MIDDLEVILLE, MICHIGAN, OCTOBER 8, 1896.



REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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

STATE TICKET. HAZEN S. PINGREE, of Wayne.

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

For Auditor General, ROSCO D. DIX, of Berrien. For Attorney General, FRED A. MAYNARD. of Kent.

For Commissioner State Land Office, WILLIAM A. FRENCH, of Presque Isle. Superintendent of Public Instruction J. E. HAMMOND,

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 Sheriff, SAMUEL C. RITCHIE, of Yankee Springs. For Clerk, WALTER BROWN, of Orangeville. For Treasurer,
J. G. HUGHES,
of Barry.
For Register of Deeds,
C. F. BROOKS,
of Hastings.

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

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

For Circuit Court Commissioners,
J. E. BARRELL,
of Hastings.
C. S. PALMERTON,
of Woodland.

For Corporate

For Coroners, J. W. SACKETT, of Prairieville. 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 culightened nations of the earth.

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

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

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

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

A LESSON FROM THE WAR. Which Prospered With Cheap Money, Labor or Capital?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1864 wages were twenty-five and one-half per cent higher, necessaries of life, ninety and one-half per cent higher. In 1865 wages were forty-three per cent higher, commodities one hundred and seventeen per cent higher.

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

Thus it will be seen that the laborwhich would most certainly have gone to him without such change, by reason of greater demand and less competition, but also, as has been shown, he failed by a large percentage to receive the reward formerly enjoyed under a sound money system.

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

Capitalists who were able to take advantage of the markets amassed large fortunes. Speculation was rampant. Money commanded a high rate of interest both because of its demand for speculative purposes and also because of its uncertain future value. Merchants made more by holding large stocks of goods than by selling, and yet while capital, by reason of its manifest advantage, was able to double itcountry's history has the purchasing power of wages diminished so rapidly.

Does not this familiar history aid us to see more clearly the effect free and unlimited coinage into dollars, of silver bullion, the present value of which in all parts of the world is but fifty-one politically, that it is said he has grown cents, would have upon capital and la- cross-eyed looking for a soft place to

The claim of the silver advocates that such dollars would buy less than at occatic leaders who in times past have present is indisputable.

gained or lost in the minds of the peo- oblivion so deep and dark as to make ple there would be violent fluctuations in the market price of commodities.

With prices fluctuating and always going higher as the money became would challenge the admiration and poorer (or cheaper) would the laborer retain the confidence of every honest have an equal opportunity with the cap- American. "God hates a coward," it is again declares it to be "the policy of earth except to weaken McKinley's italist to secure such an advance in said, and there is much cowardice eviwages as would render them of former deuted in the make-up of some sopurchasing power?

Bearing in mind that an increase in SECRETARY CARLISLE EX- on standard money of equal intrinsic price benefits directly only the person possessing property and injures the person having none but who must buy, and whose increased wages come later, if at all, would not the new measure of value be-but to recommence a struggle that has been going on for more than a ganizations and otherwise to secure a rate of wages sufficient for the subsistence of a workingman and his family?

ful when the currency is in an unsettled condition." GEO. L. KEELER.

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



DR. FRANK MERRITT,

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

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

The present season has developed a new campaigning method for the head of each great party. One candidate travels through the land showing himself and speaking to mankind. The head of the other ticket remains strictly ing man lost by reason of this change at home and lets all mankind who want to cheaper money not only the benefits to see him and hear him come to him. -Canton Repository.

> The little state of Rhode Island fur- had become really excessive. 94 mills are now running at all, on full are earning any wages.

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

What Senator Wm. M. Stewart of Neyada said a year after the "Crime of 1873" and before he became simply the representative of a special interest; "The question never will be settled until you determine the simple question whether the laboring man is entitled to self rapidly, at no other period in our have a gold dollar if he earns it, or whether you are going to cheat him with something else."-Congressional Record, June 12, 1874, Page 4909.

Hon. David B. Hill of New York, has been perched upon the fence so long, light, on one side or the other, when he comes down. There are other demwielded an immense influence in their As confidence in the new system party that will follow him into political their names but a faded memory. Had they come out honestly and boldly for McKinley and honest government they called statesmen these days:

PLAINS. .

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

Bar Harbor, Me. Sept.16.—Secretary quarter of a century through labor or on the subject of maintenance of the kets and in the payments of debts." parity between gold and silver.

Bar Harbor, Me. Sept. 12.—Mr James P. Helm, Louisville, Ky.-My Dear Sir: In conclusion - "Rises in the rate of Your letter asking how the silver dolwages take place very slowly while the lars which contain a quantity of bullion prices of commodities move rapidly, at commercially worth only about 53 cents some periods changing several times in each are maintained at a parity with most potent factor in the maintenance a single day and these movements are gold, notwithstanding the fact that the always more frequent and more harm+ government does not directly redeem them, or the certificates issued upon them, in gold, is received, and, as a great many inquiries upon the same tions and express declarations require Dr. Frank Merritt, who is running subject are addressed to me daily from it to do, and very largely as a consefor state senator of this, the Fifteenth different parts of the country, which it quence of this confidence in the good is impracticable to answer in detail, I faith of the executive authorities, the will take advantage of your favor to an- silver coins have not depreciated in swer them all at once.

All the standard silver dollars issued from the mints since the passage of the be lawfully done to maintain equality in act of 1878, now amounting to more than \$433,000,000, have been coined on public account from bullion purchased by the government, and are legal tender in payment of all debts, public and up to the present time been received in private, without regard to the amount, except when otherwise expressly stipulated in contract between the parties.

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

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

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

would be unable to do so because the volume of overvalued silver forced into the circulation by a legal-tender proor part time, and that only 2,475 hands the circulation by a legal-tender provision would soon expel gold from the country, or put such a premium upon it that it would be impossible to procure and hold in the treasury a sufficient amount to provide for the redemption of silver on presentation.

Must Exchange Gold for Silver.

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

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

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

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

Asyou wanter nat all the fact and the such as a such as Carlisle has written the following letter of every dollar at all times in the mar-

Rely on Government's Promise. With knowledge of these assurances, the people have received these coins and have relied confidently upon the good faith of their government; and the confidence thus inspired has been a of the parity. The public has been satisfied that, so long as our present monetary system is preserved, the government will do whatever its moral obligavalue.

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

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

Yours truly, J. G. CARLISLE.

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

The little state of Rhode Island turnishes a "free raw material" object lesson in its experience with free wool. There are 94 woolen and worsted mills and corporations, the government in the state and 58 of them employed in the state and 58 of them employed 19,070 hands when running full time in 19,070 hands when running full ti

Now just again remember On this '93 November We won't wander up and down, up and down, But will carry the election For McKinley and protection While you wander up and down, up and down.

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER ON MONEY-MAKING.

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

cents and writes on it a poem that sells for \$50, that is genius. If he takes a farm worth \$5 an acre and by his labor and knowledge puts it

in heart again and makes it worth \$20 an acre, that is work. If a man takes a hammer worth 60 cents and in a day's use of it earns \$1.35, that's hard work.

If a man buys a yearling at a trotting sale for \$15 that in its 3-year form develops ability to make a mile at 2:061 gait, that is judgment.

If a man buys a silver mine he has never seen and it makes him a million-

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

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

LIFE of McKINLEY

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

Thomas W. Brewer, the conscientious, sincere and able editor of the Livingston Herald published at Howell Livingston Herald published at Howell from \$10 to \$20 a day. Chance for thousands of others to do as well. This is the



Rally Round the Flag

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THE MINE OWNERS.

WHY THEY ARE CLAMORING FOR FREE SILVER.

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

How do the silver miners expect to profit by the free and unlimited coinage of silver? Through a rise in the value of their product to \$1.29 per ounce? Oh no, they are perfectly well aware that no such thing can happen. it would absolutely defeat the object \$25,000,000, Senator Stewart with his they have in view, for it would make the real, or bullion, value of our silver dollar 100 cents instead of 50 to 53 cents, and it would retain in circulation our gold coins concurrently with our silver and paper money on a parity of actual value instead of an artificial parity consisting of part value and part credit, as at present. Regardless of national and individual honor, they are deliberately working for national and individual repudiation and robbery by means of a debased and depreciated dollar, for in such a dollar alone do ited coinage. they see an enormous profit for them-

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

Nobody knows better than they that land can, by a simple act of legislation, create out of absolutely nothing except the words in which the statute is expressed a value equivalent to more than \$6,000,000,000. Yet this is precisely the miracle congress would have to perform if it attempted, quoting Mr. Bryan, "to raise the value of every ounce of silver, here and everywhere, to \$1.29." Why do they know this to be impossible?

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

Silver production increased in the United States alone from 50,000,000 ounces in 1889 to 54,500,000 ounces in 1890 -an increase of 4,500,000 ounces. In 18891 the world's production of silver increased 11,075,847 ounces over that of 1890, and the price fell to an average of 98 cents for the year. In 1892 the world's production increased 15,980,843 ounces over that of 1891, and the average price for the year fell to 87 cents. In 1893 the production again advanced by 12,940,285 ounces, while the average price was only 78 cents, the treasury purchasing its last quota at 63 cents. It must not be forgotten that during this period (1890-93) India took 129,-920,875 ounces of silver for coinage alone, thus aiding enormously in sustaining the market, and in spite of this unprecedented demand for coinage, a total of 10,736 tons of silver in less than four years, the price, after touching \$1.19, dropped like lead to 63 cents.

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

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

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

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

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

How do they propose to make a market for their product?

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

Next, they want to bring our \$625,the tons of silver bullion now lying in the treasury vaults, down to its bullion value and thus reduce its purchasing power one-half. This would have precisely the same effect on the purneither our congress, the chamber of chasing power of our \$617,583,000 of othdeputies of France, the reichstag of er paper money redeemable in coin and Germany, nor the parliament of Eng- which would have to be redeemed in silver dollars at their bullion value. One-half of this circulation would thus be practically wiped out and annihilated. The people, in whose pockets, tills or banks that \$1.243,209,000 now is, would find themselves robbed of \$621,-604,500 of the money for which they had toiled and sweated, by an act of congress in a single night. For whose benefit? For the benefit of the needy patriots, who, with only \$547,000,000 among them are making a desperate struggle to keep the wolf from the

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

This additional loss of purchasing power would have to be replaced by an ssuse of 1,243,209,000 half-price silver dollars, either in coin or paper and would enable the miners to market an additional 1,065,927,000 ounces of their output. The total loss to our circulation, including the loss of our gold coin, would amount to over \$16 per capita, and in the ruin which would follow so awful and so sudden a contraction of his countrymen. our currency the bonanza millionaires alone would reek with riches, for in said not long ago the porch in front restoring to their dearly beloved com- of the modest home of William Mcrestoring to their dearly beloved common people the equivalent in free coinage silver of the money of which they had been robbed, they would market 1,972,927,000 ounces of silver. Estimating their property only 50 per cent., and as I have shown it would be much more, a free coinage law would put into the coffers of the silver kings a profit of \$986,464,000, a profit unparalleled in the history of human greed and avarice.

A Few of the Forgeries.

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

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

The remarks of U.S. Grant in relaion to the 1873. The speech of James A. Garfield on

the Bland-Allison bill. The letter of Abraham Lincoln prophesying demonetization and terri-

ble troubles to follow.

The report of Secretary Fessenden in

relation to the seven-thirties. The computations of John A. Logan

of the bonds and money.

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

and England.

Bryan as a Financier.

The story of Ernest Seyd.

It was the editor of a New Mexico paper that Dr. Winnett met at El Paso, Tex., who had kept tab on Bryan and in consequence had a story to tell. Mr. Bryan was at Ei Paso last winter. He went across the river into Mexico and there dickered for some native opals,

He talked quite a while and succeeded in jewing the dealer down so that he consented to take \$4 for the lot that Mr. Bryan wanted. This was satisfactory and Mr. Bryan pulled out four dollars and paid for the stones But this deep student of international finance and authority on the condition of Mexico paid his bill in that country with good American dollars, worth two to one of Mexican coin. That opal dealer is sighing for Mr. Bryan to come that way again. It isn't often that he finds so easy a mark.—Lincoln (Neb.) Call.

Which?

Says a correspondent of the Chicago

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

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

HISTORICAL PORCH.

WHERE WILLIAM M'KINLEY TALKS TO HIS VISITORS.

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

Many incidents and features connected with the pending presidential campaign are altogether unusual. The is sue which has obtained overshading mportance is comparatively a nev question to a very large majority of the ople of many, if not all, of the larger states, an entirely new one to the eastlominant in some of the western states ome few years ago and upon it-or kindred issues-the Republicans lost control of the state governments of Kansas, Illinois, Oregon, Colorado and the southern states, heretofore reliably Democratic, were lost to that party. But at the elections of two years and one year ago, most of the former were redeemed.

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

An attempted comparison between 626,000 of silver, or paper representing Bryan and Abraham Lincoln is to the last degree ridiculous, yet the journey to New York on the part of Bryan was undoubtedly due to his belief that he vas in some way and somehow a of second Lincoln.

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

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

A leading New England newspaper Kinley was likely to prove the most effective "stump" in the history of American politics. Those of the citizens of Vermont who were permitted to participate in one of these occasions were forcibly impressed with the truth of this statement. The simplicity of their reception, the absence of any burdensome formality, the cordiality of their welcome, the simple dignity of manner and speech, the personal inter-course with the man, the sweetness of the home atmosphere, everything com bined to impress upon the minds of the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE REPUDICRAT'S QUANDARY.

[Albert Bigelow Paine in Harper's Weekly.] Waal, yes, come to think it over, it is sorter hard to say,

this mixed-up mess o' pollytics, where do I stan' today. There is Bryan an' there's Sewall, an' there's this here Watson, too,

An' a feller with a mor'gage don't know what is bes' to do Some they 'low that Bill an' Sewall will

reduce the thing by half; Others say that this here Sewall's jest a-fillin' us with chaff;

Fer they 'low thet he's a banker, an' is

hence a plutycrat— Till a feller with a mor'gage jes don't know where he is at.

Yes, I staid with the Republicans fer more'n twenty year, An' I never had no trouble yet to read

my title clear, Till I got thet cussed mor'gage, an' the neighbors did the same, An' Si Simpkins said he reckoned thet

the goldbugs was to blame. urse we'd mostly built new houses, Course an' indulged in kerridges, But Si 'lowed he was entitled to what-

ever goldbugs is; An' he likewise use' to tell us, in a mos convincin' way, That the government 'ud fix us with a

fiat loan some day. So of course we all turned fiat, fer Si said that fiat drew

About 1 per cent. per annum, with provision to renew—
All of which was gratifyin', and 'lowed 't 'ud break the heart

Of that "party" in the mor'gage that was named as "second part. Now there's them that says that Wat-

son hes engaged to see it done By a-running some new ray show thet they call sixteen to one: But an hones' man gits puzzled how to

vote, an' sorter 'fraid Thet he'll make some fatal error, an' his mor'gage won't be paid. -Chicago Post.

THE TWO CANDIDATES.

Personal Contrast as Shown in Their Speeches.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

darkest hours of the rebellion.

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

You Can Bet on 'Em.

waiting for a chance to vote for cheap money will experience a shock when they read the returns from the agricultural strongholds. A very small percentage of the farmers of this country have been carried away by the vaga-ries of Populism. The farmers have always been the backbone of the Republican party and the stanchest defenders of the nation's honor.—Bay City Tribune.

FORGED DOCUMENTS.

THEY ARE CONSTANTLY APPEARING IN POPULIST PAPERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

fictitious documents. The campaign of Mr. Bryan has had from the start the unenviable distinction of being one, and the first one in this country, based purely upon an attempt to stir up class and sectional hatred. It has now acquired the further discredit of having thus early in the day brought out more forged evi- belt of what manufacturing means to dence in the attempt to bolster up the any community. You know that where arguments of its leader than all the presidential campaigns which the

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

BRYAN AVOIDS THE TARIFF.

He Does Not Say Anything About the Subject in Speeches.

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

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

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

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

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

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

BEFORE BREAKFAST.

Major McKinley Addresses His Early Callers from Indiana.

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

'My fellow citizens of the City of Marion and of Grant County: I congratulate you upon being first today. (Laughter.) No other delegation has vet preceded you. (Renewed laughter.) I give you, each and everyone of you warm and cordial welcome to my I welcome the Republicans and the citizens of the Hoosier state-the state of that great old war governor, Oliver P. Morton-(Applause)-and that splendid president and patriot, Benjamin Harrison. (Great applause.) "You are here this morning, not to

honor me personally, but to honor the cause which you love and which you mean to support; and you mean to support that cause because you believe it will insure your own best welfare and the best well-being of country at large. (Applause and cries of "That's right.") You believe in that cause because you have tried it, and having tried it, you know you have sents than you have ever been under any other policy. (Loud cries "That's right.")

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

country next November. (Cries of "That's right.")

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OF P.—Crescent Lodge, No. 85, meet in Castle Hall, in Keeler Block, every Wed-nesday evening at 8 p. m. Visiting hts cordially invited, work in knight ... C. C., W. H. Severanch; K. of R. ., Aaron Sherk.



K.O. T. M. meetings held on Friday eve each week. Mem-bers of Order are invited to visit us when in the village. R. K.—J. D. DIETRICH. C.—J. A. CALDWELL.

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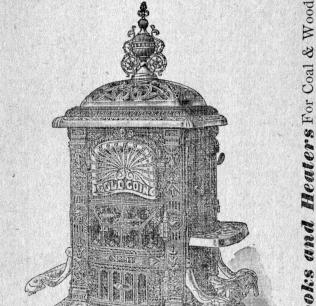
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BOWEN'S MILLS.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

Guy Pierson and wife and Miss Rena Minar visited in Grand Rapids Saturday and Sunday.

Will Bowen was in Hastings Monday. Mr. Wolf of Otsego Sundayed with Austin Hunt.

Mrs. Barnes of Kalamazoo, a former resident visited friends here last week. Mr. Bert Huff and wife have been

away visiting friends for a week. Birney Gordon and his mother have returned from Petoskey, where they have been residing a few years, and rumor has it that Birney has taken unto himself a wife. At any rate a strange good looking lady is frequently

seen with him. We took in Washington Gardner's speech last Friday evening and such convincing historic facts just as we all know it could not have been better told. Think we will take in Voris' speech next Saturday evening.

Mrs. Pease of Big Rapids, a former resident, is visiting friends in this lo-

Deputy Sheriff Dwight Johnson of Middleville was in these parts Monday evening on legal business.

BOWNE BUDGET.

Rev. Wesbrook and family entertained company from Canada the last of the week.

The social held at Mrs. Eliza Lowe's was largely attended and all reported a good time. Receipts nearly \$15.

Mrs. B. Jones is entertaining company from Lowell.

Miss Hattie Salsbury is visiting her parents of this place.

Mrs. J. L. Godfrey is expecting company from Canada. Miss Anna Thomas of Harris Creek

is helping Mrs. C. Dygert with her housework.

Mrs. W. H. Watts was called to Elmdale to help care for her sister, who is dangerously ill.

Miss Katie Johnson is clerking in Mr. W. H. Watts' store during Mrs. Watts' absence.

The tenth convention of the Bowne Union Sunday school will be held at Alto Friday, Oct. 16. Program is composed of good topics and good speakers. A meeting which is essential for everyone to attend.

The Sunday school board met at Wm Stauffer's, Tuesday evening, to make arrangements for a union social in the near future.

EAST CALEDONIA.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Courtwright of Hickory Corners are visiting at Lewis Smith's.

Mrs. Ed Streeter of Coopersville and Mrs. Warren Streeter of Whitneyville visited the latter's daughter, Mrs. L. C. Rathbun, last week.

Mrs. Vincient, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. Thompson, returned to Canada this week.

Mr. Ellenwood now occupies Joe

Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Thomas of Dorr spent Sunday with the latter's parents,

Mr. and Mrs. Vasco Vincient, Mr. Miran Teeple is moving into L.

A. Rathbun's house. Boyd McWhinney spent Sunday with

his cousin, Charley Hughes, of Bowne.

Showing Lack of Knowledge in Treating Disease by Many Physicians—Also the Efficacy of

Dr. WHEELER'S NERVE VITALIZER

It would be unjust to say all physicians It would be unjust to say all physicians are ignorant of the proper method of treating nervous diseases, but it is a fact that a large proportion of them are not qualified. This statement is based on facts presented every day. A recent case is that of Mrs. J. Blake, Shelby, Mich., who has been treated by over twenty physicians, extending over a period of a few years; they were unable to cure her, yet she was cured by the use of a few bottles of Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer. Such instances of the remarkable efficiency Such instances of the remarkable efficiency of this great nerve builder are not rare; they can be found in every home where it has been used.

"Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer has bene-"Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer has benefited my wife more than the twenty or more doctors who have treated her for years." These are the words of J. Blake, Shelby, Mich. He continued: "She had been an invalid for years, with a perplexing complication of symptoms, such as sleeplessness, headache, burning and painful sensations in stomach and heart and extreme nervousness. stomach and heart and extreme nervousness. stomach and heart and extreme nervousness. The physicians who treated her were unable to give her any relief. A few bottles of Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer effected a complete cure."

Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer can be taken with perfect safety by any one, as it is absolutely free from injurious drugs.

It is a specific for sick nerves.

Sold by J. W. Armstrong, druggist. | tended.

DUNCAN LAKE.

