

# THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN.

VOLUME 28, NO. 44.

MIDDLEVILLE, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1896.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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K. O. P.—Crescent Lodge, No. 85, meet in Castle Hall, in Keeler Block, every Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. Visiting knights cordially invited. Work in knight rank. C. C., W. H. Severance; K. of R. and S., Aaron Sher.

K. O. T. M. meetings held on Friday eve each week. Members of Order are invited to visit us when in the village. R. K.—J. D. Dietrich, C.—J. A. Caldwell.

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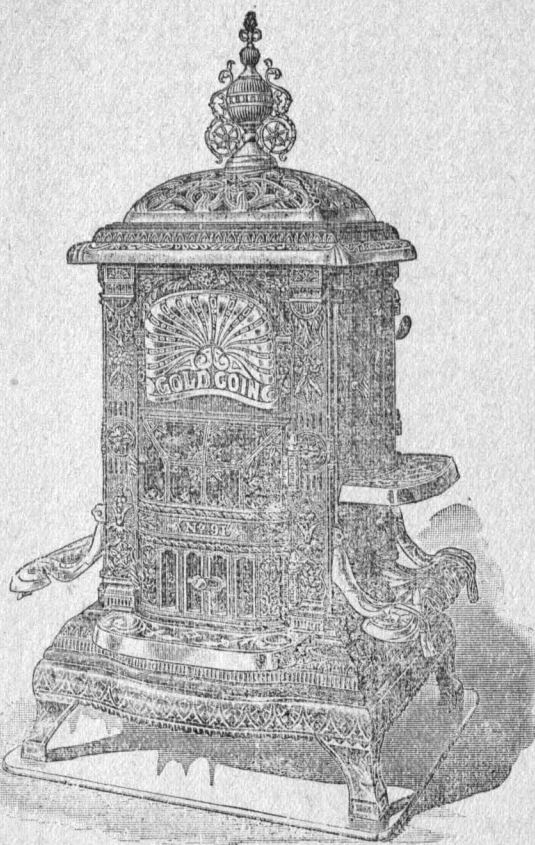
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Only Heater having Cone and Tube Principle.  
Beautiful Design.  
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Respectfully,

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## NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

### BOWNE BUDGET.

There will be a Sunday School social at H. L. Smith's next Friday evening. Much care and time have been given to the program to make this one of the best of the season. All are cordially invited to be present and share part of the pleasures.

A silver mass-meeting was held at this place Tuesday evening, to which a large crowd assembled to hear discussed, the silver question. We are safe in saying that more went away calling themselves gold-men instead of the name they claimed when they came. Hurrah for McKinley.

The young people of this place have organized an Epworth League. Their first meeting will be next Thursday evening. It is requested that every one be present.

Mrs. Dr. Haskins who has been dangerously sick, is slowly improving at present.

A republican rally is to be held at this place next Friday evening. Please turn out and show your respect for Major McKinley.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Smith, Mr. Ed. Morgan and sister Lillie of your place, were guests of H. L. Smith's Sunday.

Miss Pearl Smith entertained the Misses Stella Hatton, Pearl Salsbury and Myrtle Moore, last Saturday.

A goodly number from this place were at Alto to hear Hon. Wm. Alden Smith last Saturday. All were amply paid for their trouble. His address to the people was the best that has been delivered this campaign.

If your children are subject to croup watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse it will prevent the attack. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping-cough. For sale by J. W. Armstrong, druggist. 40-5

### BOWEN'S MILLS.

Bert Armstrong was in Grand Rapids last week on business.

Will Bowen was in Kalamazoo, Plainwell and Hastings last week on business.

The George Rickard will was contested and tried before Judge Smith in probate court and by the judge the will was sustained.

J. W. Briggs and wife visited Pete Stevens and wife, Sunday.

Frank Barns and wife of Hastings visited his father-in-law, David Baird, over Sunday.

Political meetings are all the rage and who won't rejoice when election is over?

If McKinley is elected, Jerry Boynton's railroad is a sure go.

Mr. Bert Huff and Hile Woodward have traded farms.

Quite a large republican meeting here last Monday evening.

Mr. Baufeld was in this locality last Monday buying stock.

Mr. Blakely of Grand Rapids, the gentleman that owns the T. B. Moore farm, was here the first of the week and is about to build a bank barn and make other improvements.

Arthur Deuel and Algoe of Bradley were in this locality gunning, the first of the week.

### EAST CALEDONIA.

Mr. Henry Peet and family spent Sunday at Warren Irving's of Irving.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Rathbun were the guests of the former's sister, Mrs. Henry Menzies, Sunday.

Miss Bertha McWhinney visited her aunt, Mrs. Joe Hughs, of Bowne last week.

Mr. C. E. Dutcher has moved into his new house.

Mr. M. Teeple spent Sunday in Bowne.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cooley spent Saturday evening and Sunday in East Paris, the guests of the latter's parents.

The Sunday evening services of the Epworth League will hereafter be held Tuesday evenings. All are invited to attend.

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.

### LEIGHTON LOCALS.

Milo Inglis is building an addition to his house.

Mr. and Mrs. Schrader, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bragg and Mr. John Smith attended the dedication of the Masonic Hall, last Thursday.

Eli Rannels was the guest of relatives in Petoskey, Sunday Oct. 18. Mr. Rannels had the pleasure of a sleigh ride while there.

The East Leighton Aid society will meet at the residence of Mrs. Joseph Weber, Wednesday November 4th. Quotations from Mrs. M. E. Sangster.

We are happy to say that we think we have the champion corn husker in our town. Mr. Crumback husked 408 bushels of corn, tied and set up the stalks in 4 1/2 days for S. Heist. If any one in Barry county can beat that, speak.

R. Steeby dug 251 bushels of potatoes from 1 acre of his land, this fall.

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.

### NORTH IRVING.

Potatoes are dug and a good crop, too, with most of us; and now it is husking corn and this cold weather makes one work fast to keep one's fingers warm.

Mr. Walker's mother has so far recovered from her late illness as to return to her home in Hastings last week.

Mrs. Roberts' parents of Plainwell have been visiting her recently.

Mr. Roberts and family attended a wedding in Carlton last week.

It looks more and more as though it would be hurrah for McKinley; soon be time we shall know.

Another body laid away in our cemetery Monday p. m.

Much needed rain came the first of the week and with it flakes of snow, reminding us winter isn't far away.

Etta Hubbard was home from Hastings over Sunday.

Query—What makes North Irving ladies have such beautiful complexion of late?

Mr. and Mrs. Limington and niece attended church at this place Sunday.

Many lives of usefulness have been cut short by neglect to break up an ordinary cold. Pneumonia, bronchitis and even consumption can be averted by the prompt use of One Minute Cough Cure. Dr. Nelson Abbott.

### ORANGEVILLE OUTINGS.

Rev. Kenshaw of Chicago gave a very interesting sermon and chalk talk to the people of the Baptist church Sunday morning.

The ladies of the Baptist church will serve dinner in the Beattie block on election day.

The republicans will have a pole raising Saturday, Oct. 31. They have secured C. R. Buchanan and M. L. Cook to deliver speeches on that occasion.

### HARRIS CREEK.

Keeps everyone busy to attend all the political speeches as they are coming thick and fast.

Miss Mary Sinclair is at home from her uncle, Wm. VanOrder's, where she has been working.

Schenek Thomas is putting a new roof on his house, P. J. Sinclair doing the work.

Miss Anna Bruton closed a successful term of school last week at this place.

Maudie Cislser spent Sunday with Gertrude Benton.

Anna Thomas is at home at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Newman called at S. Newman's, Sunday.

Sylvester Thomas of Ovid, New York, visited his nephew, J. S. Thomas, last

week. Mr. Thomas will return to his home in Ovid this week Thursday.

Mrs. Henry Smith of Bowne Centre will entertain the Sunday school social Friday evening of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennie Burns left here last Monday for Traverse City where they will make their future home. They have the best wishes of their friends.

Will Thomas spent Sunday with Wilbur Smith.

Ralph Eggleston of Lake Odessa was on our street Monday.

### CALEDONIA CULLINGS.

Sylvester A. Loveless has sold a piece of land on Sec. 1, Gaines township to Geo. W. Loveless; consideration \$3,000.

Chas. Baker was in your village Monday on one of those semi-occasional business trips. Charles is quite a hustler for the windmill and tank business.

Our new M. E. church will be dedicated Wednesday, Nov. 18. Presiding Eld. Cogshall and other speakers will be present on this occasion.

Wm. Hardy, the boot and shoe dealer, has moved his stock of goods to Lake Odessa.

Pittsburg and Philadelphia capitalists are behind a scheme to erect a \$100,000 hotel and sanitarium at Cascade Springs. The present owners of the Cascade Springs resort, Charles Holt, James Muir, A. L. French and Mr. McCausey, are all interested in the new venture and will turn over their stock in the present hotel to the new company as soon as it is formally organized and the enterprise begun in earnest. It is anticipated that material for a modern and complete sanitarium will be put on the ground this winter and work will begin as soon as spring opens up. The proposed sanitarium will be finely furnished with all kinds of mineral and electrical baths, and will be as extensively advertised as the other Michigan sanitariums. As Cascade is an ideal spot for an invalid to recuperate and recover strength and health, and has been blessed by more than its share of nature's charms, no trouble in making it popular all over the United States is anticipated.

On Thursday last the Masons of Caledonia dedicated their new hall, which, by the way, is one of the most commodious and nicely arranged fraternal halls in the state, outside of a city. About 350 invited guests witnessed the dedication ceremonies and listened to an eloquent address by Past Grand Master E. F. Bowering. In the evening a special train brought 160 Masons from Grand Rapids, and Valley City Lodge No. 86 exemplified the 3d degree. Delegations were present from Ada, Freeport, Middleville and Wayland.

Our "16 to 1" girls will attend the silver rally at Middleville Saturday.

### PARMELEE PICKINGS.

Everyone seems to be improving the fine weather.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood of Middleville were seen on our streets, Tuesday afternoon of this week.

George Cook of Windmill st. is again confined to the house with a severe attack of rheumatism.

Mrs. Robert Jenkins is in quite poor health at this writing.

Mr. Smith of this place has returned from Bowen where he has been spending a few days with his sister, Mrs. Sherman Buck.

Wilbur Carpenter, son of O. A. Carpenter, in company with his neighbor, Wilbur Carpenter, makes a business trip to Grand Rapids today, Tuesday, Oct. 28.

About twenty-five of our people took the train here for Grand Rapids last Friday, Oct. 23. All report a profitable day.

Examination at our school Thursday and Friday of this week.

Again we hear the hum of Mr. Skiff's sawmill in our midst and we see the ties drawn toward the depot to be piled in the yard. It reminds us of former days.

A goodly number gathered at the M. E. church Sunday morning and listened to a very interesting sermon by Rev. Boone. We hope to see more next Sunday. You will be amply paid for coming.

Sunday afternoon at the U. B. church a good congregation gathered to hear Rev. Bradley preach. The service was very much enjoyed by all.

Remember the prayer meetings Wednesday and Thursday evenings by your presence.

Chronic constipation is a painful, disagreeable and life-shortening difficulty. It deranges the system, causes sick headache, bad breath, and poisons the blood. It can be readily overcome by DeWitt's Little Early Risers. These little pills are great regulators. Dr. Nelson Abbott.

# THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN

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

## MINISTER'S SAD FATE

MENTALLY UNSOUND, HE TAKES HIS OWN LIFE.

**Suicide of Rev. Thomas Stoughton Potwin, at Hartford, Conn.—Alton Train Held Up—Death of Ex-Speaker Charles F. Crisp at Atlanta.**

**Ill Health Unsettled Him.**  
Rev. Thomas Stoughton Potwin, M. A., one of the best-known Congregationalist clergymen of New England, committed suicide at his home in Hartford, Conn. Mr. Potwin had been in poor health for some time, and since the recent development of melancholia had been under the care of Dr. Stearns, of the Insane Retreat. While his family were away he went to an upper room and hanged himself with a rope fastened to the door-knob. Mr. Potwin was a descendant of Elder Brewster, who came over in the Mayflower, and by intermarriage his ancestors were doubly related to Jonathan Edwards and the elder Timothy Dwight, president of Yale College.

**MOVE WHEAT IN INDIA.**  
**Railroads Reduce Grain Rates—Brought Still Continues.**

A dispatch to the London Times from Simla, India, says: "All of the railways have reduced their rates for grain from the seaports to towns in Upper and Central India. This should stimulate foreign imports. There is nothing new to report in the drought districts. No rain has fallen lately. The advent of the northeast monsoon is anxiously watched for, as it may bring a good rain in Madras with heavy showers in Hyderabad and the eastern parts of the central provinces. Official reports indicate that up to the present the rural population of the north-west provinces and of Oudh are fully employed in the ordinary farming operations. The Government has schemes cut and dried for relief works in the shape of feeder roads, small irrigation projects, and minor railway lines. The provincial governments are closely watching for signs of distress."

**BANDITS FIND LITTLE BOOTY.**  
**Large Sum of Money Saved by an Alton Express Messenger.**

Four men, wearing masks and armed with rifles, held up a Chicago and Alton passenger train Friday afternoon at the Blue Cut, five miles west of Independence, Mo. Not a shot was fired, and the bandits got little booty. They were baffled by a quick-witted express messenger, who, suspecting why the train stopped, snatched the cash from his safe, threw it into some chicken coops in the express car and closed the safe door. He made a show of objection at the point of the menacing rifles and opened the safe with apparent reluctance. The outlaws found in the safe two small boxes supposed to contain jewelry, and they stole \$25 from the pocket of the vest left by the engineer in his cab. None of the passengers was molested. A posse of officers is pursuing the bandits.

**Ex-Speaker's Life Cut Short.**  
Charles Frederick Crisp, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, died at Atlanta, Ga., Friday. He had been ill for a long time and was forced, by advice of his physicians, to give over a debate last spring which had been arranged between him and Hoke Smith on the currency question. A complication of diseases, aggravated by a weakness of the heart, caused his demise.

**Rowdies Riot at Covington.**  
John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, was the target for eggs at Covington, Ky., Thursday night. Repeated voicing of insult and contumacious harried at him was coupled with incidents which leaders of all factions declare were the work of hoodlums. He stood by his oratorical guns throughout, but at the close of the meeting had to be escorted to his home by a platoon of police.

**Killed a Peacher.**  
John Hollinghead, the Washington County (Alabama) farmer who participated in the lynching of Christopher Chambliss several months ago, and who turned State's evidence and convicted several of the lynchers, who were sentenced to life imprisonment a few days ago, was assassinated in the roadway near his home, being shot from ambush by a dozen men.

**Help Came Too Late.**  
Mrs. Kate Bascom, of Clinton, Mo., killed herself and her 4-year-old son at a lodging house by turning on the gas in her room and closing all the windows. Mrs. Bascom was penniless, and became despondent because money she expected from her husband at Clinton did not come. The letter containing the money came within an hour after her death.

**Kissed His Way to Jail.**  
In Camden, N. J., Miss Mary Jeter, 16 years old, was walking down Broadway with her older sister. Suddenly a ragged man threw his arm about her and kissed her. The fellow was arrested. He said his name was John Henry, and that he lives in New York. He said he kissed the girl because he wanted to go to jail. He got thirty days.

**Action of Georgia Populists.**  
The Populist State Committee of Georgia took down the Bryan and Watson electors. The committee took formal action in this respect Friday night. Discouraged at failure to hear further from the efforts to bring about fusion, the Populist leaders made their announcement of withdrawal.

**Bookkeeper Commits Murder.**  
Morris Landa, manager of the International Export and Grain Company and prominent in the Kansas City, Mo., grain market, was shot and killed in his office at the Stock Exchange Building Friday evening by Fred H. Waitt, a bookkeeper, whom he had discharged.

**Eats \$10,000 on McKinley.**  
John Ceine, a wine dealer, has bet \$10,000 even that McKinley will be elected President and that he will receive more votes in Kentucky than Bryan.

## JUDGE RICHARDSON DIES.

Head of the Court of Claims Expires at Washington.

William A. Richardson, chief justice of the Court of Claims, died at his home in Washington, aged 74 years. He had been ill for some months with a complication of diseases, and owing to his advanced age his death had been generally expected. Judge Richardson was born at Tringborough, Mass., in 1821, and was a graduate of the law department of Harvard in 1846, was judge advocate and general's aid in Massachusetts, and was president of the common council of Lowell in 1853-54. He became judge of probate in 1856, and was judge of probate and insolvency from 1858 to 1872. The judge declined a Superior court judgeship in 1869 and the same year became assistant secretary of the United States treasury. He went to Europe as the financial agent of the government in 1871 to negotiate for the sale of the funded loan of the United States and made the first contract abroad for the sale of the bonds. In 1873 he became Secretary of the Treasury, resigning in 1874 to accept a seat on the bench of the Court of Claims, of which he became chief justice in 1885. This position he held at the time of his death. Judge Richardson was the author of a number of publications of a financial and legal character.

## MINERS IN A SAD PLIGHT.

Forced to Choose Between Starvation in Idleness and Starvation Wages.

The 3,000 coal miners employed in the vicinity of Nelsonville, Ohio, are divided on the proposition to reduce wages to 45 cents for each ton mined. Prof. F. S. Coultrap, superintendent of schools, who two years ago was appointed by Gov. McKinley to distribute provisions to needy miners' families, says the miners are little better prepared for a labor suspension than they were then. At Glen Ebon the miners have been on a strike for several months. Miners' families there have nothing on which to live. Near the village are several cornfields in which are big crops of pumpkins. The wives of the miners have foraged upon these and have taken nearly the whole crop. Many families have nothing to eat but these pumpkins. The general belief is that the operators will close the mines if the reduction is not accepted. The outlook is a gloomy one. It seems to be a choice between starvation without work and work at starvation wages.

## NOW SAFE FROM ARREST.

Rudolph Schnaubelt, Chicago's Famous Fugitive Anarchist, Dies of Consumption.

Rudolph Schnaubelt, the supposed bomb-thrower of the Chicago Haymarket riot, is dead at last. It is the third report of his death, but this time it is definite. His life came to an end Monday in San Bernardino, Cal., consumption being the cause. In 1887 he was reported dead in Erie, Pa., and only eighteen months ago a report came that he was fatally shot in Honduras. Schnaubelt was one of the first men arrested with Lingg, Spies, and Schwab, May 5, 1886, after the great riot. For ten hours the police kept him in the sweat box, but his nerves stood the test and they let him go. He took immediate advantage of this, for he disappeared as completely as if he had dropped into the lake. In ten hours more the police wanted him badly, but could not trace him. He was reported in Central America and all over the world, but was never captured.

## GRAND TRAVERSE RUN DOWN.

Collided with the Livingstone Near Colchester Light and Went Down.

The steamer Grand Traverse of the Lackawanna line and the steamer Livingstone collided near Colchester Light, off Annapolis, Md., on Friday. The Grand Traverse sank immediately, the crew being taken off by the Livingstone. The Grand Traverse, after being laid up most of the season, went into commission at noon Sunday, and had not been in service twenty-four hours before she was sunk. The Livingstone had been out of commission but was loaded with grain at Annapolis Friday. The Grand Traverse was insured for \$25,000. She was built in 1879, and measured 860 tons. She belongs to a class of vessels now out of date for money-making, and her owners will not suffer much if any loss.

## LAKE STEAMER BURNS.

Crew Rescued, but Cargo of Coal and Eats Are a Total Loss.

The big steamer Australasia, owned by James Corrigan, of Sturgeon Bay, Wis., was burned Saturday night on Lake Michigan and now lies at the bottom of Whitefish Bay. The steamer, which was valued at \$60,000 and was loaded with a cargo of 2,000 tons of coal for Milwaukee, caught fire about 11 o'clock at night. The Australasia was then in sight of land. Full steam was put on and an effort made to beach the vessel, the crew in the meantime making a terrific fight against the flames. At last shoal water was reached just as the life saving crew arrived at the vessel and rescued the officers and men. The Australasia soon afterwards sank. The vessel and cargo are counted a total loss.

## Noted Milwaukee Editor Gone.

Horace Rublee, editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, died Sunday night. He had been suffering for two years from a tumorous disease developed from tuberculosis. Mr. Rublee was born in Berkshire, Vt., in 1829, and came to Wisconsin in his eleventh year. He resided in that State continuously with the exception of a year as editor of the Boston Advertiser in 1878 and eight years as Minister to Switzerland during Grant's administration. He served for many years as chairman of the Republican State Committee, was editor of the Wisconsin State Journal at Madison for sixteen years, and in 1880 went to Milwaukee and for a like period had been in control of the Sentinel. Mr. Rublee was easily the most distinguished newspaper writer in Wisconsin history for scholarly attainments, political leadership, and style of expression.

## Russia Accepts the Plates.

The Bethlehem, Pa., Iron Company has been notified that the test plates representing the group of sixteen plates for the turret of the Russian vessel Rostislav have been accepted by the Russian Government officials. The plates are eight inches thick.

## Southern Senators Very Ill.

Senator Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, is very sick at Memphis. Senator W. B. Bate also is very sick and has been so for a week. He has been forbidden to see visitors. His appointments have been canceled.

## JOHN BULL WORSTED

HAS TO RELINQUISH CLAIMS IN VENEZUELA.

Sir Edward Clarke Says Britain Has No Case—Chicago's Tremendous Registration Exceeds New York's by 54,000—Suicide of W. T. Rambusch.

**Says England Will Lose.**  
A great sensation has been caused in the London political world by the speech of Sir Edward Clarke, Conservative member of Parliament, and who was solicitor general in Lord Salisbury's previous ministry, in which he said, speaking of the Venezuela question, that the decision of the American boundary commission would be against England, not because it was a hostile commission, but because he believed no honest and impartial arbitrator or commission could decide in favor of England's claims upon the evidence. Sir Edward's assertion is widely commented on in all political circles and in the press.

## CHICAGO'S POLL LIST.

He is Entitled to the Honor of the Biggest City in America.

Proof of Chicago's supremacy over all other cities in the United States in point of population was recorded Tuesday at the final period for the registration of voters. New York has been left far behind in the race. The difference in the two great centers of population would permit of the addition to the New York registration lists of the total voting strength of any of seven States. New York as it is now constituted claims a total population of 1,750,000, and up to date the best that the political parties and nonpartisan boomers have been able to register is over 54,000 short of the number enrolled in Chicago, including the last day's registration. In three days New York gathered 331,180 names, whereas in two days Chicago accumulated nearly 400,000 names of legal voters.

## DARING MAIL ROBBER.

Cops a Postal Uniform and Boldly Walks Off with a Letter Pouch.

A daring mail robber has been arrested in Kansas City by the postal authorities. The culprit is C. H. Hamilton, alias Wallace. The other evening Hamilton appeared at the Union depot, wearing the brass buttons and uniform of a railway mail agent. He stepped boldly up to a truck that was standing under the depot sheds loaded with mail sacks, and pulling down a letter-pouch threw it across his arm and stepped into a waiting-room. There he placed the pouch under an overcoat that hung upon his arm and walked into the street, not knowing that he had been "shadowed." He was arrested at his hotel while going through the letters. He had already extracted several small sums of money.

