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OFFICE-In Record Building, Oak Street

Business Directory.

SABBATH SERVICES. SERBLATH SERVICES of the Church of the "Larger Hope;" also, Sabbath School services immediately after the morning meeting. Prayer and conference meeting every Thursday evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH—Rev. H. H. Flory, Pastor. Sabbath services: Sabbath School 9:15 A. M.; Preaching 10:33 A. M.; Young Reople's Meeting 6:30 P. M.; Preaching 7:30 P. M. Prayer Meeting and Bible Reading Thursday evening 7:30. Everybody invited to all these services.

0.0. F.—Buchanan Lodge No. 75 holds its regular meeting, at Odd Fellows Hall, on each Tuesday evening.

N. & A. M.—Buchanan Lodge No. 68 holds a P. regular meeting Monday evening on orbefore the full moon in each month. P OF H.—Buchanan Grange No 40 meets on the second and fourth Saturday of each nonth, at 2 o'clock P. M.

O.F. W.--Buchanan Lodge No. 98 holdsits reular meeting the 1st and 3d Tuesday even-of each month.

N. A. R.-Wm. Perrott Post No.22. Regular U. meeting on the first and third Saturday vening of each month. Visiting comrades al-WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, Wm. Perrott Post No. St. Meetings held regularly, in Grange Hall, first and third Saturday of each month.

OBERT HENDERSON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office, Rough's Opera House Block. Residence, No. 90 Front Street. Calls answered all hours of the day and night. T. BAILEY, Homeopathic Physician and T. Surgeon. Office and residence in linhoff's block, Buchanan, Mich.

S. MEAD, Mannfacturer of Lumber. Cus, ton Sawing promptly attended to on short ce. Buchanan, Mich. H. M. Brodrick, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, &C. Office at his new residence, Front St., Buchanan. BUILDING BRICK

----AND----

Improved Brick and Tiling Kiln I am now prepared to furnish the

Having recently erected an

asest Espicax the marketaffords. Also

FIRST-CLASS TILL : G ranging in size from two to eightinches. Calland see my brick and get prices HENRY BLODGETT.

Benton Harbor College, BENTON HARBOR, MICH.

Founded 1886. Incorporated 1892. ONE OF THE MOST VIGOROUS SCHOOLS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE WEST. HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE WEST.
Full corps of Instructors. Extensive Coursest allegiet., Normal, Kindergarten, Elevation,
Mose, Business, 1et.
Teachers' department prepares thoroughly for
all grades of cortificate, and affords every facility
for practice in Model School and Kindergarten
Diplomas of the Preparatory department admit
to Michigan University, Wellesley, Cornell and
other first class institutions.
Location delightful, Baildiags new, Laboratories superior. Work honest and thorough,
Expenses low.
Send for Catalogue.

G. J. EDUCLIMBE, A. M. Ph. D.

G. J. EDGCUMBE, A. M., Ph. D. Principal,



TRAINS EAST LEAVE BUCHANAN.

tion, Constipation, Headache. Atlantic Express, No. 10. 1:25 A. M. Mail, No. 4 10:03 A. M. Day Express, No. 2 12:03 P. M. Niles Accommodation, No. 8 1:05 P. M. Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator is a reliable remedy for Liver Disorders. It cures thousands TRAINS WEST. every year; why not try Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator? LEAVE BUCHANAN. Your Druggist will supply you.

VANDALIA LINE TIME TABLE, In effect June 12, 1892. Trains leave Galien, Mich., as follows:

FOR THE NORTH. FOR THE SOUTH. No. 53, Ex. Sun., 11:08 A. M. For Terre Hante No. 55, Ex. Sun., 2:21 P. M. For Terre Hante For Complete Time Card, giving all trains and stations, and for full information as to rates, through ears, etc., address

Or J. M. Chesphough, Callen, Mich. Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Cleveland, Cincin , Chicago & St. Louis R'y BIG FOUR ROUTE.

THE POPULAR ROUTE BETWEEN THE MICHIGAN CONDENSED SCHEDULE OF TRAINS. EFFECTIVE JULY 10, 1892.

