

J. F. BOWERS, M D. Thysician and Surgeon' Galien, Michigan. We are in want of a few more good men to can easy for the sale of choice varieties of Nursery

METAPHYSICAL on MIND CURE RETREAT Home and Cure for the Sick. Mas. S. H TAYLOR, Proprietor and Healer. Buchanan, Mich business we can par good samples or commercial and give permaneut employment. We have many new and choice specialties, both in the fruit and ornameutal line, which others do not handle. Send for our new Catalogue of Greenbouse, Bulb and Redding plants mailed free on application.

 J_{\bullet} M. WILSON, Dentist. Office, first door north is of the Bank. Charges reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.



A GENTS WANTED to Canvass for Advertis-A, in: Patromage. A small amount of work done with tact and intelligence may produce a consid-erable incomne. Agents carn soveral hundred dollars in commissions in a single season and in-cur no personal responsibility. Enquire at the hearest new spaper office and learn that ours is the hest known and best equipped establishment for placing advertisements in newspapers and com-veying to advertisers the information which they require in order to make their investments wisely and profitably. Men of good address, or women, if well informed and practical, may obtain author-ity to solicit advertising patromage for us. Apply by letter to GEO. P. RowELA CO., Newspaper Advertising Burean, 10 Spruce St., New York, and fall particalars will be sent by return mail. TILLENS. Having recently crected an Improved Brick and Tiling Kiln I am now prepared to farnish the

MBest MBRAE

the murket afords. Also FIRST-CLASS TILING

ranging in size from two to eight inches. Calland see my brick and get prices . HENRY BLODGETT.





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Kidney Affections, Jaundico Mental Depression, Colic.

him—

wav.

teach him a lesson.

pretty, either.

him from her bright pedestral.

her aunt's asking her what else is to be

done before they return to the hotel.

Celia does not feel in the mood for any

more shopping, and so she tells her

aunt. All during the homeward drive

she is preoccupied, but says nothing of

the conversation she has overheard to

Mrs. Cator. But her brain is busy try-

"It would never do to leave home;]

In this wise run her thoughts, and

she is at quite a loss to decide what

course to pursue. At last she thinks,

in hand myself? He is coming to

Ardale particularly to make love to

me. Why not make him my devoted

slave, and thus give the other girls a

chance; frustrate all designs, and, if

necessary, expose his perfidy in the

end? If not, it will serve to teach

him a lesson at least. Playing with

fire—pshaw! as if I could ever feel

anything but disgust for such a wretch!

Well. it's worth thinking about, any-

And think about it she does, and

Why not, to save mischief, take him

ing to decide what course to pursue.

BENEVAMILYAMEDIBINE No Household Should be Without It. and, by being kept ready for faundiate use, will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

THERE IS BUT ONE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR See that you get the grading with red "2" on front of Wrapper, Perpered on to the J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Solo Propertors, Philadelphia, Pa. Philod, SLOV.



SURE CURE FOR VEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, HEADACHE,

be without it.

BACKACHE, HEART CORRECTOR.

OR PAINS.

It is the grandest FEMALE REMEDY known.

It is the ladies' friend. Try it. No one should

Valuable Testimonials.

DON'T USE THE KNIFE.

Estate of Elijah H. Beardsley.

tork. To men who can make a success of the usiness we can pay good salaries or commission nd give permanent employment. We have many

L. L. MAY & CO,

Nurserymen and Florists. ST. PAUL, MINN.

Address at once, with reference

Estate of Elijah H. Beardsley. First publication, Jan. 19, 1888. GTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien.-ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said Coun-ty, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springs, on the twelfth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight. Present, DAVID E. HIXMAN, Judge of Probate In the matter of the estate of Elijah H. Beards-ley, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Solomon L. Beardsley, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that administra-tion of said estate may be granted to the petition-er, the Excentor named in said will, or to some other suitable person.

to of sine estate may be granted to the periods other suitable person. Therempon it is ordered that Monday, the 13th day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said decensed, and all other persons interested in said estate, are re-quired to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden in the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springs, and show canse, if any there be why i he prayer of the petitioner should 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 Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

DON'T USE THE KNIFE. A REMARKANCE CASE.-Doctors gave her up as incurable and her *jaw bone* must be removed, but is saved by thouso of Steketee's Neuralyta Drops. The undersigned herewith wishes to say what a remarkable cure Steke-tee's Neuralgia Drops done in curing the un-dersigned of neuralgia. I had been troubled with pain in my jaw for a long time. I em-ployed a skillful physician in this city. Ho decided that my case was incurable unless my jaw home was removed. I called on Mr. Sicketce for advise. Hoadrised after having examined ny case to use his Neuralgin Drops. The result of using one laft bottle of said Neuralgia Drops entirely cured me, and with-out the use of a kalle or violence. Miss G. Roess. Corner of Clancy and Cedar Streets. Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 5, 1883. Many people have written me if the above

Many people have written me if the above writing are true. I now answor all inquires that every word of the above writing is true. It is nearly four years since I was cured; had no more pain nor neuralgia. It is worth the weight in gold to me. MISS G. ROEST, Nevember J. 1887. Now Mrs. B De Korne. hearing. [L.S.] (A truecopy.) DAVID E. HINMAN, Last publication, Feb. 9,1888. Job Printing Of everydescription, attl RECORD STEAM PRINT ING HOUSE. Warranted to give satisfatcion

Ask your druggist for Steketee's Neural-gia Drops. If they have not it for sale, then take nothing else, but send direct to G. G. Steketee, Grand Hapids, Mich., who will send three bottles on receipt of \$1.50; express paid. P.S.-Trial bottle sent ou receipt of 12 cents

in U.S. postage stamps. GEO. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids. - Mich-

RIGHLY Rewarded are those who rea-this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, may have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make \$5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability regulred; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. believe, is quite fashionable.

ed in a gray suit, and swings along, seeming to take heed of nothing but in reality nothing at all happens as he He smiles slightly as he sees several frizzy heads appear behind the curtains, for it is well known that he is the

stranger who is to spend the summer in Ardale; and as the owners of the

into the boat?

"Ah, I would have loved this man could be so false as his own words showed him to be, but now I know had I not been aware of his perfidy!" she thinks. She is cut off in her reflections by "Playing with fire," indeed, but little

does she imagine her danger. Already she feels the warmth, and at that rate a month— Ah, well, we'll see! She is just as agreeable to him all

duy, and returning by moonlight, their voices blending in different songs, she does not try to analyze her feelings. He could take her in his arms and pour out all his passion in her ears. It is with difficulty he restrains himself. The next five weeks glide by like a golden dream. Deeper and stronger grows his passion, and she realizes with unceasing regret how she could have loved him. When any one teazes her or laughs

about her being caught in Cupid's net, she only smiles and thinks, "Ah, you do not know! He does not love me as you think. We are both playing with fire but will neither of us be burnt.'

His passion is not so plain to her eyes; she does not dream for one instant that he is really deeply in love. "For how could a man who is already

married love another woman?" she argues. "He avowed his intention of flirting with me, and I have made it so pleasant for him that he likes carrying it out. But what shall I do when the end comes?" At thought of the end her spirits

sink to zero: a sudden pain fills her neart, and at last she realizes that she is being burnt. "Oh, sir, what have you done!" Alas,

alas! how foolish she had been! But it must be stifled; no one must ever guess, for what right had she to think of him-another woman's husband? That evening she sends down word that she has a headache. Is there nothing else a woman can invent but that timeworn excuse, a headache, when it is the heart that is affected?

The next day she leaves home to spend a week with Miss Carson at Bridgeport. It is impossible to describe Lee's feelings when he hears of

upon him who declares his intention wilful coquette. Her features are

He finds Lee moody, distrait; but brightens up considerably, and introduces Mr. Duvall among his friends. He tries to think it is only a girlish freak of Celia's, and that she is just his appearance in Ardale. He is dresstrying him. .

to be present.

she has quite recovered.

While she is ill Lelia comes down and stays with her. Then she takes her back to the city, where she spends a month, and in that time not a sign of Lee is seen. When he hears that Celia is with her, he sends word to Lelia that business calls him out of the city.

Lelia is going to be married in February, and Celia promises to be bridesmaid, but now she declares she can stay no longer—that she wants to go home and rest. One evening, at dusk, she is sitting

in the library alone. Only the firelight tells of her presence in the room. Some one opens the door and comes to her. She glances up with a startled cry of "Lee!" He seems some vision out of her many dreams of him. He had not known she was there

still-he had thought she had gone home, and that it is Lelia he sees by the fire. "Oh, Lee," she whispers gently, "I

am so glad you have come back! Can you ever forgive me?" "Miss Brown, are you seeking to

make me your slave again—" His voice breaks. Tears stream down her cheeks as she tells him her mistake-how she had overheard him when in the carriage, and his never mentioning anything about Nell had misled her.

By this time he has her in his arms showering passionate kisses upon her brow and lips. Ah, how happy beat ooth their hearts!

Then she tells him how she has suffered, and how the shock of Lelia's letter affected her.

"Oh, my darling, such anguish was mine when I thought you false! I have been so wretched! We have both suffered so much that to compensate for it you must promise to become my wife when Lelia and Nell are married Say yes, dearest!" this very pleadingly, and holding her tight.

Brightly blushing, with only the firelight's bright eyes to note it, she gives her promise, and seals it with a happy tender kiss.-Waverley Magazine.

