

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
of Ohio.

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

STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
HAZEN S. PINGREE,
of Wayne.

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

For Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON GARDNER,
of Calhoun.

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

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

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

For Commissioner State Land Office,
WILLIAM A. FIENOB,
of Tuscola.

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

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

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

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

For Representative State Legislature,
MYRON WING,
of Barry.

COUNTY TICKET.

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

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

For Clerk,
WALTER BROWN,
of Orangeville.

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

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

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

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

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

C. S. PALMERTON,
of Woodland.

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

DR. SNYDER,
of Hastings.

THORNAPPLE TOWNSHIP COM-

MITTEE.

J. W. SAUNDERS

H. E. HENDRICK

ELIAS GRAY

OUR FINANCIAL PLANK.

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

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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1896.

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

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

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

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

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



DR. FRANK MERRITT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARS' SOUND SENSE

PAST-MASTER OF STATE GRANGE UNDERSTANDS MONEY.

PRACTICAL EFFECTS OF FREE COINAGE OUTLINED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A FENCE 400 MILES LONG.

How the Australians Deal with the Rabbit Pest.

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

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

The Way to Iron Lace Frills.

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

A Locomotive's Life.

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

Will Challenge Him.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

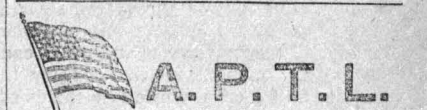
We do not know when 546 pages have given us more genuine pleasure. If we speak warmly of the book, it is because it richly deserves it. It is sold only by agents, and is meeting with an enormous sale. Agents who introduce a work like this ought to be cordially welcomed. We believe that the best way to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

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

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

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

THE N. G. HAMILTON PUB. CO., 40-3 The Arcade, Cleveland, O.



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

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

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

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

Webster's International Dictionary

Invaluable in Office, School, and Home

Now from Cover to Cover

Successor of the "Unabridged."

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

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

THE BEST FOR EVERYBODY

It is easy to find the word wanted.

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

It is easy to ascertain the pronunciation.

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

It is easy to trace the growth of a word.

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

It is easy to learn what a word means.

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

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

Specimen pages, etc., sent on application.

Do not buy cheap reprints of ancient editions.

Rally Round the Flag

FOR

Sound Money,
National Honor,
Home Prosperity.



The New-York Weekly Tribune,

The Leading National Republican Family Newspaper,

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

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

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

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Address all orders to The Middleville Sun.

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



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 discount. It's looking for wool on a sheared sheep to expect lower prices than ours.

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

All goods delivered free within the corporation. Yours respectfully,

B. A. ALMY.

Also LIVERY AND FEED STABLES Good Rigs at Reasonable Prices. Thos. Hammond, M'g'r.

Subscribe for the Middleville Sun.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Taking Effect June 21, 1896.

EASTWARD BOUND.

STATIONS.	Det	Exp	N Y	Ngt	Ft
	Exp	Dly	Exp	Exp	Exp
Grand Rapids Lv.	7:00	1:00	6:00	11:00	7:16
Middleville.....	7:35	1:37	6:35	12:13	8:40
Hastings.....	7:52	1:59	6:57	12:40	9:30
Jackson Ar.....	9:50	3:50	9:00	3:40	5:20
Detroit Ar.....	12:29	6:00	11:15	7:10	.....
	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

WESTWARD BOUND.

STATIONS.	Pac	Spl	M'N	G R	Ft
	Exp	Dly	Exp	Exp	Exp
Grand Rapids Ar	5:30	6:40	1:10	10:20	4:05
Middleville.....	4:55	5:58	12:55	9:38	2:15
Hastings.....	4:45	5:48	12:30	9:10	1:03
Jackson Lv.....	1:00	3:50	10:35	7:30	7:10
Detroit Lv.....	8:45	2:00	7:15	4:45	.....
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	.....

Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad.

Schedule in effect Sept. 27, 1896.

NORTHERN DIVISION	Leave	Arrive
	Going North	From North
Trav. City, Pet. City & Mack	7:45 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Trav. City, Pet. City & Mack	7:45 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Trav. City, Pet. City & Mack	7:45 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Trav. City, Pet. City & Mack	7:45 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Trav. City, Pet. City & Mack	7:45 a.m.	8:15 p.m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Leave	Arrive
Going South	From South
Cincinnati.....	7:10 a.m.
St. Wayne.....	8:25 p.m.
Cincinnati.....	8:25 p.m.
St. Wayne.....	8:25 p.m.
Cincinnati.....	8:25 p.m.

MUSKEGON TRAINS.

GOING WEST.

Lv Grand Rapids..... 7:35 a.m. 7:50 p.m.

Ar Muskegon..... 9:00 a.m. 2:10 p.m.

GOING EAST.

Lv Muskegon..... 8:10 a.m. 11:45 a.m.

Ar Grand Rapids..... 9:30 a.m. 12:55 p.m.

* Except Sunday. * Daily.

A. ALMQUIST. C. L. LOKWOOD.

Ticket Agent. Gen'l Pass' and Ticket Agent.

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 Freeport, 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." Teachers' 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 Abbott.

Middleville Markets.

