sept. 3:

For President—John McAntley Palmer, of Illinois.

For Vice President—Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky.

### END OF A LONG LEGAL FIGHT.

#### Judge Payne Appoints a Receiver for Iowa Farmers' Trust Company.

The bill for the appointment of a receiver for the Farmers' Trust Company of Iowa, which has been the subject of much litigation, was filed with the Superior Court at Chicago Thursday. The claimants were Julia C. Rogers, Caroline M. Hobbs, Frank F. Holmes, Emil Waller, guardians of the Schoff estate and others who are owners of the bonds and stock of the company. Judge Payne appointed a title guarantee and a trust company receiver.



MILTON F. JORDAN.

The subject of this sketch, was born Nov. 13, 1850, on the Jordan homestead two miles east of this village in the township of Irving, Barry county, Michigan, where his father and mother, Jacob and Mary Coldren Jordan, settled in 1848, on Christmas eve when that part of Michigan was yet a wilderness, being forty-six years ago. He lived on the farm attending country schools summers and winters, in his more youthful days, and then reducing his attendance to winter months. Two years he attended school in Grand Rapids, 1868 and '69, but alternating schooling and teaching which he afterwards did. He prepared himself through his own efforts for the study of law and began to read law in the office of Wright & Ellis in Middleville, afterwards at Grand Rapids, and after a full law course at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in 1876 he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, but instead of then taking up the law, he, with W. M. Watkins, purchased the Middleville newspaper which he ably edited for nearly three years, then selling his interest and taking up the practice of law in this village with marked success, winning a large portion of all cases in which he has been employed.

Mr. Jordan has held the office of township clerk of Irving, justice of the peace of Thornapple, two years village attorney and also village president of Middleville, was appointed postmaster at Middleville under Cleveland and held the office till the month of June after President Harrison's election, although on the day of Harrison's inauguration he forwarded his resignation to James O'Donnell, M. C., to be acted upon as soon as the republicans could conveniently appoint his successor. Two years ago last August Mr. Jordan came out squarely for the republican party and has since that time worked earnestly in the cause. He is now busily engaged in his campaign for prosecuting attorney of this county, many evenings being assigned to speech-making throughout the county. No one acquainted with him doubts his ability to give Barry county excellent service if elected in November, which his many friends earnestly hope for and expect by a good majority.

A submarine torpedo is being built by an Easton, Pa., firm that can be directed with unerring certainty to a large warship or iron-clad vessel. Orders have been placed with the firm for a supply by the German, French, Italian and English governments. The missile is charged strongly with electricity and is, therefore, attracted by the large amount of metal used in the construction of modern war vessels.

We are in receipt of the Calderwood & Meffron Pocket Manual which contains the money question complete. It is non-partisan, everyone can read it without prejudice. Call at the News Stand and see one. Price only 15 cents.

Many of our farmers would find it greatly to their advantage if they would drop a card to I. H. Butterfield, Secretary, Agricultural College, Mich., and secure bulletins Nos. 133 and 134 which fully explain tuberculosis and pasteurization of milk. The following bulletins can also be had without cost on application: No. 65, Planting for Honey; 67, Fruit Tests; 68, Jack-pine Plains; 69, Feeding Steers of Different Breeds; 77, Comparing Yield of Old Meadows With Those Recently Planted; 78, Glanders and Farcy; 79, Vegetable Tests; 98, Locusts and the Horn Fly; 103, Peach and Plum Culture; 113-16, Fattening Lambs, Rape as a Forage Plant, Management of Swamp Lands, Insects in Clover Fields; 119-20, Potatoes, Vegetable Novelties and Notions; 121, Pests of the Orchard and Garden; 122-24, Small Fruit Notes, Native Plums and Cherries, The Apple Orchard; 125, Crimson Clover and Other Topics; 126, Fertilizer Analyses; 127-28, Dairy Records, Fattening Lambs; 129-30, Fruits at South Haven, Fruits at Agricultural College.

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.

**BARRY COUNTY SCHOOLS.**

Report for Year Closing Sept. 1, 1896. Flora J. Beadle, Commissioner.

While I take pleasure in submitting a report of the schools in Barry Co. yet I feel that there is still room for improvement. In the main, I am able to report a prosperous school year, and a substantial gain in many directions.

**READING CIRCLES.**  
The reading circle work has been a source of great good and inspiration to the teachers of Barry Co. We have ninety-four recorded members, with study circles organized in different parts of the county. The work for the year has been outlined in the office and submitted to the teachers, they receiving recognition for the same upon the filing of satisfactory reports of the work done. Many of the circles have been attended not only by teachers, but by the older pupils and patrons as well.

**TEACHERS' AND PATRONS' MEETINGS.**  
Three regular teachers' associations have been held at different points in the county, which have been largely attended by both teachers and patrons, so much so, as to try the seating capacity of rooms provided, to the utmost. Aside from the regular associations, some township meetings have been conducted in which interest has been manifested. These together with the reading circles constitute the work in this line during the year.

**SCHOOL ROOM DECORATIONS.**  
I believe the surroundings of the school to be almost as important as of the home itself, and have striven to impress this idea upon the mind of teacher and parent, and much work has been done along the line of school room decoration—much care is taken by the live earnest teachers in making the school rooms attractive. The stars and stripes float over the majority of our school houses, and pictures of prominent Americans adorn the walls.

**OBSERVANCE OF SPECIAL DAYS.**  
Many special days—poets' days, birthdays of national men, and notably Arbor Day and Memorial Day—have been observed in our schools during the past year. The Arbor Day observance resulted in the planting of about two hundred trees upon the school grounds, cleaning and grading of yards, making of flower gardens, etc. And best of all pupils have been made to feel that what they have done on occasions of special days has been of enough importance to attract from their vocations the elders of the community.

**PROFESSIONAL PREPARATION OF TEACHERS.**

The large majority of our teachers use every available means for furthering their advancement in their chosen profession; still, deplore it as we may, the fact remains that some teachers will move ahead only as they are compelled to. The enrollment and per cent. of attendance at our '95 institute have never been exceeded, if equalled, in this county; and this spirit of striving and accomplishing has characterized the work of the large majority of our teachers, throughout the year. The one great need of our teachers is a thorough grounding in the elementary and essential principles of educational psychology. The many know *what* to teach, but not *how* to teach.

**WORKING SCHOOL LIBRARIES.**

Out of the 146 districts in Barry Co., 91 have made a start toward the establishing of working school libraries. Many of them are small, but they will serve as a nucleus. A plea has been sent each district requesting that at least \$5.00 be devoted this fall for the district library. In many districts wide awake teachers have given substantial aid, by means of socials and exhibitions, toward the library fund, and the earnest efforts of the commissioner have especially been given this branch of the work.

**GENERAL.**

In general, I will say that every school in the county has been visited once, many of them twice, some even a third time. Eighth grade examinations have been held in various parts of the county, at which 196 boys and girls have written, 126 having received diplomas therefrom. Graduation exercises have been held in many schools from which diplomas were granted, thus making them mean more to the receivers, as well as to the pupils to come. A school exhibit was made in connection with the county fair, which was commendable indeed. A second exhibit will be made this fall in connection with our October Inspiration Institute. Examination questions for all grades have been twice sent from this office during the year. I believe they have done much toward unifying the work in the districts and holding teachers to the State Manual and Course of Study.

Three new school houses have been built, many others repaired, much apparatus purchased, and a good healthy school sentiment prevails throughout the county.

**TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.**

The next teachers' examination, will be held at Hastings, Oct. 15, 16, in the court room.

FLORA J. BEADLE, Comr.

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. 31-32

**DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR CLERK OF BARRY COUNTY.**



WILLIAM E. WEBB.

The subject of the above and the following sketch was born Feb. 26, 1871, in the township of Yankee Springs, Barry Co., and is therefore at this time nearly 26 years of age. At an early age he with his parents moved to Middleville and he entered the public schools of this place, where he attended both summer and winter until he was old enough to work on a farm, when he attended school during the winter and worked on a farm during the summer. This he continued until at the age of 19 he decided to discontinue his schooling and learn some trade that would be a benefit to him. He decided that telegraphy was the trade he wished to learn and accordingly entered the M. C. R. R. telegraph office at this place, where he was soon master of the art, making the success of this as with everything else he undertook. He remained here until the spring of 1891 when he expected to take his final examination previous to receiving a position from the R. R. Co., but on June 3d as he was assisting the train men in switching, a misstep caused him to lose his balance and to fall between two cars: one of which passed over his right arm, crushing the elbow to splinters. He was carried to his home where for six long months it was a question as to whether the arm could be saved or not. But an excellent constitution and good attention finally conquered and, although it is a stiff and badly scarred arm, yet Will says it is "ahead of an empty sleeve." This accident preventing him from applying himself to telegraphy, he again commenced school and in June, 1893, graduated from the Middleville High school. In the fall of '93 he commenced teaching, determined to make that his profession. He taught in a district school one year and then obtained a position as instructor in the grammar department of the Middleville union school, from which he had graduated one year before, which position he held two years.

In speaking of the character and conduct of Mr. Webb in all these years too much cannot be said. A most commendable character, ambitions, integrity, prudence and economy have been observed by him in both social and business relations to the extent that no person ever doubts his motive in any act. His friends are everywhere assured that, should he be elected to the office of county clerk, the duties of that office will be most surely, capably and faithfully fulfilled. He is a model young man.

**IRVING INKLINGS.**

Miss Grace Hills will lead the meeting next Sunday evening. The subject will be, "The circle of duty." John 4:34.

Friday afternoon there will be an entertainment given by the scholars, at the school-house, immediately after recess. These entertainments are to be given every Friday afternoon. All the parents and friends of the school are invited to be present.

There will be a social in the parlors of the Congregational church, Friday evening of this week for the benefit to the Y. P. S. C. E. of this place. John Robertson has kindly consented to tell us about his trip in his native land. Let everyone be present, as this will be both interesting and instructive.

The Hon. Perry F. Powers of Cadillac will address our people from a republican standpoint at the school-house Saturday evening of this week. Members of all political parties are requested to be present. Ladies especially invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Comins buried their little three months' old baby Tuesday of this week. The cause of death pronounced spinal fever. They have the sympathy of all friends and neighbors.

**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. J. N. G. BROOKS, dealer in boots, shoes, etc., No. 18 Main st.

ALSO READ THIS.  
MECHANICSVILLE, 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. 40-5

**LEIGHTON LOCALS.**

A. I. Winger was the guest of his brother Will, in Battle Creek, over Sunday.

Mrs. Hale and little son of Gun Plains, spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Harrington.

Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Webb of Middleville, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. McDowell, Sunday.

A fine program will be rendered by the Leighton literary at the brick school house, Saturday evening, Oct. 10.

Mrs. C. Barrell and son Raymond of Middleville, were the guests of Mrs. A. Jones, Monday.

Peter B. Vreeland, we believe is the only survivor of the first settlers of this township.

The funeral of Alfred Chappel of Green Lake occurred at the home of his son Charles, Monday, Rev. Marshall officiating. Deceased was 75 years of age, having lived fifty years of that time in this town. He leaves two children and a number of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

**FREE PILLS.**

Send your address to H. E. Bucklin & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of constipation and sick headache. For malaria and liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by J. W. Armstrong, druggist. 4

**NORTH IRVING.**

Mr. and Mrs. C. Cook of Missouri, visited George Ingram recently.

Miss Etta Hubbard is engaged in a millinery store at Hastings.

Social at Mrs. Aerhart's Saturday evening.

Mrs. Wood has returned home.

Mrs. Walker is improving slowly.

Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Watson visited in Middleville last week.

Jim Matthews entertained company Sunday.

L. Norton and wife entertained company Sunday.

Lots of us went to Hastings, Saturday—the gold bugs to hear the speech while the "others" attended the picnic, both at the same place and time.

Miss Maud Zerbee is assisting Mrs. Mitchell at present in her household duties.

Mr. Garns visited at John Trego's, Saturday.

John Trego was at Frank Culver's Monday to see about that fire.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberts attended the Bennett-Ironside wedding at Hastings last week.

Mrs. Ida Moore was at Lowell one day last week.

Robert Mitchell, of Irving, left Monday for Detroit, where he will enter the law office of Ex-Judge Van Zile, as a student. Rob. is a bright young man and we predict for him a future in his chosen profession.

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.

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. \*

**Under Your Control.**

You will find it an easy matter to keep



always at the right temperature.

They are Quick Bakers, Superior Cookers and Powerful Heaters.

A written guarantee with every one.

FOR SALE BY FRANK D. PRATT, Middleville, Mich.

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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, \$1.20 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York City.

Jewel Stoves and Ranges are built to give the greatest satisfaction at the least expense for fuel and repairs. They embody all the latest and best features in stove construction and ornamentation. Their unmatched merit has made them famous for over 30 years, and has created the largest stove plant in the world.

**JEWEL STOVES AND RANGES**  
DETROIT STOVE WORKS  
LARGEST STOVE PLANT IN THE WORLD

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

**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.

**CLOTHING CLOTHING CLOTHING**

People

Who Save Money Do Not Waste Any of It on Their Clothes,

For when they see one of our

**\$10.00 SUITS**

they learn that it will Last as Long and Look as Well as any tailor made suit.

DO YOU KNOW WHY?  
They Are Tailor Made!

And our overcoats are bright and new, just from the Tailor's bench. We have them in

Fine Beaver Dress Coats, Kersey, Melton and Irish Frieze in Ulsters

We solicit your patronage and remain yours for the best clothes at the lowest prices.

**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 GOLD 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 play dazies and delicacies 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.  
 Shop on West at n 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,** Tailor.

Jaxon pure baking powder leavens best Best 50c Tea you ever drank sold at Almy's, 32c.  
 Stylish Jackets and Capes at M. S. Keeler & Co.'s.  
 Chas. H. Cooks house is being painted by Wm. Lawrence.  
 Apple buyers have been very numerous in this locality of late.  
 G. E. Gardner will soon occupy Mrs. C. T. Spaulding's house, on West Main street.  
 Remember the Ancient and Modern social at M. E. church parlors tomorrow evening.  
 Don't fail to attend the Shadow Box social at Coman school-house tomorrow, Friday, evening.  
 In the supreme court at Grand Rapids the case of A. Q. Church vs. Abner Case was reversed.  
 John Campbell is the sole agent for the famous "Cresco" Corset. Ladies, don't fail to see this garment.  
 The K. O. T. M. are nicely settled in their new lodge room with everything in first-class shape even to new matting on the floor.  
 The Eastern Star Chapter contemplates serving dinner and supper on election day in the ante-room of the Blue Lodge hall.  
 We have just received the first installment of our new winter line of ladies', misses' and children's Cloaks and Capes.  
**JOHN CAMPBELL.**

**A PLEASANT WEDDING.**  
 At the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. Freshney, October 7, at 7:30 o'clock, Rev. B. Moore united in marriage Mr. Wm. Stimson and Miss Lizzie Freshney. Miss Vi Anna Longnecker played the wedding march. Mr. Chas. Campbell acted as groomsmen and Miss Cora Moore as bridesmaid. The ladies were prettily dressed, the bride in light blue ornamented with white satin and lace, very becoming, and the bridesmaid in pure white. After the ceremony and congratulations a most bountiful supper and the best of its kind was served in the spacious dining room when twenty were seated at once, resetting the table at least twice.  
 Music and lively conversation made the event very bright and happy. Mr. and Mrs. Stimson will commence house-keeping at once in their home on Grand Rapids street. Mr. S. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being past master, and is also a member of the village council. Both have a large number of friends who congratulate them upon their auspicious beginning in wedded life and wish them happiness and prosperity in the years to come.  
 The happy couple were the recipients of many pretty gifts, both useful and ornamental, of which the following is a list: Set of cake tins, Mrs. G. Freshney; cick, Morton Freshney; castor, Hooper Freshney; table cloth, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Campbell and son, Charles; table cloth, Mr. and Mrs. O. A. White; chenille curtains and table spread, Mr. and Mrs. Miner Keeler, Mr. and Mrs. Brown; rocker, Mr. and Mrs. Clover, Mr. and Mrs. Pinney, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Wood, Mrs. Hattie Fenton; bed spread, Samuel Allen; water set, Allan Bechtel; silver tea set, Amos Freeland, Miss Emma Long, Iva Adam and Miss A. Gaskell; silver fruit knife and berry spoon, Mr. and Mrs. Bovee; silver pickle castor, Mr. and Mrs. Americus Cline; water set, Mr. Harlow and Miss Cora Moore; silver butter knife, N. Moffit, Miss Lydia Sherk; castor, Vern Cobb and mother; silver coffee pot, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Adam; dozen napkins, Mrs. Nettie Bowman; crocheted tidy, Miss Ethelyn Biggs; fruit plate, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Stimson; table cloth, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Bechtel; water set, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Armstrong; fruit plates, Misses Minnie and Mary Jenkins; cake plate, Dilman Bechtel; fruit dish and set sauce dishes, Smith Clark, Miss Ida Long; a quantity of honey, W. Moore; tea and coffee, S. Stimson; carving knife and fork, Will Inglis, Miss Mary Bristow; pair towels, Miss V. Martin; fruit plates, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Saunders.

### THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1896.

### LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Hats, Caps and Baby Bonnets at Mrs. Talbott's. 41-2\*  
 The best values in Underwear at Keeler & Co.'s. \*  
 Send a 2 cent stamp for a handsome set of Jaxon Soap pictures. 28\*  
 Ladies, you can see an elegant line of fancy trimming buttons, latest patterns, at Campbell's. \*  
 Dr. C. M. Cook of 525 Jefferson Ave., Grand Rapids will be at St. James hotel Tuesday, Oct. 14, Irving Oct. 15. Teeth extracted without the least pain. Best sets \$5.00.

We are pleased to announce that the SUN has secured a good correspondent at Harris Creek. By the way, the publisher is justly proud of his efficient staff of correspondents.  
 Mrs. Fred Spangemacher underwent a surgical operation at a Grand Rapids hospital Tuesday and a telephone received this afternoon says her recovery is hardly possible. Later—a telegram has been received announcing her death.

Mr. and Mrs. Will David's infant child died Sunday after a lingering illness, aged 4 months and 28 days. The services took place Tuesday at the residence, conducted by the Revs. B. Moore and F. N. Janes.

Mr. VanArnum of the Creamery Package Co., Chicago, who is visiting all the creameries in the state, compliments the Cold Spring Creamery of this village on receiving the largest amount of milk of any creamery in Michigan, viz.: 15000 lbs. daily.

At the annual meeting of the Baptist Aid society held Oct. 2 the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs. H. E. Hendrick.  
 Vice-President—Mrs. M. S. Keeler.  
 Secretary—Mrs. M. M. Pinney.  
 Treasurer—Mrs. W. E. Keeler.

The Baptist choir practice is usually held Thursday evening after prayer meeting, but last Thursday, for some unaccountable reason, the members of the choir were missing. When the organist, Miss Olive Clever, reached her home it did not take her long to arrive at the correct solution of the reason for their absence, as about thirty of the young people were there to remind her of the twentieth anniversary of her birthday. The company was divided and several good charades were given. Music, both vocal and instrumental, formed part of the evening's entertainment. Just before refreshments of ice-cream and cake were served, Miss Minnie Dietrich, in behalf of the assembled friends, in a few well chosen words, presented Miss Ollie with a very pretty friendship ladder, tied with bows of ribbon of various hues, each bearing the date, Oct. 1, 1896, and the name of the donor. Lloyd Clever then presented his sister with a potato masher, rolling pin and large wooden spoon, evidently as a hint that she would have to work for her living hereafter. After more music and pleasant conversation the company dispersed, wishing their hosts many more such pleasant occasions.

Daisy Dowling is now attending the High school.

Daisy Dowling visited the 1st grammar department Monday.

Earl Moore is absent from school on account of sickness.

Largest assortment and lowest prices on Overcoats. M. S. Keeler & Co.

Call at Mrs. Eva Talbott's for your stylish millinery. 41-2

Use Allen B. Wrestley's Old Country Soap, Almy's.

Dress Goods, Trimmings, Linings, etc., at bottom prices. M. S. Keeler & Co.

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

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

**PERSONAL POINTS.**  
 Sheriff McKeitt is in the village.  
 Guy M. Johnson is home on a visit.  
 Mrs. J. J. Stark is visiting at Delton.  
 Geo. Cook was in Grand Rapids Monday.  
 Dr. Rich was in Grand Rapids, Tuesday.  
 G. L. Keeler is north on a business trip.  
 W. R. Cook of Hastings is in town today.  
 W. C. Inglis of Caledonia was in town Monday.  
 Mrs. J. E. Ackerson was in the Rapids yesterday.  
 Arthur Roach returned from Fennville today.  
 W. B. Brown and wife Sundayed with relatives in Lowell.  
 Frank D. Pratt was in Hastings on business yesterday.  
 Mrs. Eva Talbott was in Battle Creek the first of the week.  
 M. F. Jordan was in Bowne yesterday on legal business.  
 Miss Libbie Smith of Prairieville was in the village Friday.  
 Mrs. N. C. Kraft spent last week with relatives in Caledonia.  
 Dr. Frank Merritt of Charlotte was in the village Tuesday.  
 Mrs. Howard Loomis returned to her home in Chicago, Tuesday.  
 Frank Bliss went to Grand Rapids Monday on a few days' visit.  
 Hon. M. S. Keeler made a business trip to Grand Rapids Friday.  
 W. H. Severance was in Charlotte on business Thursday of last week.  
 Dr. A. Haulon was in Grand Rapids on professional business Tuesday.  
 Miss Edith Fleming of Nashville has been a guest at W. H. Severance's.  
 Miss Lena Griswold spent Sunday with Miss Alta Richards at Hastings.  
 Miss Edna Brown spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents near Hastings.  
 Mrs. George Williams of Irving was the guest of Mrs. T. S. Jamieson Monday.  
 Miss Grove of Nashville was the guest of Miss Bessie Fullagar over Sunday.  
 Howard Sackett of Vermontville, Sundayed with his brother, W. C. and wife.  
 Roland Kelley and family of Gaines spent Sunday with Will Liebler and wife.  
 Mrs. Matthews of Irving is learning the milliner trade with Mrs. N. Griswold.  
 E. P. Whitmore is in attendance at the 25th Michigan reunion at Schoolcraft.  
 Ed. Labadie of Kalamazoo, was the guest of his uncle, George Cook, of the prairie.  
 S. Forbes of Grand Rapids was hand shaking with friends in the village Saturday.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brower of Caledonia were guests at C. H. Hayter's, Saturday.  
 F. W. Case is acting as relief agent for a few days while J. E. Gogle is visiting in Niles.  
 Loyd Clever left to-day on his wheel for Detroit, where he goes to attend the Museum of Art.  
 Miss Ella Jacokes of Eaton Rapids has been spending a few days with friends in the village.  
 Misses Fannie Pratt, Della Mattason and Vera P. Cobb attended the Caledonia fair on their wheels.  
 Rev. Wm. Tilley, formerly pastor of the Baptist church, has been calling on friends in the village.  
 Miss Agnes Jackler of Grand Rapids spent the first of the week with her parents west of the village.  
 Mrs. W. I. Wood and Mrs. Aaron Konkle of Caledonia were guests at Mrs. F. A. Colvin's, Sunday.  
 Rev. W. A. Biss went to Lowell Monday, for a few day's visit and to attend the Grand Rapids Association.  
 Charles Garrett of Prairieville was the guest of his aunt, Mrs. A. M. Dowling, Sunday and Monday.  
 Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Combs and Mrs. A. O. Wilkinson and daughter, Lucille, were in Grand Rapids Tuesday.  
 Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Bliss of Grand Rapids were guests of the former's father east of the village over Sunday.  
 Altha Borthwick, who has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. A. A. Tewsbury, left Tuesday for her home at Bellaire.  
 Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Combs, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Matteson and Mrs. J. W. Saunders will attend Grand Chapter at Adrian next week.  
 Mr. Welch of the S. A. Maxwell & Co., wall paper dealers, was in the village yesterday and received a large order from J. W. Armstrong.  
 Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Keeler are in Charlotte for a couple of day's visit, and will attend the famous recital of Leotta, niece of Longfellow.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Benson of Petoskey, who have been the guests of the latter's father, Frank Bliss, east of the village, returned to their home Monday.  
 Mrs. Babcock of Conklin, was the guest of her brother, Will David and family the latter part of last week, called here by the severe illness of his infant child. When she returned home she took with her, her little nephew, for a few day's visit.

## 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,

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## ABBOTT'S

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 At the Middleville News Stand.

# JACKETS AND CAPES!



**Ladies,**  
 We are showing the very latest styles in Jackets and Capes for Fall and Winter, 1896. We would consider it a pleasure to show you the line and quote prices whether you wish to purchase or not.

**Misses Jackets.**  
 This line is large and comprises many new and nobby designs that are exceedingly dressy. We are confident we can please you in quality and price.

**Childrens' and Infant's CLOAKS AND REEFERS,**  
 In new and pretty patterns. Infants' Eider-Down Cloaks in all grades.



Please bear us in mind for Cloaks.

## M. S. KEELER & CO.

## TENDERNESS.

Not unto every heart is God's good gift  
Of simple tenderness allowed; we meet  
With love in many fashions when we lift  
First to our life's waters, bitter-sweet.  
Love comes upon us with resistless power  
Of curbs passion, and with head-  
strong will;  
It plays around like April's breeze and  
shower,  
Or calmly flows, a rapid stream, and  
still  
It comes with the blessedness unto the  
heart  
That welcomes it aright, or—bitter  
fate!  
It wrings the bosom with so fierce a  
smart  
That love, we cry, is crueler than hate.  
And then, ah me! When love has ceased  
to bless,  
Our broken hearts cry out for tenderness!  
We long for tenderness like that which  
hung  
About us, lying on our mother's breast:  
A selfish feeling, that no pen or tongue  
Can praise aright, since silence sings  
its best.  
A love, as far removed from passion's  
heat  
As from the chilliness of its dying fire;  
A love to lean on when the failing feet  
Begin to totter, and the eyes to tire.  
In youth's bright heyday hottest love we  
seek,  
The reddest rose we grasp—but when it  
dies,  
God grant that later blossoms, violets  
meek,  
May spring for us beneath life's autumn  
skies;  
God grant some loving one be near to  
bless  
Our weary way with simple tenderness!  
—San Francisco Argonaut.

## A "SAFE" AFFAIR.

Philip Marsden, senior partner of  
Marsden & Rylott, bankers, sat alone  
one evening in his counting house. The  
season had been a very prosperous one,  
for much money had changed hands  
through the unsettled state of the pub-  
lic mind, occasioned by bank failures  
and the explosions of public companies,  
but Marsden & Rylott's bank had  
stood unshaken, for it was conducted  
upon a sound financial basis, with a  
large capital, and had become quite an  
old-established institution.

In consequence of the aforesaid fail-  
ures, the receipts at Marsden's had ex-  
panded enormously, and Mr. Philip,  
whose heart and soul were in the life-  
long work which his great grandfather  
founded, frequently drove across and  
stayed behind for an hour or so of late  
glance through the transactions of  
the day carefully and quietly. It was  
perhaps a little indiscreet so far as his  
health was concerned, for Philip was  
traveling toward the "sundown" of  
life, having passed his three score years  
and ten. His medical adviser had fre-  
quently enjoined him to avoid mental  
or physical exertion, but when the  
banker laughed and pooh-poohed the  
idea the doctor, with a merry twinkle  
in his eye, prophesied that Marsden  
would assuredly die in the harness.

The latter almost believed it, too,  
while admitting that his intellect was  
not so keen, his judgment and discrimi-  
nating faculties not quite so clear, nor  
his strength what it was some forty  
years back. He had been a master  
financier in his early days at the bank,  
confering with monetary problems as  
boys do with marbles, and giving the  
strictest attention to the work and to  
the secure custody of the documents  
and cash within its walls. Some very  
ingenious devices in the construction of  
the building and its rooms were attrib-  
utable to his foresight, artifice and care.  
Marsden was a dear old gentleman,  
genial, happy, and exceedingly kind to  
the staff in his employ, who, in return,  
performed their duties to the very let-  
ter, knowing the esteem in which their  
services were held and substantially  
recognized.

The moments wore on, and Mr. Mars-  
den with a yawn, rose from his seat,  
and was just about to depart when a  
knock at the side door of the office de-  
manded his attention. Upon opening  
the door a police sergeant and two stal-  
wart officers in plain clothes confronted  
him.

"You are Mr. Marsden, I believe, sir,  
the head of the bank?" inquired the  
sergeant in an anxious undertone.

"That is so, I am Mr. Marsden."

"I have some most important evi-  
dence to communicate, if you will grant  
us a few minutes in private, sir."

"Indeed! Certainly. Step inside,  
and these two gentlemen, who might they  
be?" asked the banker, turning on  
his heel.

"Two detective officers engaged upon  
their duty," replied the sergeant, and  
the trio were quickly ushered into the  
private sanctum of the banker.

"I am staying rather later than usual  
to-night; it is fortunate I had not gone."  
"Very fortunate, for our visit con-  
cerns you most seriously."

"Indeed!" said Mr. Philip, opening his  
eyes widely and popping his gold-rimmed  
spectacles up on his forehead.

"Yes, sir, from information which has  
come into our possession, and which I  
must ask you in the interests of public  
justice not to divulge, but to afford us  
what assistance you can, I have to in-  
form you that a daring robbery is con-  
templated upon your bank to-night."

"Never!" said Mr. Marsden, starting  
aghast. "Why, these premises are  
proof against anything."

"You may think so, but you don't  
know these men. To go into the mat-  
ter, sir, it came about in this way: We  
were on the scent of a notorious little  
gang of three expert bank robbers and  
safe-breakers a short time since, and  
thorough smart fellows, too. But, un-  
fortunately, we only succeeded in run-  
ning one to earth—the others eluded  
us. The prisoner was convicted and  
sentenced to ten years' penal servitude;  
but, like similar cases we have known,  
it subsequently came to his knowledge  
that his confederates had since his in-

carceration not acted up to their prom-  
ise in making provision for his aged  
mother out of their ill-gotten gains, so  
he, in a spirit of revenge, peached upon  
them, and furnished us with full in-  
formation concerning their where-  
abouts and future intentions. From  
this point these two other officers can  
better explain than I."

"Great heavens! you astound me!"  
said the aged banker, who became fur-  
ther agitated.

"Do not alarm yourself, sir; they will  
fall into their own trap, rest assured,"  
continued one of the detectives, taking  
up the thread of the narrative. "Yes,  
acting on the statement made by the  
prisoner, my colleague and I instituted  
careful and, I might say, cunning in-  
quiries, for these wily fellows are diffi-  
cult to track. We have been unable  
to come upon the two individuals them-  
selves, but after indefatigable efforts  
on a roundabout course—a woman,  
as usual, being at the bottom of it—  
we have learned that they intend forc-  
ing Marsden & Rylott's bank to-night,  
and leaving by the boat express to-  
morrow for the continent."

"The scoundrels!"  
"But they will just be deceived, sir.  
We have hit upon a plan, and ask you  
to acquiesce in our carrying it out."  
"Most certainly, whatever you think  
best. What do you suggest?"

"Well, we want to catch them red-  
handed, as it were, and ask your per-  
mission to secrete ourselves upon the  
premises for the night, so as to fully be  
prepared and waiting for our men."

"Yes, yes. I presume you have a  
written authority?"  
"Certainly, sir."

And the plain-clothes gentlemen drew  
from their breast pockets the author-  
ized official document bearing the name  
of the chief of the department, which  
was quite satisfactory.

"After consulting with our superi-  
ors," continued the officer, "we think  
that the plan we have suggested, with  
your permission, the most likely to in-  
sure success. We should like you to  
furnish us with your private address,  
so as to communicate with you during  
the night, should your servants be re-  
quired."

"Yes, of course—The Hollies, 15 Win-  
stonsan crescent—"

"Well, thank you, sir. That will be  
sufficient, know you."

And the officer jotted it down quick-  
ly in his pocketbook.

After pointing out a ponderous iron  
safe which he hoped the villains would  
not turn their attention to, Philip Mars-  
den bade them good evening, requesting  
them to let him know the instant he  
was wanted.

He departed in a feverish state of  
anxiety, wondering, naturally, what  
the night would bring forth.

Now, directly the old gentleman had  
left the real character of the pseudo-  
police officers was apparent. It was  
quite true that a notorious "little" gang  
of bank robbers contemplated an attack  
on the bank that night, and those  
scoundrels were actually none others  
than themselves! Their warrants were  
forged, and the sergeant's uniform  
the perfection of imitation to the last  
button. No time was to be lost. From  
the coatpockets of the sergeant  
came some of the finest tempered steel  
drills and other implements for forcing  
and boring iron safes that ever graced  
the person of the most experienced crib  
cracker. Deftly manufactured skele-  
ton keys for picking the best and most  
complicated locks were brought forth;  
in short, everything needed for a thor-  
ough, daring and successful burglary.

"We've got a long night's work, Char-  
lie, I'm afraid," said one. "It's now 9  
o'clock, and if we get through this safe  
under ten hours we're lucky. We must  
set to work with a will."

Accordingly the "sergeant" speedily  
turned his attention to the back prem-  
ises with a view to a hurried escape  
should they be disturbed, while the two  
others directed theirs to the huge iron  
safe spoken of by the banker. Drills  
were quickly applied behind the hinges  
of the door, and boring began in real  
earnest, for these "gentlemen" burglars  
knew pretty well everything worth  
knowing as to the construction of most  
safes in use.