Corn husking and digging potatoes are in order now; but as, for apples, we would gladly exchange them 16 to 1 or

Several from this vicinity attended the Stimson-Freshney wedding last week and report a fine time

The new U. B. preacher at Parmelee is well liked, both as a man and a minister. We heard him Sunday and can vouch for the same. We shall try and listen to him often.

Bills were scattered along Mill street yesterday announcing races at Caledonia Oct. 20. Admission 10 cents or two

Chas. Pike continues to make cider that is considered equal to gold or silver standard or both. If anyone has any doubts, let him call on Charles and be convinced.

Myron Kilmer and wife, also Fred Andler and wife visited Mr. Thaler's people in Leighton, Sunday.

Chas. Pike's baby is sick with cholera

Old Mrs. Crouch had the misfortune to slip and break her arm last week.

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.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Sheehan and family, Mr. and Mrs. James Anderson and family visited William Anderson and family, Sunday.

Gertrude Beuton visited with Minnie Thomas Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Toby and daughter visited at S. Newman's, Sunday.

Bennie Burns, son of Farrell Burns, of Traverse City is home on a vacation. John Goggins and Miss Anna Burns

of Caledonia were on our street Sunday. Mrs. John O'Neil of Grand Rapids visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Keary, a few days last week.

William Silcox threshed his beans Monday and will haul them to Freeport, sold to John Yarger.

William Anderson is digging his potatoes on Thomas Burns' farm.

Charles Cisler of this place is building a wall under the house of W. H. Watts, merchant at Bowne Centre.

The church at Bowne Centre was filled Sunday evening; a splendid discourse by the pastor, Rev. James Wesbrook; a good many from this place at-

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.

IRVING INKLINGS.

The Y. P. S. C. E. next Sunday evening will be led by Miss Mable Wilcox. Subject, "Are We Doing Our Best?" Matt. v:13-16. Everybody come.

Walter Babcock attended the Association of Congregational churches and Ministers at Freeport Tuesday of this

Dr. L. A. Hendershott attended a wedding at Kalamazoo Wednesday.

Grant Hendershott and family are visiting friends and relatives here and at Hastings this week. Mr. Benton and family of Benton

Harbor came Tuesday to the former's father here for a visit.

Mrs. John Chambers and Mamie returned to Grand Rapids Monday. Mamie expects to work in a hat factory.

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.

LEIGHTON LOCALS. Mrs. E. Corning has been entertain-

ing friends from Lansing. Emory C. Jones took the train Satur-

day for Nashville, where he will attend school the coming year. proud parents of a little son, born Fri-

Mr. and Mrs. Thede of Canada have been visiting relatives here, the past

The East Leighton Literary hold their regular meetings on Saturday evening, every two weeks.

Mrs. Grace Theyer (nee Blaine) of Coopersville is the guest of friends

Mr. and Mrs. Runnels have been entertaining company from Canada.

The report that Mr. Willson was married, a few months ago, though tings were at the Aid at John Trego's, rather premature, has at last come to last Thursday. pass. He was married to Miss Ella M. Welton of North Trowbridge last Quigley. Thursday. Congratulations are ex-

The Epworth League of Corning elected Roscoe Smith as a delegate to the League convention at Muskegon.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Lewis Monday, Oct. 5, a 10 fb. boy.

PARMELEE PICKINGS.

Politics are still freely discussed here. We think it takes a long time to arrive at right conclusions.

Mr. Broughton, Mrs. O. A. Carpenter's father, whose sickness was mentioned last week, is not as well and is growing weaker.

Mrs. E. K. Parmelee has returned from Whitneyville where she has been visiting her daughter.

Rev. Lane and wife left their home here Tuesday for Iowa where they have a year's work as presiding elders.

Mr. R. Stimson and wife are moving into the house vacated by Rev. Lane.

Frank Kepkey of near Grand Rapids was here last week to attend the funeral of his father, whose death was mentioned last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Roach of Middleville were also in attendance at the funeral

mentioned. Mr. Skiff's men are piling lumber at this place near the depot.

Mr. Wilkins of Hastings is shipping two car loads of lumber from here.

Mr. Allen, our road overseer, has done a fine job of grading on Church Clarence Stimson and wife arrived here Tuesday night from West Olive,

Mich. We learn they intend making

this place their future home. Our school is increasing in numbers. We hope our young people will attend the winter term "and improve the

golden moments as they fly." Myrtle Cook of Windmill st. has gone to Bowen to stay a few weeks with Mrs. S. Buck formerly of this place.

Mr. Watson will make a business trip to Chicago, Ill., in a few days. The Sunday services were well attended at the U. B. and M. E. churches.

Mr. Willis Buck is here visiting his sister, Mrs. Tunder. Many lives of usefulness have been cut short by neglect to break up an or-dinary cold. Pneumonia, bronchitis and even consumption can be averted

by the prompt use of One Minute Cough Cure. Dr. Nelson Abbott.

YANKEE SPRINGS. Emma Parker is on the gain.

Mr. and Mrs. King of Brighton, Mich., were guests of their parents this

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Bryant of Benton Harbor are visiting their mother, Mrs. Newbury, and other relatives here.

Mrs. J. N. Stuart was the guest of Bradley friends last week.

Mrs. John Tinker is quite sick at this writing. J. M. Burpee visited friends here

There was a large crowd at the silver speech Monday evening. There will be a republican speech at

the school-house Friday evening of this week. Come everybody. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Stevens

Sunday, a 10 fb. girl, 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 rom. ways be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping-cough. For sale by J. W. Armstrong, druggist. 40-5

NORTH IRVING.

Rena and Anna Trego did not enjoy being tipped out of their carriage last Saturday evening, any more than Mrs. Roberts did colliding with Richard Mitchell's buggy so as to break his wheels, which happened Sunday evening, the latter's horses becoming frightened at passing teams. Things were somewhat mixed but no one hurt Mr. and Mrs. John Steeby are the and such things will happen.

Mrs. Walker is gaining slowly.

L. Avery and wife were at church here Sunday. Also Mr. and Mrs. Diamond of Rutland.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Olney visited friends at Lyons recently. Correction-Mr. and Mrs. C. Cook

live at Middleville instead of Missouri. Miss Etta Hubbard was home Sunday L. Norton has moved from our neigh-

borhood. Mesdames Wood, Myres, Brooks, Brown, Grigsby and Stebbins of Has-

League Sunday evening led by Ray

Loia Smith was among our number Sunday p. m.

SUN readers can save money by leaving their subscriptions to other papers and magazines at this office. please say the advertisement was "Read n THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN." BARBER'S 1896 . . .

... OIL HEATER



Only Heater having Cone

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GOLDEN-ROD.

When the frost of the autumn was white on the grass And the leaves of the forest were red, A lover went wooing a sweet little lass

Whose father forbade her to wed. But he wrapped her about in the cloak wore

And bore her away on his steed From the cabin of logs with its ivy-hung door

And its marigolds going to seed.

The branches were low in the path that they went; Through the heart of the wood it was

And though down to the horn of the saddle she bent The plume from her bonnet was torn.

The brightest of yellow, behind them 'twas blown,

And fluttered a clew on the trail, For the father who followed o'er stubble and stone

In his eagerness, breathless and pale.

But whether the thrush was a wizard in brown Or the squirrel a fairy in fur, When he came to the path turning into

the town There was only a cricket astir. Where the feather had fallen a blossom

Like gold from the bushes and briers. And still in the haunts of the aster it

blows When the sumac has kindled its fires. -Munsey's Magazine.

WITCH AND I.

Witch and I had a quarrel! Who is It that says it takes two to make a quarrel? Whoever it is makes a mistake. It took only one to make our quarrel, and that was my precious Aunt Betsy Jane. Witch has a temper; so have I. She wasn't christened Witch. God fathers and mothers have much to answer for, still I never heard o" their giving Witch as a baptisma! name to a Christian child. No, her name is Julia Felicia, which is simply absurd. Fancy a little dark-eyed, bewitching five feet nothing having a name like that.

My name is John, and John I'm always called. Had I been christened Robert or Thomas I should have been called either of those plain, sensible names. There is nothing for the imaglnation to catch hold of in my face or figure. I'm not six feet in my stockirgs; I'm only five feet ten. I haven't 'crisp, golden hair" and a "tawny beard." No; my eyes, hair and beard are brown, and for the rest I have nondescript features and good teeth. Moreover, as I said before, I have a temper, a vile one, and in all things, apart from my profession, am a born fool.

It was over a game of tennis that Aunt Besty Jane made us quarrel. Witch didn't play up and I "slated" her. I've ". ated" Witch ever since I've known her, and I've known her since she was 10, so she ought to have got used to it. For the matter of that, she wouldn't have bothered her head about it if it hadn't been for my beloved aunt. Witch slates me ferociously sometimes, but it never makes any difference.

Well, it was at one of Mrs. Dougal's "at homes" that the row began. Witch, Miss White, Dougal and I were playing tennis. Dougal and Miss White were ngainst us. As a rule Witch licks the other girl into fits, but on this occasion, for some reason or other, she missed rearly every ball. I was annoyed, and 1 expressed myself perhaps a little more strongly than I ought to have done, but I'm sure I said nothing one whit stronger than I've said scores of times without any offense being taken. Be that as it may, Witch refused to play any more and went and sat down by Aunt Betsy Jane.

I am a doctor, and soon after that someone fetched me away. It was a bad case, and I didn't get home till midnight. In the dining-room some cold meat and beer were waiting for me; so was a note from Witch. I ate a mouthful and drank a glass of beer, then I cpened the note. For a moment I felt as if I had a knife in my heart. It was such a cruel stab. Witch-my little Witch-would have nothing more to do with me. My conduct at Mrs. Dougal's had proved to her that she no longer pessessed my respect, and without respect love was not likely to last long, etc. She ended by saying that she would have returned my ring, but could not remove it from her finger, but that she would get the jeweler to cut it off to-morrow. I smiled a grim smile at the last sentence. I had no intention of

allowing that ring to be cut off. The lovely enusion puzzled me altogether. It wasn't in Witch's usual style. Naturally, a note of that kind coming from her would have run in this way: "John, I hate and detest you, and hope you'll keep out of my sight forever," or something like it. Well, I went to bed. I was such an ass that I never slept a wink all night, but I made up my mind what I would do. I got up early and made a good breakfast; then I went into the surgery, saw my assisant, talked over the cases and told him I should be away all day. After that I went to town, straight to Witch's father's office. He hadn't arrived, but his people knew me and showed me into his private room. He and I are great friends-always have been. So it was quite natural for me to go to him for advice, or, rather, to talk over things. When he came in he seemed rather surprised at seeing me, but after he had shaken hands he looked over his letters, gave some di- if I'm struck I hit back, or try rections and then, tooking calmly at me, said:

"Now, John."

"Certainly."

"Can you spare me half an hour, sir?" "So far as I know. Go ahead."

"Well, I'm making £5,000 a year and my practice is increasing."

'That's good.' "Don't you think Witch and I might marry on that?"

"You have no objections to our marrying next month, if she consents?"

"None. I have no wish that she should marry at all, but if she must marry. I'd rather she married you than anyone else."

Thank you very much," said I, gratefully, seizing his hand and wringing it "Just so," said he, removing it from

"Thank you, sir, for saying that.

my grasp and looking anxiously at it. "But why this fervor?"

I put Witch's precious epistle in front of him. He read it twice through attentively, put it down, and looking calmly at me sald:

"Very interesting! But scarcely to be regarded as a prefude to very speedy matrimony, I should think." "Ah, but it is, sir. A girl doesn't write a note like that and have done with it. No, she continues to write them. I shall probably get a similar note once a month now and that will be very tiring. I give you my word that I did not sleep a wink last night. The practice won't stand that sort of thing

long, you know," said I earnestly. "You seem to have an accurate knowledge of women and their ways," he remarked dryly.

I allowed that speech to pass without comment. Comment seemed superflu-

"If I might ask, I should like to know whom you would consider in fault in this little misunderstanding?" asked.

"I am, sir. It stands to reason; should not be so anxious if she were in fault," and then I explained the whole matter, finishing up with, "I can't remember exactly what I called her, but whatever it was I didn't mean it.'

"I am not able to refresh your memory to what you said on that occasion but I can tell you what I have heard you call her myself," said Mr. Druitt, quietly. And then he told me.

His tone was a revelation to me. Not that I'd call Witch anything worse than a "little fool." But I realize what it must have sounded like to the heavers, and fo him, her father! I don't know how I looked, but I felt mean, cheap, worthless. Utterly so, I began to stumble out apologies. He waved

"All right," said he, "but you see your language is at all times forcible."

He is a wise man, so he said no more He showed his wisdom therein, for I went at once to see Witch in a very contrite frame of mind. I was ready to make a mat of myself and let my darling trample on me if it should so please her, or to do any other extrava gant thing, such was the depth of my bumility. Still, as I journeyed Putneyward I wondered as to who could have stirred up the strife between us. Suddenly it flashed across my mind that Witch had seated herself beside Aunt Betsy Jane, and that Aunt Betsy Jane was her godmother and therefore licensed to interfere. I am not going to explain how Aunt Betsy Jane came to be Witch's godmother. I am not a lady povelist and therefore don't think it necessary to explain everything. It has nothing to do with this story; besides, was only 6 years old when she was christened and wasn't consulted as to her sponsors. To be sure, it must have been Aunt Betsy Jane who suggested the letter.

When I arrived at the Cedars it was about 12 o'clock. If all went well peace would reign between Witch and myself in an hour. And if so I would take her off to Richmond, get a boat from Messum's, row up the river, come to anchor in a backwater I knew of boween Richmond and Hampton and then make her name the day. But things didn't go well; they went exceedingly badly instead. When Amelia (Amelia is the Druitt's housemaid) opened the door and I inquired for Witch she said,

"Miss Druitt is not well, sir, but I'll

Then she showed me into the diningroom. This was ominous! In the Druitts' menage it is customary to see people who come on business-dressmakers, laundresses, servants seeking places-in the dining-room before lunch Amelia left me and went upstairs. rapidly diagnosed the situation. I took cut my pocketbook and wrote: "My darling. I shall wait in the old boat at the end of the lawn till you can see me, end then I signed it "John."

Amelia came back. "If you please, sir, Miss Druitt does not feel equal to seeing you to-day, but will write to you

"Exactly," said I, quietly. "Can you give me an envelope? Thanks. Give that to Miss Druitt, please."

The maid left the room and I went iuto the garden. At the bottom of the garden ran the river; chained to a post was an old boat. It was seldom used. as the spot was not picturesque, but it was secluded, hidden both from the house and from passing boats by thick, drooping willows. It was here that Witch and I had come to the conclusion that we could not live without each other. I sat down in the boat feeling very wroth with Witch and bitter against Aunt Betsy Jane. I would have given much to know if she were in the house at that moment. I thought out all I had heard of the days of her youth. I felt mean and spiteful. I bethought me of an old incident in her life wherein Aunt Betsy Jane had sailed very mear the wind and had a narrow escape of social wreck.

I ought to have forgotten it, but I am not heroic. Both morally and physically I am commonplace. That is to say, Would you believe it? I sat in that boat, except when I got up and stretched myself, until 8 o'clock! It was nearly dark, and when I heard the clock strike I swore to myself that if Witch aid not appear before the chiming of the chiming of the quarter I would row the old boat down to the bridge, give a boy sixpence to bring it back, ard-well, when Witch wanted me she might send for me. That was all!

It must have been very near the quarter when I saw stealing down the garden, her head and shoulders wrapped up in a white cloud, my Witch. least I thought so at first. But I soon saw it wasn't. It was someone more kin and less kind. Nevertheless, as the form drew near, peoring about in the dusk, I sprang forward, caught her in my arms and kissed her. She had no breath with which to utter a sound. She could only listen to my ardentfar more ardent than I ever bestowed on Witch-expressions of affection.

"My darling!" I went on. "I know you would never have made such a little fool of yourself if it hadn't been for that malicious catamaran, Aunt Betsey Jane." The form within my arms struggled. I was holding her tightly or my face might have suffered. "But I'll tell you a tale, dear, about her. I'm the only living soul that knows, now, old nurse is dead." You couldn't hear the form breathe, so still it was. I went on: "Aunt Betsey Jane is 45 now" - the form wriggled-"about twenty-five years ago"—I could hear ler heart beat. I relented—"No, Witch, I will not tell you that story! You have come to me and I can afford to pity Aunt Betsey Jane. She was badly used when she was young and she can't bear to see people happy now she is old." .
The form muttered. I opened my

arms. "Want to fetch something, dear. You shall. Only come back at once, or shall feel like telling that old tale about Aunt Betsy Jane."

She scuttled off to the house and in a minute or two Witch came down the garden in a very dignified manner. I let her come right to the edge of the water and peer about. I knew she couldn't see me. Presently she said, anxiously: "John!"

My heart jumped, but I didn't intend to give myself away, so I simply said, "Well!" But she didn't intend to give herself away, either. She turned. Then I saw that I had my work cut out

"Stay, Witch; I'm in the boat," I exclaimed in a tone of deepest entreaty, se I scrambled on shore. She paused. eaught hold of her hand. "Witch," I ed, reproachfully, "I've been waiting lare for nearly eight hours and I'm so faint I can hardly speak."

That fetched her! A woman will go cheerfully for hours without a crumb, do yards and yards of shopping on a halfpenny bun and think nothing of it, but let a man only say he missed his lunch and they make as much fuss over him as if he had suffered the martyrdom of St. Lawrence!

"You poor thing!" exclaimed my darling. "Come in at once and have something to eat."

"No, Witch," I said, faintly, but firmly; "you must forgive me."

"Forgive you! Of course I forgive you. I didn't know you had been here all that time. Do come in at once or you'll die. I know you will."

But I stuck to my guns and I didn't go indoors until I had made Witch promise that we should be married that day month. Then I consented to go in and work mighty havoc among the eatables.

Aunt Betsy Jane came to our wedding and made us a handsome present. Then she went to live with some friends in the North. I think the poor old soul had had some suspicion I knew her story, and so had tried to part us. She took my note from Amelia in the morning and kept it for that reason. My carling did not know I was in the boat until Aunt Betsy came in from the garden and told ber.

But I have rever told my wife a word. It isn't wise to tell your wife all the little pecentilloes of your friends and relatives.-St. Paul's.

Bachelor Ignorance About Children. Bachelors who have lived long alone, or in hotels and clubs, acquire strange ignorance about children. One of these was telling a friend how his little nephew enjoyed "The Jungle Book."

"How old is he?" was asked. "Oh, I don't know. Seven or eight. Maybe ten." Then he can read stories by him-

"Let me see. No, he can't. He's too young. He has the book read to him." "Then he must be less than ten years

old. The uncle was puzzled.

"That's so," he said reflectively. "My brother hasn't been married nearly so long as that. I don't believe it's more than six years. No, the boy can't be over four or five. I think he's just

four. "Can't you tell his age by looking at him?" asked the friend.

"Why, no," answered the uncle, hope lessly. "All children look the same age to me except infants and those that are about ready for college.

It was another bachelor who was visiting friends when a caller came with his young son. The boy was four or five years old, and a manly little chap. The bachelor was attracted by his appearance, and, patting his cheek, said to the father:

"He's a sturdy boy, isn't he? He'll be ready to go cut and play ball in a few years.'

"I can play ball already!" exclaimed the child, proudly.

"Why, he can talk, can't he!" exclaimed the astonished bachelor. "I didn't know children could talk at his age," The company would have doubted the sincerity of his ignorance had he not been too evidently in earnest.

Not Extended. "Sir!" said an irate little gentleman

of about four feet eleven inches to a six-foot man, "I would have you know, sir, that I have been well brought up." "Possibly," was the answer, "but you have not been brought up far."-Tid-Bits.

Many a boy passes through life without hearing a kind word until some woman starts out to capture him for s

GREAT PREACHER DISCUSSES EARTH'S LAST BATTLE.

He Describes in Thrilling Words the Conflict as Seen by St. John in His Vision-The Contending Armies and Their Commanders.

At the Armageddon.

In his sermon Sunday Rev. Dr. Talmage discussed the great conflict prophecy foreshadows as the climax of the world's struggles—Armageddon. His text was Revelation xvi., 16, "And he gathered them together in a place called in the Hebrew tongue Armageddon."

Megiddo is the name of a mountain that looks down upon Esdraelon, the greatest battlefield that the world has ever seen. There Barak fought the Canaanites; there Gideon fought the Midianites; there Josiah fought the invading Egyptians. The whole region stands for battle, and the Armageddon of my text borrows its name from it and is here used not geographically, but figuratively, while setting forth the idea that there is to be a world's closing battle, the greatest of all battles, compared with which the conflicts of this century and all other centuries were insignificant, because of the greater number of combatants engaged, the greater victory and the greater defeat.

