BARRY COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

MIDDLEVILLE, MICHIGAN, OCTOBER 15, 1896.



REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President, WILLIAM MCKINLEY, of Ohio. For Vice President, GARRET A. HOBART, of New Jersey.

STATE TICKET. For Lieutenant Governor THOMAS B. DUNSTON, of Marquette. For Secretary of State, WASHINGTON GARDNER. of Calhoun.

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

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

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

For Register of Deeds,
C. F. BROOKS,
of Hastings. For County Surveyor, LEE S. COBB, of Rutland.

For Circuit Court Commissioners, J. E. BARRELL, of Hastings. For Coroners, J. W. SACKETT, of Prairieville. DB. SNYDER, of Hastings.

THORNAPPLE TOWNSHIP COM-MITTEE. J. W. SAUNDERS

ELIAS GRAY

OUR FINANCIAL PLANK.

H. E. HENDRICK

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

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

No mugwumpism, no Clevelandism. but a straight, square republican administration, on business principles, such as McKinley will give us, will restore confidence and bring general

Samuel C. Ritchie has for many years been a member of the board of supervisors and is acknowledged to be well qualified for the office of sheriff for Barry county and is worthy of the votes of the people for said office.

If Bismarck is so positive that free silver would be a good thing for the United States, why does he not make the same prescription for his own patient, Germany? It looks like another case of the monkey pulling the chestnuts out of the fire with the cat's paws.

When "Old Mother Hubbard went to the cupboard to get her poor doggie a bone," and found that "when she got there the cupboard was bare, and so the poor doggie had none," how much more so would the people feel who vote for free silver when they, also, findif they succeed in electing Bryanthat the cupboard was cleaned out by the Cleveland administration before being turned over to them.

JASON E. HAMMOND.

Republican Candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Mr. Hammond was born May 17, 1862. on a farm in the township of Ransom, Hillsdale county, Michigan. At the age of fourteen his mother died and the lad from that time on made his own way in the world. For four years he worked on farms in the summer and attended district school in winter. In 1880 the ambitious young lad having, by industry and economy accumulated enough to give him a year at college, took four terms at Hillsdale. For the next five years young Hammond taught and worked and saved, not only paying his own way through Agricultural College but giving financial assistance to his father and an invalid sister. A striking characteristic of Mr. Hammond is the tender sympathy and practical helpfulness he ever has shown to those who really need such aid. In 1886 he was graduated with honors from the Michigan Agricultural College.

For the next five years Mr. Hammond had charge of the graded schools of Allen and North Adams. He spent one long vacation at the summer school at Ypsilanti, and three in reading law with Hon. A. B. St. John of Hillsdale. He was elected member of the Hillsdale County Board of Examiners in 1888, and in 1891 was chosen school commissioner of Hillsdale county, in which position he served until his selection in 1893 as deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Mr. Hammond's work as commissioner of Hillsdale county was marked by great vigor and good sense. He was indefatigable in his visits to schools. He perfected the grading, or classification, of the rural schools, secured a nearly uniform series of text-books for the county, and by innumerable meetings aroused a loyal and enthusiastic school sentiment among people, teachers and pupils.

Mr. Hammond's first intimation that his name was being considered for the position of deputy Superintendent, was when Mr. Pattengill came to Hillsdale and offered him the place. For nearly four years he has served in this posihe has been a model deputy. His organization and executive power is marvelous. Every person coming to the office finds a most courteous and obliging official in Mr. Hammond. His earlier experience in a law office gave him much assistance in considering questions of school law, and his compilation of the school laws and decisions is unexcelled. In carrying out the wishes of his chief he has shown a loyalty and heartiness most noteworthy. The Superintendent knew that the details of

During two sessions of the legislature Mr. Hammond had immediate charge of educational measures advocated by the Department, and the large number of important laws enacted is proof of his ability. He not only won his measures, but by his honesty of purpose, loyalty, and never failing courtesy, won the esteem and good will of every legislator. The members did not always like his cause, but they always liked Hammond. It is probably true that no Superintendent ever took the office who was so familiar with the details of the work. both in the office and in legislative halls. Mr. Hammond has grown up in the country schools and has supervised them. He has attended higher institutions of learning and made much of private study. He has had the discipline of a large experience with men.