Progress was very slow at first, but  
the men never ceased. Drill, drill, drill,  
on went the work almost in silence.  
Now and then just a short spell for a  
"breather." Midnight arrived, and a  
little better progress, for they labored  
harder than ever. One, 2, 3 o'clock,  
and now the huge iron door began to  
yield and crack a little.

"Tough work, Jim. But it'll pay us  
in the end, old fellow. Keep it up. We  
must finish it by 6 o'clock, for perhaps  
some blessed office cleaner may be here,  
or people be moving outside."

Four o'clock, and a good aperture  
was made. Five o'clock, and they were  
perspiring like blacksmiths at a forge  
in July, and they worked like demons  
with their drills and levers. Presently,  
with a united and terrific effort, the  
outer door was loosened from its sock-  
ets.

"Good!" muttered one, as they gradu-  
ally, yet laboriously, lowered the  
mighty piece of metal to the ground.  
"The inner compartment is very short  
work, chumlie."

And so it proved, for with the utmost  
dexterity one pried the lock as the oth-  
er, with a thin chisel as hard as adam-  
ant, started forcing the door.

"One more wrench, Jim, and then for  
the spoil!" And he rubbed his hands  
with glee.

Ciang! And open flew the door. But  
what?  
Folled! Frustrated! Baffled! The  
safe was empty!

The scoundrels, who had instantly  
dived their hands into the interior,  
shrank back aghast, swearing and  
pouring curses upon the old banker's  
head.

"Bah! the old blackguard! He has

done us, Jim! And who'd have dream-  
ed it?"

"There's no time to lose," blurted his  
confederate, smashing anything he  
could lay his hands on, in sheer wan-  
tonness. "It's striking 6 o'clock, and  
work people are about."

Tools were hurriedly collected and  
pocketed again, and the "sergeant,"  
with a disappointed growl, suggested  
that they should go out by the door they  
came in by, as nobody was stirring  
much, and the back way meant scaling  
walls and roofs. This they did, but  
immediately on emerging into the street  
they were met by Mr. Marsden in com-  
pany with three constables. The old  
banker had experienced a sleepless  
night and risen early, calling at the  
police station, innocently enough, on his  
way to ascertain the news, if any, and  
he was there astonished to learn that  
they believed it to be a bogus affair, as  
they knew nothing of it.

There was a desperate effort on the  
part of the burglars to escape, but one  
or two passing workmen at the cry of  
"Help!" rendered assistance and the  
"police officers" were strongly secured.

Philip Marsden, on stepping into the  
bank, although greatly unnerved and  
agitated at the state of affairs, could  
scarcely suppress his laughter on find-  
ing that his "decoy," as he called it, had  
given so much trouble, and thoroughly  
done them, although he was quite ig-  
norant of the plot he had unintention-  
ally laid for them.

The "decoy," an old, insecure safe,  
which was always purposely kept em-  
pty, was one of Mr. Marsden's ingenious  
ideas for throwing burglars off the  
scent, being fixed in a prominent po-  
sition to attract notice, while other  
safes containing the valuables were far  
away from the rooms in ordinary use.

The pseudo-detective officers are in  
safe custody now. They have their  
regular "drills," and instead of picking  
locks, pick oakum.—Liverpool Mercury.

## A RUSH TO GUIANA.

### A Californian's Letter Drew Crowds to the Gold-Fields.

Owing to the unsettled state of affairs  
in Venezuela, I departed for British  
Guiana, where life and property were  
secure. On arriving at Georgetown, with  
beautiful capital of the colony, with  
about sixty thousand inhabitants, I  
found a hundred Californian miners  
stranded and full of indignation. They  
had been lured to Guiana by a letter  
which had found wide circulation in the  
newspapers of the Pacific coast. A  
man who had served as cook in a Cali-  
fornia mining camp had gone to Guiana  
and had found a good position as man-  
ager of a placer-mine on the Barima  
River. Elated by his good fortune, he  
wrote a glowing account of his pros-  
pects to his wife in California. She  
showed the letter to the editor of the  
local paper, who published it as an  
item of important mining news.

This letter within a short time had  
the effect of starting groups of men  
from the coast mining fields, some of  
them even from British Columbia. It  
was a time of depression in the mining  
industries of the Pacific coast, and a  
great many miners were out of employ-  
ment. Though the writer of the letter  
had no intention of attracting others  
to his El Dorado, the Californians, who  
had assumed that it would be as easy  
to prospect for gold in Guiana as in  
California, regarded him as the author  
of their misadventure, and indulged  
freely in threats of vengeance. No  
harm came to him, however, because it  
is not a light matter to violate the laws  
in British Guiana. As these stranded  
miners had no money, they were unable  
to prospect, which requires a more or  
less expensive outfit; and they could not  
find employment in the diggings for the  
reason that white men are not em-  
ployed on the placers, except as man-  
agers; and in fact nearly all the man-  
agers, like the laborers, are colored men.

The Californians had great difficulty  
in getting away; some of them reached  
home as stowaways; a very few ob-  
tained situations. One of them was  
engaged for six months as manager of  
a placer-mine on the Potaro River,  
owned by a syndicate of colored men,  
which produced from three hundred to  
four hundred ounces of gold a month.  
He fell ill just as his time was up.  
When he recovered he invested his sav-  
ings in an outfit, and started up the  
Cuyuni River, but found nothing. An-  
other man secured a situation partly  
through the fact of his being a free-  
mason.—Century.

## A Profitable Bargain.

Mr. Wood, slater, of Laurencekirk,  
purchased at a sale a bundle of five  
books, one of which was described by  
the auctioneer as Burns' Poems. The  
sum paid for the lot was about five  
cents. The volumes were stored away  
until lately, when Mr. Wood noticed  
that a high price had been paid for a  
copy of the Kilmarnock edition of  
Burns, and remembering that his copy  
was printed at Kilmarnock, he brought  
it under the notice of Mr. Greig, bank-  
er, Laurencekirk, who pronounced the  
book one of the original Kilmarnock  
editions, and further, that an inscrip-  
tion was probably in the bard's own  
handwriting. The volume was sent to  
Southby's, where a great sale of books  
had just been concluded, when, for his  
2d. worth, Mr. Wood has obtained \$350.

## Nothing to Them.

First Moth—For heaven's sake, let's  
get back to the city where I can get a  
decent meal.

Second Moth—What's the matter?  
First Moth—I haven't struck anything  
but bathing suits since I came here.—  
New York World.

## Worked Both Motions.

Squid—My wife called me up by  
telephone this morning.

McSwillgen—What for?  
Squid—To call me down.—Es-  
sex.

## STATE OF MICHIGAN.

### OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

State Tax Rate Is but 1.9 Mills This  
Year—Equalized Valuation Has De-  
creased \$24,000,000—Total Levy  
Nearly \$1,000,000 Less.

#### Nearly One Million Less.

Last year the total State tax levied  
was \$3,013,919.52, and the rate was 2.7  
mills on the dollar. This year the total  
tax is but \$2,068,538.02, and though the  
total equalized valuation has been de-  
creased \$24,000,000 the rate is but 1.9  
mills on the dollar. The various items  
are as follows: University, one-sixth  
mill tax, \$184,183.33; soldiers' home and  
dormitory, \$88,000; State public school,  
\$35,000; State normal school, \$58,450;  
agricultural college, \$10,000; Michigan  
asylum for the insane, \$19,250; asylum  
for dangerous and criminal insane, \$7-  
375; Upper Peninsula hospital for the  
insane, \$65,000; home for feeble-minded  
and epileptic, \$53,000; school for the deaf,  
\$60,000; school for the blind, \$22,000;  
industrial school for boys, \$57,750; in-  
dustrial home for girls, \$38,062.60; mining  
school, \$40,000; board of fish com-  
missioners, \$27,500; State board of health,  
\$2,000; State weather service, \$1,000;  
Michigan national guard, per capita tax,  
\$59,665.64; naval militia, per capita tax,  
\$2,802.05; copying records in adjutant  
general's office, \$4,000; State library, \$5-  
000; dairy and food inspection, \$9,400;  
Michigan dairymen's association, \$1,000;  
State horticultural society, \$1,500; agri-  
cultural institutes, \$5,000; statue of ex-  
Gov. Austin Blair, \$10,000; general pur-  
poses of the State government, \$1,171-  
000. The amount of State tax ap-  
portioned to each county is as follows: Al-  
cona, \$1,501.04; Alger, \$3,743.62; Alle-  
gan, \$29,013.07; Alpena, \$7,487.25; An-  
trim, \$6,083.89; Arenac, \$2,339.76; Bara-  
ra, \$2,807.72; Barry, \$26,205.36; Bay,  
\$45,859.87; Benzie, \$3,275.67; Berrien,  
\$33,692.60; Branch, \$35,864.41; Calhoun,  
\$54,282.52; Cass, \$28,077.17; Charlevoix,  
\$5,615.43; Cheboygan, \$6,925.70; Chippe-  
wa, \$8,610.33; Clare, \$3,275.67; Clinton,  
\$33,692.60; Crawford, \$1,871.81; Delta,  
\$6,551.34; Dickinson, \$10,294.96; Eaton,  
\$35,864.41; Emmet, \$5,615.43; Genesee,  
\$44,923.47; Gladwin, \$2,807.72; Gogebic,  
\$28,205.36; Grand Traverse, \$10,294.96;  
Grafton, \$18,718.11; Hillsdale, \$9,308.04;  
Houghton, \$79,551.98; Huron, \$16,378.35;  
Ingham, \$39,308.04; Ionia, \$34,628.51;  
Iosco, \$3,743.62; Iron, \$7,487.25; Isabel-  
la, \$10,702.91; Isle Royale, \$187.18; Jack-  
son, \$57,090.24; Kalamazoo, \$49,603;  
Kalkaska, \$5,147.48; Kent, \$98,270.00;  
Keweenaw, \$2,807.72; Lake, \$1,403.86;  
Lapeer, \$26,205.36; Leelanaw, \$2,339.76;  
Lenawee, \$56,154.34; Livingston, \$28-  
077.17; Luce, \$2,807.72; Mackinac, \$3-  
743.62; Macomb, \$34,628.51; Manistee,  
\$16,378.35; Marquette, \$33,692.60; Mas-  
on, \$8,423.15; Mecosta, \$8,423.15; Me-  
nominee, \$13,102.68; Midland, \$4,679.53;  
Missaukee, \$4,679.53; Monroe, \$29-  
948.98; Montcalm, \$17,782.21; Montmore-  
ncy, \$1,123.09; Muskegon, \$20,589.92;  
Newaygo, \$7,487.25; Oakland, \$56,154.34;  
Oceana, \$9,359.06; Ogemaw, \$2,807.72;  
Ontonagon, \$1,403.86; Osceola, \$7,487.25;  
Oscoda, \$935.91; Otsego, \$3,743.62; Otta-  
wa, \$27,141.26; Presque Isle, \$1,403.86;  
Roscommon, \$935.91; Saginaw, \$67-  
385.20; Sanilac, \$15,910.40; Schoolcraft,  
\$5,615.43; Shiawassee, \$31,352.84; St.  
Clair, \$39,308.04; St. Joseph, \$32,756.70;  
Tuscola, \$19,654.02; Van Buren, \$27-  
141.26; Washtenaw, \$58,026.15; Wayne,  
\$883,721.30; Wexford, \$8,423.15. Total,  
\$2,068,538.02.

#### Short State Items.

Chicago men are looking over the ground  
at Cadillac with a view of building a  
street railway.

At Lansing George Drake and wife ate  
poisoned pressed beef, and only the hard-  
est kind of work saved their lives.

The 4-year-old daughter of Jonathan  
Powell, near Flint, drank laudanum. Her  
life was saved with difficulty.

Heavy frosts have badly damaged late  
potatoes in the vicinity of Farwell, and  
the outlook for a good crop is very poor.

The roof of the big brick barn at the  
Eastern Michigan asylum at Pontiac was  
destroyed, together with some hay and  
sleighs; loss, \$1,500.

Around Bay City quail and partridges  
are unusually numerous, quail becoming  
so tame that they frequently come into  
yards and feed with chickens.

At Berville Mrs. Geo. Youngs lifted  
a fork of hay from the barn floor, discov-  
ering five large blacksnakes. She did not  
scream, but lambasted them till not one  
was able to wag its tail. The smallest  
snake was nearly three feet long.

The village of Alger will soon be a  
thing of the past. It was founded in  
1883, when the Detroit, Bay City and  
Alpena first went through, making a jun-  
ction with the Michigan Central. The new  
Detroit and Mackinac track leaves Alger  
eleven miles to the west, and the rails  
from Prescott to that place will be pulled  
up. The Michigan Central will also close  
its station. The lumber business of the  
place is about at an end.

The residence of Ald. Peter Flans-  
burgh, of Manistee, was totally destroyed  
by fire Thursday night. The Alderman  
and his wife were at the theater when  
notified of the fire. The entire contents  
were also consumed by the flames. One  
hundred dollars in money which Mrs.  
Flansburgh had in the house was reduced  
to ashes. The loss is \$2,000, with \$900  
insurance. This is the second aldermanic  
residence destroyed by fire within a week.

The fourth day of the Lenawee County  
fair was marked by a tremendous crowd  
in attendance. It is conceded that while  
in the line of agricultural machinery,  
sheep and cattle, the exhibits were short,  
yet in other respects the display was the  
finest ever seen. Especially is this true  
of fruit, and the display of apples never  
has been approached there. The attend-  
ance was lessened by extremely cold  
weather. The "hard times" have undoubt-  
edly made much difference in the general  
attendance.

Thursday afternoon the residence of  
Fred German, in the outskirts of Mar-  
shall, was entered by burglars while the  
family were away, and valuables to the  
amount of \$200 stolen.

The weather crop bulletin says frequent  
showers have delayed plowing, seeding  
and harvesting. They have, however,  
been favorable for the germination of  
early sown fall grain. Early wheat and  
rye have come up evenly and look fine.  
Corn is nearly all in sheck, and shows a  
fine, large, well-matured ear. Buckwheat  
is being rapidly cut and harvested. Potat-  
oes are a light yield.

At Muskegon while unloading hay An-  
drew P. Johnson dropped dead.

Two years ago a wheel was stolen at  
Alpena. George Dove was arrested Sat-  
urday for the theft.

E. J. Strohm, a leading Battle Creek  
jeweler, has filed mortgages to secure  
several creditors, to the amount of \$3,200.  
Fine apples are being peddled at Battle  
Creek at from 10 to 15 cents a bushel,  
and are hard to dispose of even at that  
price.

Lansburg has voted \$1,250 to build  
a new bridge and \$2,065 to pay Mrs. Mil-  
ler, whose husband was killed on the old  
bridge.

At Battle Creek Harry Moblo, aged 30,  
was found dead in the attic of his brother's  
tin shop. It is supposed he took  
poison.

One farmer at Davison has had about  
ten tons of millet ruined by the frequent  
rains this month, and many others smaller  
amounts.

By not having to pay certain premiums,  
the Mecosta County Agricultural Society  
will come out only \$100 short on the re-  
cent fair.

Muskegon farmers who were frozen out  
of the county fair society, held a show  
of their own in the court house, with a  
very large exhibit.

A Leelanaw County man has received  
a check for \$86.40 from the Government  
for a horse belonging to him which was  
disabled in the civil war.

A Schoolcraft man has commenced suit  
against the village to recover 50 cents  
which he claims as balance due him for  
services as gatekeeper at the spring elec-  
tion.

Crops in Berrien County have been all  
secured without having been damaged by  
the frost. Barns and cellars are too small  
to contain the abundance the season has  
produced.

Mrs. Lucinda Evans, one of the oldest  
settlers of Walled Lake, died Sunday  
night, aged 86 years. She lived with her  
daughter, the only remaining member of  
her family.

The chances are that South Haven  
will soon have an additional industry in  
the shape of a nail factory, which will  
move to the village from its present loca-  
tion in Illinois.

The present outlook is that only about  
one-third the usual number of men will be  
given employment in the Upper Peninsula  
lumber woods this year, consequently  
wages will be lower.

In many parts of Southwestern Michi-  
gan thousands of bushels of grapes have  
been left on the vines, the low prices re-  
ceived in the city markets making it un-  
profitable to ship them.

The residence of Mrs. Gilbert at Port  
Huron was struck by lightning and total-  
ly destroyed with its contents. One of  
the inmates was partially paralyzed by  
the shock, but recovered.

Seven Dimondale farmers each drew  
fifty bushels of choice apples to Lansing  
a few days ago, but could not get enough  
for them to pay for the cost of hauling,  
so took them back home again to spoil.

Andrew E. Jackson, of Kalamazoo,  
could not understand whence came the  
large number of carpet bugs that invaded  
his house. He recently cut down an old  
pine tree. It was literally full of the  
insects.