The exact date of that battle we do not

know, and the exact locality is uncertain. It may be in Asia, Europe, Africa or America, but the fact that such a battle will take place is as certain as God's eternal truth. When I use the superlative degree in regard to that coming conflict, I do not forget that there have been wars all along on stupendous scale. As when at Marathon, Miltiades brought on his men, not in ordinary march, but in full run, upon the horsemen of Persia and the black archers of Ethiopia and scattered them and crying: "Bring fire! Bring fire!" set into flame the ships of the invaders. As when Pizarre overcame Peru. As when Philip II. triumphed over Portugal. As when the Huns met the Goths. As when 300 Spartans sacrificed themselves at Thermopylae. As when the Carthaginians took Agrigentum. As when Alexander headed the Macedonian when Alexander headed the Macconnant phalanx. As when Hannibal invaded Italy. Battle of Hastings! Battle of Valmy! Battle of Pultowa! Battle of Arbela! Battle of Tours! Battle of Borodino! Battle of Lucknow! Battle of Solferino! Battle of Fontenoy, where 100,000 were slain! Battle of Chalons, where 300,000 were massacred! Battle of Herat, where Genghis Khan destroyed 1.600,000 lives! Battle of Neishar, where 1,747,000 went down to death! One million eight hundred and sixteen thousand slain at Troy! And American battles, too near us now to allow us to appreciate their awful grandeur and significance, except you who were there, facing the North or facing the South! But all the battles I have named put together will not equal in numbers enlisted or fierceness or grandeur or triumph or rout the coming Armageddon contest. Whether it shall be fought with printer's type or keen steel, whether by brain or muscle, whether by pen or carbine, whether by booming cannon or thunders of Christian eloquence, I do not know, and you may take what I say as figurative or literal, but take as certain what St. John, in his vision on the rocks of the Grecian archi-

pelago, is pleased to call Armageddon. All at the Front. My sermon will first mention the regiments that will be engaged in the conflict, then will say something of the commanders on both sides, and then speak of the battle itself and the tremendous issues. Beigning with those who will fight on the wrong side, I first mention the regi-ments diabolic. In this very chapter from which my text is taken we are told that the spirits of devils will be there. How many millions of them no one can tell, for the statistics of the satanic dominions have never been reported, and the roll of that host has never on earth been called, but from the direful and continental and planetary work they have already done and the fact that every man and woman and child on earth has a temper there must be at least 1,600,000,000 of evil spirits familiar with our world. Perhaps as many more are engaged on especial enterprises of abomination among the na-tions and empires of the earth. Besides that there must be an inconceivable number of inhabitants in reams pandemoniac staying there to keep the great capitals of sin going from age to age. Many of them once lived in heaven; but, engaging in conspiracy to put satan on the throne, they were hurled out and down, and they are now among the worst thugs of the universe. Having been in three worlds—heaven, earth and hell—they have all the advantages of great experience. Their power, their speed, their cunning, their hostility, wonderful beyond all statement. In the Armageddon they will, I doubt not, be present in full array. They will have no reserve corps, but all will be at the front. Oh, what an agitating moment, when the ranks diabolic move up Armageddon!

and take their places for conflict in the Other regiments who will march into the fight will be the regiments alcoholic. They will be made up of the brewers' companies, distillery owners and liquor dealers' associations and the hundreds of million's of their patrons. They will move into the ranks with what the Bible calls the "song of the drunkard." And what a bloated and soaked and bleared and blasted and hiccoughing and nauseating host! If now, according to a scientist, in England there are 50,000 deaths annually from strong drink, and in the United States, according to another estimate, 98, 000 deaths annually from strong drink, what an army of living drunkards that implies, coming up from the whole earth to take their places in the last battle, especially as the evil increases and the millions now staggering on their way may be joined by other millions of re-enforcements, brigade after brigade, with drunkards' bones drumming on the heads of beer barrels the dead march of souls! These millions of victims of alcohol, joined by the millions of the victims of arrack, the spirituous liquor of China and India and Arabia and Egypt and Ceylon and

On the Wrong Side.

Other regiments who will march into the fight on the wrong side will be the regiments infidel. God gave but one revelation to the human race, and these men have been trying to destroy it. Many of the books, magazines and newspapers, through perpetual scoff at Christianity, and some of the universities have become recruiting agencies for those regiments.

TALMAGE'S SERMON. The greatest brigadier of all those regiments, Voltaire, who closed his life of assault upon Christianity by writing: "Happiness is a dream, and only pain is real. have thought so for eighty-four years, and I know no better plan than to resign myself to the inevitable and to reflect that flies are born to be devoured by spiders and man to be consumed by care. I wish I had never been born!" Oh, the Godforsaken regiments of infidels, who, after having spent their lives in antagonizing the only influence that could make the earth better, gather, with their low wit, and their vile sneer, and their learned idocy, and their horrible blasphemy, to part against God and righteousness take in the great Armageddon!

Other regiments who will march in on the wrong side in the battle will be the regiments Mohammedan. At the present time there are about 175,000,000 Mos-lems. Their plain mission is to kill Christians, demean womannood and take pos session of the earth in the interest of ignorance, superstition and moral filth. The massacre of 50,000 Armenians in the last two or three years is only one chapter in their effort to devastate the earth of everything but themselves. So determined are they in their bad work that all the nations of the earth put together dare not say to them, "Stop, or we will make you stop!" My hope is that long before that last battle of which I speak the Turkish Government, and with it Mohammedanism, may be wiped out of existence. The Turkish power for the last 400 years has been the mightiest hindrance on earth to religious liberty and moral improvement. Her extermination is prophesied in the book of Revelation in the figure of the drying up of the River Euphrates, and she is going rapidly, thank God! In 1820, by the Greek insurrection, she received the first destructive In 1823 the Turkoman army of 30,000 was destroyed and the cause of liberty advanced. In 1827 England, France and Russia, not so cautious as they have since been, at Navarino humiliated the Turkish fleets, and Greece was free. Weaker and weaker the Turkish power has become, and it has lost Algiers and Wallachia, and, more than all, during the past decade, through her cruelty, has lost the sympathy of every good man and woman in all the earth

The Heathen Army Yea, to show the magnitude of the forces on the wrong side, I have to tell you that what is left of heathenism at that time will march into the conflict. There are 150,000,000 fetish idolators, 230,000,000 Brahmins, 400,000,000 Buddhists. Through the sublimest movement of this century, the missionary movement, all the time gathering in momen-tum, I believe all or nearly all of that 770,000,000 of heathendom will be converted to God. But that which is not converted will come into the Armageddon on the wrong side. Other regiments on that wrong side

will be made up of offenders of all sorts—the defrauders, the libertines, the dynamiters, the anarchists, the oppres and the foes of society, the criminals of all nations, by whatever name they are now called or shall then be called. They may not before that have openly taken sides, but then they will be compelled to take sides. With what venom, with what violence, with what desperation they will fall into line at the great Armageddon! Is it not appalling, these uncounted regiments of the earth, to be joined by the uncounted regiments from perdition? Can any power cope with them? Especially when I tell you who their commander is, for so much in all wars depends upon the chieftain. Their leader will not be a political accident or a military "happen so." By talent and adroitness and courage and unceasing industries he has come to the bad eminence. He disputed the throne of heaven with the Almighty, but no one has ever disputed the throne of eternal night with this monarch, who will in the last battle take the field in person. But I gress this old warrior of pandemonium will not have an undisputed field. I guess there will be an army to dispute with his forces. have mentioned the supremacy of this world. I guess our troops will not have to run when on the day mentioned in my text all the infernal batteries shall be unlimbered. We have been reviewing the troops diabolic. We have been measuring the calibers of their guns. We have been examining their ammunition wagons. shaled in the Armageddon on the right

Angelic Regiments.

First of all, I mention the regiments angelic. Alas, that the subject of demonology seems better understood than the subject of angelology. But the glorious spirits around the throne and all the bright immortals that fill the galleries and levels of the universe are to take part in that last great fight, and the regiments angelic are the only regiments capable of meeting the regiments plutonic. To show you something of an angel's power, I ask you to consider that just one of them slew 185,000 of Sennacherib's hosts in a night, and it is not a tough arithmetical question to solve, if one angel can slav 185,000 troops in a night, how many can 500,000,000 of them slay? The old book says that "they excel in strength." not a celestial mob, but a disciplined host, and they know their rank. Cherubin, seraphim, thrones, principalities and pow-ers! And the leader of those regiments is Michael the Archangel. David saw just one group of angels sweep past, and they were 20,000 charioted. Paul, who in the Gamalian college had his faculties so wonderfully developed, confesses his incapacity to count them by saying, "Ye are come to Mount Zion and an innumerable company of angels." If each soul on earth has a guardian angel, then there must be 1,600,000,000 angels on earth to-day. Besides that, heaven must be full of angels, those who stay there. Not only the twelve angels who, we are told, guard the twelve gates, but those angels who help in the worship and go on mission from mansion to mansion and help to build the hosannas and enthrone the hallelujahs and roll the doxologies of the service that never ends.
But they all, if required will be in the last fight between holiness and sin.

Ecclesiastic Regiments.

The next regiments that I see marching into the fight will be the regiments ecclesiastic. According to the last ac count, and practically only in the beginning of the great gospel movement which proposes to take the whole earth for God, there are 4,600,000 Methodists, 3,725,000 Baptists, 1,280,333 Presbyterians, 1,230, 000 Lutherans and 640,000 Episcopalians

But the present statistics of churches will be utterly swamped when, after all the great denominations have done their work, the slowest of all the sects will have more numbers than the present enrollment of all denominations through-

out Christendom. You see, by that time an atheist or an infidel will be a curiosity. and he will be looked at as we look at man with long hair reaching below his shoulders and long finger nails that are never cut and a stare in the eyes indicating incipient lunacy—not to be argued with, but to be pitied; while it will not be any unusual thing to see men as much devoted to their religion as Francis Xavier was devoted to his religion, when he went through the streets asking all to come to hear his faith expounded, in ten years planting the gospel in fifty nations and baptizinz over 1,000,000 souls. And the great hosts of believers will fill the earth, making the 2,317,000 combatants that Xerxes reviewed a corporal's guard in comparison. I see them, the regiments in comparison. I see them, the regiments occlesiastic, moving into that last battle. The Lutherans headed by some great Martin Luther yet to be born. The Methodists headed by some George Whitefield yet to come. The Presbyterians headed by some John Knox yet to arise. The Episcopanians headed by some Bishop Charnock yet to be enrobed. The Bantists headed by some Missionary. The Baptists headed by some Missionary Carey yet to bless the world. The Congregational church headed by some Dr. Kirk of pentecostal power yet to take tongue of fire. I see them moving into the ranks, carrying a standard striped and starred; striped as suggesting him by whose stripes we are healed, and starred as with the promise that those who turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars, forever and forever. Into that battle on our side will roll those mighty engines of power, the printing presses of Christendom. Into that battle will also move the mightiest telescopes, that shall bring the stars in their courses to fight for our God. Elemental Regiments.

Again, the regiments elemental will come into that battle on the right side The winds! God showed what he could do with them when the splintered timbers of the ships of the Spanish armada were strewn on the rocks of Scotland, Norway, and the Hebrides. The waters! He showed what he could do with them when he put the whole earth under them, leaving it subaqueous 150 days. The earthquakes! He showed what he could do with them when he let Caracas drop into the open mouth of horror and the islands of the sea went into entombment. The lightnings! He showed what he could do with them when he wrapped Mount Sinai in flames, and we have all seen their flashing lanterns moving with the chariots of the midnight hurricane. All the regiments elemental will come in on our side in the great Armageddon. Come and let us mount and ride along the line and review the troops of Emmanuel and find that the regiments terrestrial and celestial that come into that battle on the right side are as compared with those on the wrong side two to one, a hundred to one, a thousand to one. But who is the commander-in-chief on

this side? Splendid armies have been ruined, caught in traps, flung over preci-pices and annihilated through the incompetence or treachery of their general. Who commands on our side? Jehovah-Jireh, so called in one place. of Salvation," so called in another place. King of kings. Lord of lords. Conqueror of conquerors. His eye omnis-His arm omnipotent. take the lead. He will draw the sword. He will give the command. And when he plants his foot for the combat, the foundations of the earth will quake and when he shall give the battle shout, all the gates of hell will tremble. The Conflict.

But do not let us shout until after we have seen the two armies clash in the last struggle. Oh, my soul! The battle of all time and all eternity opens. "Forward!" "Forward!" is the command on both sides given. The long lines of both armies waver and swing to and fro. Swords of truth against engines infernal. horse cavalry of perdition against white horse cavalry of heaven. The redemption of this world and the honor of the throne of God to vindicate-how tremendous is the battle! The army of righteousness seems giving way, but no! It is only a part of the maneuver of the infinite fight. It is a deploy of the host celestial. What a meeting in this field of splendor and wrath, of the angelic and of the diabolic, of hosanna and blasphemy, of song and curse, of the divine and the satanic. The thunderbolts of the Almighty burst and blaze upon the foe. Boom, boom! By the torches of lightning that illumine the scene I see that the crisis of the Armageddon has come. It is the turning point of this last battle. The next moment will decide all. Aye, the forces of Apollyon are breaking ranks. See, see! They Some on foot, some on wing, they fly. Back over the battlements of perdition they go down with infinite crash, all the regiments diabolic! Back to the moun tains and caves the armed hosts of earth, crying as they retreat to the rocks and mountains, "Fall on us and hide us from the face of him that sitteth upon the throne and from the wrath of the Lamb, for the great day of his wrath has come, and who shall be able to stand?"

And while Apollyon, the prisoner of war, is being dragged in chains to his dungeon, and our Conqueror is remount-ing his throne, I look off upon the battlefield and among the slair I find the carcasses of Mohammedanism, and paganism, and atheism, and infidelity, and dissipation, and fraud, and multitudinous wrong, strewing the plain, and I hear the angel that standeth in the sun crying, in the words of Revelation, to all the fowls that fly in the midst of heaven—the eagles, and the vultures, and the hawks, and the albatrosses—"Come and gather yourselves together unto the supper of the great God, that ye may eat the flesh of kings, and the flesh of captains, and the flesh of mighty men, and the flesh of horses, and of them that sit on them."

The prophesied Armageddon of the text has been fought, and Christ and his followers have won the day. The kingdoms of this world have become the kingdoms of our Lord and his Christ. All the Christian workers of our time, you, my hearers, and you, my readers, and all the Christian workers of an the ages have helped on the magnificent result, and the victory is ours as much as theirs. This moment inviting all outsiders, through the ransomed blood of the everlasting covenant, to get into the ranks of the conquerors and under the banner of our leader, I shall not close the service with prayer, as we usually do, but immediately give ou the Moravian hymn, by James Montgomery, appropriate when written, in 1819, but more appropriate in 1896, and ask you, with full voices, as well as with grateful hearts, to chant it: See Jehovah's banner furl'd, Sheathed his sword. He speaks; 'tia

And the kingdoms of this world Are the kingdoms of his Son.

JOYS OF MATERNITY.

VIGOROUS MOTHERS AND STURDY CHILDREN ADMIRED.

Why so Many Women Are Childless-A Problem That Has Puzzled Physicians for Centuries.

Reproduction is a law of nature, and no picture of joy and happiness can equal that of the vigorous mother and her sturdy child.

but few mistakes, and every thoughtful person must admit that a cause exists, why so many women are childless.

The subject baffles the theories of physicians. Such cases are curable nine times out of ten, as evidenced by thousands of letters on file at Mrs. Pinkham's of-Many a darling baby owes its existence to Mrs. Pinkham's advice and the Vege table Compound. This is not to be wondered at when such testimony as the following explains itself:

Nature makes

"I have taken three bottles of your Vegetable Compound, one package of Sanative Wash, one box of Liver Pills; and now I have a dear little babe four weeks old, and I am well. I have to thank you for this.

"I have spent \$200,00 for doctor's bills without obtaining any relief. For my cure I only spent \$5.00.
"I had been a victim of female

troubles in their worst form; suffered untold agonies every month; had to stay in bed, and have poultices applied, and then could not stand the pain. "My physician told me if I became

pregnant I would die. I had bladder trouble, itching, backache, catarrh of ache, catarrh of the stomach, hys-teria and heart trouble, fainting spells and leu- T corrhœa. Can you wonder that I sing the praises of

a medicine that has cured me of all these ills?"-Mrs. Geo. C. KIRCHNER, 872 Belmont Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.



Gladness Comes

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

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

physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.



This button with a ten cent box of CASCARETS, the ideal laxative and guaranteed consti-pation cure, sent FREE on receipt of five 2-cent stamps. Address STRELING REMBY COMPANY. Chicago; Montreal, Can.; New York.

CENTENARIAN HERMIT.

Lives Alone Among the Granite Bowl ders of Madera County.

In a remote spot in Madera County, California, surrounded on all sides by mountain peaks, lives a unique and venerable man who seldom sees and never mingles with his fellows. When seen at all it is when he visits a neighboring village to buy such stores as may be necessary for his subsistence. He claims to be 110 years old, and his appearance does not contradict his claim, except that he has the strength and activity of a man fifty years younger. He is known by no other name than Old Autone. A photographer recently passing through the rugged country on the head of Coarse Gold creek, between fifty and sixty miles from Fresno, met the ancient citizen on a mountain trail leading a burro heavily laden with a camping outfit. He was so impressed with the old man's appearance that he could not resist the temptation to secure his photograph to go with the collection of frontier scenes and wonders, The old man readily accepted the invitation to sit for a picture, and it was his first experience of the sort. He repaired to a neighboring cabin, procured a comb and set to work on his toilet, explaining in the meantime that he had not combed his hair for twelve days, and no one who saw him doubted the truth of his statement. He wore his hair tied up in one handkerchief and



"OLD ANTONE," 110 YEARS OLD.
[A resi lent of Madera County, California.]

his beard in another, and nearly half an hour was required to smooth down his snow-white locks and his patriarchal whiskers. This done, he lit his pipe, leaned against the wall, and had his picture taken. Then, after relating couriers, were in line, while the police his personal history, he took up the lead rope of his burro and passed on.

He was born in Mexico in 1786, according to his own account. He was in California many years before the occupation by the United States forces. He led an uneventful existence in different places of the State, and was one of the first of the gold hunters. He has been a digger of the precious metal nearly fifty years, and is still actively engaged in mining. He went to the mountains of Mariposa County, now Madera County, in 1852, as nearly as he can remember the date, and has not been outside the radius of a few miles from that day to this. He owns a placer mine which he has worked for an undefined period. He works it still. He said he averaged about six bits a day from his gravel wasnings. This is enough for him. He could not use more, although he might get along with

He lives alone in a small cabin among granite bowlders which nearly hide it and under trees which complete the visitors, but seldom if ever returns calls. He is healthy and strong, and bids fair to add another decade to his already prolonged life. He has very little idea of what the outside world is wants. More information would oppress him. His intellect fits his narrow surroundings.

Current Condensations. Windsor Castle has been used as a

royal residence since the year 1110. The Sahara desert has an area of 3,000,000 square miles-about that of the United States.

A new penny-in-the-slet machine scares away tamperers by sounding an alarm and shocking them with a strong electric current.

Europe's population has increased by 29,928,000 in the last ten years, nearly half of the increase, 12,510,000, being in Russia, while France has remained stationary, her total increase being only

MAMMOTH PARADES.

GOLD AND SILVER HOSTS OF CHICAGO MARCH.

The Mightiest Demonstrations Ever Seen Upon This Continent-Tens of Thousands in Line, Viewed by Hall a Million-City Suspends Ensiness.

A Memorable Day. Friday was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the burning of Chicago and the day was commemorated in that city by two of the political demonstrations ever witnessed in this country. The day was given to a mammoth procession of gold men, and at night an army 20,000 strong those favoring silver marched the streets with flaming torches and lusty shouts for their candidates.

Over 60,000 men on foot, on horseback, on floats, in carriages, all of them directly identified with the industrial and com mercial activity of Chicago, occupied the down town streets from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4:15 o'clock in the afternoon. Some of them were millionaires, some of them day laborers, many of them employers and thousands of them wageearners. This was the composition of what was admittedly the largest, bestmanaged and the most successful parade ever witnessed in the city. It was Chi-cago's own day, the twenty-fifth aniver-sary of the fire of 1871 and the quartercentennial of the upbuilding of the city. Ten o'clock was the hour designated by the Chief Marshal as the time for the movement to begin. The hands on the watch of the artillery officer represented an acute angle. He nodded to the gunner in charge of the battery section. The twelve-pound Napoleon spoke. Chief of Police Badenoch spurred his horse. The

great procession was in motion. The step was in quick time, and 15,000 men were continually in the line As fast as they reached the point of dismissal they were hurried away. The slightest delay was prevented. The distance cov-ered by each man in the actual line of narch was three and one-half miles; his marching time was one hour and twenty while five hours was the time required for the procession to pass a given

Sixty Thousand in Line.

By actual count these were 57,733 persons in the procession. Of these, 52,231 were on foot; 2,274 were on horsebayk, and the others were distributed on floats, in carriages and on bicycles. On the floats were 980 men; in carriages, 370; the bands numbered 1,430 men all told, and 240 rode in tally-ho coaches. From the stock yards came 760 mounted men. numbered 150. Eighty-five brass bands and forty fife and drum corps furnished the music. Business firms represented by banners numbered 120, while ninety six political clubs marched in the col-Among the wheeled vehicles were 178 carriages, 111 floats, thirty-seven tally-ho coaches and one electric motocy

One of the principal features was the living flag, formed by veterans carrying colored umbrellas in such position as to represent the stars and stripes. These men were heartily cheered all along the route, and when they reached the stand occupied by John R. Tanner in front of the Great Northern Hotel, the enthusiasm was immense and the cheering loud and continuous. The old Tippecanoe boys were too infirm to march, but they made a brave display in their thirteen car-

SILVER'S GREAT SHOWING.

Twenty Thousand Bryan Enthusiasts Celebrate Chicago Day.