Mr. Hammond was married in 1893 to Miss Genevieve F. Whitten, a teacher in the Jonesville schools. An infant son constitutes the remaining portion of the Hammond family. Mr. Hammond is a man of medium height, rather slightly built, of a blonde complexion and nervous temperament. He is very genial in conversation, and never forgets a friend. His character is above reproach, and he is free from the bad habits of smoking and drinking day. so common in these later days.

Mr. Haskins and Mr. Hammond are warm personal friends, and no amount of politics can estrange them. Mr. Hammond has always been a stalwart republican, but has never permitted his politics to rule in any way concerning educational affairs. He is, in short, a fair type of the Michigan farmer boy who, by ambition and hard work, wins in the battle of life.-From Michigan School Moderator, October 1, 1896.

Silver men are especially invited to turn out and hear R. M. Ferguson at Bowen's Mills Monday evening, Oct. 19,

Republican rally Oct. 21.

FOR CONGRESSMAN, 4TH DIST.



EDWARD L. HAMILTON Was born on a farm near Niles, Mich. Dec. 9, 1857. Just as he was preparing to enter the University of Michigan in 1876, his father died, leaving him with an invalid mother and an encumbered farm. He entered the law office of Judge H. H. Coolidge in '81, was ad-

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.



For prosecutor, the republicans have nominated M. F. Jordan of Middleville, tion, and it is not too much to say that a man of large legal experience and one who will discharge the duties of his office in a manner satisfactory to all .-

> MEXICO UNDER A SILVER STANDARD.

Senor Jose Ives Limantour, the Mexican Minister of Finance, now visiting at St. Louis, makes the following observations on the effect of free-silver coinage in Mexico:

"Legally we have a double standard in Mexico, but practically it is a silver the office were well cared for, and tion. Every ounce of gold we produce standard, as there is no gold in circulatherefore has spent the greater portion is immediately drawn out of our country of his time visiting schools and holding educational meetings. We coin silver at the ratio of 16‡ to 1. We do not coin so positive and ample that he can well gold, but as quick as it assumes its bullion form it leaves Mexico or is locked up in our vaults as the property of foreigners.

"Mexico has had four gold bond issues since 1888, and a number of domestic silver bond issues. The gold bond issues aggregate about \$100,000,-000. Most of the bonds bear 6 per cent interest. The interest on the gold bonds amounts to about \$6,000,000 in gold annually, but when the time comes around to pay the interest we have to give up \$12,000,000 of our money. So we really pay double interest on our loan. Then the question presents itself, 'What amount will it take to redeem the bonds at maturity?". It is a guess now as to' what we will owe at the time of redemption. if silver goes up we will owe less; if it goes down it will take so much more of our money to pay our creditors. It's all according to what our dollars will bring in the markets of the world.

"What Mexico wants most today is a most is the continual fluctuations of the white metal. With silver up and down less pull down the house of another, alternately, our merchants cannot make calculations for future transactions. In one for himself; thus, by example, a commercial sense we live from day to

"The silver standard in Mexico acts the same as a high protective tariff. It shuts out foreign competition, and has allowed our home industries to grow. We have two elements in Mexcoffee, tobacco and fruit, want to see silver kept down, as they receive gold for their exports, and with the gold the issues of the day fairly presented they can purchase about twice the by this thoroughly posted and most amount of their sales in Mexican eloquent speaker. money. The consumers want to see the price of silver rise, for then the silver dollar which they carry in their pockets would be worth more and they would not have to pay so much for foreign goods, much of which is shipped

It is an old saw that "the proof of the pudding is in chewing the string." It is McKinley's speeches and writings that give the people proof that he is a McKinley 'ill be elected, safe man to be elected president. Here And the wheels will all go round, safe man to be elected president. Here is what he said to a visiting delegation last week: "In a single word, the trouble with the country is a lack of confidence. As to what has brought about that lack of confidence we may differ, but that there is a lack of confidence every citizen everywhere must concede, for every citizen has felt it in his own experience. Now what is this thing called 'business confidence'? It is a belief in the stability of value, faith in our markets and our money, faith that the consumption of next year will be as great or greater than the present one; faith that men will have work, and that the currency of the country will be fixed and stable and undepreciating in value." Can anything be plainer or better understood than this simple declaration by our candidate for president? Think of it, voters.