Wheat (white).....	60
Rye.....	25
Corn, per bu.....	20
Oats.....	12
Clover Seed.....	1 75
Timothy.....	2 00
Flour (roller).....	8 00
Brans per ton.....	10 00
Middlings.....	13
Butter.....	14
Eggs.....	6
Chickens (full dressed).....	7
Chickens (spring).....	4
Beef (dressed).....	5
Veal.....	4 00
Hogs (dressed).....	2 50
Hogs (live).....	2 75
Lard.....	3
Tallow.....	3 4
Hides.....	20
Pelts.....	7 00
Hay (timothy).....	5 00
Hay (clover).....	6 00
Wood (dry maple).....	1 50
Oil (retail).....	10
Gasoline.....	12
Salt.....	70
Lime per bbl.....	80
Land Plaster.....	4 50
Potatoes.....	20

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 Freeport.

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, Freeport. MR. WILLIS LATHROP, Barryville.

The following officers were elected for the next year:

President—Miss Lizzie Hendershott, Irving.

Vice-President—Miss Augusta Hinkley, Freeport.

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 Bourne. 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—their seemed the gift of her godmother, the famous Malbran—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 querry 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. Can be cut out and put together by the children—no pasting. 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 in paper, and your full name and 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 DRUG STORE.



"PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED WITH CARE."

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

J. W. ARMSTRONG.

N. B.—Bottom prices for everything.

THE ADVANCE

(Congregational Weekly)

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

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

A new Serial, entitled

"In His Steps"

BY REV. CHAS. M. SHELTON

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

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

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

Trial 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 perfect. **ENGLISH, MUSIC, EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE.** ALL FOR FIFTY CENT 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 leading, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, plain and ornamental penmanship, letter-writing, type-writing, composition, debating, and French in Music, Education and Physical Culture, for 50¢ a week. All the studies after the above semicolon may be omitted, and any one of the following substituted for the same price: Book-keeping with actual business, shorthand with Typewriting, Commercial Law, Geography, U. S. History, Civil Government, Penmanship, Letter-writing, Type-writing, Composition, Debating, and French in Music, Education and Physical Culture, for 50¢ a week. All the studies after the above semicolon may be omitted, and any one of the following substituted for the same price: Book-keeping with actual business, shorthand with Typewriting, Commercial Law, Geography, U. S. History, Civil Government, Penmanship, Letter-writing, Type-writing, Composition, Debating, and French in Music, Education and Physical Culture, for 50¢ a week. All the studies after the above semicolon may be omitted, and any one of the following substituted for the same price: Book-keeping with actual business, shorthand with Typewriting, Commercial Law, Geography, U. S. History, Civil Government, Penmanship, Letter-writing, Type-writing, Composition, Debating, and French in Music, Education and Physical Culture, for 50¢ a week. All the studies after the above semicolon may be omitted, and any one of the following substituted for the same price: Book-keeping with actual business, shorthand with Typewriting, Commercial Law, Geography, U. S. History, Civil Government, Penmanship, Letter-writing, Type-writing, Composition, Debating, and French in Music, Education and Physical Culture, for 50¢ a week. All the studies after the above semicolon may be omitted, and any one of the following substituted for the same price: Book-keeping with actual business, shorthand with Typewriting, Commercial Law, Geography, U. S. History, Civil Government, Penmanship, Letter-writing, Type-writing, Composition, Debating, and French in Music, Education and Physical Culture, for 50¢ a week. All the studies after the above semicolon may be omitted, and any one of the following substituted for the same price: Book-keeping with actual business, shorthand with Typewriting, Commercial Law, Geography, U. S. History, Civil Government, Penmanship, Letter-writing, Type-writing, Composition, Debating, and French in Music, Education and Physical Culture, for 50¢ a week. All the studies after the above semicolon may be omitted, and any one of the following substituted for the same price: Book-keeping with actual business, shorthand with Typewriting, Commercial Law, Geography, U. S. History, Civil Government, Penmanship, Letter-writing, Type-writing, Composition, Debating, and French in Music, Education and Physical Culture, for 50¢ a week. All the studies after the above semicolon may be omitted, and any one of the following substituted for the same price: Book-keeping with actual business, shorthand with Typewriting, Commercial Law, Geography, U. S. History, Civil Government, Penmanship, Letter-writing, Type-writing, Composition, Debating, and French in Music, Education and Physical Culture, for 50¢ a week. All the studies after the above semicolon may be omitted, and any one of the following substituted for the same price: Book-keeping with actual business, shorthand with Typewriting, Commercial Law, Geography, U. S. History, Civil Government, Penmanship, Letter-writing, Type-writing, Composition, Debating, and French in Music, Education and Physical Culture, for 50¢ a week. All the studies after the above semicolon may be omitted, and any one of the following substituted for the same price: Book-keeping with actual business, shorthand with Typewriting, Commercial Law, Geography, U. S. History, Civil Government, Penmanship, Letter-writing, Type-writing, Composition, Debating, and French in Music, Education and Physical Culture, for 50¢ a week. All the studies after the above semicolon may be omitted, and any one of the following substituted for the same price: Book-keeping with actual business, shorthand with Typewriting, Commercial Law, Geography, U. S. History, Civil Government, Penmanship, Letter-writing, Type-writing, Composition, Debating, and French in Music, Education and Physical Culture, for 50¢ a week. All the studies after the above semicolon may be omitted, and any one of the following substituted for the same price: Book-keeping with actual business, shorthand with Typewriting, Commercial Law, Geography, U. S. History, Civil Government, Penmanship, Letter-writing, Type-writing, Composition, Debating, and French in Music, Education and Physical Culture, for 50¢ a week. All the studies after the above semicolon may be omitted, and any one of the following substituted for the same price: Book-keeping with actual business, shorthand with Typewriting, Commercial Law, Geography, U. S. History, Civil Government, Penmanship, Letter-writing, Type-writing, Composition, Debating, and French in Music, Education and Physical Culture, for 50¢ a week. All the studies after the above semicolon may be omitted, and any one of the following substituted for the same price: Book-keeping with actual business, shorthand with Typewriting, Commercial Law, Geography, U. S. History, Civil Government, Penmanship, Letter-writing, Type-writing, Composition, Debating, and French in Music, Education and Physical Culture, for 50¢ a week. All the studies after the above semicolon may be omitted, and any one of the following substituted for the same price: Book-keeping with actual business, shorthand with Typewriting, Commercial Law, Geography, U. S. History, Civil Government, Penmanship, Letter-writing, Type-writing, Composition, Debating, and French in Music, Education and Physical Culture, for 50¢ a week. All the studies after the above semicolon may be omitted, and any one of the following substituted for the same price: Book-keeping with actual business, shorthand with Typewriting, Commercial Law, Geography, U. S. History, Civil Government, Penmanship, Letter-writing, Type-writing, Composition, Debating, and French in Music, Education and Physical Culture, for 50¢ a week. All the studies after the above semicolon may be omitted, and any one of the following substituted for the same price: Book-keeping with actual business, shorthand with Typewriting, Commercial Law, Geography, U. S. History, Civil Government, Penmanship, Letter-writing, Type-writing, Composition, Debating, and French in Music, Education and Physical Culture, for 50¢ a week. All the studies after the above semicolon may be omitted, and any one of the