Our Neighbors at the Bottom. At a meeting of the Chinese Union in Philadelphia the following incident was related:

A distinguished clergyman once asked a gentleman for foreign missions, and he replied: "I don't believe in foreign missions: I won't give anything except to home missions. I want to give to benefit my neighbors." "Well," coolly responded the doctor,

whom do you regard as your neigh bors?" "Why, those around me." "Do you mean those whose land

joins yours?" "Well," said Dr. Skinner, "how much

land do you own?" "About five hundred acres," was the

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"How far down do you own it?" inquired Dr. Skinner. "Why, I never thought of it before, our miners are better paid, as the fol- per day. Not a single man gets as

our own people, and I claim that it cheapens the cost of manufactured products, while it enhances the wages of labor; that it cheapens the cost of transportation; that it furnishes a home market and therefore a sure \$8 per week. Women get from 15 market for much the largest part of our agricultural products; and finally, that it keeps at home, and in circulation, large sums of money that would otherwise be sent abroad. There is probably no one who will claim that a tariff was not necessary to protect our infant manufacturing and other industries. If this be not denied, I want to ask the guestion, What were the causes that led our Congress and the best minds of the Nation to the conclusion that a tariff was necessary? I answer, Congress saw that we were without a home market; that as a Nation, we were producers of the raw material only, and without manufactories. They also saw that owing to the difference in wages, interest on the capital invested, and in most cases the cost of the raw material, and lastly, taxes and skilled labor and approved machinery, that we could not compete with foreign nations in the manufacture of most all kinds of goods, and that this difference must be met by a tax on the foreign manufacturer who sought our markets. If this was true then —and no one will doubt it——I assert that it is equally true now for the same causes exist now as then. The cost of every manufactured article is made up of the following items: 1st, the cost of the raw material; 2d, the labor necessary to make

er at what a fearful sacrifice of all that makes life desirable they are to be had, and if they are ever produced in America at the same low rates, the same sacrifice of wages and comforts must follow. Just compare the sumptuous dinner with which you regale yourself, with that of your Italian competitor. In Venice, the costly laces worth from \$4 to \$5 per yard are made by women and girls, who earn on an average 10 cents per day. the same-and this is by far the largest item of cost; 3d, the rate of Special mention is made of an extra interest on the capital invested; 4th, skillful worker, a lady about sixty the rate of taxation imposed upon years old, who had worked in the facthe industry. And, Mr. President, tory nearly forty years, and she sethese are all largely in favor of the cured but 12 cents per day. A priforeign manufacturer at the present vate in the Italian army gets \$2 per month, and a lieutenant gets the enortime, and if I am able to show this mous sum of \$150 per year. Go in-I claim I have proven my position, viz.: That the same causes, with to the Venitian glass works, and there perhaps the exception of skilled lais not a single man except the blowbor and improved machinery exist now. er who gets over \$1 per day, In and which make protection necessa-Switzerland, herdsmen and farm lary, as it did in the beginning of our inborers, and even landscape gardeners, get but from \$50 to \$80 per dustries. 1st, owing to the difference in the wages paid for labor over year and board themselves, except in raw material-except, perhaps, cota few instances, a very few vegetables ton—costs us as much or more than are thrown in.

Belgium is a perfect beehive. It is it does in Europe; 2d, our lábor costs us from $6\overline{0}$ to 100 per cent. about one-third the size of the state of Maine, and yet 6,000,000 people more; 3d, the rate of interest our manufacturer has to pay for the capare crowded into its narrow limits, and their manufactures, as a conseital they use is from 200 to 300 per cent. higher; 4th, the rate of taxation quence, are astonishing. In the lace is more than 100 per cent. higher. factory the women get about 20 cents Now for the proof, Our coal and per day. In the steel and iron works our iron ore cost us more because the pay-roll runs from 40 to 75 cents

the wages of Italy. Our Consul re-

ports that the wages paid the opera-

tives in cotton factories are as fol-

lows, with the exception of a few

English foremen who get from \$7 to

to 18 cents, and as high as 20 cents

per day, and men from 35 to 40 cents. In the granite and marble

quarries, the average rate of wages of

men is 40 to 50 cents per day. The

most skilled get 50 cents, and they

regard that as a high price. Here

the same skill commands from \$3 to

\$4. Teamsters get 30 cents and car-

ry their dinner with them. And fcr

the benefit of our free trade friends

and our laboring friends who would

buy the products of this cheap labor

to the exclusion of our own, because,

perchance, this could save a few

cents, I will give you their bill of

fare, which was as liberal as his verv

low wages would permit. It was

macaroni and grease-nothing else;

no meat, no tea or coffee, no vegeta-

bles or fruit to make his dinner pala-

table. My laboring friends, when

you are clamoring for the privilege of

buying cheap goods, stop and consid-



neither too fat nor too lean." One casting a look at her face would feel no desire to look again unless he received one deep glance from her eyes. she left so suddenly? They are of a color indescribable. but

great power lies in their depths. She does not often use that power over men, because she realizes what they can do, and this heroine of mine is no

of remaining to see what is the attrac-tion in Ardale that is keeping his colorable, and her complexion good. friend chained there so long. And she has red hair-but that, I Two weeks pass, and the eventful day arrives when Leigh Rodgers makes

> At last the week passes. They have an invitation from Mrs. Cator to a garden party, and Celia is compelled

At last he may tell his love. With what impatience does he await the hour when he may behold her! It

She feels greatly disappointed in deed, for she had woven quite a romantic garland around this young man's head and does not like to take She thinks it best to say nothing, but tells her aunt she must have "some real sweet dresses for the capture of Lelia's cousin." She knows just what

suits her, and although they do not cost hundreds of dollars, when she puts them on they are the prettiest things imaginable, and she is not

her departure. Alas! what had he done? For he is sure that she loves him, and longs for words in which he

could tell his love for her. Why had He comes near going to seek her, and in all probability would have done so, had not a friend come suddenly in