FOR SENATOR, 15TH DISTRICT.

This is decidedly the people's year, and decidedly the people's campaign. mitted to the bar in '84 and has been in This being true (as everybody admits,) active practice ever since. His work it is the year when the people will go in political campaigns is well known in to the polls intelligently and vote for this district and throughout the state. their friends for offices of public trust. This being conceded they will not overlook the candidate for Senator in this senatorial district-Dr. Frank Merritt. A self-educated, self-made man, a descendant of a well-known self-reliant, honorable family, recognized for generations as patriots and faithful, respected citizens of this glorious Republic, there is no doubt that he will receive the united support of his own party, but will also be the recipient of many



DR. FRANK MERRITT,

votes from his hosts of friends in the other parties. In private life, in busin ess and in public affairs, he has always proven the same upright, honorable citizen that his neighbors respected and placed confidence in when he first entered public life. That he will be say, when he enters the senate chamber, "I truly represent my district and the people in it." Do not fail to say to your neighbor, "he is the man we want; he will be an' honor to his constituents and a credit to the men who voted for and elected him."

Without touching party lines, we ask who will invest money in postage stamps simply because they are 'stamped by the government?" Would you buy them without the government's promise to carry and deliver letters bearing such stamps? Are stamps any more than receipts for postage paid? Will you pay 100 cents for 53 cents worth of silver simply because the "government stamped it \$1" for some private individual, or do you want your dollar coined on government account and interchangable with gold as at present? Submitted without argument!

"That some may be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is fixed price of silver. What we fear just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let not him who is homebut let him labor diligently and build assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

RALLY AT MURPHY SCHOOL HOUSE.

The Mckinley club has secured Hon. ico. The exporters, who send to the John Carveth to speak in the Murphy other countries great quantities of school house, three-quarters of a mile west of Allen's corner, Friday evening, October 16, 1896. Turn out and hear By Order Com.

CANTON AND RETURN.

Special excursion train will leave Grand Rapids Union station at 9 p. m., Friday, October 16, via G. R. & I. R'y.,

I'LL VOTE FOR BILL M'KINLEY. "I guess I'll sell the farm, Jane Ann,

And we will move to town; And I will work in them thar mills— Oh, now, won't that be nice? You can wear bloomers, ride a wheel, And skate upon the ice."

"Now, Silas Jones, you make me tired A-talkin' thet ther way; You'd better think before you jump— You mind thet, now, I say. Don't you 'member 'bout a year ago
When them prospecters wuz out here

A-spadin' round ther in them hills— Don't you think thet mity queer? And one of them, I heard him say, They wuz full of silver ore, And if he owned that land, he said, He would not want for more. And now you had better get a pick And go diggin' in them hills,

Instead of talkin' like a fool 'Bout workin' in the mills. Now you want to vote for Bryan, Si, For Dave Binkley, he told me If Bryan was elected Why you could plainly see

How you could dig your silver out And cart it to the mint, And they would mold it into coin And not charge you a cent. Then we would soon be millionheirs
And then we would not care For anything in this wide world Except our own welfare."

'Now, Jane, I've heerd enough of this, I am a Christian man; And as for Bryan, I will do Him all the dirt I can;

For who would want to dig out ore And cart it to the mints, And get it turned into dollars
Thet would be worth only fifty cents? Do you want to see this country thrown Into a panic and hard times,

Just for the sake of a favored few Who own the silver mines? It can never, never, be, my Jane, I'd not rest in my grave;

I will not vote for Bryan, But this coutry will help to save. And I will tell you just how I'll vote, I mean this coming fall; I'll vote for Bill McKinley, Come, help me, one and all."

-Burlington Hawkeye. SILVER AND COTTON.

Refutation of an Argument Made by the Silver Men.

