

The affair had taken place simply, out satisfactorily: The girls specially

She paused one moment longer. She de and c

in said State, on Monday, the tenth day of Novem- ber, A. D. 1890, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mort- gage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to-writ: In the township of Galien, Berrien county, Michigan, the east half of the northeast guarter of section iwenty-four (24); the southeast fractional quarter of said section twenty-four (24); the southwest quarter of the northeast guarter of said section twenty-four (24), being about 153 acres, all in township eight (8) south, rangenineteen (10) west. Terms made known at time and place of sale.	The AGMACENET THE STINESS STRUCTURE STUDIES AND THE STATE STRUCTURE STUDIES AND THE STUDIES AN	H. E. LOUCH, Watchmaker and Jeweler, MAIN STREET, Buchanan, Mich. Repairing Gold Spectacles a Specialty.	people talk about. And now I like her less than ever; and I should think that Harvey Ellsworth would be posi- tively disgusted with her." "I have no doubt that he is," said Matilda Owens. "Of course he wouldn't like to show it. And Adele acts as much as to say in her quiet way, 'He is secretly in love with me." Ob, I should just like to see her vanity dampened a little. Girls, let us have some fun; let "s bring Adele Haskell out."	but satisfactorily: The girls specially interested had hastened to their tea. Adele came rather late. She wore an ivory colored gown, with gold orna- ments; she looked yery beautiful. In her dark hair, half hidden by the braid, was a yellow rose-bud. She took her place not far from Olivia. On the table opposite Olivia was a basin of yellow roses. The young lady drew it toward her, after Adele entered, and said in a nonchalant but distinctly audible voice,— "Yellow roses seem to be the fash-	tion of Adele? One of these two mis- eries. "It is a secret," half sobbed the child. "A good man like you would never tell it. Yes, Mr. Ellsworth, she wore it. And now"—she changed the attitude to one confiding and imploring—"and	said by Professor Winchell to be made as follows: Take two ounces of clear gum arabic, one and a half ounce of starch, and half an ounce of white sugar. Dissolve the gum arabic in as much water as the laundress would use for the quantity of starch indicat- ed. Mix the starch and sugar with the mucilage. Then cook the mixture in a vessel suspended in boiling water until the stach becomes clear. The cement should be as thick as tar, and kept so. It can be kept from spoiling by the addition of camphor or a little	Mitchellville, Iowa. Hibbard's Rheumaic Syrup and Plas- ters are remedies of great merit. I be- lieve they have no equal in the cure of rheumatism and all blood diseases. DR. H. REITCHARD, Druggist. Mitchellville, Iowa. The spring is the time to take Hib- bard's Rheumatic Syrup for the blood. For sale by all druggists. Prepared only by The Charles Wright Medicine Company, Detroit, Mich.	
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#### BUCHANAN RECORD ADDITIONAL LOCALS

## JOHN C. HOLMES, Editor.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1890.

Republican State Ticket. For Governor-JAMES M. TURNER, of Ingham. For Lientenant-Governor-WILLIAM S. LINTON, of Saginaw.

For Treasurer-JOSEPH B. MOORE, of Wayne. For Auditor-General-THERON F. GIDDINGS, of Kalamazoo 

For Attorney General-BENJAMIN W. HUSTON, of Tascola. For Superintendent of Public Instruction ORR SCHURTZ, of Eaton. For Member of the State Board of Education OSCAR M. BALLOU, of Allegan.

For Justice of the Supreme Court-EDWARD CAHILL, of Ingham.

For Member of Congress-Fourth District-JULIUS C. BURROWS, of Kalamazoo. For State Senator—Ninth District— JOSEPH N. MARSHALL, of Cass.

For Representative in the State Legislature, Sec and District-GEORGE W. ROUGH.

**Republican County Ticket.** For Sheriff-CHARLES L. WHITCOMB, of Lake. For Clerk— FRED A. WOODRUFF, of Watervliet. For Treasurer-WILLIAM C. HALL, of Three Oaks. For Register of Deeds-JOEL H. GILLETTE, of Bertrand. For Prosecuting Attorney-JOHN A. WATSON, of St. Joseph. For Surveyor-LUTHER HEMINGWAY, of Sodus For Circuit Court Commissioners-ZIMRI L. COOPER, of Niles City. ALBERT L. HAMMOND, Pipeston

For Coroners-ALEXANDER WINBURN, of Niles. (To be supplied by Co. Com.)

For Fish Inspector— CHAS. MOLLHAGEN, Sr., St. Joseph

The latest evil charged to the Mc-Kinley tariff is the high price of ice.

An iron mill, including blast furnace. is to be built at Hammond, which will cost \$3,000,000 and give employment to over 2,000 men.

While the McKinley bill is credited with raising the price of everything it appears to be raising the size of republican majorities also.

The Democrats commenced their misrepresentations about the McKinley tariff law too early. The reaction is already setting in, and will floor them before election.

Alf. B. Miller, editor of South Bend Tribune, has been appointed U.S. Commissioner in place of W. G. George, deceased. This places two of the Tribune force in government positions.

Tacoma, Washington, had a city election, Saturday, and elected the entire republican ticket, including the full city council. This is the first time Tacoma has had republican city officials. Thus the avalanche started by Maine continues.

President Harrison has the appointment of a Justice of the United States

Ar the meeting of the Board of Supervisors last week, the committee for her home in Joliet, Ill. on assessment reported in favor of a raise of four per cent in the valuation of Buchanan township, and the board voted to change the equalization so as old friends last week. to raise it but two per cent. Regarding this movement the Berrien Springs correspondent to Benton Harbor Palladium remarks: "The vote by which the assessment committee's report was

FROM FAIR PLAIN. Grape gathering draws to a close.

Mr. H. Merry has found ready sale for every one of his choice Niagaras at amended as to the equalized value of good figures. Till this year, for nine Buchanan township was Democraticyears past, he has never sold a basket 12 Democrats voting to amend, includin the home market. ing one member of the committee; 10 W. H. Robinson spent Saturday and voted to sustain the report, including Sunday with friends at Fair Plain. the chairman of the committee, one The Endeavor society has been hold. other member and the chairman of the ngSunday services at the school house. board. The last Republican supervisor A large and spirited organization of from Buchanan would have rejoiced to Patrons of Industry has been institutreceive such kindness from the board." ed at this place.

In a hasty visit to the Benton Har-AT the annual school meeting the bor colegiate institute, recently, the School Beard was instructed to investiwriter observed that the equipments gate the heating and ventilating busiand buildings are certainly first-class, ness, and report at a future meeting. and under the direction of Prof. Edge-The board has done some investigating, cumbe, students may pursue branches and have tried twice to get together of study best suited to their time and enough of the patrons of the school to need. hear a report, but failed. As nothing

can be done toward putting in a new heating apparatus before vacation, an-Letter from Rev. S. L. Hamilton. other attempt to get a hearing will be NEW CASTLE, CAL, Oct. 15, 1890. made after election and politics have EDITOR RECORD:-I am sure our passed, and people can find time to atgood friends in Buchanan will be glad tend to so insignificant a part of their to know of our safe arrival here, and business as the schools. The board since they are so many, and to write to have some very good offers and some them all would be out of the question, others will be presented at the meeting. I am minded, with your permission, to They want the high school room full address them through the RECORD. of people when they report. The call How kind they were and always have for the meeting will be published later. been to us. How often we shall think of them here. How glad to hear from

U. B. SOCIAL,-A real pleasant time any of them, and the RECORD will be was enjoyed at the home of Rev. and welcomed and its locals eagerly read

Mrs. Bartmess, on Tuesday evening, from week to week. October 21. The U.B. Aid Society be-Well, of the trip. It was memorable ing appointed there, the members of in outlook and incident. The Denver the congregation and friends of the & Rio Grande is a wonderful road, minister and his church concluded to showing marvelous feats of engineermake this a time of unusual interest, ing, overcoming obstacles apparently so more than forty came, and for a insurmountable, and the scenery is, in time took possession of the house. It rugged grandeur and awe-inspiring was a time not soon to be forgotten. sublimity, all that one could desire. Music, song and prayers, with friendly Think of a narrow gorge 7 miles in length, winding and curving, through greeting and pleasant conversation, occupied the evening. A good collection which rushes a hurrying river and a hurrying train, the roadbed cut and was taken up to replenish the treasury of the society, but that was not all, by blasted in the rock, and on either side any means, for almost every one brought rocks towering skyward a thousand some token of kind regard, consisting feet, two thousand feet, in some places of the substantials of life in the form almost three thousand feet, every of a generous donation, which was curve giving a new view. We rode most thankfully received by the pastor through the gorge in an open observaand his family. tion car, and a good many times I exclaimed Ohl in wonder and astonish-

MERRIT & STANLEY'S minstrels will give an entertainment in Rough's opera house, next Thursday evening, Oct. 30. The Sandusky, Ohio, Register says of might have a view of Marshall Pass and the Black Canon of the Gunnison them: Merrit & Stanley's minstrels appear-

the following day. What would you ed in this city for the first time last say to a railway going up a spiral stairevening before a fair audience and way? The ascent of the Pass is almost gave one of the best minstrel performlike that. Again and again the track ances ever seen in the city. Everybody

An unknown man was found lying Mrs. Freeman, wife of engineer in an outhouse back of Daufen & Wood's saloon, on Wednesday morn-ing, with two bullet holes in his fore-Freeman, paid her friends here a visit, and departed on Wednesday morning head and a revolver under his head. The circumstances all go to show that he had taken his own life. A jury Mr. Gill Moss, a former operator for M.C. R.R. here, but now of Grand was impanelled and rendered a verdict Trunk R. R., called upon some of his to that effect. On his person about \$25.00 in money were found, a bank book on a Detroit bank showing credits of about \$75.00 in favor of Ernestine Quast, a few other articles including a number of cartridges for a

No. 32 revolver. A dispatch was sent to the bank which replied that he lived in Detroit and had a wife living there. She was notified, and in reply stated that from the description it was her husband, and to bring him there. The man bad been seen on Tuesday morning, and about 11 o'clock the same forenoon the report of a pistol was heard near the place he was found .--New Buffalo Cor. T. O. Quill.

> THE county tax will be \$2,000 more than last year; increase mainly in jury aration. fund and \$234 for aid of agricultural societies. State tax is about \$6,000 witches girls. less — Berrien Springs cor. Palladium Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Now that the local option law has been sustained by the supreme court, it is said that petitions are already in circulation asking that an election le called in this county .- Niles Democrat. It cannot be done too quickly.

Making it Warm for Saloonists. PAW PAW, Mich., Oct. 20.-Since the decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the local option law a detective has been operating in this county in the interest of the temperance element, and the result is that warrants are in the hands of the sheriff for the arrest of sixteen saloon keepers. Every village in the county is represented except Lawrence and Breedsville. It is claimed that proof is positive against every party of selling liquor, and more than one case can be made against each one. Temperance people are determined that the law shall be obeyed.

Shoes and the Tariff.

CHICAGO, Cct. 19.-The efforts of certain journals to make it appear that the new tariff has increased the duty on shoes and shoe materials, and that, as a result, shoes will be dearer, seems intensely amusing to those who know anything about the manufacture of shoes. Many kinds of shoes have adconsequence of tariff legislation, in connection with leather, or nails, or pegs, or other materials entering into the composition of footware. The reason is because leather is dearer, and leather is dearer because of the short supply of hides coupled, possibly, with an usually large demand. There is no competition with foreign countries on pegs (which are now used on heavy shoes) or nails, or lasts, or hammers, or machinery. If there were no tariff on shoes it would make no difference in prices. Very few are imported any way (or would be if they came in free) ment, and wished that our Michigan and these are worn by Anglo-maniacs friends could enjoy it all with us. At who affect to believe that anything Salida we spent the night, that we "English, you know" must be better than goods of American production.

M, T. RICHARDSON. Editor of Boot and Shoe Weekly, N. Y.

preme Court this morning, in denying nerve tonic and alterative. Your ap-a mandamus in the case of a saloon- petite returns, good digestion is restored. and the liver and kidneys resume

A Fortunate Woman Mrs. Mary L. Baker, of Ovid, Mich. UNDER has reason to be very thankful. She was a great sufferer from heart disease for years. Was short of breath, had hungry spells, pain in side, flattering, faintness, etc. After taking two bottles of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, she says: "I am better than for 20 years. My mind and eyesight have improved wonderfully. I advise all persons thus afflicted to use this great remedy.' Barmore, druggist, recommends and guarantees it. Dr. Miles' work on Heart Disease, containing varvelous testimonials, free. Eagles make had work in dove-cots.

Hibbard's Rheumatic and Liver Pills. These Pills are scientifically com pounded, uniform in action. No griping pain so commonly following the use of pills. They are adapted to both adults and children with perfect safety. We guarantee they have no equal in the cure of SICK HEADACHE, Constipa-

tion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and as an appetizer, they excel any other prep-5y1 spect our stock.

AT THE

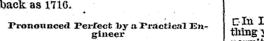
Singing is of the devil; it always be-See our bargains in

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castorias The toad is one of the best friends of

the farmer and destroys many insects. They all Failed.

The following letter from Mr. W. A. Thomas, of Columbus, Wis., is pecu-liarly interesting: "My wife," says he, "has been treated for her head, stomach and nervous prostration by three doctors in New York, two in Chicago, one Philadelphia, one in Cincinnati, at the large institute in Buffalo for 16 months. They all failed. But one bottle of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine helped her backaches, changes of life, nervous disturbances, fits, rheu-

matism, etc. Ask at Barmore's drug store for a trial bottle and Dr. Miles' new book on the Nerves and Heart. The first piano was invented as far



rheumatism for seven years, and hearing of the success of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup, concluded to give it a trial. I have tested the curative properties of the mineral springs without relief from that or any other source until I tried Hibbard's Rheumatic Sprup, vanced in price this season, but not in which has done wonders for me. I can walk with entire freedom from pain, and my general health is much improved. It is a splendid remedy for the blood and the debilitated system. FRED HERMAN, Engineer Water

Works, Big Rapids. Mich. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by the Charles Wright Medicine Company, Detroit, Mich.-5

the amusement of the pet-owner. The First Step.--6

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

Estate of Garrett C. Stryker.

First publication, Oct. 16, 1890.

Last publication Nov. 6, 1890.

Drain Letting.

Township Drain Com. of Township of Buchanan

To Young Housekeepers.

Free to All Brides.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the readers of this paper and all their friends and acquaintances thronghont the United States and Canada, that

THE HOUSEHOLD

WILL BE SENT ONE YEAR AS

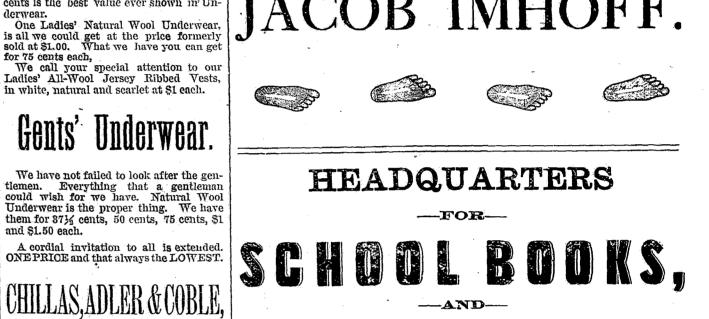
Perhaps you are run down, can't eat, ean't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you heed wonder what ails you. You should the warning, you are taking the first step into nervous prostration. You need a nerve tonic, and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for re-

normal, healthy condition. Surprising LANSING, Mich., Oct. 14 .- The Su- | results follow the use of this great



WEAR





ALL SCHOOL SUPPLIES,

**RUNNER'S CORNER DRUG STORE.** 

Iper And Il Condition

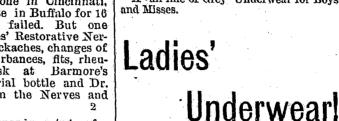
MORTGAGE SALE.

First publication Sept. 4, 1890.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Friday, the twenty-fourth (24th) day

of October, 1890,



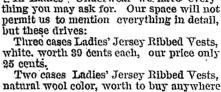
In Ladies' Underwear we have every-I have been a great sufferer from 25 cents.

derwear.

for 75 cents each,

A pet is something to be spoiled for

storing your nervous system to its



else, 50 cents, our price 371/2 cents. "Our Own" Jersey Ribbed Vests at 50 cents is the best value ever shown in Un-

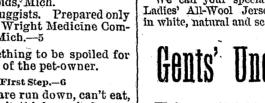
One Ladies' Natural Wool Underwear, is all we could get at the price formerly sold at \$1.00. What we have you can get

We call your special attention to our Ladics' All-Wool Jersey Ribbed Vests, in white, natural and scarlet at \$1 each.

Gents' Underwear

We have not failed to look after the gentlemen. Everything that a gentleman could wish for we have. Natural Wool Underwear is the proper thing. We have them for 3714 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, \$1 and \$1.50 each.

A cordial invitation to all is extended. ONEPRICE and that always the LOWEST.



Supreme Court. The country can prophesy beforehand the appointment will not be another LaMar, or any limb of the decayed lost cause, who makes public boast of his disloyalty to to the government.

A ....

People who talk politics appear to forget that the McKinley bill is a law specialists. in full force that settles, for a term of years at least, a question that has been disturbing business the past fifteen years, and that whatever the result of the coming election it will not be changed in any material instance until the country has had a chance to zouave drill. give it a trial. If after that it prove a failure it will be abundant time to change it, and the republican party will be on hand to do it. a full house.

It was Grover Cleveland who gave polygamy its first hard blow .-- Michigan City Dispatch. Guess that's so. Grover Cleveland had not been president three months

before he pardoned out of penitentiary 116 mormons, who had been convicted under the Edmunds law.

Democratic success depends on bring ing the voters to the polls and teaching them beforehand how to vote.-South Bend Times.

Probably no greater truth was even spoken by the Times. If its Republican neighbor had made the same remark, the Times would have branded it as a slander upon the party.

A Democratic administration left a large surplus saved under the old tax rate. For this saving the Republicans have nothing to show except a hole and a higher tax rate.-St. Louis Republican.