THEY NEED MORE BANKS

Farmers Are Suffering From Lack of Credit Facilities.

A RUINOUS BUSINESS SYSTEM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NO CRIME AT ALL.

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

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

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

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

EVEN THE HEATHEN.

A Washington Chinaman Sees the Effects of Democratic Rule.

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

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

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

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

"Him Lepublican?"

"Yes."

"Him good man. Demolat no good. You sabbe fo' year ago? Catchem Demolat president. No good! Now heep men walkee steeet, no get work. Eight year ago catchem Lepublican president, evlybody work, heep money, heep good time. Some man no likee work, heep likee talk. Him alleesame Demolat again. S'pose man likee work, not much likee talk, him Lepublican. Me no vote, but me likee Lepublican president. Me likee evlybody get work. S'pose all get work, then all get money. You sabbe?"

—Olympia (Wash.) Olympian.

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

Yet He Supports Bryan.

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



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

—Pittsburg Dispatch.

FROM THE PULPIT.

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

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

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

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

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

Railroad Men's Interest.

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

SCRAPPINESS.

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

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

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

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

The Wrong Sewall.

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

Vote For McKinley!

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

SHREWD CANADIANS.

UNDER THE WILSON LAW THEY ARE KEEPING NEW ENGLAND POOR.

Come Across the Border to Compete With American Labor and Spoil the Farmer's Market For Produce.—The Sectionalism of the Present Tariff.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Buffalo Convention.

The Buffalo convention has done a great deal to show the sham Democracy of the Chicago movement.—Utica Observer.

STAND UP, MR. BRYAN!

Will You and Your Followers Take Free Coinage Unconditionally?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dollars as Merchandise.

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

THE TWO REPUBLICS.

A Daily Journal. ESTABLISHED IN 1897. P. O. Box 285. City of Mexico.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 16, 1898.

Mexican dollars, 52 cents.

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

Pig iron, \$10.00@12.00.

Copper, \$10.00@12.00.

Lead, \$2.70@2.75.

Tin, \$15.10@15.50.

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

Keep Him Running.

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

THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN.

VOLUME 28, NO. 41.

MIDDLEVILLE, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1896.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

PHYSICIANS

G. O. RICH, M. D.

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

A. HANLON, M. D.

Surgery a specialty.

J. P. FERGUSON, M. D.

ATTORNEYS.

WM. L. COBB,

Attorney at Law, Empire Block, 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
Keeler Block. MIDDLEVILLE, MICH.

M. A. COYKENDALL, Dentist.

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

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

K. O. P.—Crescent Lodge, No. 85, meet in Castle Hall, in Keeler Block, every Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. Visiting knights cordially invited, work in knight rank. C. C., W. H. Severance; K. of R. and S., Aaron 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, back-
grounds and scenic effects for
making the newest styles and most
artistic.

PHOTOGRAPHS

...From....

MINETTE TO LIFE SIZE.

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

No Better Made Anywhere.

See our new Enamel, Carbon
and Platinum Finish.

OPEN SUNDAYS....