The silver men owned Chicago Friday night. Twenty thousand of them tramp ed through the business center with torches aflame, red fire burning and cheerconcealment. About once a month he ing wildly for Bryan and Altgeld. They goes to the store on Coarse Gold creek filled Tattersalls' building to hear free and lays in a supply of groceries and silver speeches and crowded around the other articles. He is pleased to receive score of stands which were built at street corners to take care of the overflow. The formed groups ranging from fifty to 200 persons in all parts of the district, and discussed the financial issue until mid-night, and long after the cable cars had stopped running shouts for Bryan and like, but he has all the knowledge he Altgeld woke up sleepers in all parts of

> So far as numerical strength was con cerned, the silver parade was outclassed by the gold parade of the afternoon, but in enthusiasm and noise the Bryan men led the McKinley men by a large majority From the moment Grand Marshal Tol man gave the order to march until the procession broke up south of Tattersalls, the cheering, yelling and hurrahing was continuous, and every cheer for Bryan was echoed by another from the throng which bordered the line of march. The sympathetic enthusiasm of the spectators was one of the principal features of the demonstration, and women joined with the men in cheering for the free silver

By actual count there were 21,548 mer and women in the procession on foot, horseback, on floats and in wagons and carriages. Over 500 women and girls took part in the parade, and there were several hundred boys, who carried banners and were members of fife and drum corps. It was an old-fashioned torchlight procession, with some lime lights and hundreds of transparencies and banners. The silver men were short of bands, for almost all union bands in the city had been engaged for the afternoon procession, and they were compelled to make up the deficiency with fife and drum corps, but they were strong on horses and the men from the stock yards made a good showing in their saddles.

A West Side silver club caught the crowd by shouting, "We love Mark Han-na, "nit." "No Yale dudes in these ranks," was painted in bold black letters on a transparency, and others were, "Bryan, Brain and Brawn, against Bonds, Boodle and Bluster.'

News of Minor Note.

Frank McCarty, William Harrison and E. Creelman, desperate criminals, dug a tunnel under the walls of the Sacramento, Cal., county jail and escaped.

George Ward, aged 84, of East Sagi naw, Mich., is missing at New Orleans, and the police fear he has met with foul play. He went to that city to attend the

A special court-martial at Cape Town has acquitted Maj. Watts, who was tried with reference to the summary execution of the Matabele chief Makoni within twenty-four hours of his capture.

No Time Should Be Lost

No Time Should Be Lost
By those troubled wth constipation in seeking relief from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.
The disease is easily relieved in its earlier stage, and as it is utterly subversive of the general health, postponement of the remedy is unwise. The same holds good of delay in cases of fever and ague, kidney complaints, nervousness, debility and rheumatism, allments to which the Bitters is particularly aganted.

Mary Stuart's Descendant.

The last lineal descendant of the royal Stuarts, Princess Louise, of Bavaria, bears little resemblance in person or character to her fascinating grandmother many times removed, Marie Stuart. The Princess Louise, who has not, humanly speaking, the slightest chance of ascending the English throne, will some day be Queen of Bavaria, and she is famed alike for her unattractive face and her disagreeable character.

Less to Rick About.

"These is the littlest sandwiches I ever saw for the money," said the trav-

"It's like this," the railway restaurant man explained. "There was so much complaint of the quality of 'em that I thought I would make 'em smafter so there would not be so much to kick about."

Harvest Excursions.

In order to give every one an oppor-tunity to see the grand crops in the Western States and enable the intending settler to secure a home, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway has arranged to run harvest excursions to South and North Dakota, and to other States in the West, Northwest and Southwest on Oct. 20 at the low rate of \$2 more than one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good for return on any Tuesday or Friday within twenty-one days from date of sale. For rates, time of trains and further details apply to any coupon ticket agent in the East or South, or address F. A. Miller, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill

A Curious Indian Belief.

There is a belief current in all parts of India that a certain snake called Shesh Nag, when it attains the age of 1,000 years, has a precious jewel formed in its head. This jewel, it is affirmed, has the quality of sucking the poison of the deadliest snake if applied to the wounded part.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

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

jah of Barnda is stored a carpet which cost \$1,000,000. It is only 10 by 6 feet in size, but is woven from strings of pure pearls, with a center and corner circle of diamonds It took three years to make it, and was intended as a gift to a certain Mohammedan beauty.

A Household Necessity.

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

In the jungles of Sumatra the largest spiders are found. Some of the larger specimens measure eight inches across the back and have seventeen inches of

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

The slot machine has been put to a new use in Birmingham, England, being now applied to the gas meters in

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

People seldom love those who withstand their prejudices, and who endeavor to control their passions.

Dandruff is due to an enfeebled state of the skin. Hall's Hair Renewer quickens the nutritive functions of the skin, healing and preventing the formation of dandruff.

Some men who boast about paying as they go couldn't get trusted if they tried.—Philadelphia Record.

When bilious or costive eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10, 25c.

Serve a great man, and you will know what sorrow is.-Spanish.

For lung and chest diseases, Piso's Cure is the best medicine we have used.—Mrs. J. L. Northcott, Windsor, Ont., Canada. The man who has the "big head"

often wears a small hat.

Money, like nature, does no good till it is spread.

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

from impure blood, and their verdict has settled the question of the great curative power of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every mail car brings in these letters of praise for Hood's Sarsaparilla. They tell the same wonderful story of health restored, pain and suffering relieved, and happiness brought back. They prove

Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and

We are glad to inform our readers that we have closed a contract for ad-vertising No-To-Bac and Cascarets, the famous preparations u:anufactured by the Sterling Remedy Co. of Chicago and New York. The Sterling Remedy Co. appreciate the value of this paper as an advertising medium, and the compliment is the more marked, as the company is a conservative concern which sells its products under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. Every one of our retail druggists is authorized to sell No-To-Bac, guaranteed tobacco habit cure, and Cascarets, guaranteed constipation cure, under this absolute guarantee, and our readers need not hesitate to buy these preparations, as it involves no risk what ever, either physical or financial.

When a woman hears a bad story on a doctor, she feels that common justice to her own physician compels her to tell the story to all the doctor's pa-

Any article that has outlived 31 years of competition and sells more and more each year must have merit. Dobbins' Electric Soap, first mad in 1865, is just that urticle. Ask your grocer for it lie has it, or will get it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething: soitens the gums, reduces inflammation allays pain, cures wind colic. Scents a bottle.

THOUTSIME PRODUCT

Radway's Ready Relief. His lifelong friend.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, billous and other fevers, (alded by MADWAY'S PILLS, so Grickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Price 5c cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., New York.

TRADE-MARKS.

ENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. G. Late Trincipal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty. since

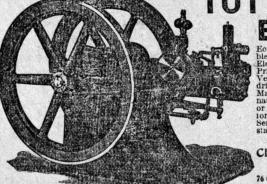
C. N. U. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS in this paper.



Prof. Babcock, the well-known Chemist, says:—

"I find that Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure. It contains no trace of any substance foreign to the pure roasted cocoa-bean. The color is that of pure cocoa; the flavor is natural, and not artificial; and the product is in every particular such as must have been produced from the pure cocoa-bean without the addition of any chemical, alkali, acid, or artificial flavoring substance, which are to be detected in cocoas prepared by the so-called 'Dutch process.'"

Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.



Economical, Safe, Cleanly, Reliable, Simple. Available for Grain Elevators, Creameries, Cider Mills, Printing Offices, Grinding Mills, Ventilating Fans, Dynamos, Laundries, Machine Shops, etc. Will run with natural gas, artificial gas, gasoline or kerosene as fuel. Always ready for work; requires no attention. Send for descriptive circular, and state your wants.

Chicago Newspaper Union, 93 S. Jefferson St., CHICAGO.

Do You Know that There Is Science in Neatness? Wise and Use

SAPOLIO

How Old are You? You need not answer the question, madam,

for in your case age is not counted by years. It will always be true that "a woman is as old as she looks." Nothing sets the seal of age so deeply upon woman's beauty as gray hair. It is natural, therefore, that every woman is anxious to preserve her hair in all its original abundance and beauty; or, that being denied the crowning gift of beautiful hair, she longs to possess it. Nothing is easier than to attain to this gift or to preserve it, if already possessed. Ayer's Hair Vigor restores gray or faded hair to its original color. It does this by simply aiding nature, by supplying the nutrition necessary to health and growth. There is no better preparation for the hair

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN

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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1896.

THOSE WHO MAY VOTE.

Question Frequently Asked Before Each Election.

"Who can vote and who cannot?" This is a question frequently asked before each election and more frequently at the present time than for many years, on account of the change in qualifications and the special interest taken in the present campaign. The failure to understand the requirements relates principally to persons who have recently taken out their naturalization papers, and it seems not to be generally understood that some persons who have simply made their declaration of intentions, taken out their first papers, are entitled to vote. The first requirement of the law is that the person be either a natural born citizen of the United States or has been naturalized by a proper court of record. Second, every male inhabitant residing in the state on either June 24, 1835, or Jan. 1, 1850, who has not lost his residence is entitled to vote. Third, every male inhabitant of foreign birth who has resided in the state two years and six months prior to Nov. 8, 1894, and had declared his intentions of becoming a citizen prior to May 8, 1892, can vote. Fourth, no one shall be an elector or entitled to vote at any election unless he is above the age of 21 years and has resided in the state six months and in the voting precinct twenty days, preceding the election.

THOSE WHO CAN VOTE.

Not all persons who have declared their intentions to become citizens are entitled to vote, but only those who resided in the state two years and six months prior to Nov. 8, 1894, and declared their intentions prior to May 8, 1892. Persons who procure their full naturalization papers in time to be registered may vote at the coming election, so the belief that the papers must have been procured a stated time before the naturalized person can vote is erroneous except for the requirement that he must register at the fixed time or be able to show a legal inability to register at that time, which would entitle him to registration on election day.

In this connection something may be said of the requirements for naturalization in the circuit court and the superior court. A residence in the state of one year and in the United States of full five years is required of inhabitants of foreign birth before citizenship can be conferred. A declaration of intention must be made at least two years prior to taking out full citizenship pa pers. Aliens coming to the United States before the age of eighteen years and residing here five years may, on arriving at the age of twenty-one years. declare intention and obtain citizen papers at the same time. A male child under the age of twenty-one years at the time his alien father is naturalized becomes a citizen and voter upon arriving at the age of twenty-one years. A person desiring to take out full citizen's papers must present a copy of his declaration of intention at the office of the clerk of the court and be accompanied by a witness who can make oath to an acquaintance of five years or more with see that your work is in on time, have the applicant and aliens who come to the age of eighteen must have witnesses who can also make oath to like acquaintance. The fee of declarations of intention is fifty cents, and for citizen's papers \$2.

CROP REPORT.

LANSING, Oct. 9.—The number of acres of growing wheat in the state last May as shown by the supervisors' returns was 1,490,226; the average yield per acre as found by threshing is 11.48 bushels, and the total yield in the state 17,109,991 bushels. The total yield is found by multiplying the number of acres in each county by the and footing the products. The average the northern, 10.81 bushels. These village the coming winter. averages are based upon a return of

reported marketed by farmers since the September report was published is 1.286,059, and in the two months, August-September, 2,171,257. This is 312,789 bushels more than a published is the bouse." This remedy undoubtedly saves more pain and suffering than any other medicine in the world. Every family should keep it in the bouse by a proved that years of blundering prose-

Oats are estimated to yield 28.43 bushels per acre, barley 26.50 bushels, and corn 70 bushels of ears per acre. The yield of oats is from threshers' records. Corn fodder is somewhat in- already offers young men, four special jured by heavy winds and rains, but winter courses of six weeks each, in was generally secured without damage dairying, stock feeding, horticulture, by frost.

Potatoes on high ground and on the gardening. lighter soils are a full average crop, crop has been badly damaged by the young man desirous of improving these cent in the central, 79 per cent in the information.

northern, the average for the state being 72 per cent

Beans are estimated to yield, in the southern counties, 84 per cent, and in the state 83 per cent of an average crop. Winter apples are 129 per cent of an average crop in the southern and central counties, 104 per cent in the northern and 118 per cent in the state, and late peaches are 95 per cent of an average crop in the southern counties, 112 per cent in the central, 90 per cent in the northern and 96 per cent in the

In September the rainfall was excessive throughout the lower peninsula. The average in the state was 5.10 inches or nearly twice the normal

Washington Gardner, Secretary of State.

SCHOOL COLUMN. INSPIRATION INSTITUTE.

At the request of Sapt. Pattengill the "Inspiration Institute" and school exhibit has been postponed from the third Saturday in Oct. to the 12, 13, 14 of November. The Institute, which will be conducted by Prof. Pattengill, will be held at Hastings in the school building, and will begin with an address on Thursday evening, Nov. 12, and will continue through Friday and Saturday. We wish the district schools closed on Friday (those that have not already closed for the fall vacation) which can be made up on a Saturday. Patrons and pupils are invited to be present at any and all sessions and examine the work which will be on exhibition in the different departments of the public school buildings. We expect that every school will be represented in the exhibit work. The work will consist of specimens of penmanship, examination papers, kindergarten work, letter writing, story reproduction, essays, maps (product, relief, physical). diagrams, historical charts, outlines. drawings (anatomical, geometrical, astronomical, botanical and physical apparatus) and anything else that will show the skill and ingenuity of the pupils. The work should be saved from the actual school work, and quality rather than quantity should be the aim.

Please note the following directions as to the work. Let the work of the district schools of Thornapple township ment can be had for \$3. And these be sent to A. O. Wilkinson at Middleville; of Irving, to Wm. Chase at Irving; of Carlton, to Mr. Putnam at Carlto Matie Crookston at Bowen's Mills: of Rutland, Hastings, direct to the commissioner's office; of Castleton, to Miss Esta Feighner in the Mudge school to Miss Jackson at Orangeville; of Hope and Baltimore, to Mr. H. M. Moore in unquestionably met with severe setthe Hendershott school; of Maple Grove. to Mr. Ehret in the Norton school; of Prairieville, to D. N. Stowell at Prairieville; of Barry, to A. F. Norris at Delton; of Johnstown, to Mrs. Nomie Slawson in the King school; of Assyria, to places it will be sent for by the commissioner. The graded city and village schools throughout the county may send their work direct and Supt. Holden will assign a place for exhibiting the work.

schools will please be sent to the point designated at the close of your fall term, or as early as October 24. Please something to represent your school, a nuisance. a convenient package, mark it (from The hand what school) and send it to the point plaintive mandolin ornament the little designated for your township, to which flat parlor. place it will be sent for.

Tetter, eczema and all similar skin troubles are cured by the use of De-Witt'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.

We are indebted to Kenyon L. Butterfield, superintendent of farmers' institutes, for a copy of the annual report of state board of agriculture which is most complete and should be carefully read by those who wish to be up to date average per acre in the same county in agriculture. By the way, the farmers in this community would find it a per acre in the southern counties 11.16 great help to them if they would see to bushels, in the central, 13.26; and in it now that an institute be held in our

averages are based upon a return of nearly 85,000 acres threshed in the southern counties, more than 11,000 in the central counties and more than 5,000 in the northern counties.

The total number of bushels of wheat The total number of bushels of wheat crutiating pains and possibly saved us crowded marketed by farmers since the from an untimely grave. We would 372,789 bushels more than reported family should keep it in the house, for marketed in the same months last year. It is sure to be needed sooner or later. Oats are estimated to yield 28.43 For sale by J. W. Armstrong, druggist.

> The Michigan Agricultural college has added to the opportunities it and floriculture and winter vegetable

These courses begin January 4 and the did they?-Indianapolis Journal. but on low ground and clay soils this total expense will not exceed \$25. Any rains. Compared with a full average fine opportunities should address a card crop the yield is estimated at 72 per to the President of the College, Agricent in the southern counties, 70 per cultural College, asking for further

MISSIONARIES AND HEATHEN. Reason Why the Former Are Failures in Many Instances.

The failure of the English protestant missionaries in West Africa to recognize the difference between the minds of the Africans and their own and their tendency to regard the African minds as so many jugs which have only to be emptied of the stuff which is in them and refilled with the particular form of doctrine they, the missionaries, are engaged in teaching is certainly one among several causes of the mission failures, and it works in very various ways-by eliminating those parts of the fetich that were a wholesome restraint and putting in their place the doctrine of the forgiveness of sin by means of repentance, etc., says the National Review. This part of Christian doctrine the negroes are very devoted to.

I have tackled several mission-trained men and woman and asked them how they reconciled it to themselves to go on in the way they were doing, openly contrary to the teaching they had received. What they say I will not write down. I should prefer to give a verbatim report of the observations of a sea captain when the steering gear has broken down, but it amounts to the statement that they know they are doing wrong but they intend to repent in time. Cant you cannot call it, because they quite believe it; several times I have been in tight places with backsliders and they have turned their entire attention to this repentance, pouring out full confessions of their iniquities, instead of lending a hand that would save their lives. The popularity of a (to me) very unpleasant little hymnon the southwest coast, that has a chorus of

"A little talk with Jesus Makes it right, All right,"

demonstrates their view of the affair -no doubt sound doctrine but bad for negro morals in this world.

PASSING OF THE PIANO.

Modern Flat Life His Relegated It to the Rear.

You can rent a piano now in New York cheaper than you can rent a typewriter, says the New York Herald. Either there is a greater surplus of pianos than usual or there is a marked falling off in the demand. Maybe it is both. You can get a piano as low as \$2 a month. A very good instruprices can be applied on the purchase of a new one. A typewriter—second-hand at that—will cost you \$5 a month. Is there any significance in this? ton Centre; of Woodland, to Miss Ethel Have women begun to give up the Brown at Woodland; of Yankee Springs, plano for the typewriter? The latter can be bought new for from \$85 to \$125. while the piano comes at from \$500 to \$1,000. On the basis of the typewriter the piano ought to rent for at least or to the commissioner; of Orangeville, \$25 a month. On the basis of the for 50 cents a month. The piano has backs recently. Not only has the typewriter opened a more useful field for young women than was before offered by the piano, and consequently withdrawn many of the sex from the career ornamental; it has been supplemented by the increasing mania for out-of-Webster Hastings at Assyria, to which door sports. Instead of sitting down and twisting a piano stool, as was the custom of her sisterhood a generation or so ago, the modern young woman mounts her wheel and takes a spin in the park and the risk of arrest for scorching on the boulevard. Flat life is death to the piano. The limited space The work of the several district forbids a musical instrument that encroaches so materially on the necessities of the family and which makes as much noise as a brass band. Besides, the courts have interdicted the piano in flat life. It has been legally decided Complaint anywhere is the United States before arriving at put up in attractive form. Do it up in immediately followed by suppression.

The Air Bath.

The air bath, as Dr. Franklin calls it, is exceedingly salutary to every one in health, and to almost every invalid. If the whole skin may be considered a breathing organ, then should it not only be kept clean, but for its own health and vigor of the whole system, it should be permitted to receive the full and free embraces of the pure air at least twice in twenty-four hours. Every morning and evening the whole body may be exposed freely to the air. and the skin exercised with the flesh brush, a coarse towel, or with the hand; and five or ten minutes spent in such exposure and exercise in the morning will prove very salutary to every one who is not too far gone in disease to bear it.

A Plague of Vermin.

A few years ago a large part of Dumfriesshire was invaded by millions of field voles, a most destructive little rodent, and the farmers were loud in their clamors, with the result that they proved that years of blundering prose-cution of owls and hawks-more particularly kestrels-had brought on their heads the plague of vermin.

White—Oh, yes, my boy; my play went off splendidly. The shouts of "Author, author," at the end of the simply deafening. Wright-What foolishness! They surely didn't expect all the authors of your piece to come out on one little stage,

Strasburg's Clock.

The original Strasburg clock, the mechanical wonder of Europe, was made in the year 1352. The present clock was made in 1838.

TWO LIVES SAVED.

Mrs. Phebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors that she had consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles Dr. King's New Discovery completely uned by and about the said specific ward, her cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thomas Eggers, 139 Florida St. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at J. W. Armstrong's drug store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

LAST EXCURSION OF THE SEA-

The Michigan Central will run an excursion to Grand Rapids on Friday, Oct. 23, at the following cheap rates:

Time Adults Child'n 7:49 am .75 .40 Leave Hastings .60 Middleville 8:15 " Caledonia Ar. G'd Rapids 8:50 "

Returning, leave Grand Rapids at 3:15 p. m. Tickets good only on special train. 42-2 J. E. GOGLE, Local Agent.

The Quality Of Hardness

that refuses to wear out, no matter how constant the use or rough the hand-ling, belongs to



Quick Bakers, Superior Cookers. Powerful Heaters.

Made in a variety of styles—all unquestionably good.

A written guarantee with every one. FOR SALE BY FRANK D. PRATT, Middleville, Mich.

Report of the Condition

AT MIDDLEVILLE, MICHIGAN.

At the close of business, OC 1. 0,	1000.	
RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts\$ Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc	46,719 22,549	
Overdrafts	2,500	19
Furniture and fixtures	2.500 9.925	
Due from other banks and bankers Checks and cash items	147 1,054	00
Nickels and cents	21	29
Gold coin Silver coin U. S. and National Bank Notes	1.310 674	10
U. S. and National Bank Notes	2,008	00
Total\$ LIABILITIES.	89,417	86
Capital stock paid in\$ Surplus fund Undivided profits less current ex-		
Undivided profits less current ex-		

penses, Interest and taxes paid... 642 89
Commercial deposits subject to check...... 18,371 75
Commercial certificates of deposit... 43,503 22

CORRECT—Attest: R. E. COMBS.