## RAMBUSCH KILLS HIMSELF.

Fugitive Banker, of Juneau, Wis., Takes His Own Life in Virginia.

A dispatch was received at Juneau, Wis., late Tuesday night from the coroner of Fredericksburg, Va., stating that W. T. Rambusch, the absconding banker of Juneau, had committed suicide there. The dispatch asked what disposition should be made of the body. Instructions were at once sent to forward the body to Juneau for burial. Rambusch was engaged in banking and the abstract business. He disappeared on Oct. 10, and forgeries amounting to between \$300,000 and \$500,000 have come to light.

## Wheat Again Advances.

In New York, Monday, wheat made a perpendicular advance of 4½ cents a bushel, following a stupendous jump of 6 cents at Liverpool and general speculative excitement throughout the whole of Europe. The December option, which closed Saturday at 81½ cents, opened Monday at 85½ cents, and before the demand could be appeased had jumped to 86½ cents. Following this came a cent reaction, with a let-up in trading. Corn and oats shared wheat's advance, both scoring sharp rises.

## Freight-Car Famine.

The freight-car famine is assuming large proportions in the West. The Missouri Pacific is short over 600 cars north of Kansas City, and the Union Pacific, Burlington, Omaha, Elkhorn, and Rock Island are far behind in the number of required cars in Nebraska, while the famine in Iowa and Kansas is even worse. The roads have need of cars for extra weight, for all the wheat in the country is being rushed to market during the present high price.

## Subject to Russian Duty.

Announcement has been forwarded to all postmasters that sealed mail articles destined for Russia containing printed matter in some foreign language mixed with Russian, which do not consist solely of quotations, extracts or detached phrases having no individual meaning by themselves, will be liable to custom duty in Russia and return by Russian exchange officers to the country of origin.

## Killed During a Fire.

Fire broke out Friday afternoon at Montreal, Quebec, in the building of Gilmore & Co., chemical importers, and extended to B. Goldstein & Co.'s, cigar manufacturers; Kearney Brothers', tea importers; and Johnston's Fluid Beef Company. The roofs fell in, and sixteen firemen were buried under the burning debris. Three men were killed and the other thirteen injured.

## Joy is Created in Venezuela.

The Washington dispatches announcing that the Venezuelan question had been settled, virtually, by an arrangement with Great Britain regarding arbitration caused the greatest excitement at Caracas, Venezuela. All classes were filled with joy.

## Enormous Shipments in Kansas.

The grain and live stock shipments in Southern Kansas and Oklahoma have reached enormous proportions, and all roads are threatened with car famines. The high prices of wheat and corn have stimulated the grain trade until it has reached a stage of feverish activity.

## Another Vanderbilt Weds.

Miss Edith Shepard, second daughter of Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard and granddaughter of the late William H. Vanderbilt, was married at Scarborough, Westchester County, N. Y., to Ernesto Fabbrì. The ceremony took place in the Shepard Memorial chapel.

## BALANCE OF TRADE IS GOOD.

Shipments to Foreign Countries Show a Gain of More than 30 Per Cent.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "The one commercial change which more than any other insures better business in the near future is the excess of merchandise exports over imports. In September exports were \$55,098,594 and imports only \$50,825,705, and the excess of exports was \$34,272,889, in payment for which net imports of gold were \$34,249,183. Last year the excess of merchandise imports was \$6,765,257 in September and net exports of gold \$16,506,558. In the four principal classes exports increased \$20,644,134, more than half in cotton. Continued shipments of gold from Europe, not including \$4,000,000 from Australia, now amount to \$59,250,000 since the movement began, of which \$52,250,000 has already arrived and have not been arrested by measures taken by the great European banks. The heavy movement of grain is the corner stone. An important fact is that all available grain freights have been engaged for months ahead."

## ENGLAND WANTS AMERICAN WOOL.

Over 1,000,000 Pounds Shipped Lately and More is Needed.

United States Consul Meeker, at Bradford, reports to the State Department that over 1,000,000 pounds of American wool was sold in England early in the autumn at an average price of 9 cents per pound, and that these sales would have continued except for the advance in freight rates and stiffer prices at home, so that there are still large amounts held for sale in England waiting higher prices. Complaint is made of the quality of this wool, which is of the merino short staple type, and buyers complain that the Boston shippers selected the very worst they had to send over. Mr. Meeker says British merchants strongly advise American wool buyers, if they hope to keep place in the British market, to educate the growers through agricultural papers, so that they may bring their wool to market in better condition.

## PRESENT FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Valuable History of American Discovery from the King of Italy.

Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador, Monday visited the White House by appointment, for the purpose of presenting to the President, by direction of the King of Italy, a testimonial of esteem in the shape of a set of volumes of the greatest historical value touching the early history of America. The work is in fourteen volumes, being a collection of papers relative to the discovery of America and the enterprise of Christopher Columbus, as well as the Italian explorers in the hemisphere who preceded the great navigator. It was compiled by a special commission appointed by the King of Italy and printed by the Italian government.

## Powder Explosion Causes Death.

Thursday evening at the camp of W. H. Kennedy, fourteen miles south of Mena, Ark., a most disastrous explosion took place. The dead are: Pat Lacy, helper; J. P. Limon, helper; John McDonald, helper; Dennis Murphy, foreman of powder gang; T. O. Norris, water boy; J. Ryan, helper. The men were working in loose rock, but they were compelled to blast in order to handle it to advantage. The main blast was the one they were working on, and they had difficulty in getting it planted right. While using a steel drill the steel struck a stone and a spark from it ignited the powder, which caused an explosion, which threw dirt, rocks and men as far as 100 yards.

## Death of Henry E. Abbey.

Henry E. Abbey, the widely known theatrical manager, died at New York Saturday morning of stomach trouble. The announcement came as a surprise to the community, though it was known to his intimate acquaintances that his condition had been serious.

## Tried to Kill the King of Spain.

A dispatch from Madrid says the King, Queen Regent and other members of the Spanish court returned to the capital from San Sebastian, and that an attempt was made to wreck the royal train.

## Shot the Robbers.

Six men attempted to hold up Michael Hahanuk, treasurer of a Polish society, Chicago, as a result one of the would-be robbers was probably fatally shot and three others are under arrest.

## Etonware Works Burn.

The stoneware works of Whitmore Robinson & Co., in East Akron, O., were completely destroyed by fire. The loss will be \$200,000 and the insurance half as much.

## 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, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 42c; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 19c; eggs, fresh, 16c to 17c; potatoes, per bushel, 18c to 30c; broom corn, common short to choice dwarf, \$35 to \$100 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 \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 2 white, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 20c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 81c to 83c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 16c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 39c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 81c to 83c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 28c to 29c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 17c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 42c to 44c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 82c to 84c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 29c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; rye, 40c to 41c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 85c to 86c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 25c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 42c to 44c; clover seed, \$5.85 to \$5.95.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 76c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 21c; barley, No. 2, 36c to 38c; rye, No. 1, 40c to 42c; pork, mess, \$7.00 to \$7.50.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 84c to 86c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 26c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 84c to 86c; corn, No. 2, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c; butter, creamery, 12c to 20c; eggs, Western, 15c to 19c.

## KILLED BY NATIVES.

AUSTRIAN SCIENTISTS SLAIN ON SOLOMON ISLANDS.

Savage Bushmen Surprise the Guard and Murder Five—Visible Wheat Supply Slightly Increased—Filibustering Expedition Comes to Grief.

**Murdered by Wild Men.**  
Details of a massacre on the Solomon Islands were brought to San Francisco from the South Seas by the Oceanic Steamship Company's mail steamer Monowai, which arrived from Australia, via the Sandwich Islands, Thursday. The victims of the bloodthirsty savages were members of a party of Austrians which had been taken to the islands by the Austrian man-of-war Albatross. It was under the leadership of Henry Baron Foulton von Norbeck, an Austrian scientist, who has visited many groups of islands in the South Seas and had numerous exciting experiences with the natives. While traveling with an armed guard over the mountains of the island he was set upon by bushmen and slain, together with three others. During the desperate conflict which followed the assault many of the party were dangerously wounded. The Albatross was commissioned by the Austrian Government to make a scientific exploration on Solomon Islands.

## HEROIC FIGHT.

White Floridan with a Rifle Stands Off Negroes.

Besieged by infuriated negroes, J. M. Criglar, manager of Hagerman's lumber mills at Hager Station, four miles west of Chipley, Fla., defended himself with such effect that he killed two of his assailants and wounded four others. Criglar became engaged in a quarrel with one of his employees, and the other negroes drew pistols and began firing at the manager. Criglar ran to his office, locked himself in and opened fire with a Winchester on the maddened negroes, who surrounded the building. For an hour the battle continued, and when the Louisville and Nashville train arrived at the station the negroes were preparing to set fire to the building and cremate Criglar. The train crew and passengers, however, rushed to the latter's aid and dispersed the negroes. The negroes had fired over 200 bullets into the building, but Criglar escaped by lying on the floor. As soon as the negroes fired a volley, however, he would rise and shoot at them through the windows.

## CAUGHT THE DAUNTLESS

Raleigh Surprised the Filibuster Taking Coal from the Mabey.

The United States cruiser Raleigh discovered the steamer Dauntless taking a cargo of coal from the steamer R. L. Mabey off Mosquito Inlet. As the warship bore down on them the filibusters started in opposite directions, and the Raleigh opened fire, dropping solid shot across their bows as a signal to stop. The shot came near striking the vessels. The Dauntless heaved to, but the Mabey ran into Mosquito Inlet and anchored opposite New Smyrna. The Raleigh took the Dauntless in tow and sent an officer after the Mabey. The two prizes were towed up the coast to the St. John's bar, and are anchored inside the river, with the cutter Boutwell alongside. The Dauntless had just arrived from the South, and is supposed to have been preparing to carry another expedition to Cuba. The Mabey has been acting as a tender for the filibustering steamers.

## INCREASED GRAIN SUPPLIES.

Principal Points of Accumulation Show a Gain of Over 9,000,000 Bushels.

Special cable and telegraphic dispatches to Bradstreet's covering principal points of accumulation indicate the following changes in available supplies last Saturday, as compared with the preceding Saturday: Wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, increased 3,880,000 bushels; afloat for and in Europe increased 2,184,000 bushels; total increase of the world's available, 6,064,000 bushels. Corn in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, increased 2,740,000 bushels. Oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, increased 792,000 bushels.

## Wars Disastrous to Husbandry.

A Madrid dispatch says: The Queen Regent presided at a council of ministers Thursday. Senor Canovas, the premier, gave a complete sketch, which was gloomy enough, of home and colonial affairs. The loss of men in the colonial wars has proved disastrous to husbandry, as proved by the marked decrease in exports. Spain will be compelled to largely import breadstuffs. Only patriotism prevents the latent discontent from breaking out. A sort of instinctive presentiment impels the nation to show cohesion and a haughty determination with a view to avoiding international complications and the possible intervention of the United States.

## Disastrous Fire in Brooklyn.

A fire occurred in Brooklyn Thursday night which resulted in the loss of one life, injury of several persons, and destruction of property amounting to \$250,000. The five-story factory building on 7th street, between 2d and 3d avenues, was destroyed.

## Kaiser's Good Luck.

Documents recently unearthed in the royal archives at Berlin prove the Emperor to be owner of the Schloss-Platz, Schlossfreiheit, which includes almost the entire Lustgarten.

## Convicted for the Third Time.

At Nashua, N. H., Dr. Joseph C. Moore has been for the third time within a few months found guilty of overissuing stock of the Union Publishing Company of Manchester, N. H., of which he was treasurer. The decision was reached after about seven hours' deliberation.

## Blow Open the Safe.

Robbers entered the Bank of Cassville, Mo., the other night and blew open the safe, securing the contents. The amount obtained by the robbers was large. The robbery was the work of professionals.

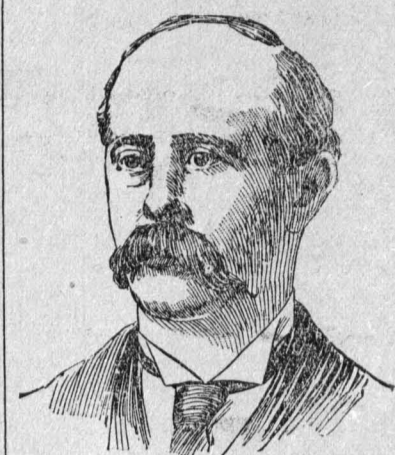
## Dr. Tanner No More.

The second victim of the fire which destroyed the large pottery plant of the Whitmore-Robinson Company at Akron, Ohio, is now known to be Dr. Tanner, whose right name was Francis Harrison, whose name was made famous by a long fast in which he once indulged.

## THE CASTLE CASE.

Wealthy San Francisco Merchant and His Wife Accused of Shoplifting.

A case which has attracted international attention is that of Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Castle, of San Francisco, who have been admitted to \$200,000 bail in London to await trial for grand larceny. The Castles, who are wealthy Americans, and move in the best society of the Pacific coast, are accused of shoplifting. Castle is a member of one of the wealthiest firms in San Francisco and a graduate of London University. His wife is one of the society leaders of the Golden Gate, a woman of gentle disposition and highly cultured. They went to Europe this summer and in September arrived in London. They stopped at the Hotel Cecil



WALTER M. CASTLE.

and their wealth insured them every attention. The couple often went out on shopping expeditions. One day they visited a furrier's shop, and after examining the furs left without making a purchase. After they had gone the shopkeeper missed articles and put detectives on the track. Mr. and Mrs. Castle were followed to their hotel and there arrested. An examination of their trunks, which had been packed ready for sailing, revealed an amazing amount of stuff, the possession of which is beyond any explanation the police can offer, unless it be taken as evidence that Mrs. Castle has a mania for collecting odd trifles. Among the articles were a number of watches, all alike; a plated toast rack that came from the hotel breakfast table; thirteen umbrella heads, and a pair of sheets bearing the mark of a big London hotel. The sable and chinchilla skins missed by the furrier were also found.

After their arrest £2,000,000 sterling was offered as bail, but the authorities refused to release them. The United States embassy interested itself in their behalf, but without avail. They remained in common cells at the jail seven days, when they were arraigned, held for trial and released.



MRS. ELLA CASTLE.

leased on \$200,000 bail. Charles Matthews, one of the most noted criminal lawyers in England, has been retained to assist in the defense, and influential friends have sprung up all over the kingdom to help save the Castles from further disgrace, but their efforts will hardly avail. Larceny is a felony in English law, the punishment for which is practically unlimited, and the charges against the Castles are so well founded that their legal advisers are in despair. They do not believe that Magistrate Shell will even consent to consider the case under the "first offenders" act, which provides punishment by fine in lieu of imprisonment. Their attorneys admit the thefts, but will set up kleptomania as a defense.

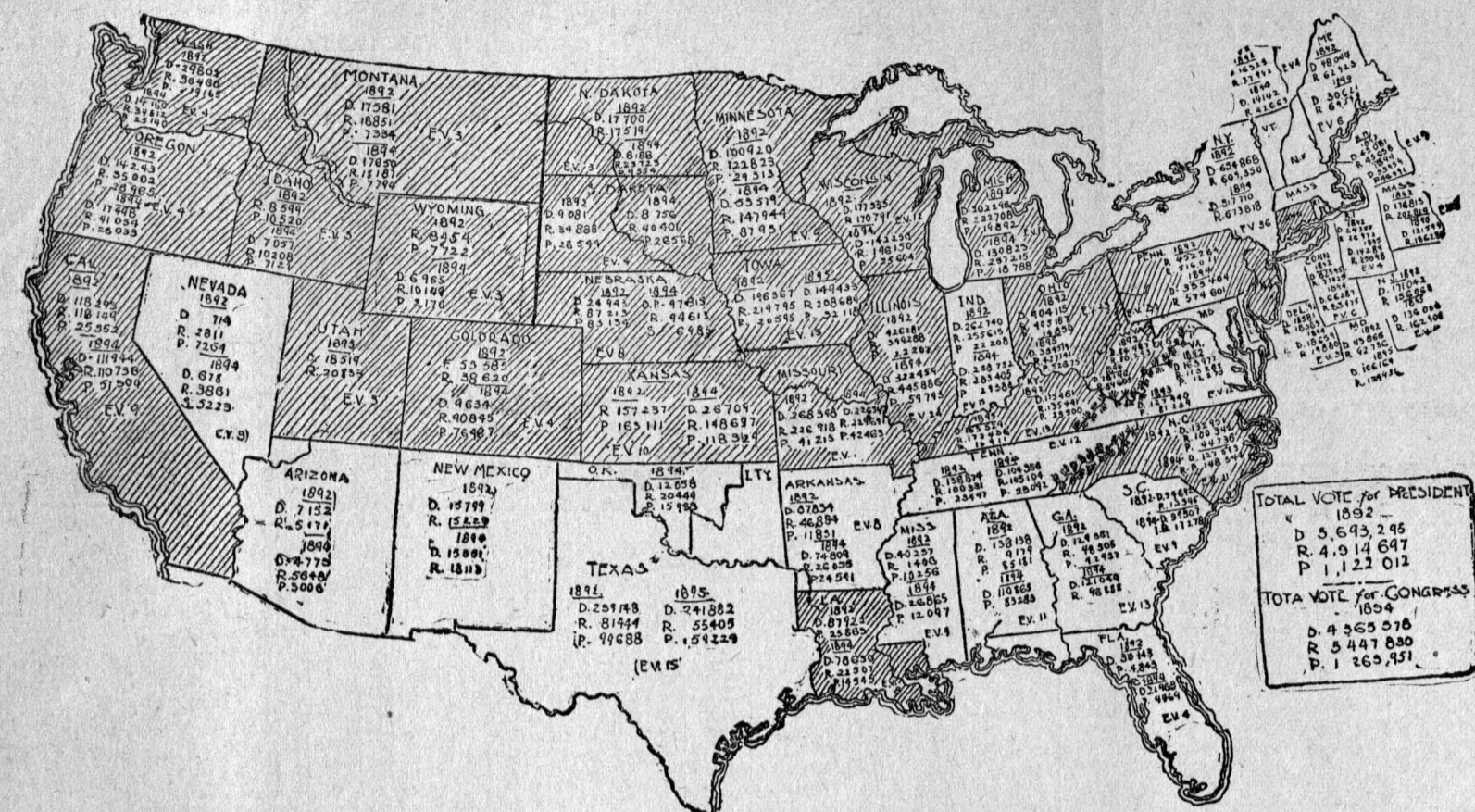
## PRINCETON'S GREAT DAY.

Cleveland Participates in the Celebration of a University's Birth.

President Cleveland's address was the principal feature of the Princeton College celebration at Princeton, N. J. It was delivered in Alexander Hall, whence he had been escorted on foot through the college grounds from President Patton's house by the Philadelphia City Troop. Mrs. Cleveland riding in an open carriage with Mrs. Patton.

The exercises opened with a prayer by Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn. After Dr. Cuyler's prayer, President Patton made the formal announcement that what was formerly

# POLITICAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.



Within the boundaries of each State is shown the total vote of that State for President in 1892, and its total vote at the last State elections; also the number of electoral votes to which each State is entitled. D indicates the Democratic vote, R the Republican vote, P the Populist vote, F the Fusion vote, S the Silver vote, and EV the Electoral vote. In the shaded States fusion between the Democrats and Populists has been effected for the coming election.

## IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE.

### Statistics Show Increased Quantities of Goods Shipped Abroad.

The September statement of the principal articles of domestic export issued by the Bureau of Statistics shows as follows:

Breadstuffs, \$17,054,222, against \$11,130,547 last year; for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1896, \$115,424,088, against \$85,325,340; cotton exported, \$16,849,163, against \$4,925,015; mineral oils exported, \$5,491,190, against \$4,677,572; for the last nine months the gain in the exports of mineral oils was about \$7,130,000. The exports of provisions during the last month amounted to \$13,298,828, as compared with \$11,319,135; for nine months, \$120,987,047, against \$112,450,923. The exports of domestic merchandise amounted to \$83,734,332, against \$57,063,808; for nine months, \$850,931,318, against \$540,424,359.

The imports of merchandise amounted to \$50,825,705, of which \$20,884,028 was free of duty. The dutiable merchandise imported amounted to \$34,730,757, and that free of duty, \$30,568,006; during the last nine months, the imports of dutiable merchandise was about \$32,429,000 less than the amount for the same period last year.

The gold exports were \$61,050, compared with \$17,424,065; for nine months, \$55,570,421, against \$73,190,282. The imports of gold aggregated \$34,159,130, against \$749,456; for nine months, \$64,388,856, against \$28,839,939 during the same period in 1895. The exports of silver amounted to \$5,534,110, which is practically the same as was exported during September, 1895; the exports for the nine months were \$46,441,041, and for the corresponding months last year, \$38,664,610.

The imports of silver during September amounted to \$741,678, and for September, 1895, \$1,781,193; for the nine months the imports aggregated \$6,454,637, as compared with \$7,980,684.

## RISE IN WHEAT.

Price Has Climbed from 64 to 72 Cents Within Six Weeks.

Only one thing in Chicago is of more interest than politics, and that one thing is wheat. At closing Thursday December wheat was quoted at 70¢. At the opening Friday, and without waiting for a standing start at the previous day's figures, the price was anywhere from 71½ to 71¢. It closed above 72. There is a big, broad, firm market condition, old traders believe, that warrants the advance to figures that would have seemed impossible three months ago. "Dollar wheat before Christmas," is the cry of the street.

Certainly there is every indication of a heavy and substantial advance. Chief among the reasons for the bull feeling on the market is the fact—undoubted and unquestioned—that American wheat is wanted abroad. Last year there was an almost total failure of the wheat crop in Australia. Almost ever since the occupation of that region by the English, Australia has been a wheat exporting country. From those fields Western Europe has been to some extent fed every year for the last half-century. And last year Australia and all the neighboring provinces bought wheat.

That demand did not seem to make a great deal of difference, because there was India, always with more wheat than she knows what to do with—literally with wheat to burn. And there was the Argentine Republic in South America, whose broad wheat fields have been filling the ships of half a dozen seas and sending breadstuffs into half the European markets of the world. Both countries were glad of a chance to trade with a new customer, and many of the dealers in either country managed to square some accounts with the shrewd traders of the South seas, who had competed with them in past years.

That made a difference, but it was not felt in America. When the crop in Argentina, however, was reported short, this year, dealers in Chicago and all over the country began to be interested. The reports were confirmed. Indeed, they were found to be but half the truth. The wheat crop of 1896 in the Argentine Republic was not simply short. It was a failure. Chicago traders began to profit by the intelligence. English traders at Liverpool refused to be influenced by the statement. But presently the news of the failure of the crop in India reached round the world, and then the price of wheat weakened.

That was along toward the end of August—just two months ago. Wheat was then 54 cents a bushel. The American farmers were very blue. But late in August, just when the wheat had all been harvested, even to the crop of the Dakotas, when the thrashing machines had

finished their work in the southern sections and were working north, and proving everywhere that the quality of the wheat was excellent, and the quantity more abundant than it had ever been before—right along then the price began to rise.