What's the matter with the \$250,000, 000 of United States bonds paid off and cancelled by the Republican administration. Isn't that something to show for it?

### Redeeming Pledges.

The Republican party made pledges in 1888. It has kept them in 1889 Look this list over: THE PLEDGE.

THE FULFILLMENT. We readirm our un-swerving devotion to the personal rights of all citizens in all the States, and especially to ful citizen to cast one reign right of every law-ful citizen to cast one free ballot and have it duly counted.

ers in, to keep them out.

dav.

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We are uncompromis-ingly in favor of the American system of protection. We protest against its destruction is the embodiment of asproposed by the Pres-ident and his party.

A Republican Con-gress passed the "Anti-Trust" bill, an act to "protect trade and com-merce against unlawful restraints and mohopo-lies." We declare our oppo-sition to all combina-tions of capital organ-ized in trusts.

The Republican party pledges itself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the Territories of New Mex-ice. Wroming Ideb A Republican Con-gress admitted Idaho and Wyoming during its first session, and New Mexico and Arizona will undoubtedly be ad mitted during the sec ico, Wyoming, Idaho, ond session.

The Republican party is in favor of both gold A. Republican Con-gress passed the best Silver bill that has been enacted for years.

We earnestly recom-mend that prompt ac-tion be taken by Con-gress in the enactment of such legialation as will heat secure the re-habilitation of the Am-erican Merchant Ma-

laughed to the utmost of their laugh doubles itself. Now you are going ing capacity and that is why so many seats in the opera house were loosened going east, again you round another from their fastenings. The company curve and the course is to the west. is comparatively new and making every effort to please, and the universal critibut all the time up, up, the grade being 217 feet to the mile. The train is in cisms of the performance last evening are of the very best. Mr. Chas. W two sections. The forward one having King, late of Haverley's minstrels, the two locomotives. How the engines primier banjoist, is one of the leading puff and labor. Hard work? I guess so. I ask conductor Webster, "What Prof. A. N. Wolff gave some excellent music on the violin. Bryce, Far-

would happen if the train should break rell. Randall and West, "the four legitiloose?" He replies, "The coaches would mates" were exceedingly clever in song stop almost instantly. The air brakes and dance. The singing of the "Bison City Quartette" was a fine feature. The are our safety." At the summit the great Kissell, formerly with Kiralfy train pauses and passengers alight. We Bros., gave a splendid exhibition of are almost 11,000 feet above the sez. The air is crisp; the wind sharp; snow The jokes were not of the antiquated sort, but were fresh and catchy. Everyis on the ground. Higher mountains

body was pleased and the performance are about us. Peak on peak, castellated, to night will no doubt be greeted with variegated, pinnacled. Close at hand is old Ouray, its bald head 14,500 feet ----

THE Enterprise takes up our referthe Rockies. It lifts its head among ence to the condition of the Marshal's the clouds. Its sides are bald, for they office, and enters defence of Marshal reach far above the timber line. On Smith. It says:

its summit is a crater and on its sides The Enterprise desires that no wrong lava, showing it to have been at one is done any man, and in justice to Mr. Smith we will state that he is in no time an active volcano. But we begin way responsible for the condition of the descent which is of the same grade things in that room. He is not of the as the ascent. On the edge of a preciparty of artists who occupy it nightly, pice we pause to meet the up-coming ejecting weed juice in every direction, trains. The steam is off. The brakes decorating floors and walls not com-

mon to the fresco art. Had the Recare on. At Buxton the two sections ord taken pains to investigate the of the train are united, and about three matter it would have learned that the miles beyond we meet with au accident responsibility rests with those highest that will stand in memory while life in authority, as they themselves ad-mit. Cleanliness should be enforced in lasts. My wife and I were sitting on our law makers' halls, surely,

the right side of the coach, also Mrs. The simple, plain facts in the case Smith, of Cassopolis, who was with us, are these: The room referred to is the Pearl on the left. But few were in our office of the Marshal. The fire compacoach: the sleeper ahead of us and the ny also make it their headquarters. two behind us were full. I was look-There are some fellows living in the ing at a book descriptive of the route. country and some living in town who Suddenly Mrs. H. gave an exclamation, secure admission to the room, and sit and I looked up to see that the coach there for hours at a time playing pedro was going over to the left. Instantly and spit tobacco over everything and we caught for support. How quick in every direction until when the was thought. Would we go down, writer was in the room, last week, it down and be dashed to pieces? No, was the filthiest hole in the town, thank heaven, the end comes quick and not excepting anybody's pig pen. In soon. The coach strikes on its side the first place human beings so filthy and stops. It lies on its side, roof down, have no business in the room, and in at an angle of perhaps 45 degrees. How the next place it is the business of the braye those in our coach. .Not a cry; Marshal, as the custodian of the vilnot a scream; only blanched cheeks. lage property, to see that that room is Out of the coach, we find three others kept in a decent condition, and if it had gone over. Men, women and childcannot be done with those pedro playren were cut and bleeding; some injured very badly; others less seriously; and one poor fellow out of our coach, FROM GALIEN.

who was standing on the platform, lay Mr. Willis Dowling, of Monett, Mo., dead. Alas for his friends! Our effects has been paying his parents here a visit were scattered, some lost. The tin of a couple of weeks. He returned lunch box, made in Buchanan. my home on Wednésday of last week. pride, tilled so generously by our friends, Mr. A.S. Robinson and John Renwas battered and broken, lunch here barger left, on Thursday morning of and lunch there, but we were safe! last week, for Missouri, to work for What a sense of relief! After seven or Messrs. Peck and Imhoff in their new eight hours delay, we proceed to go field of operations in the lumber trade. through Black Canon by night, and to The lawsuit in Jos. Chevrie case behave, during the remainder of the fore Justice Alcott on Thursday, failed journey, much less interest in the of a hearing because the person of the scenery than before. Indeed some hours Prosecuting Attorney was absent. later I began to feel lame and stiff, and Mr. Bradley, the photographer from to find myself bruised and sore, the

Three Oaks, called on Galien the other lameness in shoulder and neck increased so that from Ogden the journey was Mrs. H. Ritzler and Mrs. D. Wright made in great discomfort, and I am attended the Exposition last week. still far from being over it, but we are The sidewalk on the south side of M. here, our son is here, and from this C. R. R. grounds, running in front of western slope of the Sierras we send Mr. Critchet's property, is a decided greetings to all our friends in Bu--1-- -1

keeper vs. the township board of Ford west, then you round a curve and are River, clears up some questions in rehealthy action. Try a bottle. Price gard to the sufficiency of saloon bonds. 50 cents, at W. F. Runner's drug store. The said bond had been filed, and the board in its discretion deemed it insufficient, and declined to approve. Subsequently after another party had executed a trust deed to one of the sureties of sufficient real estate to en. able him to qualify in the required sum the bond was again presented and again disapproved, and a mandamus was asked for to compel the board to reverse its action. The court in refusing says: While it does not pass upon the validity of the bond, it holds that earth. the board acted within its discretion. and that the proceeding of the sureties was ir**r**egular.

## PRACTS AND PHYSIC. Sick Headache

LOOSE'S RED CLOVER PILLS CURE sick headache, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation. 25c per box, 5 boxes for above the sea, one of the highest of \$1. For sale by Barmore. 18y1 Old and full of days-an ancient al-

manae.

If you will send us your address, we will mail you our illustrated pamphlet explaining all about Dr. Dye's Cele-brated Electro-Voltaic Belt and Appliances, and their charming effects upon the nervous debilitated system, and how they will quickly restore you to vigor and manhood. Pamphlet free. If you are thus afflicted, we will send you a Belt and Appliances on a trial. VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

Spiritual manifestations cannot stand the ordeal of a spirit lamp.

### Piles! Piles!! Piles!!!

Drain Letting. NOTICE is hereby given, that I, William Broceus, Drain Commissioner of the Township of Bu-chanan, County of Berrien, State of Michigan, will, on the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1800, at the residence of Wm. Burrus, in said township of Bu-chanan, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, proceed to receive bids for the cleaning of a portion of a certain Drain known as the "Clear lake No 6 Drain," located and established in the said town-ship of Buchman, and described as follows, to-wir: Beginning at the township line and running north-east to the Oopper lake, in section 32. Said job will be let by sections or divisions. The section at the outlet of the Drain will be let first, and the re-maining sections in their order up stream, in ac-cordance with the diagram now on file with the other papers pertaining to said Drain, and bids will be made with the lowest responsible bidder giving adequate security for the performance of the work, in a sum to be fixed by me. The date for the completion of such contract, and the terms of payment therefor, shall be announced at the time and place of letting. Motice is further bereby given, that at the time and place of said letting will have the assessment roll for inspection; it as sum to be fixed by me. Date this 23d day of October, A. D. 1890. WILLIAM BROCEUS, Township Dgain Com. of Township of Buchanan. is a possitive specific for all forms of the disease. Blind, bleeding, itching, ulcerated, and protruding Piles. Price 50c. For sale by Barmore. 18v1

A man at the mast-head has a tiptop birth.

Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills

An important discovery. They act on the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new principle. speedily cure biliousness, bad They taste, torpid liver, piles and constipa-Splendid for men, women and tion. children. Smallest, mildest, surest. 30 doses for 25 cents. Samples free, at Barmore's Drug Store. 12**y1**.

Even a dead duck can claim that he died game.

A New Discovery .-- 6

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience past how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holls a place in the house. If you have never used it, and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any Thr.at. Lung or chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money efunded. Trial bottles free, at W. F. Runner's drug store. Worry is a bleacher who is forever

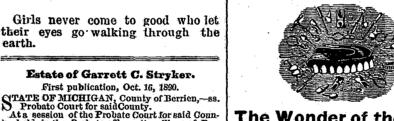
making your hair white. Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands Chilblains, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by W. F. Runner, Druggist. 25y1

127 SOUTH MICHIGAN ST.

South Bend. Ind. The Leaders of Low Prices.

### When she had Children, she gave them Castoria. Teeth! Teeth!



The Wonder of the Age! Teeth Extracted by Electricity

No pain. Any one can take it; the old and the young, the sick and the well. No danger. ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

from one tooth to full sets. FillIng Teeth with Silver, Bone or Amalgam

50 CENTS.

Fine Gold Fillings and Crown work a specialty. All work warranted for five years.

## OSTRANDER, THE DENTIST.

Redden Block, Buchanan, Mich

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. First publication Oct. 28, 1890. STATE OF MICHIGAN, | 95.

COUNTY OF BERRIEN, { 95. In the matter of the estate of Amos H. Clark COUNTY OF BERMEN, )
In the matter of the estaté of Amos H. Clark, deceased.
Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator, etc., of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Berrien, on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1890, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the premises herein described, in the County of Berrien, in said State, on Saturday, the sixth day of December, A. D. 1890, at the time of the following described real estate, situate in said County of Berrien, to wit: Commencing at the following described real estate, situate in said County of Berrien, to wit: Commencing at the sold north-west corner of Lot No. (22) twenty-two on Main street in the village of Bhot street, thence south four (4) rods, thence west to Main street and to the place of beginning.
WILLIAM A. PALMER, Administrator de bons now with the will annexed. Last publication Dec. 4, 1890. given that on also described as commercing at the south-west corner of Grant and Spruce streets, ranning thence south eight rods, thence west four rods to place of beginning.

ALESMEN WANTED! Local or Traveling. To sell our Nursery Stock. Salary, Expenses and

Steady Employment guarantesd. CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

MORTGAGE SALE. THE sum of three hundred two dollars and eighty-five cents is claimed to be due at the date of this notice on a mortgage made by Perry W. Roome to Conrad Scherer, dated December 1st, 1835, and recorded December 1st, 1858, in Liber 45 of Mortgages, on page 336, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Berrien County, Michigan, which said mortgage was, on the twelfth day of January, 1839, duly as-signed by said Conrad Scherer to William H. Walton, and said assignment was, on the said twelfth day of January, 1839, duly recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds, in volume 44 of Mortgages, on page 232. Pursuant there-fore to the power of sale in said mortgage con-tained the premises therein described, to-wit: The south thirty-five (35) acres of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section six teen (16) in town five (5) south, of rangenineteem (19) west, except therefrom five (5) foores out of the northeast corner thereof hereitofore convey-ed by deed, heing in Berrien County, State of Michigan, will be sold at public auction, at the front door of the Count House in the village of Berrien Springs, in said county, on Friday, the twenty-feurth (24th) day DETROIT SURE GRIP HALF THE COST of hoisting saved to Storekcepers, Butchers, Farmers, Ma-chinists, Builders, Contractors and OTHERS. Admitted to be the greatest improvements EVER made in tackle blocks. Freight prepaid. Write for cataloorne. catalogue. FULTON IRON & ENGINE WKS., Estab. 1852. 10 Brush St., Detroit, Mich FULTON IRON & ENGINE WKS.

ASK FOR IT THE SELF-THREADING



For Sale by ROE BROTHERS. Estate of George H. Richards.

First publication Oct. 9, 1830. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, -85. At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in the Village of Berrien Springs, on the 1st day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety. Present, DAVID E. HINAN, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of George H. Richards, deceased.

THE UNITED STATES

Washing Machine

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

A. BROWN & CO.,

WAPÄKONETA, OHIO.

THE BEST WASHER in the MARKET

No Nails or Screws are used in its con-struction, the whole muchine being held together with steel rods, so adjusted as to take up any shrinkage, making it the most durable machine made. No sheet iron to rate, no core or costly warts to brack or

rnst, no cogs or costly parts to break o wear out.

AgentsWanted Everywhere

FOR SALE BY

DEF SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICE ISTS WITH FULL DESCRIPTION.

First publication Sept. 4, 1890. DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a cercuin indenture of mortgage made and executed by George F. Edwards and Mary K. Ed-wards, his wife, of the city of Niles, Berrien County, and State of Michigan, to William J. Gil-bert, of same place, beafing date the 30th day of Decembor, A. D. 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county of Berrien, on the 6th day of February, 1883, in Liber 29 of Mortgages, on page 18, which said mortgage was, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1887, duly as-signed to Clara Menz, of said City of Niles, by written assignment duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1890, in Liber 44 of Mort-gages, at page 361. By reason of said default the power of sale in said mortgage has become opera-tive, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, which at this date amour.ts to two hundred seventy-three and 60-100 dollars (\$273.60), notice is hereby given that on In the matter of the estate of George H. Richards, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Joseph L. Richards, praying that administra-tion of said estate may be granted to Freeman Franklin, Administrator with the will annexed of said estate in conjunction with A. C. Roe, Execu-tor, or to some other suitable person. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 3d day of November next, at ten o'clock in the fore-noon, be assigned for thehearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said ceatate, 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 cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said peti-tioner 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 circulated in said courty three suc-cessive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (A true conv) David David David Parine. Monday, the 1st day of December.

1840, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Berrien Springs, in the County of Berrien and State of Michigan, J the County of Berrien and State of Michigan, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due thereon, with costs and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney fee of fifteen dollars, which said premises are described as Lot 19 in William Bort's addition to the City of Niles, also described as commercing at the aouth-west. A true copy.) DAVID E. HINMAN, (A true copy.) [SEAL.] Judge of Probate. Last publication Oct. 30, 1890.

#### Estate of Elizabeth Abeel. First publication, Oct. 16, 1890.

CLARA MENZ, Assignce of Mortgages WILLIAM J. GILBERT, Attorney for snid Cu-Dated Same First publication, Oct. 16, 1890. GTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien.--88. At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springs, on the 6th day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety. Present, DAVID E. HINMAN, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Elizabeth Abeel, decensed. Attorney for snid Clara Menz. Dated September 4, 1890. Last publication Nov. 27 1890.

deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, Of George Swink, administrator of the estate of suid deceased, praying for reasons therein stated that he may be authorized, empowered and licens-ed to sell the real estate of suid deceased, in said petition described. Theremony it is ordered that Monday the 10th

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 10th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the fore-noon, be assigned for the bearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are re-quired to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springs, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said pe-titioner give notice to the persons interested in said cetate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this or-der to be published in the Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

DAVID E. HINMAN, Judge of Probate (A truecopy.)

Last publication, Nov. 6, 1890.

## Estate of Robert J. Curran.

First publication Oct. 9, 1890. First publication Oct. 9, 1890. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien.—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Berrien Springs, on the 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thonsand eight hun-dred and ninety. Present DAVID E. HINMAN, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Robert J. turran, deceased.

A WEDDING PRESENT To every newly married couple whose address-and 10 cents to pay postage—is sent to the publish-er within one year from the date of their marriage. Persone sending for this present are requested to send copy of a paper containing a notice of their marriage, or some other evidence that shall amount to a reasonable proof that they are enti-tled to the magazine under the above offer. Ad-"THE HOUSEHOLD," Brattleboro, Vt. Estate of George A. Blakeslee. Listate of theorge'A. Blakeslee. First publication October 2, 1890, TATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, -ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in the Village of Berrien Springs, on the 25th day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety. Present, DAVID E. HINMAN, Judge of Prohate. In the matter of the estate of George A. Blakeslee, deceased.

First publication, Oct. 16, 1890. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, --ss. Probato Court for saidCounty. At a session of the Probate Court for said Coun-ty, held in the Probate office, the village of Ber-rien Springs, on Friday, the 10th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety. Present, DAVID E. HINMAN, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Garrett C. Stryker, incompetent. To Nervous Debilitated Man.

In the matter of the estate of Garrett C. Stryker, incompetent. Wilford Stryker, guardian of said estate, comes into court aud represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such guardian. Therenpon it is ordered, that Saturday, the Sth day of November uext, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springs, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, that said guardian give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pend-ency of said account, and the hearing thereot, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchaman Record, a newspaper printed and cir-culating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (A true copy.) DAVID E. HINMAN, istend. bearing. DAVID E. HINMAN, Indge of Probate (A irue copy.) [BEAL.]