THINK OF THE MONEY MADE
from inventions—novelty 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 inven-
tions free. Complete, valid, strong and com-
prehensive patents; best terms; advice free.
Address **THE INVENTIVE AGE**, Washing-
ton, D. C., or **THE SUN**, Middleville, Mich.



Fine Line of **Cooks and Heaters** For Coal & Wood

PENINSULAR AND THE LEADERS GOLD COIN

Robes, 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

Wanted—An Idea
Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write **JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys**, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

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

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 to 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 consulted 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 chicken 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 gripping, 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. Wixom

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 Friday.

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 Bowen 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 Bowen.

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.

THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN

J. W. SAUNDERS, Publisher.
MIDDLEVILLE, MICHIGAN.

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. They might be sold had not Congress authorized their presentation to soldiers' monument associations, posts of the Grand Army, and municipal corporations. About 100 of these guns have been called for, and there is every likelihood that the Government can get rid of but few more, even by giving them away. None of these guns is of light weight, the smallest weighing more than 6,000 pounds. This ordnance is the remnant of war material left at the various navy yards with their mounts, and a large quantity of cannon balls.

The department receives many requests for guns, mostly from organizations which desire field pieces or weapons which can be easily carried around. The guns which the department wishes to rid itself of are huge affairs, suitable for decorative purposes of a ponderous character. There are thirty-two 13-inch mortars, with thirty-six mounts, divided between the Brooklyn, Boston and Portsmouth, N. H., navy yards. These mortars weigh 17,300 pounds, and the mounts, of iron, weigh 4,000 pounds. They would make suitable ornaments at the base of a soldiers' monument or at the entrance of a park. There are 290 11-inch guns of the old muzzle-loading variety, each weighing 15,800 pounds. There are more than 60,000 projectiles with this lot of guns. These projectiles are the old-time cannon balls, which make such picturesque piles.

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. It says this was the cause of Gov. Stone's withdrawal in favor of Vest in the race for United States Senator. Continuing, the article says: "A close personal and political friend, who has the reputation of enjoying the Governor's confidence, says that Missouri's Chief Executive has been offered and already accepted the proffer of the Secretaryship of the Interior in the event of Mr. Bryan's election. This story has a much more substantial quality than mere rumor. It is supposed to be based on a thorough knowledge of the relations between Bryan and Stone, and an admission which apparently came direct from the Governor in a somewhat round-about fashion."

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 irade just issued orders the formation of a flotilla of ten torpedo-boats for the defense of the Dardanelles. The action is the result of the recommendations of Gen. Tchikatchoff, the Russian officer who recently inspected the forts of the Dardanelles. Great excitement has been caused at Galata by the actions of a Turkish officer who paraded the streets, brandishing his saber, abusing the Armenians and declaring that they ought to be killed.

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. The boys procured a human skull, which they touched up with phosphorus, and frightened the girls all right enough, but Carrie Sears, the eldest, seized her father's revolver and fired on the lads, the bullet striking Peters in the arm, causing a slight flesh wound.

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. Six years ago, near El Reno, they were again married, but two years later they separated and were again divorced. They have a daughter 12 years old who witnessed the third ceremony.

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. The bondholders brought suit to recover the full amount, with interest, but it was found that the bonds were irregularly issued and that the money realized from their sale was sunk in some sugar refinery scheme.

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. It is further stated that a New Orleans syndicate will operate the refinery, and that it will be run independent of the sugar trust.

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. When arrested Warrington took a dose of arsenic, but the act was noticed by the officers and he was made to spit it out.

Profit in Cigarettes.

The American Tobacco Company (cigarette trust) has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on its preferred stock. Three per cent. interest is paid on its common-stock scrip.

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. Vessels from Spain continue to enter the port daily, bringing new reinforcements. About 27,000 men have been disembarked. Many of these are veterans of former campaigns there and elsewhere, and consequently are expected to achieve better results than the recruits formerly brought over. Apparently they are full of energy and enthusiasm and are anxious for the fray. A majority of them landed across the bay in Regia, and the men are distributed thence to different points on the island by rail or coast transports. A correspondent in Santiago de Cuba says that the American prisoners, Frank Agramonte and Julius Sanz, have been transferred from Morro Castle to the civil prison in the city, together with Gonzalez, a Venezuelan general. It is expected that they will all soon be called for trial. The Americans are visited frequently by Consul Hyatt or his deputy, Consul Prevatt, who reports them as well treated by the prison authorities. The Spanish press of Havana is engaged in a heated editorial discussion of the proposition to expel from the island all Cuban negroes as soon as the triumph of the Spanish arms in the present struggle shall be assured, and follow up this step by encouraging white migration from the poorer provinces of the peninsula.

W. C. WHITNEY MARRIED.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Weds Mrs. E. S. Randolph.

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. It was an informal affair. There were no bridesmaids and no best man. The church and grounds were thronged with people long before noon, and as there were no formal invitations to the affair the townspeople and society contentedly shared seats with each other. The interior of the church was a mass of roses, laurel, hydrangeas and potted plants. Promptly at 12:30 the bridal party entered. The bride was accompanied by her brother, Frederick May, and with Mr. Whitney walked M. Bruin, the Danish Minister to the United States. The bride was dressed in blue and white silk, adorned with pink roses, and wore a bouquet with forget-me-nots and roses. Mr. Whitney wore a black Prince Albert coat. The service was over in ten minutes, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitney walked down the aisle and were driven to the Anchorage, the home of the bride, where a wedding breakfast was served to a few intimate friends.