						and a second	and a state of the back of the second and the second second second
rade want a free market and the	it was because he desires to build up	the basis for the labor market of	enough lower to compensate you for	fined borax sells in Europe for 14	not producers and a slight increase in	cond millions of dollars shows 1 d	
privilege of buying cheap foreign	our industries and promote our well-		the loss of wages then perhaps I	cents duty 10 cents per pound; it	our manufacturing would enable us to	send millions of dollars abroad to en-	inently necessary, brutalizes us, a
oods at such a fearful cost as this?	fare? By no means, but just the op-	rate of wages in India averages 1s 6d	ought not to complain, but unfortu-	ought to bring here 24 cents it sells	consume the other S per cent, and thus	benefits to yourselves. In this connec-	is a social being and if he he deni
nd yet, if the theory was carried out	posite It was to pursuade you to		nately such is not the case, as I will		make a home market for all we pro-	tion I wish to introduce a few facts to	the recreation and social enjoying
the fullest extent, that would be	adopt a system that would close		prove. All the ladies present will		duce. Thus we would be practically	prove that notwithstanding there has	which is a part of his very being.
e result; the same principle that	acopo a ojutem ende noute croso		understand me when I say that one		independent of a foreign market for	been a duty of 10 cents per pound on	will seek it in revelry and debaucher
ges the buyer of cheap foreign	Ireland, and to secure the market of	"production on the brain." And now,			our produce, and you can readily see	wool, yet we have not been paying	and makes him what you find him
oods, made by cheap foreign labor,	60,000,000 consumers for English		of the industries we loose by this		how disastrous it would be to us as farmers to do anything that would	more for our woolen fabrics than we	
ould, my laboring friend, hire your	made goods. England has reached		worse than folly is the Jamestown		lessen our manufacturing. The hun-	would if the duty were removed.	
ife to saw wood at 15 cents per			and Broadhead alpaca dress goods,		dreds of thousands which would be	1st, I quote from the consular reports if of 1882. Samuel D. Pace, American	in the United States enable us to play home home the
y. An intelligent manufacturer in	in the set stored in actor bad		so popular, so neat, so cheap, and so		thrown out of employment in conse-	Consul, located at Port Sarnia, Ontario.	to enjoy most of the Jurnies to en
ermany reports the wages in the	must extend her sales or else ruin		tasty, and so generally used. Per-		quence must necessarily consume less	Ile says, in his report to the Govern-	sufficient to educate ourselves and fu
	stares her immense manufacturing	in competition with English labor and	haps you have even wondered why		and many would become producers	ment, Sept. 29, 1882, that during the	
actories to be from 20 to 50 cents	interests in the face. The Liverpool		it was that when you went into the	\$2.50 to \$4. You can now buy in a	and thus largely increase the products	year 1882 wool in the fleece was	social enjoyment, and for reading
er day. The reported yearly earn-		applied to American labor. He ac-	stores of your town, that you found		of the farm without increasinge the	worth from 15 to 20 cents, long, comb-	study and intellectual improvement
ngs are not over \$115 per year for		knowledges that it will eventually,	it difficult to get an assortment of	I mone to como to with minute minute	demand for the same, and the invit-	I HE HOUSE SAMANE FOR THE MEMORIAL	
en and \$50 for women.	and so I give this audience the bene-	unless checked, reduce English labor	Jamestown or Broadhead goods,	So on and onthis hundreds of	able result would be extremely low prices. If there is any class in the	ture of delains, etc, bringing the latter	
In Manchester, England, over 90,-	fit of their version of the situation,	to the same slavery of S0 hours per	and when you asked your merchant	articles, but it seems to me I have	United States interest in maintaining		
00 operators are at work in the cot-		week, and for the same wages. But	for them and he told you they were	given enough to prove the falsity of	our manufacturing industries it is the	IIuron, Mich., they were worth from 35 to 42 cents, according to the quality.	
n mills, two-thirds of the work be-		when they have another ax to grind,	going out of style and use, you were	the assumption, that the duty is add-	farmers. Why is it, for a radius of 20	The duty and entrance fees were 13	streets on a holiday wonderingly as
ng done by women. Average wages,	by every means possible to secure-		perhaps still more astonished, and		miles around South Bend, that farmers	cents per pound, and as only one mile	
30 per year for the women and	control of our markets. It says, "This	America to tell us a very different	possibly remonstrated with him-as	the consumer has it to pay; and the	seek it as a market, and find a ready	intervenes between the cities the	
125 to \$135 for men. Abram S.	country (England) has suffered se-		I did and said that they were the	same statistics prove that under pro-	sale at remunerative prices for the	Canadian farmers took advantage of	
ewett, whom the free trade press is		pay twice as much for labor as does	neatest and best style, and the cheap-	tection the articles are actually	products of their farms, orchards, gar-	this difference in price and sold their	ple were laborers. Guard your pit
often quoting, in his report on iron	ing stringency of foreign tariffs.		est goods you ever saw for the price.		dens and dairies? I have seen parties	wool in Port Huron. Had they stopped	leges carefully and jealously, and
d steel, as the U.S. Commision-		to buy of them will not have the				the that have been store money	not be led astray by a doctrine th
to the Paris Exposition said, the	and a man been to get the get the get the get the set of the set o			ment of a tariff of 58 per cent, the	bor carting their apples and their fruits to South Bend. It is because	back with them, which would have	will reduce your wages, and therefo
	Charles and the second se		Buchanan the other day to buy a	manufacture of glass has increased	of the numbers congregated there who	paid no duty, and bought the cheap	
ference in wages alone would pre-		Indian labor has upon English, un-	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,		are consumers and have no time to	clothes you have been taught that you	the masses of Europe. In our des
nt our competing with England,		der precisely the same conditions.		ing thousands of men at good wages,	raise even a garden, and why is this	could step over into Canada and buy,if it were not for the tariff, this would have	
lgium and France, in the manufac-			of Jamestown or Broadhead alpaca.	and you can buy a foot of plate	so? Because of her great manufac-	proven nothing. But the same consul	
re of iron and steel. And now, Mr.		But it is evident our free trade		glass to-day for \$1, which cost \$2.50	turing industries which employ thous-	said, after having disposed of their	
esident, I do not care to weary you	for the necessaries of life. The Unit-	friends do not possess it. The Bombay	merchant said at once, Oh, you don't	in 1860. But, says my free trade	ands of operatives who must eat. D e-	wool in Port Huron they actually in-	
th farther facts on this point, for	ed States was at one time a large cus-		want them, they are going out of style,	friend, if it were not for the duty you	stroy these and where would be your	vested the proceeds in American	not be so selfish as to live for oursel
ough has been cited to convince	tomer for our ironware and textile	cotton industry, says: "There are		could buy it for half that price in	market in South Bend? Try to buy a	I ready made clothing took the same!	alone, but for posterity as well. Be
y reasonable person. 3d, Interest	fabries, but the hostile tariff she has	people who think that Bombay will,	more, and urged me to buy a piece	Europe. In reply I ask why did you	farm near South Bend and the price	back to Canada, paid on them a duty	
the capital invested. As this	enforced since the civil war has near-	in the no distant future, find China a	of Manchester English goods	not buy your glass in 1860 for one-			
a reading audience, it is not neces-	ly driven us out of her market, and	very recentive market for local piece	which, said he, is just as good, just as		I mad to marc a good nome market. I	made money by both transactions.	who will soon have to commence l
ry, perhaps, to call your attention			cheap, and just as pretty. And my	American competition at that time,	topic farther but time will not permit.	Now, Mr. President and friends, do	for themselves, and I can do but lit
the fact that plenty of money can			lady friends, you know better than I	and Europe could ask just what		1 Jou suppose and mose Oundhal mi-	
obtained in England for from 2		ago, the exports consisted of a nucle	do that that was not so, therefore I			mers who where shrewd enough to take advantage of the better markets	
3 per cent., average 2½ per cent.	her own wants, and leaves something	bed increased to 2 250 000 manda"	do that that was not so, therefore 1	do again word one glass factories	mentioned before, viz: The removal	of America for the sale of their wool	
	to spare to compete with us in foreign	mad increased to 2,250,000 yards.	went to another store and was fortu-	alagad When who has the American		did not know what they were about?	
nd many of us have but to refer	markets. The fact is, that their mar-	The St. James, London, Budget, of	nate enough to secure a remnant of	closed. Then who has the American	is claimed it will, and as it has in the	Do you suppose they were not posted	
the mortgages upon our farms to	ket is almost lost to us, and we, on	Nov. 18, says: "There have been fewer	sufficient size to answer my purpose.	consumer to thank for the reduced	past it will reduce wool at least for a	in prices of woolen goods in their home	
alize the great difference between	the other hand, are constantly more	spindles running this year in Manches-	Now I want some of my free trade	price, England or America? The	time 10 cents more a pound, and this	market? Do you suppose they would	must have severely taxed, and I clo
is country and England. The	dependent on her for food and raw	ter than at any time since the cotton	friends to tell me what I gained or	answer is again too apparent to need	will destroy our great wool industry,	have been foolish enough to buy	with one more picture of the results
anufacturer who gets his money at	material. For this we have no means		what anybody has gained by the re-	repeating. Yet, I say, American	and force farmers to slaughter their flocks, a calamity the already depressed	clothing and pay more for it, and then	
per cent. considers himself lucky.	of paying except by money or bonds,	sheets of the joint stock spinning	duction of the duty on worsteds.	competition. In 1860 salt was up-	condition of the agriculturist and the	i hay a anay bearded, when they builded	once supported in reasonable comf
ius he is compelled to pay from	or indirectly by our credit with Chi-	companies show scarcely a margin of	They asked me twenty-five cents per	on the free list, and cost in Chicago	nation can ill afford to bear. A most		s,000,000 people. Her manufactor
o to three times as much for the	na. Brazil, etc. Our colonies all fol-		yard for the English Manchester, and		intelligent manufacturer, Mr. Whit-		of filled, silk, wool and collon, prot
oney he uses in his business as does	low in the wake of the United States.		that is what the domestic worsted	last two articles because our free			sidies absorbed her canital annio
s competitor in England. The	and do their best to stimulate their		sold for, which was of superior style,	trade friends usually try to make a			her laborers promoted a diversity
nk of England discounts, as pub-	own manufactures, by closing their	now Wr President ladies and gen	finish and quality. If it does not		were taken off of wool to-day, the first	this country makes high priced cloth-	
hed in the Toronto Globe, Jan, 10,	markets against us." And here, Mr.	tlemen, the American working man	prove that, why was I not able to	and I want this audience to know	effect of that would be lowering the	ing? If not let me pursue the argu-	England, which should have been
SS, was 24 per cent. 4th, Rate of				the facts in the case. In 1861 6	I price of wool of this country to a level	ment a little farther. What was it	best friend, looked on with a jeal
	A ACCORDENT OF THE	certainly is not ignorant of the reason why semi-savage India, in such a	buy the imported goods for less		of the price of wool in other countries."	made wool a drag in Canada at the	
xation. While England does not	ALCONTRACT IN THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE REAL PROPERT			a duty, later 24 cents per 100 pounds,		extremely low price of 15 cents, 1	
ve a protective tartiff to assist her		contest, can seriously menace civiliz-	aware that my essay is getting quite		discouraging effect of it would be to destroy the sheep raising industry in		tariff and a withdrawal of her su
nufactories, she still protects them			lengthy, but there are some points	and in 1880 salt was selling in Chi-		Hone of bub few factories to use it,	dies. Since then she has been rai
many ways, prominent among			urged by the advocates of free trade	cago for 75 cents per barrel, and is	1 1	and choice no demand for it. Achd	
ich is discrimination in taxation.	her goods. What, more forcible ar-	chinery, and her skill? It is because		selling to-day in Michigan, at the salt	would control the American market		England, at prices distant in Pas
illustrate. An American manufac-	gument do we need. But to still fur-	the Indian cotton spinner works S0		works, for 60 cents, and has sold dur-	and would fix the price. for it would		alone, and to-day, with less than 5
rer, who has \$100,000 invested in	ther impress this truth upon your	hours per week, and earns from 8 to		ing the summer as low as 50 cents.	1 No Without House Competition a pro	ing interests and for this reason the	000 people, is the poorest, most dist
ildings, stock and machinery, is	minds, and to prove my position be-	20 cents per day; because his entire	added to the cost of the article upon	Has protection increased or decreased		capitalists of Canada were deterred	ed and harrassed country on e
ed for the full amount for state,	yond question, that free and unre-	family lives on what a single Ameri-	which it is levied, and that the con-	the price of salt? I leave you to an-		from investing in an industry which	She drank the free trade cup w
inty, township and municipal pur-	stricted commerce with other nations	can laborer would starve upon. This,		swer. To show you how easily peo-	sheep husbandry, if so I would an	the competition of the mother country	England presented to her lips t
ses. In England the same proper-	mith months facilities in the and of	my friends, is free trade, not in fancy;			swer that I have but to appeal to the	could ruin in one season. And why	very dregs. Thomas Francis Mea
would be taxed on the rental val-		but in fact. If it is well and wise that	amount of duty imposed upon the		i experience of every woor grower in		the Irish patriot, in a speech ma
			foreign article of same make. Now,				Dublin in 1847, thus summarize
only. That is, if it would rent for							results to his afflicted country.
,000 per year, the taxes would be		fice toher industries and interests. Then					said: "Ine cotton manufactorie
timated upon \$5,000 instead of		it is well that Germany and France,	assumption and has no foundation in	plicit faith people have in what they			tives have been destroyed 14,000 of
00,000, as is done in the United			fact, and is never so, except to the	read upon this subject, I will re-	mor has always heen in accordance		silk homs of the Liberty buye
ites. A difference in favor of our			extent of the difference of labor and	late a conversation that occurred be-	I with this fact for wherever wool has		destroyed. The stuff and sarro
glsh competitors by no means in-	is a perfect beehive, and with a very	when it reaches a conclusion, when		tween myself and a free trade neigh-	become as low as even 20 cents far-		which employed 1.500 operatives
milicent. So I repeat, the same	small territory and 6 000 000 noonla	every mill in the British Islands shall		bor in Buchanan recently. He said. By	mers have commenced to reduce their	analysis to hur his woolen goods cheap-	been destroyed. The calico loor
uses exist to-day, and with equal	to support, she necessarily must man-	be stopped, and every field shall lie	is not produced in this country or		flocks, and often slaughtered them by	er Mr Schoenhof a free trader, ap-	Balbriggan have been destroyed.
rce, for protection to American in-	infacture largely Acovertized will	idle, while the people sit idly by and	not produced in sufficient quantities		thousands for their tallow and pelts	pointed United States !consul at Tun-	fiannel manufacture of Rotterdan
stries and American labor, as did			to meet the demand. To illustrate.	salt than I ought. I said, neighbor,	And I do not suppose that any one	stall in England by the present ad-	ceased to exist. The camlet tra
	not support such a dense population.			aint you mistaken; you don't mean	will clain that it pays to raise speel	ministration in his report recently	Bandon, which produced about S
the infancy of the same. I also		France clothes them, and India	England levies a duty on tea and		1 101 multion alone, except in a rew	made to the state department, in	000 a year, has been ruined.
um that, with such differences ex-			coffee. She produces neither. In this		favored localities in the vicinity of	suchting of prices says: So far as	worsted and stuff manufacture
ting, it is not possible for us to	Our American Consul says that the ex-	facts before us, it is but reasonable		neighbor where did you read that?		clothing and dry goods in general are	Waterford have been destroyed.
ake and sell goods as cheaply as	tent of their manufacturing is amazing.	to conclude that England is begin-		He answered, In the Chicago Tribune,		I concerned I find that cotton goods are	frieze manufactures of Carrie
n free trade England, and in order	Do you know that she is frightening		tea or coffee to come in competition	and that is a republican paper, and of		fully as cheap in the United States as	Suir have been destroyed. One
maintain our manufacturing in its	England nearly out of her senses		with the foreign article and thus	course it must be so, -by the way,	effect March 3, 1883, had a very in	bere shirtings and sheetings are su-	ness alone survives and flourishes
esent prosperity and proportions,		has become thoroughly alarmed at			jurious enect. Anticipating its re-	perior in quality for the same money so	dreads no bankruptcy. That far
			States imports nine lbs. of sugar out		a sub importers stored an bobued ware	far as Lean indre from the articles	and privileged, and much patro
at these differences be made equal					nouses before to book cheese within about	EXPOSED for sale in the retain stores.	Where forward and Declar 22
	time ago, (the president of the British	predict that it will not be long, un-					These figures are England's s
ies are now firmly establised and		less England succeeds in making the	r J		reduce prices to effect sales. Before	and chooner in price in the United	tile country: having a elimate a
	ural speech, in Manchester, in free	60,000,000 of American consumers			its passage the average price of find	States. Nor can I find that men's	its people love, and an unusual er
yould say I have but to call your	I funda Waadamid to sam Mhat malago	I believe that it is better to let her	to do if it were not for the duty.	duty. Yes. Well, my neighbor, I		1 peaces. mor can r mut that mens	Feelere rote, and an anaout pu