The Soo Light Guards, of Sault Ste.  
Marie, which have been accepted for the  
State service, will be inspected and mus-  
tered in by Inspector General Walsh soon.  
The new company will be G, of the Fifth  
Regiment.

A valuable horse of D. D. McLean,  
frightened by a Saginaw street car, jump-  
ed upon a hitching post, which penetrated  
its abdomen almost to the backbone, so  
the entrails protruded. A pistol shot end-  
ed its misery.

The stormy weather has hindered Oak-  
land County farmers considerably in se-  
curing their buckwheat crop. The buck-  
wheat is filled quite heavily this year,  
and the quality will be good if the crop  
can be secured in good time.

George Schmidt, of Delhi, Ontario, pro-  
poses to start a moccasin factory in Sault  
Ste. Marie. He says the duty is too high  
to make exportations profitable, and he  
thinks he can manufacture more cheaply  
in this country than in Canada.

The E. H. Stafford Co. has just shipped  
from Muskegon a large consignment of  
cabinet letter files, typewriter cabinets  
and office desks to Constantinople. Some  
of the articles are to be used in the Otto-  
man bank, recently attacked by Armenians.

The State Y. W. C. A. will meet at  
Lansing Oct. 18-19. Among the notables  
expected are Miss Effie K. Price, of Chi-  
cago, international general secretary; Miss  
Nellie Allen, New York, student  
volunteer secretary, and Mrs. Harold  
Sayles, Oak Park, Ill.

Fred S. Davis, one of Ypsilanti's lead-  
ing druggists, died Friday, after a three  
weeks' illness, caused by malarial fever.  
Deceased was about 35 years of age and  
was a son of Parmeno Davis, one of the  
city's early settlers and former Mayor. A  
widow and one son survive.

Bert Peck was found dead in the laun-  
dry of the Stowell House at Jackson.  
On his person was a partly filled bottle of  
laudanum, showing the cause of death.  
Peck was about 26 years of age, unmar-  
ried, and had served as porter at the  
Stowell House. His former home was in  
Henderson.

Fred Sands, a young man who has been  
married but a few weeks and lives two  
miles west of Milford, had both hands  
blown off and abdomen lacerated by the  
inadvertent firing of a shotgun in his own  
hands. In this condition he walked three-  
quarters of a mile to his home. His re-  
covery is doubtful.

At Kalamazoo the coroner's jury which  
investigated the death of Mrs. William  
Thatcher, who was treated by Mrs. Agnes  
Chester, Christian scientist, gave its ver-  
dict to the effect that she died from  
oedema of the lungs resulting from an  
abnormal tumor and unduly aggravated  
by the neglect of proper medical treat-  
ment.

A 3-year-old boy pe

## A Lumberman's Experience.

Thrown a Great Distance and Unconscious for Twenty-four Hours.

From the Breeze, Bellaire, Mich.  
James F. Rose, a gentleman 43 years of age, and one of the oldest settlers of Helena Township, in Antrim County, Michigan, tells the following story:

"I was working with some large logging wheels, lumbering some eighteen years ago, and was seriously injured. I was thrown a long distance, striking on some logs, and I broke my left hip, fractured three ribs, and injured my left shoulder. I was unconscious twenty-four hours, and it was a long time before I could walk at all. Finally I got so I could hobble around a little, but always suffered great pain while moving about, I could sit in a chair quite comfortably, but could only get up after great difficulty and by helping myself with my hands or with other assistance. I had consulted physicians and tried a good many remedies, but with no satisfactory results.

"We read of the Marshall case of Hamilton, Ont., a wonderful cure attributed to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I sent for a box of them, and was helped at once, and by the time I had taken one box I could get up out of a chair as spry as any one, and could run, and do any kind of work I ever could.

"Since taking Pink Pills I have been able to work at such work as sawing wood—rolling logs; in fact, I have no occasion to favor myself on account of my injury. Why, last summer I dug a ditch eighty rods long and two feet deep. I attribute my freedom from pains entirely to Pink Pills. It is a wonderful medicine. I think my wife's cure from creeping paralysis was even greater than mine."

Mr. Rose desired to put the above in the form of an affidavit, and did so as follows:

State of Michigan, County of Antrim, ss.:  
James F. Rose, being duly sworn on his oath says that the foregoing statement is true.  
JAMES F. ROSE.  
Sworn and subscribed to before me this 29th day of February, 1906.  
C. E. DENSMORE, Notary Public.  
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of influenza, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness, either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

**Needed Hope.**  
An old general, after a dreadful defeat, called together his staff, and inquired about the condition of his troops. He was informed that they suffered from nothing but want of heart. They had food, but would not build fires to cook it—had all they needed, but had no heart for the hour. The general replied: "Unless we can lift their minds with hope, all is indeed lost." These words might be repeated along all the paths of mankind, for, unless the heart be kept full of happy anticipation, all is already in sad decline.

## BRAVE SPIRITS BROKEN.

How often women wake up in the morning cheerful and happy, determined to do so much before the day ends, and yet—

Before the morning is very old, the dreadful BACKACHE appears, the brave spirit sinks back in affright; no matter how hard she struggles, the "clutch" is upon her, she falls upon the couch, crying:—"Why should I suffer so? What can I do?"

Lydia E. Pinkham's "Vegetable Compound" will stop the torture and restore courage. All such pains come from a deranged uterus. Trouble in the womb blots out the light of the sun at midday to a vast number of women.

Be advised—do as many others have done and are doing—procure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and commence without delay to realize the relief it is sure to bring you.

## The Cyclist's Necessity.

A BOTTLE OF POND'S EXTRACT

is the REPAIR KIT for all ACCIDENTS. Unequaled for Quickly Healing Lameness and Soreness of Muscles, Wounds, Bruises, Stiffness, Rheumatism.

Rub thoroughly with POND'S EXTRACT after each ride to keep muscles supple, pliant, strong.

Try Pond's Extract Ointment for Piles Avoid Substitutes—Weak, Watery, Worthless Pond's Extract Co., 76 Fifth Avenue, New York

PISO'S CURE FOR COUGHS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Taste Good. Use in 10 mins. Sold by druggists.

## RUIN IN ITS PATH

Widespread Damage Caused by the Big Storm.

## SCORES MEET DEATH.

One Hundred Reported Lost in the Sea Islands.

Terrific Hurricane Sweeps Over a Portion of Several States—Number of the Smaller Towns Are Completely Swept from the Earth—Destruction of Life and Property in Florida, Georgia, Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania Is Apalling—Great Lakes Feel the Blow.

**Loss of Life by the Storm.**  
Alexandria, Va. . . . . 4  
Barge Sumatra, off Milwaukee . . . . . 5  
Brunswick, Ga. . . . . 5  
Pottsville, Pa. . . . . 6  
Reading, Pa. . . . . 2  
Savannah, Ga. . . . . 11  
Sea Islands . . . . . 100  
Towns in Florida . . . . . 40  
Shamokin, Pa. . . . . 2

**Estimated Property Losses.**  
Alexandria, Va. . . . . \$400,000  
Brunswick, Ga. . . . . 400,000  
Florida . . . . . 2,000,000  
Great Lakes . . . . . 75,000  
Lancaster, Pa., and vicinity . . . . . 1,000,000  
Lebanon, Pa. . . . . 60,000  
Savannah, Ga. . . . . 1,000,000  
Sea Islands . . . . . 500,000  
Shamokin, Pa. . . . . 350,000  
Washington, D. C. . . . . 250,000  
At other places . . . . . 2,000,000

It is a conservative estimate to say that fifty people have lost their lives from the Florida hurricane, and the number may run much higher. News from that portion of the State where the storm first struck is very slow in coming, for wires are down and railroads are impassable. The hurricane struck Florida at Cedar Keys, a village of 1,500 inhabitants, and reports show that it passed in its path of destruction over twenty towns and villages, and that between thirty and forty persons have certainly been killed. Cedar Keys is about 100 miles southwest of Jacksonville. Moving northeasterly, the storm struck Willistown, a small town, where eleven houses were blown down. One person was killed and several so badly hurt that it is expected they will die.

Near Jacksonville is a large turpentine farm, where State convicts are employed. Twenty of these were huddled together in a cabin. A heavy tree was blown across the cabin and six of the convicts were crushed to death. In Alachua County the storm did frightful work. In Gainesville the Methodist church and about twenty residences and business houses were destroyed, and while a number of people were hurt no fatalities are reported. At La Crosse fifteen buildings were destroyed. The Rev. W. A. Barr, Mrs. F. F. McIntosh and her baby are reported killed. Near there four laborers, who were in a cabin at a turpentine farm, were crushed by falling trees. Newberry, in West Alachua, is totally wrecked. C. J. Eastlin, Mrs. Nancy Moss, Frank Olmstead and David Jones were killed.

At High Springs, Melissa Harden, Jane Morris and Sallie Nobles, colored women, are reported to have been killed. At this place a number of people took refuge in a box car, which was in the path of the cyclone. It was blown along the track, and then off it a distance of fifty feet, and every person in it was badly injured. Steve Mason and Geo. Johnson have since died. At Gracy, a small place, twelve houses were blown down; a woman was killed, but a babe at her breast was unhurt, although it had been carried some distance by the force of the wind. At Lake Butler, Bradford County, Mr. C. H. Harkey, Mrs. J. M. Futch and her infant were fatally hurt. Many buildings were blown down. At this place the wind blew to pieces two cars loaded with bricks, and a negro, Henry Sullivan, who was 300 yards away, was killed by being struck by one of the flying bricks. At Live Oak the destruction is complete, but no loss of life is reported. Near Welborn the house of Amos White was destroyed and two of his children were killed. At Lake City eight business houses and thirteen residences were destroyed. Mrs. Sarah Fletcher and two boys were killed and Dora Jennings, Samuel Hudson and Jonas Mabrey were fatally injured. Six persons are reported killed at Fort White, in Columbia County.

The hurricane passed over Duval County, striking the edges of Jacksonville, but doing very little damage. Just north, however, in Nassau County, considerable destruction is reported. Five children were killed in the wreck of a schoolhouse. Miss Stewart, the teacher, had her arm broken. Lila Rails, a 12-year-old girl, was killed at her home, her mother being fatally injured. Harry Johnson was also killed. At Hillyards, another schoolhouse was wrecked and four children were killed. At Kings Ferry, Andy Johnson, Moses Laster, Simon Henderson, May Jones and a child were killed. Mrs. Fisher was nursing a sick child and the infant died as the house fell. The mother was hurt, but will recover. Three sailors were killed on schooners that were loading lumber at Kings Ferry.

There is no way to estimate the property loss in Florida. The losses may seem heavier now than they will when more closely examined, but talk with insurance men that Florida losses will foot up \$2,000,000. This seems, however, an excessive estimate.

**Storm Enters Georgia.**  
Across the line into Georgia the devastation was continued. At Folkston, which is near the Okefenokee swamp, the schoolhouse was wrecked and four children killed. Several casualties are reported in Camden County, Georgia. The storm then continued on its way to Brunswick and Savannah. The hurricane in Savannah cost nearly a dozen lives and entailed a financial loss of nearly \$1,000,000. Each report that is received is worse than at first. It was thought only one death would be the result of the hurricane, but the number has increased until there are eleven persons reported dead. Among prominent buildings damaged by the storm are City Exchange, Duffy Street Baptist Church, St. Philip's African Methodist Church, Central Railway

warehouses, St. Patrick's school, Georgia hussars' armory, Henley Hall, city market, electric railway power house, Vale Royal mills, Comer, Hull & Co.'s guano factory, Commercial Guano Company's factory, Jones' Marine Railway, Fawcett Bros.' wholesale grocery building, Henry Solomon & Son's wholesale grocery, and M. J. Doyle's retail grocery. Hundreds of residences are damaged and the most beautiful trees in the city are down. The loss to shipping will amount to over \$100,000.

Reports from the coast are meager. The sea islands along the coast of Georgia and South Carolina had almost a repetition of the storm of 1893. Almost every cottage and cabin in the wake of the storm was destroyed, but the water was not piled upon them as in 1893, consequently the suffering was not near so severe. The number of fatalities on the sea islands is not known, but it is not believed it will go over 100.

**Havoc in Pennsylvania.**  
The east house of the Temple furnace, at Temple Station, five miles above Reading, Pa., was blown down by the wind and nearly a dozen workmen were buried in the ruins. Two were killed. Heavy washouts are reported on the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Huntingdon. The greatest single loss is that of the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge across the Susquehanna at Columbia, nothing being left of it but the piers, the iron span in the middle and the first span at each end. The bridge was a mile and a quarter long, and was said to be the longest covered bridge in the world. It is reported that two men went down with the bridge, but no trace of them can be found. The bridge cost about \$1,000,000. Columbia appears to have suffered more than any other section of the county. The damage in the borough is estimated at \$500,000. The storm destroyed the coal breaker at Natalie, belonging to the Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal Company. Six tenement houses belonging to the camp were destroyed by fire, and six children, inmates, lost their lives. The fire originated from a stove overturning in one of the summer kitchens from the shaking by the wind. The damage at Shamokin will reach \$350,000. The Paterson breaker is almost a total wreck, but the debris was saved from the flames by the downpour of rain that followed the wind. Superintendent Vincent places the damage to the colliery at \$40,000. Fourteen of the dwelling houses and twenty board shanties occupied by the mine-workers were also blown down, and five of the former were consumed by flames. Two of the tenants were killed, several injured and eleven cattle were crushed to death beneath the dismantled barn.

The windstorm, though furious in New York City and vicinity, as elsewhere in the East, did but little damage ashore, and thus far no disasters on the Long Island, New Jersey or New England coast have been reported. The greatest damage sustained is by the prostration of telegraph and telephone wires. The storm was severe throughout New Jersey. In Buffalo the wind raged at a velocity of fifty-eight miles an hour, and at Syracuse thousands of dollars' worth of damage was done. The big grandstand at Kirk Driving Park was completely demolished. The Yates Hotel was badly damaged by a falling cornice, and the immense plate glass windows forced outward by the suction of the air.

**Storm Around Washington.**  
Reports received from the suburban towns about Washington, D. C., show that great damage was done throughout the surrounding country by the storm. On the outskirts of the city few localities escaped. In Washington the Papal legation was unroofed and the Chinese legation was damaged about \$1,500. Communication by telegraph and telephone with the outside world was absolutely stopped. The White House was slightly injured by the storm, a portion of the copper roofing being stripped off and other damage done. The tall flagstaff, from which the signal is given to the city that the President is in town, disappeared completely. In the beautiful grounds surrounding the house twenty-five of the splendid trees, elms, sycamores, walnuts and magnolias, some of great age and of historical associations, were completely leveled, while fully fifty of the surviving trees suffered the loss of their tops and principal branches, and are permanently defaced.

The vast pile, occupied by the State, War and Navy Departments was touched on the southern side by the storm, and lost portions of its roofing and many slates, while a structure erected by the signal service for the study of clouds was partially demolished. The new naval observatory building suffered in the same fashion, to the extent of about \$1,200. At the Washington navy yard the big ship house was partially unroofed, and the gun shops were damaged slightly by the stripping of the roof. A special bulletin issued by the weather bureau states that for one minute the wind reached eighty miles an hour. The storm's damage is estimated to run from \$250,000 to \$500,000.

The weather bureau gives this official history of the storm:  
"The storm which passed over Washington last night was reported on Sept. 26 as a tropical cyclone moving north-west from the Caribbean Sea, it being then southeast of Cuba. During the 27th it passed northward into the southeastern part of the Gulf of Mexico, and on the 28th moved northward west of Florida. On the morning of the 29th it was central over Southern Georgia, and by 8 p. m. of the 29th had advanced to Southwestern Virginia. The center passed over Washington about 11:30 Tuesday night, the lowest barometer reading 29.30. During the first three days the storm appeared to have very little energy, but on the 29th developed force rapidly as it moved northward."

**Crew Drowns at Milwaukee.**  
The barge Sumatra, consort of the B. W. Arnold, bound down from Chicago, foundered off the Government pier at Milwaukee. Four sailors were drowned. The captain, mate and cook were rescued by the life-saving crew. The Sumatra was bound for Milwaukee loaded with railroad iron. The record of the wind's fury in Chicago harbor was that of a storm almost equaling in fury the great hurricane of 1894. Half a dozen vessels were sunk, and as many more badly damaged. The schooner Seaman broke from her moorings and raced back and forth, pounding the docks and smashing the smaller craft on every side, while their crews were helpless. Capt. McCreary, of the Seaman, two of his men and several men on board other boats moored in the slip had narrow escapes. Three or four sailors were thrown into the water, and were forced to battle for their lives.