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 Singula Point, Cape Haven, and Capt. Hall, of the Scotch station at Black Lead Island Aug. 11. They started in a whaleboat for Salmon River, and their boat was found three days later by the missionary, Mr. Peck, partly filled with water. The body of Capt. Clisby was caught under one of the thwart.

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. But weeks have already elapsed and nothing definite appears to have been done for their relief, much less toward finding them homes, by any of the many associations for the relief of the suffering Armenians which have been organized in England and America. These unfortunate, however, seem to be of very class to which the hand of charity should be first extended. They are homeless, nearly all are penniless, many are enduring the pangs of hunger, and yet nobody seems willing to step in and guide this band of refugees to some place where they can begin life anew and under more promising circumstances. Large amounts of money have been raised in the past for the destitute Armenians in Armenia, but the situation of the latter is not a whit worse than that of the half-starving refugees, if as bad. Only about eighteen of the 800 Armenians who reached Marseilles have as yet been able to start for 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. Hutchins, who died several months ago, was thought to be a pauper, as he begged food and clothing from the people.

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 Burke, Idaho.

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

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 Flots.

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 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 largest covered bridge in the world. Columbia appears to have suffered more than any other section of the country. The damage in the borough is estimated at \$500,000. Not one of the many big manufacturing plants along the river escaped injury. Two men are reported to have gone down with the bridge, but this remains unconfirmed. The bridge cost about \$1,000,000. In New Jersey the storm was also severe. The wind attained a velocity of thirty miles an hour, prostrating telegraph and telephone wires. Heavy washouts are reported on the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Huntington. The casthouse of the Temple furnace, at Temple Station, five miles above Reading, was blown down by the wind and nearly a dozen workmen were buried in the ruins. The men were pinned down by the heavy timbers, and two were killed. The others are badly hurt and it is believed some of them will die.

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. The captain, mate and cook were rescued by the life-saving crew. The Sumatra was bound for Milwaukee loaded with grain, and intended picking up the Hattie Well. She was leaking on her way up, and had the pumps working all night. The sea was running high and the crew had great difficulty in keeping her from sinking. When she reached South point she got in the trough of the sea, and in a short time her hatches were washed off and her rails carried away. The steamer sounded her whistle and the tug Simpson at once put out for the wreck. The sea at that time was running very high and great trouble was experienced in getting near the sinking barge. Just as the Simpson reached the Sumatra she foundered. The tug men succeeded in rescuing the cook and mate from the wreckage. The life-saving crew was on hand and worked hard to save the other men on the barge, but all were drowned with the exception of the captain, who was taken ashore by the life-savers. The Sumatra is badly broken up and only her mast can be seen out of water now. The wreck occurred three-quarters of a mile off the harbor, out from the harbor entrance.

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. Owing to the prostration of telegraph wires and the delay of trains, only meager reports have been received; yet they show that over twenty towns and villages have been wrecked and that thirty or forty persons have been killed. At 4 o'clock in the morning the hurricane which had been churning the Gulf left the water and swooped down upon Cedar Keys, a town of 1,500 inhabitants about 100 miles southwest of Jackson. After thirty-six hours had elapsed not one word has been received directly from that place. The only report came by way of Gainesville, fifty miles northeast of the Gulf town, and was to the effect that Cedar Keys has been swept away and many persons killed and wounded. Certain information from many other towns tells of great loss of life and enormous property damaged. Aside from Florida, Virginia and Georgia were the principal sufferers. It is estimated that at all points 200 people were killed, and \$8,000,000 done.

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. Many of the vessels out in the gale arrived in the Chicago harbor Wednesday morning, bearing evidence of a battle royal with wind and sea. Others that left Chicago the day before and vessels from the east shore destined for that port are known to have been caught in midlake in all the fury of the gale. All the passenger boats due to leave Chicago Wednesday were detained in port until the gale subsided. The most serious damage done at that port was the sinking of half a dozen yachts by the schooner Seaman, which broke from her moorings and was tossed about in slip E. at the foot of Randolph street. The schooner was seriously damaged. The record of the twenty-four hours is that of a storm almost equalling in fury the great storm of 1894.

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. The main effort now is and for many years must be to put the Indian upon his allotment, get him to support himself there, protect him from encroachment and injustice and educate and train his children in books and industries. As a first step, so far as treaty obligations do not interfere by requiring the payment of moneys and issuance of rations or annuities, the Indians are given to understand that the Government will not feed and clothe them while they remain in idleness. Such funds as are available for the purpose are devoted to starting Indians in homes. If an Indian will go upon an allotment and work to improve it, the Government will assist him in building a house, getting his farm in operation and making him a practical farmer. The Commissioner says the Government goes further and pays the Indian for his work. The regular Indian employees the Government paid last year \$500,000.