Monday, the Seventh day of November, A. D. 1892, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front door of the Court Honse, in the village of Berrien Springs, in 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 attorney fee provided for therein, which said premises are all that piece or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Berrien and State of Michigan, known and described as Lots forty-six and forty-seven, in William Justice's addition to the village (now city) of Niles, according to the recorded plat thereof now on record in Register's office, Berrien Springs, Michigan.

MILLIAM L. BLISH, Assignee of Mortgage. STATIONS, GOING SOUTH, NG23 NO21 NO9 P. H. P. M. A. M. 7 00 6 00 11 55 a lv Ind'polis ar 2 50 11 40 10 50 849 7 35 1 25p lv Anderson ar 1 20 10 10 9 20 904 8 01 1 49 ar Alexandria. 12 52 9 47 8 53 41 8 11 2 14 2 15 2 15 2 15 3 55

925 826 814 Fairmount. 1225 925 826 826 935 837 224 Jonesboro. 1214 915 815 947 847 224 Marion. 1203 913 803 1033 930 318 ar Wabash. 1115a 815 715 1045 945 333 1V Wabash. 1055 800 709 1117 1019 403 N. Manchester 10 12 728 631 1200 1104 444 Warsaw. 937 647 533 1223 1132 508 Milford. 912 622 530 1247 1201 526 G86en. 847 555 50 1247 1201 526 Miles. 748 452 407 201 126 701 Berrien Centre 730 433 49 201 126 701 Eau Clare. 725 428 1230 200 735 Benton Harbor 709 400 320a Trains 26 and 27. Sundays only leave Wabash

Trains 26 and 27, Sundays only, leave Wahash 6:00 a. m., arrive Benton Harbor 10:15 a. m. Leave Benton Harbor 6:00 p. m., arrive Wahash 10:20 p.

D. B. MARTIN, G. P. & T. A.,
Cincinnati, O.
W. R. BALDWIN, Div. Pass. Agt.,
Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. J. T. SALTER Would inform the citizens of Buchan in and sur-

PAIN SUBDUER

Buchanan Drug Stores. **RECORD, \$1.50.**

BUCHANAN RECORD.

BUCHANAN, BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1892.

Rose & Ellsworth's

DEPARTMENT.

VOLUME XXVI.

Something of Interest to Our Lady Friends.

Truly the most wonderful gathering of all the latest Parisian Styles for Fall and Winter Wear. You can find novelties with us that are not to be found elsewhere, such as

Velour de Russe, Changeable Epinglines. Changeable Storm Serges. Changeable Ottomans. Changeable Ottoman Cords. Taffeta Veloute. Irish Frieze Suitings. Inverness Tweeds,

And many other new things too numerous to mention.

Will take place Monday and Tuesday, September 13th and 14th.

OUR BLANKGT AND COMFORTER SALE

Rose & Ellsworth

Jewelry, Silverware&.

H. E. LOUCH,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

MAIN STREET,

Buchanan, Mich.

Repairing Gold Spectacles a Specialty.

Why Suffer?

When you can be Cured

Torpid Liver-the symptoms are

Depression of Spirits, Indiges-

() BUSINESS.,

MORTGAGE SALE.

First publication Aug. 11, 1892.

ber, A. D. 1892,

WILLIAM J. GILBERT,
Attorney for said Assignee.
Dated August 11, A. D. 1892.

Last publication Nov. 3, 1892.

DIX & WLKINSON,

Law and Abstract Office

BUY AND SELL REAL ESTATE.

MONEY TO LOAN.

a large or small sums, atlow rates, on improved

COUNTY OFFICE BUILDING,

Teeth! Teeth!

OSTRANDER,

THE DENTIST.

Reddin Block Buchanan, Mich

AND ALL.

We make a specialty of all kinds of Job CAST-ING, either chilled or gray iron, also MACHINE work, and we would be pleased to make estimates on contract or for small Jobs.

SOUTH BEND FOUNDRY CO.,

South of Studebaker Wagon Works.

South Bend, Ind.

BERRIEN SPRINGS MICH.

Thousands are suffering with

WILL CONTINUE.

South Bend, Ind.