The advance was very light at first. It would manage to get up a cent or two—though that was regarded as a startling thing, after the years of inaction, and then it would slump, and the farmer would feel just as the trader did—that "it is the same old thing over again." But the conditions that were under it all, and that not even the best informed can always rightly gauge, very favorable for a steady and a big advance. And it came.

Liverpool, the final arbiter of markets, showed a confidence in the cereal, and the price went on climbing—climbing till it had left the barge 54 cents of late August, and had passed the 60-cent mark. Sixty-cent wheat! That was something like to the farmer. Wheat went to 65 cents, and it did not stop there. Little traders all over the country, in little towns, at the crossing stores talked better times, better prices for wheat. The buyers offered more. The farmers demanded more. And the whole world looked to America for wheat.

The extent of the shortage of the Indian crop is not yet fully known. It may, unhappily, amount to a famine. It may equal the shortage in Argentina, and be less than half the crop of Australia. Of course, all that would be very pitiable and the American farmer would be sorry to know that anyone was hungry for bread. But the American farmer would have so ready a prescription for the malady that he would regard the condition with more or less philosophy, after all. He would simply tender the curative powers of good white wheat, firm in the confidence that it would relieve the strongest case of famine in the world, and his fee would be but the ruling price of the grain in Liverpool.

## VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

### Administration Hopes to Soon Make an Advance in the Negotiations.

There is every indication that the administration hopes to be able by the time Congress meets again to report a sensible advance in the negotiations concerning the Venezuelan question, though it scarcely can be said that there is an expectation of a final settlement of the dispute by that date.

It was understood when the British ambassador went home on leave of absence it was the purpose of the British premier to make use of the opportunity to confer with Sir Julian, and it was presumed that when Lord Salisbury became acquainted with the real sentiment of the people in the United States and the fact that in this matter there was little hope of a change in the attitude of the Government whatever the outcome of the pending elections, he might be disposed to go further toward meeting Secretary Olney than at first seemed likely.

Since Sir Julian has been in London word has come of several conferences between himself and Lord Salisbury; and it is finally expected that when he returns to Washington he will be charged with authority to offer compromise proposals which may in the end prove to be the basis for a final settlement of the troublesome boundary dispute. It is expected, too, that the Venezuelan boundary commission will have agreed upon its report before Congress meets and the conclusion reached may properly be used with great weight by Secretary Olney to sustain his position.

As to the other question, relating to the negotiation of a general arbitration treaty, it is believed that not so much progress will be made as in the settlement of the boundary question, for the differences disclosed to exist between the two Governments appear to be of larger magnitude than the issues involved in the boundary question, which after all are largely matters of fact.

## FIRST IRRIGATION FAIR.

### All Kinds of Products Are Growing on the Grounds.

The first irrigation fair in the history of the world was formally opened Monday in North Platte, Neb. Extraordinary preparations had been made. Fields of alfalfa, corn and all kinds of farm products are growing on the grounds, all under irrigation ditches. In a park in one part of the grounds can be seen grazing twenty head of buffalo, elk, deer and other animals of the plains. On another side can be seen a beautiful lake, with pleasure boats of all kinds gliding gracefully over its surface. This lake is fed by one of the largest irrigation ditches in the world, its length being forty miles, breadth 100 feet.

## RICH WOMAN STEALS TURKEYS.

### End of a Series of Queer Thefts at Columbia, Tenn.

Mary Moore, a white woman of Columbia, Tenn., worth \$50,000 and the owner of 600 acres of fine land, has been convicted for stealing six turkeys from a neighbor, and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. This is the finale of a most remarkable career, unrivaled in the history of the criminal courts of the State. Ten years ago the woman and her husband, calling themselves Stone, came from Kentucky, bought land in a good neighborhood and lived a secreted life. Immediately thefts became numerous, incendiary fires followed, rumors spread abroad, the husband died, vigilance committees were formed, criminal suits instituted, but came to nothing. At last the neighbors raided the farmhouse and found a young woman, daughter-in-law of Mrs. Moore, imprisoned in a room and subjected to the foulest treatment. Indignation became intense, and, as the stealing of the turkeys was a sure case, it was resorted to to get the Moore woman into the penitentiary and break up her operations.

## BRING GOLD FROM ALASKA.

### Big Party of Miners Reach Seattle from the Yukon Country.

One hundred and fifty people came in at Seattle, Wash., on the Lakme from Yukon, Alaska, and with them \$200,000 in placer gold. The largest amount was by L. La Flamme, who has over \$10,000. Many had several thousand dollars each, and very few had less than six ounces, \$100. A. Harrington, of Circle City, had nearly \$10,000. Two of the returned prospectors are Sisters of the Good Shepherd. They came down with the rest of the miners and handed over their dust and took the money. They did not tell how they got the dust, but some of the miners probably donated it. Two other women were passengers. This is the first large party of miners to come down after the season's work.

Among the passengers on the steamer Bertha, arrived from Alaska, was J. E. Spurr, H. B. Goodrich and F. C. Schrader, of the United States Geological Survey. They were sent by the department to Alaska last spring to make a report on the prospects of quartz mining in that region, and spent the entire summer in pursuing their investigations and observations. They have satisfied themselves, they say, that the prospects of profitable quartz mining in Alaska are very good, and will make a report to that effect. There is a big ledge running northwest and southeast through the country similar to the mother lode in California, and they expect to see big mines opened on the ledge before many years have passed. At present placer mining is the only process in vogue on the Yukon and its tributaries. They declare that quartz mining can only be conducted at great expense, but they believe that plenty of ore can be found of sufficient richness to make quartz mining not only a paying but a profitable venture. The chief obstacles to be encountered are mosquitoes and cold winters.

## TERRORS FROM TEXAS.

### Giant Bedbugs on Their Way North Along the Mississippi Valley.

The wise housewife would do well just now to lay in a plentiful supply of the most effective insect destroyer. Accounts from the Southwest announce that a new kind of bedbug is on its way North along the Mississippi Valley. Monstrous in size, its ability to bite is fully commensurate with its vast physical proportions. The alarming creature is well known in Texas, where it is sometimes called the "cone-nose." It has a flat body, a pointed head and a strong beak. In color it is dark-brown. Its "buggy" odor is even more intense and offensive than that of the ordinary bedbug. It flies at night, being attracted into open windows by lights. In daytime it is not apt to resort to its wings, but runs so swiftly as to be very hard to catch or kill.

Being so big, they take a good deal of blood from the human victim, but this is not the worst of it. Their bites are apt to produce serious and even alarming results. The piercing of the skin is accompanied by the injection of poisonous liquid or venom, making a sore, itching wound, with a burning pain and sometimes swellings extending over much of the body. Unfortunately it seems out of the question to control the multiplication of these insects and so keep down their numbers. They pass the winter under the bark of trees and in other protected places, where they are securely hidden. Only in spring, when the adults take to flying by night, do they attack human beings. At that period the only way to escape them is

by screening windows and doors. They are often found in poultry houses and sometimes assail horses in barns. In dwellings they have been observed in the act of feeding upon ordinary bedbugs, especially specimens already full of blood.



Lieut. Peary did not get that forty-ton meteorite, but he succeeded in bringing back another heavy lecture.

The Spanish plan of campaign in Cuba is very simple. In summer the troops fight the yellow fever; in the fall they go into winter quarters.

If marriage is really a failure, that Oklahoma man who has married the same woman three times seems unable to get it permanently through his head.

A Boston spinster was found dead in a public park with a revolver in one hand and a mirror in the other; the police are undecided as to which weapon was used.

An American firm advertises that it has sold six of its typewriting machines to Gen. Weyler. Now we expect to hear of a brilliant series of Spanish victories.

A man in Defiance, Ohio, tried to walk on a river the other day and was nearly drowned. If he will try it again some time next winter the experiment probably will be successful.

The baseball season has closed and interest is revived in the shock-haired gentlemen dressed in mattresses who will shortly go out upon the field and proceed to kick each other's ribs in, to the great delight of the spectators.

## REPORTS OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

### President Palmer and His Associates Meet to Complete Their Work.

President Palmer, of the World's Fair Commission, and his associates on the committee on final reports assembled in Washington Thursday for a session of several days, during which the reports to the President and to Congress will be perfected. These reports will present a complete review of the accomplishments of the exposition. The report of the board of awards will make about twenty-five volumes of 800 pages each; that of the Director General ten volumes; that of the President and Secretary two volumes, while the extent of the report of the ladies' board is not yet determined. These, it is intended, shall constitute a permanent history and memorial of what the exposition did. Its publication will depend upon Congress. The reports also will wind up the financial affairs of the national commission, and will show a balance in favor of the Government of about \$24,000.

## SUES FOR 24 YEARS' PAY.

### Annie Weir, an Ex-Slave, Sues Her Former Master for \$3,744.

At Louisville, Ky., the trial of an interesting suit was begun in the Law and Equity Court Monday. Annie Weir, an ex-slave, seeks to recover \$3,744 from William Weir, a sheet iron works proprietor, for twenty-four years' services. She was born in slavery and adopted her master's name. She says that after her emancipation she agreed with Weir to remain with him as his servant with the understanding she was to be clothed, fed, and lodged for the rest of her life. She says she remained with him and reared his children, but that after his second marriage she was discharged. This occurred Nov. 14, 1895. She seeks to recover judgment against Weir now at the rate of \$3 per week for twenty-four years. The defendant pleads the statute of limitation and also filed an answer making a general denial.

## Public Hanging in Kentucky.

Bufford Overton was executed at Harlan, Ky., Monday afternoon for the murder, June 21, 1895, of Gustave and Julia Loeb, two Jewish peddlers. Great crowds gathered to see the hanging, which was in public. An effort was made by the condemned man's friends to prevent the execution, but to guard against trouble Sheriff Grant Smith had a large number of deputies sworn in.

## Women Selling Whisky to Indians.

One hundred women are engaged in selling whisky to the Osage, Ojibwa, Ponca and Creek Indians on the border of Oklahoma. Deputy marshals report it is dangerous for an officer to appear in that country alone.

## NEWS OF OUR STATE.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

#### Kalamazoo Cashier Accused of Robbing the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad—Two Elsie Men Confess to Robbery.

**Alleged Shortage.**  
Fred R. Phetteplace, formerly cashier of the G. R. & I. freight department at Kalamazoo, has been arrested on the charge of embezzling \$4,077.98, Freight Agent O. E. Wagner making the complaint. Phetteplace denies that he ever took a dollar of the company's money, or has been addicted to gambling. The prisoner endeavored to have the matter investigated at the time he was discharged. It is said that the alleged shortages extend back some five years, even before O. E. Wagner went there, and on account of the slack business methods of the railroad, the company which was on his bond will refuse to settle. The bond contract requires that the books shall be checked quarterly, which has not been done thoroughly, or the shortage would have been discovered.

#### They Confessed.

At the examination held before Justice George W. Mead, of Elba, Albert Fuller and Fred Randall, of Elsie, charged with stealing between \$1,400 and \$1,500 from Mrs. Jane Randall, a few months ago, and Chas. and Allie Myers, of the same township, charged with taking about \$300 stolen money, which young Randall had secreted, the Myers brothers were released, there being no evidence to warrant their being held, and Fuller and Randall both confessed to the original crime, but both claimed the other had taken the money, but that it had been divided equally between them. Fuller disappeared and eluded the officers for several weeks, but was finally located in Bowling Green, Ky., and brought back by Sheriff Pettit. It is supposed that he "blowed in" all but about \$150 of his share of the robbery, which he had when arrested. Young Randall was arrested at home a day or two after the crime was committed, but had secreted his plunder and so far has refused to give any clue as to its whereabouts.

#### Sudden Death of a Student.

The student body of Ann Arbor was saddened Sunday morning by the sudden death of Fred Sellers, a member of this year's freshman literary class. Young Sellers came from Copenhagen, Ind. Saturday evening he retired early in the best of health. Sunday morning Sellers left his room to take a bath. After waiting a considerable time for him to return, his room mate went to the bathroom, and, his knocking proving fruitless, he became alarmed, and, with the help of other boys, broke open the door. They found young Sellers dead on the floor. A doctor, who was summoned, pronounced the cause of death heart disease.

#### Short State Items.

Fred Messenger, son of a prominent Manistee business man, was bound over on the charge of stealing \$70 from Joseph Moran's pockets in a saloon. Messenger gave up \$40, which he claimed he picked up in front of the bar.

The Northern District Evangelical Lutheran synod of Ohio, in session at Saginaw, elected: President, Rev. T. Benzin, Pemberville, Ohio; Vice President, Rev. H. P. Danneberg, Fort Wayne; Secretary, Rev. A. L. Nichless; Treasurer, A. Lunseman, Gallon, Ohio.

An early morning fire ruined several stores and offices in the Citizens' Commercial and Savings Bank Building, at a total loss of \$3,000. A man and two women escaped from the third story by sliding down banisters, but one of the women fell, breaking her collar bone and spraining both ankles.

At Saginaw Michael Larmer and Wm. Dollamer were arrested with \$300 worth of stolen furs in their possession. Joseph Schuler is locked up charged with the larceny of \$60 worth of jewelry from Maggie Hawley. A warrant has been out for him for a year for stealing cattle from a Freeland farmer.

The Board of Supervisors at Jackson made a sweeping reduction in salaries and county officers during the coming two years. The changes are as follows: County Clerk, reduced from \$1,800 to \$1,500; Treasurer, \$1,500 to \$1,200; Prosecuting Attorney, \$1,500 and office rent, the latter cut off; Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, \$750 to \$400; County Superintendent of the Poor, \$550 to \$500; County School Commissioner, \$1,500 to \$1,200; board of prisoners at county jail, 45 cents per day to 35 cents.

While the keeper of an Au Sable cigar stand was across the street the other day, leaving his stand alone, he saw a young man sneak in and steal several boxes of cigars, which he threw over a fence into a vacant lot until he should have a chance to carry them away without being seen. The owner went over after the thief was out of sight, got back his cigars, filled some empty boxes of the same kind with sawdust and put them back over the fence. Just before daylight the next morning the thief was seen to come back, get the boxes and carry them off with an air of satisfaction.

A long-standing bone of contention between the counties of Antrim and Kalamazoo has at last been amicably settled. A bridge across Torch River, a stream between the two counties, which bridge should be maintained by the two counties jointly, has long been a burden on Kalamazoo alone. Finally the wind blew the dilapidated old structure over into Antrim County, and destroyed an important connecting link between the two counties. A new bridge is badly needed, and Antrim has paid Kalamazoo \$500 on the old account, and a handsome new steel bridge will doubtless span Torch River in the near future.

A live coal from a pile of ashes set out to cool is supposed to have caused the loss of three buildings on the farm of John Sweet, in Colfax Township, Mecosta County, Sunday afternoon. The property was valued at \$3,000, with insurance of only \$500.

The work of rebuilding the oval wood dish factory at Traverse City, burned recently, began this week. Work will be pushed and the new factory ready for work by the first of February. Many of the former employees of the company will be given work in the construction of the new building.

Mrs. F. W. Cook, wife of a Muskegon prominent lawyer, is dead.  
Edgar J. W. Phillips has been commissioned postmaster at Conway.

Three children in one Polish family at Gaylord have died of diphtheria.

At Fenwick burglars took \$200 worth of goods from Thompson Bros.' store.

Local anti-saloon leagues are being organized in every town in Branch and Calhoun Counties.

The Hotel Egnew, Mount Clemens, has been sold on a \$17,000 mortgage held by the Mount Clemens Savings Bank.

An order was issued Tuesday to discontinue the postoffice at Joliet, Midland County. Mail will thereafter go to Hope.

The large grain and stock barns of J. R. Stockdale, just outside the limits of Flint, burned Saturday night. Loss, \$3,000.

The work of constructing the new telephone line between Muskegon and Grand Rapids began last week, and is expected to be finished soon.

The Michigan Representative is the name of a new paper at Adrian, "dedicated to the best interests and highest elevation of the colored people."

A Lansing man who appeared before the Circuit Judge for admission to citizenship was unable to tell the name of the President of the United States.

Jacob Moegle, an Ann Arbor laborer, cut his throat and had lain in a grove all night when discovered. He was nearly dead, but will recover. Insane.

Change in Michigan star route service—Worden to Emery, from Oct. 19, extend service to end at Ann Arbor, increasing distance seven and one-half miles.

The Board of Supervisors of Bay County has passed a resolution ordering the sum of \$1,200 spread on the county tax roll for the support of the county poor.

Upper Peninsula farmers report the same trouble with their potato crop that is noticed in the southern portion of the State. The potatoes pan out only a few in a hill.

Capt. William Kline, an old Lake Superior pioneer, died Tuesday morning at Lake Linden from injuries received by being thrown out of his buggy three weeks ago.

At the State Y. W. C. A. meeting it was stated that 83,000 Michigan girls are self-supporting. Work among the 23,000 college girls of the State was vigorously urged.

A Fenton man recently sent down south for 50 cents' worth of sugar cane, and when he got it there were \$5.65 express charges, making it a pretty expensive luxury.

Dan Pankey, a 12-year-old Ann Arbor boy, was killed in attempting to jump on a moving passenger train in the Michigan Central yards. His head was crushed under the wheels.

The Saginaw Coal Company has just shipped its first car of coal and many others will follow. It is expected that about 100 men will be employed by the company within sixty days.

The net cost of keeping prisoners at Jackson is reported at 2 cents per day. The new parole law is said to be satisfactory. Out of seventeen released under it, but one has been returned.

South Haven is putting up a big kick in regard to the way the Michigan Central manages the spur which runs into that town. The postmaster is trying to get Uncle Sam to boycott the road.

Officers of the Seventh District W. C. T. U. Association report twenty-five unions, with 455 members. St. Clair County has six unions, Lapeer five, Macomb five, Sanilac five and Huron four.

Eleven years ago the Board of Supervisors voted Fritz Legatte, of Lynn, \$107 for digging a drain. The money was drawn by another man on a forged order. Thursday the Supervisors paid Legatte the money.

Near Bad Axe Andrew Guza's two sons while hunting became separated. One took the other for game and blazed away, one shot penetrating the eye and the other the intestines. The injured lad may recover.

Olin Cornell was operating a corn husker at Grand Blanc upon the farm of William McFarlan, when his right hand was caught in the machinery and badly crushed. The hand was amputated at the wrist by the attending physician.

Potato digging around Davison has begun in earnest at last, after being long delayed on account of rains. The yield is much better than expected. Help is very scarce, with all the talk of hard times and no labor for the workingman. Edward Duchene met death in the woods near Wetmore, in the Upper Peninsula, in a strange manner. He was passing through a patch of burning woods, and just as he passed a tree which was nearly burned through, it fell and struck him on the head, fracturing his skull and causing death.

Henry Smith, of Milwaukee, was in Grand Haven surveying for a new transfer elevator to be built in the vicinity of the former D. G. H. & M. elevator. The construction of this elevator is to begin within ten days and to be finished by Dec. 10, with a storage capacity of 40,000 bushels. Faust, Krause & Co., of Milwaukee, are behind the construction of this elevator. This company has been shipping to Ludington, but find their facilities there incomplete and wish to add Grand Haven to the list of transfer ports.

Charles Miller, a convict serving a sentence at the Jackson prison, by his attorney has raised the question of the constitutionality of the law passed in 1893 governing "good time of convicts." Miller was sentenced before the good-time law was passed. He claims his time should have expired. The Warden and Board of Control of the prison say the law does not hold good as to prisoners received before the law passed, and therefore he is still a convict. The case was argued and submitted to the Supreme Court, and a decision is expected soon. The decision will affect over fifty prisoners.

George Goss died at his home in Blackman, Jackson County, aged 78 years. He was a native of England, and came to Michigan in 1849. Deceased belonged to the Seventeenth Michigan Infantry, and was a member of the Dexter G. A. R. Post.

Fire broke out in the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad round house at Mackinaw City and became uncontrollable in a few minutes. The building and one engine were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$15,000. Rats or mice are supposed to have started the fire by gnawing matches.

# The City of Cordova.

From the station we drove through a staring white suburb, past the well whitewashed walls of the bull ring, to the Fonda de Oriente. It was still early in the afternoon, the sun fierce, the light blinding—the hour when all summer we had been sleeping and dreaming in the Alhambra's halls and the Generalife's gardens. Remembering their loveliness, and hoping for new beauty like it, we could not stay in the dull hotel bedroom, though with its tiled floor it was fairly cool and clean, and we went out into the town. Silence hung over it like a pall. Every winding street in the labyrinth beyond the Paseo was empty; not a living creature in sight, only once in awhile a beggar, who rushed from some spot of shade to assail us. All the low, white houses, with their iron barred windows, were tight shut. The place was abandoned and desolate, its silence unbroken by sound of toil or traffic.

Was this really the Cordova of Musa and Abderrahman, the Cordova once called the Bagdad or Damasus of the west, whose streets were ever alive with the clang of arms, the pomp of processions, the clatter of students going to and from the schools, whose name was a synonym for wealth and power, for culture and industry—the world famous town with its scientists and merchants and women doctors? It was as if a plague had fallen suddenly upon the town and left not one man, woman, or child to tell the tale.—Elizabeth R. Pennell in Century.

## Wendell Phillips.

The Cosmopolitan quotes some personal comments written by Wendell Phillips when on his lecture tours. From Illinois he writes, in a car, with a lead pencil:

"The weather is dull; only two days since I left that I have seen the sun; rain, snow, clouds, damp, mud and grim heavens. Still, the audiences are large."

From one of the oil towns in Pennsylvania:

"Here I am in an oil town, mud over the hubs of the wheels; literally, one horse was smothered in it; the queerest crowd of men, with trousers tucked in their boots. Everybody here is making money—the first place I have found where this is the case. Explanation—they have all struck oil."

"In Milwaukee, I had a fine suit of rooms, bath, chamber, parlor, with pier glass 10 feet high and 5 feet broad—nothing showy—just comfortable."

"I, the traveler, the elderly gentleman, have been kissed in Illinois! Put that in your pipe and smoke it if you can without choking your envious soul. Yes, kissed on a public platform, in front of a depot, the whole world envying me. Who did it, do you ask? It was an old man of 73 years, a veteran abolitionist, a lovely old saint. In the early days of the cause we used to kiss each other, like the early Christians, and when he saw me he resumed the habit."

## A Physician's Novel Device.

The carrier pigeon has been put to many uses, such, for instance, as making known the results of races and elections to people living at a distance. But a doctor in Scotland has extended its utility in a remarkable way. He has a large and scattered practice, and he gathers from The Medical Press and Circular that when he goes on long rounds he carries a number of pigeons with him. If he finds that some of his patients require medicine at once he writes out prescriptions, and by means of the pigeons forwards them to his surgery. Here an assistant gets the messages, prepares the prescriptions and dispatches the medicine. If, after visiting a patient, the doctor thinks he will be required later in the day, he simply leaves a pigeon, which is employed to summon him if necessary. To this enterprising physician the keeping of carrier pigeons means a saving of time, expense and labor.