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. James A. Murray has been decreed by the Supreme Court to be the owner of the building. Numerous judgments for mechanics' liens were resumed and the Grand Opera House Company was given the ground under a mortgage. The company refused to buy the house at any price and also refused to sell the ground, and Monday morning Murray put a big force of men to work to tear down the handsome building, and at night little but the walls remained.

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. Bertling then got up and ran to Robert Leedale's house, where Leedale's son took him for a burglar and fired on him. The bullet missed Bertling, but he was hit with a brick. Returning to Dold's Bertling ate heartily and smoked. He died thirty minutes afterward.

Improvement Noted in Trade.

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

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. United States checks will only be accepted at 1/4 per cent. discount.

Swallowed Poison.

Rev. Dr. Sabin Halsey, pastor of Court Street Methodist Episcopal Church at Janesville, Wis., swallowed half a wineglassful of solution of strychnine in place of another medicine. By the use of a stomach pump his life was saved.

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. Fast freight east, No. 74, was scheduled to meet west-bound freight, No. 95, at Philson. The latter train reached the siding and waited on the main track for the east-bound train. Shortly after starting down the grade, the crew on No. 74 lost control of the train. In an instant it was going at an express speed, and the crew decided to take chances by staying aboard rather than by jumping. As the train shot around the curve at Philson, the east-bound freight struck the other train, and every car of the former was thrown to the common center of the collision and ground to atoms. The engines were smashed to scrap iron. The other train was also badly wrecked, and debris was piled as high as the telegraph poles. The property loss to the railroad company will reach many thousands of dollars.

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 semicentennial anniversary at Burlington. A flimsily constructed platform, from which the distinguished visitors were reviewing the parade, collapsed and pitched the entire party a distance of fifteen feet to the ground. The accident was witnessed by thousands and caused the wildest excitement. Vice President Stevenson was reported killed. Gov. Drake was said to have been fatally injured. Secretary of State McFarland, Mayor Nauman, County Treasurer Burrus and a dozen more prominent men were included in the list of dead and wounded that rumors quickly compiled. Happily the accident did not prove to be as serious as first reported. The Committee on Arrangements is being criticised on all sides, not so much on account of the poorly constructed reviewing stand as for permitting it to be overcrowded. But for this negligence the accident could not have happened. County Treasurer Burrus will probably die.

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. While standing on the main line a double-header, also east-bound, came thundering up behind and crashed into the rear of the standing train, piling up the cars for a quarter of a mile along the tracks. Just then a west-bound freight came along and added to the devastation by jamming into the derailed cars. The wind was blowing a gale and some of the cars caught fire. The fire resisted all efforts to extinguish it for hours. The wreck was very costly.

DEPEW MAY WED.

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. Mr. Depew declines to deny or affirm. His smile, whenever the subject of his marriage is approached, can be interpreted as meaning "yes" or "no." Miss Collins is a great-granddaughter of old Commodore Vanderbilt, and is an extremely distant relative to Mr. Depew. Mr. Depew has been her guardian for many years. She is about 25 years old, and is said to be wealthy.

NEW WARSHIPS

Erooklyn, 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. The third vessel is the little gunboat Petrel, which returns to service after repairs.

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.

Battle 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. Small traders were trying to find the bottom of the market, but kites were attached to all prices. A single feature was that wheat, in its upward flight, carried other products with it. Corn and oats joined the general advance. So did pork. Into the West went the news that within the last three weeks and including Thursday's gain \$52,000,000 has been added to the value of the wheat crop held by the farmers. Four million dollars alone was their gain Thursday. They are that much richer than they were Sept. 8, when the rise began. With the cost of producing wheat 35 cents a bushel they find in October a change in selling price from 53 cents to more than 70 cents. Twice the cost of production is at their command.

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. Every farm product has advanced in value millions of dollars during the last fortnight. Wheat has advanced 13 1/2 cents in three weeks, flaxseed 17 cents, while pork gained 50 cents Thursday over the previous day's prices, and retained most of its advantage to the close. The gain in dollars and cents to the farmer, as near as can be estimated, is all of \$150,000,000 for his products. One-third of this advantage is in wheat alone. If corn continues to increase it is almost impossible to estimate how much will be added to the agriculturist's wealth. With a corn crop of nearly 2,000,000,000 bushels each 1 cent advance in price means a gain to the producers of \$20,000,000. The price gained Thursday was 1 1/2 cents, or more than \$3,000,000. The advance in lard and ribs was great enough to reach an enormous sum when calculated on the visible supply, and the same was true of rye and the minor products of the farm.

Wheat was the inspiration which put life into all other farm products, and England wanted wheat and corn badly. The Britishers were apparently afraid of the future of wheat, and their bullish enthusiasm passed to corn. Commission firms had heavy buying orders from the Britishers all day.

"THE HOLY OF HOLIES."

The Room in Which Cleveland Will Hear Election Returns.

Some repairs

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, when speaking of the heavenly world, 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 respect 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 prostitutes? 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. Alexandre 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 heaven

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.

Indelibly Written. Again, if you are so happy as to find your name in the volumes of eternity, you will find it written indelibly. 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 indelible ink, but there is no such thing as indelible 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 mansions 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? Indelible! Incapable of being canceled! Eternity as helpless as 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 rubbed and diamonded walls in the light of the sun that never sets. Indelible!

