

BARRY COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

MIDDLEVILLE, MICHIGAN, OCTOBER 15, 1896.

JASON E. HAMMOND.

Republican Candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Mr. Hammond was born May 17, 1862, on a farm in the township of Ransom, Hillsdale county, Michigan.

For the next five years Mr. Hammond had charge of the graded schools of Allen and North Adams.

Mr. Hammond's work as commissioner of Hillsdale county was marked by great vigor and good sense.

Mr. Hammond's first intimation that his name was being considered for the position of deputy Superintendent, was when Mr. Pattengill came to Hillsdale and offered him the place.

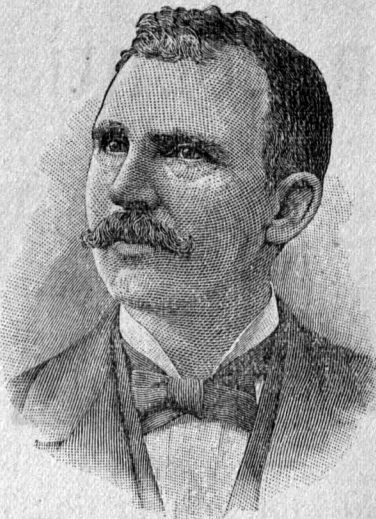
During two sessions of the legislature Mr. Hammond had immediate charge of educational measures advocated by the Department.

Mr. Hammond was married in 1893 to Miss Genevieve F. Whitten, a teacher in the Jonesville schools.

Silver men are especially invited to turn out and hear R. M. Ferguson at Bowen's Mills Monday evening, Oct. 19, 7 p. m.

Republican rally Oct. 21.

FOR CONGRESSMAN, 4TH DIST.



EDWARD L. HAMILTON

Was born on a farm near Niles, Mich., Dec. 9, 1857. Just as he was preparing to enter the University of Michigan in 1876, his father died.

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.



MILTON F. JORDAN,

For prosecutor, the republicans have nominated M. F. Jordan of Middleville, a man of large legal experience and one who will discharge the duties of his office in a manner satisfactory to all.

MEXICO UNDER A SILVER STANDARD.

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

"Legally we have a double standard in Mexico, but practically it is a silver standard, as there is no gold in circulation.

"Mexico has had four gold bond issues since 1888, and a number of domestic silver bond issues.

"What Mexico wants most today is a fixed price of silver.

"The silver standard in Mexico acts the same as a high protective tariff. It shuts out foreign competition, and has allowed our home industries to grow.

It is an old saw that "the proof of the pudding is in chewing the string." It is McKinley's speeches and writings that give the people proof that he is a safe man to be elected president.

FOR SENATOR, 15TH DISTRICT.

This is decidedly the people's year, and decidedly the people's campaign. This being true (as everybody admits), it is the year when the people will go to the polls intelligently and vote for their friends for offices of public trust.



DR. FRANK MERRITT,

votes from his hosts of friends in the other parties. In private life, in business and in public affairs, he has always proven the same upright, honorable citizen that his neighbors respected and placed confidence in when he first entered public life.

Without touching party lines, we ask who will invest money in postage stamps simply because they are "stamped by the government?"

"That some may be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

RALLY AT MURPHY SCHOOL HOUSE. The McKinley club has secured Hon. John Carveth to speak in the Murphy school house, three-quarters of a mile west of Allen's corner, Friday evening, October 16, 1896.

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.

I'LL VOTE FOR BILL M'KINLEY.

"I guess I'll sell the farm, Jane Ann, And we will move to town; McKinley 'll be elected, And the wheels will all go round, And I will work in them thar mills— Oh, now, won't that be nice? You can wear bloomers, ride a wheel, And skate upon the ice."

"Now, Silas Jones, you make me tired A-talkin' thet ther way; You'd better think before you jump— You mind thet, now, I say. Don't you 'member 'bout a year ago When them prospectors wuz out here A-spadin' round ther in them hills— Don't you think thet mity queer? And one of them, I heerd him say, 'They wuz full of silver ore, And if he owned thet land, he said, He would not want for more. And now you'd better get a pick And go diggin' in them hills, Instead of talkin' like a fool 'Bout workin' in the mills. Now you want to vote for Bryan, Si, For Dave Binkley, he told me If Bryan was elected."