LOOSE'S RED CLOVER PILE REMEDY

		C. R. R. grounds, running in front of		"I sing arms", says Virgil. Did the	deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified,		And No More Lame Horses!	deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified.
	WITT DEDP DECITIO THE TC- THESE OF THE RESSION.	Mr. Critchet's property, is a decided	greetings to all our friends in Bu-	I atms ne sings leach bunchs to whisher	of Edwin A. Blakeslee, praying that a certain in- strument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased		Marshall's Hoof Cure re- medies dry, hard, brittle,	of Mary A. Curran, Administratrix of said estate, praying that she may be authorized, empowered
÷	habilitation of the Am- erican Merchant Ma-	improvement. A hunting expedition is in operation	chanan. Sincerely etc.,	T M Tongo Dad Clover Co. Detroit	may be admitted to probate, and that administra-		MARSHALL'S contracted and sore feet duarter cracks, split	and licensed to mortgage the real estate of said deceased, according to the Sininite in such case made and provided.
45. ** •		at Kankakee, Ind., under the direction	S. L. HAMILTON.	Your Red Clover Extract and Red Clover Pills cured me of dyspepsia		most useful a Villry	bles. Ask your dealer for it, if he will not get it,	Therenpon it is ordered, that Monday, the 3d day of November next, at ten o'clock in the fore-
•	nation to the defenders grees passed the Depen- of the Union cannot be dent Pension bill, the	and management of Messrs. S. Jackson, Geo. Matthews, Francis Penwell and		after all other remedies I could hear of had failed. I have taken half doz-	day of October next, at ten o'clock in the fore- noon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition.	elements and	EARSHALL HOOF CURE CO. 102 Jones Street, Detroit, Mich.	and that the heirs at law of soid deceased, and all
	heastred by law. The most liberal bill of its legislation of Congress kind that has passed in should conform to the years.	Geo. Matthews, Francis Penwell and Melvin Smith.	Yaple delivered one of his free trade speeches at Paw Paw Tuesday evening.	en bottles of the Extract and two	and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are re-	all known ad		other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate office. In the Vil-
. •	pledges made by a loyal people.	Miss Maud Mudge, of Benton Harbor,	More than half-of the audience were	onred T know that my stomach and	be holden at the Probate Office, in the village of		Mrs. Allen's Parislan Face Biench. Golden Hair Wash. Mamma Jura, for devel- oping the bust. Rusma, for removing uperflu-	lage of Berlie Springs, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should
	The restoration of un- A Republican Con-	is visiting friends at this place.	Republicans. At the close of Yaple's speech Charles S. Maynard, the man		granted. And it is further ordered, that said neti-	ing machine	and readt. Send 2 cts, for illustrated circular. Full line of fine hair goods. Mrs. R. W. Allen,	not be granted: And it is farther ordered, that said petitione r
	earned railroad grants gress passed the Land- to the public domain, Grant Forfeiture bill, for the use of actual set which restores ten mil-	Mr. George Renbarger and family, from the West, are visiting here among	who tried to run against Burrows two years ago, called for three cheers for	to be able to write you this, and you	tioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the	sell or use.	219 Wood, AV., Detroit, Mica. Sold by Gruggists.	give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the henr- ing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be
	tiers, which was begun lions of acres to the under the Administra- public domain.	his relatives.	the next member of congress for the		hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchanan Record, a news-	ELDREDGE MFC. CO.	THE YANKEE BLADE	
	tion of President Ar-	Mrs. Alex. Emery, of Buchanan, is	I HIMPERCE SHUILED HARD LIKE CHEMIN WHIM	If it be true that man and wife are	successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (A true copy.) DAVID E. HINMAN.	Tictory and Wholesale Office Balvidave III		printed and circulated in sold County, three suc- cessive weeks previous to sold day of hearing, (A trave copy.) DAVID E. HINMAN,
	-The Politician.	Blakeslee.	given with a willKalamazoo Tele-	one, each can be only half true to the other.	[SEAL.] Judge of Probate, • Last publication October 23, 1890.	295 Wabash Ave., Chicago, 39 Broad Street, New York.	Price, \$2.00 a year. One year on trial to new subscribers, only \$1.00. Send stamp for sample copy. Potter & Potter, Publishers, 20 Hawley St. Boston, Mass.	[L. S.] Judge of Probate. Last Publication, Oct, 50, 1590.
			그릇 같은 것은 것은 것을 가장 것을 만들고 있는 것이었다.		그는 것은 것을 해야 한다. 그는 것은 것은 것을 것을 하는 것을 수 있다.	WE ALLING SUICES ACW LUIM	DUNUUL MARK.	Ø

AS EXPOUNDED BY PROTECTION'S CRAHPION. HON. WM. M'KINLEY, JR MAGNIFICENT ASSEMBLAGE GREETS THE BLOQUENT ADVOGATE

Of Protection to American Industries and American Labor-One of the Grandest Political Meetings Ever Held in This State-A Logical and Forcible Speech-Full Fext of the Remarks.



From the Kalamazoo Telegraph. The campaign in Kalamezoo was opened

Monday night by a masterly argument from Hon. Wm. McKinley, Jr., of Ohio, foremost advocate of a protective system, before an audience that packed and crowded. the Academy from pit to dome. No such political meeting has been seen in this city in years and the reception accorded the brilliant Napoleon of the American system was a perfect ovation. There was an intense desire to hear and see the author of the great McKinley tariff bill and large numbers came from the surrounding country and neighboring towns. It was indeed a compli-So that this government has the choice of thes two systems. Either direct tax upon th ment to Congressman Burrows that Major McKinley should consent to leave his own district, where he is waging such an unequal fight, owing to an infamous democratic gerrymander, and address the people of southwestern Michigan. In order to show to what means the democracy resort to defeat Mr. McKinley, the TELEGRAPH gives below a cut. This is not a snake track, or the ground plan of the palace of Bavaria's crazy king, but the outline of the gerrymandered district, 8,000 democratic, in which the Ohio democrats ex pect to defeat Major McKinley.



Major McKinley arrived from Dowagiac

- S.

and better policy for the government to adopt. Taxation is always a necessary ac-

produced annually fifty seven millions of doltars to the public treasury. It would not have produced so much if we had been able to produce any considerable portion of the sugar we consumed in this country. WORKING OF A REVENUE TABLEF. If we could have produced 60 per cent of the sugar, then the revenues that would have gone into the public treasury from the duty upon sugar would have been reduced in pro-portionate ratio to the quantity imported and the quantity produced. But you might say and say with very great propriety that you could not raise all the money you require for public purposes by a duty upon non-compet-ing foreign produts. That is quite true. The tax high enough upon these three great arti-cles of prime necessity to raise the three hun-dred and sixy millions of dollars; and so the dvocates of the democratic revenue tariff say, "You must raise the remainder required for public cervices by putting your duty to postion and sixy willing to real the the three hun-dred and sixy millions of dollars; and so the dvocates of the democratic revenue tariff say, "You must raise the remainder required for public cervices by putting your duty upon the suffice services by writing your duty upon the suffice services by out the required for public cervices by nutting your duty upon the suffice services by writing you adopt. Taxation is always a necessary ac-companiment to government. No govern-ment can axist without money, whether it be the government of the United States or the government of the state or the government of the city, or the county or of the munici-pality. The great leading question in all governments, great or small, is how to secure money with which to conduct that govern-ment. This same subject of taxation has vexed the people since since the organization of government among man; it was the ques-tion which most of all vexed the fathers of the republic, and the question which had tion which most of all vexed the fathers of the republic, and the question which had more to do then any other with the final adoption of the constitution of the United States and the organization of the colonies, and independencies in-to a national union. How to raise the money to meet the current expenses and maturing obligations of the government is not only a question of the gravest moment now, but it was a question of the gravest moment more than a hundred years ago, and has been been during all that intermediate period. And that policy which will collect ssy, "You must raise the remainder required for public services by putting your duty low enough upon the competing foreign product, that is the foreign product the like of which we can produce at home; you must make the duty so low as to encourage importation from the other side and encourage our peothe duty so low as to encourage importation period. And that policy whick will collect the necessary revenue for governmental purposes with the least burden upon our own of statesmanship and the policy of patriot-ism. Whichever principle of taxation will raise the money required to meet public ex-penses with the least burden upon our enti-ism. Whichever principle of taxation will raise the money required to meet public ex-penses with the least burden upon our enti-tation from the other side you have displaced just so much of a like produc-tation from the other side you have displaced just so much of a like produc-tation in the United States. For every cargo of wool, every cargo of iron or steel or every cargo of lumber that comes into the United States takes the place of just so much wool and just so much fron and so much steel as ought to be produced in our own country by our own people. With a revenue tariff upon a competing foreign product, with a upon a competing foreign product, with a low duty upon any product, the like of wheels of this government has—to raise the money necessary for public purposes is ether by using its credit, that is borrowing money, or by raising it by taxation, under the power, as in our government to raise the of profound pence. That great power of borrowing, never should be used except in a great national emergency. The United States and promote the occupa-tions and emergency. The ore into the United States and prome into the United States and promote to product the orign productions upon the principle of protective tariff. That is, our tariffs will be levied not only with a view to stimulate and encourage the production in the United States and promote the occupa-tions and emergency. The United states, save and except luxufies. And period. And that policy which will collect the necessary revenue for governmental purposes with the least burden upon our own course, no one could justify a spectral to raise the money to pay our current expenses in the time doctrine of protection 18 to not borrowing, never should be used except in a great national emergency. The United States and except luxuries. And states should not borrow any more than the individual should horrow, only at such times alroad and buy, because we cannot produce in the these articles should be entered free and unterest out the contrart is remitted to the custom houses of the United to the custom houses of the United to go alroad at the custom house of the United the custom house of the United to go alroad at the custom house of the United to go alroad at the custom house of the United to go alroad at the custom house of the United to go alroad at the custom house of the United when the money can be procured in no other way. So, that this government is remitted to taxation to raise the sum of money re-quired to meet onr obligations. That taxa-tion can be one of two kinds. It can be by a system of direct taxes, that is, a system which we call internal texation, a system taxed at the custom houses of the United States; but that you must put the duty, put the tariff upon the foreign products, that comthe tariff upon the foreign products, that com-pets with the American products, high enough to encourage and promote industries established by our own people and give as far as possible the American mar-ket to the American producers. And while you are doing that, while you are putting revenue into the public treasury you are at the same time raising up great manu-facturing and industrial enterprises in our own country which furnish by the employ-ment of labor a markst for the products of the American farmers. ADVANTAGE OF PROTECTIVE POLICY. which taxes your property and mine, which taxes your land and mine, which taxes your occupations and your business and your farms and your property and your incomes, or it can be done by that other system of taxation called the indirect and external system or what is more generally known as system or what is more generally known as the system of levying a tariff upon foreign goodsseeking a market in the United States.

ment of labor a market for the products of the American farmers. ADVANTAGE OF PROTECTIVE POLICY. Now let me illustrate that for a moment. There is that tumuler (indicating). I want to illustrate the difference if I can between revenue tariff and protective tariff, and if I shall be able to make that plain to the youngest mau in this audience, in this city, to night, I shall be well compensated for my long trip to your city. 'The duty on that kind of ware is 60 per cent. That is republican protective tariff. That is put there not only for revenue, but it is put there and was orig-inally put there for the purpose of encourag-ing the people of the United States to make their own glass ware : and it has had that effect. We practically supply all our people with the glass ware used in the United States. We said to the foreigner and we said to the importer on the other hand, "If you want to use for igness you must pay 60 cents on every dollar's worth you use for the privilege to the foreigner of coming in-to our market, and that 60 cents will go into the federal treasury to relieve our people of the Unite attacton." Now it it is a democratic revenue tariff you want, 60 per cent on this kind of goods is too high. people, levying a tribute upon its own citi zens, sending the federal tax gatherer all through this nation and tax you as you were taxed, except much more onerously. During the four years and a half of war in the presence of that great national emer-gency, you hore it, and you hore it patriotically, but just as soon as that war was over and the great debt was fairly in hand, there was a sentiment from one end of this country to the other that the inhand, there was a sentiment from one end of this country to the other that the in-guisitorial system of taxation should be wiped out and abolished, never to be resumed again, except in the presence of a like emer-gency, when the life of the nation itself was at stake. I say in answer to that senti-ment from one and of the groundry to the at stake. I say in answer to that senti-ment, from one end of the country to the other, all of our direct taxations have been wiped out save and except the taxes upon spirits and tohacco. So I say that you can-not find throughout this country any party of a respectable number who would wish that the money required for public purposes should he raised by direct taxes. We never invoked direct taxes but three times in all our history, and each of those times was during or just and each of those times was during or just after a great war in which the nation was it is a democratic revenue tariff you want, 60 per cent on this kind of goods is too high. Why? Why 60 per cent checks importation of this kind of ware from foreign countries. It retards the importation of this sort of ware from foreign countries. It makes it and and to meet extraordinary demands upon the revenues of the government. So, that neither political party, neither the re-publicans nor the demografy would advocate at this day and in this generation the raising of the \$260,000 000 appuly required by the difficult to import it. It puts a hurden upon this product from the other side and if it is a revenue, you want such as is advocated by the democratic party, you must make the duty low enough so as to in-crease the importations and encourage our people to go abroad and buy. So, instead of having it 60 per cent upon this kind of ware, a democratic revenue tariff would make that dutable at 10 or 15 per cent instead of 60, and what would be the effect? Why, yon would have larger importations of that sort of ware from the other side and you would put more money into the federal treasury at this rate of 10 or 15 per cent upon this kind of ware than you would put into the federal treesury with a duty of 60 per cent upon this kind of ware, because you would increase your importations from abroad. Uargo after your importations from abroad. Cargo atter cargo, multiplied and multiplied over and over again, would come into the United States on a duty of 10 or 15 per cent that would keep out under a duty of 60 per cent; would need but inder a duty of the percent, you would put more money into the treasury but you must remember that every addition-al cargo of glassware that comes into the United States, while it does put a revenue into the public treasury, drives out just that into the public treasury, drives out just that quantity of glass ware that ought to be made in our own factories, from our own raw material by our American workmen [Applause.] You have larger importations under 15 per cent duty, but you will have less industries among yourselves. And that is so of every article that comes from abroad, the like of which we can produce in the United States. Yon can put more money into the federal treasury with a low revenne tariff upon any foreign competing product, but while you are doing it you are putting but while you are doing it you are putting out the fires in your own factories and your own furnaces, and you are sending broadcast over the country an army of workmen, driven from their customary occupations, who soon become, instead of customers as they are now, of the products of the farm, they coon become the com-petitors of the farmers. Now that, my fellow citizens, is the difference between demfellow citizens, is the difference between dem-ocratic revenne tariff and republican protec-tive tariff. We have had 60 years of repub-lican protective tariff in the history of the federal government. We have had a little more than 40 years under the demo-cratic revenne tariff policy since the begin-ning of the federal government. So we have have had experience under both principles and both policies. There are men in this au-dience who have tried them both; there are dience who have tried them both; there are dience who have tried them both; there are men in this audience who lived under the revenue tariff policy from 1846 to 1861, and of course there are those menowho have lived under the protective policy which has been in operation from 1861 down to 1890, and you know the difference b:tween the condition of your country between 1846 and 1861, and the condition of your country be-tween 1861 and 1890. There can be no com-parison so far as progress and prosperity are parison so far as progress and prosperity are concerned. From 1846 to 1861 under the Walker tariff put upon this country, put in the statute books of our country by Robert J. Walker a leading southern man, under the direction of the southern democracy there

had no money to send out of this country to huy foreign goods, and then importations fell off, and as the importations fell off, revenue fell off, and finally, instead of a sur-plus, we had a deficiency in the public treasury. We not only had a deficiency of revenue, but we had an absence of growing industries that had been builded up under the tariff of 1842. Most of them had gone out and we had reached a condition as described by James Buchauan in his message to the congress of the United States, when public works, as he said were suspended, great manufacturing establishments had been compelled to put out their fires and hon-est workingmen were tramping the land beg-ging for bread. That was under the low tariff policy of the democratio party such as they would fasten upon the people of the United States to-day if they had power in both branches of congress and in the posses-ston of the chief executive of the government of the United States. Why, we had got both branches of congress and in the posses-sion of the chief executive of the government 1 of the United States. Why, we had got 1 down to be so poor that we were not only f down to be so poor that we were not only f without money, but this government was absolutely without credit. A government, 1 like an individual, can get on fairly well without money if it has an honored and hon-est name for the payment of its debts. But I this government at the end of that low tarliff period was not only without each but was without credit. And this great government of ours had got so poor under the same poli-y gy that a democratic socretary of the treas-ury recommended to the congress of the gun United States to invite the states of the union to endorse honds of the government that it might more readily borrow money in the money market and the money centers of the so world. Think of the government of the United States going out to look for an en-dorser. (Laughter.) Think of the govern ment of the United States growing so poor as to be compelled to get aid that it might borrow money of the great money centers of the world. (Laughter.) Why our bonds if were hawked about in France, our bonds of were hawked about in the United States. were hawked about in France, our bonds were hawked about in the United States, bonds bearing six per cent interest payable in gold and we were compelled as a govern ment and I say it with shame and humiliation to night, we were compelled to stand a dis-count of 12 per cent upon every dollar's worth of bonds that were thus sold. Why, a man, any individual in Kalamazoo, whose credit had got so bad that he had not only to give 6 per cent interest upon the face of his note, but 12 per cent discount, would be hav-ing the sheriff after him within 48 hours or certainly in the course of 20 or 30 days.

ertainly in the course of 20 or 30 days. RESULTS OF THE MORRILL TARIFF. And yet that was the condition of this gov-arament at the close of the free trade period erament at the close of the free trade period of the democratic party. [Applause.] It is not so now, my fellow citizens. After 29 years of protective policy, we do not have to hawk bonds of this government about, we do not have to "ahin" around to borrow money to pay theordinary expenses of the government. [Laughter.] Why, that great protective pol-icy that great American law put upon the statute books of your country under the leadership of Justin Morrill of Vermont in 1861, the grand old man, that tariff has given to his name a distinction and a glory that any man might covet. The dear old man has been six times elected to the senate of the United States and I see by to day's papers that he is to have the unanimous vote of rethat he is to have the unanimous vote of re-publicans and democrate alike to re-elect him for a seventh term. [Applause.] I wenty-nine years under that republican protective policy, money furnished to prosecute the great war, nothing to start with, we paid millions and millions and billions of money that has come from that protective tariff. We furnished and paid the soldiers; we paid the boundholder: we paid driver that the bondholder; we paid during this administration in nineteen months two hun-dred and forty-nine millions of government bonds and have saved to the people forty-nine millions of annual interest. We have done all that under this protective policy and