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 off 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 brag, 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 in 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 may be mentioned the Savannah Hospital, St. Joseph's Infirmary, Orphan Asylum, Episcopal Orphans' Home, Hebrewian 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. Lient. 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 Barum'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 Seres, in Macedonia, have carried off the brother of the Austrian consul at that place and also a wealthy Greek landed proprietor.

James McMillan decamped his estranged wife from 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.

In 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 find its way west of the Red River Valley, and that Dakota fuel will be used extensively in Minnesota also.



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 sinner 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-b'fuck's 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 clue 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 them.

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.	Baltimore .....	.669 1
2.	Cleveland .....	.646 2
3.	Cincinnati .....	.508 8
4.	Boston .....	.542 6
5.	Chicago .....	.554 4
6.	Pittsburg .....	.538 7
7.	New York .....	.504 9
8.	Philadelphia .....	.595 3
9.	Washington .....	.336 10
9.	Brooklyn .....	.542 5
11.	St. Louis .....	.298 11
12.	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 McAnley 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.

The company was incorporated in Iowa with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, and its principal business has been to loan money on farm lands. The bill of the claimants alleges that Rockwell Sayer has been president of the company since its formation and, the claimants say, he has managed the business mainly for his own profit.

What is believed to be a genuine case of leprosy was accidentally discovered in the waiting room at Bellevue Hospital, New York. The supposed victim was quickly transferred to the Willard Barker Hospital. He is George Fleming, 40 years old, a homeless German baker. He has been sleeping in charity houses, and, according to his story, he has been afflicted for ten years.

Richard Williams, ex-Chinese customs inspector at San Francisco, convicted of extortion, has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment and fined \$100,000.

THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN

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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1896.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.



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 percent of attendance at our '95 institute have never been excelled, 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.

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. JNO. 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.

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.

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 Zerbe 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.

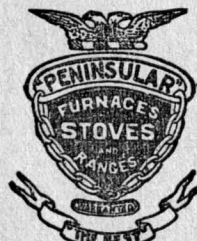
Robert Mitchell, of Irving, left Monday for Detroit, where he will enter the law office of Ex-Judge Van Zile, as a student. Rob. is a bright young man and we predict for him a future in his chosen profession.

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.

Scientific American Agency for PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.

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

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.

SHOES

We have what you want.
Styles and Prices to Suit all.

Yours for square dealing,
JOHN SCHONDELMAYER.

MY WAGON SHOP

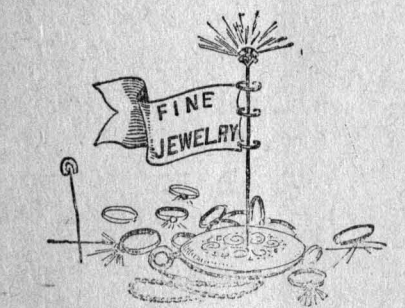
Is now located next door to Coats & Burr's blacksmith shop. For
SLEIGH AND WAGON REPAIRS
And general wood work give me a call.
GEORGE SANFORD.

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 delicias every eye. Hence our confidence in the verdict of inspection as an assurance of purchase. Come and see what will please you so much that you must have it. Our assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's gold watches and chains is a triumph. For the best watch at the lowest price come to me.

C. E. STOKOE.

Call at....

F. MEISSNER'S

FOR

FRESH BAKED GOODS,
AND CONFECTIONERY

LUNCHEONS
AT ALL HOURS.

Open Sunday from 8 to 12 a. m.

HORSE-SHOEING A SPECIALTY

At C. Schondelmayer's.

Sh op on West at n Street.
Watering Trough Corner.

For Wagon and General Re-
pairing, 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.

Get MY PRICES ON

CAPIES AND JACKETS



MRS. EVA TALBOTT.

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 hostess many more such pleasant occasions.

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 contemplated 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 Moored 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; clock, 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. Clever, 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 Moored; silver butter knife, N. Moffit, Miss Lydia Sherker; 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. Moored; 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.

SCHOOL ITEMS.

[Teachers are requested to hand in reports of their school and other news items.]

In the fire drill of Tuesday only three minutes expired from the ringing of the gong until all had again resumed their work in their proper places.

The High room has been having written reviews in history, civil government and zoology.

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. 40tf

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

PERSONAL POINTS.

Sheriff McKevitt 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. Hanlon 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.

Lloyd Clever left to-day on his wheel for Detroit, where he goes to attend the Museum of Art.

Miss Ella Jakokes 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, Lucile, 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. Tewksbury, 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,
And everything in the Horse Goods line.
You are Wanted---COME!

J. E. ACKERSON.

Subscribe for THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN.

If You Have Any

PRESCRIPTIONS

To Be Filled

You cannot take them to a better place than

ABBOTT'S

The Druggist.

BUY **STATIONERY**
At the Middleville News Stand.

JACKETS AND CAPES!

721

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.

813

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-rim-
med 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 promise
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
from 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. That will be suf-
ficient, 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 Mar-
sden 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
forgeries, 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. Dearly 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 pre-
mises 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, chumme."