Healthful, Agreeable, Gleansing, Cures Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc Removes and Prevents Dandruff.

American family soap Best for General Household Use.

CURE THAT

Cold AND STOP THAT Cough.

N. H. Downs' Elixir

WILL DO IT. Priĉe, 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 per bottle. Warranted. Sold everywhere. HENRY, JOHNSON & LOED, Propol, Barlington, Vt. &

| ASK FOR IT!

THE SELF-THREADING

In it are combined the fin est mechanic al skill, the most useful and practical First publication Aug. 11, 1892.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a sum of money secured to be paid by an indenture of mortgage made and executed by James Murison, of Chicago, and State of Illinois, to George Ross of same place, bearing date the 9th day of July, A. D. 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Berrien and State of Michigan, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1890, at 74, o'clock in the forenoon, in Liber 50 of Mortgages, on page 117, which said Mortgage was duly assigned to William G. Blish by written assignment, dated November 10, 1891, and recorded in the aforesaid Register's office, in Liber 51 of Mortgages, on page 379, on the 23d day of July, 1892, by which default the power of sale in said Mortgage contained has become operative, and no sair 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 amounts to two thousand fity-three 40-160 dollars (\$2033-40). Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the Seventh day of Novemelements, and all known ad vantages that make a sew ing machine desirable to

ELDREDGE MFG. CO.

Factory and Wholesale Office, Belvidere, Ill. 271 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Teachers' Examinations.

Notice is hereby given that examinations of teachers for the county of Berrien will be held as follows:

At Lenton Harbor on the last Friday in August, 1892. (Special.)
At Niles, the last Friday in October, 1892. At Rues, the last Friday in October, 1892. (Special.)
At Buchanan, the third Friday in February, 1893. (Special.)
At Berrien Springs, the first Thursday in March, 1893. (Regular.)
At St. Joseph, the last Friday in April, 1893. (Special.) At Sf. Joseph, the last Friday in April, 1893. (Special.)
At Berrien Springs, the first Thursday in August, 1823. (Regular.)
Applicants must be present and enroll at the commencement of the examination. All examinations commence at 9 o'clock a.m.
Strangers must furnish satisfactory evidence of good moral character. Applicants who fail twice in succession cannot be re-examined until after three months from the date of their last examination. Answers to the printed questions must be

tion. Answers to the printed questions must be written with pen and ink. Office days every Saturday at B. F. Rounds' office, Benton Harbor, Michael J. C. Lawrence, Commissioner. THE METROPOLITAN Accident Association,

Royal Insurance Building, CHICAGO.

If Your Time has a Money Value You should Protect It. Indemnity \$100 per Month. Death Benefit \$5000. Life Pension for loss of Limbs.

H. D. HOUGH, Agt., Buchanan, Mich LIVE SKUNK AND MINK OF ALL AGES WANTED

Fur Pelts bought in season. Address Michigan Fur Co, Buchanan, Mich. FOLIS REDUCEDITOM Mrs.N.

When I began your treatment 3 mos. ago I was so Before. After, Loss, do any work. The accompanying fig. Weight 245 lbs; 195 lbs 50 lbs ures show the result of 3 months' treat. Bust... 48 in. 37 in. 11 in. ment. I now feel like a new being. Ills Wastet... 40 in. 99 in. 11 in. and pains are all gone. My friends are Hilps... 57 in. 48 in. 9 in. surprised. Will cheeffully reply to inquiries with stamp inclosed." PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL. CONFIDENTIAL. Harmiess. No Starting. Send 6 cents in stamps for particulars to DR. O. W. F. SHYDER, MYICKER'S THEATER, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE YEARS. The years are all alike. With childish laughter They follow butterflies with endless wings; They peep into the birds' nests; they look after White lambs and other pretty little things.

Shy gifts of violets in a gallant way;

bring us

doves stay.

And ah! what charming, low love songs they

From leaf-green shadows where the wild

But, somewhat later, they show bearded faces,

And sway the scythe and bear the shears

In the hot fields, and quite forget the graces

They had of old-as others do, no doubt.