The Financial Chronicle refutes the argument with which the silver men appeal to the cotton growers of the south by demonstrating that the agitation for debasement of the currency has actually cost the cotton men mill-ions of dollars within a year. The Chronicle says, in part:

Suppose our northern friends, in addition to the purchases they have made in the last twelve months, should have been during the whole year eager buyers and have taken in the aggregate, say 300,000 bales more of cotton than they did take out of the United States crop. Had they bought as much asthey did during the previous season they would have absorbed 483,426 bales more than they have and if the year more than they have, and if the year had been a prosperous one the con-sumption by American spinners would no doubt have been developing all through the twelve months, for the productive capacity of spindles running increased during the previous year and was on the increase at its close. But the smaller figure will form elected goes without saying, but his majority should, and no doubt will, be so positive and ample that he can well ports and the interior towns, say, May 1, 1896, was 669,902 bales; June 1 it was 497,963 bales, and Sept. 1 it was 385,171 bales. This statement we give only because it discloses how near the point of exhaustion the supply of cotton in America has been running. If even the assumed 300,000 bales could have been taken out of the stock, that stock Aug. 1 would have been less than sufficient to meet the requirements: and, indeed, ever since June 1 the as sumed additional takings, if deducted, would have practically absorbed the entire accumulated supply in the United States. Hence, long before the close of the season, if our spinning industry had been prosperous, instead of sending the cotton to Europe at the price then ruling because it was not needed here there would have been a sharp competition between the foreign buy er and the American buyer as to which should have the needed American sup-

Of course, if, as already stated, the American trade had been growingly active as last year and as it promised the first month of the current season to be this year, the northern spinners' demands would have been imperative and to a larger additional amount than the assumed 300,00 bales, and the European spinner would have been forced back upon the Liverpool stock many months ago for his dependence. Liverpool stock of American cotton on Sept. 1 has just been reported at only 387,000 bales against 1,094,000 at the same date last year. What might have been the effect upon the price of cotton of a more urgent American demand, especially when apparent, as now, that the added demand would entrench so seriously on the Liverpool stock as to have absorbed almost the last bale, no one with certainty can say. As mar-ket conditions have ruled, low middling uplands, notwithstanding the short supply, were, on the 1st of January, below 8 cents, and did not go above that figure until Aug. 20, being for a large portion of July under 7 cents, with the highest figure for that month 7 1-16 cents; indeed, the average for the season, that is for the twelve months ending Sept. 1, 1896, was only 7% cents. Such a low average with supply so short, would never have ruled had it not been that business in America during almost the whole of the twelve months was disturbed and restricted and almost paralyzed under an existing and developing monetary dislocation, growing out of the threatened change in our monetary standinto the country.-American Banker. reaching Canton at 9:30 next morning. ard.-Sioux City (Ia.) Tribune.

"Good as a gold dollar" will be true after the election of McKinley as it ever was in times past.

The Tom Watson stage coach seems to have reached that point where second class passengers have to get out and push.

There is much said about "confidence" in the present campaign, and well there may be. Let us take it home with us to the family circle. We have confidence in our wives, knowing that they, from mutual interest, will work and save for our success and happiness. We have confidence in our children, knowing that they will be honest and earnest in their loyalty to home. We have confidence in our customers, because they know it is to our interests to benefit them as they do us. We have confidence in a republican administration, because we believe it will give us in the future as it has in the past, prosperity and contentment. Our candidate for president believes the same way. Read what he said to a visiting delegation a few days since: "The laborer feels this confidence when assured of steady employment; he buys a lot and starts the building of a house for himself and family. The farmer feels this confidence when he plants, confident that what he reaps will be in demand and bring him fair return for his toil. The railroad company feels it when it extends its lines and its switches, gets new equipment, improves its road equipment and gives employment to workingmen. The banker feels it when he loans freely of his capital and deposits, and knows that when his loans are returned they will be in good sound money. And the depositor feels this confidence when he takes his money from its hiding palce-where much of it is today-and puts it in a bank, sure that he can draw it out according to his necessity or inclination in as good money as he put in." Was there ever a candidate for president who better expressed and emphasized the will of the people?

CARLISLE EXPLAINS.

Letter in Reply to a Question About Free Silver and Life Insurance.