## Alaska Mosquitoes.

Advices from Juneau, as published in the Alaska News, give an interesting fact that comments most vividly on the plague of mosquitoes in that region. The News says:

"From the preparations made it would seem if Willis Thorp does not succeed in getting his bunch of cattle through Forty Mile Creek and Circle Clay no one under the sun need attempt a similar undertaking. The fifty steers constituting the bunch were especially selected with a view of their condition and fitness to stand such a journey. Then Mr. Thorp had complete duck suits made for each animal, covering its entire body to the knees. Around the ears, eyes and mouth a special preparation is being used as a further safeguard against the mosquitoes and gnats. Twenty of the fifty head are each carrying 200 pounds packed in arapahoes, which constitutes the outfit of the eight men comprising the party.

"From a letter received Monday from Mr. Thorp, dated July 20, at the Klukwan Indian village, he states that he considers the worst over, and the following morning he would begin the journey up the Klakhehah River to the summit of the Pass. In his forty years' experience handling cattle this is the first instance wherein he has been compelled to swim steers ten miles up stream in a current equal to mill race of hell, or had made them an armor fashioned after the trousseurs of the summer resort man."—Minneapolis Journal.

## Fire-Proof Paper.

Fireproof paper, for printing and writing purposes, is now manufactured in Berlin by a new patented process. Ninety-five parts of asbestos fibre of the best quality are washed in a solution of permanganate of calcium and then treated with sulphuric acid as a bleaching agent. Five parts of wood pulp, as used in paper factories, are added, and the whole is placed in the agitating box with an addition of lime water and borax. After being thoroughly mixed the material is pumped into the regulating box, and allowed to flow out of a gate on an endless wire cloth, where it enters the usual paper making machinery. It is easy to apply water marks to this paper, which ordinarily has a smooth surface, but which can be satin finished, this being more preferable for writing purposes. Paper thus produced is said to resist even the direct influence of flame and remains uninjured even in a white heat.

## A Sharper.

The other day a stylishly dressed woman stepped from a coach in front of a dry goods store in New York, and going to the fur department, selected a seal wrap worth three hundred dollars. In payment she tendered a check for one thousand dollars, which the saleswoman took to the office. A messenger was dispatched to the bank and he was told that the check was good. Meantime the woman pretended to be indignant, demanded a return of the check, would accept no apologies and drove off. Presently she returned and said she had allowed her temper to overcome her, and ordered the cloak wrapped up. She was given seven hundred dollars and disappeared. A second visit to the bank disclosed the fact that the woman had withdrawn the one thousand dollars she had on deposit there and that the check was worthless.

## Turkey.

The origin of the word "turkey" has been much disputed. By some it is thought to be derived from the call of the female bird, which, by a stretch of imagination, has appeared to them like "Turk, turk." Others, in the past, were under the erroneous impression that the bird was a native of Turkey, whence it took its appellation. But its name really arose from its having been imported into England at the time when all merchants were popularly known as Turkey merchants.

## Peace on Earth.

This is once more enjoyed by the rheumatic wise enough to counteract their progressive malady with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. No testimony is stronger than that which indicates it as a source of relief in this complaint. It is also eminently effective as a treatment for kidney trouble, dyspepsia, debility, liver complaint and constipation. Use it with persistence for the above.

## The Organ an Old Invention.

The invention of the organ is very ancient, though it is agreed it was little used till the eighth century. It seems to have been borrowed from the Greeks. Vitruvius describes one in his tenth book. The Emperor Julian has an epigram in its praise. St. Jerome mentions one with twelve pairs of bellows, which might be heard 1,000 paces or a mile; and another at Jerusalem, which might have been heard as far as the Mount of Olives.

## A Household Necessity.

Cascarets, Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, acts gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispels colic, cures headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

## Coins.

To read an inscription on a silver coin which by much wear has become wholly obliterated, put the poker in the fire, when red hot place the coin upon it, and the inscription will plainly appear of a greenish hue, but will disappear as the coin cools. This method was formerly practiced at the mint to discover the genuine coin when silver was called in.

Emerson says: "The wise man throws himself on the side of his assailants. It is more his interest than it is theirs to find his weak point."

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

## That Joyful Feeling.

With the exhilarating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of Figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well-informed.

## The Wrong Standard.

"The boot and shoe industry," said the statistical boarder, "is the one which employs the largest number of hands."

"That is strange," said the Cheerful Idiot, thoughtfully, "I should have thought its extent would be measured in feet, instead of hands."

## Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, regain lost manhood, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist, who will guarantee a cure. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

## A Costly Luxury.

To display a crest on stationery and plate in England costs each family a tax of a guinea a year. About 40,000 people pay it.

## Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

## Too much courtesy defeats its object.—Phoedrus.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. L. Baker, 4228 Regent Sq., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, '95.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe.

Doobins' Floating-Borax Soap costs more to make than any other floating soap made, but the consumers have to pay no more for it. It is 100 per cent pure and made of Borax. You know what that means. Order of your grocer.

Mrs. Vindlow's Soothing Syrup for Children's Coughs, soothes the lungs, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 2 cents a bottle.

For a complexion soft as velvet and rich in color as the tints of a beautiful seashell, use that wonderful skin purifier—Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Of druggists.

Silence never shows itself to so great an advantage as when it is made the reply to calumny and defamation.

When bilious or constive eat a Cascarets, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10, 25c.

## Look

Sharply to the condition of your blood. At this season peculiar perils assail the system. There are sudden changes in temperature; fogs and dampness, chilly nights, lowering clouds, drenching rains. These sudden changes bring on colds, fevers, pneumonia, bronchitis and other ailments. Keep the blood pure, rich and full of vitality and you will be well.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact, the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills; aid digestion. 25c.

This button with a ten cent box of CASCARETS, CANNY CATHARTIC, the ideal laxative and guaranteed constipation cure, sent FREE on receipt of five 2-cent stamps. Address: STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, Chicago; Montreal, Can.; New York, C. U. No. 41-96

**DROPSY TREATED FREE** Positively CURED with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases pronounced hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. Ten Days Treatment Furnished Free by Mail. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS SPECIALISTS ATLANTA, GEORGIA. C. U. No. 41-96

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.



"How happy could I be with either Were the other dear charmer away."

## Battle Ax PLUG

The ripest and sweetest leaf and the purest ingredients are used in the manufacture of "Battle Ax," and no matter how much you pay for a much smaller piece of any other high-grade brand, you cannot buy a better chew than "Battle Ax."

For 5 cents you get a piece of "Battle Ax" almost as large as the other fellow's 10-cent piece.

"Every one to her taste —as the old woman said when she kissed the cow." If you'd rather do your washing and cleaning in a slow, laborious way, spending your time and strength in useless, tiresome, ruinous rubbing, it's nobody's business but yours. You are the one that will suffer by it.

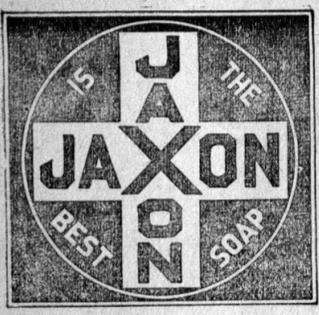
But if you want the easiest, quickest, most economical way of washing and cleaning—then you'll have to use Pearline. There's nothing else, among things absolutely safe to wash with, that can be compared to it.

Millions NOW USE Pearline

"Use the Means and Heaven Will Give You the Blessing." Never Neglect

A Useful Article Like

## SAPOLIO



We carry a full and complete line of

STAPLE

FANCY GROCERIES.

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 be good. If that kind of news doesn't come to you, you can come 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 seissor 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 some 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 Riggs at Reasonable Prices. Thos. Hammond, M'g'r.

Subscribe for the Middleville Sun.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

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

Table with columns: STATIONS, Det, Exp, NY, Ngt, Fr, Exp, Dly, Exp, Exp, Exp, Exp. Rows include Grand Rapids, Middleville, Hastings, Jackson, Detroit.

WESTWARD BOUND.

Table with columns: STATIONS, Pac, Spl, M'n, G'R, Fr, Exp, Dly, Exp, Exp, Exp, Exp. Rows include Grand Rapids, Hastings, Jackson, Detroit.

Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad.

Table with columns: STATIONS, Leave, Arrive, Going, From, South, North. Rows include Trav. City, Petoskey, Cadillac, Petoskey and Mackinaw.

MUSKEGON TRAINS. GOING WEST. Lv Grand Rapids, Ar Muskegon. GOING EAST. Lv Muskegon, Ar Grand Rapids.

THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1896.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

William J. Bryan is expected in Grand Rapids Wednesday, October 14th.

Hon. A. C. Voris of Ohio will speak in our village from a republican standpoint on October 17.

Turn out and hear Hon. Washington Gardner this week Friday evening. He is an interesting and eloquent speaker.

The semi-annual meeting of the Grand Rapids association of Congregational churches will be held at Freepport, Mich., Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 12 and 13.

There will be a Union Silver meeting at the opera house in this village on Saturday evening, Oct. 10, 1896. Hon. Roman I. Jarvis, R. M. Bates and other good speakers will address the meeting. Come one, come all.

Reading club will meet with Mrs. Johnson Oct. 14. Readers, Mrs. French and Mrs. Johnson; spelling mistress, Mrs. Hendrick; questions, Mrs. M. S. Keeler; critic, Mrs. G. L. Keeler. Subject for quotations, Ambition.

Congregational church, H. Appleton, pastor. Services 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Subject for morning, "The Poor Richer than the Rich." Subject for the evening, "The Young Man Timothy." Sabbath school at the close of morning service. Junior C. E. Subject, "Who Are Some of the Temperance Men of the Bible." Y. P. S. C. E., 6 p. m. Subject, "God or Mammon." Teacher's meeting, Monday, 7 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7 p. m. The Mission Band, Saturday with Edith Bundy. All 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.

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 7 p. m. Mrs. Zua Webb, chairman of entertainment committee. Come and bring your friends and have a good time.

BAPTIST AID SOCIETY.

The Baptist Aid society will hold their annual chicken pie supper in the church parlors Friday, Oct. 16. All are cordially invited. Supper 15 cents. Business meeting of the society at the usual hour.

VAN VREDENBURG'S FAMOUS PAINTING.

An exquisite reproduction in 14 colors of Van Vredenburg's oil painting "Our Bench Show," representing a yard of playful puppies (size, 10x36 ins.) is given to every subscriber, with the December issue of Demorest's Magazine (published November 15). This issue is enlarged and bound in a beautifully printed cover, and is replete with illustrations and reading matter pertaining to the X-mas holidays. It is sold for 20 cents a copy. The Van Vredenburg alone in this one number is worth more than the price of a year's subscription. It is the cutest picture we have seen and appeals to every lover of art and to everyone who is fond of dogs. Any of our readers who wish this beautiful picture can, by cutting out this notice and sending it to the Demorest's Magazine, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York, with 29 cents in stamps, receive it by mail, carefully packed, and at the same time a copy of the X-mas Demorest. The magazine, by the way, has been phenomenally successful during the past year, having increased its subscription list to 180,000 names—a clear gain of 100,000. There must be something in a magazine that can do that.

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 equalled by its power to afford instantaneous relief. Dr. Nelson Abbot.

Middleville Markets.

Table listing market prices for various goods: Wheat (white), Eye, Corn, Oats, Clover Seed, Timothy, Flour (roller), Bran per ton, Middlings, Butter, Eggs, Chickens (full dressed), Chickens (spring), Beef (dressed), Veal, Hogs (dressed), Lard, Tallow, Hides, Pelts, Hay (timothy), Hay (clover), Wood (dry maple), Oil (retail), Gasoline, Salt, Lime per bbl., Land Plaster, Potatoes.

THE TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE BARRY COUNTY CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

Union was held in the Congregational church, Middleville, Friday evening and Saturday, October 2 and 3.

Upon arriving the delegates were taken to the church, where they received badges and were assigned places of entertainment.

Rev. Dr. Fulton of Grand Rapids gave a most excellent address Friday evening.

One of the most inspiring services was the sunrise prayer meeting, Saturday morning at 6:30 led by the vice-president, Miss Augusta Hinkley of Freepport.

There are eighteen societies in the county at present and, after calling the roll, found twelve societies were represented, some having to drive a distance of twenty-four miles.

Many excellent things were said and some of the most helpful suggestions were given about "The C. E. Giant."

I. "It's Eyes, the Lookout Committee."

II. "It's Mouth, the Prayer Meeting Committee."

III. "It's Ears, the Music Committee."

IV. "It's Hands, the Social Committee."

V. "It's Feet, the Missionary Committee."

VI. "It's Vertebrae, the Pledge."

VII. "It's Brains, the Good Literature Committee."

VIII. "It's Heart, Christ."

The committee on resolutions gave the following report which was accepted:

Resolved, That in view of the monstrous mischief of intemperance, it is strongly recommended that all Christian Endeavorers unite their prayers in co-operating with the various temperance societies and Woman's Christian Temperance Union in a combined crusade, and that it will be wise to have a temperance committee in every society, to do such work and formulate such methods as shall make their protest and their active trust effective to this end, and it is spiritually recommended that the young ladies frown upon the temptations and refuse to associate in any way with young men who are not abstainers and who use tobacco in any form.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all Christian Endeavorers to carry into politics the principles of truth and righteousness that they have learned from the teachings of the Master, and do all in their power to purify and cleanse politics from all that debases and corrupts the same, and that they attend primaries and caucuses, determined to use their vote and influence in such a way as to insure the return to office of such persons as shall best represent the Christian spirit and principles of Jesus Christ, always remembering that we are citizens as well as Christians and owe a solemn duty to the country of a wise and true patriotism. To this end it is recommended that a good citizenship committee should form a part of the machinery of every C. E. society.

REV. A. D. GRISBY, Hastings. MISS AUGUSTA HINKLEY, Freepport. MR. WILLIS LATHROP, Barryville.

The following officers were elected for the next year:

President—Miss Lizzie Hendershott, Irving.

Vice-President—Miss Augusta Hinkley, Freepport.

Secretary—Miss Lida Feighner, Nashville.

Treasurer—Jesse W. Cobb, Middleville.

Organist—Mrs. O. E. Suleeba, Hastings.

The next convention will be held at Barryville the first Friday and Saturday in October, 1897.

LIDA FEIGNER, Sec. of Barry Co. Union.

CALEDONIA UNION FAIR.

The annual Caledonia Union fair was as successful as could be expected, considering the excessively rainy weather for several days just preceding those set for the fair. However, Thursday and Friday were pleasant days and, though the roads were rough and in some places quite muddy, a very good crowd was in attendance both days.

The stock exhibit was not very complete, though there were some fine cattle and hogs, the sheep being the best part of the exhibit. The poultry exhibit was very slim.

The art hall was well filled, the fancy work constituting the chief attraction. There were some very pretty articles of embroidery and crazy quilts, as well as very elaborate drawn work. There was a fair exhibit of canned fruit, jellies, etc., also of furniture and hardware. The floral display was small.

The fruit exhibit was exceptionally good, the apples forming the greater part. There was also fine pears, quinces, tomatoes, potatoes, etc., the pumpkins being extremely large.

The bicycle and horse races were very good, but not exciting except when one of the running horses started for the stable and come in contact with a buggy that stood in his way. No serious damage was done.

Streeter's merry-go-round was there and seemed to have very good patronage, and there was the usual taffy stands, etc.

Charles Johnson's matched blacks took first premium as carriage team.

Frank Roys' stallion, LaPanto, took first in show class.

Miss Nell White's black crazy quilt was awarded first premium.

Mrs. C. H. Hayter received first on an embroidered doily.

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

Consumption Contagious.

Health Commissioner Wende is still having great trouble because people will not lock upon consumption as a contagious disease. The genial doctor had a battle royal with a man in the health office who was complaining because he had been ordered to renovate his house. In this particular instance three persons died of consumption in the same house within a few weeks. The family shortly after moved out and the health commissioner ordered the landlady to repaper the house and thoroughly disinfect it. The landlady asserted that he did not know why he should take such precautions for consumption any more than he should for a death by accident. But of course the work will be done. "I wish that people understood that consumption is a contagious disease," said Dr. Wende. "In some states consumption is covered by special laws, just as smallpox or diphtheria, and while the health department has the power to act now consumption will some day be covered by special laws as in other states."—Buffalo Enquirer.

How the Timber Goes.

One of, perhaps, many little unconsidered ways in which the forests of the country are being eaten up is in supplying timber for railway trestle work. There are 2,000 miles of trestle structure in the United States, according to the estimate by the forestry division. This trestle work has to be replaced entirely every nine years on an average and every year timber amounting to 260,000,000 feet, board measure, is used for this purpose. Nearly all the timber is cut from the largest and finest trees. The annual expenditure on this work is estimated at about \$7,000,000.—Glen Falls (Ore.) Republican.

YOUR BOY WON'T LIVE A MONTH.

So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill St., South Gardner, Mass., was told by the doctors. His son had lung trouble, following typhoid malaria, and he spent three hundred and seventy-five dollars with doctors, who finally gave him up, saying: "Your boy won't live a month." He tried Dr. King's New Discovery and a few bottles restored him to health and enabled him to go to work a perfectly well man. He says he owes his present good health to use of Dr. King's New Discovery, and knows it to be the best in the world for lung trouble. Trial bottles free at J. W. Armstrong's drug store.