This country of ours is the most prosperous when labor receives the best wages. When the farmer receives the best prices for his producte, when there is a fair remuneration to every man in every department of human endeavor, then is our country most prosper-ous, then onr people most happy, then is our nation most progressive. That is what I pre-fer to the cheap times between 1850 and 1860. Why, when things were the cheapest, men were the poorest When articles were nominally less in price they were the most difficult for you to get, because you did not have anything to get them with. [Applause.] Is not that so in the experience of every Is not that so in the experience of every man in this audience who is 50 years old, that when things were nominally the cheapest they were the dearest? I do not care how low the price of an article is, if I have got no employment for the labor of my hands it is too dear for me to buy. [Applause.] It is a badge of poverty—this whole system of cheap things. Cheap merchandise means cheap men, and cheap men means a cheap country, and that is not the kind our fathers builded and it is not the kind their sons mean to and it is not the kind their sons mean to maintain. [Applause.] But they say this tariff bill—which my brother Burrows helped to make (applause), and I want to say that whatever good there is in that bill be must share (applause); he sat at my right hand for ten long months, and I want to say to his constituents here to night that he earned his salary [applause]; ten long months night and day was the demand made upon the ma-jority on the committee on ways and means; a committee that was in the touch with all the vast interests of the United States; a committee that heard every inter-sat from avery section of our common counest from every section of our common conn try, day in and day out, because this tariff bill affects every home, every fireside, every factory and every farmer throughout the letgth and breadth of this country—but they say this tariff bill builds a Chinese wall around the United States and things cannot why, there never was a greater mis-inderstanding or greater misapprehen-sion of a bill that the gentlemen make who make that statement. This bill that I have here before me gives freer trade in the United states and with all the peoples of the world than any tariff bill that was ever upon the statute books of your country. [Apolause.] EARLY TARIFFS Why, do you know that for the first thirty years of our national history, everything was imported to the United States as dutiable? In 1837 everything that was brought into this country was dutiable but 7 per cent; in 1842 everything was dutiable but 17 per cent; in 1856 everything was duti-able but 18 per cent; from 1861 to 1883 everyable but 13 per cent; from 1861 to 1883 every-thing imported was dutlable but 31 per cent; from 1883 to 1890 everything was dutlable but 37% per cent, but under the bill of 1890 everything is dutlable but about 50 per cent. [Ap; lause.] We have made one-half in value of all the goods and products imported into the United States last year, absolutely free, the like of which was never found in any first logistion since the heripuing of the direction of the southern democracy there to recognize in its fullness the principle of the revenue tariff, for seven or eight years it put great streams of revenue into the public streasury until for a time we really had a surplus, but for the last five years that that a surplus, but for the last five years that that he was in operation we had a deficiency in the public treasury. For the first seven years importations increased as I have ex-plained to you, they always will under the to go abroad and buy, as they were from 1846 to 1854. It took just that long to impoverish battee I took just that long to impoverish our peopleso that it reached a point that they

An 1I want to tell you that we have got in this bill a provision that will encourage the foreign trade. For many years, at least for 20 or 25 years, there has been upon our statute books a provision, that any person of the United States could import naw ma-terial from abroad, manufacture them into the finished product, enter the finished pro-tic for export and the government would drefund him 90 per cent of the duty he paid upon his raw materials. Now, the demo-n cratic party constantly is declaring that if we only had free raw materials we could give employment to labor of this country, go out and capture the world's markets. If ye world and import any product he pleases, pay the duty at the custom houses fixed by law, take that product, on enter that finished pro-tuct at the custom house at New York or foll upon the raw product materials. [An the world and import any product he pleases, pay the duty at the custom house at New York or foll upon the raw product materials. [An the world and import any product he pleases, pay the duty at the custom house at New York or foll upon the raw product materials. [An the world and import any product he pleases, pay the duty at the custom house at New York or foll upon the raw product materials. [An the government keeps just one per cent for the cost of handling. So that we say to our

plause.] The government keeps just one per cent for the cost of handling. So that we say to our democratic friends "If it is free raw material you want, to capture the world's market, we have given it to you under this bill within one per cent; now go out and capture the world's markets." (Laughter and applause.) We have given it within one per cent of free trade al-ready. We just want them to try it. We home market, for it is the best market in the world. There is nothing like the American market. All the nations of the world would pour in untold millions to have it. It is the pour in untold millions to have it. It is the pour in untold millions to have it. It is the best market in the world, tecause our people spend the most money of any sixty four mil-lions of people in the world, and we do it be-cause we have got it to spend. (Applause.) And we have got it to spend because we give higher rewards to the workmen of the United States than are given to the workingmen of any other nation on the globe. (Applause.) THE HOME MARKET.

THE HOME MARKET. Why the bill preserves home markets to home producers. Aye, it does more than that, it increases, as I shall show hereafter, your home markets to home producers.

your home markets to home producers. Only about eight percent of our agricul-tural products are sent abroad. Minety-two per cent are consumed at home. The demo-cratic party is concerned about the eight per cent, and the republican party is looking after the ninety-two per cent. We think it more important to preserve and continue ninety two of the consumers out of every hundred than to forcest the ninety-two

ninety two of the consumers out of every hundred than to forget the ninety-two and to go ont and look after the eight. (Laughter and applause.) But my fellow citizens, they say, "Didn't you increase the duties?" Well, we have increased some duties, but we have reduced a good many-more duties than we have increased. We made this tariff upon a principle, and that principle was to defend our own industries, whether of the farmer or the factory against the encroachment of foreign industries. And wherever we could lower duties with positive safety to the industries of the United States we did not hesitate to lower them; and whenever it was necessary to maintain what we had or inaugurate new industries, we did not hesitate to increase duties when the increase of duties would accomplish that purpose. But they say; "You have increased we did not hesitate to increase duties when the increase of duties would accomplish that purpose. But they say: "You have increased the duty on tin plate. And every man's tin cup and every farmer's milk pail and every tin pan is to be increased in price to the Amer-ican consumer." Well, now, do you know why we increased the duty on tin platef We did it deliberately, and we did it for the same reason that in 1872 we put \$23 a ton upon steel rails. We were not then manu-facturing steel rails. We were not then manu-facturing steel rails in the United States. They were selling at \$166 a ton. Our people said: "If yon give us \$23 as a protection we will commence their manufacture." And we did it, and in less than five years steel rails had gone down from \$166 a ton to \$80 a ton. [Applause.] And in less than five years from that time they had come down from \$80 to \$56 a ton, and to day you can buy them, as good steel rails as are made any where in the world, you can buy them for \$31 a ton. [Applause.] Do you suppose we would not still be paying \$166 a ton for the target of the plates.]

used by the people of the United States. We expect to give those coarser fabrics to the peo-ple of the United States at less cost than they are paying to day; and while we are doing it, we will furnish employment to American men and American women and increase the consumers for the American former.

There is another than worked matched ease the CONVICT LABOR. There is another thing in this bill to which I want to call special attention—and I fear I am talking too long—[Cries of "No" and "Go ahead."] You know that in all the states of the union there has been more on long the union there has been more or less contention over what is known as convict contention over what is known as convict labor. The free and independent working-men of the states says: "We do not propose that the convict prison labor of the states shall compete with the products of our free labor," And the legislatures have in nearly all of the northern states provided against such a competition of that prison la-bor, against the free labor in our states. When the Mills bill was pending in the con-grees of the United States, we offered amend-ment after amendment providing that the product of no convict labor should be per-mitted to enter any of the ports of the Unit-ed States. It was voted down ever and al-ways by a solid democratic vote. When we mitted to enter any of the ports of the Unit-ed States. It was voted down ever and al-ways by a solid democratic vote. When we got the power in the house and commenced to make our bill, among the first provisions we put into it, (and it remains there now and is a law of the land) that the product of the convict prison labor of Europe or of any other country of the world should be forbid-den to enter into any of the ports of the United States. (Applause.) It is estimated to den to enter into any of the ports of the United States. (Applause.) It is estimated and fifty millions were products of convict labor; convict labor at five cents a day brought in here to compte with the produc-tion of free American labor. From 1890 down to the very close of this government, if it ever has a close, no product of any convict will ever be admitted into the markets of the United States from abroad. (Applause.) THE TOBACCO DUTY. Ah, but they say: "You have done? a great hardship to the tobacco peos" ple of this country, to the cigar makers of the United States." What have we done? In the first place we have reduced the internal tax upon tobacco 25 per cent. Twenty-five per cent of the tax you had to pay on toba co from last Monday, one weak from to day. 25 per cent of that tax has been rolled away. We have relieved 600,000 citizens of the to the federai treasury. We have removed the burden resting upon the agriculturists who raise tobacco, who heretofore had to pay a tax. We have wided the agriculturists who raise tobacco, who heretofore had to pay a tax. We have weigh the day and the farmer can sell his product of tobacco as free-

who raise topacco, who heretorore had to pay a tax. We have wiped that all out, and the farmer can sell his product of topacco as free-ly and as unrestrained by internal revenue tax from this time forward as he can sell his wheat or corn. But they say: "You have increased the duty on Sumatra topacco." So we have We treated topacco as we have done all that under this protective policy and the states is protection with the trease ury now. And the difference between 1860 we did it, and in less than five years steel will commence their manufacture." And we did it, and in less than five years steel rails had gone down from \$166 a ton to \$80 a tor for the steel rails and gone down from \$166 a ton to \$80 a tor for the steel rails and gone down from \$166 a ton to \$80 a tor for the steel rails are remembered to pay the bondholder protective far iff. (Applause.) And it is because the credit of this government is above money and above price and the republican protective far iff. (Applause.) As TO OREAPNESS. Well, now, if we had nothing but our experience as a guide, why they would say you would have things onesperify ou only has made it is this country and were not able to make them ourselves? When we further they had conter the steel rails to be consumed in the untor the steel rails to be consumed in the United. States." Instead of \$28 being added, the price contraves, if we want to; but if we want the Havana, we can pay for but it we want the Havana, we can pay for the privilege of smoking them. [Ap-plause.] At all events they are a luxury, and we believe in taxing luxurice; but we have carefully provided that every cigarmaker, every man employed in the fac-tory, has the fullest and best protection against the cigar made out of the United States. We have put tobacco upon the same plane we have put every other American in-dustry, giving to it full and adequate pro-tection. We have interased the duty on dustry, giving to it in and adequate pro-tection. We have increased the duty on champagne and spirits. on velvets and plushes, and we have taken the duty off of sugars and left with the people of this country fifty-seven millions of dollars which they have been usually paying for the sugars which they consume in the United States. Does anybody object to that? And we have done that, I want to say, be-cause we have demonstrated that we cannot produce all the sugar that we consume in this country. We do not produce as much cane sugar to-day as we did forty years ago. But it is said we can make sugar from our beets as they do in France and Germany, and in order to encourage that enterprise, in order to give stimulus to that production, we have provided for a bounty of two cents a pound upon sugar produced in the United States. And if it turns out that our beets will make sugar and we can increase our pro-duction equal to our consumption then we will repeat the bounty clause and put sugar where we have put every other domestic pro-duction with a fair duty high enough to make up the difference between the cost of production in competing countries and the cost of production in the United States. But Lem the difference between the cost and put But, I am tired, I am worn-out and unfit But, I am tired, I am worn-out and unne to speak a moment longer. I only want to say to you that I have come here because I feel an interest deeper than I can tell, my fellow citizens, an interest in the re-election of your representative by an increased ma-jority on the 4th day of November next. [Applause and cries "he will get it."] You Applause and cries "he will get it."] You owe it to him for the good work he has done. No man has been more able, no man has been more faithful, no man has been more painstaking, no man would be more missed in the councils of the house of representatives than your distinguisied and experienced statesman, the Hon. Mr. Burrows. [Ap-plause.] I have run away from my displause.] I have ran away from my dis-tricts, where I am needed, to come here to speak these earnest words to his neighbors and his fellow citizens, who ought to be proud that they have so distinguished a representative that gives distinction to the district in the popular branch of the Ameri-can congress. I thank yon for your attention and bid you good night. [Prolonged Ap-plause.] plause. At the close of Major McKinley's speech there were loud calls for Mr. Burrows and that gentleman had just arisen when a man in the audience asked how it was that the dealers and manufacturers were marking up boots and shoes. Mr. McKinley promptly came forward again and showed that the McKinley bill had actually reduced the duties on some kinds of leather, but had raised it on none, so that there was no call for marking up the goods. He showed that this whole idea of marking up goods was being carried ont to prejudice people. Mr. Burrows then spoke briefly in a most entertaining manner and touched upon the general work of the 51st congress, the Lodge election law and the course of Speaker Reed in throtting the democrate in their attempt to block all legislation. Mr. Burrows was the recipient of much applause and the meet-ing closed with "Three cheers for McKin-lew" senomed by Mr. Burrows

Burrows and others at 5:28 o'clock and was directly on the American people. Both par-driven at once to Mr. Burrows' home. By ties therefore are in substance agreed in de-driven at once to Mr. Burrows' home. By ties therefore are in substance agreed in de-driven at once to Mr. Burrows' home. By ties therefore are in substance agreed in desix o'clock the street in front of the Academy began to fill with people. In spite of a hard rain all day people poured into the city and helped to swell the crowd and within a few minutes after the doors were opened the Academy was filled in every quarter. It was a magnificent essemblage, and a fair sprinkling of ladies. added to the appearance of the gathering. The stage, which was ornamented with stand of flowers, was also filled.

About S o'clock the distinguished speaker arrived, escorted by Senator Stockbridge and Congressman Burrows, and the audience broke forth into one prolonged shout. Without delay, Mr. Burrows, in a few words, in which he publicly thanked Major McKinley for other consideration but revenue; tariff so coming to this district, introduced the speaker. As Mr. McKialey stepped forward, his magnificent and intellectual countenance electrified the audience. He appeared pale and care worn and his voice was hoarse, but he soon warmed up to his subject and spoke as follows, this being a complete stenograph-ic report of the speech, taken especially for ELEGRAPH

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I come to you to night in no condition of voice for speech to address this magnificent andience. Constant speaking for the last 10 days has rendered my voice in such a condi-tion that unless you will be patient with me for a little while I fear I will not be able to be heard thromeont this hall

for a little while I fear I will not be able to be heard throughout this hall. I am very glad to speak in the city of Kal-amazoo. I am glad to speak in the city of Kal-amazoo. I am glad to speak in the city which is the home of your distinguished Sen-ator Stockbridge; and to speak at the home of your distinguished representative, my col-league on the committee on ways and means, and my friend of more than a dozen years. Public questions are growing more and more matters of deep concern to the Ameri-can people; and the people are more and more, year after year, investigating for themeslyes all leading questions in which the pountry is interested and upon which the pend. Public discussion always precedes se-rious work of the canvas, which is the derious work of the canvase, which is the de-posit of the ballot; and therefore it is that all over the country to day each party is ad-dressing the people and attempting to con-vince them of their greater fitness for the public service. And I am here in that spirit and for that purpose to talk to you for a lit-tle while upon that great industrial question which is no accommanding not only the publie thought of our own country but is com-manding public discussion through-out the world. There can be no difference among the citizens of the United States, but what we all want, republicans and democrats, is that polloy which will secure the best results to the masses of will scoure the best results to the masses of the people and accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number; and whatever will accomplish that, when it is once rightly m-derstood, will, in my judgment. always have a majority of the people of the United States on that side.

on that side. THE ECONOMIC QUESTION. There can be no partisanship in a contest like the one in which we are engaged to-night. There can be no partisanship, no touch of sectionalism, nothing to remind us of the bitter political contests of the past, in contrast of diverging encage on the past, in sections of diverging encage on the past. seeking to determine among ourselves which economic policy will produce the best results and the most good to the American people. And I am here to night to talk with you and confer with you as to which is the wiser

as \$360.000.000 annually required honey annually required shall be raised by means of a tariff or duty, whatever you may call it, upon importations from abroad seek-ing a market in the United States. The democratic party and the republican party, I repeat, are both in favor of raising this large on of the most of it. large sum, or the most of it. by means of tariffs npon foreign goods coming into the United States. Up to that point the republi-can agd democratic parties are in substan-tial accord; and at that point they diverge.

They divide upon the principle upon which these tariffs shall be levied upon foreign goods. The democratic party insists, and has always insisted, that these tarifis shall be levice upon the principle of revenue tariffs; levied to raise revenue and revenue only; tariff so adjusted as to exclude every levied as to exclude all concerns of the occulevice as to exclude all concerns of the decor-pations of our own people, of their industrial progress and of the development of our na-tional resources. A tariff put noon foreign goods is the derrocratic doctrine that will secure revenue and revenue only, and will secure the largest volume of revenue from the smallestrate of duty, and when you have secured that, you have secured the very per-fection of a democratic revenue tariff. Now, I need not tell this intelligent audience that to secure the largest amount of revenue from the smallest rate of taxation upon foreign goods, you must seek out those srticles of for-eign production, the like of which we cannot produce in the United States, the like of which we cannot raise from our own soll, which we cannot make in our own soll, which we cannot draw either from the farm abroad and buy, because we cannot produce them at home, that if you will put a tax upon those productions, no matter how trifling and insignificant, a very large reve trifing and insignificant, a very large reve-nue will be secured to the federal treasury with the very minimum rate of taxation or duty. And why? Why, if you will put your tariff upon the foreign product that does not compete with the domestic product, and the people, therefore, are competed to go abroad and buy because they cannot buy like articles at home, our very necessities compel us to go abroad and buy those necessities, making importations, and importations make reveimportations, and importations make reve nue, for it must not be forgotten the impor tations of foreign productions lie at the very foundation of revenue tariff. Let us illus-trate that for a moment. We cannot pro-duce taa or coffee in the United States. We duce tas or coffee in the United States. We cannot produce such a quantity of sugar in the United States as will supply the demand of the American people. Now, takes or tariff you put upon tea or coffee or sugar is a revenue tariff and a revenue tatiff only; and you can readily see that as we are compelled to go abroad and buy as to tea and coffee, the entire consumption of the United States and as to sugar 92 per cent of all we consume, you can readily see any tax, however trifling, will produce a very large revenue to the federal treasury; because that is no tea or coffee in the United States to check the im-portations of tea and coffee from abroad to contest with the foreigner for any part of this contest with the foreigner for any part of this market and therefore any duty raised upon the very necessities of our people will cause great streams of revenue to flow into the treasury of the United States. And so with treasury of the United States. And so with sugar. I ropeat, only 8 per cent of dur con-sumption is produced at home, 92 per cent comes from abroad; we are compelled to im-port 92 pounds of sugar out of every 100 we consume; and therefore any duty npon sugar, two and three cents, as it used to be under the old law,

United States." Instead of 15 Deing \$193, instead of \$28 being added, the price com-menced to go down, down and down until now we are making steel rails as cheap al-most as they can be made anywhere in the world.