A statement was widely published by the press recently that President G. L. Green of the Connecticut Life Insurance company of Hartford, had issued a circular letter to the policy holders notifying them that in the event that the government adopted the free coinage of silver the company would be compelled to pay all claims in depre-

ciated silver coin. Mr. F. W. Alsop of Little Rock, Ark., sent a clipping of this statement to Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle with a request for an expression on the subject. He has received a reply from Mr. Carlisle, which is in part as follows:

"In case free coinage of silver should be established in this country, I presume insurance companies and all other institutions would continue to make their payments by checks and drafts as heretofore; in my opinion the whole volume of our currency would sink at once to the silver basis, and these checks and drafts would be paid in silver dollars or their equivalent, in-stead of gold or its equivalent as is now

"I presume no one supposes for a moment that it would be the duty of the government to attempt to keep the standard silver dollars coined free for private individuals and corporations equal in value to a gold dollar; or, in other words that it would be the duty of the government to attempt a system of free coinage to maintain the parity of the two metals. The dollars would be coined on private account and de-livered to private individuals and corporations as their own property, the government having no interest whatever in them, and being therefor under no obligation to sustain them by guaranteeing their value.

"Under our existing system all silver dollars are coined on account of the government and are issued by the government in the payment of its expenditures and other obligations, and it would be an act of bad faith therefor to permit them to depreciate. Very truly J. G. GARLISLE.

AGENTS WANTED BIOA TOAY. LIFE of McKINLEY

And Garrett A. Hobart, Republican Candidates for President and Vice-President, by Robt, P. Porter, the noted journalist, present editor of the Cleveland World, and intimate friend of McKinley for twenty years. Absolutely the only authentic LIFE OF McKinley published. For more than two years in preparation, and the only work that has received the endorsement of MAJ. 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 OUTFIT NOW. Send 20c. [stamps taken] as an evidence of good faith, which amount will be refunded with agent's first order, if it is only for one book, making OUTFIT FREE, Books on time. Charges prepaid, leaving profits clear. Act quick or while you are waiting others will cut you out.

The N. G. HAMILTON PUB. CO.,

REPUBLICAN RALL

Barry, Kent and Allegan Counties AT

MIDDLEVILLE.

Great Preparations are being made for the greatest celebration and jubilee ever held in Western Michigan. \$300 will be used on this day to celebrate the Prosperity that will dawn upon the election of

MCKINLEY AND HOB

ONE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP ON RAILROAD, GOOD TO RETURN INCLUDING OCT. 22.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY:

PRESIDENT-H. E. HENDRICK.

Vice Presidents of Barry County-J. W. Briggs, George Finkbeiner, Henry Eckert, Jerry Rogers, Ira Brooks, R. B. Messer, Charles Smith.

Allegan County-Simon Heist, Frank Watkins, George Jackson, Arnold Rogers.

Kent County-John Headley, Robert Johnson, S. Brooks.



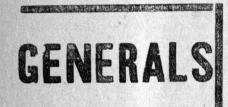
MARSHALS-Dr. S. C. Rich, John Hall, Edward Stevens. RECEPTION COMMITTEE—R. E. Combs, Dr. A. Hanlon, Dr. J. P. Ferguson.

PROGRAM OF

Grand Salute of forty-five guns at sunrise in honor of the states that will cast their electoral votes for Mckinley and Hobart. At 8 o'clock prompt procession will form on High street and march to the depot, composed of veterans and soldiers under the leadership of Commander McConnell, followed by citizens and bands to meet the special

LD GENERALS

And amid roar of cannon, waving of flags, and the cheers of thousands, welcome to our village



ALGER, HOWARD, SICLES, STEWART,

CORPORAL TANNER

All of whom will make speeches.

In the afternoon at 2 o'clock prompt speeches in every hall in town by the

Hon. George Clapperton of Grand Rapids. Hon. E. L. Hamilton of Niles, our next Congressman,

And Other Distinguished Gentlemen.

At 6 o'clock Sharp there will be the

Grandest Display of FIREWORKS Ever Seen in Western Michigan.

• At 7:30 o'clock prompt speeches by the renowned orator and writer

General Lew Wallace, and Gov. John T. Rich.

Overflow Meetings at all Halls in the Village.

GOOD MUSIC ALL DAY BY THE MIDDLEVILLE COR NET BAND.

M'KINLEY TO VOTERS.

HAS SPOKEN TO 200,000 PEOPLE AT HIS HOME.

The Voters Have Not Waited To Be Drummed Up but Drummed Themselves Up and Visited the Ohio Statesman at His Home in Canton.