The searlet fruit in and the yellow corn, Or walk about the withering woods with rather

Then they sit still and watch the dying embers

While each one, somewhere in his heart, re-

Behind the curtains in some pictured room,

The dew, the summer moonrise and the

Then comes the last night watch, the lonesome

The few tears and the many prayers quick

The black-lined columns in the morning pa-

NELLIE'S LOVER.

BY IDAH FARNUM.

pers,
And-yes, the many virtues of the dead.

A faded look, and sigh and seem forlorn.

Still later they go out for us and gather

WILL SELL

G. W. NOBLE

200 pair of Ladies' Dongolia Buttons, worth \$2.00 for \$1.50. 200 pair worth \$2.50 for \$2.00. 200 pair Men's Congress, worth \$2.00 for \$1.50. 200 pair Men's Congress, worth \$2.50 for \$2.00.

The Nicest Line of Oxfords

for Ladies, Misses and Children ever shown. A full line of

HATS, CAPS

----AND----

CLOTHING

It was early in the spring of 1863. The little station at Clifton was crowd-IN ALL GRADES. ed with people waiting to see the last of the troop of volunteers just starting to join the army in Virginia. The day KIRKS was warm and bright, but the hearts of the assembly were so filled with grief and sadness that the glad sun seemed to them a mockery. The boys iu blue did their best to cheer their friends, but now, as the train which was to take them on their journey approached, they seemed to be losing DUSKY heart too.

One of the most noticeable of the little band was their leader, a tall, stalwart man of thirty years. He seemed to be alone, and a curious expression passed over his face as he watched the wives, mothers and sweethearts of his comrades giving them a last embrace. Turning to one of the men he said "I am alone in the world; there is no one to kiss me good-by and wish me

God speed." Hardly were the words uttered when a sweet brown-eyed girl, whose fair face flushed as he glanced at her, advanced and said shyly,—
"I will kiss you and bid you God speed, if you like."

The captain's breath was almost taken away by this sudden offer, but he was a gallant fellow and quite equal to the occasion; so he bent his head ory of which lasted a lifetime. Then, as quietly as she had come, she went away, perhaps a little ashamed of her impulsive act.

But time was fleeting; already the majority of the men had boarded the train; the captain must act quickly if he desired to find out the name of his little comforter. He hurried over to where the station master stood. The man touched his hat as the officer approached.

"Harvey," said Captain Burns, excitedly, "who is that young lady—the one just driving off in the little phae-"Miss Fenton, sir," replied the man. "Does she live in this neighborhood?" "Yes, sir," said Harvey, grinning; everybody knows little Miss Nell, Dr.

Fenton's only daughter." Thanking Harvey profusely, the cap tain moved away and in a few hours was speeding southward, leaving behind him the little village of Clifton and the brown eyes of Nellie Fenton.
On reaching Virginia and being assigned his post of duty, Captain Burns wrote a manly letter to Doctor Fenton, saying that he had met his daughter, and asking that he might have the

privilege of corresponding with her. He referred the doctor to certain well known business men who could youch for his honor and good standing.

A month passed before the doctor's reply reached him. The letter was oldfashioned in the extreme, and assured Captain Burns that he, Doctor Fenton, had undoubted proof of his correspondent's integrity, and as the child was eager to have a war correspondent he

would allow them to write to each other, although he knew that in so doing he was swerving somewhat from the conventional path. However, he quaintly observed at the close that the letters must first come to him. This was eminently satisfactory to the efficer, whose letters proved an interesting item in the quiet lives of the doctor and Nellie. They were filled

with thrilling descriptions of bair-breadth escapes and adventures of army life, and usually accompanied by rough sketches of scenery and laughable incidents, showing considerable talent. Nell's letters were about himself, as a rule, and she could not have written upon any subject that would have interested the captain more.

Thus a year passed by, and through the medium of the mail these two had become firm friends. Then the doctor sent a message to Burns which he read with delight.

"When you can get a furlough, come up and rest a month with us." Providence favored the captain in a curious way. About a month after the receipt of this invitation, while engaged in a hard struggle, he received a wound in his left arm and was sent to the hospital. He recovered slowly, and finally obtained a month's leave with out difficulty. Then as fast as the iron horse would take him he sped away to the North.