MINER S. KEELER, Directors. T. D. FRENCH,

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. (ss. COUNTY OF BARRY.)

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Barry, holden at the probate office, in the city of Hastings, in said County on Tuesday, the 13th day of October, in the ear one thousand eighthundred and ninety

ruesday, the lath day of October, in the year one thousand eightbundred and ninety six.

Present, CHARLES W. ARMSTRONG, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Frederick Kepkey, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Hannah Morgan, daughter of said deceased, praying that a certain instrument now on file in said court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, be admitted to probate and the executrix therein named appointed.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1896, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the prebate office, in the City of Hastings, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner may not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petition right entire to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the MIDDLEVILLE SUR, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Barry, once in each week for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

CHAS. W. ARMSTRONG.

(A TRUE COPY) 42-4 Judge of Probate.

WANTED—FAITHFULMEN OR WOMEN to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$780 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Naself-addressed stamped envelope. 'tional, Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago





W. D. GARDNER & GONS, MIDDLEVILLE, MICH.

New Stock of

Watches and Jewelry, New Silverware, New Clocks, (All kinds), Five New Patterns in Crockery,

New Glassware.

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

Bring your Watches, Clocks

Come Everybody

Don't Forget Your Money.

M. F. DOWLING,

The Old Reliable Jewelry House.

4835636563638363636363636364

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.





BOOTS AND SHOES

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Gloves, Mittens, Neckwear, Etc., Cheaper than Any Firm in Town.

. Yours for square dealing,

JOHN SCHONDELMAYER

MY WAGON SHOP THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN ls now located next door to Coats & Burr's blacksmith shop. For

SLEIGH AND WAGON REPAIRS And general wood work give me a call. GEORGE SANFORD.

IF YOU THINK OF BUYING A

Lumber: Wagon.

CALL AND SEE OUR

Extra Easy Running First-Class Wagon.

WE ARE SELLING AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Blacksmithing and Woodworking at Reasonable Rates.

> DIETRICH & BRISTOW, East Main St., Middleville.



THE COLD STANDARD

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

C. E. STOKOE.

HORSE-SHOEING A SPECIALTY

At C. Schondelmayer's.

Shop on West a in Street. Watering Trough Corner.

For Wagon and General Repairing, call on

C. L. JOHN'SON.

At C. Schondelmauer's.

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 Pharma-

J. W. ARMSTRONG.

N. B.—Bottom prices for everything. by the bugs.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1896.

Talbott's. 41-2*

east yesterday.

Seventeen took the excursion train

was attended by a packed house.

Schondelmayer & Johnson lumber wagon.

st. on both sides of the river before our Mrs. Geo. Bassett is having an addi-

part of the village.

report.

Bass fishing in the Thornapple river

Friday evening's speech by Hon. Washington Gardner drew a packed

house. He made one of the most telling speeches of the campaign. A number of the young people of this

the Coman school-house last Friday evening and report a very pleasant

were entertained by the local W. R. C. and to all appearances enjoyed their and daughter.

Thomas Hanlon, aged 81, of Caledonia township, on Wednesday, Oct. 7. 1896, dug with a spade, picked up and buried 20 bushels of potatoes between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., taking one hour for

the bakery pay and left the village Saturday, going to Grand Rapids. where his family followed the first of the week. Mr. Grosfend will continue the bakery business, buying a portion

The M. E. ladies received \$18.70 at their Aid society 10 cent tea Friday evening. This was the first tea given in their new rooms at the church, which no doubt they find a great convenience, and are certainly preferable for entertaining a crowd than the

The following officers have been elected by the M. E. S. S. for the ensu-

Organist-Mary Bristow. All who do not attend elsewhere are

If you have any last year's white beans on hand, look after them and see if they are filled with black spots the size of a pin head, or if the bugs have made their appearance. W. W. Millard has left a sample of last year's beans at this office which are alive with them and we understand a lady in Bowne township carried over two hundred bushels which have been ruined

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Republican rally Oct. 21.

The board of supervisors is in session. Jaxon pure baking powder leavens best Teachers, read the school column this

Hats, Caps and Baby Bonneis at Mrs.

C. A. Banfield shipped a car of hogs

Send a 2 cent stamp for a handsome set of Jaxon Soap pictures.

to the Rapids this afternoon.

tween the brass factory and Keeler & Co's store. Republican banners will span Main-

tion built to her residence in the south

strings have been taken recently .- G.

village attended the shadow social at tainment.

outing.

Mr. Meissner found he could not make of his baked goods from Grand Rapids.

average private house.

ng year:

Superintendent—C. N. Webb.
Assistant Supt.—May Bassett.
Secretary—Ora Moe.
Treasurer—Mrs. N. Griswold.
Librarian—Lily Morgan.
Assistant Librarian—Maud Converse.
Organick Many Politers

cordially invited to meet with us.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

the village of Middleville convened at the office of the village clerk Sept. 21, 1896, and was called to order by the president, R. T. French, at 7 o'clock p. m., and upon calling the roll the following members were found to be present: Trustees Dietrich, McConnell, Tewksbury and Whitmore and the president, Rapids, Monday. R. T. French; absent, Trustees Arm-

strong and Stimson. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Trustee Armstrong ar-

rived and took his seat in the council. Moved by Trustee Dietrich that a committee be appointed to settle with the treasurer, A. E. Southwick. Mo-And by the way can sell you tion prevailed. Trustees Armstrong and Whitmore were appointed as such

> The following bills of account were presented and read and on motion of Trustee McConnell were allowed by ayes and nays as follows: ayes, Trustees Armstrong, Dietrich, McConnell, Tewksbury and Whitmor; nays, none. Street Fund:
> J. R. Cook, lumber for sidewalks....
> W. Foster, work on street
> M. A. Dietrich, work on street.
> J. Bristow, jr.,

Contingent Fund:
Dietrich & Bristow, fire boxes churches 350
A. E. Southwick, treasurer collect tax. 5000
J. D. Dietrich, care of engine house. 400
G. W. Matteson, village clerk. 1250
W. D. Gardner, hardware. 413

Moved by Trustee McConnell that the Brown, Sunday council now adjourn. Motion prevailed. G. W. MATTESON, Village Clerk.

THE GRAND RAPIDS ASSOCIA-TION OF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES

And Ministers met at Freeport Monday Dowling and family. and Tuesday, Oct. 12 and 13. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. James Provan of Lowell. Tuesday a. m. the association met at 8:30. There was a large attendance, 28 of the 39 churches being represented Rev. J. F. Walker of Douglas was moderator and Rev. F. D. Blanchard of Grand Rapids, scribe. Eight new ministers and one new church were received.

Rev. G. W. Moore of Nashville, Tenn., The silver speech Saturday evening field secretary of the A. M. A., gave a fine address on the work of the A. M. James H. McKevitt has bought a A. Rev. D. F. Bradley reported for the A. B. C. F. M. Rev. R. M. Higgins for the C. C. B. S. Rev. W. A. Briggs sister, Mrs. McNaughton, at Coopers-A te lephone line has been placed be- for the C. E. S., and Rev. H. Appleton ville. for the W. H. M. U. and M. H. M. S. Rev. Wm. Ewing of Lansing spoke for the Sunday school work, after which there was a number of five minute papers on the different committees of the Y. P. S. C. E. Miss Libbie Broughton read a splendid paper on the work of latter's sister, Mrs. C. W. Tewksbury, the social committee. Prof. Geo. W. Ellis of Olivet spoke of the college work The creamery is receiving 19% cents and gave some very necessary informaper pound for its output this week. tion in regard to the work of the col-Hereafter see markets for weekly lege and also the cost per year. Mr. Harvey J. Hollister of Grand Rapids Invitations are out announcing the gave his paper on "Reminiscences of narriege of Mark S. Johnson to Miss the Grand Rapids Association for the Frances M. Hunter of Maple City, the Past Fifty Years." Rev. W. H. Warren, state secretary of Home Missions, gave his splendid stereopticon lecture. s said to be excellent, and several large showing where the churches started and their present places of worship.

And so ended the 101st semi-annual meeting, to meet under the new arrangements, at Hudsonville the second Monday and Tuesday in January, 1897. Rev. H. Appleton was elected preacher. A vote of thanks was passed to the people of Freeport for their kind enter-

CARD OF THANKS.

We extend sincere thanks to those Eighteen of the Hastings W. R. C. friends who so kindly manifested their sympathy by their assistance during on Saturday last. They drove over the illness, death and burial of our wife

FRED SPANGEMACHER. MRS. BRINK.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to express our heart-felt thanks to our neighbors and friends for many kind acts of sympathetic assistance in the loss of our dear one, and to Mr. and Mrs. John Cook, west of the the M. E. quartette for their beautiful selections.

MR. AND MRS. WM. DAVID. MR. AND MRS. WM. GUILEMAN.

Call at Mrs. Eva Talbott's for your tylish millinery.

See C. A. Banfield's thoroughbred Chevoit Rams. 42tf

All accounts are now due and must FRANK D. PRATT. 40tf be settled. Try the Chicago Record a week for

10 cents at the News Stand. Buy crepe, tissue and all other kinds as he always does when he leaves town of paper at the News Stand.

CAPES AND JACKETS

MY PRICES ON



EVA TALBOTT.

PERSONAL POINTS.

W. S. Gibbs is on the sick list. Mrs. Mary Knapp is very sick.

J. C. Otto is visiting his parents at

Arthur Roach is working at Clever's meat market.

Mrs. E. S. Grosfend was in Grand

Ben Chambers of Wayland was in the village Tuesday. Hon. M. S. Keeler was in the Rapids

Tuesday on business. Mrs. G. L. Keoler has been spending a few days in Detroit.

J. R. Russell is spending a few weeks in Ionia and Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Hobson spent Sunday with friends in Grand Rapids.

Rev. W. A. Biss will attend a convention at Plainwell next week.

Miss Gertrude Shay returned to Wayland, Saturday to visit relatives. A. D. Thomas has been in Lansing on a few days' visit with his son

Harris. Roy Cook, who has been working at Albion this summer, has returned home.

Mrs. B. A. Almy and Miss' Clara Sylvester drove over to Nashville, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. White of Lowell, were guests of their daughter, Mrs. W. B.

Chas. A. Payne of Grand Rapids, was the guest of his parents the fore part of the week.

Mrs. J. Webb and family of Battle Creek, are guests of her brother, M. F.

Mrs. Walter Foster went to Charlotte, Tuesday for a few days' visit with relatives and friends. Isaac Kinsey, one of Caledonia's most

substantial farmers, was in the village on business Tuesday. Pearl and George Spaulding of Hastings were guests of Dr. M. A. Coyken-

dall and wife Sunday. Jessie Cisler, Roy Hooper and Mr. Cole are among the new employes at

the Keeler Brass Co.'s factory. Mrs, J. C. Otto and son Harold left Tuesday for a few days' visit with her

Guelf, Ont., who have been guests of J. T. Crumback and wife, have returned to their homes. Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Gotham of Watertown, N. Y., were guests of the

Chas. Adsett and Mrs. Geo. Rudd of

the first of the week. Revs. H. Robinson of Moline and F. P. Sprague of Wayland were the guests of the pastor of the Congregational

church Tuesday p. m.

turned Monday evening from a few weeks' drive and visit through the eastern part of the state. Mr. C. L. McLischy and Rev. H. Ap-

oleton were in attendance at the Grand

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Gardner rc-

Rapids association at Freeport Monday and Tuesday of this week. Miss Ella Smith of Van Wert, Obio. arrived in the village Tuesday and ex-

pects to spend the winter with Mrs. Aaron Adam of East Caledonia. Messrs. Walter Brown of Orangeville, J. G. Hughes and C. F. Brooks of Hastings, were in attendance at the

Gardner speech Friday evening. Mrs. Gogle and son returned Saturday evening from a two weeks' visit in Niles. Mr. G. spent a few days with

them and accompanied them home. Rev. I. B. Lillie of Alamo, who has been called to the pastorate of the Congregational church at Clarksville, spent Friday with Rev. H. Appleton and fam-

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Peck of Albion returned to their home Tuesday after a few days' visit with the latter's parents, village.

Mrs. Wallace Dowd of Gault, Ont. and Mrs. Rector of Ingersol, Ont., who have been the guests of their brother, Nelson Van Avery, returned to their homes Wednesday. Mesdames Charles and George Will-

iams of Irving are guests of Mrs. P. A.

Cobb, the former having been taken very sick Sunday. She is but little better at this writing. Dr. Himes left Monday for Norwood, N. Y., where he expects to spend at least a portion of the winter. The doctor ordered the SUN to follow him

or changes his address. Miss Libbie Broughton and Mrs. Appleton attended the Congregational as sociation at Freeport Tuesday. Miss Broughton read an article on "The Social Committee of the Y. P. S. C. E.," which was commended very highly.

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

Chronic constipation is a painful, dis-Chronic constitution 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.

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!

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If You Have Any PRESCRIPTIONS To Be Filled You cannot take them to a better place than Druggist.

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JAGK



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.

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Childrens' and Infant's

In new and pretty patterns.

Infants' Eider-Down Cloaks

in all grades. Please bear us in mind for





S. KEELER & CO.

DRIVEN TO HIS DEATH

MINNESOTA MURDERER KILLS HIMSELF.

Had Slain Three Men and Robbed Bank of \$1,000-Chicago Celebrates a Noted Anniversary-Violent Storm Does Great Damage.

Iscaped by Suicide.

After murdering Marshal Will Galvin, of Bancroft, Iowa, one of the men who brought him to bay, Friday, escaping from a house surrounded by a sheriff's possed and riding four miles on his bicycle, one of the bandits who robbed the Sherburne. Minn., bank and killed the assistant cash ier and a traveling salesman, seeing that he was doomed, sent a bullet crashing through his own brain and fell dead at the feet of his pursuers. A punctured bicycle tire was responsible for his falling into the hands of the men who were hungry for his blood, and whom he cheat ed in the hour of their victory. Nearly all the \$1,000 stolen from the bank was found in the possession of the bandit who killed himself. The other is under arrest.

STORM SWEEPS THE COAST.

England, Ireland and Wales Are Visited by

a Hurricans.

By a gale which began on Monday all the buoys in Queenstown harbor have been shifted, some of them being driven a quarter of a mile from their positions. The Daunts Rock lightship, having on board a crew of eight men, has broken and is believed to have foundered. The Majestic, which left Liverpool for New York, took twenty, instead of ten hours to run from Liverpool to Queens town. She encountered terrific weather and reports that she saw nothing of the missing Daunts Rock lightship. The storm caused considerable damage along the English, Irish and Welsh coasts. A number of casualties have already been reported and numerous vessels have been sighted flying signals of distress. A Ilfracomb Devonshire, the sea has wash ed away 100 feet of the wall fronting the Hfracomb Hotel, the lower part of the town was flooded, and a number of houses were swamped. At Porthcawl the seas the breakwater. Floods are also reported in various parts of Wales. Rhonda and Swansea Bay Railroad in many parts is under six feet of water or washed away. From all parts of United Kingdom immense damage is re-ported. The South of Ireland particularly suffered badly, the town hall at Queenstown being severely damaged and the country around Cork and the low parts of the town itself being inundated.
The race course at Tramore was also much damaged. Traffic in the Mersey has been suspended. A schooner with five hands was lost off Holy Head, and a large ship was wrecked at Milfordhaven in Wales, and all on board perished. Nie merous small wrecks were also reported by which the aggregate loss of life has been considerable.

CHICAGO DAY.

Monster Parade, Tremendous Crowds of Spectators, and Unbridled Enthusiasm.

The following figures tell the story of Chicago's observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the big fire: Mounted 2,274 Tallyhos Floats 111 Passing given point 5 hrs. 10 min. 111 Passengers carried to parade: South Side surface lines 80,000 orth Side surface lines West Side surface lines80,000 Lake street elevated 40,000 Metropolitan elevated 20,000 30.000 Union depot roads Grand Central station roads 12,000 Lake Shore and Rock Island 13,000 Nickel Plate

PRAYS FOR WORK.

Congregation at Tuckahoe, N. Y., Wants

Factory Opened. Rev. Father Sulter, pastor of the of the Immaculate Conception at Tuckahoe, N. Y., has asked his congregation to pray that the Hodgman Rubber Company may soon be able to resume. This company, which has its principal office in New York, has its main factory in Tuckahoe, where it afforded employment to more than 300 people Since the company's assignment and the throwing of these people out of work there has been some suffering, but no anything like what there will be during the winter if work at the factory be not resumed and the main support of the village re-established.

FROM VENUS VIA ARIZONA

Astronomers Discover that She Has a Da

Lasting Exactly One Year. A dispatch received from Lowell Ob servatory, Flagstaff, A. T., announce that the astronomers of the observatory have discovered that the planets Mercury and Venus each turns once on its axis during one revolution about the sun, mak ing the day just equal to the year on those planets. They find, further, that Verus is not cloud-covered, as has been reported, but has about it a thick atmosphere, while Mercury has none.

Many Lives Lost at Guayaquil.

The great fire at Guayaquil, Ecuador is believed to have been of incendiary ori-Some arrests have been made Many people lost their lives during the conflagration and losses are now esti mated at 80,000,000 sacres (\$54,400,000) The populace is furious

Breckinridge for Congress. Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge was nominated for Congress at Lexington, Ky. by the National Democratic District Committee of the Seventh District, called to place a candidate in the field.

SIX ARE DEAD.

Banta Fe Locomotive Boiler Explodes and Wrecks as Express Train.
Santa Fe train No. 2, which was held

up in New Mexico Friday night, was wrecked at Peterton, two miles east of Osage City, Kas., at 4:45 o'clock Sunday norning, and the engineer, fireman, and four tramps were killed. Four other persons were injured, and as a result of the accident one passenger shot and killed himself an hour after the wreck. The engine, baggage car, mail car, express car, and one passenger car were totally wreck-ed. Underneath the passenger car was evidence of a terrific explosion. Here the boiler of the engine had exploded. The engine had been blown into the air and had come down head first 200 feet farther on. At this point there was a hole, five feet deep and eight or ten feet across, where the nose of the engine dived through rails and ties, breaking the heavy steel rails as though they had been splinters. Then the engine must have turned a somerset, for it righted itself, and was found about a hundred feet further on, where it had struck a building used for a coal chute and knocked a corner out of it. The building had been struck near the top, showing that the en gine had turned after it first struck the ground. There was some talk that the accident had been caused by dynamite, but the boiler of the engine showed that it had exploded.

DIED WHILE TESTIFYING.

Tragic Death of Clifford B. Eversham in a

Clifford B. Eversham, of Chicago, manager of the quotation department of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was subpoenaed as a witness in the case of Oscar M. Stone and James S. Turner, who were accused of tapping the wires of the Western Union Company. Mr. Ever-sham was the most important witness of the State, and was the first witness called. "What is your name?" asked Attorney Holt. "Clifford B. Eversham," replied the witness in a tone of voice which gave no intimation that there was anything wrong. "What is your occupation?" continued the attorney. "I am manager of the quotation department of the Western Union Telegraph Com—" The last words of the sentence were not distinguishable. The witness was seen to sway for a moment in his chair, and then he fell forward limp and unconscious upon the rail of the stenographer's desk. He was dead an hour later. Heart disease was said to have been the cause. Great confusion prevailed in the court room, and Judge Tuthill adjourned court for the day.

WILL FIGHT THE ASSESSMENT.

ndianapolis Policy Holders in an Accident

The policy holders of the United States Mutual Accident Association in Indianapolis have had a meeting and decided to resist the payment of an assessment levied by the New York courts. C. A. Bookwalter was appointed chairman of a committee to arrange for a meeting of all concerned. There are nearly 500 policy holders in Indianapolis against whom the assessment was levied. The total assessments against policy holders in Indiana is \$6,000, and most of it is against citzens of Indianapolis. It is proposed to employ a lawyer and resist payment on legal grounds.

The Trade Outlook.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "The continued advance in wheat may prove of the utmost importance. It has been 1.12 cents for the week and 10 cents since Sept. 2, and is mainly due to short crops abroad and foreign de mand. No lack of visible domestic supply causes or supports the advance. Cotton has weakened after its sudden rise, be cause the demand for goods has relapsed into hand to mouth buying. Some injury has been done by recent storms, but the market seems not now in the humor to magnify them. There are unmistakably encouraging signs in the great industries, although the actual gain in working force employed or in new orders received is But the strong demand for materials, for pigiron, hides and wool, as for cotton, does not diminish and has al-In wool quotations are scarcely stronger, but represent actual sales more nearly than in past weeks when buyers with ash almost made their own prices."

What has lately given the strongest kind of support to the San Francisco. Cal., wheat market and has become a startling and sensational feature of the situation is a demand from India for Cali fornia wheat. The rice crop has been a failure this year, to what extent is not yet known, and the grain crops are also damaged. Within forty-eight hours two whole cargoes of California wheat, to go in steamers, were sold, the destination of which is Calcutta. These two cargoes amount to 10,000 tons. If more steamers can be procured, and the price of wheat does not go too high, other cargoes may be bought for shipment to India.

Fails to Charm the Snake

Sunday night a man named Seibert, a nember of a traveling variety troupe from Chicago, wandered into & Guthrie, O. T. saloon and took a large rattler kept there in a cage out of its quarters to show the crowd how he could charm it. The reptile fastened its fangs in his arm, and he screamed with terror, dropping on the floor and creating a panic. He was given plenty of whisky and physicians called. He suffered terrible agony for twentyfour hours and is still in a dangerous con dition.