THE TIN PLATE DUTY.

We put a duty on tin plate and increased the duty to 1 2-10 cents per pound for the very same reason that we added \$25 a ton to steel rais. We did it to encourage our own people to buid tin plate plants, and they are doing it. A company with \$7,500,000 has been organized in Baltimore to erect a great tin plate plant. Four million and a half dollars in the city of Cleveland, in my own state, and 60 miles from my home, have al-ready subscribed to erect a splendid industry

to make tin plate in northern Ohlo. So in Chicago, so in St. Louis. Why, when I was presenting the conference report to the house the day before the close of the session, I was explaining to the house what we had done in conference, and in spatting of tim plate I said. what we had done in converence, and in speaking of tin plate, I said: "We expect to be able to manufacture it within 12 months." While I was speaking, Mr. Niedringhaus, a representative from the state of Missouri, sent me a note saying: "Mr. McKinley, we are already manufactur-"Mr. McKinley, we are already manufactur-ing it in my works in the city of St. Louis." [Applause.] fie says: "We did it before your bill was passed, because we knew it would pass. [Applause.] And when your bill was paged, cecause we knew it would pass. [Applause.] And when passed, we could compete with the thi-plate manufacturers of the world." Why, what is the plate? It is a plece of sheet from or sheet the place? It is a place of sheet from or sheet steel bathed in tin. Ninty-six per cent of the tin place is either sheet iron or sheet steel and the other four percent is the coating of tin. That is all there is of it. We make sheet iron and sheet steel in this country, as good as can be made in the world. We have been mak ing them for 30 years, and we propose from this time henceforth to do the bathing of this steel and iron ourselves. [Applause.] We propose to bathe them in molten tin and acid and give to them that moth and rich sur-face we find upon the tin plates used for do-mestic purposes. What will it do? It will furnish employment to 15,000 men, directly in making tin plate, without taking into account the thousands of men who will be account the thousands of men who will be account the thousands of men who will de-employed in the coal banks, one banks and employed in transporting all materials from the mines to the point of manufacture. Fifteen thousand men will get employ-ment at once; and with that 15,000 men you have a population of 60,000 peo-ple Fifteen thousand men means 60,000

you nave a population of 60,000 peo-ple. Fifteen thousand men means 60,000 people. Sixty thousand mouths, and those 60,000 people increase the customers for the products of the American farmer and in-crease the consumers of products of the American merchants and of the American manufacturers. [Applause.] That is not all it will do. We sent \$20,000,000 last year abroad. Twenty millions of dollars of our own berdaarned money. Our own sold to own hard earned money, our own gold, to bny tin plate for the consumption of the American people. We propose hereafter to make the tin-plate at home and keep the \$20,000,000 at home to circulate in the avepeople in our own country. [Applause.] Ah but they say, "The people have got to pay

Well, now, the increased duty is one and two-tenths cents upon a pound of tin. I wish some of the school boys of the public schools of Kalamazoo would go into the tin store and get a tin pan, a milk pail, or a tin cup and weigh them and see how many ounces are in a tin cup or in a tin pail; and then what the increased duty of one and two-tenths cents a posnd figures up, how much addi-tional cost that will be to the manufacturers, and the result of the additional cost to the consumer, and the next time that a demo-cratic orator comes abont here, present the ley," proposed by Mr. Burrows.

## M'KINLEY IN MICHIGAN.

SOME POINTS ABOUT AN INTERESTING PER-SONALITY.

His Great Faith in Frotection-The Later Henry Olay-Friendship for Mr. Burrows-The New Tariff and Business Army Comtades.

The new tariff law (the McKinley bill) which went into effect the 6th of this month, assures this country such a large increase of business and prosperity and affects American producers and American homes so widely that there is an avidity rarely seen, among all intelligent people, to learn about its operations. In consequence there is great demand for the new law and its comparisons with the old, and copies are being freely circulated. They should be preserved for future reference, as they will be frequently needed to look up some point.

in the same way the speeches of Maj. Mc Kinley are being attentively heard and read, for he is not only an authority on the law, but a singularly lucid expounder of the workings of protection. He is the most famous leader of that school of national and political economy which suits the circumstances of the American people. The careful reading of his speech on the question is one of the best opportunities ever presented to understand what a protective tariff is, and how it works. Every citizen, every man, every woman, every young person, who desires to understand and know for himself what the tariff is and what it is doing for his country, owes it to himself to read this speech carefully and digest it.

Maj. McKinley's personal allusion to Mr. Burrows in his speech at the Academy of Music, spoke elequently of the brotherly bond between them, born of long friendship and their ten months arduous labors side by side, night and day, in preparing the new law. "Mr. Burrows cannot be spared from the house of representatives," said the major. The constituents of both will see that neither one is missed from his post of duty in congress.

\*\*\* Fair-minded men of all parties resent the trick of the Ohio Bourbon legislature in redistricting McKinley's constituency so as to deprive his state and the country of his services in congress. He is an sincere exponent of a great able. idea. He is respected by all men-an honor to our nation and to public life. There will be rejsicing all over the land if this gerrymandering plot should react to his election, harming only the party that resorted to it.

"If the tariff is really a tax," said Major McKinley at Grand Rapids, "this bill must prove a great boon for consumers, for it contains a dozen reductions of duty for every duty increased."

The author of the new tariff is one of the greatest masters of economic questions of the present generation, and furthermore he was aided by other representative members, familiar with the wants and in-terests of the whole country. They have faith in the new law, with no misgivings. The republican leaders challenge the patriotic spirit of the country to decide by the permanent operations of the new tariff, whether the party shall stand or fail. If the act contains errors by which it fails to reach its pur pose and work to the satisfaction of the country, further reductions or any other needed change will be made by its friends to meet its beneficent ends. The only thing which could prevent this would be the election of a democratic house, which would try to an enormous development of the readybe pleased with anything that went wrong, made clothing business, in which every part except in the nature of free trade. In his speech at Grand Rapids, Major Mc-Kinley referred to the increase made in the duty on crockery by the law of 1883. He was instrumental at that time in securing a change from 40 per cent to 55 and 60 per cent, and in urging that on congress, at the final adoption of the report. he gave the pledge of the American industry that by the end of five years they would supply the market with a better article, at a lower price, than they ever did under the lower duty. That prediction, said the Major, was more than fulfilled inside the time named. The American potteries have increased their output enormously the past sevon years, and made a greater advance in the character and style of their goods than ever before in the history of their business. \*\*\* In private conversation on the train, returning from his Michigan engagement to his own state, Maj. McKinley related a sig nificant change in public sentiment which had fallen under his eye. On his return home from Washington the enthusiasm of his people for his campaign took the form of a monster reception, beyond anything ever before accorded him. He had learned that some merchants, by reason of representations of traveling men and their own uncertainty of mind. as well as that of the public, had begun advertising that goods were to be advanced because of the McKinley bill. People had come from adjoining counties to hear him, and he took the occasion of his reception to explain to the 5,000 people present how the principal changes of the new law were re. duced dutles; that prices, on the whole, would be lower, especially from the enlargement of the free list. The reassurance of public feeling, on the correction of the current misrepresentations, was apparent in a very few days and the brightest merchants were soon advertising that there would be no change in prices.

to the people of Michigan that the major should leave his own hard fight against heavy odds, to attest his interest in the reelection of Mr. Burrows, securing in return for his own district, later on, the earnest aid of the eloquent Michigan congressman.

\*\*\* The effect of the measures of the republican congress is being felt, though the session is scarce adjourned. One manufacturer in this state has received a single order for 500 heavy wagons for handling wood and ore, due to the silver bill and its stimulus to the interests of Montana. The raw materials for that order are all produced in this state, and in their natural state are not worth \$5. This order was from a single company, and the money it distributes in labor-rolis and farming supplies is a great item. One Grand Rapids furniture concern has just received an order for an ordinary year's supply at once, from a Boston firm which has been a large customer but has usually distributed its orders throughout the season. Maj. McKinley said privately while on nis Michigan trip that he was surprised at the information which was

coming to him from all over the country of enlarged plans and increased industrial and business activity caused in part, he supposed, by the conviction of business men that the tariff conditions were practically settled for many years to come. Owing to the preponderance of republican states in the senate that body was not likely to change politically for a dozen years at least, and the law would stand, except as amended or improved by its friends, in adjusting or lowering duties.

THE REPUBLIC AND THE FARMERS.

Influence of Agricultural Sentiment on Our Public Affairs,

The Paw Paw True Northerner, edited by Hon. Chas. L. Eaton, member of the legislature, publishes the following in a recent issue:

The work of the grange and other like so-The work of the grange and other like so-cieties has not always been successful on esr-tain of its original aims, but it has accom-plished all that could be desired in the edu-cation of its members and of public opinion. The feeling of the agricultural interest, on The feeling of the agricultural interest, on every subject that has received thorough consideration, is respected. The commit-tee of the national grange had no dif-ficulty in securing the adjustment of the tar-iff on agricultural products in the McKinley bill, exactly as it proposed. The republicans have always honored the agricultural in-terest. Lincoln was a farmer's boy. Grant was a farmer. An agricultural organiza-tion recently claimed them both as Farmer Lincoln and Farmer Grant. Garfield car-ried on a farm at Mentor during his later intcom and rarmer Grant. Granield car-ried on a farm at Mentor during his later years and put in his spare time in the field when not occupied by his public duties. In Michigan the farmer governor honors our state at home and abroad. The last legislature had 43 members in the house who owned and carried on farms, and 7 in the senate. Of these 43 represenand 7 in the senate. Of these 43 represen-tatives, 85 were elected by the republicans. The manufacturers of the state, who are a large and influential class, had only 18 in the house, and one in the senate, counting two labor men and also the representa-tives of the mining and lumbering in-terests. The same class of journals which is angry because farmers vote on their own judgment and support re-ublican prinown judgment and support regublican prin-ciples, ridicules this body as the "hawbuck legislature"---an epithes of contempt for the farmer. 1: was, nevertheless, a conservative body, and labored for the welfare of the state. The farming interest has contributed many of the ablest leaders of the republican party, and is at the present time bringing forward more men like them.

#### CHEAP GOODS IN AMERICA. From the Kalamazoo Telograph.

The only way the free-trade orators, Mr. Yaple for instance, can get a serious hearing far their ideas is by an insidious plea that the American protective tar'ff raises the cost of living. Well in the long ran if doesn't do that, and this was never more opparent than now. The tendency to raise prices is most felt in clothing, but this has led in this couns cut out by forms, twenty or fifty parts at a cutting, and all the rest put through rapid machine work, under a complete division of labor, which very largely eliminates the labor cost. The American suits are well made up and display taste and style, which is not true of many Englishmade clothes. Suits for \$3, \$10 or \$15 cannot be bought to any better advantage in England. (As a matter of fact American made men's suits are sold as low as \$3 and \$3 50). American standard shoes are the best for the money in the world, especially on the grades of the severest competition, such as the \$3 shoe. When the American workingmen's party went through England the miner of the expedition said it was a mistake to assume that goods were generally cheaper there, and instanced that the boots which miners had to have, which cost only \$2 in America, were \$3 in England. Kalamazoo merchants have been selling boys' suits for \$1.73, and men's shirts for 25 cents. They are advertising men's overcoats for \$2. That figure probably is not paralleled in any other land. Mr. T. P. O'Connor writes the Chicago Inter Ocenn (Oct. 13.) that on his farm in Ireland he used an American mower, because he pref erred it, the price being the same as the English. He had looked around among the implement houses in this country and found that the whole line of agricultural machinery averaged 10 per cent cheaper than in Great Britain. A citizen of Van Buren county writes in the last True Northerner that he had been told lumber wagons cost \$20 more in M ichigan than in Canada. A few days ago he was in that country and looked up the facts. He found "shop made" wagons there were \$85 a nd "factory made" \$70. In Paw Paw the best shop-made wagons were only \$60, and nearly as good could be bought for \$55. A member of a great Chicago hardware concern objected to the tin-plate schedule of the McKinley bill but said that the reductions made by that law in the duty on edge tools would not make them cheaper, the fact being that no country could supply them cheaper than our own works do. The general cost of living is no higher in America than in Europe, except as people there deny themselves of many of what we here call the necessaries of life, either closely stinting themselves or absolutely going without. When the facts are all fully understood by our people the professional free-traders will have to go out of business.

HON. JAMES M. TURNER.

REPUBLICAN GANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.



A Brief Sketch of His Life—His Birthplac and Subsequent Career-Hardships and Triais-His Indomitable Energy and

#### Success.

The accompanying out is an exact repro-duction of the nouse in which Hon. James M. Turner was born, April 23, 1850. It was the first frame house built in Lansing township, and still stands in good preservation as a and still stands in good preservation as a valuable historical landmark, in the suburbs of the capital city. It speaks most eloquent-ly of that past of hardships and privations from which has sprang the great present of one of the most prosperous and influential states in the entire union. When that old one of the most prosperous and induction states in the entire union. When that old honse was new, the site upon which the hand-some and bustling city of Lansing now stands was an unbroken wilderness, thickly centerned with wild beasts and savages. When the state legislature, in the spring of 1847, fixed the location of the capital upon its present site, Mr. Turner's father left Mason and pitched his femily tent upon the north bank of Grand river. It is still one of the most romantic and pic-turesque spots to be found in Michigan, the wooded binffs being lofty and abrupt, and the view of these crude surroundings, the eyes of Hon. James M. Turner, the sub-ject of this skateri, first opened upon the light of day. As he still frequently remarks, with one of his characteristic smiles, he "came into the world without a cent in his pocket." His father was at that time conducting a small trading business with the Indians and small trading business with the Indians and enlivering such land as he could find time to wrest from the domination of the wilder-

most prominent and influential, lawyers of

"This," Mr. Turner is wont to say, Was the most important event of my life. I have been a happy man ever since that eventful day. To my wife's influence and encourage-ment I owe a large measure of what success I may have achieved." The well mated couple are lovers still, and

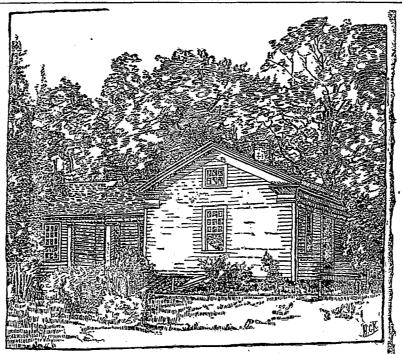
The well mated couple are lovers still, and one does not need to belong in their so clety to discover that they will so remain to the end. Mrs. Turner is the constant com-panion of her husband during the arduous labors connected with the present campaign, cheering and sustaining him with her com-farting presence and influence. Two fine lads, ten and twelve years of age, have re-suited from this union of hearts and of hands, and the Turner home in Lausing is an ideal paradise of domestic happiness and love.

ove. In 1874 Mr. Turner organized the Chicago & Northeastern Railroad company and built the line from Langing to Flint. This is now a portion of the main line of the Chicago & Grand Trunk reliroad. He served as presi-dent and general superintendent of the line till September, 1879.

Grand Trunk railroad. He served as president and general superintendent of the line till September, 1879. The recent farming operations of Mr. Tur-ner on a large scale was inaugurated by the purchase of a part of what is now widely known as Springdale farm, in 1874. The acreage was gradually increased until it em-braced nearly 2,000 acres. When this large tract of land was bought it was a solid wood-land. It is now entirely cleared and under high cultivation, being all improved. It is widely known as one of most extensive stock farms in Michigan. Mr. Turner is also president of the Michi-gan Condensed Milk company, a Lansing en-terprise, which uses 69,000 pounds of milk per diem the year round, and ships its goods all over the world. This milk is purchased from, surrounding farmers, and requires a daily expenditure of from \$600 to \$500. He is also president and chief owner of the Riv-erside Brick and Tile company, of Lansing, a concern which transacts an immense vol-ume of business annually. Mr. Turner's financial interests in the Upper Peninsula embrace the counties of Marquetts, Meaomi-nee, Iron, Barsga, Houghton, Keweenaw, Ontonagon and Gogebic. He is president of the Gogebic & On tonagon Land company. In 1876, Hon. James M. Turner was elected to the legislature and served one term, his in-variable rule in political matters. His name appears in the Michigan Manual for 1877, on page 120, and his occupation is recorded as "farmer." He was then but 20 years of age, the youngest member of that august body. He also served one term as a member of the Lansing school board, and in 1859 was tri mphantiy elected as mayor of the demo-cratic city of Lansing. The remainder of the democratic ticket was alected to a harge

nmphantly elected as mayor of the demo-cratic city of Lansing. The remainder of the democratic ticket was elected by a large

the contract to build the Iron Range & Hu-



#### BIRTHPLACE OF JAMES M. TURNER.

No lad ever started in life under less ron Bay railroad, which is to extend from antageous circumstances. By the time the Champion, Michigamme and Republic

who are to cast their first votes this fail, who are to cast their first votes this lati, think of the above and study the two ques-tions thoroughly, and we will continue the policy of keeping mills and factories near the farms, that feed their operatives. The teachings of Gladstone and Cleveland and Yaple and other free traders ought not to be countenanced for a moment countenanced for a moment.