## What Willie Said.

The minister, it was expected, would spend the evening with the family, and Mrs. Williams was most anxious that her little boy should appear at his best. "Now, Willie," she said, "Dr. Schultz will ask you your name, and you must tell him it is Willie. And he will ask you how old you are, and then you must say 'Five.' And he will want to know where bad little boys go, and you must tell him, 'They go to hell.' Do you understand?" Not content with a repetition once or twice, Mrs. Williams drilled him again and again in the answers. Dr. Schultz came, as expected, and after a short conversation with the hostess lifted the child on his knee and said, "Well, my little fellow, can you tell me your name?" Imagine the surprise of the reverend doctor when, like a flash, came the answer: "Willie. Five years old. Go to hell!"—London Figaro.

## She Had Her Choice.

"And so she married a man named Smith. That shows she was pretty hard up." "On the contrary, she says she had her choice of names." "Had her choice of names and chose Smith?" "That's what she said." "Oh, well, I suppose she means her choice of his and hers, and she naturally chose his."—Chicago Post.

## Not a Question of Goodness.

It is not a question of who is "good enough" to go to heaven or who is "good enough" to join church. People should not be received into churches on profession of goodness, but on profession of faith. Nobody can tell of anybody else that he or she is "good enough to go to heaven."—Western Recorder.

Whistling winds, which give a shrill sound through the cracks and crannies of a building, generally indicate cooler weather.

The business portion of St. Petersburg was seriously damaged by fire in 1862, the property lost exceeding \$5,000,000.

# Washington as Fireman.

Some interesting little stories are told of George Washington in connection with the Friendship Fire company, organized in 1774 in his home, Alexandria.

At first the company consisted of citizens who, out of "mutual friendship," agreed to carry to every fire "two leather buckets and one great bag of ozamburg or wider linnen." Washington was made an honorary member, and when he went as a delegate to the congress of 1774 at Philadelphia he examined the fire engines in use there. On his return to Philadelphia to the continental congress in 1775, he bought from a man named Gibbs a small fourth class engine, for the sum of \$80 10s., and just before he set out for Boston heights to become commander in chief he dispatched this little engine to the Friendship company.

During his younger days he always attended fires in Alexandria and helped to extinguish them. In the last year of his life a fire occurred near the market. He was riding down King street at the time, followed by his servant, who was also on horseback.

Washington saw that the Friendship engine was insufficiently manned, and riding up to a group of well dressed gentlemen standing near the scene of action he called out authoritatively:

"Why are you idle there, gentlemen? It is your business to lead in these matters."

After which he leaped off his horse, and seizing the brakes was followed by a crowd that gave the engine such a shaking up as it had not had for many a day.—Youth's Companion.

## Malagasy Cookery.

Cooking being an art, every race has a style of its own. The Malagasy, like the gentle Hindoo, knows how to prepare his mess of rice. It is not boiled to a mash, as in England, or as our potatoes are sometimes pulped; but, covered with a proper sufficiency of water, it is carefully treated until the grains are swollen fit to burst, and yet remain full, intact, soft and rather mealy. The manioc root is an easier dish to prepare. It is sometimes served, boiled, as yams and sweet potatoes, and again as a sort of cold porridge. Native coffee they understand how to make, and the aroma is excellent. But tea—alas, you have to look to the brewing of that from start to finish if you desire a drinkable cup. Poultry and game are eaten fresh, and the cooks have a clever and withal cleanly trick of dipping the dead animals in boiling water, which enables them to pluck easily and quickly. The preparation for trussing comes later. There is no lack of variety at a Malagasy table; but, all the same, you miss the wheaten flour bread, sugar and condiments, when cloyed with rice, fowls, manioc and eggs. The staple fuel is bunch grass, which when dried burns fiercely and settles in a glowing ember that gives off a deal of heat. All the cooking is done on earthen hearths, and the roasting, boiling and baking in big iron pots. The grass being slightly aromatic, the odor is as agreeable as that of a hard wood fire.—London Telegraph.

## Wonderful Figure.

Some men are hard to please, especially in their flustered and ill natured moods. The Scottish American has a story of such a man, an Edinburgh banker.

One day, when nothing had gone to suit him, he broke out suddenly to one of the clerks in a tone like a thunder-clap:

"Look here, Jones! This won't do! These figures are a perfect disgrace. An office boy could do better. If he couldn't I'd discharge him. Look at that five, will you? It looks just like a three. Nobody would take it for anything else. Look at it, I say."

"I—er—I beg pardon, sir," began the trembling clerk. "I beg pardon, but—er—well, you see, sir, it is a three." "A three," roared the manager, "a three! Why, you idiot, it looks just like a five!"

And the subject dropped.

## Paris Models.

In Paris, at an inn near Place Rochecouart, there is a regular exchange for the hiring of artists' models, and they assemble there every Monday and Tuesday in the hopes of obtaining employment.

When engaged, they are generally paid from 15 to 30 francs per week, but sometimes get more, and they sit for three hours a day.

When artists are seeking for models, the palm of beauty and symmetry of figure is given to the girls of Spain, while those of Ireland are a good second. The prettiest faces and most graceful throats are found among English maidens.

A model for a perfect arm would be sought among Grecian women, while a lady of the Turkish harem possesses the most dainty hand. Italians have usually good figures.—Paris Letter.

## Steel Umbrella Frame.

"The steel umbrella frame," says an umbrella dealer, "has almost superseded the old wooden one, but it has one drawback. If the owner of such an umbrella should be carrying his steel frame in the vicinity of an electric light or trolley wire, and should happen to touch the wire with the steel point of the umbrella, he would receive the full force of whatever charge the wire carried in his arm. I have heard of several deaths occurring from carelessness in this respect lately. One need not abandon his closely rolled umbrella on this account however. All that is necessary is to be careful where the point is placed so that it does not come in contact with any electrically charged body."—New York Tribune.

## Far Better.

Pillows stuffed with fragments of old letters may be good for insomnia, as somebody pretends, but it is better to stuff the furnace with them.—Boston Globe.

# LIST OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF BARRY CO.

## ASSYRIA.

1. Wm. H. Decker, Bellevue.
2. Harry Hyland, Lacey.
3. Leander Reams, Bellevue.
4. Calvin Smith, Assyria.
5. C. M. Gould, Assyria.
6. W. H. Stanton, Lacey.
7. Fay G. Hunt, Battle Creek.
8. George M. Clapper, Assyria.

## BALTIMORE.

1. Nathaniel Edmonds, Dowling.
2. A. J. Houghtalin, Hastings.
3. W. E. Allge.
4. W. O. Garrison.
5. David Searles, Prichardville.
6. Norman Lathan, High Bank.
7. G. P. Woodmansee, Dowling.

## BARRY.

2. William Elliott, Hickory Corners.
3. Henry Whidby.
4. James F. Norwood, Delton.
5. L. E. Andrus, Cedar Creek.
6. E. J. Pennock, Hickory Corners.
7. John W. Trick.
8. Wm. Seibel, Delton.
9. R. E. Webster, Banfield.
10. N. E. Chapin, Hickory Corners.

## CARLETON.

1. John E. Edwards, O'Donnell.
2. T. P. Barnum, Carlton Centre.
3. P. R. Holmes, Woodland.
4. O. L. Newton, Freeport.
6. M. D. Falconer, Hastings.
7. L. R. Forman, Gerkey.
9. S. Olmsted, Carlton Centre.
10. Andy Allarding, Freeport.
11. A. R. Richardson, Coats Grove.
12. J. L. Lancaster, Hastings.

## CASTLETON.

1. F. W. Knoll, Nashville.
2. John Babs.
3. John Mater.
4. George Crabb, Hastings.
5. S. M. Kidder, Morgan.
6. W. I. Marble, Nashville.
7. Wm. Joslin, Hastings.
8. L. E. Scothorn, Morgan.
9. Lewis Gardner, Nashville.
10. Charles Phillips.

## HASTINGS.

2. J. N. McIntyre, Morgan.
3. Hamilton Fisher, Hastings.
4. O. B. Wilcox.
5. O. C. Barnum.
7. Matthew Hall.
8. Fred Prentice.
9. J. W. Cutler.

## HOPE.

1. A. D. Morford, Cedar Creek.
2. Mark Fox, Cloverdale.
3. F. H. Tauch, Cedar Creek.
4. J. G. Brown, Shultz.
5. John Acker, Cloverdale.
6. John Horn.
7. Henry Anders, Shultz.
9. Edward Pennells, Cloverdale.
10. Geo. A. Eddy, Delton.
11. R. A. Daniels.

## IRVING.

1. F. E. Roberts, Irving.
2. Milton Coulter, Hastings.
3. D. C. Quigly, N. Irving.
4. Miles Archer, Freeport.
5. Sidney Fifield, O'Donnell.
6. Israel Beck, Middleville.
7. D. E. Murray, Freeport.
8. G. D. Whitmore, Middleville.
9. F. A. Sisson, Freeport.
10. Wm. Bedford, Middleville.
11. A. D. Hughes, Irving.
12. Caleb Garwood, Hastings.

## JOHNSTOWN.

1. C. E. Iden, Banfield.
2. M. F. Crandall, Bedford.
3. Willett Rice, Banfield.
4. W. R. Jones, Lacey.
5. Walter Beach, Dowling.
6. D. C. Stiles, Banfield.
7. H. J. Iden, Bedford.
8. C. E. Paul, Gaskill.
9. Geo. Miller, Lacey.
10. John Marriott, Bedford.
11. J. H. Bowser, Banfield.

## MAPLE GROVE.

1. O. F. Long, Nashville.
2. P. O. Dunham.
3. F. L. D. Slade.
4. W. C. Meek, Maple Grove.
5. W. W. Walton, Lacey.
6. C. R. Palmer, Maple Grove.
7. Samuel Ostroth.
8. M. D. Day, Morgan.
9. C. W. Pennock, Nashville.
10. G. W. Brown.

## ORANGEVILLE.

1. John Carter, Yankee Springs.
2. John C. Killick, Prairieville.
3. Eli Nichols, Orangeville.
4. A. J. Johncox, Prairieville.
5. D. C. Cooper, Orangeville.
6. W. E. Johncox, Prairieville.
7. E. Courtney, Yankee Springs.

## PRAIRIEVILLE.

1. C. W. Backus, Hickory Corners.
2. W. L. Thorp, Milo.
3. John J. Perkins, Prairieville.
4. N. H. Broward, Broward.
5. Delbert Enzian.
6. Benjamin Wait, Cressy.
7. Eddie Farr, Prairieville.
8. Edgar Brown, Orangeville.
9. H. J. Flower, Milo.
10. John Barber, Cressy.

## RUTLAND.

1. Wm. Kronewitter, Hastings.
2. Geo. Kirchner, Irving.
3. C. D. Ferris, Hastings.
4. F. E. Johnson, Shultz.
5. Wm. H. Otis, Hastings.
6. Lewis Edgar.
7. John McLavy.
8. E. H. Rogers, Irving.
9. H. J. Mead, Hastings.

## THORNAPPLE.

1. H. J. Russell, Middleville.
2. Aaron Clark.
3. Wm. German.
4. Edward Morgan, Parmelee.
5. Thomas Scott, Middleville.
6. Aaron Sherk, Parmelee.
7. David Perault, Middleville.

## WOODLAND.

1. John Hynes, Woodland.
2. George Enz.
3. Joel St. John.
4. John Velte.
5. A. H. Alden, Lake Odessa.
7. Jacob Reisinger, Woodland.
8. J. J. Eckardt, Woodbury.
8. Abe Warner, Woodland.
- 8 Frl. O. B. Hager, Dellwood.

## YANKEE SPRINGS.

1. J. A. Young, Middleville.
2. L. S. Butler.
3. W. J. Ritchie, Yankee Springs.
4. J. F. Robbins, Gun Lake.
5. Wm. Coman, Middleville.
6. J. W. Briggs, Bowen's Mills.
7. Henry Shively.
8. John Duffey, Yankee Springs.
9. John Jackson, Wayland.
10. F. M. Turner, Yankee Springs.

FLORA J. BEADLE, Com'r.

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 instantaneous relief. Dr. Nelson Abbott.

# SHERIFF'S NOTICE OF ELECTION.

## TO THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS OF BARRY COUNTY:

Pursuant to due notice from the Secretary of State you are hereby notified that, at the general election to be held in the State of Michigan on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next (being Tuesday, Nov. 3rd) the following state officers are to be elected, viz:—A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction; Commissioner of the State Land Office; also a member of the State Board of Education in place of David A. Hammond, whose term of office will expire Dec. 31, 1896; also fourteen electors of President and Vice-President of the United States; also a Representative in Congress for the Fourth Congressional District of this State, to which District Barry County belongs; also a Senator for the fifteenth Senatorial District of this State, comprising the counties of Barry and Eaton; also one Representative in the State legislature for the Representative District comprising Barry County.

You are also hereby notified that at said election the following county officers will be elected for Barry County, viz:—A Judge of Probate, Sheriff, Clerk, Treasurer, Register of Deeds, Prosecuting Attorney, County Surveyor, two Circuit Court Commissioners and two Coronors.

43-2 JAS. H. McKEVITT, Sheriff of Barry County, Michigan. Dated Hastings, Mich., Sept. 12, 1896.

## ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the Electors of the Township of Thornapple, County of Barry and State of Michigan, that the next ensuing General Election will be held on Tuesday, the third day of November, A. D. 1896, at which election the following officers are to be chosen, to-wit: Fourteen Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States; a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of the State Land Office; also a Member of the State Board of Education in place of David A. Hammond, whose term of office will expire December 31, 1896; a Representative in Congress for the fourth Congressional District of Michigan; a Senator in the State Legislature for the 15th Senatorial District of Michigan; a Representative in the State Legislature for the Representative District of which this, the Township above-named, forms a part. Also the following county officers, viz: Judge of Probate, Sheriff, Clerk, Register of Deeds, Treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney, two Circuit Court Commissioners, Surveyor, two Coronors.

The places of holding said election will be as follows: First precinct at Opera Hall, second precinct at George Sanford's shop within said Township, and the polls of said election will be opened at 7 o'clock a. m., and will remain open until 5 o'clock p. m. of said day of election, unless the board of election inspectors of said township shall, in their discretion, adjourn the polls at twelve o'clock, noon, for one hour.

By order of the township board of election inspectors.  
43-2 GEORGE W. MATTESON, Deputy Clerk of Said Township. Dated this 19th day of October, A. D. 1896.

## REGISTRATION NOTICE.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF THORNAPPLE, COUNTY OF BARRY, STATE OF MICHIGAN:

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of Registration of the township above named, will be held at the office of the township clerk in said township, on Saturday, the 31st day of Oct. A.D. 1896, for the purpose of registering the names of all such persons who shall be possessed of the necessary qualifications of electors, and who may apply for that purpose; and that said Board of Registration will be in session on the day and at the place aforesaid from 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose aforesaid.

Dated this 17th day of October, A. D. 1896.

By order of the Township Board of Registration.  
43-2 G. W. MATTESON, Deputy Clerk of Said Township.

## 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 12th day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred 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, 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 executor 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 probate 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 petitioner give notice 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 SUN, 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,  
42-4 Judge of Probate.

Scientific American Agency for PATENTS

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For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year, \$1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York City.

Stove-wise people concede the supremacy of the "Jewels." These stoves and ranges generate the most heat from the smallest amount of fuel—they last longest and cost least for repairs—they are so attractively modeled as to be ornaments in the most sumptuously furnished homes—and withal they cost no more than ordinary stoves. Look for this celebrated trade-mark—

**JEWEL STOVES AND RANGES**

DETROIT STOVE WORKS

LARGEST STOVE PLANT IN THE WORLD

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

# NEW GOODS NEW

## New Stock of

Watches and Jewelry, New Silverware, New Clocks, (All kinds), Five New Patterns in Crockery, New Glassware, Everything New, Nice and Clean.	Bring your Watches, Clocks and Jewelry for Repairs. Best Work in the Country. We Warrant Everything We Sell and All Work We Do. Bring your Knitting Work and Stay All Day.
---	--

Come Everybody Don't Forget Your Money.

**M. F. DOWLING,**

The Old Reliable Jewelry House.

WE ARE THE LEADERS In the CLOAK Business.

WHY? Because we sell the BISCHOF SONS' Own Make Garments which are positively the Latest Styles, the Best Quality, the Best Fitting and the most Moderate Priced line to be had.



Our line of JACK s immense.

We are showing Nine different Styles in Beavers and Astrakhans.

We are also showing

Misses' and Children's JACKETS and CLOAKS of the LATEST STYLES and especially invite your inspection of our entire line.

Yours for the Best Cloaks,

**JOHN CAMPBELL.**



We give them all



# FITS



— IN —

## BOOTS AND SHOES

And by the way can sell you

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

Yours for square dealing,

### JOHN SCHONDELMAYER.

#### MY WAGON SHOP

Is now located next door to Coats  
& Burr's blacksmith shop. For

##### SLEIGH AND WAGON REPAIRS

And general wood work give  
me a call.

GEORGE SANFORD.

IF YOU THINK OF BUYING A

#### Lumber : Wagon,

CALL AND SEE OUR

Extra Easy Running

First-Class Wagon.

WE ARE SELLING AT BOTTOM  
PRICES.

Blacksmithing and Woodworking at  
Reasonable Rates.

DIETRICH & BRISTOW,

East Main St., Middleville.

Read C. E. STOKOE'S

Ad. in this space next week.

#### HORSE-SHOEING A SPECIALTY

At C. Schondelmayer's.

Shop on West Main Street.

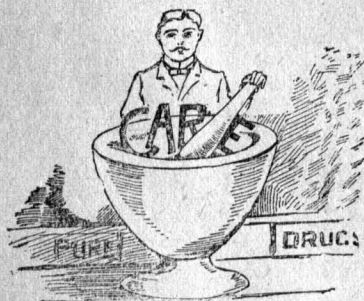
Watering Trough Corner.

For Wagon and General Re-  
pairing, call on

C. L. JOHNSON.

At C. Schondelmayer'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 assort-  
ment of everything in the Pharma-  
copoeia.

J. W. ARMSTRONG.

N. B.—Bottom prices for everything.

**WANTED—AN IDEA** Who can think  
thing to patent? Perfect your ideas, they may  
bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDER-  
BURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington,  
D. C., for their \$1,800 prize offer.

#### THE RECEPTION

Tendered Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hayter  
Tuesday evening by Ivy Temple and  
other friends at K. of P. hall was a  
pleasant gathering and attended by one  
hundred nineteen people. The guests  
were received by Mr. and Mrs. Hayter  
and son, Roy, Mrs. M. F. Jordan and  
daughter, Bertha, and Mr. W. H. Sev-  
erance. A very nice supper was served  
in the dining hall at six o'clock, and  
when all had partaken a short program  
was rendered, consisting of recitations  
and music, which was much enjoyed.  
Dr. Ferguson followed the program  
with an appropriate presentation speech  
during the rendition of which he pre-  
sented Mr. and Mrs. Hayter with a  
beautiful lamp coming from their many  
friends. Mrs. H. responded feelingly  
and briefly. An hour was given to so-  
cial visiting and all regretting that Mr.  
and Mrs. Hayter are so soon to leave  
our midst, probably never to take up  
their abode in Middleville again, but  
many good wishes will go with them in  
all their future undertakings. They  
leave for Denver, Colo., next week  
Wednesday, which climate they antici-  
pate will be beneficial for Mrs. Hayter.

#### SCHOOL ITEMS.

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

In the fire drill of Monday the pupils  
were but one-half minute leaving the  
building.

All but two of the senior class passed  
the examination of this month and they  
can easily finish in March.

The pupils enjoyed the talk from the  
old generals in the snow storm.

The 2d grammar department expect  
to have exercises next Friday p. m.

Henry Pierce visited school Monday  
p. m.

Ethel Wood visited school Tuesday  
p. m.

The first Lyceum meeting was held  
Monday evening and in the debate it  
decided in favor of free coinage of silver.

Grace Hills was absent Tuesday on  
account of sickness.

The rhetoric class are writing essays  
upon the money question. Rather an  
up-to-date topic.

Send a 2 cent stamp for a handsome  
set of Jaxon Soap pictures. 25\*

#### MASQUE SOCIAL.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will hold a Masque  
social at the home of Mr. J. W. Saun-  
ders Monday evening, Nov. 2. The  
ladies are to bring masks and wear  
them until refreshments are served,  
when the masks will be removed. A  
small sum of not more than ten cents  
will be charged for refreshments. Plan  
to attend.

#### MARRIED.

MOXON—HAMILTON—At the Congre-  
gational parsonage, Middleville,  
Wednesday, Oct. 21, '96, by Rev. H.  
Appleton, Mr. Frank W. Moxon to  
Miss Lulu M. Hamilton, both of  
Thornapple, Mich.

Don't buy a new Suit or Overcoat un-  
til you see us. KEELER & CO.

One gent's and one lady's High Grade  
Bicycle, slightly used, for sale cheap or  
trade for wood. Inquire of J. E. Ack-  
erson.

All accounts are now due and must be  
settled. A. M. GARDNER.

Largest stock, lowest prices on  
Cloaks. KEELER & CO.

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

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

FOR SALE CHEAP OR TRADE FOR  
WOOD—1 lady's and 1 gent's High  
Grade Bicycle. Inquire of J. E. Ack-  
erson.

The best Overcoat for the money at  
Keeler & Co.'s.

LOST—In E. M. Brown's lane or in  
fields between there and J. T. Crum-  
back's residence, an open faced gold  
watch, chain and charm. Finder please  
leave with Mrs. Linski and receive  
reward.

Cider barrels for sale at W. J. Hay-  
ward's.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A gentleman's  
rubber coat, one pair ice tongs and  
pillow sham holders. Inquire at SUN  
office.

A new walk has been laid in front of  
Keeler & Co.'s stores.

Get MY PRICES ON  
CAPES AND JACKETS



MRS. EVA TALBOTT.

#### PERSONAL POINTS.

Harold Otto, son of J. C. Otto, is  
quite sick.

Chas. Payne of Grand Rapids, was in  
the village on Tuesday.

W. E. Webb was in Nashville on po-  
litical business Tuesday.

Mrs. Fred Russell of Greenville, Tenn.,  
is a guest at Del. Benaway's.

Mrs. N. P. Hoskins is the guest of  
her sister, Mrs. N. Griswold.

John Toot of Hastings, spent Sunday  
with his sister, Mrs. W. S. Gibbs.

Mrs. A. M. White and daughter, Nell  
are spending a few days in Caledonia.

Chas. H. Coman of Battle Creek,  
was in the village the first of the week.

Dr. Frank Merritt of Charlotte, was  
calling on friends in the village Mon-  
day.

John Colborn of Caledonia, was in  
the village on business with J. R. Cook,  
Tuesday.

Mrs. M. J. Caldwell started Wednes-  
day for an extended visit in the state  
of New York.

Will McKevitt and lady friend of  
Hastings were calling on friends in the  
village Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Sackett spent  
Sunday and Monday with their parents  
in Vermontville.