duty. Yes. Well, my neighbor, believe that it is better to let her trade England, to say, That unless to do if it were not for the duty. would say, I have but to call your washed wool of the central states was said, you see that 80 per cent of 60 attention to Ireland. Before her unmanufacture for them, before free Why? Because sugar is not pro-England protects her steel and iron from 38 to 40 cents per pound. During cents is about 48 cents; now what trade England will be applying the the last two years that act went into ion with England, and when she duced in the United States in suffimanufactories against the competidoes that leave the manufacturer for operation the net price to the producer made the laws which controlled her principle of protection, in order to cient quantity to meet the demand. tion of Belgium by law, England making and barreling the salt and of these wools has not exceeded 26 This last is an exception to the gensave and revive her prostrate indusindustries and destiny, Ireland was would be driven to the wall in the cents. The Hon. Thomas Lawrence of for the barrels? just 12 cents, and the tring, and I ask my free trade friends one of the most prosperous manufaceral rule, and is one of which our business? Do you know that Belgi-Ohio, in a paper upon this subject, barrels alone cost him 25 cents, so free trade friends always avail themturing nations on the globe. So prosin this audience if we need any um sells steel and iron wares right unshows that the change in the tariff that on every barrel he makes he stronger proof or better demonstraperous and profitable was her manuselves. I will now call your attenlàws of 1883, has reduced the sheep by der the nose of the British lion, and looses 13 cents for the barrel, and the facturing that millions of pounds to such an extent within the last year tion to a few of the many instances 5,867,312. On the bases of the tariff of tions of the fact that, however firmcost of manafacture,—and I added, 1867 there should have been an insterling of English money sought inly established a nation's manufactuin which the price is lower under a that parliament spent almost a whole crease of 6,000,000. This then makes a the only reason he gets rich is that day, and even forgot the all absorbvestment in Irish factories. She ries may be, that it still must be careduty than when there was no duty loss to the country of about 12,000.000 he makes and sells thousands of boasted, as does the advocates of free fully and jealously watched and upon them, in some cases actually ing Irish question in their excitement, sheep valued at \$2.50 per head, which barrels, and, Mr. President, to say protected against ruinous or unequal selling for less than the duty itself. trade in this country, that no nation over the gravity of the situation, and is a low estimate. The loss would be • could compete with them; that noththat he was astonished is putting competition? What folly for Amertalked about Belgium and Belgian Prints have a high duty upon them 30,000,000, the loss of wool, four pounds it mild; he simply turned away disicans, with such undesirable facts and some kinds actually sell for less per head, 480,000,000 pounds, worth ing could destroy her great and flour-Are you aware that the once iron. gusted with his own logic, and yet about \$14,000,000 more. As a grower staring them in the face, to repeat ishing manufactories. But, alas, how than the duty. The duty ranges from splendid and extensive industries of of sheep I feel the gravity of the all I had done was simply to reduce were her dreams of supremacy, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per yard, and prints sell the mistakes of our unfortunate England lie in ruin, because English situation. If it were true as is claimed his theory to practice. neighbors, and it seems to me that her fancied security doomed to vanin our market for from 4 to 6 cents consumers with free markets before that what is lost by those engaged in And now let me cite a few of the this is the proper time in this discusraising sheep is saved many times ish. The union with England took per yard. Why? I will tell you them, preferred to buy cheaper silks results of the removal of the duty, and sion to call your attention to the effect over by the rest of the nation. place. England was then at the helm why. Because the supply equals the of France? Do you know that the then I desire to call the attention of ought not to complain, but let us folthat even a reduction of duty has upand directed the ship of state. Engdemand, and domestic --- not foreign great sugar industry of England has the audience, mostly of farmers, to the low this theme a little farther and see on American manufacturing. land dictated the laws that were to -competition steps in and reduces declined, until but few refineries proposed reduction or removal of the if it is so. Undoubtedly the first effect the price to a nominal profit. Now In 1883 Congress reduced the govern Ireland, and she did what she duty on wool, as in my opinion it is are at work in the islands, because of the removal of the duty from wool one in which we all are vitally inhas always done with every nation duty on certain articles in the wool-I claim that but for the stimulus English consumers can buy French would be to cheapen the product very terested. By request of many intelligent given to manufacturers by a proen schedule, and you will pardon upon which she has fastened her and German sugars a little cheaper materially, and this would continue to agriculturists and with a desire to aid the digression and allow me to sav clutches, ruined them, for her agtective tariff this would not to-day be the case until our flocks were decithan it could be made at home? the farmer in improving his stock, mated, and until the industry was that instead of the revenue being be the case, and we would still be grandizement and enrichment. Her Strange as it may seem, railroad comcongress removed the duty on all ruined in America, and it would not statesmen said, it will not do for Indecreased it has increased over buying English prints for more per panies in England have given their animals imported for breeding purtake over two years either. Then the yardathan we now pay. If the free \$110,00,000 in consequence. A poor land to make goods for us; English poses. The duty was 20 per cent. At bridge and rail contracts to Belgium result would be an enormous increase trade doctrine was correct prints that time a Norman mare could be money must find an investment at way it seems to me to reduce the and Germany, while British furnaces in the importation of foreign wool to bought for \$150, and congress hoped. ought to sell for $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 cents. home; we must; make not only our surplus that seems to frighten some and mills lie idle for want of orders, supply the place of the loss in the doby removal of the duty, to enable the Sheet iron of a fine quality, until mestic product, and the result would own good, but those for Ireland also. so badly. Our condition is indeed a while British coal and ore lies be-American farmer to buy his mare for \$30 less, which should have been the be much higher prices for the foreign peculiar one. We stand alone a nation recently made only in Russia, has And to accomplish this object she neath the feet of unemployed workproduct than had been previously paid with more money than she knows commenced the enactment of discrimbeen cheapened under protection case if the free trade theory was cormen? To prove to you that this is for the domestic wool. Here are the inating tariff laws, and with what sucwhat to do with, while all the nations over 50 per cent. Steel rails for rect. But what seemed good as theory not mere assertion or an overwrought figurers showing the effect upon prices did not work well when put into of the old country are at their wits which we were once wholly depend--cess the sequel and the present condipicture, I will give you a few exof wool by putting on the duty, taking practice, as it never does in this tariff tracts I have clipped from issues of tion of Ireland most *wofully* shows. end to know how to raise sufficient ent upon foreign countries, sold for it off, and of a low duty. Price of wool question. The shrewd Canadian farin January of each year. over \$100 per ton. Under a pro-All raw material produced in Ireland revenue to even pay expenses and In Jahnary of each year. Duty on m 1555, fine doc, medium 35c, coarse 32c "1565, "50" 38" 35c Duty eff 1859, "60" 52" 45c "1860, "60" 60" 42c Small dudy, 1866, "70" (65" 50c "1867, "65" 53" 50c Heavy duty, 1885, "43" 50" 48c "1870, "48" 50" 48c "1870, "48" 50" 48c "1871, "47" 46" 48c the leading papers of England. Says mer said. Now these Americans can tective tariff of \$28 per ton they which English factories needed, she interest on their national debt, and the Pall Mall Gazette, of London, a fford to pay me \$30 more for my mare, admitted duty free. On all material England, Nov. 24, 1887: "The ever yet we are taxed the least of any actually sold in 1885 for \$27 per as they do not have to pay any duty on her now, and he added it to the which England produced which Irish nation on the globe. Do not underton, one dollar less than the duty. increasing importation of refined sucost of the mare. Now, Mr. President, factories needed, she placed a high stand me as favoring large accumula-Under the free trade theory they gar has had a disasterous effect upon who was the gainer by this tariff reexport duty. All English goods tions in our treasury, but as this ought to have sold for \$100 plus the the home industry. At one time duction, the American consumer, or which sought an Irish market were is a paper upon the tariff, of course duty. Was it European or domestic there were from 32 to 35 refineries the foreign producer. The American gained nothing and the government lost competition that brought them down? Methink I hear some one say, Oh, he admitted free, or with but slight duty. I am precluded from following this in London, and now there are only 5. On all Irish goods which sought an thought farther,-and I beg your Manifestly the domestic, because the raises sheep, of course he is in favor of the revenue and the Canadian coolly A number of these carried on busia tariff on wool. Well, my good friend, pocketed his \$30 on each animal sold ness until three or four years ago, English market there was placed a pardon for even having introduced American manufacturers had a duty let me say I do not speak for myself Now every free trade journal in the high duty, and as a sequence, Irish init. The reduction spoken of has margin of \$28 as against the when they could do so no longer. alone. It is true it will hurt me, for I find it is not profitable to farm without land has frequently told you that if it European, and yet the close competidustries began to wane, and in a few nearly ruined one of our staple in-Bristol, Liverpool and Greenock, have were not for the duty of \$2 per thousdustries. The secretary of the treasshort years most of them ceased to tion of domestic and rival manufachad similar expriences, in a less demore or less stock, and I find sheep and on lumber, that every farmer in America could buy his lumber for exist at all. English capital ceased ury is obliged to admit that the turers prevented them from even one of the requisites in profitable gree. Hundreds of thousands of to produce profitable returns in Iregetting as much per ton as the duty fencing and building that much cheapfarming. I repeat, I do not speak for manufacture of worsted goods in the pounds sterling have been sunk in myself alone but for the 60,000,000 er, in consequence of Canadian com land, and was withdrawn and invested United States must soon cease. levied, so that it ought to be evibuildings and machinery, and when consumers of meat to whom the loss of petition, and I had read it so often that in England, where by the stimulus In 1860 there were three worsted dent to any thinking person that the the proprietors were cleaned out, they I confess I began to believe it. About our sheep interests means, either a given to her manufacturing by proteehad to shut their doors. The home mills in this country, wages low, only way it can safely hope to have one year ago now 1 was in Canada, smaller consumption of meat or else a trade has been cut into, and our hold low priced goods is to stimulate their tion, they had become extremely business poor, production small. higher price for every pound they conand took pains to imform myself, not We encouraged the industry with a sume. It means except to a fayored few profitable. Suffering, disaster, and manufacture in our own country. on foreign markets is being gradually only upon this but many other articles. with large means, and in close prox-The present price of steel rails is And while conversing with many of the the most pinching poverty followed. heavy duty, and in 1883 we were contracted, even India being enleading citizens along the border, I was astonished to find that all along imity to large towns or citics, a loss of \$33, duty \$17, freight from England and as a sequel Ireland became poor running 5,000 looms, employing 75,croached upon." The American readthe toothsome mutton with which you indeed. And, Mr. President, ladies, \$2.40, making the tax on imported er of English periodicals has heard 000 workmen, consuming 50,000,000 have been supplied, and a restriction in the line they actually bought their pine lbs. of wool, producing 15,000,000 and gentleman, if such a fate befel rails, \$19.50, deduct this from \$33 much complaint from Lancashire, lumber, lath and shingles from Michyour diet to beef and pork, and in conthe well-established industries of Ireyards annually, with a capital of and we ought to have the Brittish igan. And I said, how is this, why don't and why? Ten years ago there were sequence of the increased demand for price, but the fact is the English 47 cotton mills in India, now there land, what better one can we expect \$20,000,000. During this time worstyou buy Canadian pine and save the the same a higher price for every duty. And they answered, because we pound you eat so that the little you if we adopt the same free trade theoed cloths declined in price from 35 to 40 per cent. In 1883 the duty price is \$20, not quite the difference are 103. The Indian exports of cotmay save in the purchase of the woolcan buy it cheaper from the states. I in the labor and cost of raw material. ries which England is so anxious for ton yarn to the Eastern markets have said, how do you explain that, with ens you wear will be three times lost us to adopt? England is spending The price of cut nails in Philadelgrown to 10,000,000 pounds per was reduced; by a vicious construcin cost of living, besides, your gain in your abundant fine forests and cheapphia is \$2 per keg of 100 lbs., the duty is \$1.25. If the free trade hundreds of thousands of dollars to tion of the law a greater reduction still month, and are still increasing, and er labor. And they answered, we have the price of woolen goods, if any at all, instil free trade sentiments into would only be temporary. With our wools practically out of the market we was made. Now one-third of our looms every pound condemns a spindle in no mills that can cut from 100,000 to theory is correct they ought to bring are idle. In 1883 we imported less American minds. She has her free Lancashire to cessation of its revo-250.000 feet per day, and our transportwould then be dependent upon foreign than \$500,000 worth of these goods; ation is not as good as yours. Your \$3.25. and English nails ought to be trade leagues and clubs. She subsilutions. The Manchester Guardian, an wools to supply the necessary material large mills can make lumber much dizes as many of our press as will | English paper, says: "The ectton bought for 75 cents, but the fact is last year nearly \$5,000,000. Comto run our factories. This would create cheaper than a small one in proportion they can't be bought in any country receive her sheckles. She has and is ment is unnecessary. This means industry, as is well-known, has playa large demand for foreign wools and a and hence we can buy cheaper of you. the sacrifice of \$20,000,000 of capifor less than \$1.50. Again, cutnails ed a potent part in the history of the still flooding this country with free I said, don't you ship lumber into the large importation of the same. trade literature, and as she lacks the tal, and idleness for 20,000 operahave been sold as low as \$1.85 with illustrate. In 1883 we imported wool states? Yes, such as oak. ash, hickory, past, with its silent, civilizing powers. a duty of \$1.50 upon them. Accordto the value of \$8,915,149, duty on the power to make us indorse them by | But with that industry impaired, no tives. Is this wise? My fellow walnut etc. And now I know what same, \$3,206.201. Congress took off a part of the duty in 1883. and the ing to the theory, with the duty reevery free trade friend will say. Don't laborers is it just to you? Congress aw-as she did Ireland-she atmatter from what cause, the commerwe have to pay \$2 more upon every duced 25 cents per keg, nails ought tempts to do it by pursuasion. by its folly has shut 20,000 human cial glory of our dear old land will result was we imported in 1887, 18thousand feet of hard wood lumber we to be cheaper by that amount, but beings out of a profitable employment answer, no. Why? Because we do not of \$6,890,055, thus you will see From one of the free trade papers fade fast away." Mr. J. C. Fielder, stubborn facts stare us in the face of this state I clip the following sigand provided no other for them. Is quoting from the Economist, says, nificant paragraph: "Mr. Chambermore than doubling our importation again and they are actually higher by this the tender solicitude a Governnor can we produce sufficient hard that the exports of yarn to the far And I ask this audience, if you have ment should exhibit for its people? 15 cents. Also if the theory is corwood lumber to meet the demand of lain, President of the British board East, the production of the Indian this country, as our importing it proves. bought your woolen goods any cheaper rect the English nail ought at that of trade, and Lord Coleridge, chief mills, are 10,000,000 pounds per Do you know what this means to the And the Canadians are as well aware in consequence? and again, if so slight time to have been sold for the differrest of the laborers of this country? justice, are to visit the United States This is sad to contemplate, month. of this fact as they were that we want-ed their Norman horses, and if the a reduction in the duty more than It means that 20,000 hungry and ence between the then American this season. The former to speak in and must awaken serious thought doubled our importations, what think price, (viz.,) \$1.85 and the duty \$1.50 behalf of free trade." My fellow starving laborers must secure someduty was repealed they would do just you would be the result with the duty throughout Lancashire, especially thing else to do, and in order to do as they did in that case, that is, would or 35 cents per keg; less than you entirely removed? Manifestly a much farmers and laborers, you are deeply among the operative classes. The this in a labor market already abund- farmers get for your old plow points. add it to the price of their lumber as larger importation, thus proving my