DEAD MAIL MATTER. Instructions from the Posteffice De

partment It would seem, at first thought, ridiculous It would seem, at first thought, ridiculous for a newspaper to suggest to the body of the American people the best methods of directing mail matter to secure its transmis-sion by the postal service. But the enormous amount of matter that reaches the dead let-ter office has brought out an official circular from the postoffice department, in which the most minute instructions are given, and as it is of public importance, the points are given

is of public importance, the points are given

is of public importance, the points are given below: Over 6,000,000 pieces of mail matter are sent annually to the dead letter office by rea-son of incorrect, illegible or deficient address, insufficient postage, insecure inclosing, whereby matter mailed becomes separated from the envelope or wrapper, or the failure to be called for or delivered to the person ad-dressed. This is a defix average of over 20. dressed. This is a daily average of over 20,-

Matter sent to the dead letter office, which cannot be delivered to the person addressed. is required to be opened in its treatment for the purpose of return to the sender, and if the name and address of the sender be not shown or cannot be ascertained from the con-tents, and it contains no valuable inclosure,

tents, and it contains no valuable inclosure, it must be destroyed. Letters opened and found to contain any inclosure of obvious value are entered upon proper records. and, of such, those which do not disclose sufficient information to enable them to be returned are filed, subject to reclamation upon proper application and identification. Letters which contain no inclosure of obvious value are not recorded.

obvious value are not recorded. Packages and parcels are recorded, and where they do not disclose the name and address of the owner are filed; if not called for or claimed within two years they are disposed of at public and tion and the proceeds covered into the United States treasury. Information as to the character and na-

ture of the matter thus received at the dead letter office, and the conditions and influences which occasion its failure to reach the per-sons to whom the senders designed it to go may be of interest, and the mere statement of it carry with it suggestions which may serve the public in its exercise of postal priv-

Hisdirection, incorrect, illegible and defi-disdirection, incorrect, illegible and defi-clent addresses are given as leading causes which occasion the failure of mail matter to the construction of mail matter to reach its proper destination, and affect alike that which is so addressed to either cliv, town or village. In addition to these, in the case of matter

In addition to these, in the case of matter mailed to cities or free delivery offices, are the failure to give treat or number, business or occupation, or some designated place of delivery of the person addressed; inability to find transient people and their neglect to give forwarding orders for their mail; the neglect of permanent or temporary resident to notily the carriers or postoffice of change of place for the delivery of their mail matter npon moving from one part of the city to an-to find transfe, with their names and piaces of nddress. It is to these causes, with the non-delivery of mall matter is, in the hant, attributable, and they are condi-tions by a double to make and construct, and may alone be remedied by the people themseves.

Which it is to be sent should be clearly and which carved out another great abolition distinctly stated, and to avoid contusion from the similarity of abbreviations, as frequently which carved out another great abolition state. I assured him that I did not then the similarity of abbreviations, as frequently which carved out another great abolition the similarity of abbreviations, as frequently the similarity of abbreviations, as frequently which carved out another great abolition the similarity of abbreviations, as frequently the similarity of abbreviations, as frequently given in full. In the case of mail addressed of the lawse just east of the proposed iowa to small offices, or where there are offices of line in Wisconstn. "Bat Calhoun said: 'Gen. Jones, yon will be compared by abbreviation of the states the the the similarity of abbreviations, as frequently the similarity of abbreviations, as frequently used, the name of the state should also be given in full. In the case of mail addressed to small offices, or where there are offices of like names in different states, the name of

like names in different states, the name of the county should be added. Where mail matter is addressed to citles or free delivery offices the street and house num-ber, or post-office box number of the person addressed are important, and should always be given when it is possible to do so. Where this cannot be done, the business or maloument of the person addressed it store

their postmasters, who, being provided with the postal laws and regulations, are enabled to give proper information respecting condi-tions, etc., etc., of mailing to foreign coun-tries.

All valuable matter to be sent by mail should be registered. It will thus receive such protection as is not always possible to give to matter sent in the ordinary mails. Money should be sent by money order or reg-istered letter. Proprietors of hotels should omit the return request from any elonge supplied constructors in

request from envelopes supplied gratuitously to their guests; and gueste using envelopes furnished by hotels, should be careful to des-

furnished by hotels, should be careful to des-ignate what disposal should be made of letters sent by them in case of non delivery. In sending packages and parcels-books, pamphlets and other articles-by mail-the address should be placed on the article in-closed as well as on the wrapper. Should the wrappers become detached, as they frequently oo, through the handling in-cident to mail transportation by sea or land, it may still be possible to restore the article if this precation is taken. While the efficiency of the postal system and services has attained high standard, the public may materially aid in the fuller and more complete delivery of its mail matter,

more complete delivery of its mail matter, or the prompt return of the same to the send-er in cases where delivery from any cause cannot be effected, if the foregoing sugges those are conformed to tions are conformed to.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

Seaator Jones' Unique Present-Row the Territory of Iowa Was Organized.

Senator Jones of Nevada has just been the Senator Jones of Nevada has just been the recipient of a unique present from western friends. According to the New York Press the occasion for the presentation grew out of the sanator's recent visit to San Francisco. While there he was put off a street car be-cause he did not happen to have a nickel in his pocket to pay his fare. The story of the incident traveled through the west, and his incident the product of the story of the incident traveled through the west. friends, in a spirit of humor and friendship, had a gold headed cane made, which con-tained in the handle a compartment sufficiently large to store one hundred five cent nick-els. The simple pressure of the thumb re-leases a nickel and another slips into piace ready for use, like the cartridges in a maga-zine gun. On the handle was engraved, "United States Senator Jones, with the best wishes of his Utah friends." The cane was formally presented to the senator by ex-fov-ernor West of Utah in the presence of a num-bra of senator senator in the presence of a number of senators and representatives.

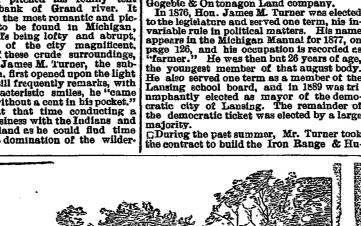
#### \*\_\*

In Dubuqae, Ia., resides an historical char-In Dubuque, I.a., resides an instorical char-acter who is now 85 years of age, Gen. Geo. W. Jones. He is writing a book of interast-ing reminiscences and the other day he relat-ed to a Chicago *Times* reporter how Miss Anna, the beautiful daughter of John C. Calhona, made it possible for the territory of Iowa to be organized: "In 1537 I was a delegate to congress from Wisconeta territory and in-

the hand stributable, and they are condi-toation of Wisconsin and the creation of Iowa it and the postal service has no control, and may alone be remedied by the people themserves. The following suggestions, if observed, will aid the dispatch and delivery of matter sent through the mails or its return directly to the sender in the event of non-delivery, and thus provent annoyance, delay, and embarrass-igood or bad, would surely defeat it. Ment caused by sending the matter to the dead letter office. Mail matter should be plainly and correct-ly addressed, the name of the postoffice to which it is to be sent should be clearly and which carved out another great abolition

live to see the day when Iowa will be the strongest abolition state in the union.' And he persisted in his determination to oppose

oer, or post office box number of the person addressed are important, and should always be given when it is possible to do so. Where this cannot be done, the business or employment of the person addressed, it stat-ed, will often secure delivery. A small proportion only of the mail re-ceived at the free delivery office is called for the total secure delivery office is called for Calhoun were guests of honor at this party. Along about 2 o'clock in the morning I walked home with Miss Calhoun to her father's boarding house, near the corner of D and Pennsylvania avenues. "Miss Calhoun was a beautiful and accom-plished young lady, and as I bade her good-



. In personal appearance Maj. McKinley is below the average stature; broad-framed but not stout; with deep-sat eyes, square face and a look that strikingly suggests Napoleon Bonaparte. His brow and head are very broad. In character his face suggests Daniel Webster far more than Napoleon. His slow, measured and thoughtful delivery especially suggest Webster. Deep thought and frankness are both typified by his mien. He is a great master of a great subject, and minutely informed on the interests and occupations and activities of the American people, whose interests he has faithfully served from the day of his beginning in the ranks as a private soldier in the war, to his present position of commanding influence.

Maj. McKinley's visit to Michigan was the occasion of several pleasant episodes in meeting old comrates of the Twenty-third Ohio regiment. They all remembered the green boy who at first served in the ranks with them, and their feeling of affection for him and honor for his brilliant career was very noticeable. It was taken as a signal favor

William Cohoon and James H. Maybee of Sandstone, Jackson county, got into a dis-pute over some hay, Friday, and Cohoon stabbed Maybee in the throat with a pitch-fork. Maybee's escape from death was a

By an explosion in the Ducey Lumber com-pany's mill at North Muskegon, Wednesday, six men were injured, and one William Yer-ger, the fireman, will not recover. Four boilers exploded, low water being the cause. The loss is about \$19,000.

advantageous circumstances. By the time young James was five years of age, the set-tlement had attained sufficient magnitude to tlement had attained sufficient magnitude to warrant the erection of a small country school house. Here he gained the rudiments of an education during the winter months and did what little his budding strength and did what little his budding strength would allow to help his father in the sum mer. He grubbed and hoed, burned brush, guided the plow and directed the stubborn course of the wayward and unsatisfactory "drag." Did ever a farmer have better opportunities for becoming "practical"? i the quality which is so much in demand just at

"We were all most wretchedly poor in those days," Mr. Turner said recently, his fine eyes growing moist, as memory went back to boyhood. "I was one of ten children, and our clothing was strictly confined to the limits of what our financial circumstances would warrant. Such a thing as shoes or stockings in summer were unknown to either we sitter ar were in who who to either stockings in summer were unknown to either my sisters or myself, and we could not afford to wear fiannels of any kind in winter. I never owned an overcoat until I had grown np and earned with my own hands the mon-ey with which to purchase it. Ah, yes! those were most exceedingly practical farming days for all of ms<sup>12</sup> days for all of us!"

days for all of us!" When 15 years of age young James was sent for one year to the Oneida Conference seminary at Cazenovia, N. Y., which was the extent of the collegiate advantages which he was ever destined to enjoy. Upon his return he entered the employ of Daniel L. Case-still a resident of Lansing—as clerk in a general store. 'As is customary in such establishments, the stock comprised everything from sliks and satins to salt pork and washtubs. This service, Mr. Turner, de-clares, was the best business schooling that he clares, was the best business schooling that he ever received. It taught him a great deal about the relative values of a wide variety of articles. After two years of this life he entered the land office of the Jackson, Lan-sing & Saginaw rail way company, his father at that time being land commissioner for the road. Your gTurner was placed in charge of the field notes and surveys. The elder Turner was building both the Jackson, Lan sing & Saginaw and the Ionia & Lansing the construction of the latter.

But there came a dark day for the Turner family—as dark days come to most in this world. When James was 19 years old the world. When James was 19 years old the father fell ill and died, leaving an estate the total value of which was less than \$200. The widowed mother was left with a large fami-ly on her hands and her eldest son her only support. His only brother met with a tragic death, being killed when 13 years of age by a runaway team. About this time, James was appointed paymaster and cashier of the Ionia & Lansing railroad, which responsible position he retained until the construction was completed and the line consolidated into was completed and the line consolidated into what is now known as the Detroit, Lansing & Northern railway. Mr. Turner then re-tired from railroading and engaged in a general land business, in partnership with Dwight S. Smith. now a prominent citizen of Jackson. The firm was known as Turner, Smith & Co. Mr. Smith had charge of the office, while Mr. Turner shouldered a pack and tramped through the northern wilder-ness as a landlooker and surveyor. His home was in the great foreste, summer and winter, was in the great forests, summer and winter, and here he doubtless acquired the breadth of character and purpose which have ever since been among his most striking charac-teristics. He became familiar with every section of that vas portion of the lower peninsula of Michigan which lies north of the Saginaws, between lakes Huron and Michigan, and the upper peninsula from St. Ignace and Sault Ste. Marie to the Wisconsin line, In 1876, Mr. Turner was married to Miss Sophie Porter Scott, daughter of one of the

mines to Huron Bay, on Lake Superior. Several hundred men are now employed in carrying out the contract. As an executive officer Mr. Turner's ability

has been further proven in his management of the state fair. He was on the executive committee of the board in 1889, and was elected president of the state agricultural society last January. It is largely through his influence that splendid prosperity has succeeded the financial chaos in which he found the society at the be-ginning of his administration. One year ago the society was bankrupt and in debt. To-day it owns a beautiful permanent location and \$75,000 worth of property, with its old debts nearly paid. It is safe to trust the helm of the ship of state to the hand which has guided the State Agricultural society to such harbor.

This article can most fittingly be closed with the authoritative statement that, al-though Hom. James M. Turner is at present engaged in all the important business enter prises which have been outlined, he does not own one dollar of national bank stock or hold a farm mortgage, nor own one dollar's worth of stock in any railroad. His entire capital is devoted to industries which give employ-ment to large numbers of men. His business enterprises are also, without exception, lo-cated in Michigan.

"PROTI	SOTIÓN"	OR	"FREE
	TRAD	<b>E</b> ."	
The Teans	- Betmoon	-	

stated.

There need be no misunderstanding of the issue between protectionists and free traders however zealously the latter may seek to con fuse voters by directing their attention to subjects in no wise affected by tariff laws. Protection means that employment shall be given to every man who wants to work, and that for such work the compensation shall be sufficient to enable him to live as be Free trade means that ell work which can

be done cheaper elsewhere than in this coun-try shall be turned over to the nation that succeeds in getting from its people the greatest amount of labor for the smallest amount of

money. Protection, again, means to build up in this country all lines of manufactures necessary for making our people comfortable and pros-perous in time of peace, and independent in time of war.

Free trade, again, means to keep this coun-try in perpetual dependence upon foreigners for a market for surplus farm products, and that by way of payment we are to accept manufactured products at such prices as the forder sollar may distance.

foreign sellers may dictate. Protection again means that the American standard of life shall be maintained; that that the wages of all classes of workers shall re-main, as now, higher than the wages paid to Europeans' for similar service. This cannot be done except by placing a tar-iff on foreign products sent here for sale in competition with the farms and factories of this compare

this country. Free trade sgain means that all barriers against the competition of foreign labor and commerce shall be removed, with the inevit able results that wages throughout the world would be equalized, or that the labor on all products that can be transported be turned products that can be transported by turned over to those who will perform it for the least money, whether it be in making the loom weaving the cloth, or at the sawing machine; by which cloth is transformed into garments, whether in mining and smelting the ore, in making machinery by which the products of the fact, are transmorted to market

the farm are transported to market. The issue now before the country is to de-termine which of these divergent policies shall prevail. Voters, especially young voters

at the general delivery of the post office, the public expecting delivery by the letter carriers; and hence the importance of giving street and number, or some other designation whereby the person addressed may be found.

Latters addressed to persons temporarily sojourning in a city where the let-ter carrier system is in operation should be marked "Transient" or "Gen-eral delivery," if not addressed to a strest and number, or some designated place of

The name and address of the sender, either printed or written, should be placed upon the upper leit-hand corner of the end of the en-velope or wrapper of all matter mailed.

This will secure its immediate return to the This will secure its immediate return to the sender from the mailing office for correction if improperly addressed, insufficiently paid, or otherwise defective; thus affording oppor-tunity to comply with the postal regulations and requirements, and place the matter in proper condition to entitle it to all the priv-leges of the mails, and is especially useful in the case of packages and other matter mailable at less than letter rate of postage, which is restricted to certain conditions and requirements as to weight, size, manner of enclos ure. etc.

Letters and all other matter mailed, marked with the name and the address of the the sender, that should fail to be called for or delivered to the person addressed, and upon which full letter rates of postage has been paid are not sent to the dead letter office, but are returnable to the sender directly—with-out additional charge, and with the reason of non delivery endorsed therson. Packages and all matter mailed at less than

letter rates of postage, should in addition to the name and address of the sender upon the envelope or wrapper, bear in connection therewith a request for its return in the event of non delivery, in which cate it is also re-turnable directly to the sender from the post-office addressed, charged with return post-age at the rate required for the class of mat-ter to which it because

ter to which it belongs. If it be torne in mind that only such un claimed and undelivered letters and other matter prepaid at full letter rates of postage of postage as does of the sender, and such other matter malled at less than he is now, and looked just about the sender is and the sender as does not here the sender is a was then the than letter rates and so the sender is a was then the sender is a sender is a does not here the sender is a was the sender is a was then the than letter rates a does not here the sender is a was a way in the than letter rates a does not here the sender is a was the sender is a was the sender is a way in the than letter rates and is a does not here the sender is a way is a way is a bout the sender.

to letter postage. Much of the package and parcel matter re-ceived at the dead letter office is that which has been deposited for mailing sealed and clossd against inspection and prepaid at less than letter rate; being unmailable in such

tions and conditions of the countries to He shan't hurt you,'

by she said: ""Gen. Jones, how can I thank you for your kind attentions to me this evening?" "I replied: "Miss Calhoun, f will pell you.