E. S. Buck of Crosby, is in the village  
today on business connected with his  
brother's estate.

Mrs. Mary Knapp has moved to her  
father's, Andrew Stevens', farm south-  
west of the village.

C. J. Bradish and O. A. Leonard of  
Cedar Springs, were registered at the  
St. James, Tuesday.

Misses Minnie Furniss and Maude  
Southwick spent Sunday with the form-  
er's parents in Nashville.

Mrs. Jennet McQueen and Mrs.  
Libbie Chadwick of Grand Rapids, are  
guests at Chas. McQueen's.

Mrs. Bert Chandler and child of  
Grand Rapids, are the guests of her  
mother, Mrs. J. C. Fenton.

Chas. Bishop, who has been a guest  
at his uncle's, John Campbell's, re-  
turned to his home in Kalamazoo to-  
day.

D. A. Clark, agent for the Free Press,  
was in the village yesterday and worked  
up a list for Michigan's best daily  
paper.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brower and  
Jennie Doyle of Caledonia were in at-  
tendance at the Hayter reception Tues-  
day evening.

Howard Sackett of Vermontville,  
well known in our village, had the mis-  
fortune to get his collar bone broken  
Saturday, while playing foot ball.

Mrs. Jennie Moore returned last  
evening from a six months' tour of  
Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin.  
She leaves again Monday for Albion,  
Homer and other villages where she  
will canvass for books and music.

New and nobby Jackets at Keeler &  
Co.'s.

Here is a little common sense that  
it would be well for many who emerge  
from a political discussion with a "hot  
box" to read and remember: Politics  
is quite warm at times, and while the  
campaign is thus progressing let us re-  
member that we must continue to live  
together as neighbors. However ex-  
cited we get over the political question,  
let us be men and lay up no ill feeling.  
It is not necessary to hate your neigh-  
bor because he disagrees with you. If  
you talk, don't get mad, and if you get  
mad don't lay up any thing for the  
future. After election we want no  
grudge stored away by any one.

The average voter isn't aware of the  
fact that there are seven presidential  
tickets in the field—viz.: McKinley and  
Hobart, republican; Bryan and Sewall,  
democratic; Palmer and Buckner, gold  
standard democratic; Levering and  
Johnson, prohibitionist; Bentley and  
Southgate, national prohibitionist;  
Bryan and Watson, populist; and Mal-  
chett and Maguire, socialist.

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

#### Middleville Markets.

Wheat (white).....	68
Rye.....	27
Corn, per bu.....	20
Oats.....	15
Timothy.....	1 75
Flour (roller).....	2 00
Bran per ton.....	8 00
Middlings.....	10 00
Butter (creamery).....	19 1/2
Butter (dairy).....	13
Eggs.....	15
Chickens (feather deessed).....	5 6
Beef (dressed).....	4 5
Veal.....	5 6
Hogs (dressed).....	4 00
Hogs (live).....	2 75 3 00
Lard.....	6
Tallow.....	3
Hides.....	4 5
Pelts.....	15 30
Hay (timothy).....	7 00 8 00
Hay (clover).....	5 00 6 00
Wood (dry maple).....	1 25
Oil (retail).....	10 13
Gasoline.....	12
Salt.....	75
Lime per bbl.....	80
Land Plaster.....	4 50
Potatoes.....	20 25

## GRAND RALLY!

EVERYBODY CELEBRATE!

COME TO HEADQUARTERS!

Here is where men and women come of all  
parties to discuss the situation, save the  
country and procure rare bargains in . . .

Harness, Horse Blankets, Robes,

And everything in the Horse Goods line.

You are Wanted---COME!

J. E. ACKERSON.

Subscribe for THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN.

If You Have Any

## PRESCRIPTIONS

To Be Filled

You cannot take them to a better place than

ABBOTT'S The  
Druggist.

## BUY STATIONERY

At the Middleville News Stand.

## UNDERWEAR FOR WINTER

This is the season of the year when changes are made  
for winter underwear. Try the purchasing power of a  
dollar or two here. It will surprise you.

### Ladies' Underwear.□

Medium weight, ribbed, fleeced at 25c.

Extra Heavy, " " 35c.

Natural Wool in plain and ribbed, 75, 85, \$1.

Combination Suits, 50c, 85c and \$1.50.

### Gents' Underwear.

Fleece lined Derby ribbed, 25c.

Extra fleece lined Derby ribbed, 50c.

Camel's Hair, the \$1.00 grade, 85c.

" " " \$1.50 " \$1.25.

### Children's Underwear.

We carry all sizes in Merino, Fleece Lined  
and Natural Wool. When you need Chil-  
dren's Underwear, we can save you money.

Our stock is complete in all kinds of Winter  
Wearing Apparel, Flannels,  
Hosiery, etc.

M. S. KEELER & CO.

## THE PRAYER OF CŒLEBS.

Another gone! Alas, one more  
Deluded by a woman's trick!  
Another stalwart bachelor  
To figure as a benedict!  
"A marriage," see, "has been arranged  
Between Miss Blank and"—yes, and  
Harry!  
My well-loved friend, you must have  
changed;  
You, of all men alive, to marry!

At Cambridge, on debating nights,  
Brown and yourself shone in the lists  
As valiant foes of "Woman's Rights,"  
A pair of staunch misogynists;  
How valueless your speeches prove!  
Brown, too, I understand, is fated  
To make, like you, the deadly move  
Which loses all, by which you're mated.

But, though I mourn for you, my friend,  
My fears are not for you alone;  
This fall of yours, does it portend  
A like disaster of my own?  
Is love a brief insanity  
Which seizes all of us? Shall no men  
Escape its ravages? Shall I  
Become a lover? Absit omen!

Oh, Maud, or Muriel, or Kate!  
Your name, from force of circumstance,  
I cannot definitely state:  
Let us treat you in advance;  
Oh, unknown maid whom I shall woo,  
Let me put forward my petition  
Before you have reduced me to  
A semi-imbecile condition.

When, on some fragrant summer eve,  
I vow that you are quite divine,  
And ask you simply to believe  
There never was such love as mine,  
Despise such platitudes as those,  
From my demented self protect me,  
And if I finally propose  
Be kind, be generous and reject me.  
—London World.

## WISE AT LAST.

He had run through some £30,000 or  
£40,000. He had dropped money on  
the turf, at the tables, and made a  
fool of himself in various ways; but  
the fellows who knew him best were  
all of a mind that "dear old Harry"  
had never before made such a fool  
of himself as he did in converting  
little Myra Bromley into Mrs. Henry  
Capel.

Nevertheless, it was a matter of opin-  
ion. In the theater, in the dressing-  
rooms, there were not wanting ladies  
of Miss Bromley's own profession who  
considered that the girl was getting  
a good deal the worse of the bargain.  
"My dear," said the girl who played  
the Amazon chief in the highly suc-  
cessful burlesque which had just en-  
tered the second year of its run, "my  
dear, take my advice and never marry  
a gentleman! Marry a mummer for  
choice, or a shopkeeper or a shoeblack,  
or best of all, don't marry anyone.  
But a gentleman's fatal, and a gentle-  
man without any money—good Lord!"  
Words failed her; she threw up her  
hands warningly, and a small chorus  
of approval showed that the house  
was with her.

All the same little Myra Bromley  
did marry her Harry Capel. For one  
thing, he was the first man who had  
ever asked her to be his wife; and for  
another, she was very genuinely in  
love with him, indeed.

She migrated from her "combined  
room" in the Kennington quarter to  
furnished apartments in Maddox  
street, and here, on the first floor of a  
lodging-house, the ill-assorted couple  
started housekeeping.

It is scarce necessary to say she left  
the stage. Some things are inevitable,  
and one of them is that an actress al-  
ways leaves the stage when she mar-  
ries, and as invariably returns to it  
sooner or later.

She did not want to leave it, for she  
knew her husband's position, and un-  
derstood that the £5 a week salary  
that she was drawing would be very  
useful to them, but Mr. Capel insisted.

"My dear child," he said, "is it like-  
ly I would allow you to remain? We  
may not be very flush just at present,  
but I am sure we shall be comfort-  
able, and I should not know a mo-  
ment's peace if you continued at the  
Audacity as my wife. No, no; we'll  
live quietly here for awhile until I  
drop into something, and presently,  
take my word for it, you will forget  
you were an actress at all."

As a matter of fact, the conclusion  
was somewhat irrelevant, for her de-  
sire had been prompted far less by  
any yearnings for histrionic triumphs  
than by the wish to augment their  
slender income. But she obeyed, as  
a wife should, and for six months or  
more her only visits to the theater  
were made in the dress circle or the  
stalls. Sometimes she got orders, and  
sometimes Mr. Capel paid. At first it  
was very good fun, the unaccustomed  
position on the other side of the foot-  
lights. She enjoyed the novelty of it,  
her gloved hands folded and the lorg-  
nette by her side, but by degrees both  
of the pair began to sigh for the past  
they had relinquished. The girl's  
thoughts followed the players to the  
dressing-rooms between the acts and  
the man began to reflect moodily that  
the matrimonial blisses were a shade  
slow compared with the bachelor frolics  
of old lang syne.

And he did not "drop into" anything  
and their capital ran very low. The  
gingerbread began to show through  
the gift, and it was stale gingerbread,  
moreover, at least to the man.

Little Mrs. Capel was neglected by  
her husband and bored by her medi-  
tations. He took to going out alone  
in the evening now. He said that if  
he was to get hold of any post, it was  
necessary to meet fellows, and keep  
in the swim. There may have been  
something in it, but it was not lively  
for the woman staring at the clock  
and the rered periodicals or the scarf-  
foldings of the houses that were under-  
going repairs on the opposite side of  
the way. She told him so once; it  
was the prelude to the crisis. He was

out all day and only returned at din-  
ner time to hastily swallow the meal  
and retire to his room in order to dress.

When he re-entered the parlor, she  
inquired where he was going.

"Is it essential," she said ironically,  
"to come in at all? Your visits are  
so brief that it seems to me you must  
find it an inconvenience to make them."

"What do you mean?"  
"I mean," said Mrs. Capel, "that I  
am moping myself to death. I mar-  
ried you for your society, Harry, and  
I need not remind you that I am not  
getting much of it."

He was hipped, angry, out of sorts.  
He had lost at a race meeting that  
day.

"I am sorry," he said savagely, "that  
you regret my marrying you; if you  
were single again, you may take my  
word for it, I wouldn't."

It was the first occasion that any-  
thing like plain speaking on the sub-  
ject had occurred between them. He  
seized his hat, and left the house in  
a rage; Myra sat still with tears in  
her eyes and mutiny in her soul.

Why should she be left to eat out  
her heart like this, she demanded of  
herself. Better the distractions of her  
old life a thousand times. He regretted  
their marriage, and she, too, re-  
gretted it. Well, then, he could lead  
his own life, and she would lead hers.  
She would go to the "Audacity" the  
very next morning, and try for a re-  
engagement. She would go to-night—  
now! The sooner the wiser. To-mor-  
row might be too late.

She ran into the bedroom her hus-  
band had just vacated, and hastily  
proceeded to don her cloak and hat.  
In fastening the latter, she dropped  
the pin, and, stooping for it, found  
that it had fallen on the jacket he had  
exchanged for a dress coat.

She picked them both up together,  
and a note fell out of the jacket pocket—a note in a woman's handwriting,  
which began "My Ducky."

She was not a heroine, only a very  
natural girl, and she read the note  
through from the address to the sig-  
nature. When she had finished the  
perusal, she took the cloak and hat  
off again and sat down in the armchair,  
thinking, until Mr. Capel returned.

It was 1 o'clock when the street door  
was unlocked, and his steps were heard  
ascending the stairs. Mrs. Capel stood  
up, with the note in her hand.

"You should be more careful," she  
said, "or perhaps, since you regretted  
your marriage so deeply, you were  
anxious I should assist you to regain  
your freedom. I promise to do my  
best."

"Are you mad?"  
"No," she said, "I am very sane.  
We have both made a desperate mis-  
take and my eyes are open to it. Six  
months ago I should have been pro-  
strate with misery to find you false  
to me. To-day I thank heaven for my  
chance of escape. I can divorce you  
and I mean to do it."

"You are mistaken," he answered  
sullenly. "I am sorry to dispel an illu-  
sion, but you cannot divorce me. I  
may have been false to you, but I  
have never been cruel. You are my  
wife, and you will have to continue so."

"I will not live with you another  
day."  
"Oh, that may be, but my wife you  
are, and will remain. Any lawyer  
will tell you as much."

She broke down then and wept pas-  
sionately; and clumsily, because he  
was ashamed of himself, he strove to  
console her. His efforts, however,  
were quite unavailing, and after aban-  
doning the attempt in despair and seek-  
ing refuge in a pipe, he left her to her-  
self and turned into bed.

When he woke the next morning she  
was gone. He must have slept sound-  
ly, for her box was packed and her  
preparations had not disturbed him.

A letter lay on the table beside him,  
and reading it he saw that she had  
left him forever. On the whole, he  
was relieved to learn it, and he was  
not surprised, in the course of three  
or four days, to see her name announ-  
ced as a member of the forthcoming  
Audacity burlesque. Well, the episode  
was over. He had tried most things  
and found them a failure before es-  
sayng matrimony, and marriage had  
proved as empty as the rest. There  
was nothing now to prevent him re-  
sumng, without restrictions, the more  
unfettered life he had forsaken at the  
temptation of little Myra Bromley's  
petty pique.

He would clear out of the Maddox  
street lodging and take a couple of  
rooms somewhere en-garcon. He bal-  
anced his cash and decided that he  
was justified in treating himself to a  
well-chosen little dinner and a music  
hall afterward. As for Myra, he did  
not want any more to do with her. She  
had left him, and he did not intend to  
think of her again. It was his "re-  
ward," he told himself bitterly, for  
marrying her—her recriminations and  
desertion. He felt that he had been  
guilty of a certain Fing Cophetua no-  
bility in making her his wife at all,  
when—No, he could not dupe him-  
self about that. She had been honest  
enough, but it had been a mesalliance,  
and when a man made a mesalliance  
the least he had a right to look  
for in return was gratitude and devo-  
tion. Bah! If he were wise he would  
go down to the theater and box her ears  
in the presence of a witness or two,  
and let her get her divorce after all.  
On the whole, he thought he would.  
Let the account close—wipe it out—ob-  
literate it. Hang her!

Whether he would or not he had  
done so in the ordinary course of  
events, however, there is no means of  
determining. He did not, as things  
turned out, because, while he was still  
considering it, Myra Bromley made a  
sudden and unexpected leap into pub-  
lic favor and commanded in the course  
of a very few months a salary of first  
£25, next £30 and then £50 a week. Mr.  
Capel, his ire exhausted, perceived that

in ridding himself of a wife on whom  
he had a right to levy handsome con-  
tributions, he would be—to use an ex-  
pressive vulgarism—pulling his nose to  
spite his face.

His circumstances, thanks to the ill-  
ness of the "principal," into whose  
shoes the fortunate little "understudy"  
had stepped, were now vastly im-  
proved. He took very cozy chambers,  
indeed, called on his tailor, and was  
no longer ashamed to sun himself in  
Piccadilly between the hours of 3 and  
5. His correspondence with the goose  
who laid the golden eggs was rare and  
brief, but sometimes, when his allow-  
ance failed to suffice for his weekly re-  
quirements, he dropped a polite re-  
quest for an additional "tenner," and  
as Myra lived quite cheaply she al-  
ways had it to spare and sent it to  
him. This state of things continued  
for three years, and then, as might  
have been foreseen, Mrs. Henry Capel  
fell in love with an actor.

He was ready and anxious to marry  
her, but she explained her position to  
him and told him, without disguising  
her love, that they could never be any-  
thing more than they were to each  
other while her husband lived. She  
was, as she had been, straight as a  
die, and no breath of scandal had  
touched her. Charles Eames, who  
was a thoroughly good fellow, did not  
attempt to shake her resolution. He  
only pondered miserably, and then,  
arriving at a plan of action, went to  
her at last and suggested it.

"This blackguard of yours is in so-  
ciety, isn't he?" he said. "Knows all  
of swell people, and they all know he  
is married to you? Well, look here, My-  
ra darling, you can't divorce him—com-  
pel him to divorce you. If you are  
known to be openly living with me he  
won't be able to help himself. He  
daren't let it be said that he refuses  
to divorce you because he makes you  
keep him out of your salary, and there  
could be no other explanation of his  
attitude. For very shame he'd have  
to proceed, and I swear to you on all  
my gods I'll make you my wife the  
moment the decree nisi is made abso-  
lute. What do you say?"

She demurred a long time, but she  
ended by saying what most women  
similarly circumstanced would have  
said. She said she trusted her lover  
and that her husband was a scoundrel.  
She consented, and Mr. Capel, to his  
egregious disgust, found his hand  
forced beyond remonstrance.

Myra Capel is Mrs. Charles Eames  
to-day and a very happy wife. Henry  
Capel is borrowing fivers and drifting  
so rapidly toward a subsistence de-  
rived from the billiard-rooms that he  
already regrets his concession to ap-  
pearances. Such a number of people  
know the true inwardness of the un-  
defended case of "Capel vs. Capel and  
Eames" that to many this narrative  
of it will be loud reading. It is writ-  
ten for the larger public who knew  
nothing that did not appear in the  
newspapers, and who wasted such a  
great deal of unnecessary sympathy  
on the petitioner.—Pick-Me-Up.

### "There Wa'n't Nothing."

The following story of excessive zeal  
is told by a young minister who spent  
last summer in missionary work among  
the Green Mountains. The two mal-  
den ladies with whom he boarded kept  
no horse, and were wont to rely upon  
the courtesy of neighbors to bring  
their mail from the postoffice.

As the ladies and their boarders were  
sitting on the piazza one evening, a  
neighbor passed in the direction of the  
village, and one of the sisters called  
out: "Are you going to the village, Jonas?"

"Yes," replied Jonas, pulling up his  
horse; "can I do anything for you?"  
"You might get our mail at the of-  
fice, if you would be so kind," said  
"Aunt Clara."

Jonas drove on, but did not return  
from the village until after the house-  
hold had retired. Shortly before mid-  
night the whole house was aroused by  
a thumping at the door, and calls of  
"Clara—Clara—Aunt Clara!"

Aunt Clara arose hastily, lit a lamp,  
and slipping a wrapper over her night-  
robe, descended and unlocked the door.  
"Why, it's you, Jonas!" said Clara.  
"What a turn you gave me!"

"There wa'n't nothing," said Jonas,  
as he turned to go, full of the happy  
consciousness of duty performed.

### A Neat Swindling Trick.

The latest swindling game was prac-  
ticed successfully the other day at Ben-  
ton, Pa. Two men, who appeared to  
be strong silver and gold advocates,  
were in the central depot and became  
involved in a heated discussion. The  
gold man offered to get a gold double  
eagle that if he hammered the coin into  
a shapeless mass it would still be worth  
\$20. He was ostensibly taken up by  
the silver advocate, but when it came  
to selling the lump to Jeweler Roth the  
store was closed. James Hagerty, a  
strong sound money advocate who  
stood by and who had implicit faith in  
the value of gold, gave the man \$20 for  
the battered coin. The two enthusi-  
asts disappeared shortly after, and then  
it was discovered that the metal left  
by them was spurious.

### The Newest Scheme.

Bristow—Here's a minstrel show that  
will make a hit.  
Dorcy—What's the scheme?  
Bristow—The management has ar-  
ranged to throw X rays on all the jokes  
worked off.—Philadelphia North American.

### One on the Doctor.

Doctor—This bacon doesn't appear to  
me to be well cured; does it to you?  
Lady of the House—Perhaps not, doc-  
tor; it is probably like some of your  
patients—doctored, but not cured.—  
Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

A woman doesn't mind growing old,  
if providence is kind enough to keep  
her looking younger than her husband.

## TALMAGE'S SERMON.

### AN INSPIRATION IS DRAWN FROM THE WOODS.

He Likens Human Life to the Wood-  
land Leaves—Man Without Religion  
Dies Without Tinge of Hope—Per-  
ishes With No Hope of Resurrection.

#### The Forest's Glory.

The season of the year adds much ap-  
positeness to Dr. Talmage's sermon  
which he delivered in Washington last  
Sunday. His subject was "The Pageant-  
ry of the Woods," and his text Isaiah  
lxiv., 6, "We all do fade as a leaf."

It is so hard for us to understand reli-  
gious truth that God constantly reiter-  
ates. As the schoolmaster takes a black-  
board and puts upon it figures and dia-  
grams, so that the scholar may not only  
get his lesson through the ear, but also  
through the eye, so God takes all the  
truths of his Bible and draws them out in  
diagram on the natural world. Cham-  
pollion, the famous Frenchman, went  
down into Egypt to study the hieroglyph-  
ics on monuments and temples. After  
much labor he deciphered them and an-  
nounced to the learned world the result  
of his investigations. The wisdom, good-  
ness and power of God are written in  
hieroglyphics all over the earth and all  
over the heaven. God grant that their  
life may be brighter than ours has been.  
As we get older do not let us be affronted  
if young men and women crowd us a lit-  
tle. We will have had our day, and we  
must let them have theirs. When our  
voices get cracked, let us not snarl at  
those who can warble. When our knees  
are stiffened, let us have patience with  
those who go fleet as the deer. Because  
our leaf is fading do not let us despise  
the unfrosted. Autumn must not envy  
the spring. Old men must be patient with  
boys. Dr. Guthrie stood up in Scotland  
and said "You need not think I am old  
because my hair is white. I never was so  
young as I am now." I look back to my  
childhood days and remember when in  
winter nights in the sitting-room the chil-  
dren played the blithest and the gayest  
of all the company were father and moth-  
er. Although reaching fourscore years  
of age, they never got old.

Do not be disturbed as you see good  
and great men die. People worry when  
some important personage passes off the  
stage and say, "His place will never be  
taken." But neither the church nor the  
State will suffer for it. There will be  
others to take the places. When God  
takes one man away, he has another right  
back of him. God is so rich in resources  
that he could spare 5,000 Summerfields  
and Saurins, if there were so many.  
There will be other leaves as green, as  
exquisitely veined, as gracefully etched,  
as well pointed. However prominent the  
place we fill, our death will not jar the  
world. One falling leaf does not shake  
the Adirondacks. A ship is not well  
manned unless there are an extra supply  
of hands—some working on deck, some  
sound asleep in their hammocks. God has  
manned this world very well. There will  
be other seamen on deck when you and I  
are down in the cabin, sound asleep in the  
hammocks.

#### Glory of the Forest.

Those know but little of the meaning  
of the natural world who have looked  
at it through the eyes of others and from  
book or canvas taken their impression.  
There are some faces so mobile that pho-  
tographers cannot take them, and the  
face of nature has such a flush and spar-  
kle and life that no human description can  
gather them. No one knows the pathos  
of a bird's voice unless he has sat at  
summer evening tide at the edge of a  
wood and listened to the cry of the whip-  
poorwill.