Du Maurier and Clara Moschele.

In 1858 my father came on a visit to Antwerp with my mother and my youngest sister, Clara. Wherever my father took up his abode, even temporarily, a grand piano in the natural course of events would gravitate toward him and a select circle of art lovers would soon be grouped around it. Among the friends in the Antwerp circle were Van Lerius, Tadema, Baron Leys, Huysmans and Bource. My sister at that time was a bright and happy creature, not long out of her teens, full of hopes, alas! never to be realized and of talents never to be matured. The large dark eyes—they seemed the gift of her godmother, the famous Malibran—reflected the artist's soul and a grand soprano voice spoke its wonderful language. Du Maurier and she were soon on a brother and sisterly footing, and they ever remained so.—Felix Moscheles in Century.

Queen Victoria's Tact.

On quitting the Riviera Queen Victoria was studios, as usual, to leave an agreeable personal impression behind her. She decorated with her new order, the "Royal Victoria," the mayor of Nice and gave him 3,000 francs (about \$750) to be distributed among the poor. At the same time he received a letter addressed to him in the queen's name by her errand boy expressing her deep regret at having to quit so charming a country and thanking the various local functionaries for the attention and consideration which they had shown her. It was due to them, he added, that she had enjoyed the repose and calm of which she was greatly in need in view of her recent affliction, the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg.—Exchange.

Cause of the Delay.

"Hello, central! Please connect me with the imperial palace at Moscow." "You have it." "I wish to speak with the czar." "This is he." "Good morning, your majesty." "Good morning, sir." "If it is no secret, your majesty, perhaps you would not mind telling why your coronation was postponed so long?" "It is no secret at all. Richard Harding Davis could not arrange to attend at an earlier date. That is all. Good-by." "Good-by, your majesty."—World.

Prayer.

The praying man is the man, who wins; prayer is mightier than battering rams; prayer conquers armies; prayer holds back the arm of God; prayer melts away the blindness of men.—Rev. J. K. Dixon.

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

The drug store of George W. Landis and the general store of C. H. Osborn at Hastings were destroyed by fire Sunday night. Loss \$4,000.

We have many kinds, but only one—Brant's Cough Balsam—that we can conscientiously recommend.

"It is the best I ever used." Charles K. Farmer, Pipestone, Mich.

We warrant it—25 cents.

J. W. ARMSTRONG, druggist.

Beautiful Dolls FREE. Five beautiful dolls, lithographed on cardboard, eight inches high. Each doll has two complete suits. American, French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, German, Swiss, Turkish and Indian costumes. All parts being interchangeable, many combinations can be made, affording endless amusement and instruction. A high-class series of dolls, patented and manufactured for us exclusively and not to be compared with the numerous cheap paper dolls on the market. How To Get Them. Cut from five outside wrappers of None Such Mince Meat the head of the girl holding pie. Send these with ten cents in silver-wrapped paper—and your full name, address, and we will send the dolls postpaid. Or we will send them free for twenty heads of the girl. Send only the heads to avoid extra postage. MERRELL-SOULE CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

WEST SIDE THE ADVANCE (Congregational Weekly)



"PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED WITH CARE."

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 PRUSZNER 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 "Siant Lights" on the Christian Endeavor Topics.

A new Serial, entitled "In His Steps" BY REV. CHAS. M. SHELDON

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.

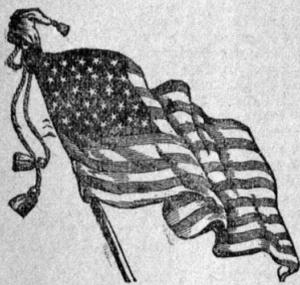
Regular yearly rate, \$2.00. To a new subscriber the paper will be sent from now to Jan. 1, 1898, for \$1.00.

Tri-Annual Subscription, three months, 25 cents

The Advance 215 Madison St. CHICAGO, ILL.

YERINGTON'S COLLEGE, St. Louis, Mich., 5 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 at convenient hours, and for less money than it can be had at any other institution in the United States and the instruction is professional. ENGLISH, MUSIC, EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE; ALL FOR FIFTY CENTS PER WEEK. Only think ONE PRIVATE LESSON a week on either Piano, Organ, Cornet, Violin, Guitar, or in Voice Culture, Education and Physical Culture; with Reading, Spelling, Grammar, Arithmetic, Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Letter-writing, Typewriting, Composition, Debating and French classes in Music, Education and Physical Culture, for 50c a week. All the studies after the above selection may be omitted, and any one of the following substituted for the same price: Book-keeping with actual business, Shorthand 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 general employment. Our instructors have taught Penmanship since 1880; Book-keeping and shorthand since 1885; Teaching Course, since 1870; 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, the seeds for future suffering. SELF ABUSE is a terrible sin against nature and will bring a rich harvest. Blood and Private Diseases sap the very life and vitality of the victim. Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will positively cure all the following diseases: VARICOCELE, EMISSIONS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, SYPHILIS, STRICTURE, GLEET, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, PIMPLES, LOST MANHOOD, UNNATURAL DISCHARGES, KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISEASES.

GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY DISEASED MEN CURED. THOUSANDS of young men, middle aged men and old men can look back at their boyhood days or early manhood, with a sense of relief. The ignorance of early youth, or later on a mission of life at the hands of the ignorant, has done much to ruin many a man. SELF ABUSE is a terrible sin against nature and will bring a rich harvest. Blood and Private Diseases sap the very life and vitality of the victim. Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will positively cure all the following diseases: VARICOCELE, EMISSIONS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, SYPHILIS, STRICTURE, GLEET, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, PIMPLES, LOST MANHOOD, UNNATURAL DISCHARGES, KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISEASES. 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; restlessness; haggard looking; weak back, bone pains; hair loose; ulcers; sore throat; varicose veins; deposit in urine and drains at stool; distrustful; want of confidence; lack of energy and strength—WE CAN CURE YOU OR NO PAY. CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY—CONFIDENTIAL. SNATCHED FROM THE GRAVE. A warning from the living. "At 15 I learned a bad habit. I tried four doctors and nerve tonics by the score without benefit; emisions and cirrins increased the disease until I was a nervous wreck. A friend who had been cured by Drs. Kennedy & Kergan of a similar disease, advised me to try them. I did so and in two months was positively cured. This was eight years ago. I am now married and have two healthy children."—C. W. LEWIS, Saginaw. VARICOCELE CURED. "Varicocele made life miserable. I was weak and nervous, eyes sunken, haggard in society, hair thin, no ambition. The 'Golden Monitor' opened my eyes. The New Method Treatment of Drs. Kennedy and Kergan cured me in a few weeks."—L. L. PETERSON, Ionia. EMISSIONS CURED. J. P. EMERSON relates his experience. "I lived on a farm. At school I learned an early habit, which weakened me physically, sexually and mentally. Since then I have been a nervous wreck. Finally 'The Golden Monitor,' edited by Drs. Kennedy & Kergan, fell into my hands. I learned the TRUTH and the CAUSE. Self-abuse had sapped my vitality. I took the New Method Treatment and was cured. My friends think I was cured of consumption. I have sent them many patients, all of whom were cured. Their New Method Treatment supplies vigor, vitality and manhood." SYPHILIS CURED. "This terrible blood disease was in my system for eight years. Had taken mercury for two years, but the disease returned. Eyes red, pimples and blotches on the skin, ulcers in the mouth and tonsils, bone pains, falling out of hair, weakness, etc. My brother, who had been cured of Gleet and Stricture by Drs. Kennedy and Kergan, recommended them. They cured me in a few weeks, and I thank God I consulted them. No return of the disease in six years."—W. P. M. JACKSON. 17 YEARS IN DETROIT, 200,000 CURED. NO RISK. READERS! Are you a victim? Have you lost hope? Are you contemplating marriage? Has your blood been diseased? Have you any weaknesses? 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, Enclose postage 2 cents. Sealed. NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. PRIVATE. No medicine given. G. O. D. No names used. Everything confidential. Question list and cost of treatment FREE. DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN, No. 148 SHELBY ST. DETROIT, MICH.



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. FRENCH, of Presque Isle.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. E. HAMILTON, 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. JORDAN, of Middleville.

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

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

C. S. PALMERSON, of Woodland.

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

DR. SNYDER, of Hastings.

THORNAPPLE TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

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 1875; 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.

Hon. A. C. Voris will speak in Middleville Oct. 17.

I do not know what you think about it but I believe it is a good deal better to open the mills of the United States to the labor of America than to open the mints of the United States to the silver of the world.—Major McKinley, at Canton, August 12, 1896.

At last the tide has turned and the gold is returning to the United States from England so fast that the Bank of England has become alarmed and has raised the price of exchange in hopes of checking it. With a republican administration at Washington the financial situation would soon clear up.

President Cleveland and Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle have formally recognized and publicly approved the Indianapolis platform and candidates, yet it is generally believed that each of these gentlemen will vote—if they vote at all—for McKinley and Hobart. They are professedly anxious for the success of the republican ticket, yet they are advising and even urging their followers to throw away their votes on a ticket that has no mission on earth except to weaken McKinley's chances. Such is the wisdom of Cleveland democracy.

A LESSON FROM THE WAR.

Which prospered With Cheap Money, Labor or Capital?

It is conceded by all intelligent advocates of free silver coinage that aside from those persons having a pecuniary interest in silver mines the only advantage to be derived by such coinage is the cheapening of the dollar, the unit of value, or as sometimes expressed, raising the nominal price of commodities; and consequently, the only harm which will result from a continuance of the gold standard of values is the increasing purchasing power of the dollar.

In considering whether the cheaper dollar would result in a benefit or an injury to our people, and also which class would be most affected thereby we may perhaps receive some light from a study of our finances during the Civil War.

As a foundation upon which to build our investigation let us discover wherein conditions then existing differ from those of today.

At that time one million men were changed from producers to consumers, and the government became an enormous customer buying goods of various kinds to such an extent that at the close of the war it had paid out more than three billion dollars in excess of its revenue.

This decreased force of producers, together with this greatly increased demand for products, necessarily created a demand for labor and without a change in the money must have resulted in the great profit of the laborer at home.

Early in 1862 congress commenced issuing legal-tender paper, gold was driven out of circulation, specie payment was suspended.

This currency immediately depreciated and from that time until the resumption act was passed by congress, wages were invariably paid in it, and commodities were priced in it.

In 1862 wages advanced three per cent but the price of two hundred and twenty-three articles used in the maintenance of families advanced eighteen per cent.

In 1863 wages were ten and one-half per cent higher than when paid in gold but commodities necessary to be bought were forty-nine per cent higher.

In 1864 wages were twenty-five and one-half per cent higher, necessities of life, ninety and one-half per cent higher.

In 1865 wages were forty-three per cent higher, commodities one hundred and seventeen per cent higher.

In 1866 wages were fifty-two per cent higher, commodities ninety per cent higher.

Thus it will be seen that the laboring man lost by reason of this change to cheaper money not only the benefits which would most certainly have gone to him without such change, by reason of greater demand and less competition, but also, as has been shown, he failed by a large percentage to receive the reward formerly enjoyed under a sound money system.

The principle is this: When prices advance the benefit accrues immediately to the owner of goods or commodities already manufactured or produced and upon which no further labor is to be expended while the price paid the laborer is advanced only by a continued struggle, and only after profits which warrant the increase have been realized by the employer, and salaries, only increase after the agreed period of service has expired. But if labor lost, who benefitted by this cheap money?

Capitalists who were able to take advantage of the markets amassed large fortunes. Speculation was rampant. Money commanded a high rate of interest both because of its demand for speculative purposes and also because of its uncertain future value. Merchants made more by holding large stocks of goods than by selling, and yet while capital, by reason of its manifest advantage, was able to double itself rapidly, at no other period in our country's history has the purchasing power of wages diminished so rapidly. Does not this familiar history aid us to see more clearly the effect free and unlimited coinage into dollars, of silver bullion, the present value of which in all parts of the world is but fifty-one cents, would have upon capital and labor?

The claim of the silver advocates that such dollars would buy less than at present is indisputable.

As confidence in the new system gained or lost in the minds of the people there would be violent fluctuations in the market price of commodities.

With prices fluctuating and always going higher as the money became poorer (or cheaper) would the laborer have an equal opportunity with the capitalist to secure such an advance in wages as would render them of former purchasing power?

Bearing in mind that an increase in price benefits directly only the person possessing property and injures the person having none but who must buy, and whose increased wages come later, if at all, would not the new measure of value be but to recommence a struggle that has been going on for more than a quarter of a century through labor organizations and otherwise to secure a rate of wages sufficient for the subsistence of a workingman and his family? In conclusion—"Rises in the rate of wages take place very slowly while the prices of commodities move rapidly, at some periods changing several times in a single day and these movements are always more frequent and more harmful when the currency is in an unsettled condition." GEO. L. KEELER.

Dr. Frank Merritt, who is running for state senator of this, the Fifteenth district, made a good record on the board of supervisors of Eaton county as well as mayor of Charlotte, and we can assure all who vote for him that he is a good financier and will do all in his power to stop the unnecessary expenditure of money and keep the actual ex-



DR. FRANK MERRITT.

penses and taxes down to the lowest point in keeping with good government. The doctor was born on a farm, reared on a farm and owns two or three good and well tilled farms which are not paying the dividend they should after the heavy taxes are deducted from their income. The doctor's wife is a highly educated lady and their only child a bright miss of about 15 years.

Don't fail to hear Hon. A. C. Voris of Ohio, Oct. 17. He comes highly recommended by the national committee.

The present season has developed a new campaigning method for the head of each great party. One candidate travels through the land showing himself and speaking to mankind. The head of the other ticket remains strictly at home and lets all mankind who want to see him and hear him come to him.—Canton Repository.

The little state of Rhode Island furnishes a "free raw material" object lesson in its experience with free wool. There are 94 woolen and worsted mills in the state and 58 of them employed 19,070 hands when running full time in 1892. Now it is said only 15 out of the 94 mills are now running at all, on full or part time, and that only 2,475 hands are earning any wages.

If the wage-earners of America are paid in "200 cent" dollars they will probably not decide to give as good a thing away as that. Whether there are "200 cent" dollars or not, it is certain that one dollar will buy more of the necessities of life now than in 1873. And with "McKinleyism" again there will be more work, more wages, and more demand for farm and all other products.

What Senator Wm. M. Stewart of Nevada said a year after the "Crime of 1873" and before he became simply the representative of a special interest; "The question never will be settled until you determine the simple question whether the laboring man is entitled to have a gold dollar if he earns it, or whether you are going to cheat him with something else."—Congressional Record, June 12, 1874, Page 4909.

Hon. David B. Hill of New York, has been perched upon the fence so long, politically, that it is said he has grown cross-eyed looking for a soft place to light, on one side or the other, when he comes down. There are other democratic leaders who in times past have wielded an immense influence in their party that will follow him into political oblivion so deep and dark as to make their names but a faded memory. Had they come out honestly and boldly for McKinley and honest government they would challenge the admiration and retain the confidence of every honest American. "God hates a coward," it is said, and there is much cowardice evidenced in the make-up of some so-called statesmen these days.

SECRETARY CARLISLE EXPLAINS.

Shows How the Government Keeps Silver Dollars at Par with Gold.

Bar Harbor, Me. Sept. 16.—Secretary Carlisle has written the following letter on the subject of maintenance of the parity between gold and silver.

Bar Harbor, Me. Sept. 12.—Mr James P. Helm, Louisville, Ky.—My Dear Sir: Your letter asking how the silver dollars which contain a quantity of bullion commercially worth only about 53 cents each are maintained at a parity with gold, notwithstanding the fact that the government does not directly redeem them, or the certificates issued upon them, in gold, is received, and, as a great many inquiries upon the same subject are addressed to me daily from different parts of the country, which it is impracticable to answer in detail, I will take advantage of your favor to answer them all at once.

All the standard silver dollars issued from the mints since the passage of the act of 1873, now amounting to more than \$433,000,000, have been coined on public account from bullion purchased by the government, and are legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, without regard to the amount, except when otherwise expressly stipulated in contract between the parties.

They belong to the government when coined and are paid out by the government at a parity with gold for property and services of all kinds, and received from the people at a parity with gold in payment of all public dues and demands. The government has made no discrimination whatever between the coins of the two metals, gold having been paid on its coin obligations when gold was demanded, and silver having been paid when silver was demanded.

Coinage has been limited. Under this policy the coinage has been so limited by law and the policy of the Treasury Department that the amount coined has not become so great as to drive the more valuable coin, gold, out of use, and thus destroy the basis of our monetary system; and so long as the two metals are of equal commercial value, at the ratio established by law, this limitation upon the coinage is, in my opinion, absolutely essential to the maintenance of their parity in effecting exchanges.