When your father comes down to breakfest in the morning put your lovely arms around his neck and ask him to vote for the passage of my bill for the creation of Iowa and Wisconsin. Then I will come to see yon at 1 o'clock and you will tell me what your fath-

er says.' "At 11 o'clock the next morning I called and the charming Miss Calbonn told me that and the charming Miss Ualbonn told me that her father must oppose the bill. Then I said to her: 'To-morrow the bill will be called. At 10 c'clock I will send your beau to you. [I knew him well, a tall, handsome young fellow named Clemson]. He will escort you to the senate chamber and you will sit in the gallery, directly over the seat of Senator Benton of Miscouri on the democratic side. I shall be directly onnosite among the whire. shall be directly opposite among the whigs. When I send my card to you I want you to send your card to your father and call him

"The young lady agreed, and at the hour designated she and her escort appeared in the gallery of the senate. When the timecame I called a page and sent up my card to Miss Calhoun. She sent down her card to her fathor with a line esting bin to meat her in father, with a line asking him to meet her in the library. I can see the old man yet as he looked at the card, glanced around him and walked out into the library to meet his walked out into the library to meet his daughter. Then I leaned over to Senator Clayton of Delaware and asked him to call up my bill. He did so, and Calhoun being absent, the bill was passed and the territory of Iowawas created. As a memorial of the services of Senator Clayton in this behalf I afterward had two counties named Clayton and Delaware when Iowa was admitted into the upin " the union."

sender, and such other matter mailed at less than letter rates of postage as does not bear a request for its return, is required to be sent to the dead letter office, the importance of the suggestions in respect to placing the name and address of the sender, etc., on all matter mailed, is apparent. All matter mailable at less than let for rates of postage must be so wrapped or inclosed that it can be readily examined at the office of delivery, as well as at the malling office, without de-stroying the wrapper; otherwise it is subject to letter postage. Much of the package and parcel matter re-

Sin Louay pages. "The salitant had seen this particular boy as he entered the building, and in an instant had placed inside the doorway of the office a full grown skeleton. When the youngster Less dagainst inspection and prepaid at less than letter rate; being unmailable in such condition, and the name and address of the sender not appearing upon the cover, where by it might be returned for correction and proper compliance with postal conditions, it necessarily is sent to the dead letter office. 'A large proportion of the packages sent to the dead letter office are addressed to foreign countries. In addition to being sealed or closed against inspection and deficient in postage, many of them contain articles that are unmailable through the post because of customs regular street, and his murmurings contin-defined the budding senator, who was over-flowing with indigastion. Then he went to the window, and bending out, called to the grimy but pailid face of the victim; 'Come proper compliance of the countries to the additions of the countries to the window, and bending out, called to the grimy but pailid face of the victim; 'Come papers.

which they are addressed, or exceed the limit of size and weight. Persons desiring to mail matter other than letters to foreign countries should consult clothes on.'"



1 2

			aires Duchanan was in favor of mut	Laportular products of orgoody boom in			
1	greeting her many young Buchanan	JOHN WYNN'S boy was riding one of	since Duchanan was in lavor or put-	style and price. The late move to the	J. IMHOFF'S.		li 🖬 🖣 se
1	friends at the cobweb social last even-	Tohn's horses along Portage street	ting a good substantial iron bridge	man stars			Barmore's Drug Store.
	and and a	la an an the Theory of the second states the second states of the second	I SPRASS THE RIVER ONE NILES PERIODITE			COME AND SEE US.	
		ing, when by some extra twist, the	do anything of the kind, but raised	again and will be pleased to welcome			
	THE Board of Supervisors last week	horse broke his fore leg. The horse	money enough for a cheap wooden	Am glad to see my old customers back again, and will be pleased to welcome as many new.	WILL. U. MARTIN will be in Bu-	그렇게 물질 것 같은 것은 것을 못 들었다. 이렇게 가지 않는 것 같은 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없다. 이렇게 하는 것이 없는 것이 없 않이 없는 것이 않이 않 않 않이 않이	(1996년) 2월 11일 - 1997년 - 1998년 - 1997년 1997년 <sup>19</sup> 🖤 1997년 - 199
•	re-elected John T. Beckwith as super-	more shot	structure that has cost them the price	as many new.	chanan during the next-week. Any	그는 것은 것은 것은 것을 알았는 것이 같다.	[2] 22 <u>21]</u> 2월 2 <u>1</u> ] 222 - 22 - 222
-	intendent of county poor, his term of	was shot.	of half a kuiden in panoing and dam		orders for tuning and repairing planos		The Bateman Fountain Pen, guar-
			of half a bridge, in repairs and dam-	See BOYLE & BAKER for low price	and argans may be left for him at	14 日:WYWARAN X 11日	Line Dateman i Guindani i ch, guai-
	office having expired.	G. W. DOLIVER has resigned the posi-	ages, and now a new bridge is wanted		and organs may be lete for min at	U U. WEMAN & UU	
		tion of roadmaster for the Western	again. The policy of cheapness in such	es on Dry Goods.	Morris' Fair, or address by mail.		anteed equal to any in the market.
	THE Enterprise this week violates	Division of the Michigan Central. a	business is entirely wrong, but so long	The Ladies Minnery Emporium is	Remember, we show the largest lin	그는 그는 것 같은 것 같	without of the one in the market.
1	the new postal law and the Michigan	position he has held over twenty years.	as we are tied to Niles township in	the place to find the largest and most	of Dress Goods in town. Lowest pric-		Deino Q1 EO
	state law, by the publication of a Cana-	It is reported that he will abandon	this manner we can do nothing but	stylish line of goods in Buchanan. 14	es guaranteed, at	South Bend, Ind.	Price \$1,50. M. E. BARMORE.
-			submit to their way of building bridges,		BOYLE & BAKER'S.		
-			이 이 가슴 것이 있는 것을 많은 것을 통해 주셨다.	영웅 이 문제에 제공되었는 것 같은 바람에 많았다.			17 실망, 실험들인, 1995년 1915년 2017년 1월 1917년

### Signs of Winten.

The graceful sea gull put in an ap-pearance in Baltimore's harbor earlier than usual this season, and old salts predict a hard winter. Whether the sea gulls are weather indicators or not, their presence is very desirable. As scavengers they are useful, and even the ordinary observer is struck by their beauty and grace. Their predominating color is white, with a gray mantle, varying in shade from a delicate pearl gray to dark, blackish slate or nearly black. Some have black heads, and their black caps turn white in winter. The bills and feet are generally bright red or yellow, and make a brilliant contrast with the other coloring as the birds dart rapidly past or sail slowly overhead. They are a clamorous, noisy set, with shrill, penetrating voices. They go in flocks or scatter like scouts or sentinels. They may be seen floating on the water in small companies, or drawn up on shore like soldiers, or standing in groups on a land bar on one foot, quiet and solemn When not busy eating up such material as they find to their tastes floating on the surface of the water they watch

tidbits they have secured. Passengers on steamers entering or leaving Queenstown harbor, Ireland, have a pleasant diversion feeding the sea gulls. The birds are quite tame. and come close to the vessel to be fed. Frequently the birds will catch the food as soon as it strikes the water. When they are given any article particularly disagreeable they express their indignation by discordant screams. They follow the steamers far out to sea, picking up any edible matter thrown from the ship. The man who for the first time shoots one of these birds, expecting to secure a large and plump specimen, gets only a miserable. lean carcass sunk in a large mass of feathers, and may be said to be gulled.-Baltimore American.

other birds and rob them of any special

Six Minutes' Stop for a Wedding. Mr. Will E. Robinson, of Beallsville, and Miss Lou Jeffrey, of East Bethle-hem, boarded the train at West Brownsville and contrived to get married on the fly while coming to this city.

The party did not wish to be married at the home of the groom, and Mr. Robinson could not get a leave of absence so as to get a marriage license in this city, and how to get married away from home, take a trip and be back for duty on Monday morning was the question to be solved, and Mr. D. M. Watt, superintendent of the Monongahela division of the Pennsylvania railroad, and Col. Chill Hazzard helped the interested couple out of an interesting dilemma.

Mr. Watt had the train stopped at Monongahela City. Editor Hazzard had secured the attendance of the Rev. J. T. Riley, of the Methodist Episcopal church, on the depot platform. Mr. Robinson and Miss Jeffrey stepped from the train to the platform, and the Rev. Mr. Riley pronounced the ceremony without wasting any time.

The train stopped at 5:14 o'clock p. m. and was again on its way at 5:21, the ceremony occupying just three minutes. An immense crowd had assembled at the station, and a band was playing the wedding march as the bride and groom stepped upon the platform. As the happy pair stepped back aboard the train the crowd showered rice upon them until they were literally covered .- Pittsburg Dispatch.

Eight Wheel Electric Street Car. The Springfield avenue electric railroad was started in Newark Oct. 4, with

The train was under fair headway when his mightiness was seen by the enrineer in an attitude of defiance directly in the middle of the track. The engineer blew the whistle and put on the air brakes, but Sir Boss not only refused to give way to the approaching train, but even with lowered crest charged upon it. The shock was a great one-for the bull. The pilot struck him full in the head, killing him instantly and throwing the body slightly to one side.

The combination car scraped by the body and remained on the track, but the rear trucks of the following car left the track and traveled from one side of the right of way to the other, bumping over the ties and tearing up both sides of the embankment. Two wrecking frogs were soon produced, and in ten minutes the train was on its way again .- Centralia News.

Made His Will Before Robbing the Train. A startling feature of the train robbery near Brewton, Ala., was developed recently. Criminal court was in session, and Solicitor Stallings had been active in having therobbery fully investigated. He says the evidence is conclusive as to Rube Burrows being the perpetrator. He has positive evidence that only two

days before the train robbery Burrows called on Capt. Green, a prominent attorney, and, disclosing his identity under professional honor, asked him to write his (Burrows') last will and testament.

He said to the lawyer that he had been outlawed without a show, and a large price had been put upon his head. He expected to be killed at any moment. and he wanted to dispose of the little he possessed in due form. He said he had some money, and his family would know where it was. He has a sister living about thirty miles from Brewton, just across the Florida line, and was stopping with her at the time he had the will written.

It is generally believed that Burrows had in contemplation the Escambia river bridge train robbery, and was preparing for all emergencies,-Mobile Register.

### Ruined by Chess.

In the committal of Fred Elder, of Detroit, for vagrancy is written the close of the life of one of the brightest newspaper men Michigan ever saw. Fifteen years ago Elder, who had graduated at Amherst college with high honors and obtained his diploma from the law school, came to Michigan as a newspaper man. His mind was of the brightest, keenest kind, and he could call to mind the very page and paragraph of any quotation from Blackstone or Kent, and was a perfect encyclopedia on Shakespeare. He learned to play chess and became enraptured with the game. His love for chess overcame his care for food and his profession, and he lost his position. Step by step he drifted down, sacrificing any-

delphia Press. A "Dimple" and a Spark. A fire was caused in a singular way

the roof.—Philadelphia Ledger.

thing for the game .- Detroit Cor. Phila-

Walter C. Scott, a war veteran, lives in a small frame house at Alburtis. Everybody in that section knew him as a great sufferer from injuries received in the artillery service, his nervous system being shattered, and an incessant shaking of the head was one of the outward effects. Friday his spasms were unusually severe and then ceased altogether. Then Scott got up, walked away perfectly cured and jumped over a fence next day to prove to the doctors that he

Ledger.

was hot shamming. The case puzzles the local medical world, and the only thing that worries Scott is the idea that he may lose the \$73 monthly disability pension allowed by the government .--Philadelphia Times. An Odd Game.

A game almost unknown in the United States was heartily enjoyed on Mr. Schepflin's green, at Dunellen, N. J. Thursday. About ten years ago, while abroad, Mr. Schepflin was invited by an English gentleman to take part in a game at bowls on a green near Liver-

pool. Mr. Schepflin was so pleased with the game that after reaching home he built a green and procured bowls from Scotland, and invited a few of his friends to share with him the pleasures of the game.-Philadelphia Times.

No Street Cont

Reads Like a Miracle.

A curious fact is developed by the ar rest of the men in Washington who had made preparations to steal the telegraphic reports of sporting events from the Western Union wires, and that is that there is no law there aga' : the tap-

ping of wires. The parties were arraigned as suspicions characters. There has never been such a peculiar

either the west or east coasts, The winter being so mild, the only heavy ice in the ocean was from Icy Cape, and this in no way has impeded the navigation. A grocer of Keene, N. H., sold powder

by lamplight twenty years, and some people think that the explosion which killed him the other night was the naturalest kind of death he could have hađ.

Exhuming a Famous Composer. The remains of Johann Christoph Gluck, the great composer, were exhumed at the Matzleinsdorf cemetery Vienna, where they had rested since 1787, and reinterred at the Central cem etery, in the Musicians' corner, near those of Beethoven and Schubert, and close to the Mozart monument. The

grave was in a disgraceful state. The the other day in Highland park, opposite grass mound had fallen in and was New Brunswick, N. J. The handsome overgrown with weeds; the gravestone country residence of Peter Zimmerman had disappeared, and only an obelisk was discovered to be on fire. The flames bearing Gluck's name marked the spot. were first seen in a bay window at the The workmen had some difficulty in east end of the third story hall, where clearing away the roots and shrubs. the sun was shining in. It is concluded The first thing brought up was a por that the fire was started by a dimple in

tion of a rotten wooden coffin, followed the window glass contracting the sun's by fragments of bones—a shoulder blade rays. The flames were quickly extinportions of the skull, a collar bone, arm guished by using water from the tank on oones, the under jaw, with three teeth, a double tooth, one or two ribs, and finally some flowing brown hair, probafrom a periwig. The earth was

-St. James' Gazette.

State Register.

mond out of the setting.

mown sporting man, appeared at the

At the public land sale at the state house in Augusta, Me., not a single per-son appeared to bid. By telegraph and letter, however, five bids were received and twenty lots of land were sold. This absence of bidders in person rendered the sale the most novel in the annals of the state. performing in the evening his "Ameida."

the spirits, as he believes, ne has re-Two Miles a Minute Without Steam. frained from eating or drinking for near-A runaway railroad train on the branch ly two weeks in order that he may be cured. He says he has not suffered from of the coast division from Aptos up to the Loma Prieta Jumber mills created a hunger. but that he would be willing to sensation along the line of the road Sept. give \$1,000,000 to take a good drink of 13. Eight empty cars broke loose from the engine at Monte · Vista, about eight water. Within this time he has lost over forty pounds in weight and ap-pears twenty years older.—Philadelphia miles north of Aptos. The road from Monte Vista to Aptos is a heavy down grade the entire distance, and the cars, soon after starting, attained a tremendous rate of speed, and passed through

Loma Prieta at a mile a minute. The flying cars kept on the track until they had gone the entire eight miles to Aptos. Here four of the cars turned on to the main track without damage, two running as far as the high bridge at the west end of Aptos, and the other two stopping near the station. The other four cars dashed off the track and were smashed into hits.

How the cars kept on the track for eight miles at such a speed over a curving mountain road is wonderful. No one was on the train at the time it started, and no one was injured, the only loss being the four wrecked cars. Railroad men claim the train made the eight miles in four minutes.

The down passenger train from Santa Cruz, bound for San Francisco, had a hairbreadth escape from destruction. The passenger train had passed the place where the runaway came onto the main line but a minute and a half previously. One of the wrecked cars struck a cypress tree forty feet high and a foot and a half in diameter and laid it flat, almost tearing it from the ground.-Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

## Naval Prize Money.

Some interesting particulars in reference to the apportionment of naval prize money and bounties are contained in a return which has recently been printed by order of the house of commons. From this it appears that during the financial year 1889-90 the sum of £8,322 was paid over by the accountant general out of a total of £63,365, which has accrued during the last thirty-eight years, including shares allotted to the Naval Brigade for

services rendered during the Indian mutiny and booty gained during the eason as this in the Arctic, only one whale being killed by the natives of Chinese war of the same decade. Of the balance, £47,500 has been paid over to the consolidated fund since 1865 in accordance with the act of parliament, and £7.543 remains in hand should claimants arise. A curious feature of the return is the fact that out of £20.156. the proceeds of captured slave dhows during comparatively recent years, only £8,185 appears to have been claimed.

The government percentage account shows a total of £13,161, and out of a balance in hand on April 1, 1889, of £3,994 only 16s. 4d. seems to have been paid during the year on account of claims arising prior to 1865. The total sum transferred to the consolidated fund since 1855 is £83,500, in addition to £173,-000 referred to in the annual account for the year.-Galignani Messenger.

### Worthless Watermelons

During the season the watermelon ousiness was the best it has ever been. Prices were high and sales large, for melons have been better than usual this year. So good was the business that the river men who were engaged in bringing the melons went back to the York river region, down the bay, and brought large loads np there, expecting to realize handsomely. Then the "cold snap" set in, and the melon operators were all dumped. At one wharf on the river front there were 40,000 melons going begging at \$4 to \$8 a hundred, while

and plunging through the garden. tramping the vegetables and knocking down bean poles, the young man cling-ing on to the seat, howling for some one to stop her.

where were water of the

But nothing could stop her. Finally a stone wall got in her track and she cleared it in grand shape; but the buggy; young man and harness were so badly mixed up that a neighbor who came to the rescue could not tell one from the other. The cow has not yet been seen, but the ruin she left behind will forever be a monument to her wrath. The buggy was carried to the barn in a bushel basket and the young man on a stretcher.-Belfast (Me.) Age.

Oarsmen at Harvard. 1 noticed the other day in the paper an item about Harvard college which, it not an error, is a striking indication of the growth and magitude of the athletic spirit there. It was to the effect that eighty members of the freshman class are candidates for their class crew. What a change is this from a period even so late as fifteen or twenty years ago, when (at least so I understand from the graduates of about that period) a dozen men would be about the number of freshmen who had this commendable ambition. Of course the classes have grown since then, but in nothing like a similar proportion. I, for one, am not

alarmed by the athletic tendencies of the modern student. I have seen so many intellectual men hampered all their lives by want of vigor, and so many commonplace men succeed by dint of nervous energy and nervous composure, so to say, that I don't care how much time the boys spend in cultivating their muscles and their physique.-Boston Post. No Change. W. W. Welling, stamp clerk at the postoffice, is very popular with the pub-lic, and his return to duty after a few weeks' absence recently was hailed with

satisfaction by many. Mr. Welling has an impediment in his speech. Shortly after his return a well known business man came to the window for some stamps. Mr. Welling tore off a sheet and threw out the change in his usual brisk manner. "Well, I see your right hand hasn't

forgotten its cunning," remarked the "No," responded the clerk, without changing his expression, "b-b-but my t-t-t-tongue still c-c-c-cleaves to the r-r-roof of my m-m-mouth."-Indian-

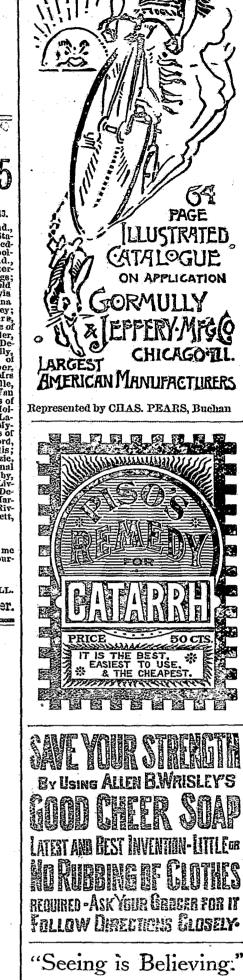
apolis Journal.