There is to-day more glory in one  
branch of sumach than a painter could  
put on a whole forest of maples. God  
hath struck into the autumnal leaf a  
glance that none see but those who come  
face to face—the mountain looking upon  
the man, and the man looking upon the  
mountain.

For several autumns I have had a tour  
to the far West, and one autumn, about  
this time, saw that which I shall never  
forget. I have seen the autumnal sketch-  
es of Crosey and other skillful pencils,  
but that week I saw a pageant 2,000  
miles long. Let artists stand back when  
God stretches his canvas. A grander  
spectacle was never kindled before mortal  
eyes. Along by the rivers and up and  
down the sides of the great hills and by  
the banks of the lakes there was an in-  
describable mingling of gold and orange  
and crimson and saffron, now sobering  
into drab and maroon, now flaming into  
sobering and scarlet. Here and there the  
trees looked as if just their tips had bloss-  
omed into fire. In the morning light  
the forests seemed as if they had been  
transfigured, and in the evening hour  
they looked as if the sunset had burst  
and dropped upon the leaves. In more  
sequestered spots, where the frosts had  
been hindered in their work, we saw the  
first kindling of the flames of color in a  
lowly sprig. Then they rushed up from  
branch to branch, until the glory of the  
Lord submerged the forest. Here you  
would find a tree just making up its mind  
to change, and there one looked as if  
wounded at every pore, it stood bathed in  
carnage. Along the banks of Lake  
Huron there were hills over which there  
seemed pouring cataracts of fire, tossed  
up and down and every whither by the  
rocks. Through some of the ravines we  
saw occasionally a foaming stream, as  
though it were rushing to put out the  
conflagration. If at one end of the woods  
a commanding tree would set up its  
crimson banner, the whole forest prepared  
to follow. If God's urn of colors were  
not infinite, one swamp that I saw along  
the Malheur would have exhausted it  
forever. It seemed as if the sea of divine  
glory had dashed its surf to the tip of the  
Alleghanies, and then it had come  
dripping down to lowest leaf and deepest  
cavern.

#### We Fade Gradually.

Most persons preaching from this text  
find only in it a vein of sadness. I find  
that I have two strings to this gospel  
harp—a string of sadness and a string of  
joy infinite.

"We all do fade as a leaf."

First, like the foliage, we fade grad-  
ually. The leaves which week before last  
felt the frost have day by day been  
changing in tint and will for many days  
yet cling to the bough, waiting for the  
fist of the wind to strike them. Suppose  
you that the pictured leaf that you hold  
in your hand took on its color in an hour,  
or in a day, or in a week? No. Deeper  
and deeper the flush till all the veins of  
its life now seem opened and bleeding  
away. After awhile leaf after leaf they  
fall, now those on the outer branches,  
then those most hidden, until the last  
spark of the gleaming forge shall have  
been quenched.

So gradually we pass away. From day  
to day we hardly see the change. But  
the frosts have touched us. The work of  
decay is going on, now a slight cold, now  
a season of overfatigue, now a fever, now  
a stitch in the side, now a neuralgic  
thrust, now a rheumatic twinge, now a  
fall. Little by little, pain by pain, less  
steady of limb, sight not so clear, ear not  
so alert. After awhile we take a staff.  
Then, after much resistance, we come to  
spectacles. Instead of bounding into the  
vehicle we are willing to be helped in. At  
last the octogenarian falls. Forty years

of decaying. No sudden change. No  
fierce cannonading of the batteries of life,  
but a fading away, slowly, gradually, as  
the leaf—as the leaf!

Again, like the leaf, we fade to make  
room for others. Next year's forests will  
be as grandly foliaged as this. There  
are other generations of oak leaves to  
take the place of those which this autumn  
perish. Next May the cradle of the wind  
will rock the young buds. The woods  
will be all a-hum with the chorus of  
leafy voices. If the tree in front of your  
house, like Elijah, takes a chariot of fire,  
its mantle will fall upon Elisha. If in the  
blast of these autumnal batteries so  
many ranks fall, there are reserve forces  
to take their place to defend the fortress  
of the hills. The beaters of gold leaf will  
have more gold leaf to beat. The crown  
that drops to-day from the head of the  
oak will be picked up and handed down  
for other things to wear. Let the blasts  
come. They only make room for other  
life.

#### Give Way Cheerfully.

So, when we go, others take our  
spheres. We do not grudge the future  
generations their places. We will have  
had our good time. Let them come on  
and have their good time. There is no  
sighing among these leaves to-day, be-  
cause other leaves are to follow them.  
After a lifetime of preaching, doctoring,  
selling, sewing or digging, let us cheer-  
fully give way for those who come on to  
do the preaching, doctoring, selling, sew-  
ing and digging. God grant that their  
life may be brighter than ours has been.  
As we get older do not let us be affronted  
if young men and women crowd us a lit-  
tle. We will have had our day, and we  
must let them have theirs. When our  
voices get cracked, let us not snarl at  
those who can warble. When our knees  
are stiffened, let us have patience with  
those who go fleet as the deer. Because  
our leaf is fading do not let us despise  
the unfrosted. Autumn must not envy  
the spring. Old men must be patient with  
boys. Dr. Guthrie stood up in Scotland  
and said "You need not think I am old  
because my hair is white. I never was so  
young as I am now." I look back to my  
childhood days and remember when in  
winter nights in the sitting-room the chil-  
dren played the blithest and the gayest  
of all the company were father and moth-  
er. Although reaching fourscore years  
of age, they never got old.

Do not be disturbed as you see good  
and great men die. People worry when  
some important personage passes off the  
stage and say, "His place will never be  
taken." But neither the church nor the  
State will suffer for it. There will be  
others to take the places. When God  
takes one man away, he has another right  
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There will be other leaves as green, as  
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world. One falling leaf does not shake  
the Adirondacks. A ship is not well  
manned unless there are an extra supply  
of hands—some working on deck, some  
sound asleep in their hammocks. God has  
manned this world very well. There will  
be other seamen on deck when you and I  
are down in the cabin, sound asleep in the  
hammocks.

#### Not Alone We Perish.

Again, as with the leaves, we fade and  
fall amid myriads of others. One cannot  
count the number of plumes which these  
frosts are plucking from the hills. They  
will strew all the streams; they will drift  
into the caverns; they will soften the wild  
beast's lair and fill the eagle's eyrie.

All the aisles of the forest will be cov-  
ered with their carpet, and the steps of  
the hills glow with a wealth of color and  
shape that will defy the looms of Axmin-  
ster. What urn could hold the ashes of  
all these dead leaves? Who could count  
the hosts that burn on this funeral pyre  
of the mountains?

So we die in concert. The clock that  
strikes the hour of our going will sound  
the going of many thousands. Keeping  
step with the feet of those who carry us  
out will be the tramp of hundreds doing  
the same errand. Between fifty and sev-  
enty people every day lie down in Green-  
wood. That place has over 200,000 of  
the dead. I said to the man at the gate,  
"Then, if there are so many here, you  
must have the largest cemetery." He  
said there were two Roman Catholic  
cemetaries in the city, each of which had  
more than this. We are all dying. Lon-  
don and Peking are not the great cities of  
the world. The grave is the great city.  
It hath mightier population, longer  
streets, brighter lights, thicker darknesses,  
Caesar is there, and all his subjects.  
Nero is there, and all his victims. City  
of kings and paupers! It has swallowed  
all our cities. Yet, City of Silence. No  
voice, no hoof, no wheel, no clash, no  
smiting of hammer, no clack of flying  
loom, no jar, no whisper. Great City of  
Silence! Of all its million million hands,  
not one of them is lifted. Of all its mil-  
lion million eyes, not one of them spark-  
les. Of all its million million hearts,  
not one palates. The living are in small  
minority.

If in the movement of time some great  
question between the living and the dead  
should be put and God called up all the  
dead and the living to decide it, as we  
lifted our hands and from all the resting  
places of the dead they lifted their hands,  
the dead would outvote us. Why, the  
multitude of the dying and the dead are  
as these autumnal leaves drifting under  
our feet to-day. We march on toward  
eternity, not by companies of a hundred,  
or regiments of a thousand, or brigades  
of ten thousands, but sixteen hundred  
millions abreast! Marching on! March-  
ing on!

#### Beauty Withers.

Again, as with variety of appearance  
the leaves depart, so do we. You have  
noticed that some trees, at the first touch  
of the frost, lose all their beauty; they  
stand withered and unclothed and ragged,  
waiting for the northeast storm to drive  
them into the mire. The sun shining at  
noonday gilds them with no beauty.  
Ragged leaves! Dead leaves! No one  
stands to study them. They are gathered  
in no vase. They are hung on no wall.  
So death smites many. There is no beau-  
ty in their departure. One sharp frost  
of sickness, or one blast off the cold  
waters, and they are gone. No tinge of  
hope. No prophecy of heaven. Their  
spring was all bloom with bright pros-  
pects, their summer thick foliaged with  
opportunities; but October came, and  
their glory went. Frosted! In early au-  
tumn the frosts come, but do not seem to  
damage vegetation. They are light frosts.  
But some morning you look out of the  
window and say, "There was a black  
frost last night," and you know that from  
that day everything will wither. So men  
seem to get along without religion amid

the annoyances and vexations of life that  
nip them slightly here and nip them there.  
But after awhile death comes. It is a  
black frost, and all is ended.

Oh, what withering and scattering  
death makes among those not prepared to  
meet it! They leave everything pleasant  
behind them—their house, their families,  
their friends, their books, their pictures—  
and step out of the sunshine into the  
shadow. They quit the presence of bird  
and bloom and wave to go unbeckoned  
and unwelcomed. The bower in which  
they stood and sang and wore chaplets  
and made themselves merry has gone  
down under an awful equinoctial. No bell  
can toll one-half the dolefulness of their  
condition. Frosted!

But, thank God, that is not the way  
people always die. Tell me on what day  
of all the year the leaves of the woodbine  
are as bright as they are to-day. So  
Christian character is never so attractive  
as in the dying hour. Such go into the  
grave not as a dog, with frown and harsh  
voice, driven into a kennel, but they pass  
away calmly, brightly, sweetly, grandly!  
As the leaf! As the leaf!

Why go to the deathbed of distinguish-  
ed men when there is hardly a house on  
this street but from it a Christian has  
departed? When our baby died, there  
were enough angels in the room to have  
chaned a coronation. When your father  
died, you sat watching, and after awhile  
felt of his wrist, and then put your hand  
under his arm to see if there were any  
warmth left, and placed the mirror to the  
mouth to see if there were any sign of  
breathing, and when all



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It speedily relieves irregularity, suppressed or painful menstruations, weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, leucorrhoea, womb trouble, flooding, nervous prostration, headache, general debility, etc. Symptoms of Womb Troubles are dizziness, faintness, extreme lassitude, "don't care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all this trouble as sure as the sun shines. That Bearing-down Feeling, cramping pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. It is wonderful for Kidney Complaints in either sex.



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With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before 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 constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions 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 who 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 Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

## RADWAY'S PILLS,

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

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The following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, upward pain, fullness of the blood in the head, a id of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dizziness on rising suddenly, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs and sudden flushes of heat burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists. RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.



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KIDDER'S PASTILLES. By mail, Stowell & Co. Boston, Mass. Habit Cured. Est. in 1871. Thousands cured. Cheapest and best cure. See the State case. Dr. M. A. Stowell, Quincy, Mass.

## A Cougher's Coffers

may not be so full as he wishes, but if he is wise he will neglect his coffers awhile and attend to his cough. A man's coffers may be so secure that no one can take them away from him. But a little cough has taken many a man away from his coffers. The "slight cough" is somewhat like the small pebble that lies on the mountain side, and appears utterly insignificant. A fluttering bird, perhaps, starts the pebble rolling, and the rolling pebble begets an avalanche that buries a town. Many fatal diseases begin with a slight cough. But any cough, taken in time, can be cured by the use of

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

More particulars about Pectoral in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

## THE LONDON DOGGIE'S CLOTHES

He Must Be Very Particular About What He Wears.

The really fashionable, high-toned London doggie must use great care in the selection of his raiment, according to the very latest proclamation of Dame Fashion. To appear after 6, for instance, in anything but a dress suit would be highly improper. And the new edict of Fashion caught so many canine members of the London "four hundred" or "four thousand," or whatever they call it, without evening dress that fashionable tailors are reaping a harvest making up dress suits for big prices.

The fad started with Mrs. M. Nugent, who, being of the opinion that dogs, particularly the thin-coated ones, were not sufficiently clad by nature in winter, decided that dogs deserved real sure enough suits of clothing, more than a good many men did. So she clothed every dog in her kennel in the latest and most expensive "togs."

Society readily adopted the new fashion, and as a result dogs of high



A DOG IN FULL DRESS.

degree may be seen any day strolling up and down the fashionable thoroughfares of London town, arrayed in as fine linen and as correctly tailor-made clothing as their owners.

It may sound strange to speak of a dog in collar and cuffs, and wearing a frock coat and vest, but the sight is not an unusual one in London parks, and dealers in New York City say that the American dogs will be doing the same thing before the close of the winter.

Dog owners in "Lunnon" go even further than that, and Lady Blankin's pet mastiff carries on a very flourishing correspondence with Lord Bromoseltzer's bloodhound, the owners, of course, writing the tender epistles in the names of their respective pets.

Quite naturally, having arrived at the dignity of coat, collars and cuffs, the dogs must have garden parties and teas, and they go to these purely social functions arrayed in clothing of the very latest cut and style, attended by their owners, who vie with each other in the elaborateness of their pets' wearing apparel. The accompanying illustration of one of these pampered pets of the canine world shows to what limits this very modern fad has been brought. There is no telling whether doggie likes it or not, but that doesn't matter—the only object is to produce an effect.

### Current Condensations.

When stung by a bee always remove the sting, which is left in the wound, and over it squeeze the juice of a red onion or apply a little hartshorn.

Parisian restaurant keepers mix a little honey with their butter. This gives it an agreeable taste and flavor and makes inferior butter more palatable.

Dr. Guthrie, of Edinburgh, after carrying on ragged schools in that city for a number of years, sent invitations to a dinner to boys who had found a blessing in the schools. Two hundred and fifty responded, one gentleman traveling 500 miles to be present.

It is the opinion of the Jewish Messenger that, though there may not be much danger that Jewish immigrants from Russia will bring the cholera to this country, it is prudent to discourage Russian immigrants for some time to come, or until the epidemic has disappeared from Russia.

Systematic efforts have been made in different parts of the world to introduce a growth of trees where they had never been known, from which important results have followed in many instances. Egypt, which had formerly only about six rainy days during the year, has, since having planted trees on an extensive scale, already attained about five times that number. Sixteen square miles of the swampy, unhealthy country along the Bay of Biscay was planted with thousands of trees, especially the cork oak and swamp pine. The trees have drained the land so as to destroy the swamp fevers, and to change it into a healthy country with fine forests. Biscay law requires that for every tree cut down two shall be planted.

## WHEAT IS BOOMING.

GOES UP FOUR CENTS IN CHICAGO ON MONDAY.

Based on Legitimate Demand, Traders See a Rampant Market Likely Until Christmas—Home and Foreign Markets Excited and America Happy

Biggest Day's Jump in Years. Wheat made the greatest single day's advance in price Monday that it has in twenty years. It took a balloon and sailed to great heights. There was no parachute attached to that balloon either for a speedy descent. All day above the pit of the Chicago Board of Trade rang the cry: "Dollar wheat." It was echoed in Liverpool, in Paris, Antwerp and Berlin, over the impoverished fields of Russia and where the empty granaries of Argentina mock the sun.

Foreign bread makers and bread sellers were after American wheat. Since Skobloff stormed the mountain crags of Plevna, during the Russo-Turkish war, European markets have never put forth such a demand for a Yankee's grain. The bound in prices was phenomenal.

The advances at the great foreign and home markets in the price over that of Saturday were:

At Antwerp	10 cents
At Paris	8 cents
At Liverpool	6 cents
At Berlin	3½ cents
At New York	5 cents
At Chicago	4 cents

While at the closing of the market there was some falling off from these gains, it was not sufficient to afford the bears any satisfaction or comfort.

### Twenty Years' Record Broken.

Twenty years have passed since the wheat market has seen any such activity. Britishers have been accustomed to wait for war times before expecting such market excitement as seen in Liverpool Monday. Their uniform cablegrams to Chicago agents were: "Wheat excited and 5d higher." On the continent the excitement was still greater. Paris and Antwerp felt the tremendous bulge of Saturday in the Berlin market. Berlin, which set the pace Saturday, advanced 3½ cents. On the Pacific coast the net gain for the day was but 5 cents per cental, although at one time it was 8 cents. New York's opening gain was 5 cents, and of this it retained 3 cents until the close.

December wheat in Chicago was within one-fourth of a cent of 80 cents at 11 o'clock Monday morning. This was the highwater mark of the day. Two years ago on Oct. 19 December wheat sold at closing at 66½ cents. The closing price was 77½, or 17 cents higher than two years ago. The biggest bear on the market could not take cheer out of that comparison, especially since the foreign demand continues strong and without a sign of letting up.

The advance was not checked by the posted figures showing an increase in the visible supply of 2,500,000 bushels, making a grand total in sight of 55,000,000. Europe wanted wheat—wants it still—and that badly. America has the grain.

### Unloading at Quick Profits.

The bulls, wise sometimes and sometimes not, thought the situation at opening warranted the unloading of part of their holdings. They wanted a profit at 79 cents. They got it, and then under foreign pressure bought back the grain they had sold at a higher figure than they had received for it. Law of supply and demand proved stronger than all speculative rules, and made many a wisacre on the board wish for a few moments Monday that he was omniscient.

The gamut which December wheat ran Monday in the Chicago market was: Opening, 78½ cents, 79½ cents, 79½ cents; closing, 77½ cents.

The hot haste of the bulls to realize quick profits had more to do with hammering the local price down than anything else. There was no weakening in the foreign demand. But as it was there was a net gain of 1½ cents from Saturday's closing figures and no decline. A flood of buying orders from California and foreign markets caused an advance on the unofficial curb market in the afternoon of 1 cent over the closing price on the Board of Trade.

No one better explains the situation or makes it more plain why the eyes of the whole world are now turned to the wheat stores of America than John Hyde, expert special agent of the eleventh census, in his statement:

"It is worthy of note that in 1867 and 1868 the failure of crops in Great Britain, which the United States was unable to make good out of its own surplus, caused an advance in price of no less than 42 cents per bushel. Wheat during the last ninety days, owing to deficient harvests in other countries, has advanced from 64 to 78 cents per bushel."

### Told in a Few Lines.

Harry M. Schneider, trading as L. H. Schneider's Sons, hardware, made an assignment at Washington, D. C. Assets, \$56,091; liabilities, \$39,357.

The First National Bank of Joseph, Wallawa County, Ore., was robbed of \$2,000 by three men, one of whom is dead, another badly wounded, while the third is being pursued by a posse of citizens.

The greater part of the damage done by the cloudburst at Benson, Ariz., was in the town, the west end of which was completely washed away. The express office was lifted from its foundation. Seven persons are reported dead.

Consent has been given by the Chinese Government for the building of a branch of the Silesian Railway across North Manchuria with the pre-emption clause giving China the right to purchase this branch after thirty years.

The estimate of the total damage done by the storm in Washington, D. C., aggregate \$433,500. The unroofing of so many houses caused a brisk demand for roofing tin and sent the price up. The stock of tin in the city soon became exhausted.

Edward S. Stokes has retired from the active management of the Hoffman House at New York. Mr. Stokes has given up the active management in order to attend to his private interests outside, but he still remains president of the hotel company.

The Laconia, N. H., Car Company, through its president, Perley Putnam, a large creditor, petitioned for the appointment of a receiver. The entire indebtedness is \$350,000, of which \$150,000 is mortgaged bonds. The present financial difficulty is attributed to the general depression of business.

## CHARLES F. CRISP DEAD.

Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives Passes Away.

Charles F. Crisp, the ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, died at Atlanta, Ga., Friday afternoon. Mr. Crisp had been an inmate of the sanitarium of Dr. Holmes for several weeks. His condition had been reported as very low, but no fatal conclusions to his illness had been expected so soon. When a rumor got abroad several days ago that he was sinking it was vigorously denied at the sanitarium, where it was given out that he was getting better. Mr. Crisp was the choice of the Democrats of Georgia to succeed Senator John B. Gordon in the United States Senate, and would have been chosen to that position by the Legislature at its approaching session had he lived.

Mr. Crisp had been suffering from malarial fever. The immediate cause of his death was heart failure. Mr. Crisp had been in intense pain all day. At about a quarter of 2 o'clock Mr. Crisp was seized with another attack. The watchers saw it and Judge Crisp's two daughters, Mrs. Fred Davenport and Miss Bertha Crisp,



CHARLES F. CRISP.

and his two sons, Charles F. Crisp Jr., and Fred Crisp were quickly summoned. When they entered the room Judge Crisp was still conscious. He gave them the look of recognition, breathed a few times and died.

Mr. Crisp's death, while apparently thus sudden, was not unexpected by the physicians who have been watching him. His last illness, however, was occasioned by an attack of malarial fever, which he contracted at his home, Americus, a few weeks ago, but which itself yielded to treatment when he went to Atlanta. He was considered convalescent, and only last Sabbath had ridden out. But, when renewed health seemed within view, he was attacked by congestion of the lungs, which, added to the weakness of the lungs and heart, caused by two previous attacks of pleuro-pneumonia, resulted in his death.

Charles Frederick Crisp was born at Sheffield, England, Jan. 29, 1845. He was brought to the United States when a year old, and was educated at public schools of Savannah and Macon, Ga. He served in the Confederate army during the civil war, and at its close studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He practiced at Ellaville, Ga. In 1872 he was appointed solicitor general of the Southwestern Judicial Circuit of Georgia, and in 1877 became judge of the Superior Court of the same judicial circuit. This position he retained until elected a representative in Congress in 1882. He served continuously in Congress until the expiration of the last term. He had been Speaker of the House.



Emma Offat has won up to date \$10,000 in purses.

Since Gentry made his record of 2:03½ last season he has made a gain of 130 feet to the mile.

Fitzsimmons is under \$1,000 bail in New York, he having been indicted by the Grand Jury for arranging to fight to a finish with Jim Corbett.

Page, the greatest green trotter of the year, has been ten times first, three times second and one third in fourteen starts. His winnings are \$4,975.

How quickly the bloomers passed out of fashion. The short skirt and golf stockings—and pretty ones they are, too—are now the vogue among the fair sex.

James Michael rode five miles paced, flying start, at the Garfield Park cycling track, Chicago, Saturday, in 9:20, reducing the American record for the distance.

Cooper, who is matched for a series of races with Bald for a stake of \$1,000 and the championship, won forty-one races this season. His total winnings this year foot up to \$5,320.

Van Zant, one of the fastest and best campaigners of the year, was worked some as a yearling, but she was experimented on for three years before she became properly balanced. As a 3-year-old it is said she would trot a mile in three minutes.