Two Dozen Nen Injured.

While raising a barn on the farm of Daniel Wile, near West Canaan, O., the framework broke just as the men had roof timbers in position, letting the heavy mass of oak timber fall upon twenty men engaged in the work. All of them re-ceived injuries, six of them having limbs The accident was witnessed by 300 people, who had gathered to assist in

Advices from Havana state that An tonio Maceo, in his recent attack on the trocha, inflicted terrible loss on the Span iards, more than 1,000 being killed and wounded. The attack was made at night and was a carefully planned surprise. Several Spanish officers were killed. ceo demonstrated that he can cross the

Sewa'l's Letter of Acceptance. Arthur Sewall, Democratic nominee for Vice President of the United States, made public his letter of acceptance Tues day night from Bath, Me.

FISH WERE POISONED

MANY WISCONSIN PEOPLE HAVE BEEN MADE ILL.

Two at Merrill Have Died-Several Cities Report Trouble from the Same Cause-Chicago Thugs' Bold Work-Ingenious Scheme of Car Robbers.

Two Have Died

Cases of poisoning from eating smoked white fish continue to be reported, but the only deaths that have occurred thus far have taken place at Merrill, Wis., where Albert Radloff and a man, whose name is not given, succumbed to the insidious virus. Radloff's father and two children of the family are very ill from eating the fish. Twenty-five cases of poisoning are reported at Merrill. Following so closely after the prostration of all the students in Concordia College in Milwaukee and the similar affliction of over lifty people at Oshkosh, the news from Merrill is causing quite a panic among fish eaters and dealers, and it safe to say the market for smoked fish will be stagnant for some time to come. The health commissioner has caused an analysis of some of the fish eaten at Concordia College to be made. Twenty additional cases are reported from Brotherton, on the east shore of Lake Winne bago, the family of George Weber, consisting of himself, wife and five children, being in a serious condition.

THIEF NAILED IN A BOX.

Shrewd Plan of Car Robbers Which Baffled

Detectives for a Year. By nailing a man in a box and shipping him in a car as "household goods" a gang of thieves plundered the railroads centering in Chicago for a year. Tuesday night three members of the gang were arrested and the story of the clever thieves made public. The booty secured by the gang gang amounts to many thousands of dollars. Capt. Elliott's men are on the track of three other members of the gang, whose business it was to dispose of the stolen Two or three merchants who handled the stuff, knowing it to be stolen property, will be arrested. This gang of car thieves did not break the seals of freight cars and throw out boxes of merchandise like the ordinary robber. The boxed-up thief would liberate himself, fill his late prison with goods stolen from the car, cut a hole in the floor to make his escape, and then telegraph for the return of his plunder by express to Chicago. was by tracing the last box from Omaha to Chicago that detectives were enabled to recover \$800 worth of boots and shoes, and to arrest the three men engaged in the robbery.

Two Men Held Up and Robber Four Chicago highwaymen, all of them armed and one of them with a black concealing the lower part of his face, held up and robbed Abraham Shepard of \$1,421 within half a block of his home Tuesday night. Willard O. Van Ornum, who was with Mr. Shepard, was terribly beaten by the thugs, who hurled him over the iron fence and secured \$25 from his trousers pocket. No arrests.

Boy Burned the School.

Supt. Jetter, of the Spencer Academy, Antlers, I. T., has succeeded in getting all the bones and ashes of the four Choctaw boys who were burned in the flame of the academy Saturday night, and has buried them. It has been ascertained that one of the students set the building on fire so that he could go home. boy accused of the incendiarism is a halfbreed Choctaw about 19 years old.

Shot for Twen y-five Cents. At Abbeville, S. C., Willedge Malone

14 years old, went with a shotgun to a colored woman, Mattie Hellman, who owed him 25 cents, and told her he would shoot her if she did not pay him. replied that she had no money and he would have to shoot. Thereupon he leveled the gun and empared both barrels into her head, killing her. He is in jail.

Mary Wicks, of Wichita, Kan., aged 13, is under arrest for forgery, and the bicycle craze is responsible for her crime. Her parents could not afford to buy her a wheel. She forged a \$65 check on J. C. Casey, a wholesale merchant, and, representing herself as Mr. Casey's daughter, succeeded in getting it cashed and bought a bicycle with the proceeds.

Victims of the Mexican Floods. Advices received from Mazatlan, Mexco, state that the damage wrought by the recent floods in the State of Sinaloa was much greater than at first estimated. All of the rivers in that State were flooded out of their banks, and a number of villages and farmhouses were washed Over 100 bodies have been recov ered and many others are missing.

Billiardist Frank Ives has just sent to Paris a challenge that rather overlaps anything that has been heard of in this line for some years. The "Napoleon of billiards" offers to play one after the

other the three foremost French cue

Ives Issues a Bold Challenge.

manipulators. If he loses one game the match is to be decided in favor of the Pope's Envoy Is Well Received. The pope's envoy to Abyssinia, who was dispatched for the express purpose of securing the liberation of the 2,000 odd Italian prisoners still in the hands of the has been most graciously received

by the latter, and there is every reason to believe that the unfortunate captives will soon be restored to freedom. Young Woman Charged with Nurder. A young woman of Arkoe, Mo., has been arrested, charged with the murder of Mrs. John Baumley Friday. said that she was in love with Mr. Baumley, and is suposed to have murdered the woman out of jealousy and so she could

marry her husband.

Silk Factory Burns The silk factory owned by Alfred Streuli and others at Sterling, N. Y., was destroyed by fire Friday. The loss is about \$200,000; insurance, \$150,000. The mill ordinarily employs 150 hands, but at the present busy season 300 persons were

Against Admitting Women.

At Anoka, Minn., the Minnesota Methodist conference voted against the admission of women to the general assembly by 49 to 17 against, a three-fourths vote being necessary. This is the largest opposing vote ever made in this conference. MONEY FOR CATTLE FEEDERS.

Blg Loan Company Organized at Omaha to Aid Stock Raisers. The business of the stock raisers of

the Omaha. Neb., section has suffered of late for lack of money. The packers must have stock, and if they get it the feeders must be furnished with money to buy the cattle and fatten them. A few days ago a strong company was organized with a capital of \$1,000,000. Among the incorporators are J. J. Roche, Sioux City; Herman Kountze and William A. Paxton Omaha; P. D. Armour and the Cudahys who have been engaged in the business of loaning money to stockmen. During the few days their office has been open they have put out over \$60,000, and say they will accommodate every feeder who comes to them with good credit who wishes to use the money for feeding purposes. If the usual percentage of the Nebraska corn crop can be fed within the State it will mean an increase of several cents on the value of every bushel of corn raised within its borders, and this is no incon-siderable amount. It will also add materially to the value of every head of feeder cattle in the Omaha territory. Scarcely anything that could have been started just at this time would have had the same far-reaching effect as the putting of mon-ey into the hands of the feeders of Nebraska and Western Iowa to enable them to conduct their business as in times past.

CANNON TO DEFEND MINES.

Measures Under Way to Protect Property at Leadville.

Gen. Brooks and his officers have practically decided to make provision for de fending the endangered Leadville mines by placing cannon on Carbonate hill, which commands most of them. The next object of attack, if further attacks be made, is pretty well understood to be the great pumping plant of the Maid of Erin which drains the Mahala, Emmet and Marian mines, which are now resuming work, as well as many others. The pumps belong to Smith & Moffat, and their expenses are borne by the three other mines named. If these pumps were crippled the ruin of the mines by water would reduce the normal production of the camp fully one-third.

Rate Cutters Are Expelled.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Bituminous Coal Association at Philadelphia, Pa., W. H. Piper was expelled and the resignation of Col. J. L. Spangler was requested. Both were charged with having cut the rate 90 cents a gross ton, adopted last April, when the wages of the miners were raised. The former was one of the organizers and a director of the associa-

Funds for Silver.

Candidate Arthur Sewall, brought his check book into use Friday at New York and contributed \$20,000 to the campaign fund. The check was given to Treasurer St. John, and while it does not represent all that Mr. Sewall has given during the campaign it is one of the biggest single sums contributed to the free silver cause so far.

Federal Troops Ordered Cut.

The Indian office has requested the War Department by the use of troops to prevent bloodshed in the Indian Terriory as the result of the row over the Choctaw presidential election, and the department has made the necessary order for troops to be in readiness to prevent an outbreak.

Feld Up a Stage Coach.

For the third time within six months the Sonoro, Cal., stage was held up Friday near the mining town of Cloudman and two masked roboers forced the driver to deliver the mail pouches and express box, which were rifled of registered letters and valuable packages.

Mills Resume Cperations.

The Everett mills at Lawrence, Mass., started up Monday morning in all departments, after a shutdown of more than two months. The running time for the present will be forty hours a week. At the Arlington mills an increased number of operatives were put to work.

Death of Char'es L. Werritt.

Charles L. Merritt, brother of Consul General Merritt, of Chicago, and now stationed at Bremen, died of gastritis at Denver, Colo. Mr. Merritt at one time acted as assistant to his brother when that gentleman was consul at Chemnitz.

Ocean Steamer Ashore. The Warren Line steamer Roman, bound from Boston to Liverpool, ran ashere on George's Island, Boston, Friday afternoon. She lies in a dangerous posi-

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, 66c to corn, No. 2, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 36c; butter, choice creamery, 15c to 16c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 16c; potatoes, per bushel, 18c to 30e; 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, 68c to 70c; corn, No. 2 white, 23c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 21c.

St. Louis-Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 70e to 73c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 20c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 15c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 34c

Cincinnati-Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; ho \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 25c to 27c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 17c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 39c to 41c. Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs

\$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 72c; corn. No. 2 yellow, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 21c; rye, 36c to 38c. Toledo-Wheat, No. 2 red, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 23c to 24c; oats, No.

2 white, 16c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 36c to 38c;

clover seed, \$5.10 to \$5.20. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 65c to 67c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 21c; barley, No. 2, 30c to 36c; rye, No. 1, 36c to 37c; pork, mess, \$8.50 + 5.700

Buffalo-Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs. \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 27c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 25c.

New York-Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; butter, creamery, 12c to 18c; eggs, Western, 14c to 19c.

SPAIN'S GREAT LOSS.

HER ARMY IN CUBA FIGHTS REBELS AND FEVER.

Casualties Foot Up 49,000, and Success Is Not Yet in Sight-Highbinders in San Francisco Renew Their Murderous Work.

Spain's Frmy Decimated. At the last Spanish Cabinet council Gen. Azcarraga, Minister of War, read a letter from Gen. Weyler saying that the re-enforcements to be sent to Cuba in November need not be organized in battalions. He prefers the new recruits to go in sections made up of two companies of 125 men each, so as to assign them to strengthen the battalions already in the island. As every battalion has 1,000 soldiers, the inference from Weyler's suggestion is that each battalion has lost 250 men. At this rate, and adding to these losses the 15,000 recruits sent across the ocean merely to fill gaps, the Spanish army in Cuba must have lost 49,000 men since the beginning of the war. These figures should not be considered exag-gerated. The Spanish army in Cuba in 1877 consisted of 90,245 soldiers, most of whom were already acclimated, and yet the deaths during the year were 17,677. There were on one day 15,708 patients in the hospitals. Gen. Weyler confirms the report that active operations will soon be carried on against Gen. Maceo, but he does not say anything of his alleged intention of taking personal command of the army in Pinar del Rio.

GEORGE DU MAURIER DEAD.

English Artist-Novelist Expires at His London Home.
Trilby's author is no more. George

Du Maurier died at 2:30 Thursday morning at his London home. His end was painless, and he passed away surrounded by friends. The illness of Mr. Du Maurier was pathetic in the extreme. For days he has been hovering between life and death, at intervals conversing with his friends regarding his work. Upon one occasion a friend at the dying man's bedside referred to the success of "Tril-by" as a book and as a play, whereupon Du Maurier replied: "Yes, it has been successful, but the popularity has killed me at last." One of Du Maurier's friends, who was present at his death, said: "He died almost as tragically as Svengali. At the zenith of Trilby's fame, Svengali became a victim of an affection of the heart, and Du Maurier has gone the same way. At the zenith of his popularity the author as succumbed to the heart trouble from which he always suffered, his suffering being accentuated by the constant succession of exciting incidents in which the closing few months of his life were spent. Checks rained in upon him as his old heart trouble increased. This, complicated by an affection of the lungs, took him off."

TWO SHOT DOWN.

San Francisco Chinese Are Slain Hatchet Men.

The highbinder Tongs of Chinatown are again in emeute at San Francisco, and as a result Lee Ah Nee and Ah Chung, two members of the Bo-On-Tong, were assassinated Wednesday night, presumably by hatchet men of the Bo-Long-Tong in revenge for the death of Lee Ti, a member of the latter society, who was mysteriously murdered on the night of July 18 last. Ah Nee was shot down in the hallway of a Chinese lodging house, just before midnight. While the police were looking for the murderer, Ah Chung was killed on Pacific street, supposedly by Lee Loui, who was captured in the vicinity while in the act of concealing a freshly-discharged revolver. How Fook and How Tom, both members of the Bo-Long-Tong, have been arrested. A prominent Chinaman who called at the Receiving Hospital to see Ah Chung remarked, when informed that his friend was dead: "Lots more be killed; big fight now." It is believed that the efforts now making to reunite the Six Compatween the various societies, who, having once enjoyed commercial freedom, will never return to their former state of bondage.

GREAT STRIKE IS ENDED.

Canadian Pacific Telegraph Operators to Be Reinstated.

The operators strike on the Canadian Pacific Railway is over. The strikers, with the exception of those who have committed acts of violence, are to be reinstated. The exact terms of settlement are not known. A committee of concilia-tion composed of employes of different branches of the Canadian Pacific arrived in Montreal, Quebec, from different parts of the Dominion in connection with the telegraphers' strike. Assistant General Manager Tait received them, and they reached an amicable conclusion, as stated.

The Galesburg Celebration. An event of national interest was the celebration Wednesday at Galesburg, Ill., to commemorate the famous debate between Lincoln and Douglas in 1858. A monument suitably inscribed was unveiled. Senator Palmer and Chauncey Depew were the orators of the day, and a vast crowd heard them.

Strike Rich Paying Cre.

A strike was made Tuesday near Deadwood, S. D., on the Gold King lode of the Rua group on Squaw Creek. In running a drift on the blanket formation they struck a well-defined vertical vein over two feet wide that runs over \$200 per ton. The group consists of seventeen claims.

The Morocco factories of Garrett & Barr, Charles Baird & Co., and Washington, Jones & Co., Wilmington, Del., were damaged by fire \$260,000. William Mc Neal, a fireman, was killed.

Eastern Morocco Factories Furn.

Barr factory. Wasn't Lurgiar-Froof. The safe in the Bank of Shelby, Neb. which was supposed to be burglar-proof, was blown open. \$3,100 being stolen. The Bank of Clatonia, Gage County, was rob-

started in the boiler-room of the Garrett &

bed of \$1,500. The safe was blown. Captain and Crew Drown

The Norwegian bark Ariadne ran ashore on Green Cove, five miles east of Ingomish, N. S., during a gale and went to pieces immediately. The captain and nine of the crew were drowned. The second mate and a youth are the only survivors.

ILL-ASSORTED MARRIAGE.

Coming Union of Princess Helene and Crown Prince of Naples. An ill-assorted marriage will be that between Princess Helene of Montenegro and the Crown Prince of Naples, heir to the throne of Italy. The Princess is a stalwart brunet'e, nearly six feet high, and one of the handsomest women in Europe, while the Prince is almost a dwarf, being less than five feet in height, and so poor in health that his life has often been despaired of. There are other royal pairs who are disproportionate in size, the Princess of Wales being taller than her husband, but none so incongruous as this will be. Princess Helene is ambitious; she tried to marry the young Czar of Russia, but was jilted b. him. The Crown Prince's hand was rejected by every marriageable princess in Europe, and so in



GIANT PRINCESS AND HER DWARF FIANCE.

this respect they are well matched. She is handsome and poor; he is ugly and rich, and they are well content to strike a bargain. Her only fault is her poverty, the revenues from her father's little kingdom being sufficient to support him and her in no better style than thousands of Americans live. His subjects number less than 200,000, his country is tiny, and his capital town of Cettinje has only one hotel, no bank or theater, and no houses of decent appearance except the shabby old villa in which he lives. The only virtue of the Crown Prince of Naples is that he will some day be King of Italy. He is bad-tempered, dissolute in habits, and fond of gambling and drink. He is a hypochondriac, and when not really ill imagines that he is so. If his bride is a dutiful wife she will spend most of her time nursing him. In Montenegro there is some disapproval of the marriage, because the beautiful Princess Helene is thought by the mountaineers to be worthy of a better fate. In Italy everyone is well content. They expected that the Prince would never be able to find a bride.

SMALL VOTE IN FLORIDA.

Democrats Say They Will Win in No-

vember, but Others Dispute Them. A general election for State and county officials was held throughout Florida Tuesday. There were three tickets in the field for State officers, Democratic, Republican and Populist, and also for county officers in nearly all the counties. The gold Democrats supported the Democratic ticket, and there is no doubt of its success by a good majority. Several important amendments to the State Constitution were voted on, the most important being one to abolish October elections. Democraic managers have claimed that they would elect their State ticket by a majority of 20,000 or more, while Republican leaders have asserted the Democratis majority would not exceed 15,000, and might fall below 12,000. The meager returns based on estimates received at the time this is written indicate that the Democratic ticket will not receive the majority hoped for by its sponsors. vote seems to have been a light one and the Democrats are the principal losers by the falling off. In the storm-stricken counties, which have heretofore given large Democratic majorities, practically no interest was taken in the election, the people having no heart for politics with wrecked homes about them. There is a difference of opinion as to the bearing on the November result. Regular Democrats claim the State is safe for Bryan, but Republicans and gold Democrats assert that they believe Bryan will be

beaten. KILLED FOR STEALING RIDES.

New Haven Police Accuse Brakemen

of Wholesale Tramp Murders. The police of New Haven, Conn., as ert that brakemen of the Consolidated Railroad have been murdering tramps caught stealing rides on cars of that line. It is said that ten bodies, all mangled by being run over by trains, have been found on the tracks of the Consolidated within the last six months. A man named Mo lony from Brooklyn was shot twice and thrown from a train by the train hands, but survived his injuries. He has given information to the authorities which has led to the arrest of a brakeman named Bean. The latter, according to the police, confessed that trainmen made it practice to kill tramps found on their

Notes of Current Events.

Mrs. W. J. Myers was burned to death at Rochester, Ind. W. H. Ellerbe, Democratic candidate

for Governor of South Carolina, is one of thirteen children, all living. Miss Mary Taylor, the heroine of the poem, "Mary Had a Little Lamb," died

recently at Somerville, Mass. The trial of Supervisors Hughes, King, Benjamin, Dunker, Morganstein, Skully, and Waller, indicted for corruption in office, was commenced in Judge Sewell's department of the Superior Court at San

The Third Brigade of the Egyptian expedition is now proceeding south and up the Nile to garrison Merowi, El Debbeh and El Khandak. Merowi is between 175 and 200 miles up the river from Dongola, and is nearly one-half the distance to Ber-

ber by the river. County Treasurer George H. Morrison until now one of the most influential men in Troy, N. Y., a man reputed to be worth \$300,000, is in jail, charged with the embezzlement of \$250,000, or all of the money belonging to the county that is available at the present time, except about \$190

NOTES ON EDUCATION.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO PU-PIL AND TEACHER.

Story of College Life-Practical Hints on Discipline - Recitation Rules-Plea for the Study of Pedagogy-Cadets Kicked Out of West Point.

A True Story.

The students at the University of — — can be divided into three general classes, namely, the Sports, the Boys and the Grinds.

Numerically, the Sports are the smallest division; but what they lack in numbers, they often make up in noise. They wear raiment of the loudest pattern and neckties of many colors, and their ambition is to do just as little work as possible and still get through. Two weeks before examination the Sport begins to grow anxious. But, by the help of, say, strong coffee, a tutor and much cramming, he generally passes the ordeal. Then he sheds his knowledge, as the snake does its skin.

There are fables about Sports who attend dances given by the Festive Six and similar organizations, and who do honor to Bacchus all night, then go home, take a bath, a little seltzer, and walk into classroom and surprise everybody by the extent of their insight and the depth of their erudition.

But this kind of Sport, like the satyr, now lives only in song and legend.

The Boys form the bulk of the students. If you are a student under nineteen you always refer to this class as "The Men," but, being over nineteen, the recorder of truth who pens these lines uses the term "Boys."

The Boys are human. They wear a motley garb which affects the fashionable. Russet shoes, white soft hats with staring black bands, trousers turned up at the bottom, side pockets, with hands in them clear down out of sight, are now the vogue. They often smoke brierwood pipes on the street. They study at times, read each other's notes, "crib and cram for exam," and perspire freely when under fire in class-room. Yet they usually have a modicum of ambition; they wish to get on. They have few enmities and many innocent pleasures, and some pleasures that are not so innocent. Their intent is honorable, their purpose, graduation.

The Boys shade off on one side into the Sports, in the other, into the Grinds. In numbers the Grinds and the Sports are about the same, but you would never think so, for Br'er Grind, he lay

The Grind is the antithesis of the Sport, yet both go to college for the same reason; because they cannot help it. The Sport's parents are rich, and they send him; the Grind's parents are poor, but an overweening thirst for knowledge brings him.