Full Fare for the Corpse. On a train from Aurora to Chicago the other day a strange incident occurred. A poor man, accompanied by three children, was bringing the corpse of his wife to the city. He was provided with a ten-trip ticket, and said he had been told by the station authorities at Aurora that the fare for himself and children and the body of, the wife could be punched from the trip ticket. The conductor insisted upon full fare for the corpse, "and intimated that if he did not get it he would have to put the body off." A disinterested passenger thought the man had sufficient sorrow without being compelled to argue with the conductor, and paid the fare.-Philadelphia Ledger.

Weather signs conflict this year with the usual regularity. A covey of part-ridges took shelter in a Norristown outshed, and the prophets predict a cold winter on the strength of the visitation. A swarm of bees have celled up a home







eight wheel cars as large as ordinary steam railroad coaches, and capable of carrying sixty passengers. The line runs from Market street station through the busiest part of the city, and the cars were sandwiched in between the horse cars of other lines, but increased speed was made, and the day passed without a horse being seriously frightened or a collision occurring. One passenger had his arm broken by coming in contact with one of the central poles while waving a salute out of the window to a friend on the sidewalls.

Each car was equipped with two twenty horse power motors geared to one axle of each truck. They surmounted the steep hills on Springfield avenue without much diminution of speed .-New York Sun.

A Four Thousand Pound Cheese. At the cheese factory in East Otto re cently there was put in the hoop the biggest neese ever made in this region, and probably the largest ever made in the United States. It measures five feet in diameter and is thirty-nine inches high. Its weight when cured will be 4.000 pounds, and fully 38,000 pounds of milk was used in its manufacture. The abundant pasturage made the September milk unusually rich, so this huge cheese is expected to be of prime quality. About four weeks will be required to cure it thoroughly. This record breaker was made for a grocery house of Cincinnati, who are about to occupy a large new building. It is wanted as an attraction for the opening .- Buffalo Commercial.

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The Buffalo fire department has lately received a novel fire engine which has excited much interest in that city. The carriage is constructed entirely of papier mache, all the different parts of the body, wheels, poles and the rest being finished in the best possible manner. While the durability and powers of resistance possessed by this material are fully as great as those of wood, the weight is of course much less.

"Wootton," George W. Childs' country home at Bryn Mawr, is regarded as one of the most expensively maintained country places in the United States. The wages of the servants alone amount to \$1,000 a-month. A new stable is in process of erection on the grounds at an estimated cost of \$40,000.

A Kansas man sunk a shaft on his farm the other day, and in going down 100 feet, it is said, struck two five foot veins of mineral paint, a ten foot stratum of brick clay, a twenty inch vein of coal and a five foot stratum of marble.

The Bones of Mirabeau.

A couple of years ago there was a great quest for the bones of Mozart. Now it is for the bones of Mirabeau. The playground of a boys' school near the Boulevard Saint Marcel has been torn np, and an amazing number of bones and skeletons have certainly been discovered, but no one can say which of them are theremains of the great hero of the Revolution. The skeleton, wherever it is, has had strange experiences. Mirabeau died in 1791, and on the 4th of April his body was conveyed with extraordinary pomp to the Pantheon. His was the first interment in the great temple that was to hold the ashes of the noblest Frenchmen.

A couple of years afterward papers were discovered that proved the people's idol had received considerable sums of money from Louis XVI. So it was decided to cancel the public burial, and, in fact, to remove the bones. This was in effect done, but they should be buried somewhere. The leaden coffin was carried off to the cemetery of Saint Marcel, a grave yard used for the interment of criminals. And now when the bones are wanted they cannot be identified. No leaden coffin can be discovered, and

A cucumber on exhibition at Montgomery, Ala., is 33 inches long, 121 inches wide and weighs 604 pounds. It is called the "Centennial," and the patch in which it grew is full of cucumbers weighing from one pound to the weight of the one mentioned.

Hon. Bonum Nye, who is 95 years old, is still the active treasurer of a savings bank in North Brookfield, Mass., and recently gave a reception at his residence that lasted from 4 o'clock in the afternoon till 10 in the evening.

Melrose Abbey.

There is no doubt that Melrose abbey states. s yearly visited by more strangers and pilgrims from foreign lands than any other great abbey, castle or palace in Scotland, not excepting Holyrood palace, in Edinburgh, and briefly recalling its environment and history will have interest to many. The vale of Melrose, lying in the very heart of the valley of the Tweed, just below the confluence of the Gala water, the Yarrow, Etrick water and the river Tweed, is perhaps seven miles long. The Tweed gently curves around it

from Abbotsford on the west to the vicinity of Drygrange on the east, bordering and intersecting central spaces of about a mile in breadth surpassingly

rich in pastures, groves, orchards, hamlets and mansions. These are protected by heights picturesquely diversified with tender recesses and wooded braes, while immediately behind the town, to the south, rise those weird Mons Tremontium of the Romans, the Eildon hills. Tradition has it that they once formed a single cone, which was cleft in three during an ecstacy of rage on the part of Scotland's once famous wizard-a rea character of flesh and blood and authenticated black art power-Sir Michael

Scott. They are noble heights, around and between which banners of mist are forever floating, as if still signaling to the old Roman hosts, the wizards, the Picts and the Druids they once knew. Sixteen grand terraces rib their lofty sides, recalling those marvelous nature riddles of the north, the weird and won-

drous parallel roads of lone and far Glenroy.-Cor. New York Commercial Advertiser. An Eleven Ton Powder Blast.

The huge blast of powder at Port Cres-

cent, for which preparation had been so long and carefully made, was successfully fired at 5:30 o'clock the other afternoon. The day had been very misty, which prevented the actual movement of the rock being seen, but the effects produced are prodigious. The weight of the powder used was 22,000 pounds, and it was disposed in six chambers along a transverse tunnel seventy-six feet from the face of the bluff which projects out at the western side of the harbor. It was calculated to displace about 65,000 tons of rock, or 320,000 cubic yards. The wires formed a circuit of 40,000 feet. and the shot was touched off by means

of a dynamo-electric machine. The whole population, including many visitors, retired to a safe distance, and all doors and windows were left wide open. The battery was touched off by Miss Adeline J. Beehler, of Seattle. The displacement of rock is something over 20,000 cubic yards, but no estimate can vet be ascertained, as the rock is cracked all around within 150 feet.

The blast made an opening of about 125 feet by 75 deep, and was a complete success in every particular. The concussion was very slight, and no damage to surrounding buildings or other m

sifted for an hour, and as nothing more earlier in the season the same quality of melons sold easily for two or three times could be found a wooden case was filled these prices. What a chance the Washwith the remains and placed in a handsome metal coffin, over which the Vienna ington boarding house keepers had to "put up" watermelon rind preserves!-Men's Amateur choir afterward sans Washington Post. selections from Gluck's Vienna operas

Ex-Senator Pomeroy's Big Hotel Bill. The judgment of \$15,324.50 recently issued by the supreme court of Kansas A Promising Western Industry. in favor of the plaintiff in the case of The sugar beet factory at Grand E. A. Smith against S. E. Pomeroy dates Island, Neb., began operations recently, back to 1873. Smith was proprietor of and manufactured over 300 barrels of the old "Tefft house" in Topeka, where refined sugar, ready for market, during Pomerov made his celebrated unsuccess the first twenty-four hours it was in ful attempt to be re-elected United operation. The statement is made that States senator. Pomeroy quartered his political friends at the "Tefft house" it is the largest and most complete beet sugar factory in the world. The long during the campaign, creating a bill of drought cut the crop of beets short \$19,324.50. After his defeat Pomeroy therefore the new factory will only have paid Smith \$4,000, claiming that was supplies for a ninety day run. This is enough. Smith thereupon instituted an enterprise of wonderful interest to proceedings in the district court of Atthe farmers of the great grain raising chison county for the balance. The debt, including interest and costs, amounts to If sugar beet raising proves successful the manufacture of our own sugar will about \$20,000.-St. Louis Republic.

be of inestimable benefit to all the Figs Ripening Outdoors in Maine. people of the nation. When our shops Mr. R. F. Gordon, of Livermore, writes: and factories consume all the farm prod-"I would like to say that I have a fig ucts the days of depression and over tree, now ten years old, which is out of production are past, and farming will doors and bears every year. It has e prosperous business at all times. borne about forty ripe figs this year, and The Grand Island mill has a capacity now has several nearly ripe upon it, with of 350 tons of beets per day, which yield 250 barrels of sugar. Every particle of the beet is saved, cattle being fed on the about 100 green. The fig does not ripen the same year in which it forms, and the fig tree does not blossom, but the fig is refuse, and chewing gum being made of formed and grows from the under side certain parts that are left over.-Iowa of a leaf to about the size of a large acorn the first year, and the second year Light Fingered with His Teeth. to the size of a hen's egg and then ripens. A few days ago John Benzley, a well

-Lewiston Journal. Policeman Patrick Stark, of the Third

Four Courts and complained to the po precinct, New York city, found the lice that he had been robbed of a diachampion scrupulous man while acting mond stud valued at \$500, for the recov as a census enumerator. He was J. ery of which he would give \$200. He Grinker, of No. 76 East Broadway, who stated that he was in company with a refused to give any information, as in man named Fuerst, alias Forrest, and his opinion "it was a reflection upon the that when he awoke next morning his United States government.' diamond was gone. As the screw part

still remained in his shirt he came to Congress several years ago enacted a the conclusion that it could not have law placing an import duty of \$10 per been lost, consequently the thief must pound upon smoking opium brought into have embraced him and bitten the diathis country. Notwithstanding this heavy duty the regular importation of Hardly had Mr. Benzley reported his opium through legal channels and upon robbery when Nettie May complained to the police that she had had bitten out of which duty was paid amounted to \$1,500,-000 last year. her ear a diamond earring valued at \$250

A clever New York journalist, Frank-

lin Fyles, recently produced a new play called "Overlook" at Boston, and critics commend it as very entertaining, novel and dramatic. Mr. Fyles has written several plays, but "Overlook" is said to be his strongest in conception and origi-

An Aroostook Product. The annual "potato raid" is in progres in Aroostook, Me., as the starch facto ries are beginning their season's work. starch making in Aroostook are induslength. To produce the desired work a

near the top of a Sunbury oak tree, and the prophets predict a mild winter.

The emperor of Austria has subscribed upward of £100.000 toward the various funds which have been raised for the relief of the sufferers by the late floods in his dominions. The archdukes, his majesty's brothers, have given £80,000.

The police at Chillicothe. Mo., are in hot water. An enterprising advertising firm distributed a wagon load of whis tles to the children of that place, and the noise they make is identical with that of the police whistle.

The Anglo-French postal convention signed in Paris on Sept. 24, 1856, which expired on the 30th ultimo, has been prolonged until Dec. 31 of this year by exchange of notes between the two gov ernments.

It is rumored that a Brooklyn expert has invented or perfected a storage battery that will cause a sensation in the electrical world. Life and efficiency not hitherto attained are claimed, and also that it does not conflict with patents on storage batteries now existing.

Proceedings have been entered in Pittsburn to contest the will of John Scott, deceased president of the Allegheny Valley Railroad company, in which the widow is entirely ignored and three sons are bequeathed \$1 each. The World's fair commissioners have

decided very properly that the intricacy of shafting and belting, so prominent in all displays of machinery, will be done away with, their place being taken by electric motors.

A Fender for Electric Cars. A recent invention consists of a fender for street railway cars run by electricity. It presents a platform capacious enough to receive a victim so unfortunate as to be caught upon the track before a car. At a slope before it is a heavy four ply rubber belting, pliable enough to pass over paving stones and

prevent an arm or leg from being drawn under the fender.-Electrical Review, The Wise Organ Grinder.

Mother (of spoiled child) - I am greatly obliged to you for bringing my little boy back.

similar objects, but sufficiently rigid to

Organ Grinder-I frada he teacha nunk bada tricks.-New York Weekly. Justin H. McCarthy, the play adapt-

er, is a member of the house of commons and is a son of Justin McCarthy.

the well known novelist and journalist. The laster is also a member of the house of commons.

Major Reid, of Abbeville, Ga., has a large dog that sits on his haunches and in its design ever made in this country. "bays the moon" for hours at a time on This huge gun will be built according to monlight nights. The inference is that the major has no immediate Capt. Crozier's latest design of wire winding. Capt. Crozier is located in the ordnance department at Washington, meighbors.

> John Coraty, an inmate of the Hendricks County (Ind.) asylum, has been granted a pension of \$13,500. He is a lunatic, having received injuries during the war which destroyed his mind.

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On the Upper Congo there are today twenty-three steam vessels of various sizes; and every one of them was carried piecemeal on the backs of men 235 miles through the wilderness.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, 35. LUCAS COUNTY, }ss. FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that

the powder charge will be about 230 he is the senior partner of the firm of pounds, and the penetration will be, it F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in is expected, about twenty-four inches in the City of Toledo. County and State

A Dante Sinder Spinder Constant And State and N D. Wichits Fallso Rei ROUTE.

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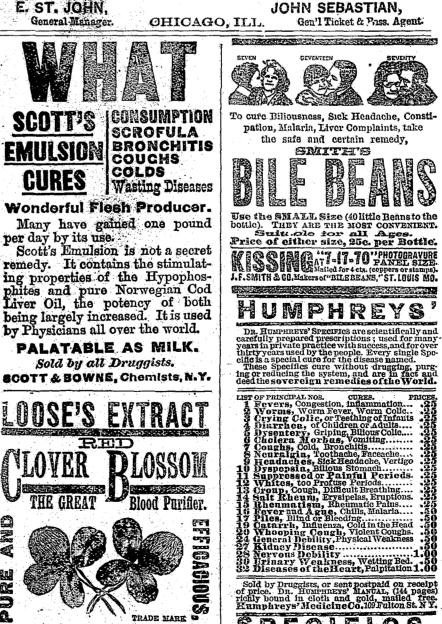
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This is one of the most novel sights to be witnessed in this section of the country-the long line of teams hauling the potatoes to the factories and waiting their turn to unload. There is a great crop in Aroostook this year, the largest for many years, in fact, and there will be a good supply for the factories, as the latter are paying very good prices. There are about forty factories in Aroostook county and on its border, and as they use upward of two million bushels yearly, it is seen that potato raising and

tries of considerable magnitude.-Cor. Boston Transcript. A Black Hills Nugget. A few days since John White, of Bear gulch, brought in a nugget taken from

one of the placer claims in that district which weighed 49 pennyweights 6 grains. In removing the sand from the gold a piece of the original nugget was broken off. The two pieces, one weighing 34

She said that she was in company with Fuerst. While they were in the house he placed his arms around her neck and hugged and kissed her. After his de parture she discovered the loss of one of her diamond earrings, although the setting still remained in her ear, the thief having bitten the diamond out.-St. nality. Louis Globe-Democrat.

> In process of construction at the gun factory in Watervliet is a 10-inch gun, which, when completed, will be one of the greatest caliber and most wonderful and the present gun is the fourth of its kind in existence. The work of boring the gun has been completed, and it will be placed in the lathe preparatory to commencing the wire winding. The square wire to be used will be of steel, as is also the gun proper, a tenth of an inch in thickness and will be wound from the breech to the muzzle the entire

dynamo has been placed in the gun fac-tory, which will be utilized to weld the ends of the wire by electricity. When completed it is expected that this gun will throw a 560 pound projectile from twelve to fifteen miles, the greatest distance yet accomplished. The weight of

A Wonderful Cannon.

the authorities are uncertain whether to select a skeleton and do it vicarial hom- age or let matters revert to their old condition.—Pall Mall Gazette. Mad Bull and Iron Horse. A big black and white bull undertook the task of butting a train off the track of the Port Townsend Southern road, about four miles north of Tenino, one morning. It seems that a former at- tempt had been unsuccessful, and un- doubtedly maddened at the failure of the first attempt he determined to clean the whole train out this time or die. He died.	Strange Hailucination. Ralph Blood, of Waterbury, Conn., a remarkably well read man, is slowly starving himself to death, the victim of a singular monomania. Two years ago he was afflicted with a slight mental aberration, from which he speedily re- covered under treatment, but not until he had attempted to stab himself with a	pennyweights 6 grains, the other 15 pen- nyweights, are on exhibition at the Deadwood National bank. In the old days Bear gulch and Nigger hill yield- ed many a valuable nugget, but few larger than this-before it was broken- have been found in any placer camp Deadwood Pioneer. A movement is on foot in Hartford, Conn., to have a nolle prosequi entered in the case of George M. Bartholomew, who wrecked the Charter Oak Life In- surance company about four years ago. Bartholomew, who fied to Canada and	armor plate.—Albany Argus. A Belfast Youth's Experiment. One of our young men asked his fa- ther for the horse the other evening to go to Northport. But the old gentle- man allowed that he and his wife would go themselves, and soon after did go, leaving behind a mad young man. But he finally hit upon the idea of harnessing up the cow. This he did into the best buggy. The cow was very docile until he tried to drive her. When she felt	aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOL- LARS for each and every case of Ca- tarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of Decem- ber, A. D. 1888. SEAL A. W. GLEASON. Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken inter- nally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system.	Worth \$1 60.05. Bear 885 Solar October 1990 Solar O	Mild wandering eured. Every child and ndult grently benefitted. Great indocements to Correspondence Glassea. Prospectna, with Opinions of Dr. Wrm. A. Hrau mond, the world famed Specialist in Mind Disenses Baniel Greenlear Theoremson, the great Psych usit, J. M. Buckley, D. J. editor of the Christian Advocate, W. J. Richard Provetor, the Scientis, flons. W. W. Astor, Judge Gibson, Judich P Benfinnin, and Others, seat peet free by Prof. A. LOISETTE, 234 Fifth Ave., N. Y. WANTED, SALESMEN TO SELL MY WARTED, Nursery Stock, All goods warranted first-class. Permanent, profitable po- sition for the right man. Cash paid weekly. No experience necessary. Write for terms, giv, ing age and references.	modern stove construction, and meet	
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