The Baltimore baseball team will make a short tour of England. Arrangements will be made for a series of games with all the prominent baseball clubs of the British empire. Lange and Gleason will take the places of Brodie and Reitz. They will be billed in England as the Three-Times-Champions of America.

A most remarkable feat was recently performed by an athlete named Tommy Burns, of London. On a wager he was to dive from the top of London bridge, and then run to Yarmouth, a distance of 128 miles, inside twenty-four hours. He made the dive, but was immediately arrested by the police. He was released on bail, and started on his run. He won the wager by doing the journey in 23h. 40m. Burns has saved forty-three lives.

Jennings, of Baltimore, leads the National League in batting, with an average of .400, closely followed by Keeler, Burkett and Delehanty. Zimmer leads in catching, Lajoie as first baseman, McPhee as second baseman, Irwin as third baseman, Dolan as short stop, Cooley as left fielder, Brodie as center fielder, Thompson as right fielder, and Payne as pitcher.

Reports from Arkoe, Mo., state that a young woman of that place has been arrested for the horrible murder of Mrs. John Baunley near that place. It is said that she was in love with Mr. Baunley.

## A Tenacious Clutch

Is that of dyspepsia. Few remedies do more than palliate this obstinate complaint. Try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, however, and you will find that it is conquerable, along with its symptoms, heartburn, flatulence, nervousness, and loss of flesh and vigor. Biliousness and constipation frequently accompany it. These, besides malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaints, are also subduable with the Bitters.

Words are not arrows, but they fly farther.

## 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.

If the hair is falling out and turning gray, the glands of the skin need stimulating and color-food, and the best remedy and stimulant is Hall's Hair Renewer.

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

I know that my life was saved by Pisco's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Mich., April 21, 1895.

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

Those who use Dobbins' Eye Cure say each week (and their name is legion) save their clothes and strength, and let the soap do the work. Did you ever try it? If not, do so next Monday morn. Ask your grocer for it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

Hall's Catarrh Cure. Is a constitutional cure. Price 75 cents.

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

## Chronic

Catarrh cannot be cured by local applications. It is a constitutional disease, and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, working through the blood, eradicates the impurity which causes and promotes the disease, and soon effects a permanent cure. At the same time Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the whole system, and makes you feel renewed in strength.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

Hood's Pills cure Liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

PATENTS. TRADE-MARKS.

Examination and advice as to patentability of inventions. Send for inventors' guide, or how to get a patent. Patrick O'Farrell, Washington, D. C.

SOFTENING EYE WATER. C. N. U. No. 44-96

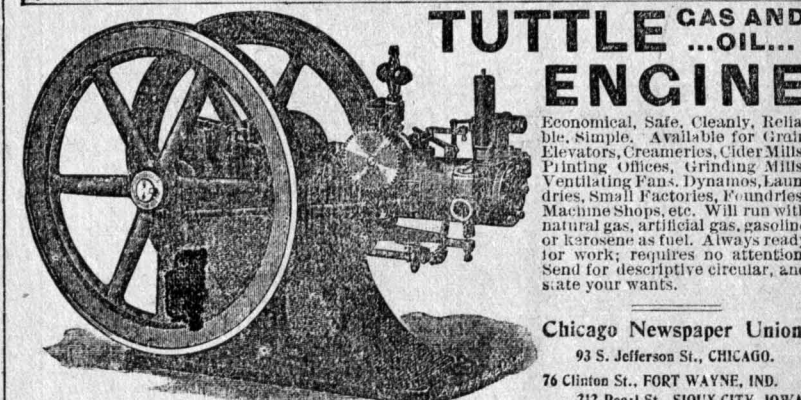
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.



"The New Woman."

## Battle Ax PLUG

The "new woman" favors economy, and she always buys "Battle Ax" for her sweetheart. She knows that a 5-cent piece of "Battle Ax" is nearly twice as large as a 10-cent piece of other high grade brands. Try it yourself and you will see why "Battle Ax" is such a popular favorite all over the United States.



## TUTTLE GAS AND OIL ENGINE

Economical, Safe, Cleanly, Reliable, Simple. Available for Grain Elevators, Creameries, Cider Mills, Printing Offices, Grinding Mills, Ventilating Fans, Dynamos, Laundries, Small Factories, Foundries, 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, 92 S. Jefferson St., CHICAGO. 76 Clinton St., FORT WAYNE, IND. 212 Pearl St., SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

FOR one hundred and fifteen years Walter Baker & Co. have made Cocoa and Chocolate, and the demand for it increases every year. Try it and you will see why.

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

"Cleanliness Is Nae Pride, Dirt's Nae Honesty." Common Sense Dictates the Use of

## SAPOLIO

USE  
**JAXON**  
SOAP

It loosens and separates the dirt, making washing easy, but does not injure the fabric.

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.

Yours truly,

**A. M. GARDNER.**



### STARTLING NEWS

Takes one by surprise. It's a capital way to be taken, if the news be good. If that kind of news doesn't come to you, you can come 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 season treatment. It's looking for wool on a sheared sheep to expect lower prices than ours.

Orders entrusted to our care for machine-ties, rubber coats, 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 corporation. Yours Respectfully,

**B. A. ALMY.**

Also LIVERY AND FEED STABLES  
Good Rigs at Reasonable Prices.  
Thos. Hammond, Mgr.

Subscribe for the Middleville Sun.

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Taking Effect June 21, 1896.

EASTWARD BOUND.

STATIONS.	Det	Exp	N Y	Ngt	Fr't
	Exp	Dly	Exp	Exp	
Grand Rapids Lv.	7:00	1:00	6:00	11:00	7:10
Middleville	7:35	1:37	6:35	12:13	8:40
Hastings	7:52	1:59	6:57	12:40	9:30
Jackson Ar.	8:30	3:30	9:00	3:40	9:30
Detroit Ar.	12:20	6:00	11:15	7:10	.....
	p m	p m	p m	p m	p m
WESTWARD BOUND.					
STATIONS.	Pac	Spl	M'll	GR	Fr't
	Exp	Dly	Exp	Exp	
Grand Rapids Ar	5:30	6:40	1:40	10:20	4:05
Middleville	4:35	5:48	12:35	9:28	2:15
Hastings	4:03	5:49	12:30	9:19	1:03
Jackson Lv.	1:00	3:50	10:35	7:30	7:10
	a m	a m	a m	p m	a m
Detroit Lv.	8:45	2:00	7:15	4:45	.....
	p m	p m	a m	p m	

Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad.  
Schedule in effect Sept. 27, 1896.

NORTHERN DIVISION			Leave	Go	Arrive
			Going	From	North
Trav. City, Pet. & Mack	7:45 am	5:15 pm			
Trav. City, Pet. & Mack	7:15 pm	6:30 am			
Cincinnati	7:25 pm	11:10 am			
Train leaving at 7:45 a. m. has parlor car to Petoskey and Mackinaw.					
Train leaving at 2:15 p. m. has sleeping car to Petoskey and Mackinaw.					
SOUTHERN DIVISION			Leave	Go	Arrive
			Going	From	South
Cincinnati	7:10 am	8:25 pm			
Cincinnati	7:30 pm	1:35 pm			
Cincinnati	7:30 pm	7:25 am			
7:10 a. m. train has parlor car to Cincinnati.					
7:00 p. m. train has sleeping car to Cincinnati.					

MUSKEGON TRAINS.

GOING WEST.			Leave	Go	Arrive
			Going	From	West
Lv. Grand Rapids	7:35 am	7:40 pm			
Ar. Muskegon	9:00 am	2:10 pm			
GOING EAST.			Leave	Go	Arrive
			Going	From	East
Lv. Muskegon	8:10 am	11:45 am			
Ar. Grand Rapids	9:30 am	12:55 pm			
* Except Sunday.					
DAILY.					
A. ALMQUIST,	C. L. LOCKWOOD,				
Ticket Agent,	Gen'l Pass'r and				
Union Station.	Ticket Agent.				

## THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1896.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The new M. E. church at Caledonia will be dedicated Wednesday Nov. 18.

W. W. Potter of Hastings will speak at Bowen's Mills from a republican standpoint Saturday evening, Oct. 31, '96, at 7:30. Ladies especially invited.

The first M. E. church of Rutland will be dedicated on Sunday, Nov. 8, 1896, service to begin at 10 o'clock, standard. Rev. W. I. Cogshall, D. D., will have charge of the service.

The Junior C. E. society will hold an autumn social at the Cong'l parsonage on Friday, Oct. 30. All are invited to attend. Refreshments will be served for the small sum of five cents.

Reading club will meet with Mrs. Rich Nov. 4. Current events, Mrs. Rich; reader, Mrs. G. L. Keeler; spelling, Mrs. M. S. Keeler; critic, Mrs. Spaulding; questions, Mrs. Saunders; subject for quotations, Music.

The juvenile male quartette and band of Prairieville, will give a concert at the M. E. church in Rutland, Friday evening, November 6th, 1896. Admission 10 cents. Everyone is invited to be present and enjoy a good evening's entertainment.

A union good citizenship meeting will be held Sunday evening, Nov. 1 in the Congregational church at 7 p. m. when addresses will be given by the village pastors on the following subjects: "The Citizen in the Home," Rev. F. N. Jones; "The Citizen in the Community," Rev. W. A. Biss; "The Citizen With the Ballot," Rev. H. Appleton.

Congregational church, H. Appleton, pastor. Services 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Subject for morning, "Move On." Union good citizenship in the evening. Sabbath school at the close of morning service. Junior C. E., 4 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E., 6 p. m. Subject, "The Blessedness of Entire Surrender to God." Teachers' meeting, Monday, 7 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7 p. m. A cordial welcome to all.

### CONG'L AID SOCIETY.

The Congregational Aid society will meet in the church parlors Friday afternoon, Nov. 7. The following ladies will serve tea from 5 to 7: Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. Spaulding, Mrs. Stark, Mrs. Appleton, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. F. L. Blake, Mrs. E. F. Blake. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

### SIXTEEN TO ONE!

Grand Rally in Behalf of the Silver Movement, Saturday, October 31.

An interesting program for both afternoon and evening. Hall and outdoor meetings. Mrs. Elizabeth Eaglesfield and many other able speakers have been secured for this occasion and a fine musical treat will be a special feature of the day.

### TAKE NOTICE.

The last republican rally for this campaign will be held on Monday evening, Nov. 2, under the auspices of the McKinley club. Hon. Alfred Wolcott, prosecuting attorney for Kent Co., and Hon. John Caryath will speak. All should turn out and hear the issues of the day fairly discussed by these eloquent speakers.

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.

### ADVERTISED LETTERS.

MIDDLEVILLE P. O., Oct. 24, 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 Nov. 7, 1896:

#### NAMES.

Valentine Gype Mrs. Jennie Cole  
Please say "advertised" when asking for advertised letters.

DAVID MATTASON, Postmaster.

The Darlington, Wis., Journal says editorially of a popular patent medicine: "We know from experience that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is all that is claimed for it, as on two occasions it stopped excruciating pains and possibly saved us from an untimely grave. We would not rest easy over night without it in the house." This remedy undoubtedly saves more pain and suffering than any other medicine in the world. Every family should keep it in the house, for it is sure to be needed sooner or later. For sale by J. W. Armstrong, druggist.

### MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Name and Residence. Age.  
William N. Miller, Maple Grove; Sarah Edna Mapes, same. 24-26  
Frank W. Moxon, Thornapple; Lulu L. Hamilton, same. 26-18  
Geo. Harrington, Carlton; Winnie Whiting, Woodland. 20-24  
Albert C. Hammett, Barry; Emma J. Carl, Hope. 26-27  
Henry Blough, Bowne; Ida Moulton, Irving. 24-25  
Reuben G. Bellinger, Rodney; Ida Farling, Woodland. 22-22  
Fred W. Kellogg, Barry; Ruth A. Dudley, same. 24-18

Ninety-seven out of every hundred persons use Brant's Cough Balsam. We appeal to the three who don't.

"It cured me after all others failed."  
Charles Gocha, Gaylord, Mich.  
We warrant it—25 cents.  
J. W. ARMSTRONG, druggist.

### MR. EDITOR:

Since my intended burlesques were a sort of enigma to some persons, may I, through the columns of your paper, offer a sequel or explanation. I mean by flat money bills of the strongest kind of paper stamped or printed the same as a piece of metal. This is yet to be the money of the world and avoid the cumbersome of a metal, and the possibility of being cornered by even a majority of any nation or of the world.

The mighty modern Nebuchadnezzar is public sentiment; owning a pair of calves and commanding the voters or sovereigns of American freedom to bow down to its yellow calf (gold) or its white calf (silver). Witness the shameful and silly spending of brains, time and money, by a whole nation claiming a place among the enlightened nations of the earth, for what? Why, to determine which calf shall take first place in the lead of the commercial procession.

I placed money as second to pure religion as a necessary means, in the evangelization of the family of man; but not first place, as then it becomes an idol, and man falls thereby of gaining the greatest good from its possession. All who are considering money from the standpoint of religion are grieved at the low estimate put upon morals as compared to money, as is being enacted this day. However, they are encouraged to do, patiently awaiting the result of religiously directed effort, to the fulfilling of God's word as recorded in the book of the prophet Isaiah 2:20 and elsewhere. Jesus' counsel cannot be too closely followed: "For after all these things do the gentiles seek; for your Heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things. But seek ye first the kingdom of God (divine morality) and his righteousness, all these things shall be added to you." Matt. 6:32, 33.

The ancient Nebuchadnezzar (see the prophecy of Daniel 3:1-8) commanded, clothed with absolute authority, his subjects to worship a golden image. But now, how different! Every man bows the knee or act, voluntarily and urges his fellow associates to do the same. Will those heathen be our judges at the judgment seat of Christ (to which we all are hastening) who are blessed with more and better opportunities?

Metal money in sufficient quantities is cumbersome in this greased-lightning age, and it can be cornered by the few to the discouragement of the many. Not so with flat or paper money; made money by the wish and authority of the masses or the majority. All great good comes slow but it remains steadfast when intelligently understood. This is not a theme for this time only, but for all time; until blessed anticipation becomes a reality.

With love to all and malice toward none,  
GEORGE CLAYTON SMITH.

### LATE LITERARY NEWS.

Among other well-known writers and thinkers who contribute papers on social and economic questions may be mentioned Prof. Joseph Rodas Buchanan, Lilian Whiting, Bolton Hall; Rev. T. Ernest Allen, and other eminent thinkers. Those who wish to be posted on the live questions of the hour should by all means read the November Arena.

### LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

Tosti has hitherto been known only as the writer of some of the most famous songs known to musical people. He has now written his first purely instrumental composition, a minuet for the piano, which The Ladies' Home Journal has secured and will publish in an early issue. For sale at the Middleville News Stand.

### BUCKLIN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. W. Armstrong.

There are upwards of 25 cases of diphtheria in Calumet.

### ELECTRIC BITTERS.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and terative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, indigestion, constipation, dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle at J. W. Armstrong's drug store.

The Pension Board in this county will after this month hold but two sessions per month, the first and third Wednesdays.

### MARVELOUS RESULTS.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at J. W. Armstrong's drug store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00. 1

### Du Maurier and Clara Moschelo

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

### Queen Victoria's Tact.

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

### Cause of the Delay.

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

### Prayer.

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

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

### AN ENGLISH PAPER.

Urges the British to Be Fair Toward the Boers.

The Dutch stock is, we know, sturdy and enduring—so sturdy and so enduring that to this hour the descendants 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 self-esteem, says the Spectator.

They are, they think, not only more solid but better principled than the 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, distinctively American, but it is as vain to say that he is not in all essentials English as to say that the Saxon at home has not prevailed over every other element in the population. We expect to see the process repeated in South Africa, but we can see no 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 being born and which is already tainted by the presence of a black race and the fierceness which is generated in the dominant caste by black resistance, should not be further tainted either by militarism or by pecuniary corruption. There has been too much violence, sometimes just, sometimes unjust, in the history of South Africa; and if the British people is to extend its sovereign protection over the whole region—as it did virtually when it resolved to forbid German troops to land in Delagoa bay—it must extend also the Pax Britannica, the regime of law, instead of willfulness, under which nations grow serenely up to their destined height. The Boers must be persuaded or compelled to accept that regime just as much as the English and the natives but they do not seem unwilling; they have behaved during the recent occurrences in a more than civilized manner, 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 ascendancy. It will depart in good time, as the ascendancy of the ten-pounders within these islands did.

### How the Timber Goes.

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

## 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 Meat**. 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 a book—"Mrs. Perkins' Thanksgiving"—by one of the most famous humorists of the day.

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Tetter, eczema and all similar skin troubles are cured by the use of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It soothes at once, and restores the tissues to their natural condition, and never fails to cure piles. Dr. Nelson Abbott.

### Why She Did Not Get a Seat.

An early downtown Lexington avenue car yesterday had its seats occupied mostly by men, while a lone woman standing at the rear door bore a hopeful look, as though she expected one of them to offer his place. After going two blocks without a seat being tendered she brought a stern frown to bear on a spectacled man seated immediately in front of her, but he apparently had cathode glasses on his eyes and looked through her without being aware of her presence. She moved one strap forward and as an agreeable expression was struggling with the frown the smoke ascending from a half extinguished cigar in the hands of the man in front of her reached her nose and she moved one more strap. This step brought her where a man sat reading the morning market reports. The smile had settled on her face, but was wasted, as the reader refused to raise his eyes from the paper. Then she moved two straps. She had no sooner changed hands with the new strap and steadied herself before the new man when the car gave a lurch and her free hand struck his shoulder. Her "Excuse me," accompanied with a bewitching smile, had no practical effect. She went to the next strap. Here the jolting of the car caused her free hand to wave near the face of the new man and with the fixed look that seized her countenance gave the appearance of an attempt to hypnotize him. He was not a sensitive. Even a very artificial cough that she gave had no effect on him. She stood there a minute, when her destination was reached and she left the car with an emphasis in her walk that signified much.—New York Herald.

### Consumption Contagious.

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

### How the Timber Goes.

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

### IF TROUBLED WITH RHEUMATISM READ THIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Apr. 16, 1894.—I have used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism and found it to be all that is claimed for it. I believe it to be the best preparation for rheumatism and deep seated muscular pains on the market and cheerfully recommend it to the public. JNO. G. BROOKS, dealer in boots, shoes, etc., No. 18 Main st.

ALSO READ THIS.

MECHANICVILLE, St. Mary Co., Md.—I sold a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm to a man who had been suffering with rheumatism for several years. It made him a well man. A. J. MCGILL. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by J. W. Armstrong, druggist.

All patrons of the SUN who have prebated or other legal advertising to do are requested to give this paper their work. Please bear this in mind.

## THE ADVANCE

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

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

A new Serial, entitled

### "In His Steps"

BY REV. CHAS. M. 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 ready on hand by Dr. J. J. JONES, Dr. S. J. HUMPHREY, Dr. E. F. WILLIAMS and others.

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

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## FACTS PERVERTED.

BRYAN TOLD UNTRUTHS TO MINNEAPOLIS WOMEN.

He Assumed They Were Ignorant of the Real Effects of the Gold or Silver Standard on the Well-Being of a Country—Scandalous Attempt to Deceive.

It is not to Bryan's credit that he persistently perverts facts when addressing men. It is most discreditable that he should do so when addressing women, who are not supposed to be as familiar with economic questions as men are, though the latter know none too much.

In speaking to a gathering of Minneapolis women last week Bryan assumed that they were ignorant of the real effect of the gold or silver standard on the well-being of a country, and hence used this language:

"Go into the homes where the mortgage has been foreclosed; go into the homes where the husband and wife started out with that laudable ambition to own a home, where they paid down what they had saved and expected to be able to pay the balance, but with the gold standard and hard times property has fallen, work has become scarce, and they have given up those homes, and then remember, my friends, that all they have lost has been gained by those who hold a fixed indebtedness or trade in money and profit by the adversities of the people."

This was a canting, lying appeal to the sympathies of his hearers, so as to get them to use their influence with husbands, fathers, and brothers to vote against that "wicked gold standard," which broke up the happy homes and which benefited only those who "trade in money." Thus the serpent in paradise beguiled Eve so that Adam might be led astray.

If Bryan had told the truth, instead of falsifying for the sake of catching votes, he would have told these Minneapolis women a very different story. He would have said to them that, while out of the many persons who have set out to own homes since 1878 some have been unable to save up enough to pay for these homes, the number of failures would have been immensely greater had the United States resumed specie payment on the silver basis in 1878.

It resumed on the gold basis. As a consequence wages have been increasing in quantity and quality ever since. Every industrious husband has been receiving more gold standard money and every dollar of it has gone farther in the purchase of the necessities of life.

Therefore the husband who bought a house to be paid for on time after 1878 found each successive payment easier to meet. For he was receiving more each year of the gold standard money which he had agreed to pay for his home, and even if he was not receiving more he could save more, because of the increasing cheapness of commodities.

Bryan has never once admitted it, but wages have gone up since 1878 and prices have gone down. That is why so few mortgages have been foreclosed except in semi-arid regions, where the crops failed every other year.

But if the United States had resumed on the silver basis in 1878 it would have started out with a 90-cent dollar, which would have been worth only 50 cents now. The gold standard conditions would have been reversed. Wages would have gone down instead of up, while the prices of goods would have advanced. Therefore the man who had a mortgage on his home would have found each successive payment harder to meet.

The dollar he would have had to pay on the mortgage would have been silver standard 50-cent dollars, but he would have to pay more of them, because the price put on the property by the owner would have been a silver standard price.

The man who bought a house in 1893, paying \$1,000 down and agreeing to pay \$3,000 more in yearly installments, would have had to pay \$2,000 down and agree to pay \$6,000 more if the country had been on the silver basis, and prices were reckoned in 50-cent dollars. The purchaser would also have had to pay a higher rate of interest, so as to protect the seller against any future depreciation in the value of the currency.

In the event of silver resumption in 1878 the husband and wife who wanted to own a home would not have been able to save yearly as many cheap, poor dollars as they have been able to save gold dollars under the gold standard. At the same time they would have had to pay out in order to get a home more cheap dollars—twice as many, finally—as they have had to pay gold dollars.

That happy incident of 1873, which made resumption on the gold basis possible, has built up homes, and it has also built up cities. But for the gold standard Minneapolis would not be the populous, wealthy city she is now. There would have been none of that marvelous growth which has made her so celebrated.

She has now a quarter of a million people, and will soon absorb St. Paul. She is on the high road to become fourth of fifth among American cities. But if the country had resumed specie payment in 1878 with a sickly dollar, which became feebler month by month, Minneapolis would not have had more than 60,000 people now. Her prosperity, like that of the whole country, would have been blighted by the curse of a silver standard.

The country has had the gold standard and Minneapolis has benefited thereby. So have the rural districts of the state. Between 1880 and 1890 the mortgage debt on farms increased only \$3,000,000—from \$30,000,000 to \$33,000,000—while the value of those mortgaged farms increased \$146,000,000, of live stock nearly \$27,000,000, and of farming implements and machinery almost \$4,000,000.

It seems that the farmer husbands of Minnesota are not losing their homes because of the gold standard. Their assets increased much more rapidly than their liabilities.