That month proved to be the shortest on the calender for two persons, at least, but it was also the happiest. The captain needed a great deal of attention, and Nell proved herself an able nurse. When he was able to leave the the doctor's phaeton was brought into use, and what delicious drives they had along the quaint old country road.

But this happiness could not go on forever; the captain was too loyal a soldier to remain away any length of time from the service. And thus it happened that Miss Nell was seen driving from the station without her soldier, and with a suspicion of moisture on her rosy cheeks. She stole an occasional look at a pretty diamond which glistened on her finger, and seemed to find a certain comfort in the

ed she was nothing but a seventeen-year-old baby. Nevertheless, the seventeen-year-old baby watches the "shopper," a child of about eight years. seventeen-year-old baby watches the papers with a woman's love and fear in her face; fear that the name of Douglas Burns may be among the dead or missing. And it was easy to discover the intensity of her love by her look of thankfulness when she sees it not.

One morning on entering the library of decide now but I will return this One morning on entering the library the doctor found his daughter lying on a lounge, one little hand grasping a newspaper.
"Why, Nellie, child, are you ill?" he

There was no reply, and a closer examination showed that she had faint-A quick look at the paper confirmed the sickening fear which entered Doctor Fenton's mind; for at the head of the list of the dead he saw Douglas' name. Then in the first flush of their youth they bring

It was quite six months before Nellie recovered from the shock, and then it was not the old Nell who greeted them. She used to have a merry word for every one; this pale-faced woman with the brown eyes full of pain and longing did not smile very often, and when she did, somehow it made one feel like crying. The old physician was broken-hearted over the change in his darling. He had hoped and prayed that she would be berself once more, but something told him that he would never see the merry, wilful Nell again.

The war had been over six months, and thus far they had been unable to glean any particulars of Captain Burns' death, and the sad face grows more pathetic as each day brings her no nearer to her lover. One day the sun was shining brightly, and it reminded Nellie of that other day when she sum moned up courage to kiss the tall captain. She sat in the old-fashioned window of the library, thinking of him.

Across the street a young girl was singing, softly and sweely, "Could ye come back to me, Douglas!" The dark head of the listener was raised to hear her song. Her eyes filled with tears and her heart grew weary. The singer's words died away in the distance, but the listener bent forward with her whole heart in the cry:

"Come back to me, Douglas! Come back!" Some one had entered the room—some one with a thin, haggard face and eager, loving eyes. Who was it? Nellie rose to her feet, both hands pressed against her fluttering heart. Surely God had answered her prayer; he "had sent a spirit to comfort her. But it was no spirit from the other world who clasped her in his arms and kissed all the color back to her face. It was Douglas in the flesh and that satisfied her. The explanations could wait; it was enough that his arms were around her, and that he would never

leave her again. That evening Captain Burns related to them the whole story of his im-prisonment and sickness. He was un-conscious during this illness, and although he wrote several letters to Nell as soon as he was able to do so, she never received them. Then he was set adrift while still too ill to work, and without money in his pocket to enable him to get to the North. At last he met a confederate soldier whom he had befriended during the war, and he took the sick man in and nursed him through a second relapse of the fever. By this time Douglas knew that his friends thought him dead, and he determined to go back and take them by surprise. He had succeeded in doing this successfully, as well as surprising the good people of Clifton who met to-gether on the corners and in the groceries to talk about the return of Miss

Nell's lover. "I am not going to wait much longer, Nell," he said. "When are you coming to me for good? Next week?" "Won't next month do?" asked a merry voice. "You must give me time to get a trousseau, of course."
"I will give you just two weeks,"

said Douglas, "and not a day more. I did not intend to allow you that much grace, but I will be generous." Then, changing his teasing tone to one of deep thankfulness, he took her in his arms and held her as though he would never let her go from him again. "Just think, sweetheart-we are together once more," he said .- Waverly Mayazine.

A Jealous Cow.