States. Nor can I find that men's people love, and an unusual suppl of nature's resources, she has lost near shirts, especially when chiefly of cotton, ly 4,000,000 in population, or about one are any cheaper here. Of boots and shoes, if factory made, the same may half her people, by famine and immibe said. Articles made to order, he gration in the last fifty years. An says, are cheaper in England owing to American traveler in Ireland writes the low prices paid to hand labor, and | home that you cannot ride through the western part of Ireland without hunhe adds: The difference in the prices of ready made things is not so marked. dreds of men, women and children fol-In workmanship and finish I find cor- lowing your carriage for miles, begging responding articles of the wholesale for a penny to get food to appease their process of manufacture superior in the hunger. There are thousands and tens United States. This is especially true of thousands of people in Ireland toof clothing, as well as of collars, cuffs, day right on the ragged edge of starva-and other articles." In Jan., 1887, 1 tion, and, Mr. President, you can easily found occasion to visit Canada, and I imagine the state of affairs where thought, now is a good time to investig thousands and hundreds of thousands gate this tariff question, and to ascerof men and women can find no employ ment. In Ireland's mirror America tain if our American consuls were can see her condition 50 years hence. misleading us, as the free trade press should she be foolish enough to adopt would make us believe. I visited many of their factories and interviewed free trade. a great many of their intelligent manu-Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen I beg your pardon for having occupied facturers and dealers in most every commodity, many of whom entertained free trade sentiments, for I found them

so much of your time, and so severely taxing your patience. The gravity and magnitude of the subject seemed to me divided upon this question as well as we in the United States, yet I did not to demand it, and I have not said the find a single one, when asked by me tenth part what could be said with what effect the Canadian tariff had prolit, and not half what I would have had upon their industries, but what been pleased to say. I thank you for replied that it had largely increased your kind attention.

MORTGAGE SALE.

them, so that they were now selling many things of domestic manufacture, and as cheaply as they could buy of us or Europe, and their wages were bet-ter, less idle men, and that the effect of the tariff had been to, in general cheapen most products of manufacture in clothing and woolen goods I took that with the exception of fine brond-cloths, and extremely coarse goods, such only as the lumbermen wear, and which such only as the lumbermen wear, and which such only as the lumbermen wear, and which such only as the lumbermen wear, and of the reports of our American consuls and other intelligent persons who have written upon this subject. I will not weary you with the details, but if any one desire, I have in a memoran-dred articles with the prices for which they are sold, and will say that the they are sold, and will say that the face of the earth weat free trader, for in nearly every instance they are cheaper in the United States. In conclusion, Mr. President, I want they wee sof any honest free trader, for in analy set of the earth that compares with face of the earth weit free trader, for in analy set of the surface and culture, and that enjoys the privileges, conforts and leisure we do, and I will try to tell face of the earth that compares with face of the earth that compares wit many things of domestic manufacture

them, so that they were now selling

D. E. HINMAN, Attorney for Assignee. we are obliged to toil from early morn to setting sun for a mere pittance, just FOR SALE. enough to sustain life, deprived of all the luxuries our natures crave, not one hour left for social enjoyment or recre-A house and three lots on south side ation, not a moment for mental cul-

ture, it then degrades; not only that of M. C. track in Hobart's addition but it destroys every ambition, crushwill be sold at a bargain. Enquire o JOHN ALLIGER. es our independence of character so em- 24tf



interested in the motive that would | working hours of the Bombay, India, antly supplied, they must displace How absurd. Chloroform is subject soon as congress removed the duty. If you do not believe it call and see, and we will show you Sindnoe the chief of English manufacturing, mills are S0 per week, all the year of the world, and this? Do you suppose has induced him to do this? Do you suppose has induced him to do this? Do you suppose it was because he loves America and American industries, and American competition? Do you suppose has manufacturing, mills will form
and wills will form
and use to how a world save nothing and the supply would be paying foreignes, those world, and the supply would be paying foreignes, those world and the result will be checked. Otherwise, and before ican competition? Do you suppose
because he loves America and American competition? Do you suppose
because he loves America and American competition? Do you suppose
because he loves America and American competition? Do you suppose
because he loves America moltang and the Bombay mills will form
because he loves America moltang and the Bombay mills will form
because he loves America moltang and the Bombay mills will form
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because he loves America moltang and the position correct, and the consequence that we have a complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Fancy Toilet Articles, such as Face and Tooth Powder, Pomades, Perfumes, Bay Rum, Florida and Lavender Water, Hair, Tooth, Nail and Flesh Brushes. Also, a full line of Stationery We would like to have our friends call and examine stock and prices. We will guarantee satisfaction. BARMORE.