It constitutes the principal safeguard for the protection of our currency against the depreciation which the experience of all countries has shown would otherwise result from the attempt to use two legal-tender coins of the same denomination, but of unequal value. If the limitation were removed, confidence in the ability of the government to preserve equality in the exchangeable value of the coins would be destroyed, and the parity would be lost long before the amount of silver coinage had become really excessive.

With free and unlimited coinage of silver on account of private individuals and corporations, the government would be under no moral obligations to maintain the parity, and, moreover, it would be unable to do so because the volume of overvalued silver forced into the circulation by a legal-tender provision would soon expel gold from the country, or put such a premium upon it that it would be impossible to procure and hold in the treasury a sufficient amount to provide for the redemption of silver on presentation.

Must Exchange Gold for Silver. In order to maintain the parity under such conditions, the government would be compelled from the beginning to exchange gold for silver dollars and their proper representatives whenever demanded, just as it exchanges gold for its own notes when demanded; and as the coinage of silver dollars would be unlimited and therefore constantly increasing a point would soon be reached where it would be impossible to continue the process of redemption.

The implied obligation of the government to preserve the value of money which it coins from its own bullion and for its own use, and which it forces its citizens to receive in exchange for their property and services, has been supplemented by two statutory declarations which substantially pledge the public faith to the maintenance of that policy.

The act of July 14, 1890, after providing that the Secretary of the Treasury should, under such regulations as he might prescribe, redeem the treasury notes issued in the purchase of silver bullion in gold or silver coin at his discretion, declares that it is "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law," and the act of Nov. 1, 1893, again declares it to be "the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver

on standard money of equal intrinsic and interchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity of value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payments of debts."

Rely on Government's Promise. With knowledge of these assurances, the people have received these coins and have relied confidently upon the good faith of their government; and the confidence thus inspired has been a most potent factor in the maintenance of the parity. The public has been satisfied that, so long as our present monetary system is preserved, the government will do whatever its moral obligations and express declarations require it to do, and very largely as a consequence of this confidence in the good faith of the executive authorities, the silver coins have not depreciated in value.

It is not doubted that whatever can be lawfully done to maintain equality in the exchangeable value of the two metals will be done whenever it becomes necessary, and, although silver dollars and silver certificates have not up to the present time been received in exchange for gold, yet, if the time shall ever come when the parity cannot be otherwise maintained, such exchanges will be made.

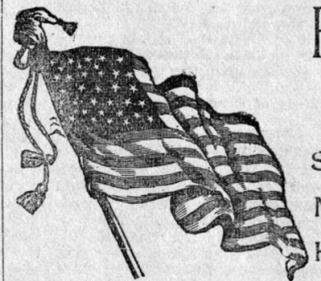
It is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of all other public officials to execute in good faith the policy declared by Congress, and whenever he shall be satisfied that the silver dollar cannot be kept equal in purchasing power with the gold dollar, except by receiving it in exchange for the gold dollar, when such exchange is demanded, it will be his duty to adopt that course. But if our present policy is adhered to, and the coinage is kept within reasonable limits, the means heretofore employed for the maintenance of the parity will doubtless be found sufficient in the future, and our silver dollars and silver certificates will continue to circulate at par with gold, thus enabling the people to use both metals instead of only one, as would be the case if the parity was destroyed by free coinage.

Yours truly, J. G. CARLISLE.

If the crowds that are daily visiting Candidate McKinley all go to the polls and vote for him there seems little doubt as to the result of the election in November.

The republican state central committee have announced that the republican majority this fall will be at least 40,000 according to a careful canvass which is nearly completed.

Thomas W. Brewer, the conscientious, sincere and able editor of the Livingston Herald published at Howell has renounced the delusion of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and has come out for the republican doctrine of honest money. Mr. Brewer is an old soldier, an ardent republican, and a man who reads and thinks.



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.

Mr. Bryan of the Platte Has been talking through his hat As he waddled up and down, up and down. And he says for all your ills Use my Little Silver Pills As you waddled up and down, up and down.

But Billy, we remember That '92 November How we waddled up and down, up and down. Took your Little Tariff Pills Which have caused so many ills While we waddled up and down, up and down.

Now just again remember On this '96 November We won't waddle up and down, up and down. But will carry the election For McKinley and protection While you waddle up and down, up and down.

The following poetical production was recited by a 7-year-old miss at an enthusiastic republican rally in a California town a few evenings since. It is evident the author has been studying up on the tariff question as applied to the wool industry:

"Mary had a little lamb, But that was long ago; Since Grover has been President, The lamb has had no show.

It followed her to school one day, And there with Mary staid, Until it heard the class recite Their lessons on free trade. It made the lamb so awful sick That he went home and died. Now Mary has no little lamb To play with her and brother. But when McKinley takes the chair I'll tell you what, she'll have another."

Hon. Washington Gardner will speak at Opera Hall on Friday evening, Oct. 9.

CHAPTER ON MONEY-MAKING.

If a man takes a piece of steel worth 15 cents and makes of it watch-springs worth \$100, that is skill.

If he takes a piece of paper worth two cents and writes on it a poem that sells for \$50, that is genius.

If he takes a farm worth \$5 an acre and by his labor and knowledge puts it in heart again and makes it worth \$20 an acre, that is work.

If a man takes a hammer worth 60 cents and in a day's use of it earns \$1.35, that's hard work.

If a man buys a yearling at a trotting sale for \$15 that in its 3-year form develops ability to make a mile at 2:06 1/4, that is judgment.

If a man buys a silver mine he has never seen and it makes him a millionaire, that's luck.

If a man buys an article today for \$1.50 and sells it tomorrow for \$3.69, that's business.

But when a government takes 53 cents' worth of silver and coins it into a cart-wheel, and says legislatively that it is 100 cents, or a dollar, and pays it out as such to its creditors, that is not finance, but highway robbery.—From the New York Sun.

AGENTS WANTED \$10 A DAY, \$20 LIFE OF MCKINLEY

And Garrett A. Hobart, Republican Candidate 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 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 QUITE NOW. Send 25c. (stamps taken) as evidence of good faith, which amount will be refunded with agent's first order, if it is only for one book, making NET PROFIT FREE. Books on time. Charges prepaid, leaving profits clear. Act quick or while you are waiting others will get you out. THE N. G. HAMILTON PUB. CO., 4-5 The Arcade, Cleveland, O.

Rally Round the Flag

FOR Sound Money, National Honor, Home Prosperity.

# THE MINE OWNERS.

### WHY THEY ARE CLAMORING FOR FREE SILVER.

Deliberately Working for National and Individual Repudiation and Robbery by Means of a Debased and Depreciated Dollar—Their Cry a False One.

How do the silver miners expect to profit by the free and unlimited coinage of silver? Through a rise in the value of their product to \$1.29 per ounce? Oh no, they are perfectly well aware that no such thing can happen. They don't want it to happen. If it did it would absolutely defeat the object they have in view, for it would make the real, or bullion, value of our silver dollar 100 cents instead of 50 to 53 cents, and it would retain in circulation our gold coins concurrently with our silver and paper money on a parity of actual value instead of an artificial parity consisting of part value and part credit, as at present. Regardless of national and individual honor, they are deliberately working for national and individual repudiation and robbery by means of a debased and depreciated dollar, for in such a dollar alone do they see an enormous profit for themselves.

Their cry for an increased circulation is a false cry. No one knows better than these men that we now have a volume of money amply sufficient for the needs of legitimate business, and larger than that of any leading commercial nation on earth, excepting only that of France. What they do want is to cut the purchasing power of two-thirds of our money in two, and the exile of the other third by bringing silver down to its bullion value, which would necessitate double the number of dollars to do the same amount of work.

Nobody knows better than they that neither our congress, the chamber of deputies of France, the reichstag of Germany, nor the parliament of England can, by a simple act of legislation, create out of absolutely nothing except the words in which the statute is expressed a value equivalent to more than \$6,000,000,000. Yet this is precisely the miracle congress would have to perform if it attempted, quoting Mr. Bryan, "to raise the value of every ounce of silver, here and everywhere, to \$1.29." Why do they know this to be impossible?

Because this same statement was made in congress prior to the passage of the Sherman act of 1890. But what are the facts? Speculation forced the price of silver up from 93 cents to \$1.19, but before the year was out it had fallen back so far that the average for the year was only \$1.04.

Silver production increased in the United States alone from 50,000,000 ounces in 1889 to 54,500,000 ounces in 1890—an increase of 4,500,000 ounces. In 1889 the world's production of silver increased 11,075,847 ounces over that of 1889, and the price fell to an average of 98 cents for the year. In 1892 the world's production increased 15,980,842 ounces over that of 1891, and the average price for the year fell to 87 cents. In 1893 the production again advanced by 12,946,285 ounces, while the average price was only 78 cents, the treasury purchasing its last quota at 63 cents. It must not be forgotten that during this period (1890-93) India took 129,920,875 ounces of silver for coinage alone, thus aiding enormously in sustaining the market, and in spite of this unprecedented demand for coinage, a total of 10,736 tons of silver in less than four years, the price, after touching \$1.19, dropped like lead to 63 cents.

After such an experience as this it is evident that the silver miners cannot anticipate any considerable rise in the value of their product, for they know that the offerings of silver to the treasury were largely in excess of the quantity the secretary was authorized to purchase every month during which the Sherman act was in operation. Although Mr. Bryan does not seem to have heard about it, the mints of India have been closed to silver ever since 1893, and that vast market is now barred and barricaded against the mine owners. It is quite evident, then, that a rise in the price of their products is not the object they have in view. Then what is it? There is a woodchuck in the hole. Let us see if we can smoke him out.

In the Anaconda copper mine at Butte, Mont., and in other localities, they find large quantities of silver mingled with the copper ore. As the copper alone pays handsomely to mine, every ounce of silver they get costs practically nothing, and is so much clear gain. At Little Cottonwood, in Utah, where the celebrated Emma mine is located; at Leadville, Col.; at Eureka, Nev., and in many other localities, lead ore is mined mingled with silver. It pays handsomely to mine the lead, and again the silver is practically a by-product and all clear gain. In every mine in which gold is found in a quartz formation the gold is mingled with the silver, which must be extracted before the gold is commercially available. In this case, again, silver is the by-product of another industry. The census of 1890 shows that the total number of men engaged in the silver mining business was less than 33,000, and that more than 16,000 of these obtained the silver from the ores of other metals—as the by-product of some other mining industry. That census report also shows that the total commercial value of the silver product (\$57,225,000) was less than one-half of the value of the product of the patriotic, hard-working American hen. You will therefore see that our miners produce vast quantities of silver every year which would pay them well if sold at 10 cents an ounce.

But this is not all. At other mines, such as the Granite Mountain, Mollie Gibson, Last Chance, Big Bonanza, the Comstock lode, which has made Senator John P. Jones the real leader of the

silver party, a millionaire, twenty-five times over, and many more of the greatest producers, the cost of mining silver is so low their proprietors hug jealously the secrets of their balance sheets. But it is well known that from 1890 to 1893 millions of ounces of silver were offered to the government, which cost the miners not to exceed 10 to 25 cents per ounce, delivered at the treasury in Washington. Even when silver was down to the neighborhood of 63 cents there was a wild scramble to sell and the output continued to increase.

It is obvious then that it is the market for and not the price of their product that worries Senator Jones with his \$25,000,000, Senator Stewart with his \$49,000,000, David Moffat with his \$40,000,000, and the other members of the silver trust whose wealth is aggregated at \$547,000,000. It is to obtain a market that these patriots (?) have for twenty years maintained the most expensive lobby ever sent to Washington by any special interest; which lobby, headed by General A. J. Warner, has kept up a continual knocking on the doors of congress, alternately threatening and demanding, or begging and entreating for the resumption of free and unlimited coinage.

How do they propose to make a market for their product? First, by driving out of circulation \$600,000,000 of gold coin. That would necessitate the issue of 1,200,000,000 half-price silver dollars to fill up the gap in the circulation and restore an equivalent in purchasing power. By this means they would market 907,000,000 ounces of their product.

Next, they want to bring our \$25,-626,000 of silver, or paper representing the tons of silver bullion now lying in the treasury vaults, down to its bullion value and thus reduce its purchasing power one-half. This would have precisely the same effect on the purchasing power of our \$617,583,000 of other paper money redeemable in coin and which would have to be redeemed in silver dollars at their bullion value. One-half of this circulation would thus be practically wiped out and annihilated. The people, in whose pockets, tills or banks that \$1,243,209,000 now is, would find themselves robbed of \$621,604,500 of the money for which they had toiled and sweated, by an act of congress in a single night. For whose benefit? For the benefit of the needy patriots, who, with only \$547,000,000 among them are making a desperate struggle to keep the wolf from the door.

It is thus that Mr. Bryan lowers the common people.

This additional loss of purchasing power would have to be replaced by an issue of 1,243,209,000 half-price silver dollars, either in coin or paper and would enable the miners to market an additional 1,065,927,000 ounces of their output. The total loss to our circulation, including the loss of our gold coin, would amount to over \$16 per capita, and in the ruin which would follow so awful and so sudden a contraction of our currency the bonanza millionaires alone would reek with riches, for in restoring to their dearly beloved common people the equivalent in free coinage silver of the money of which they had been robbed, they would market 1,972,927,000 ounces of silver. Estimating their property only 50 per cent., and as I have shown it would be much more, a free coinage law would put into the coffers of the silver kings a profit of \$986,464,000, a profit unparalleled in the history of human greed and avarice.

### A Few of the Forgeries.

Yankton Gazette: Here are a few of the many forgeries used in the campaign by the Democrats. Look out for them and do not be deceived:

The speech of James G. Blaine on the Bland-Allison bill.

The remarks of U. S. Grant in relation to the signing of the coinage act of 1873.

The speech of James A. Garfield on the Bland-Allison bill.

The letter of Abraham Lincoln prophesying demonetization and terrible troubles to follow.

The report of Secretary Fessenden in relation to the seven-thirties.

The computations of John A. Logan of the bonds and money.

The alleged editorial of the London Financial News in relation to the effect of free coinage upon the United States and England.

The story of Ernest Seyd.

### Bryan as a Financier.

It was the editor of a New Mexico paper that Dr. Winnett met at El Paso, Tex., who had kept tab on Bryan and in consequence had a story to tell. Mr. Bryan was at El Paso last winter. He went across the river into Mexico and there dickered for some native opals. He talked quite a while and succeeded in jewing the dealer down so that he consented to take \$4 for the lot that Mr. Bryan wanted. This was satisfactory and Mr. Bryan pulled out four silver dollars and paid for the stones. But this deep student of international finance and authority on the condition of Mexico paid his bill in that country with good American dollars, worth two to one of Mexican coin. That opal dealer is sighing for Mr. Bryan to come that way again. It isn't often that he finds so easy a mark.—Lincoln (Neb.) Call.

### Which?

Says a correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean:

"A few days ago I heard a discussion between a Bryan and a McKinley farmer. The latter remarked: 'Suppose you and I go to Colorado. You go to producing wheat while I go to mining silver. The first year you grow \$1,000 worth of wheat and I mine \$1,000 worth of silver. Under free silver I could have my \$1,000 worth of silver bullion coined into \$2,000 silver dollars, at the present price of silver. Thus I could buy your \$1,000 worth of wheat and have \$1,000 in silver coin left. I cannot vote with a party that adheres to such a policy—it is so manifestly unjust.'"

Readers can form their own opinions as to which of the two had the better to the argument.

# HISTORICAL PORCH.

### WHERE WILLIAM M'KINLEY TALKS TO HIS VISITORS.

It Has Become an Inspiration to Patriotic Endeavor in the Service of Good Government—Compared with the Rear Platform of a Railway Train.

Many incidents and features connected with the pending presidential campaign are altogether unusual. The issue which has obtained overshadowing importance is comparatively a new question to a very large majority of the people of many, if not all, of the larger states, an entirely new one to the eastern section of the country. It was dominant in some of the western states some few years ago and upon it—of kindred issues—the Republicans lost control of the state governments of Kansas, Illinois, Oregon, Colorado and some of the southern states, heretofore reliably Democratic, were lost to that party. But at the elections of two years and one year ago, most of the former were redeemed.

The nominee of the Chicago convention, William J. Bryan, is, or was at the time of his nomination, more of an unknown quantity, politically speaking or otherwise, than any candidate for that exalted position since the formation of the government, with the possible exception of Franklin Pierce, and such reputation as the New Hampshire candidate enjoyed was distinctly by his credit as a safe and conservative man. Bryan, on the contrary, owes his selection as the leader of a great party largely, if not entirely, to a speech before a political convention, which was "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing" save cheap demagoguery.

An attempted comparison between Bryan and Abraham Lincoln is to the last degree ridiculous, yet the journey to New York on the part of Bryan was undoubtedly due to his belief that he was in some way and somehow a sort of second Lincoln.

If the result of that journey did not disabuse his mind of that absurd idea—and it is not at all likely it did—it is because of his overweening vanity.