A few years ago I had a quiet milch cow, Rose, which was fond of Thomas, the stableman, and also showed an aversion to dogs. One morning I had just begun to dress when I heard my puppy barking in the cow-shed. The next minute I heard a roar of unmistakable fear and anguisb-a human roar. I dashed down stairs, and at the same moment arrived my son, pitch

There lay Thomas on his face in a dry gutter by the side of the road to the cow house, and the cow butting angrily at him. We drove off the cow and poor Thomas scuffled across the road, slipped through a wire fence, stood up and drew breath. "Well, Thomas," said I, "what's the matter with Rose?"

"Well, sir," said Thomas, "I heard the pup bark and untied him, and I was just coming out of the cow-house with the pup in my arms when Rose came round the corner. She knocked me down and would have killed me." Thomas had, indeed, had a narrow escape, his trowsers were ripped up from end to end, and red marks all along his legs showed where Rose's horns had grazed along them. "Well," said I, "you'd better not milk her this morning, since she's in such a

fury."
"Oh, I'll milk her right enough, sir, by-and-by; just give her a little time to settle down," said Thomas. "It's only jealousy of that ere pup, sir. She couldn't abide seeing me a fondling of

---The Patagonians.

When barbarous lands are discovered, they are named without consulting the wishes of the inhabitants. As an illustration, the land we call Patagonia is not known by that name to the na-Their true name is Tsonecas, and by it all the tribes call themselves. The word Pata-gones, meaning "duckfooted men," refers to their peculiar foot-gear. The lower limbs are encased in boots without soles, or rather long gaiters, made of guanaco-skins, with the beautiful yellowish fur turned outward. The leg is covered all around from below the knee, the fur passing over the top of the foot around the heel, leaving the toes sticking out.

This trifling circumstance obtained the appellation by which a vast territory and all the people who inhabit it are known to the civilized world. The flaps or "uppers" of the gaiters, extending loosely across the top of their feet, exaggerated in breadth by the long hairs on the edges, give the wearers the appearance of having paws.

When Magellan's men first saw these

Indians, they were unable to account for the peculiar appearance of their feet and the bright yellow fur upon their legs, and called them "duck-foot-

The Daughter Speaks. A lady, apparently of great wealth, Doctor Fenton was well pleased had been for more than an hour impos-

> not decide now, but I will return this afternoon;" whereupon her child quick-ly remarked, "Why, mamma, we won't have time to come back here and the nine other stores where you've promised the same thing to-day."

School Books,

School Supplies.

SECOND-HAND SCHOOL BOOKS TABLETS, PENCILS, INK, SLATES, ETC.,

HARRY BINNS,

---AT----

OPPOSITE HOTEL.

six-foot Yankee, seated upon a load of brooms, drove his team up before the door of an establishment where he expected to find a purchaser. Jumping from his seat he entered the store and the following coloquy took place:

"Can't I sell you a load of brooms to

"Don't want 'em; got enough brooms." "I'll tell you what I'll do. If you'll take the lot I'll let 'em go for one dollar a dozen. You know they're wuth double that,"

The dealer stroked his chin for a moment, as if in deep thought, and then

"What sort of a trade?"

"No, you don't, mister! charge me such an all fired profit on the other half that I might come out

brooms in a pile on the sidewalk. When he got through he walked into the "There you are, mister! Fourteen dozen, which I calcurlate makes just seven dollars coming to me."

"Well, I dunno. You see, mister, I hain't much posted in your other truck, so I guess I'll take brooms."

A Delayed Letter of Acceptance.

In 1848 a most grotesque example of the delay in presidential letters of acceptance was given by General Taylor. He was nominated by the Whigs in the National Convention, and very soon thereafter Governor Moorhead president of the Convention, addressed a letter to him at Baton Rouge, La., formally notifying him of his nomination, and requesting his acceptance..
At that time letter postage was

individual would fall upon the ground not prepaid, and Old Rough and Ready had been so much annoyed by The disorder was epidemic, frequentletters of political cranks who never and attacking alike the irreligious and the pious, those who believed in it and and prominence, and irreligious, called ing when a . camp-meeting was in progress near by, and announced his de-liberate intention of horsewhipping out prepaying the postage.