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

"Now, Jane, I've heerd enough of this, I am a Christian man; And as for Bryan, I will do Him all the dirt I can; For who would want to dig out ore And cart it to the mints, And get it turned into dollars? Thet would be worth only fifty cents? Do you want to see this country thrown Into a panic and hard times, Just for the sake of a favored few Who own the silver mines? It can never, never, be, my Jane, I'd not rest in my grave; I will not vote for Bryan, But this country will help to save, And I will tell you just how I'll vote, I mean this coming fall; I'll vote for Bill McKinley, Come, help me, one and all."

SILVER AND COTTON.

Refutation of an Argument Made by the Silver Men.

The Financial Chronicle refutes the argument with which the silver men appeal to the cotton growers of the south by demonstrating that the agitation for debasement of the currency has actually cost the cotton men millions of dollars within a year.

Suppose our northern friends, in addition to the purchases they have made in the last twelve months, should have been during the whole year eager buyers and have taken in the aggregate, say 300,000 bales more of cotton than they did take out of the United States crop. Had they bought as much as they did during the previous season they would have absorbed 483,426 bales more than they have, and if the year had been a prosperous one the consumption by American spinners would no doubt have been developing all through the twelve months, for the productive capacity of spindles running increased during the previous year and was on the increase at its close.

Of course, if, as already stated, the American trade had been growingly active as last year and as it promised the first month of the current season to be this year, the northern spinners' demands would have been imperative and to a larger additional amount than the assumed 300,000 bales, and the European spinner would have been forced back upon the Liverpool stock many months ago for his dependence.

And Garrett A. Hobart, Republican Candidate for President and Vice-President by Robt. P. Porter, the noted journalist, president of the Cleveland World, and intimate friend of McKinley for twenty years.

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

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

There is much said about "confidence" in the present campaign, and well there may be. Let us take it home with us to the family circle. We have confidence in our wives, knowing that they, from mutual interest, will work and save for our success and happiness. We have confidence in our children, knowing that they will be honest and earnest in their loyalty to home. We have confidence in our customers, because they know it is to our interests to benefit them as they do us. We have confidence in a republican administration, because we believe it will give us in the future as it has in the past, prosperity and contentment.

CARLISLE EXPLAINS.

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

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

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

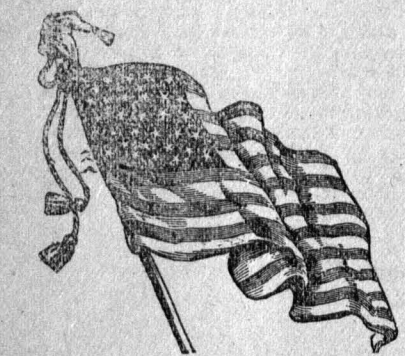
"In case free coinage of silver should be established in this country, I presume insurance companies and all other institutions would continue to make their payments by checks and drafts as heretofore; in my opinion the whole volume of our currency would sink at once to the silver basis, and these checks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

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

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

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

And Garrett A. Hobart, Republican Candidate for President and Vice-President by Robt. P. Porter, the noted journalist, president of the Cleveland World, and intimate friend of McKinley for twenty years.