The Grind often works his way by taking care of horses, sifting ashes, shoveling snow, and what not. He lives in a garret, drinks vast quantities of tea, eats oatmeal, and "grinds" away the long hours of the night when he should be in bed. Sometimes he turns out to be a Great Man, and sometimes

he doesn't. The pure type of Grind is most interesting. He is poor in purse, but great in frontal development. He has a sallow skin, a watery blue eye, a shambling gait, stooping shoulders, but he has facts. His trousers are too short, his coat shiny, his collar soiled, his hands clammy. He reads a book as he walks the highway, and when he bumps into you he always exculpates himself in Attic Greek. This absent-mindedness and habit of reading on the street affords the Sport great opportunity for the playing of pranks. It is very funny to walk along in front of a Grind as he is reading, and suddenly stoop and let him fall over you, for the innocent Grind, thinking he is the offender, ever

offers profuse apologies. Many years ago there was a Grind. A party of Sports saw him approaching. deeply immersed in his book. you," quoth the chief of the Sports, look you, and observe him fall over

And they looked.

Onward, blindly trudged the Grind, reading as he came. The Sport stepped ahead of him, suddenly stooped. and-one big foot of the Grind shot out and kicked him into the gutter. Then the Grind continued his walk and his reading without saying a word. This particular Grind wore cowhide boots was tall, also angular and raw-boned; he had been brought up on a farm, and the Sports thought best to get revenge by simply drawing a caricature of him on a classroom blackboard.

This simple story is printed here for the edification of the young, to teach them that things are not always what they seem .- Journal of Education.

Discipline.

A writer in the Popular Educator has the following to say in regard to discipline in the school: There are comparatively few principles which are really valuable guides for us in discipline. The reason is, I suppose, that child nature is as yet little understood. We shall herald the coming of Paidology with true interest. There are, however, two rules which have helped me and which I try always to keep in mind.

First Rule-Never antagonize children. If the teacher is a tyrant always contriving ways and means of abridging the freedom of her pupils, they will as surely retaliate by being dishonest, tricky eye servants as any other human beings in boudage. "Don't do that," and "stop that," are expressions that are very hateful to children, and if they obey these commands it is only that they fear the consequences. Is this the ideal obedience we wish to set before our children? Let it be influence | mildly active.

and not tyrawny that governs your school. Influence is gained by sympathy, and your influence will always be in proportion to your intellectual sym-

retributive punishment. This is nature's way, and it is the only punishment in which the child sees absolute justice. We are called upon now for related work, why not related punishment also? Require the untidy child to clean his desk and the floor around if it has been soiled by his carelessness; the idle child to make up the time lost in idleness; the one who breaks his pen carelessly to furnish a new one or to be marked zero in his lesson for having no pen with which to write. The child who quarrels or calls names may lose his play time until he has decided to be polite on the play ground. The dishonest child should be made to feel he has lost your confidence and cannot be trusted until he proves himself trustworthy. Watch him closely, though, and meet him half way.

Recitation Rules.

If you expect to have lessons learned at all, make them short.

Assign but few lessons to be learned at home; children must have time to work, play, eat, sleep and grow.

Keep your explanation down to the level of your pupils' minds. A great deal of teaching "flies over the heads" of your pupils. You must learn to talk in household Anglo-Saxon, such as men use in business and women at home.

Your chief business is to make pupils think, not to think for them; to make them talk, not to talk for them; to draw out their powers, not to display your

Keep your voice down to the conversational key. A quiet voice is music in the school room.

Train your pupils to recite in good English, but do not worry them by interruptions while they are speaking. Make a note of incorrect or inelegant expressions and have them corrected afterwards.

Seldom repeat a question. Train your pupils to a habit of attention, so that they can understand what you say the first time.

Give your slow pupils time to think and speak. The highest praise given by an English inspector to a teacher was "that he allowed his slow boys time to wriggle out an answer."-Swett's Methods of Teaching.

Plea for the Study of Pedagogy.

Dr. A. T. Smith, of West Chester, in the late meeting of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, said he saw no reason why a college graduate should not spend two years in professional work as well as three years in a medical college.

There are many who believe with Dr. Smith on this question. It is too often the habit of the college professor to cry down the normal school. Does he ever think when thus deriding the normal school work that he is discounting his own position? If any one can teach without the study of pedagogy and other professional preparation why is the college professor any better prepared to teach than any one else? A man may have profound scholarship, but that is a single element of teaching strength. We all know that he needs much more to make him an effective teacher. He may get this preparation in the school room at the expense of the children, but would it not be vastly better to have the professional knowledge and preparation both before he begins the work? Certainly it could do no harm and just as certainly it would do the college graduate good to prepare professionally for his work in teaching as he does in medicine and the law.—Educational News.

Kicked Them Out.

We are glad to see that by order of President Cleveland the two West Point cadets, convicted by court-martial for hazing, have been dismissed from the military service of the United States. The order contains a severe arraignment of the offense, and a declaration of a determination not to permit its continuance. This offense consisted in "inflicting arbitrary punishment" upon fourth-class cadets, or "plebes," as they are familiarly called at the academy.

No Ground for the Error.

One of the strangest of popular errors is the delusion that the so-called changes of the moon affect the weath-This superstition, handed down from remote times, is held by the majority, both educated and otherwise throughout the world. It is almost impossible to convince a believer of this error, his answer being in variably to the strongest arguments: "But how about the tides?" Yet scientists declare that the moon has no connection with the atmospheric changes A mistake which is widely believed by all classes is that if a dead body be carried across any land on the way to the grave it established a public right of way over the land forever. There is no ground whatever for the idea, nor has there ever been. The erroneous idea that the darkest hour immediately precedes the dawn is so common that it has passed into a proverb. Light comes as gradually in the morning as it goes in the evening. It would be as correct to speak of "the brightest hour before sunset."

American Volcanoes.

There is conclusive evidence within the past half century that several of our great mountains in the northwestern part of the country, formed as they were by the pilling up of volcanic mat ter, cannot be numbered yet among the wholly extinct volcanoes. North of Mount Hood, in the State of Washington, are the great peaks of Baker, Ranier and St. Helens, all of them very

PROUD DAY FOR KNOX

GREAT LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DE-BATE COMMEMORATED. Second Rule-If you punish let it be

> Monument Unveiled in Honor of the Historic Event-Palmer and Depew the Principal Orators - Exercises Held Under Auspices of the College.

Tributes to Noted Men.

The entire population of Galesburg, Ill., united Wednesday to commemorate history and exalt education. Thousands



came from the surrounding country and assisted in making it a day of en-thusiastic, noble-spirited celebration. These were the fea-tures of this most noteworthy day in the history of Gales-burg: Celebration of the thirty-eighth an-

C. M. DEPEW. mous debate between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. Unveiling of a bronze tablet, built into the walls of Knox College, to commemorate that event. Formal announcement of the establishment of the Abraham Lincoln School of Arts and Sciences in Knox College. Dedication of a monument to the soldier dead of Knox County. Finally,



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

too much given to the things that live mostly in the recollections of the old, the day closed in genuine college style with

a football game. This manifold, many-sided occasion sprang from the desire of old Knox College to emphasize its adherence to the doctrine that true education combines care for citizenship and patriotism. The veteran soldiers who had poured out their blood in expression of their patriotic creed joined hands in the endeavor. Men who

lived in the days when the deeds commemorated wrought and who knew, with the knowledge that comes from personal contact, the emotions that ruled men's souls at that time, came to read the lesson of the past, and apply them J. M. PALMER.



to the future. Other men, whose part it is to apply in the present the lessons of the past, joined their voices in the chorus. There was Chauncey M. Depew, strong in the knowledge of what has made his country great and superb in ability, to tell the story of that greatness. There was Senator John M. Palmer, soldier and statesman, best qualified of all men in Illinois to throw the flashlight of personal experience upon the mighty struggle of forty years ago, when two Illinoisans were the champions, the American peo ple were the spectators, and the unity of the nation, the fate of the nation, was the ground of battle. There was Robert T. Lincoln, famous son of a world famous father, and there were the dozens who cheered on the fight in the old days, and the other dozens and scores who have given their lives since that time to put-ting into enduring



form the decision then rendered. Nature smiled on the efforts of her children and gave a perfect day, and a gor-geous setting for their undertaking. Galesburg, clothed

R. T. LINCOLN. for a holiday, receiv ed a holiday crowd. Every railroad brought in special train loads. Long lines of vehicles-carriages, buggies, family carryalls and plain springless farm wagons—rolled over the country roads in seemingly endless streams. Each was piled high with old people, young people, babies and lunch baskets. Galesburg houses were opened early, and emptied before 10 o'clock in the morning. Thirty thousand people thronged the streets.



STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. making progress on sidewalks well-nigh impossible, blocking street cars and poscessing the roadways for pedestrianism.

Every single individual was in holiday attire and in holiday humor—a combination of barbecue, circus day, county fair and graduation day spirit. The seller of official souvenirs, tin horns and cam-

paign badges found a ready market.

The crowd found the first outlet for its enthusiasm in the morning parade pre-ceding the soldiers' monument dedication and kept the supply steadily on tap until after the Knox boys had trounced the young football players from Parsons Kan., in the afternoon.

The ceremonies on the campus of Knox College, were, of course, the event of the day. The crowd commenced to gather at noon on the historic spot where "Honest Abe" and the "Little Giant" wrestled in debate thirty-eight years ago. Old Knox had put on festal garb. The college colors, purple and gold, were everywhere. Three significant dates were displayed on big banners-1837, the date Knox College was founded; 1858, the year of the debates, and 1896. The history of Illinois could have been written from the personal recollections of the men in the

John H. Finley, president of Knox College, presided. He is the youngest college president in America. Addresses were made by Dr. Nash, president of Lombard University; Chauncey Depew, Senator Palmer and Robert T. Lincoln.

MURDER BY BANK ROBBERS.

Minnesota Bandits Kill Two Mer and Make Their Escape.

The deliberate murder of two men was committed at Sherburne, Minn., Wednesday by highwaymen who robbed the Bank of Sherburne of \$1,000. The affair was a terrible reminder of the great bank robbery at Northfield in 1876, in which the James and Younger boys were participants. About noon two strangers, one of whom looked like a mere boy, rode along the main street on bicycles. They were both well dressed but were shaven and travel-stained. No particular attention was paid to them, as Sherburne is a town of but 300 persons, most of them workingmen, and at that hour they were hurrying home to dinner.

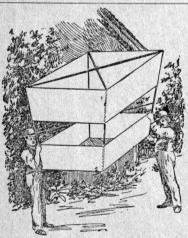
The strangers loitered around the out-

skirts until nearly 1 o'clock. At that time they sauntered lazily down the street and stopped immediately in front of the bank of Sherburne. After a moment's talk they went into the bank, and the elder of the men engaged Assistant Cashier George Thorburn in conversation. One of the desperadoes secured possession of a roll of bills containing about \$1,000. Thorburn tried to prevent the men from getting away with the money, when they whipped out their revolvers and began firing and at the same time retreating. One of the bullets struck Thorburn, caus ing almost instant death. The shooting within the bank aroused the town, and the citizens began running in that direc-The first man to reach the place was Olaf Oestern, a traveling salesman for the Wood Harvester Company of St. Paul. The desperadoes, fearing thef would be captured, quickly turned their weapons upon Oestern. He made a dash to grapple with them, but was not quick enough, as he was struck in the head and fell dead at their feet.

They ran down the street firing at random, while persons in the street hurried to places of shelter. They ran about three blocks to some bushes where they had left their wheels. These they mounted and rode rapidly away toward the Iowa line, six miles to the south. Mayor C. E. Everett and the town marshal at once did all in their power to capture the bandits. Sheriff Hill, of Marion County, organized a large posse of determined Sherburne men, which moved southward on horseback late in the afternoon. It is declared that if the men are captured they will be strung up to a limb of the first tree big enough to bear them. The men got away with the roll of money, about \$1,000, which they snatched from the counter of the bank. Gov. Clough issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$500 for the capture of the robers.

KITE FOR WEATHER BUREAU.

Experiments Being Made by Signa Service Officer Hulbert. Edward F. Hulbert, of Detroit, connected with the United States weather



SOMETHING NEW IN KITES.

bureau, who has been making experi-ments in kite flying for the purpose of getting wind variations at great eleva tions, has succeeded in producing a kite twelve feet high, having 132 square feet of sail. The frame is so shaped and placed that it bends readily in one direction and is braced rigidly in the other, so that a slightly concave shape is obtained. The weight of the kite is three pounds and eight ounces, so distributed that it is balanced equally from a common center. The apparatus, resembling two diamondshaped cambric boxes joined by slender rods, with no tail, has been given its first test. A breeze of six miles an hour was blowing, but it flew the kite nearly overhead, the angle being between 75 and 50 degrees and carrying only two feet of slack in 600 feet of line. The strain on the cord was between 50 and 100 pounds, too great to be held in the hands. Mr Hulbert's intention to fly the kite with piano wire, and it will then be used in any kind of wind, and recording instruments will be sent up.

The United States Minister, Mr. Taylor, has declared to the Spanish Govern-ment that the United States is most favorably disposed towards Spain, but that, owing to the extent of the United States coast line, she is unable to prevent the departure of filibusters for the island of

Col. Pattie Watkins, of Ballington Booth's American Volunteers, has been married to Fred Lindsay, staff captain of the same organization in New York.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Conviction of Train Wreckers Bodewig and Johnson-State Commission to Fight for Their Law-Jackson Judge Petitioned to Be Lenient.

Both Guilty of Conspiracy,

second trial of John C. Bodewig and William H. Johnson in the United States District Court at Detroit resulted in a verdict of guilty against both de-fendants. They were tried for conspiring with others to obstruct the passing of the United States mails. On July 16, 1894, an express train was derailed two miles west of Battle Creek. One rail was found to have been moved and spiked fast a foot out of line. The fireman of the train was killed by the accident. After many sensational developments a number of men were arrested and the defendants n this case made damaging statements. which were used against them on the present trial. Their first trial was in connection with a man named Jewett. The latter was acquitted and the jury disagreed as to Bodewig and Johnson.

Hannah's Life in Peril.

Asa C. Cutter, a former trusted employe of the Hannah & Lay Company, was arrested at Traverse City late Friday night as he alighted from a train. He is charged with making threats against the life of Perry Hannah, senior member of the company, and Traverse City's millionaire merchant and founder of the city. Cutter was taken before Judge Brown and pleaded not guilty. The trouble between Cutter and Hannah dates back several years. The warrant was sworn out for Cutter last July and the local officers have been on the watch for him ever since. A few days ago he wrote Mr. Hannah that he was coming and expected some sort of arrangement to be made that would satisfy him. Mr. Hannah is one of the principal owners of the Chamber of Commerce Building and other large property interests in Chicago and owns large building and property in-terests in Northern Michigan. He is the wealthiest man in Northern Michigan. He believes it is a blackmailing scheme, but does not doubt that Cutter will execute his threats if allowed to stay at large and does not secure the money he demands. Cutter was one time counted as one of the substantial citizens of the city and was respected and well thought of. His family connections are good.

What Does It Mean?

Charles Mallett, convicted twice at Jackson of the charge of criminally assaulting Mrs. Mary Dingee, was sentenced by Judge Peck to four years' imprisonment at the Jackson prison. Malett served three and one-half years for highway robbery, and has been considered an incorrigible citizen for years, and this consideration, coupled with the heinous ness of the crime, prompted the public to anticipate a long term of years as a sentence to be pronounced by the Court. But petitions for lemency were filed, which proved of almost a sensational nature. One of the petitions was signed by 117 women, mostly married, and another included most of the business men of the city. The character of the petitions indicated, as Judge Peck said he had believed during both trials, that there were most peculiar features to the case, although he did not disagree with the jury, but, on the other hand, believed the verdict was warranted by the evidence When sentence was pronounced Mallett stood motionless, and not a feature moved to indicate his opinion of the penalty.

To Kill Cows.

The State Live Stock Sanitary Com-mission proposes to make a stiff defense of the law under which it claims authorty to slaughter cattle found to be affected with tuberculosis. Maxwell M. Fisher, aided by other wealthy Detroit men. enjoined the board from killing some of his Jerseys, which have been condemned, after subjection to the tuberculin test by State Veterinarian Grange. The case will be tried in the Wayne Circuit Court, and the sanitary board has been authorized to retain the services of Prof. Victor C. Vaughn to aid in establishing their claim as to the condition of the cattle and

the effect of their being permitted to live.

Short State Items. Marshall's postoffice has been removed to more commodious quarters, for which the citizens are thankful.

A Mr. Ginnus, of Geneva, has lost two fine cows as the result of defective fences between his pasture and the corn field. Muskegon, once the queen lumber city of the world, last month exported 1,375, 000 feet of lumber and imported 2,460,000

There are eighty-nine saloons in Bay City, all of which excepting two have paid the State tax. The amount collected is \$42,556.67.

There's a very contrite man in jail at Saginaw. He writes a pathetic letter to the poor director, showing how much misery has been caused by his drinking habts and declares that, at the age of 53, he ntends to begin life anew. He asks Justice Pease to draw up a pledge binding him to refrain from liquor forever, and declares that, should be fall again, he lesires no mercy from the Court. officers will help him in his laudable deter-

By the gift of \$5,000 from Jordan Downs, of North Lewisburg, Ohio, the chapel of Adrian College has been provided with a raised floor, opera chairs have been put in, a gallery added, and the walls handsomely decorated. Mrs. F. F. Brierley, of Beaver Falls, Pa., donated a handsome carpet for the reception-room in the south hall. Dr. Willibald Conrad Koenig, the new professor of Greek and Hebrew, is a graduate of Leipsic University, Germany. Greek, Hebrew, Arabic and German are all at the end of his tongue.

Henry Wolfram, the aged alleged crimnal assaulter, who escaped from Rogers City jail, was arrested near Topinabee

In the cities men are standing around on the street corners, spending their time talking about the hard times and the inability to secure work, while in the counry farmers are unable to secure sufficient help to care for their corn and apple The out-of-work men in the cities however, prefer to keep on their loafing instead of taking a train a few miles into the country, and securing work which would pay them their board at least, if nothing more. Mackinaw reported the first snow of the eason Wednesday morning.

E. W. Mahon, principal of the New Haven schools, is dead.

The Port Huron Council recently ordered plans for a \$12,000 auditorium, to

be erected on the market grounds. Ridgeway farmers are putting up a large amount of second hay cutting, as

corn fodder isn't curing in the shock. Among the exhibits at the Huron County fair was a five-legged cow. The fifth leg was on the back of the neck and perfect in form.

Partridge are very numerous in Day-ton Township, Tuscola County, this fall. They are very tame, often coming into the farmers' barnyards.

Apples in Tuscola County are selling for 50 cents per barrel, delivered at the railroad station. The crop of apples is the largest ever known in that section.

A Lenawee County woman called upon an Adrian undertaker the other day and made partial payment of a bill contracted twenty-one years ago. She made no explanation for the long delay.

Within a few days 200 men have been naturalized in Muskegon County. The other night fifty-seven from Whitehall were put through. They came on a special train with their employers.

At Muskegon a big Newfoundland dog seized a bundle of meat which little Jen-nie Williams was carrying home. Signon O'Day intercepted the brute and was terribly bitten in the leg. The dog was shot. A branch of the American Volunteers

ommenced operations at Manistee Saturday night. The old Salvation Army Corps has been holding the fort there for many years, and a lively campaign is ex-Section Foreman Couples, of Missau-

see Junction, was killed near Cadillac. An approaching freight train caused the men hurriedly to derail their hand car, but Couples was struck and the train

The funeral of Mrs. Samuel Ashley, who died Sunday, was held at Davison Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Ashley was 86 years old and one of the oldest residents of the town. She came there from Scotland in 1837. Her husband survives her. The funeral of Dr. J. P. Hinshaw was

held at Jackson and was largely attended. The services were under the auspices of Edward Pomercy Post, G. A. R. Another large funeral the same day was that of Arthur N. Sammons. Jackson Lodge, B. P. O. E., attended in a body.

The Doust school house in Elba. Gratiot County, was destroyed by fire the other evening. It was not discovered till the flames were breaking through the roof, and consequently the contents were entirely consumed. It is supposed the fire caught from a defective chimney. It will be rebuilt immediately.

In mandamus proceedings brought by the city of Muskegon Judge Russell held that the county had no right to withhold collections of delinquent taxes on realty and offset them against delinquent personal taxes owing by city and township. The city sued to compel the payment of \$1,569, holding that it did not owe the personal taxes till it had made collection. Other counties are said to have followed the same policy as Muskegon.

Dr. D. W. Wismer, of Flint, had a terriole experience on the farm of Joseph He was passing through the yard when a sow attacked him, threw him down and was tearing his flesh when Mr. Walsh ran to the rescue. The hog turned upon Mr. Walsh and threw him down also, and an open knife in his hand ran into his wrist. A neighbor named Lavelle came upon the scene with a fence stake, and, after a hard fight, drove off the infuriated animal, which was afterwards

The five-story building at Detroit, formerly occupied by the Free Press, was gutted by fire Monday afternoon. The ccupants are the job printing departments of the Free Press Company, the Habbin type foundry, and the Cliff & Higgins book bindery. The fire was caused by a small explosion of a lighted gas stove in an electrotyping room on the fourth floor. The total loss is estimated at \$90,000, The Free with insurance about half. The Free Press Company's loss is \$60,000; insur-

Some time ago W. Y. Chamberlain took the Lake Shore Road at Trenton to go to Flat Rock, a distance of 6.3 miles. The company had for years charged 25 cents, but Chamberlain believed it could legally collect but 3 cents per mile. He offered 21 cents, which was refused. He was put off and walked home. A Circuit Court jury gave him independ of \$400. In the jury gave him judgment of \$400. In the Supreme Court the company claimed that Chamberlain should have paid the extra 4 cents, and then sued to recover. The Court affirms the judgment, saying the company was exacting ar illegal fare.