In no one aspect, however, is the present campaign more unique than in the constant visits of individuals, delegations, associations and organizations of all kinds to the modest home of Major William McKinley in Canton, O. The custom of visiting a presidential candidate at his home obtained somewhat during the campaign of eight years ago, when frequent visits were made to the home of President Harrison, but to nothing like the extent it has obtained in this campaign. Hardly a day of the week, save Sunday, when one or more delegations have not arrived in Canton, and, entering the small yard in front of the home of Major McKinley, have greeted him with congratulations, and, in return, have received a cordial, unaffected welcome, listened to words of political wisdom, been given personal greeting by the gentle, unassuming, but strong and forceful man and speaker, and marched homeward with the firm conviction of his pre-eminent fitness for the faithful discharge of the duties of that great office for which he has been selected by a large body of his countrymen.

A leading New England newspaper said not long ago the porch in front of the modest home of William McKinley was likely to prove the most effective "stump" in the history of American politics. Those of the citizens of Vermont who were permitted to participate in one of these occasions were forcibly impressed with the truth of this statement. The simplicity of their reception, the absence of any burdensome formality, the cordiality of their welcome, the simple dignity of manner and speech, the personal intercourse with the man, the sweetness of the home atmosphere, everything combined to impress upon the minds of the visitors the real greatness of the man.

The porch at Canton is likely to become historic. Contrast its simplicity with the theatrical parades, the dramatic journeyings, the rear platform performances of Candidate Bryan, and you have a fair conception of the characters and sense of responsibility felt by the two men in the present critical condition of public affairs.

Then contrast the utterances from the Canton porch with those of the "Boy Orator" on his travels, and the comparison is still more to the disadvantage of the latter. From his porch at Canton Major McKinley appeals to all that is best in patriotism, all that is truest in American citizenship. He appeals to the higher instincts of human nature, addresses the reason, inspires the confidence, arrests the judgments of his fellow countrymen. The most impure or sacrilegious of imaginations cannot conceive of William McKinley's indulgence in ribald jest or blasphemous metaphor in dealing with questions demanding the cool, deliberative judgment of American citizens.

The porch at Canton has become an inspiration to patriotic endeavor in the service of good government, the words that have been spoken from it have been and are an incentive toward the fulfillment of the highest obligations of American citizenship, they are the trumpet call to duty for the welfare of that great republic.

The rear platform and the mass-meeting utterances of Candidate Bryan have been appeals to the baser passions and prejudices of men, an attempt to array class against class, without dignity, without any evidence of a just appreciation of what constitutes the higher obligations among men, the demands of the demagogue, aspiring to leadership of the apologist for the madness of the mob, not of the conservator of the law.—St. Albans (Va.) Messenger.

The trouble with the country is that we import too much from abroad that ought to be made at home, and while the manufacturers of Europe receive our money, our own workmen are without wages and our home markets without customers.

There are good indications that even "the solid south" is going to disappoint "the revolutionists" when the vote in November is counted. In such states as cast honest ballots and count the ballots as cast.

When Billy Bryan shakes hands with the toilers of eastern Pennsylvania he will probably explain why he voted for free coal.

# THE REPUBLICAN'S QUANDARY.

[Albert Bigelow Paine in Harper's Weekly.]

Waah, yes, come to think it over, it is sorter hard to say. In this mixed-up mess o' pollytics, where do I stan' today. There is Bryan an' there's Sewall, an' there's this here Watson, too. An' a feller with a mor'gage don't know what is best to do. Some they 'low that Bill an' Sewall will reduce the thing by half; Others say that this here Sewall's jest a-fillin' us with chaff; Fer they 'low that he's a banker, an' is hence a plutocrat—Till a feller with a mor'gage jes don't know where he is at.

Yes, I staid with the Republicans fer more'n twenty year. An' I never had no trouble yet to read my title clear. Till I got that cussed mor'gage, an' the neighbors did the same. An' St Simpkins said he reckoned that the goldbugs was to blame. Course we 'ud mostly built new houses, an' indulged in kerriages. But St 'lowed he was entitled to whatever goldbugs is; An' he likewise use' to tell us, in a mos' convincin' way, That the government 'ud fix us with a flat loan some day.

So of course we all turned flat, fer St said that flat drew About 1 per cent. per annum, with provision to renew— All of which was gratifyin', and St 'lowed 't 'ud break the heart Of that "party" in the mor'gage that was named as "second part." Now there's them that says that Watson hes engaged to see it done By a-running some new ray show that they call sixteen to one; But an hones' man gits puzzled how to vote, an' sorter 'traid That he'll make some fatal error, an' his mor'gage won't be paid. —Chicago Post.

# THE TWO CANDIDATES.

### Personal Contrast as Shown in Their Speeches.

There is no more impressive feature of this campaign than the personal contrast between the two opposing presidential candidates, as shown in their speeches, in their treatment of the great issues involved in the contest and in the respective attitudes of their points of view.

From the sophomoric rant and fustian of the boy orator, with his meretricious appeals to class prejudice and passion; with his shallow sophistries, his blind dogmatism of ignorant and preposterous assertion, his plentitude of words and his paucity of ideas—the American people turn with mingled contempt and indignation to mark the quiet and simple dignity of William McKinley; the elevated tone and comprehensive breadth of his plain and short addresses to all classes of his fellow-citizens; their epigrammatic conciseness of phrase, compact of well-ordered and well-considered thought and instinct, with a broad and generous patriotism that springs from a genuine sympathy with the toiling masses and a profound comprehension of the inter-dependence of all classes and all interests. Bryan addresses himself to the ignorance and "hatreds of the masses; McKinley to the intelligence and patriotism of the masses.

The American people have taken the measure of these two men, and have accepted the revelation which each has unconsciously made of his character. In the one is recognized the reckless and dangerous demagogue; in the other the wise and patriotic American statesman.

Bryan has sunk in public estimation with every speech he has made. McKinley has risen in the respect and admiration of the American people every day since his nomination. Behind the latter stretches a long record of useful and earnest public service, as a soldier, a legislator, a statesman, the masterful executive of a great state, and which have trained him for the great duties and responsibilities of the august office to which the American people have invited him. Behind the former lies no career of civil activity which affords any guarantee of his fitness for that office. His little public life has been confined to the platform. His world the stage on which he has strutted his brief hours of sound and fury.

The one was selected for the chief magistracy of the republic by the well-matured and deliberate voice of the great Republican party from among the most honored statesmen of the republic. The other had not been dreamed of as a possible candidate when, by a theatrical burst of oratory, he tricked a nomination out of the transitory wave of emotional applause which followed from a tumultuous assemblage of fanatics, anarchists and lunatics.

Both men have stood for three months in the full glare of public criticism. The Ohio man has stood every test of character and fitness for the great trust to which he has been summoned. Even those of opposite political parties who differ with him on minor matters of legislation, know that he can be safely entrusted with the stupendous powers and responsibilities of the presidential office; that he would maintain the honor of the government and faithfully guard all the constitutional safeguards of liberty and justice.

But no one after the exhibition which Bryan has made of himself would trust him for a day with the guidance of the destinies of this great republic.

The remotest possibility of his election fills the American people with just apprehension. For they see in it an era of distress and calamity and national dishonor such as the republic never before confronted, even in the darkest hours of the rebellion.

In the election of McKinley they feel that they can confidently look forward to the revival of all the conditions of industrial and commercial activity, and to the inauguration of a new and golden era of prosperity.—Pioneer Press.

### You Can Bet on 'Em.

Those who are so loudly proclaiming that the farmers are sitting up nights waiting for a chance to vote for cheap money will experience a shock when they read the returns from the agricultural strongholds. A very small percentage of the farmers of this country have been carried away by the vagaries of Populism. The farmers have always been the backbone of the Republican party and the staunchest defenders of the nation's honor.—Bay City Tribune.

# FORGED DOCUMENTS.

### THEY ARE CONSTANTLY APPEARING IN POPULIST PAPERS.

Some Articles Which Are Going the Rounds Are Glaring Forgeries—The List Is a Long One and Is Growing Day by Day—Some Exposures.

It would be a matter of some interest to the country if the true source of the numerous forgeries which furnish the principal campaign stock in trade of the Populists could be discovered. It has been heretofore the impression, even among their political opponents, that Mr. Bryan and his political managers were honest, although wrong in their political views. If they are responsible for the numerous cold-blooded attempts to deceive the voters by means of forged documents, which are constantly appearing in the Populist papers, that estimate will have to be revised. The probabilities are strong, however, that neither Mr. Bryan nor his nominal party managers are responsible, but that these documents emanate from the literary bureau of the silver mine owners.

The list of these forgeries is a long one and it grows longer from day to day. The most ancient, and the one most often exposed, is the one concocted in the attempt to bolster up the Populist lie that Ernest Seyd, the agent of British capitalists, was in Washington City at the time of the passage of the act demonetizing silver in 1873, and used money to influence that legislation. When it was shown that Mr. Seyd, who was in fact a bi-metalist, had not been in the United States since 1856, certain Populist newspapers published a pretended extract from a speech made by Representative Hooper as follows:

"Mr. Ernest Seyd of London, a distinguished writer (now here), who has given great attention to the subject of mints and coinage, after examining the first draft of the bill, furnished many valuable suggestions, which have been incorporated in the bill." The words in parentheses, "now here," were never used by Mr. Hooper and were not in his speech as published, but were deliberately and willfully forged, for the purpose of bolstering up a lie. This forgery has been exposed time and time again.

Another forgery of more recent date is one which has been published time and time again in every Populist paper in the country, and has been made the theme of countless Populist editorials. This was an alleged editorial from the London Financial News, to the effect that with free coinage of silver the United States could destroy England's commercial supremacy. The London Financial News has repeatedly exposed and denounced this forgery, but the Populist newspapers continue to publish the forged editorial as authentic.

Another article going the rounds of the Populist press is an alleged extract from an editorial by the London Times. One of our local contemporaries reproduced it. This was one of the most glaringly absurd forgeries which has yet appeared in print, for it represents the Thunderer as using the language of the most rabid type of wild-eyed Populists.

An alleged "bankers' circular" is another forgery, equally ridiculous in its conception with the forged Times editorial. This also, as has the so-called "Hazard circular," been exposed time and time again as a forgery pure and simple, but the Populist editors, either ignorant themselves or banking confidently upon the ignorance and credulity of their readers, reproduce them again and again, with unblushing audacity, and base arguments in support of their position upon these fictitious documents.

The campaign of Mr. Bryan has had from the start the unenviable distinction of being one, and the first one in this country, based purely upon an attempt to stir up class and sectional hatred. It has now acquired the further discredit of having thus early in the day brought out more forged evidence in the attempt to bolster up the arguments of its leader than all the presidential campaigns which the country has yet seen.

We do not claim that forgery is a novel weapon in Democratic hands. The "Morey letter" of the Garfield campaign is an instance to the contrary, but that was an isolated case. In this particular campaign, however, the forgeries are not apparently sporadic; they come out with such regularity and appear in so many different parts of the country with such apparent spontaneity, to force the conclusion that there is a literary bureau, in the employ of some one, engaged regularly in their manufacture. We can confidently expect hundreds more before the campaign is over. The early exposures of such as have already appeared may, however, discount the effect of those which will appear.—Seattle (Wash.) Post.

### BRYAN AVOIDS THE TARIFF.

### He Does Not Say Anything About the Subject in Speeches.

Candidate Bryan is avoiding the tariff question in his speeches. There is good reason for this avoidance. He was one of the makers of the Wilson-Gorman act, and defended it on the floor of the house in 1894. It was his opinion then that the measure was a great boon to the people of the United States, a relief from onerous taxation and what the free trade professors chose to call the robbery of protection. He supposed that he had performed a great service when he helped to force the bill through congress, but the event showed that he was entirely mistaken and wholly ignorant of the industrial life of this country. His bill brought widespread ruin and poverty; so he is not saying anything about it now.

Having fooled himself and the majority of the American people once, Mr. Bryan seems to have found the business attractive, and, like other fakirs, he sets up a new stand with a new device and employs his full lung power to advertise his wares. Although his stock is worthless and his reputation for reliability nothing, he shouts unceasingly into the ears of the people that 50-cent dollars and plenty of them are the great need of the time. If asked about his promises in recommending free trade he cannot hear, and continues to talk about the oppression which the people suffer because they are unable to get cheap silver dollars. When the

fakir fakes, he imposes on people by creating the impression that by trading with him they will get something for nothing, that he is cheating himself for their benefit. They discover the true state of things at a later time. So with this free trade and free silver fakir. He ought to be so well known because of his free trade faking in 1894 that he will be powerless to deceive anybody now.

It is well to turn occasionally to his prophecies and promises in 1894, when he was preparing the ruin which still hangs over a deluded people. He said in the house of representatives, in advocating the Wilson bill: "The reduction which we have made in the tariff upon manufactured articles is a great reduction in existing schedules. It is not as great a reduction as might be made. I believe that we have left far more tariff than can be shown, to be necessary to provide for any difference, if there be any difference, between the cost of manufactures here and abroad."

In defense of the act putting wool on the free list and bringing American farmers into ruinous competition with the ranchmen of Australia, Mr. Bryan said: "There is no probability that the sheep industry will be more injuriously affected by free wool than it has been by protection; or, perhaps, it would be more accurate to say that it has existed and will exist independent of any tariff legislation."

Free wool has been so injurious that the flocks of the United States have been preserved only with the hope of a reversal of the policy that has rendered them a burden rather than a source of income. No patriotic citizen would consent to the destruction of one of our great resources, the wool industry. But Bryan was entirely indifferent. He should be treated with utter indifference and neglect on election day. He has no claims to public consideration.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

### BEFORE BREAKFAST.

### Major McKinley Addresses His Early Callers from Indiana.

A delegation from Marion and Grant county, Ind., called upon the candidate Friday before breakfast. Major McKinley addressed them as follows:

"My fellow citizens of the City of Marion and of Grant County: I congratulate you upon being first today. (Laughter.) No other delegation has yet preceded you. (Renewed laughter.) I give you, each and everyone of you warm and cordial welcome to my home. I welcome the Republicans and the citizens of the Hoosier state—the state of that great old war governor, Oliver P. Morton.—(Applause)—and that splendid president and patriot, Benjamin Harrison. (Great applause.)"

"You are here this morning, not to honor me personally, but to honor the cause which you love and which you mean to support; and you mean to support that cause because you believe it will insure your own best welfare and the best well-being of the country at large. (Applause and cries of "That's right.") You believe in that cause because you have tried it, and having tried it, you know you have been more prosperous in your occupations under the policy which it represents than you have ever been under any other policy. (Loud cries of "That's right.")"

"If anything was needed to confirm you in your devotion to that policy it could be found in your experience of the last four years. Under no other policy, under no other principles, have you enjoyed that degree of individual or national prosperity which for more than thirty years you enjoyed under Republican policy and Republican administrations.—(Applause)—and you are here this morning to testify anew your devotion to Republican principles and your deep and abiding interest that they may be successful throughout the country next November. (Cries of "That's right.")"

"You are interested in Indiana just as we are interested here in Ohio, both in agriculture and in manufacturing. You know something in that great gas belt of what manufacturing means to any community. You know that where there is successful manufacturing, there is a prosperous city; and you know where there is a prosperous city there is always prosperous agriculture. (Cries of "You are right.") The farms about a little manufacturing city advance in value and the market of the farmer is enhanced every time you put up a new factory in any community or in any city."

"You have in your city of Marion, as I recall, an industry which manufactures glass, that used to be in the city of Canton. Am I right about that? (Cries of "Yes.") It is a good industry. Well, now, that fairly illustrates my idea. That used to be, as I said, a Canton industry. We would very much have preferred to have had it remain here, but it was taken away. However, it did not get out of our own country. (Great applause.) It went into a neighboring state, and therefore benefits the American family—American workmen still do the work. We share in your good fortune and prosperity, but we would have felt differently if it had gone on the other side and out of the United States."

"In a word, we want to do our manufacturing at home, and if we cannot do it in Ohio, we are willing to have you do it in Indiana. (Great cheering, and cries of "Good, good," and "What's the matter with McKinley?") And, if we cannot do it in Canton, I do not know of any city in Indiana in which I would rather have it done than in the city of Marion. (Applause.)"

"We want in this country good times, good wages, steady employment, a good home market, and then we want to continue the good, sound, round, honest dollars with which to do our business and pay our labor. (Tremendous cheering.)"

"My fellow-citizens, I thank you for this morning call and bid you hearty welcome. It will now give me pleasure to meet and greet each one of you personally." (Applause and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley.")

Mr. Bryan is always on the watch for oppressors of labor. This is only natural in a young man who is striving to elevate the condition of labor by snipping some 47 per cent. off its pay.

It is generally understood that, while Major McKinley may prefer to stay home during the campaign, the people will politely ask him to be ready to move after the vote is taken.