KEEP THE FLAG FLOATING HIGH

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

- For President, WILLIAM MCKINLEY, of Ohio. For Vice President, GARRET A. HOBART, of New Jersey. STATE TICKET. For Governor, HAZEN S. PINGREE, of Wayne. For Lieutenant Governor, THOMAS B. DUNSTON, of Marquette. For Secretary of State, WASHINGTON GARDNER, of Calhoun. For State Treasurer, GEORGE A. STEEL, of Clinton. For Auditor General, ROSCO D. DIX, of Berrien. For Attorney General, FRED A. MAYNARD, of Kent. For Commissioner State Land Office, WILLIAM A. FRENCH, of Presque Isle. For Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. E. HAMMOND, of Hillsdale. For Member State Board of Education, J. W. SIMMONS, of Shiawassee. For Congress, 4th District, E. L. HAMILTON, of Niles. For Senator, 15th District, FRANK MERRITT, of Charlotte. For Representative State Legislature, MYRON WING, of Barry. COUNTY TICKET. For Judge of Probate, JAMES B. MILLS, of Nashville. For Sheriff, SAMUEL C. RITCHEE, of Yankee Springs. For Clerk, WALTER BROWN, of Orangeville. For Treasurer, J. G. HUGHES, of Barry. For Register of Deeds, C. F. BROOKS, of Hastings. For Prosecuting Attorney, M. F. JORDAN, of Middleville. For County Surveyor, LEE S. COBB, of Rutland. For Circuit Court Commissioners, J. E. BARRELL, of Hastings. C. S. PALMERSON, of Woodland. For Coroners, J. W. SACKETT, of Prairieville. DE. SNYDER, of Hastings.

THORNAPPLE TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

- J. W. SAUNDERS H. E. HENDRICK ELIAS GRAY

OUR FINANCIAL PLANK.

The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 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.

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

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

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

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

REPUBLICAN RALLY

— OF —

Barry, Kent and Allegan Counties AT

MIDDLEVILLE.
WEDNESDAY,

OCT 21.

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

McKINLEY AND HOBART.

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

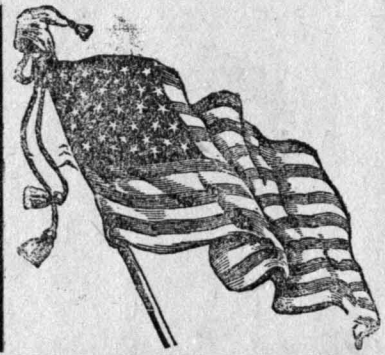
OFFICERS OF THE DAY:

PRESIDENT—H. E. HENDRICK.

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

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

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



MARSHALS—Dr. S. C. Rich, John Hall, Edward Stevens.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE—R. E. Combs, Dr. A. Hanlon, Dr. J. P. Ferguson.

PROGRAM OF THE DAY:

Grand Salute of forty-five guns at sunrise in honor of the states that will cast their electoral votes for McKINLEY AND HOBART.

At 8 o'clock prompt procession will form on High street and march to the depot, composed of veterans and soldiers under the leadership of Commander McConnell, followed by citizens and bands to meet the special

OLD GENERALS TRAIN

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

GENERALS

ALGER, HOWARD, SICLES, STEWART,

AND CORPORAL TANNER All of whom will make speeches.

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

Hon. George Clapperton of Grand Rapids,

Hon. E. L. Hamilton of Niles, our next Congressman,

And Other Distinguished Gentlemen.

At 6 o'clock Sharp there will be the

Grandest Display of FIREWORKS Ever Seen in Western Michigan.

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

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

Overflow Meetings at all Halls in the Village.

GOOD MUSIC ALL DAY BY THE MIDDLEVILLE COR NET BAND.

McKINLEY TO VOTERS.

HAS SPOKEN TO 200,000 PEOPLE AT HIS HOME.

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

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

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

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

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

WORLD'S SCHOOL HOUSE.

Workingman's Share of the Product Which He Helps to Make.

What the workman wants is a larger and larger share of the product he helps to make. That is what "progress" means.

The facts of the last hundred years show that he is steadily getting this larger share—except when the money system goes wrong.

This is what the United States census says about that:

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

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

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

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

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

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

In cotton mills the hands can buy nearly twice as many yards of sheeting with their week's wages as they could have bought with their week's wages thirty years ago.

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

This is because modern appliances have helped the workman to make more product with less work. In 1830 a cotton mill hand worked fourteen hours a day to produce 4,000 yards a year. In 1890 in ten hours a day his product was over 20,000 yards a year.

The workman is the very last man to desire high prices for commodities.—New York World.