And so it proved, for with the utmost
dexterity one pried the lock as the other,
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?

Foiled! 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 po-
lice 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 empty,
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, the
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.

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

McSwilligen—What for?

Squidg—To call me down.—Es-
change.

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 \$2,068,538.62, 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,
\$55,000; 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, \$38,662.60; 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,
\$89,665.64; 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, \$6,083.39; Arenac, \$2,339.76; Bara-
ga, \$2,807.72; Barry, \$26,205.36; Bay,
\$45,859.37; Benzie, \$3,275.67; Berrien,
\$33,692.60; Branch, \$35,664.41; Calhoun,
\$54,282.52; Cass, \$28,077.17; Charlevoix,
\$5,615.43; Cheboygan, \$6,925.70; Chippewa,
\$8,610.33; Clare, \$3,275.67; Clinton,
\$33,692.60; Crawford, \$1,871.81; Delta,
\$6,551.34; Dickinson, \$10,204.96; Eaton,
\$35,664.41; Emmet, \$5,615.43; Genesee,
\$44,923.47; Gladwin, \$2,807.72; Gogebic,
\$26,205.36; Grand Traverse, \$10,204.96;
Gratiot, \$18,718.11; Hillsdale, \$9,308.04;
Houghton, \$79,551.98; Huron, \$16,378.35;
Ingham, \$39,308.04; Ionia, \$34,628.51;
Isaac, \$3,743.62; Iron, \$7,487.25; Isabel-
la, \$10,702.11; Isabella, \$18,718.11; Jack-
son, \$57,090.24; Kalamazoo, \$49,603;
Kalamazoo, \$5,147.48; Kent, \$98,270.09;
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,
\$10,946.30; Marquette, \$33,692.60; Ma-
son, \$8,423.15; Mecosta, \$5,423.15; 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, \$25,099.92;
Newaygo, \$7,555.20; Oakland, \$56,154.34;
Oceana, \$9,359.06; Ogemaw, \$2,807.72;
Ontonagon, \$1,403.86; Osceola, \$7,487.25;
Oshtemo, \$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,
\$833,721.30; Wexford, \$8,423.15. Total,
\$2,068,538.62.

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 junc-
tion 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.

Laingsburg 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 must-
ered 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 moose 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 Arme-
nians.

The State Y. W. C. A. will meet at
Lansing Oct. 16-18. 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 peeped in at the kit-
chen door of Mrs. Blake, on the Chittenden
farm, near Lansing, and when offered a
cookie seized it and ran away. The
youngster was caught and turned over to
the county agent. The boy is wild and
nearly starved.

Three days before the Central Michi-
gan Savings Bank of Lansing closed its
doors Nelson F. Jenison withdrew a de-
posit of several thousand dollars. Re-
ceiver Stone is now suing to recover the
amount, on the ground that Jenison
knew the bank was insolvent and took ad-
vantage of the other depositors.

HOW ALLSPICE GROWS.

Something About the Beautiful Pi- mento Tree.

The pimento or allspice tree is culti-
vated in the West Indies and Jamaica.
This beautiful tree usually grows to a
height of about thirty feet; it has a
straight trunk, much branched above,
and covered with a very smooth brown
bark. The leaves vary in size and
shape, but are always of a dark, shin-
ing green color. During the months of
July and August the tree is in full
bloom, the blossoms consisting of very
fragrant, small, white flowers.

When a new plantation of pimento
trees is to be formed no regular sowing
or planting takes place, because it is
next to impossible to propagate the
young plants, or to raise them from
seeds in parts of the country where
they are not found growing spontane-
ously. Usually a piece of land is select-
ed either close to a plantation already
formed, or in a part of the woodland
where pimento trees are growing in a
native state. The chosen piece of land
is then cleared of all wood except these
trees, and the felled timber is allowed
to remain on the ground for the pur-
pose of protecting the very young pi-
mento plants.

At the end of two years the land is
thoroughly cleared, and only the most
vigorous pimento trees and plants are
left standing. The plants come to ma-
turity in about seven years.

In favorable seasons the pimento
crop is enormous, a single tree often
yielding a hundred or more pounds of
the dried spice. The berries are picked
while green, because if left on the tree
until ripe they lose their pungent taste
and are valueless. The green berries
are exposed to the sun for a week or ten
days, when they lose their green color
and turn a reddish brown. When per-
fectly dry they are put in bags and
casks for exportation.

The odor and taste of the pimento
berries are thought to resemble a com-
bination of those of cinnamon, nutmeg
and cloves—hence, the familiar name
"allspice."—Philadelphia Times.

What the Monkey Found.

The Philadelphia Times gives an ac-
count of a singular accident which oc-
curred the other day in that city. Two
Italian boys, with a hand organ and a
monkey, were amusing a crowd and in-
cidentally collecting pennies at a street
corner, when the monkey's attention
was caught by a roll of pasteboard
which he found near the curbstone.

Angelo, the older boy, who was turn-
ing the crank, stopped for a moment to
chide the monkey for his inattention to
business. The chiding had no effect,
and the other fellow, Michael, after
some difficulty, got the pasteboard and
carried it to his brother, who, with a
curiosity equal to the monkey's, began
striking it against the organ.