Bryan's address to the Minneapolis women was simply a scandalous attempt to deceive them and enlist their sympathy on the side of knavery. He wanted to make them believe that the repudiation of a debt is a praiseworthy act.—Chicago Tribune.

## COSTLY READJUSTMENT.

When Bryan and his free silver followers talk about raising prices by cheapening the dollar, they try to mislead the people into believing that everything would rise in price uniformly and that all the farmer or merchant would have to do to adjust himself to changed conditions would be to mark up his produce or wares by say 80, 90 or 100 per cent. But no one who will take the trouble to reflect upon actual facts will for a moment imagine that depreciating the currency would result in a uniform rise in prices. No intelligent person will contend that the fall in prices has been uniform. On the contrary, some articles which have been directly affected by new inventions and improved industrial processes sold only a few years ago for four and five times what they now bring, while other commodities which are produced solely by hand labor have had a stationary market.

Reduce the country to a silver basis and a greater inequality in price movements would be manifest. Suppose we were given a 50-cent dollar tomorrow, what would be the result? Imported articles which must be paid for at gold prices would, of course, rise at least 100 per cent. But would all articles and services experience the same advance? Not at all.

Would free coinage place the lawyer in position to double his fees? Would it enable the physician to charge for one visit what he now gets for two? Would it give the clergyman double wedding fees?

Would free silver fill the theaters at prices twice what are charged for seats today? Would it increase the subscriptions to charitable enterprises? Would it double the contributions offered in church?

Could the street railway company increase its fare from 5 cents to 10 cents if the silver standard were introduced? If it did, would it not destroy its traffic by forcing people to walk? Would doubling its fares mean doubling its receipts or would it not mean reducing its income?

Would free silver enable cigar dealers to raise the price of cigars to the full extent of the currency depreciation? If 20 cents were demanded for a cigar that now sells for 10 cents, would the smoker not reduce his daily consumption of cigars?

Could the druggist get more than 5 cents for the usual glass of soda just because the country had gone to a silver basis? Or would not raising the price prove ruinous to his trade?

Could the gas company charge more for illuminating gas under a free coinage regime to make up for the increased cost of the materials it consumes? Is it not on the contrary limited by law in the charges it may exact, and even if it were free to fix prices as it would, would not increased gas bills force people to economize on light?

Would the butcher, the baker, the grocer be able to mark everything in his shop up to make good the difference between the cheap dollar and the honest dollar? Is it not an established fact that the cheaper the price of sugar the more consumed and the cheaper the price of meat the more meat is bought?

Run through the list of things the average man buys and it will be seen that there are certain articles whose prices may easily be raised to recoup the loss by a depreciated currency, while there are others where an increase of price means decreased consumption and annihilation of profits. In a word, the mere readjustment of the business of a country to a new money standard means stagnation of industry, indefinite uncertainty in all commercial relations and untold losses to both labor and capital.—Omaha Bee.

## WAVE OLD GLORY ON OCT. 31.

One does not have to go very far to seek the reason for the profuse display of the national emblem in this campaign. It can be found in the Chicago platform. The spontaneity of its selection as the appropriate badge of sound money champions is wonderfully significant. There seems to have been little inclination on the part of Mr. Bryan's followers to question the right of the advocates of sound money and protection to display the national colors as the proper insignia of their cause. The only lamentation heard was the Albigian wail, which is always expected when the stars and stripes are flung to the breeze.

The rivalry as to who could make the most lavish display of the national emblem has been confined to the ranks of the supporters of McKinley. There has been no perceptible effort on the part of the popocrats to wrest it from those who are fighting to maintain the national credit. There seems to be general assent to the proposition that the flag does not go with the Chicago platform.

This tacit recognition of the fact that the flag is the one suitable emblem of the issues for which one party is contending is something new in our American politics. Heretofore there has been a patriotic rivalry between the Republicans and the Democrats in our national campaigns as to which side could make the most profuse display of the stars and stripes. It is a circumstance which will mean much to loyal friends of the government and will be a potential factor at the polls in November.

Recognizing this fact, Chairman Hanna of the national committee suggests that Oct. 31, the Saturday before election, be observed as "flag day" in every city and town, on which day every person who intends to vote for sound money and national prosperity shall display the national colors from his home and his place of business. The suggestion is a most commendable one and should meet with an enthusiastic response all over the nation.

Let every man who intends to vote for the preservation of our national honor signify his patriotic intention by displaying a flag on Saturday, Oct. 31. It will be a magnificent object lesson in patriotism to hundreds of thousands who may be wavering between sound money and repudiation.

Remember the day—Saturday, Oct. 31.—Chicago Times-Herald.

## When Bryan Talks.

When Bryan talks the wheels go round. Misstatements, errors, fakes abound; there's not much sense, but lots of sound.

## When Bryan Talks.

—Kansas City Journal.

## THEIR EYES OPENED.

WHEAT RAISERS WILL NOT BE DECEIVED LONGER.

Bryan Made Ridiculous in the Eyes of the Farmers and His Creed Has Lost the Power to Befuddle or Deceive—Advances in Wheat.

The price of wheat in Chicago rose the other day to 73½ cents a bushel and closed about 2 cents less than this figure. This advance followed further verifications of the reports of a short crop in foreign wheat-producing countries. It means more millions of dollars for the farmers and other holders of cereals, and dollars, moreover, that are worth 100 cents the world over.

Bryan has been made ridiculous in the eyes of the farmers of the wheat-raising states and his creed has lost the power to befuddle or deceive. The one point he has harped on to them is that the low price of wheat has been caused by the demonization of silver and that wheat could not rise again until silver should be rehabilitated. This ingenious falsehood has been expressed in every conceivable phraseology and scattered broadcast over the northwest in the expectation that the exposure would not be made effectively until after the election was safely over. The coincidence that the prices of wheat and silver were both at a low ebb helped the crusade, and there is no doubt the theory gained a vast amount of credence among people who were not able to see through the fallacy of the argument.

But the whole lying fabric so laboriously and shrewdly woven has been torn in tatters. Wheat, depending exclusively as ever on the law of supply and demand, bearing no special relation whatever to silver, suddenly jumped up in price, leaving the Popocrats wallowing in the muddy ditch they had dug for themselves. The farmers have been presented with the plain and unanswerable proof that silver and wheat are in no way connected. They have watched wheat rise in price steadily day by day, bringing up with it the other products, until at one point it had reached 79 cents a bushel. They have realized that this immense appreciation means to them millions of dollars, hundreds of millions of dollars, and dollars of the kind that Altgeld says are worth 200 cents each. They realize, moreover, that all the talk about silver and wheat being chained together was a fraud, that it was a device to trick them, to cheat them, to rob them.

This is the burden of the dispatches that are pouring in from North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and every other state where wheat is raised in abundance. The Dakotas are new states. The farmers owed money. Their products were bringing small returns. It is not strange that thousands of these men were duped by the promise of legal repudiation and higher prices. But their eyes have been opened, the scales have fallen away; they see prices mounting up in great strides without any free silver and, in fact, in spite of the overwhelming probability that there will be no free silver; and they see that their hopes of prosperity are no more allied to silver than is the price of wheat. They will have nothing to do with 50-cent dollars when their wheat is bringing in more and more 100-cent dollars every day. The farmers of Minnesota have awakened in the same way. Many of them doubtless were blinded for a time to the truth, but the rapid rise in the price of wheat has cleared the political atmosphere and never again can they be deluded into a willingness to substitute debased currency for whole dollars and the prospect of plenty of them. Illinois, Indiana and Iowa have the same story to tell, and the last weight to remove these states from a possible place in a doubtful column has fallen into the scale with the rise in wheat.

The farmers will vote for sound money and that means the electoral vote of these states will be given to McKinley.—Chicago Tribune.

## ADmits IT WOULD PRODUCE A PANIC.

Sir Moreton Frewen is another of those benevolent foreign gentlemen who is willing that the United States should try risky experiments with silver in order to furnish instruction and object lessons to the European nations. Frewen resides in London, and is vice president of the International League of Bimetallists. He arrived in New York a few days ago and announces that he has come to this country to watch the campaign and the progress of free silver. He expresses the hope that Bryan will win, because he believes that the whole world will be benefited, but he frankly admits that Bryan's election would be followed by a panic in the United States.

Our British visitor maintains, however, that the United States should unselfishly incur such a panic, with all its terrible consequences to our people, for the general good that would grow out of it.

Isn't the kind? He reminds us of the boy who asked his father to help train his pet bulldog, and when the dog got the old man by the lip the boy exclaimed with delight: "Don't stir, dad, let him hold on; it is rough on you, but it will be the making of the pup!"

Sir Moreton Frewen, like Prince Bismarck, holds out the delusive hope that if the United States will try the experiment of free silver coinage, the European nations may follow the example. But they cannot be sure of this, and if questioned they will acknowledge that it would all depend upon the result of the experiment here. If it should prove disastrous then the European nations would have an example which would teach them to avoid the mistake. The risk is to be all on our side—and in the meantime it might afford our European friends an opportunity to unload some of their surplus silver. Germany is said to have about \$100,000,000 of old discarded silver coinage which she would like to sell; Austro-Hungary has about \$50,000,000; Italy about \$60,000,000; Belgium about \$70,000,000, etc.

In a speech delivered in congress in 1892 George Fred Williams, who is now the leader of the free silver party in Massachusetts, declared that \$500,000,000 of silver was ready for the market out of the coinage system of Europe, and that it would be unloaded upon this country if the free coinage bill then under discussion became a law. Very little of this silver has since been

sold, because the silver market has been demoralized. It is mostly locked up in vaults waiting for the stronger market which, it is calculated, will be furnished, at least temporarily, by the United States, in case this country ever adopts the policy of free silver coinage.

To those persons who think it would be a good thing to act on the advice of Prince Bismarck and Sir Moreton Frewen and adopt free silver coinage in the United States for the benefit of the rest of the world, we would like to quote a few sentences from Mr. Williams' speech, above referred to, which is one of the ablest presentations of the cause of sound money that has been made either before or since. Williams has since shifted his position, but the facts and logic which he then arrayed on the side of sound money have not changed.

He said: "Are we ready to have that \$500,000,000 sent over here to be exchanged for the gold that is in our treasury, which is circulating among our people, and which measures the daily business of this vast country? What would be the result? Either this government must issue bonds to buy gold to exchange for that silver, or our silver dollar will go down, and it will be no object to send their silver here."

Thus either Mr. Bryan's prophecy of the restoration of the price of silver to \$1.29 per ounce would be falsified, or we could be made a cat's-paw of by the European nations, and would take their silver junk and let them out of the losses which they have incurred. The motives of our friendly foreign advisers are too transparent.—Minneapolis Tribune.

## THE DOG IN THE MANGER.

Mr. Bryan is trying very hard to pose as a humanitarian and a lover of his race. His claims to that are as hollow as his pretensions to enlightened statesmanship. He is narrow in all his ideas and all his speeches show it. When a man aspires to the chief magistracy of this republic, he should aim to rise above all prejudices, which is asking a little too much of Bryan. He is "not built that way."

The Northwestern Miller, published at Minneapolis and devoted to the interests of the flour traffic, narrates an incident which shows what a concealed political coxcomb this Bryan really is. While he was a member of congress from Nebraska a terrible famine arose in Russia and some charitable citizens of the northwest, remembering Russia's good and inalienable friendship for the United States during the civil war, suggested the idea of getting up an errand of mercy similar to that of the Macedonian in 1847, which vessel, taken from the British in 1813, carried over 1,812 tons of wheat and flour to the starving peasantry of Ireland. That cargo of flour was given by the New York merchants, the largest donor being Charles H. Marshall, founder of the "Black Ball" line of sailing vessels.

The question of an American cargo of flour sent in a man-of-war, with all her armament taken out to assist her in a better fulfillment of her peaceful mission, was one that went home to every heart among the big-hearted wheat growers and millers of the northern Mississippi valley. In less than ten days over 1,500 tons of wheat and flour was guaranteed for a single shipment. The next thing that came up was the question of transportation.

A bill was introduced in the senate to authorize the secretary of war to give the use of a disarmed war vessel for the transportation of this supply. The bill passed the senate without one dissenting vote, but when it came up in the house, objections were made to its passage, and among those who recorded their vote against it was William J. Bryan, the "Boy Orator of the Platte." Thus was a noble national charity balked of its errand through the instrumentality of a microscopic country politician.

Mr. Bryan has had a great deal to say in his speeches about "soulless corporations," "grinding monopolies," and all that sort of cheap fustian. But, later on in the history of this noble work, the Atlantic Steamship company of New York (which we presume to be one of those "soulless corporations") gave the free use of one of their steamers to do what Mr. Bryan and other playcane statesmen of his class would not permit the government to do. The poor Russian peasants got the good of the northwestern wheat, but they don't blame Mr. Bryan for any part of it.—Los Angeles Times.

## FOR FARMERS' CONSIDERATION.

Between 1870 and 1895, the production of wheat in this country increased over 80 per cent.; the production of oats increased over 200 per cent.; the production of barley increased above 200 per cent.; the hay crop increased nearly 200 per cent. During the same period the population of the United States increased 70 per cent. There is an explanation for the decline in price of agricultural products between 1870 and 1895—increased in supply far outstripping the increase in the home demand.

Suppose the United States had been on a silver basis from 1870 to 1895, would not the causes that actually operated during that period to lower the price of agricultural products have operated in exactly the same way? If not, why not?

If there is any farmer who imagines the present unsatisfactory condition of his business is due to the fact that the current money of this country is honest money and that he will be in some vague way benefited by making the current money of this country debased money of constantly fluctuating purchasing power, let him figure out the answer to that question if he can. After, by that process, he has convinced himself that no quantity of "free silver" could have possibly interfered with the operation of the laws of supply and demand upon his wheat, oats, barley and hay, from 1870 to 1895, let him consider, in all its bearings, the fact that at this moment wheat is "going up" while silver is "going down," thus practically confuting the arguments of the free silverite orators who address him. All this done, he will find it impossible to escape the conclusion that there is nothing in free coinage for him and will be prepared to vote for the only policy that can possibly improve his condition, to-wit: Sound Money and Protection for American Industry.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

As wheat goes up Bryanism goes down. Wheat was his big lever to enforce his argument among the farmers.

## BRYAN CONDENSED.

HIS SPEECHES REDUCED TO A COMPENDIOUS FORM.

Generally Repetitions of the Same Ideas in Similar or Different Words—Propositions of Which They Chiefly Consist—They Are "Daisies." All of Them.

Mr. Bryan's speeches up to the present time number at least 275. They would fill not less than 1,000 columns of The Pioneer-Press. As they are generally repetitions of the same ideas in similar or different words, it has occurred to us that it would be convenient to reduce them to a compendious form. They consist chiefly of the following propositions:

1. The reason why we should legislate to open our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of another nation, is that this is the only way in which we can show our independence of other nations. It is only by turning the government over to the control of the silver trust that we can demonstrate the ability of this nation to run its own affairs without foreign dictation.

2. The fact that all other great commercial nations in the world prefer the gold standard is a conclusive reason why the United States should prefer the silver standard. If it is good for them it must be bad for us.

3. England thinks the gold standard is a good thing for her. Therefore it must be a bad thing for the American people.

For the United States to adhere to the gold standard after having done business upon it for fifty years is to surrender to British dictation.

4. England thinks free trade is a good thing for her. Therefore we adopt legislation dictated by British interests and policy, and open our ports to the free and unlimited importation of her products, to the prejudice of our own industries and laboring classes.

5. Prices have gone down and debts are more difficult to pay because gold has appreciated.

Free coinage will raise silver to a par with gold, so that prices and wages will remain the same and debts just as hard to pay. This to the creditors.

Free coinage will reduce the value of the dollar and thus raise prices and make it easier to pay debts. This to the debtors.

6. The reason free coinage will raise silver to a par with gold is that somebody will pay \$1.29 an ounce in gold for all the silver in the market, which he can buy for 66 cents an ounce. The name of this mysterious purchaser Mr. Bryan has not felt at liberty to disclose. If he shouldn't happen to come around and stay around when the mints are opened to free coinage then—why then the money question is the simplest thing in the world.

But if he should come around, the creditors would have the advantage of having their claims paid in 100-cent dollars, while the debtors would be unable to pay them in 53-cent dollars—for the money question is the simplest thing in the world.

7. The way to make the laboring classes prosperous is to reduce their wages to half their present purchasing power and rob them of half the value of their savings deposits and life insurance policies. The laboring classes will fully understand how this would benefit them—for the money question is the simplest thing in the world.

8. The trusts are the enemies of the people. Therefore, the government should be put in control of the biggest and most rapacious of them all—the \$600,000,000 silver trust.

9. The way to increase the volume of the currency is to contract it by expelling \$600,000,000 of gold from circulation and reducing the value of the \$1,100,000,000 that remains one-half—for the money question is the simplest thing in the world.

10. It is a mistake to think that you want a kind of money in which the people have "confidence." The less confidence they have in it the better.

11. For the same reason you don't want good money. "Money may be too good." You don't want your money so good that you will be scared about losing it. You want your money so bad and cheap that it can't be made any worse, and you will thus be relieved of any apprehension that it will be driven out by worse and cheaper money.

These are the main propositions, expressed or implied, in Mr. Bryan's speeches. They are daisies, all of them.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

## LIKE LOVES LIKE.

If you want to know what sort of people most sincerely admire Bryan, to what sort of people his speeches especially appeal, to what sort of people he persistently addresses his incendiary gabble, read the following extracts from letters written by typical Bryanites to a New York clergyman, Rev. Dr. Robert MacArthur.

One man writes: "I would rather vote to injure myself if I am sure that the rich will be injured more than I will."

Another writes: "We want a French revolution in this country and a Robespierre and our streets in every city in the country will flow with blood. We will see that this happens if the Republican party wins."

Another: "Many are looking for the second coming of Christ in this country. I am among these. I know who He is and He has come. His name is William Jennings Bryan and he is the second Messiah. He it is to whom we have prayed. He will break down the yoke of the oppressor."

To men capable of conceiving such thoughts as are expressed in these letters Bryan especially appeals; every such man, even the Third Monarchy man who wrote the letter from which the last quoted extract was taken, finds much in Bryan's speeches in full accord with his peculiar ideas; and it is to just such men that Bryan constantly addresses himself. He thinks that they are "the people" and he seems to be in full sympathy with them. No presidential candidate before him ever made such efforts to conciliate the lunatic vote, the crank vote, the anarchist vote, and no presidential candidate before him ever so enthusiastically and unanimously supported by all the lunatics, cranks and anarchists of the country. Like loves like.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The only doubtful states now are those that were regarded at the start as sure for Bryan.

## CAMPAIGN NOTES.

We are informed from Michigan that "this week and next Bryan expects to be busy; he proposes to stampede the middle western states." He will find that returning common sense and old wheat are ahead of him, and the stampede is not along and toward his road.

Up to October the deficit of the Wilson-Bryan tariffs amounts to upward of \$30,000,000. Bryan, however, avers that "protection is a crime." That is, it is "a crime" to feed and protect millions of workers in their homes. He prefers to build free soup houses rather than protect laborers.

Candidate Bryan asserts that gold is worth twice as much today as it was worth twenty years ago, and yet he can borrow it, on fair security, at lower rates of interest than ever before in his life.

Major McKinley was nominated by a tremendous protection sentiment. That sentiment has been faithful to him throughout. It is faithful to him today. And that sentiment will elect him.

Is there anything more ridiculous and undignified than the wild light of the talking candidate with broken platforms in his wake? Happily it will be all over in a few days and he will drop back into the oblivion from which he sprang.

There is a man in the New Jersey state lunatic asylum who is possessed of the delusion that he is 100 feet high, though in reality his stature is but 6 ft. This shows what the 16 to 1 craze leads to.

Every tramp would like to vote in free silver and continued free trade. It means more free soup. The meat won't be so fat, but there will be just as many soup bones as ever.

First give men a chance to earn money, and then, second, give them honest dollars in payment for their labor. Dollars ever so good will not be sufficient if labor is not in demand.

Under Republican rule the national debt was reduced \$2,000,000,000. Under the present Democratic administration the public debt has been increased \$500,000,000. Such, in brief, are the practical results of protection and free trade.

Twenty-two cents is a big bulge in wheat and 5 cents is a good-sized slump in silver since Bryan began swinging around the circle.

If Mr. Bryan is spoiling for a debate, possibly Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll could accommodate him.

Bryan will have a chance after Nov. 3 to read up on "ships which passed in the night."

## WHITHER FREE SILVER LEADS.

In these closing weeks of the campaign, the animus and purpose of the active spirits in this free silver campaign are more evident. The mask is off. The free coinage of silver is but an incident of their programme. What they want is a general reorganization of society. If they should accomplish free coinage, they would count it but one step toward their purpose, and they would hurry their motley organization on to the next.

It is needless to tell any one who has read history that the free coinage of silver will accomplish none of the beneficial results which are promised from it. Money will not become more plentiful, on the contrary money will be scarcer in the United States than any one now in business has ever seen it. That is certain because capital shuns a country which has any uncertainty about its money standard. The store-box financiers who talk about this country will discover that their own people will take to uncertain money no more kindly than foreigners. They will find that a system of money independent of value is ruinous to the trade and enterprise of any country. Then when the failure of free silver becomes apparent there will be raised another howl against the "idle holders of idle capital." It will be said that gold passed out of circulation, reducing the volume of the money, through times grow harder and money scarcer the cry will be that the goldbugs have combined to make it so. When every foreign investor hastens to convert his property into cash and to take the cash out of the country it will be said that the foreigners are trying to coerce the people of the United States. And as business stands paralyzed with fright and for want of money the cry will go up that the goldbugs are trying to enslave the country, and that the only recourse is to an issue of paper money. That will follow as surely as the present leaders remain in the saddle. Most of them are flatists now. None of them would ever confess amid the wreck and ruin which would follow the free coinage of a 50-cent dollar that they had caused it. The "money power," the "plutocrats," the "goldbugs," "Wall street," and "Lombard street;" these would be the scapegoats, and there would be a grand rallying cry to sweep on and wipe out the "conspirators" who had defeated the great and beneficent scheme which they had planned.

This is no idle picture. It is a sober prophecy of the possible future. If Bryan should be elected mark the truth of it. It requires no prophet to write it, for history tells the same story. The debasement of the currency is commonly followed by strictures upon those who discount it, perhaps by penalties and often by confiscation, riot and revolution. That is the path along which Bryan leads. He is not the kind to stop short of all expedients to carry his point. He is a fanatic, a zealot. His brain is aflame with the idea that he represents the poor and that the rich are his enemies. Nothing more destructive of the peace, enterprise and prosperity of a community can be done than to arouse the class hatred to which Bryan makes his daily appeal. Capital will not engage in production while fearful of its own safety. Labor cannot engage in production without the aid of capital. And yet labor is asked to enlist in a war, not for a specific good for itself, but to "down capital," and the farmer is asked to aid in a strife which while it lasts inevitably destroys his market.—Des Moines (Ia.) Capital.