A :

J. C. Burrows, Kalamazoo, testifies: GRAHAM. 165 Henry Keith, Three Oaks. Elizabeth Kehl, Three Oaks "For more than five years, a member of my family has been afflicted with sorrow. Also to the noble brotherty or town tax is paid in this township Come and see our new Linen Laces Last publication March 1, 18cs. 166 [Chas. McCracken, Buchanan Tp. Jane Coveny, Buffalo, N. Y. by liquor business, while our county hood of Masons, the Fire Department, HIGH & DUNCAN'S. 5 | hay fever, culminating late in the fall \mathbf{at} The Art of Advertising! and to those who contributed the beautaxes are increased by the drunks in a hacking cough. Every remedy proved futile. Not half a bottle of Pa-167 { Charles Allen, Cass county. Mary Carpenter, Berrien Springs. For Nobby Dresses go to For \$10 we will insert 4 lines, (32 words) in One Million copies of Daily, Sunday or Weekly Newspapers. The work will all be done in 10 lays. Send order and check to tiful floral offerings, the choir and our sent to jail, and by the suits in the CHARLIE HIGH'S. 168 { Michael Hoover, Stevensville. Mary Johnson, St. Joseph. WOOD & HOFFMAN, esteemed friend, L. P. Alexander. Also Circuit Court, growing out of using pillon (extract of flax) Catarrh Cure 169 { Henry P. Nicholas, Benton Harbor. Kit Maddux, Benton Harbor. had been used before the cough entire-ly disappeared, and general relief fol-lowed. It is simply wonderful?" Plenty of nice Ginghams for spring to Rev. S. L. Hamilton for his comfortliquor. GRAHAM'S. CEO. P. ROWELL & CO., ing words. 170 { Almon I. Jinkins, Berrien. Clara A. Murphy, " A new industry is being developed wear at BUCHANAN, MICH. 10 SPRUCE ST., N. Y. A few Bed Comforts left at Bargains, t CHARLIE-HIGH'S. here by a man who has'a small boy for MRS. GEO. H. RICHARDS 176 page Newspaper Catalogue sent by mail fo 171 { Charles F. Hartlerode, Pipestone Luella Mountjoy, Pipestone, partner. The boy collects old rubber at AND FAMILY.

ANOTHER BROKEN BANK.

THIS TIME IT IS THE METROPOLI-TAN OF CINCINNATI.

The President and Vice President of the

Institution Under Arrest-Sketch of the Two Men and of the Causes of the Collanse

Another Cincinnati bank failure-and it is a shocking bad one. The Metropolitan National bank of that city, which quotes its "capital paid up" at \$1,000,000, is in the hands of the United States comptroller of the currency, represented by the bank examiner, and its president and vice president are in jail! Only constructively in jail, that is, for they are out on bonds of \$20,000 each. And this is the really sensational feature of the case; for enough is known to prove that depositors will be paid in full, and even stockholders will not lose more than a fourth of what is due them, but the president is the Honorable and ex-Mayor William Means, and it looks just now as if his chances were first rate to "do time at Columbus."

Of course all readers of current news know that Hon. William Means was once elected mayor of Cincinnati on a reform ticket, and supported by elements which made the election a great honor to him; but this gives but a faint idea of the shock his arrest caused in Cincinnati. He was much more than an ex-mayor, very much more than a reform politician, a successful bank president and a wealthy man; he was a highly respected and public spirited citizen, a leader in church and society, an active promoter of all the schemes in which Cininnati delights, the musical organizations, the great exposition, the centennial celebra-tion and all the suburban adornments which make the inhabitants proudly style their city the "Paris of America."

And yet it looks very much as if this prominent and highly respected man had been swept from his moral anchorage by the waves of speculation, and had violated the most stringent of the national bank laws by borrowing the bank's money far beyond the allowed limit, and allowing a syndicate of directors to put \$500,000 of stockholder's

money into real estate speculations. Here is the history in brief: One year ago or more the developments in natural gas and of coal and iron lands in that region tapped hy the Cincinnati Southern railway excited a raging real estate fever in Cincinnati. To men with the fever on big returns on speedy investment looked certain—they always do in such cases-it was only to put the money in, wait a few months, get it back with big profits, replace it and go on as before. No one knows how much money went into the new schemes, as most of it was in the way of "flyers" by men who could afford to risk something, win or lose. But a syndicate of directors of the Metropolitan invested \$590,-000! It appears that they "dropped the wad" (as western speculators say) just about the time the wave of speculation was highest and thereafter prices went downward, and only losses showed on the ledger. So about the time Messrs, Harper, Hopkins & Co., of the now dead and gone Fidelity, sunk their bank's million or so in the Chicago wheat



rendent of the Iowa division of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, with headquarters at Creston, and remained there until February, 1875, when he was promoted to the superintendency of that division, com-prising the various lines operated in

Iowa. In June, 1878, he became general superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, with headbecamo quarters at Eurlington, and in December, 1879, was assistant general manager at Chi-

cago. In November, 1880, he was made general manager: in November, 1881, was also made third vice president, and in September, 1884, was made first vice president and gen-eral manager. He was also, while with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, general manager of the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern railroad; Kansas City, St. Joe and Council Binfis railroad; the Council Bluffs and Kansas City railroad; the Chi-cago and Iowa railroad, and vice president of the Hannibal and St. Joe railroad. When Mr. Potter became general manager of the Chicago, Barlington and Quincy railroad, that corporation took formal possession of the Burlington and Missouri railroad in Iowa, under a perpetual lease, and over this Mr. Potter exercised his general management, and, two years after. the legislature accomplished the consolidation of the Chi-

cago, Burlington and Quincy railroad and the Burlington and Missouri railroad, in Iowa. In 1880, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy acquired the property of the Bur-ington and Missouri railroad in Nebraska--536 miles in all.

From January, 1873, when Mr. Potter became general manager, until December, 1884, the increase in length of road operated dilectly by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy cailroad corporation was from 706 miles to S.CS7.40 miles. The net earnings for 1873 were \$2,619,176.83, and in 1884 they were increased to the enormous sum of \$12,733,045.58, nearly \$3,000,000 more than other roads' carnings, centering in Chicago.

In January, 1887, the "Bee" line was in need of a president, and it made Mr. Potter various offers to accept the position, but he was resolute and resisted the handsome financial temptations tendered to him. About this time President Charles Francis Adams, of the Union Pacific railroad, opened nego-tiations with Mr. Potter, and the outcome was the acceptance of the inanagement of the entiro Union Pacific system by Mr. Potter. His salary is said to be \$40,000 per year. There is no question in the minds of individuals who are in a position to know, but what Mr. Potter will succeed in soon bringing the Union Pacific railroad out of its present financial straits, and place it on such a basis as will be eminently satisfactory to the directors and the government. All through the west, where he is best k. wwn, the popular appellation is "Tom" Fotter, and lucky is the railroad manager who can so win the esteem of the general public as to be so friendly greeted and similarly quoted. Mr. Potter, by his industry, economy and judicious investments, has accumulated an ample fortune, and by his executive ability and social qualities has achieved a position in the business and social world of which he has reason to feel proud.

HE SHOT LOUISE MICHEL.

Pierro Lucas, the Man Who Objected to

the Revolutionist's Earrings. We take pleasure in presenting the portrait of a typical anti-Anarchist, Pierre Lucas, the man who shot Louise Michel. In the first accounts the French papers made merry over the fact that an Anarchist had shot the

prophetess of anarchy; but they were in error. He is not an Anarchist, and justifies his crime by saying: "I would suppress that party by killing the queen of Anarchists-it could not but dis-

appear with its chief." Pierre Lucas was standing behind Louise when he fired; one shot tore away the lobe of her car and the

other lodged in the skull just behind the car, not inflicting a dangerous wound. Lucas was AS S a private watchman for a large merchant of 600

a man comes of the track his trainer will the maininge ceremony for the other, and about obliging them, whereupon they set the strip him and rub him down with a hard house afire. All the occupants of the house except one, including an old woman and a young girl, were shot down. The escaped man was Randall McCoy, whose wife, four sons and a daughter have been killed. towel, and then to bed. After he has slept an hour or so he is waked up, and here is where the trouble begins, Those who have difficulty in getting down

Capt. Vance, of the Hatfields, was the next to fall. The McCoys went to his house when he was away and robbed it. An old woman,



MRS. VANCE. CAPT. VANCE. FRANK PHILLIPS. CAPT. ANS. HATFIELD. Mrs. Vance, Capt. Vanco and Capt. Hatfield, were returning home, when they met the McCoys. Capt. Vance ran down the mountain side he was descending at the time. As soon as the McCoys saw him they opened fire, which the captain returned. Mrs. Vance was about half way between the two. She held her ground, the bullets flying by her thick and fast. The McCoys yelled to her to sit down, but she wouldn't. They called out that they would shoot her, and she told them to shoot. Presently she heard Vance shout: "Rally on the top of the hill, boys." Then she knew he was hit and delirious. The old

lady told them they needn't fire any more. It is suppo ed that this murder was not inspired by the noble purpose of the former ones, but that it was simply to acquire possession of the captain's rifle. And it is supposed that the fight will go on

vet many years, or until some one in authorty with nerve puts a stop to it. But the violent death of the last Hatfield and the last McCoy may occur in the mean-

A Missionary's Work.

Dr. Elmslic, missionary among the Zulus west of Lake Nyassa, has sent home the first book printed in the Ubungoni language as issued from the neighboring mission press at Elantyre. It contains the Decalogue, pas-sages from the Psalms, Proverbs, and the Gospels, and fourteen hymns.