Major McKinley has, it is estimated, spoken to 200,000 voters at his home since his nomination. These voters have not waited to be drummed up, but have drummed themselves up, and in delegations numbering thousands, have journeyed to Canton to pay their respects to the Republican candidate at his home. There has never been anything on so enlarged a scale in any other presidential year, and, in fact, it must be regarded as a new ment in the mode of political stuggles. As many as three delegations have made the pilgrimage to Canton in one day, and each of the delegations has been introduced in a speech by its spokesman, to which Major McKinley has had to reply. He has thus made many speeches, requiring as much versatility as it does to conduct a newspaper with distinction.

These speeches have been reported verbatim, and in good part have been read by the voters who can read. And without flattery, it can be said that these offhand addresses show a practised man of affairs, who is full of tact, and who says the right thing in the most direct way. He addressed delegation of workingmen from this state on Thursday evening, in the course of which he said many things that go to the root of matters at issue, and will be remembered by men who think before action. Mr. McKinley, "who believes it is the business of this country to make laws for its benefit. I believe it to be the business of this free government preserve the American market for the American producer, whether in the factory or farm, and to preserve American mines, and the factories of

the American workmen."
This, he said, and truly, is all there is of a protective tariff. We do not see how this utterance can be dissented from by any true American, nor do we believe any thoughtful man will dissent from it. We want a tariff that will defend every industry competed for by foreign producers to the extent of the difference in wages here and there. To demand less than this is to propose to subject our men of enterprise to unfair competition. Wages constitute not less than 80 per cent. of the cost of production, and it is against much lower wages that a tariff should

defend.

As Major McKinley forcibly said on this occasion, this doctrine of protection has been a cardinal doctrine of the party from its birth. While we admit that for the time being we have to defend against a menace of national dishonor, embodied in a demand that our financial policy shall be on the lines of sixth-rate nations, and while we propose to meet that imminent danger on the threshold and avert it, we shall do so without discarding any principle enunciated and any policy declared in the platform adopted at St. Louis. First and foremost, said Major McKinley, in substance, we must work for a revival of confidence, and hence we must regard the issue of finance as paramount. In order to have the wages of labor maintained at their present remunerative rate, we must provide for the pre-servation of the currency at its full par value as a purchasing agent. For it will matter much to the wage earner whether he has work to be paid for in depreciated currency or less work paid in money of its present purchasing power. What the country wants is relief from the menace of repudiation, and when that relief is afforded confidence will be restored and business will revive. "What the workingmen want," said Mr. McKinley, "is to be paid for their work in dollars that are equal to the best dollars in the world, dollars that will not depreciate in the future, but will be as good one day and in any country as in another." That is what we have to provide for, and the way to secure it is to vote for McKinley. question of cheap money be settled once and for all.—Philadelphia American.

WORLD'S SCHOOL HOUSE.

Workingman's Share of the Product Which

He Helps to Make. What the workingan wants is a larger and larger share of the product

he helps to make. That is what "progress" means. The facts of the last hundred years show that he is steadily getting this

larger share-except when the money system goes wrong.

This is what the United States census

savs about that: In 1860 our factories made \$1,885,000,-000 product, and paid \$378,000,000 wages, or 20 per cent. of product.

In 1870 they made \$4,232,000,000 product, and paid \$775,000,000 wages, or 18 per cent.

In 1880 they made \$5,369,000,000 product, and paid \$947,000,000 wages, or 18 per cent.

In 1890 they made \$9,372,000,000 product, and paid \$2,171,000,000 wages, or 24 per cent.

This does not tell the whole Most of the value of product is labor value. These figures of product count the material several times—the cot-ton, the cotton yarn, the cotton cloth; and the wages only once. But

the proportions remain the same.

These figures show that in 1860 workers received only one-fifth of the product; in 1890 nearly a quarter of the

product. In cotton mills the hands can buy nearly twice as many yards of sheet-ing with their week's wages as they could have bought with their week's

wages thirty years ago. Let each workman much he can buy with his week's wages today of what he helps to make. Then let him reckon the figures when he first began to work. In almost every case he will find that prices have gone down more than wages, that low

prices have meant high wages. This is because modern appliances have helped the workingman to make more product with less work. In 1830 a cotton mill hand worked fourteen hours a day to produce 4,000 yards a

year. In 1890 in ten hours a day his product was over 30,000 yards a year. The workingman is the very last man to desire high prices for commodities.—
New Kerk World.