In 1825 the paymaster at old Fort Drummond, near the mouth of St. Mary's River, became insane. Shortly before his death he buried a large sum of gold, chiefly English sovereigns intrusted to him for the soldiers. In spite of careful search, the gold was not discovered and the post was finally abundoned. A few the post was finally abundoned. A few days ago Byron Saltonstall, of Chicago, on the island known as "Judge Steere's Island," dug up an iron pot brim full of gold, all English sovereigns of the time of George II. He said his find amounted to more than \$1,000. Now everybody on the island is digging for buried treasure.

W. T. P. Burton, of Detroit, has been suffering for several months from a peculiar accident, but is now on the road to recovery. In alighting from a street car his heel struck the pavement before the ball of his foot did, and the result was a severe jar. One of the vertebrae in his neck was dislocated, and the upper portion of his body became partially paralyzed. Surgeons placed his neck in a plaster paris cast. Each morning Mr. Burton is hung by the neck, the process being gone through to gradually work the vertebrae into its proper position. For some reason or other Mr. Burton's neck has been drawn to one side for years, but the hanging is straightening it.

At a switch at Imlay City a freight train broke in two and the rear part ran back on the main track. A freight from the west came rushing through, but the engineer stopped it within a few feet of the other train.

At Elkton Daniel Shad, a traveling man from Unionville, temporarily deranged, proclaimed upon the streets that he had "been called by God to let the people know that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well." He afterwards grew violent and struck a section foreman over the head with an iron bar. He was handcuffed and taken home.



We carry a full and complete line of

STAPLE

FANCY GROCERIES.

Fine TEAS, COFFEES AND CANNED GOODS,

Cigars Tobacco and Confectionery. Also Mason

Fruit Jars All Sizes.

A. M. GARDNER

Yours truly,



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

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

All goods delivered free within the corpora-

All goods delivered free within the corpora-tion. 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 NY Ngt Fr'i

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Grand Rapids & In	ndiana Railroad	
Schedule in effect	Sept. 27, 1896.	
NORTHERN DIVISION	Leave Arrive Going From North North	
Trav.City.Pet'ky&Mack Trav.City.Pet'ky&Mack Cadlliac Train leaving at 7:45 a. Petoskey and Mackinaw Train leaving at 2:15 p. to Petoskey and Mackina	+ 2:15 pm + 6:39 am + 5:25 pm + 11:10 am , m. has parlor car to . m. has sleeping car	1
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	Leave Arrive Going From South South	
Cincinnati	+7:10 am +8:25 pm +2:00 pm +1:55 pm *7:00 pm *7:25 am lor car to Cincinnati ping car to Cincin	1

MUSKEGON TRAINS.

GOING WEST
Ly Grand Rapids. #7:35 am *1:00 pm *5:40 pm
Ar Muskegon... 9:00 am 2:10 pm 7:05 pm
GOING EAST.
Ly Muskegon... #8:10 am #11:45 am *4:00 pm
Ar Grand Rapids. 9:30 am 12:35 pm 5:20 pm
* Except Sunday. * Daily.

A LIMQUIST. C. L. LOCKWOOD,
Ticket Agent.
Enion Station. Ticket Agent.

THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1896.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Attend the Baptist Aid society's upper Friday evening; 15 cents.

Hon. A. C. Voris of Ohio will speak in our village from a republican stand- widowed husband. point on October 17.

R. M. Ferguson of Grand Rapids, will speak at Bowen's Mills on Monday evening, October 19, from a republican tandpoint.

It is said that "Silver Bill, the boy orator of Spreen's creek," will deliver a lecture from the hotel balcony Saturday evening.

Hon. John Carveth of Grand Rapids will speak in the Murphy school-house St. Mark's Home, Grand Rapids, which Friday evening from a republican standpoint.

A good attendance is desired at the Epworth League next Sunday evening, as the report of the district convention held in Muskegon Oct. 9, 10, 11, will be given. All come.

Reading club will meet with Mrs. M. S. Keeler Oct. 21. Reader, Mrs. Johnson; current events, Mrs. M. S. Keeler; spelling, Mrs. French; critic, Mrs. Rich; questions, Mrs. G. L. Keeler; subject for quotations, Autumn.

Baptist church, Walter A. Biss, pastor. Services at 10:30 a, m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at the close of morning service. Junior B. Y. P. U., 3:30 p. m. Senior B. Y. P. U., 6 p. m. Subject, 'God's Attitude Towards Intemperance." Leader, W. E. Keeler. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7 p. m.

Congregational church, H. Appleton, pastor. Services, 10:30 a. m., 7 p. m. Subject for morning, "The Joy in the Life of Jesus." Evening subject, "One Hope." Sabbath school at close of Thomas Cox of the M. E. church morning service. Junior C. E., 4 p. m. p. m. Subject, "Are We Doing Our designs were numerous. At the cem-Rest?" Teachers' meeting, Monday, 7 chery the grave was lined and trimmed p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7 p. m. W. H. M. U. Friday afternoon. All are made welcome at all services.

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 goes out. usual hour.

AN ENGLISH PAPER.

Urges the British to Be Fair Toward the Boers.

The Dutch stock is, we know, sturdy ing that to this hour the descendants to that unknown and silent shore. of the Dutch who settled in New York are conscious of a shade of difference between them and New Englanders and regard that difference with certain selfesteem, says the Spectator.

They are, they think, not only more solid but better principled than the day evening at the town hall. families around them. Nevertheless, the extraordinary, to us we will frankly confess unaccountable, absorbing force of the English has given them the controlling power in New York, as in all America north of Mexico, and in spite of the vastness of modern emigrations that power will probably always remain in their hands. A new type of man arises, distintively American, but it is as vain to say that he is not in all essentials English as to say that the as not prevailed over in South Africa, but we can see no onstration. reason why it should not be peaceful or why, when the united dominion is formed, as it will be formed, the different states should all enter it on exactly the same conditions. Scotland does not live under our laws nor in Germany have Bavaria and Wurtemberg precisely the same position. What the British people have to do is to see that the history of the new people which is beby militarism or by pecuniary corruption. There has been too much vioinstead of willfulness, under which nations grow serenely up to their destined and if they are willing there is no reason why, within the regions given them by treaty, they should be prematurely or roughly deprived of their ascend-

OLD PEOPLE. Old people who require medicine to ducted to tanks on the first floor and are only contractions of that word or regulate the bowels and kidneys will the customer, who has the back end of changes made by mispronunciation or find the true remedy in Electric Bit his wagon box sufficiently emptied to custom. Taillefor means to shape or ters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey or other lay a barrel in, can see the cider run fashion iron, and who shapes iron but late and contains no whiskey or other lay a barrel in, can see the cider run fashion iron, and who shapes iron but late and contains no whiskey or other late and contains no whiskey or other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents per bottle at J. W. Armstrong's drup store.

| Armstrong's drup store. | A barrel in, can see the cider run into it, before he gets the apples all shoveled into the elevator (or soon after). The boiler has been set in masonry and it is expected soon to make not only cider, but apple jelly, apple butter and vinegar. A ton of grapes has already been through the mill and the proprietor is now ready, with the efficient assistance of his three sons, to wait upon all who call on him.

within these islands did.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Ella Spangemacher was born March 7, 1854, at Wayne, Michigan. When but three weeks of age her parents moved to Middleville, where she grew to womanhood and was educated in our public schools.

Nineteen years ago the 13th day of February, she wedded her now

The announcement of the death of While telephone dispatches several hours previous said that her recovery was impossible, yet when the message came "she is dead" it was different; it was a terrible shock.

Monday she left her beautiful home in Hastings to undergo an operation at operation was successfully performed Tuesday afternoon, but her condition being much worse than the physicians expected to find, her recovery was considered doubtful from the first. It was but a few hours however, before the temperature increased and soon became uncontrolable from the effects of blood poison and, on Thursday afternoon just as the sun went down, her spirit went up from its earthly home.

"The sun goes down at night. That it may rise again—the morning's light; The twinkling stars that seem to pass away. Are only held in clearer, brighter day."

Conscious until the last moment and when the shadows of death were already fast gathering around her, she said to her husband, "they are ehleroforming me again," and thus dropped asleep. It seems doubly sad as she was so confident from the first that she would surely recover. The funeral services were held at her home in Hastings, Sunday afternoon, attended by a large concourse of friends from here as well as from her own city. Rev. officiated. Loving friends had decked Subject, "How Can We Improve Our the casket inside and out with flowers Committee Work?" Y. P. S. C. E., 6 in rich profusion, and beautiful floral vith roses, carnations and smilax.

Surely here was one who, in her life, was thoroughly a good, kind woman, thoughtful and caring, especially for the sick and the destitute, and a devotel, faithful wife. To the bereaved hasband, who is almost heart broken, t .e sympathy of the entire community

Their beautiful home just built in Hastings with so much care and the future planned by them so bright, is now, it seems, forever blighted. "While yet in love with life, and raptured with the world" the floods were lifted up and enduring-so sturdy and so endur- around her and she took leave of earth

ORANGEVILLE OUTINGS.

Hon. Perry F. Powers of Cadillac gave an interesting and eloquent address on the financial question, Thurs-

On Friday evening, Oct. 16, the Loyal Workers League will give a fishpond social at the home of Mr. Ellis.

The Baptists are erecting a bell tower to their church which will add much to the beauty of the edifice.

Rev. Gordon of Kalamazoo college gave an excellent discourse to the people of the Baptist church Sunday morning.

A large delegation of enthusiasti every other element in the population, citizens went to Martin Monday even-We expect to see the process repeated ing to take part in the republican dem-

> Postmaster Mattason and Editor Saunders of Middleville were in the

village on business, Friday. J. N. Pike, who purchased the mill property at this place about two years ago, has made many improvements in the property. He has straightened it up and put a heavy stone wall under a ing born and which is already tainted portion of it. A corn crusher for grindby the presence of a black race and the ing corn, cob and all, was put in and fierceness which is generated in the last winter a saw-mill was added and dominant caste by black resistance, considerable lumber sawed. A shingle should not be further tainted either machine is on the floor and will soon be set ready for business. The mill has a stone run for grinding buckwheat, but just, in the history of South Africa; a large exchange business in the line of and if the British people is to extend flour is carried on; at present Wayland its sovereign protection over the whole flour is used. The fine water-power region-as it did virtually when it re- which runs the flouring and saw-mill is solved to forbid German troops to land also transmitted by cable several rods the most conveniently constructed cider of height. The Boers must be persuaded mills and apple jelly factories in this or compelled to accept that regime just part of the state. The latter building as much as the English and the natives is three stories high 22x30, with a onerences in a more than civilized manner, building having an iron roof. The ap- die in consequence. ples are shoveled from the farmer's wagon into the belt elevator which carries them to the third story and dumps ency. It will depart in good time, as them directly into the grating machine ascendency of the ten-pounders and then they're dropped to the cider press on the second floor. The massive press, which, by the way, is of an uphis wagon box sufficiently emptied to

ATTACKED BY A 'FOSSUM.

Its Adventures with a Congregation in Front of a Church.

A fat gray opossum, driven out of its lair in the cemetery in the Livingston Avenue Baptist church, darted into a crowd of worshipers just emerging from the front entrance of the church after the evening service, says a New Brunswick (N. J.) correspondent of the New York Journal. The opossum had lost its bearings somehow, and con-Mrs. Spangemacher created profound trary to the instinct of its kind, ran sorrow in the hearts of our citizens. right into a crowd of people instead of avoiding them. Feminine shrieks filled the air as the animal darted around the skirts. Those still in the church entrance, unable to find out what had happened, took up the cry and rushed back into the church. In another moment a dozen young men were striking furiously at the beast, but his mad charges among the women as he tried to escape only added to the excitement. Canes and umbrellas were soon swinging around so recklessly that one had to be alert to save his own head. The women ran across the church lawn into Livingston avenue, holding up their skirts and shricking. People inside the church thought that some dreadful thing had happened. One woman climbed upon a fence on Welton street, which bounds the property on the east side. Several others ran across Livingston avenue to the portico of the high school. Meanwhile the 'possum was putting up the fight of his life against the whacks and kicks of a dozen excited men. One man attempted to jump on the beast, but the possum squirmed from under him with little effort. Every time the 'possum would attempt to escape through the legs of the crowd of men, who had formed a kicking, scuffling circle about him, he was kicked back into the center of the group by two or three booted feet on the outside. Maddened with pain and unable to escape, the little animal grew savage and sprang for John Fouratt. It fastened its teeth in the young man's leg, and, strive as he might to brush the beast off, it clung there, while he danced about in great pain and fright, imploring some one to take it off. Then the canes and um-brellas fell thick and fast upon the 'possum, and, finally beaten into insensibility, it relaxed its hold. Then a curious crowd watched the animal for a long time, with the idea that it was "playing sly" and would run off as soon as it saw its way clear. A negro ended the excitement by cutting the possum's throat. Then he picked it up and started for home, happy in the expectation of a good meal. It is believed that the 'possum was blind.

SWORE AND SUNG "TA-RA-RA." The Parcot Talked "The Language of a Bishop."

It is interesting to learn that the conversation of a bishop consists chiefly of Spanish oaths, pleasantly diversified by the singing of "Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay," says the Pall Mall Gazette. The episcopal apron must add quite a new charm to the dance proper to that song. But there can be no doubt about the fact, or Mr. William Foulger, ship's steward, when he sold his parrot for 30 shillings to Mr. Henry Lovegrove's solicitor's clerk, would never have guaranteed that it talked 'the language of a bishop."

Henry was rather particular, because he wanted it for his lady love and he knew that the sailor's remarks are sometimes like his heart, which, the song tells us, is like the sea—ever open, gay and free-and he suspected that the bird had listened admiringly to the sailors coming across from South Africa. But an episcopal parrot sounded well. Unfortunately, Miss Nelson had resided as a governess in a Spanish nobleman's family and, therefore, understood what the bird said. When you come to think of it, this is rather a reflection upon Spanish noblemen's families; for the bird's talk was "simply sulphurous." As Miss Nelson truly remarked, Spanish is a very effective language for swearing in. She could stand "Ta-ra-ra," (hardy Miss Nelson!), but not the "swears," she had to leave the room every time.

And so Henry wouldn't pay his 30 shillings and William sued him for it at Shoreditch. It was agreed that both should pay their own costs and that William should have his right-reverend parrot back. What a pity he knows no Spanish!

The Wadsworth Elm. The Wadsworth elm, under which General Washington stood during his visit to Jeremiah Wadsworth, in Hartford. Conn., during the revolutionary war, stands in front of the Athenaeum, on Main street. The tree has been designated by the Connecticut Society in Delagoa bay-it must extend also across the way to Mr. Pike's eider mill of the Sons of the American Revoluthe Pax Britannica, the regime of law, which, when completed will be one of tion. At a meeting of the directors of the Athengeum Saturday it was roted to do everything possible to save this historic landmark. It is the verdict of those who understand such matters that if the present plan for but they do not seem unwilling; they story boiler room, all on a substantial sheet asphalting Main street is carhave behaved during the recent occur- stone wall with cellar under all, the ried out the Wadsworth elm will soon

Forms of Name "Smith"

There are families—some of you may know them—name! Taillefer, Tolliver, Tollfer, Telfair. Now, what would you say if I told you all these were only in good, plain English, Smith! It is a fact, nevertheless. Taillefer is deto-date make, soon has all the juice con- rived from the French and the others a smith? So a taille-fer was, after all, but a smithy or smith,-St. Nicholas.

> Had It with Him. Tough-"Hands up. Your money or

your life." Self-Made Man-"All right. Here's my life, written by myself, with calf-skin binding, all for \$1.50."—Vanity.

Our Kitchen

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

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

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

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

s As Clean As Yours

\$4.50

CANTON AND RETURN.

Special excursion train will leave Grand Rapids Union station at 9 p. m., Friday, October 16, via G. R. & I. R'y., reaching Canton at 9:30 next morning. Personal.

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

IF TROUBLED WITH RHEUMA-TISM 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. 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.

THE CATHEDRAL IN AMIENS.

Wonderfully Beautiful and Impressive When a Mass Is Held. There was the Grand avenue-an at-

tempt at a new boulevard-and in rather a raw condition. There was the savor, too, of the manufacturing town. says the Gentleman's Magazine. The streets as I made my way up seemed rather dirty and uninteresting. Not very acceptable either were the new, trim squares, close to the hotels, where the natives were sitting, trying to imitate the Farisians. The glory of the place, our old friend the cathedral, contrives to hide itself in the most successful way. In nearly every town the towers or spires are always deliberately asserting themselves. You can-not shut them out. Here you could not find them, even on looking hard. It is of course, a noble, overpowering thing -vain to praise and idle to condemn. I relished much the hishon's palace and its fair gardens and that quaint brick building in the close, very old-fashioned and piquant. But within how noble and superb!—the first glance taking in the whole interior. Something novel always strike you on every fresh visit to such places and on this occasion I was impressed by the sense of its being richly and variedly furnished, as it were. Here there were compartments framed off with fine brass and iron grilles, paintings, marble pillars and the rest. I once heard a mass here betimes of an ordinary morning, when the cathedral was shown at its proper function. It was a dramatic sight, the honest natives scattered about—the general stillness, the devout air. Some of the violetcaped canons were in the superbly carved stalls. The richly carved and decorated altar was put to its proper use. The cathedral seemed to come to life and movement. The starers or travelers who come in at noon with their guides never see the cathedral. It is then, as it were, covered up and at rest. Who that has seen the glorious Antwerp or the still more glorious St. Gudule at Brussels, at such an hour, when the richly-colored panes, the carved columns, the oak and the shadows all fall into a sort of background for the ceremonial, will ever forget it? Even the old Flemish-faced sacristan was now returning to a desolate household. As we were over two hours together I had every detail and seemed to have assisted in person at the departure of the poor girl.

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 sents per box. For sale by J. W. Armstrone. strong.

God's Message.

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

We always give what you ask for -if you wish our advice we say Brant's Cough Balsam is the best. "It cured my wife of Chronic Asthma," A. L. Terryll, Devereaux, Mich.

We warrant it—25 cents.

J. W. ARMSTRONG, druggist.

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 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 PREUSZNER and MISS MARY LOUISA BUTLER. The Prayer Meeting will have the attention of Dr. N. Scotters and Dr. Contract. of DR N. BOYNTON, and REV. W. H. G. TEMPLE of Seattle, Wash., will continue his "Slant Lights" on the Christian Endeavor Topics.

A new Serial, entitled

"In His Steps" BY REV. CHAS. W. SHELDON

Will begin in our issue of Nov. 5th, his "Robert Hardy's Seven Days" and "Philip Strong's Crucifixion" appeared in the Advance some time ago and aroused much interest Articles may be expected from the pens of the best writers of our denomination, while articles are already on hand by Dr. J.G.JOHNSON, Dr. S. J. HUMPHREY, Dr. E. F. WILLIAMS and others. SON, 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 As-sociations, 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 \$2.00.

Trial Subscription, three months, 25 cents

The Advance

215 Madison St. CHICAGO, ILL.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

MIDDLEVILLE P. O., Oct. 10, 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. 24, 1896:

NAMES. Mr. Charles Betties Mr. Arthur Miller Mr. Earnest Miller Please say "advertised" when asking for advertised letters.

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Name and Residence. Gordon W. Flower. Prairieville; Lovena McNinch, same 32-16
Charlie Boyles, Richland; Susie L. Barry, Castleton 26-29
Harvy O. Karns, Hope; Nora Bliss, Rutland 22-16 Jonathon Kick, Carlton; Cora C. Hen-John Mishler, Freeport; Alice J. Huntington, Bowne 23—26 P. G. Bennett, Hastings city; Ellzubeth J. Ironside, same 34—24 Peter Van Luster, Prairieville; Mary C, Brewer, Ross. 35–27

George S. Hooper, Dallas, Texas; H. Belle Stebbins, Hastings city. 24–20 Kirk F. Scidmore, Chicago, III.; Carrie Simmons, Johnstown..........28-27 Herbert Whitney, Woodland; Martha Trace, same......36-17

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

Middleville Markets.

		500-04		
Wheat (white)				6
Rye				2
Jorn, per bu				20
Dats				1:
Clover Seed			5	
Pimothy			1	7,
Flour (roller)			2	0
Bran per tou			8	(
Middlings			10	(
Butter				1
Eggs				1.
Chickens (full dressed)				
Chickens (spring)		4		
Beef (dressed)		4 5		
Veal		o	1	(
Hogs (dressed)	0	75	9	8
Hogs (live)			1976	
Pallow				
Hides		3		
Pelts		15		-
llay (timothy)	7	00	8	(
Hay(clover)	5	00	6	0
Wood (dry maple)			1	5
Oil (retail)	Œ.	10		1
Gasoline				1
Salt				1;
Lime per bbl				5
Land Plaster			4	
Potatoes		20		2