A Large Collection.

Deacon Jones (to minister)-The collection this morning, Mr. Goodman, was gratifyingly largo. Minister-Yes, deacon, I noticed quite a number of strangers among the congregation.

-The Epoch. HOW TO GET REAL TIRED.

THE WAY IT WAS DONE AT THE RECENT WALKING MATCH.

Scenes and Incidents at the Madison Square Garden During the Great Pedostrian Performance Which Recently Took Place There.

ALKING matches are made up principally of tanbark and tension. The



and flowers for the

the Madison

Square garden in

New York, writes

ired or

that they have been elected bishops of adjoining jurisdictions. and possesses all the qualifications for the

to breakfast at the proper time every morning will appreciate the feelings of a man who has walked soveral hundred miles, more or less, and who is pulled out of bed just when he is in full swing. Here the trainer comes to the front. He humors, he cajoles, he scolds, he fights his man. He pulls out his Missouri, and Thomas, of Kansas, presented legs and starts him off. Tom Cox, the young Irishman, is one of the hardest men to start the candidate. There were also present

after a nap. He will fight like a tiger. When he is asleep he looks like a dead man. Lu ing one of my visits to the recent match hiz friends were holding a bogus wake over him. Fitzgerald, who is another Irishman. is like a big baby in the hands of his trainer. The want of sleep is what tells in these walking contests. Each man had to cover 525 miles in order to get back his entrance fee. and in order to do even this he would have to average over three and a half miles an hour. Fitzgerald, in his fainous walk in 1884, aver-aged over four miles an hour, and during the whole six days he got but twenty-eight hours

sleep. Rowell, who walked 602 miles, got but twenty-six hours sleep. Albert, in his recent walk in Philadelphia, averaged three hours of sleep in the twenty-four during the six days.

It is a terrible strain, and when a man gets through he looks more dead than alive.

Naturally, during a contest like this, unlike the period of training, what a man cats has a good deal to do with the matter, and only the most nourishing foods are taken. Albert don't believe in stimulants, and never takes anything stronger than coffee. Rowell, on the contrary, when he was in this country, declared that no man could live through a six days' walk without the use of stimulants. But what do you think of cold cabbage?

Strokel is an Austrian, and this is what he likes. He jogged around the track with a plate of "cold slaw" in his left hand and ate t with the fingers of his right. Strokel, next to Tilly, the Canadian parson, was the fun-niest walker. They called him "The Crab." He has big hands, and he wags them inces-santly. One would think, to look at him, that this ceaseless motion alone would tire him out, but it doesn't seem to.

Another curious character is Sullivan. He is a young fellow, and had to be carried out in the great race of 1884 before it was over. He was nicknamed the Ghost, and he looked it every inch. He carried the specter of a sickly smile along with him, and if he had been going to his own funeral he couldn't

have presented a more wobegone appear-The most graceful man on the track was Hart, the negro. He stood up as straight as a string, and his carriage was beautiful. Next to him in poise came Albert. Albert carried a little sponge under his nose most of the time, slightly tinctured with ammonia, to keep him awake. In his left hand he carried a black cane, which he says he wouldn't part with for anything. He has had it for years, and when he was wrecked in the steamer Narragansett, in Long Island sound, some years ago, his little black cane went to

the bottom; but it was rescued and he has kept it ever since. Here is a record of previous great per-

Miles. Frank H. Hart, April, 1880.... 565 Fitzgerald, December, 1881...... 582 Hazael, March, 1882..... 600 P. Fitzgerald, May, 1884. 610 There are many interesting and curious things to be seen at a walking match, but when a man goes away he thinks to himself,

'What fools these mortals be." OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A Pall Mall Gazette Cartoon-Royalty at the Theatre. Americans, or at least those Americans who are devoted to fisticuffs, have read with interest of the various interviews that have

than he had receipted for. the Chicago bar.

taken place between the redoubtable Sullivan and the Prince of Wales during the stay of

the former in England. It may be of some interest to our readers to

Dr. Leonard is an enthusiast in his work, high office to which he has been called. His six years' ministry in Atchison has been one of marked success. The consecration of Dr. Leonard took place at Christ church, St. Louis, in January. Bishop Vail, of Kansas, presided; Bishop Talbot, of Wyoming, preached the sermon, and Bishops Tuttle, of

Bishop Perry, of Iowa; Bishop McLaren, of Chicago; Bishop Seymour, of Springfield; Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, and Bishop Burgess, of Quincy. GEN. JOHN L. THOMPSON. Death of Another of the Men Who Risked Life in the Civil War. Gen. John L. Thompson, a prominent lawyer and citizen of Chicago, died at his home recently of paralysis. Cen. Thompson

was only 53 years old, but he had been a hard worker, and his death is attributed to overwork in a railroad case which had been engaging his attention. John Leverett Thompson was born'at Plymouth, N. H., Feb. 2, 1835. He studied two

years at Dartmouth, and one year at Will-iams college in the class with James A. Garfield. In 1858 he was graduated at the Harvard Law school, and imme-1 diately went abroad, completing bis studies in civil law at Munich. Berlin and Paris. On his return in 1860 he went to Chicago and enter-

ed a law office. When the war came in 1861 young GEN. J. L. THOMPSON. Thompson entered the service as a private. He rose, through the Rhode Island and New Hampshire volinteers, to be full colonel and brovet brigadier general. He served in the army of the Potomac, and was in most of the battles of that army. At Gettysburg he captured a portion of Lee's army. He also took part in the raids made under Gens. Stoneman and Wilson. In the Shenandoah valley, under Sheridan, he fought in the battles of Fisher's

Hill, Waynesboro and Cedar Creek, and in one of the cavalry engagements of the vallev Gen. Sheridan directed Gen. Thompson to conduct 1,000 prisoners to the rear. He was subject to attack during his march of several days, but turned in more prisoners At the close of the war Gen. Thompson re-

the law office he had left four years before. Soon afterward he began practice on his own account, and at the time of his death was one of the most prominent members of

been poisoned by the cook who furnished him with tea, the leaves of which were saturated with copperas. Green blotches appeared upon the surface of his skin, and the nedical men treated him then with arsenic to counteract the effect of the converss. It is a singular fact that Heenan when he fought Sayres was dosed in a similar manner so that



A Practically Perfect Preparation for Children's Complaints.

A Confidential Letter, Dated Oct. 1, 1887, Which We Publish by Permission Under Later Letter, Dated Oct. 12, 1887. FENTLEMEN:

Some months ago I received your letter of inquiry. My daughter has been taking your syrup for months, now using the seventh bottle; has been on her back bedridden six months with liver consumption, Since using your remedy, has had two large abcesses of the liver which has been cured by using your syrup. Her life has been saved, we all believe, from its use. Yet she is in a very feeble condition and takes no medicine whatever, except your syrup. I, myself think it the

greatest blood tonic known, and firmly believe had we known of it a year earlier my daughter would to day be in sound health. Have had best medical skill, also traveled extensively for her gold, but in all never found its equal. I have prescribed it to my patients and have in every case had the most desired effect.

Very respectfully, DR. A. E. CHAPMAN, Ionia, Mich. To Hibbard's Rheamatic Sprup Co. Jackson, Mich.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the seventh inst. before me in reply will say. If my former letter to you will do suffering umanity any good it should be pubished. It was through a letter from a resident of Pontiac that first brought it to my daughter's notice and my only regret is, that we did not know of it a year ago instead of the last six months. 1 shall still prescribe it to my patients. as I think it the most wonderful medicine known, or ever put before the public. Truly your reward will be

great as suffering humanity is blessed, and as you become thoroughly known.

Very truly yours, DR. A. E. CHAPMAN. The Best and Purest Medicine EVER MADE. will drive the Humorfrom you system, and make your ski stem, and make your skings clean and smooth. Those Pimples and Blotches which mar your heauty of which mar your heauty of are caused by impure

DR BREWER

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Respectfully calls your attention to the following cured or materially benefited by his method of treating Chronic Diseases



Chas, Johnson, Sturgis, Mich., Nervonsnoss; Geo. Wyman, Clinger Lake, Mich., Kidneys; John Dalton, Yan Buren, Jud., Heart Disease; Mrs. Packard Hanier, Union City, Mich., Heart Disease; Mrs. Srivester Fellars, Hodunk, Mich., Langs; John Yost, Yan Buren, Ind., Klaneys; G. W. Thompson, La Grange; Ind., Stomach and Liver; Mrs. Edwin Tan-ner, Cambria, Mich., Hemorrhagia; Simcon Dunn, Summerset Center., Mich., Liver; John S. Grinnell. Moserville, Mich., Brailysis; William Ferry, Allen, Mich., Bpilopsy; H. P. Ransey, Hilledale, Mich., Obstrac-tion of Gall; Kate B. Stewart, Adrian, Mich., Stomach and Liver; Eva Parker, Blissfield, Mich., Bright's Disease; Clara Bacon, Addison, Mich., Stomach and Liver; Daniel Mend, Kalamazoo, Mich., Vertigo; J. Gould, Schooleratl, Mich., Catarri, Mrs. Albert Spalding, Kalamazoo, Mich., Liver and Kidneys; Mrs. T. A. Hubbard, Silver Creek, Mich., Spasms; C. H. Cady, Decatur, Mich., Inflammation of Bladder. J can give you many references in this city. Call and examine them. With uwenty years devoted to the treatment of Chronic Diseases and housands of patienis enables me to cure every curable case. Candid in my examinations, reasonable in my charges, and never encourage with out a sureity of success. 126 Chicago Ave., EVANSTON, ILL.

136 Chicago Ave., Evanston, ILL.

Will be at Niles, Mich., Band House, on Tuesday, the 6th of March.



UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAFHY OF THE COUNTRY, WILL OBTAIN much valuable information from a study of this map of the



CHICACO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y.

(GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE)



How Pugilists Are Poisoned. There is a peculiar incident connected with the career of Ben Hogan, the reformed pugilist, that is not generally known. When he was training to fight Tom Allen he noticed that despite his training, care and his peculiar diet he was growing weaker and more nervous, so that he was unable to sleep. He was treated by the physicians for malaria, but it afterward developed that he had

WILLIAM MEANS. JOHN R. DECAMP. METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK.

pit, two or three of the Metropolitan's offiials were in as bad a fix, with this important difference, however: The losses in any event could only ruin the individuals and cause some loss to others-the bank could pay depositors. The bank examiner finds that these officials borrowed of the bank as follows, with much smaller sums to others: Means (as individual)

Means (as trustee)	47.000
Roth	S1.000
Duckworth	115,000
Gerke.	91,000
De Camp (vice president)	110,000
Of course the law does not allow offic	inle to

deal so loosely with money entrusted to them. and is extremely strict as to their borrowing of their own bank at all, but the specific pro visions need not be cited here. When the Fidelity failed and its books went

into the hands of the United States it was discovered that the Metropolitan had loaned the other bank \$150,000 to tide over a previous examination, and returned next day to the Metropolitan. This was enough to put United States Comptroller Trenholm upon inquiry, but his first messenger reported the Metropolitan solvent. Its loans and discounts were set at \$1,720,814.35. But Mr. Trenholm insisted something was wrong, and sent Bank Examiner Sanders, who promptly reported that the bank was not solvent; that among its "assets" were \$600,000 of the directors' notes. He called the members of the syndicate and told them that the notes must be cashed at once, but only Mr. Roth

was able to pay in full. When the bank examiner had been in charge a week, the panie began, and Metro-politan stock, which had been at 145, fell to 79. Then, on Saturday, Feb. 4, nearly \$100,-000 were paid over the counter in one day. The other banks advanced money on some \$200,000 of the Metropolitan's trust securities; but the hole was too big to fill up that way, and the directors closed the doors.

So far it appeared but an ordinary bank failure; but now the United States district attorney appeared upon the scene and John R. De Camp, vice president, was arrested and placed under bonds. Next day President William Means was arrested and put under bonds, and so the ruin was complete. Comptroller Trenholm has appointed a receiver, and the very latest assurance from the gen-tleman in charge of the books is that "The stockholders of the bank are the only ones who will lose anything by the collapse."

How much they will lose, we unhappy ones who own no bank stocks can only conjecture; but the quotations of the stock indicate that they expect to get at least three-fourths of their dues.

THOMAS J. POTTER.

Sketch and Portrait of a Live Western Railroad Man.

Thomas J. Potter, first vice president and general manager of the Union Pacific railway, is undoubtedly the best known and at the same time one of the most popular railway officials in the west. Since his installment in the position he now occupies, he has completely reorganized the forces in every department of the railway, and brought about such changes as have been of greatest satisfaction to the public and of vast good to his corporation. To Mr. Potter more than to any other individual is due the credit of decreasing the time of transit from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast, the reduction in running time of trains amounting to a saving of about twenty-four hours between the above mentioned points, and thirty-six hours between Chicago and the coast.

Mr. Potter is an Ohioan by birth, having been born in Carroll county, on Aug. 16, 1840. His parents were John and Nancy Potter. Ho was brought up on the



say he is an abrinthe drunkard. a class fortunately still raro in America. After long in-PIERRE LUCAS. dulgence in brandy

came insane. It was finally removed. He is 36 years old, married and the father of two children.

Havre; and the

Louise treated the affair lightly and expresses sympathy for the madman. There is, of course, no political significance attached to such an affair; it only interests tho public because of the remarkable career of Louise Michel, who has been soldier, declaimer, rebel, exile, convict and pardoned, the core; a non of Rochefort in New Caledonia, and is now once more the apostle of an-

erchy HATFIELDS AND MCOYS.

THE WARRING FAMILIES OF PIKE AND LOGAN COUNTIES.

A Long Series of Bloody Murders Which Have Become a Scandal in Two States. Map of the Region and Portraits of Some of the People Interested.

Pike county, Ky., and Logan county, W. Va., separated by a little stream called Tug river, have for many years been the scene of river, warfare, bloodshed and murder, such as one might rather expect to find among the Rocky mountains thirty years ago than in a country which has been settled more than a century. Two factions, the Hatfields, of Logan county, and the McCoys, of Pike county, have been engaged in murdering each other for twentyfive years.

In 1863 Capt. James Vance, a Hatfield, an officer of the Confederate army, made a raid, during which he met one of his former friends, a McCoy, whom he shot. This was in the Hatfield-McCoy war what the firing on Sumter was to the nation. Some time after three McCoys lurked near Vance's house for the purpose of filling him with lead. Vance's wife, however, pretended to look for her cow, spied out the enemy's camp and in-

100102C BENT EF.

PETER CR. A DIVER

MAP OF THE SCENE OF THE TROUBLE. formed her husband. Vance slipped out the back door, got in the enemy's rear, killed two of them and put the third to flight. Then the McCoys met one Stratton, a Hatfield, on a road in Pike county, and scored one for their side by shooting him. About five or six years ago Johnson Hatfield, a son of Capt. Anson Hatfield, met and wooed a McCoy girl. One night he ran her off. He lived with her till he became tired of her,

and then let her go. By this time Winchester rifles becamo plentiful, and the warfare began to be prac-ticed on a large scale. One day after an election three McCoys knocked down a Hatfield and cut him up into mincement. Whereupon Capt. Ans. Hatfield raided Pike county and carried off the three offending McCoys. These McCoys, one of whom was but 15 years old, they tied to trees and amused themselves a n d in pouring bullets into them till they were

After a good many more murders, the state of Kentucky concluding that if she did not interfere there might be bloodshed, offered lington and Misheavy rewards for Ans. Hatfield and sev-



......

and absinthe, his left eye became horribly swollen-"projecting like a tumor"-and from the pain and previous drinking he bc-

A Reality us. He says further: I went up to the walking match at the Madison Square the other day while it was in full heat. The first thought a man has when he looks down on the weary wights pegging away for dear life is that of pity. Then he laughs. Why? Because it's funny.

Just as soon as a man sets out to do one thing, to the exclusion of everything else, he loses control of himself in everything else. Every man has so much will power, and he is obliged to concentrate it on the object in view. The consequence is that all his little

peculiarities crop out, and they are sure to make the spectators laugh. Parson Tilly was the funniest of the lot. He has a crook in his back like an Alpine stick, and he tries to counteract this by holding his head high up. His arms stuck out on each side of him like a pair of awning rods, and his feet went ahead of him at a great rate, but they came back nearly as far. Perhaps that's why he didn't "get there." "Well, I never!" said an old lady from the "I thought this 'ero was a walking country. match, but I declare to goodness if they ain't running." That is one of the privileges of a walking match. You can run. You can even start in at 12 o'clock Sunday night and run all the

week as hard as you want to. That is, if you can stand it. But they don't all do it. Sometimes they run and sometimes they walk. Then they will vary the monotony by snatching up something to eat. A cup in one hand and a spoon in the other, joggety jog, joggety jog, around the track they go, through the long,

weary hours. Do they get tired? Well, rather.

There is no more utterly wee begone specimen of humanity than a pedestrian who has just finished a six days' contest. And yet when they get through they are willing to do it over again. One would think that one such trial would be enough. But it isn't. Future matches are frequently made



WALKING MATCH SKETCHES Well, they go into it to make money. Rowell, the great English pedestrian, has made a good thing out of walking matches; so has Fitzgerald, who wound up 010 miles at the Madison Square, in May, 1884, and cleared over \$8,000. Albert has made money since he began walking, and he will probably make more before he gets through. The training depends on the man. Rowell used to get up early in the morning and spend most of the day in walking over bowlders and crags in a hilly country. He ato whatever he wanted. Dieting isn't practiced so much as it used to be. It is getting to be a pretty well established fact now that whatever the man wants is good for him.

Generally each man who goes into a walking match has a booth built alongside of the track, where he can cat and sleep while the contest is in progress. Here his trainer hangs

know how the newspapers of London regard girls and peanuts sporting men and the prince's devotion to pugilism, and to gratify whatever curiosity exists in this curious ones. This respect we reproduce a cartoon from The Pall is what our special Mall Gazette, together with the accompany-ing text. The title is pretty bad Latin for "In pious memory of St. Sullivan." commissioner, who saw the recent; walking match at

IN PLAM MENORIAM SANCTI SULLIVANI.

A designer of much ability has sent us this in-renious idea for a stained glass window to be placed in Marlborough house. It was stated on Tuesday that the master of Marlborough house was the chairman of a committee which has been formed for the purpose of presenting Smith and Kilrain with a valuable memento for the "pluck" they displayed in a recent encounter. As the re-port has been authoritatively denied by the Press Association, our artist will not be able to submit fresh designs for the other window, which he had projected with Mr. Smith and Mr. Kilrain as the principal figures.

It is supposed that a subtle vein of British humor runs through the text. The discerning may be able to find it.



The prince's recognition of Sullivan will be driven quite out of mind by the latest exhibition of his manners, made the other night at a London theatra. The Prince of Wales had been on the race track all day, and one of his horses had won. Then the prince had dined. He had also wined. During one of the most interesting portion of the play, the effects of the dining and wining became noisily apparent. Before the audience knew that royalty was the offender, there were hisses and calls of "Put him out." When the identity of the disturbing person was dis-Covered, there was general consternation. Finally the prince and his suite left. The London morning papers said nothing about the episode, but T. P. O'Connor, Irish

M. P., who was present, dished the story up in great style the next afternoon in his evening paper, The Star. Developments of a ewhat interesting nature are not impos sible in the near future.

DR. ABIEL LEONARD

Elected Missionary Bishop of Utah and Nevada.

The Rev. Abiel Leonard, S. T. D., who has been elected missionary bishop of Utah and Nevada, was born June 20, 1848, at Fayette, Mo. His father was for some years a judge of the suprome court of Missouri, his grand father a captain in the United States army during the war of 1812, and his great-grandfather, the Rev. Abiel Leonard, was chaplain to Gen. Washington during the war of the revolution.

Dr. Leonard received his early education in Fayette, and at the age of 18 became a student at Dartmouth college, whence he graduated in 1870. He studied theology at the General Theological seminary in New York city, from which he was graduated in 1873. He was ordained deacon by the late Bishop Robertson, of Missouri, in the Church

of the Transfigura-tion, in New York city, June 29, 1873. He then became rector of Calvary church, Sedalia, Mo., and retained the rectorship till September, 1876. On Nov. 4, 1873, he was advanced to the priesthood in St. Mary's church Favette, Mo. He was rector of Trin- 🔊

church, Hannibal, four years DR. ABIEL LEONARD. and has been rector of Trinity church, Atchison, for more than six years. During his residence in Kansas he has been a member of the stand-









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