"It is all imagination," he said, "and 'll horsewhip any one of you that takes candidate, inquiry was made into the matter, and a duplicate letter forward-ed to General Taylor by a special mes-He went to the camp-meeting, and while conversing with a friend in the outskirts of the ground, was told that one of his negroes had the jerks. Seizing his horsewhip he hastened

> A Horse With a Tube in its Neck. For half an hour one afternoon recently, a crowd surrounded a truck which had halted in front of the Ex-

The horse was doing its breathing, not through its nostrils, but through a tube inserted in its neck. The contri-vance looked very much like an old-fashioned candlestick with the base and an inch or two of the shank showing. In the tube was a sort of a filter, to catch impurities in the air which passed through it, and the arrangement appeared to work very satisfac-

The driver explained that tracheotomp had been resorted to to save the life of the horse, which had suffered from asthma. The tube had been in use for several months, and the horse appeared to be as well as ever. It was certainly able to do its full share of work. Every two or thres days the tube was taken out and cleaned, but the horse had it in its neck the rest of the time.—N. Y. Times.

nie?" he asked. "Not unless she is obliged to," an-

"Papa says you play second fiddle at your house, and I think you might swered the maiden. "H'm! I hadn't thought of that," he said, after a pause. "But, George," she said, laying her Then Johnny was marched out of the room by his papa, and his mamma followed to assist in the subsequent exercises, while the Snaggs' put on their things and walked solemnly home

The ice was broken, and three minutes later George was Jennie's ac-

"Much obliged," responded the prisoner, shaking his head. "I've stolen hosses, and robbed chicken roosts and killed a man or two and had four or five wives, and made counterfeit money, but I never smoked cigaretts, and heaven helping me I never will. So long—" and the cell door went to with a bang as pronounced as the one the

An enterprising woman who likes to speculate a little in real estate buys or builds a small, cheap house, and then spends some fifty dollars in fitting up the dooryard with nice turf, shrube one or two trees, creeping vines and a good flower-garden. Then she offers it for sale, and it looks so home-like that she soon gets the best class of customer, and makes money at it; she says

He Had a Limit.

The dude was visiting the penitentiary accompanied by an official and a newspaper man, and the party were talking to one of the prisoners. "Have a cigarette?" said the dude as they were about to depart, offering

Money Value of Flowers

The old fellow flushed a little, I "Yes—no," he hesitated, "that is ter say, Hiram, he made money, but he don't no more now since they sent him it is the outside look that sells it more than the inside finish.

NUMBER 36.

many million years since, this croco-

the Connecticut Valley when Time

"The Jerks."

The most remarkable manifestation

swept over this country just before the

head would be thrown backward and

while occasionally the muscles of the

, within an inch of his life."

an attack, from a dislocation produced

appeared; though in remote country

districts an occasional instance, though

Young Squildig's Misfortune.

Little Johnny Squildig spoiled what otherwise would have been a pleasant

Mr. and Mrs. Snaggs had "just drop-

tics, when Johnny, who found the

"My fiddle?" replied Snaggs, in sur-

"But papa says you do," persisted

"Johnny, I think you had better go

up-stairs to bed," said his papa.
"Yes, it's quite time," added Mrs.
Squildig. "Little folks should be seen,

But Johnny was not to be gagged

with heads unusually erect and a feel-

They Were on the Make.

One day in my rambles among the

"That's a fine family," I remarked.

"Yes, and has been for a long time."

"No; Bill, he makes shoes; Jim, he

"Do they all make a living?" I asked,

"Do any of them make money?" I

makes stayes; Sam, he makes tinware;

and Thomas Henry, he makes pills."

"Mostly," he responded, briefly.

"Are they all at home?"

"They are all grown, then?"

"What do they do-farm?"

"No, none of them."

n that style. He went on:

ing of unrest in their bosoms.

rarely, occurs.

Johnny.

but not heard."

five sons.

continued

thought.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

When the corner stone of the capisix hundred thousand dollars have which was very common in the valley

several million years ago, the beast be Philadelphia. The largest clock in to whom the fossil slab was sold for world is to be in its tower.

The most expensive legislature in the deweyanus flourished there was no the world is that of France, which Connecticut river, but in place of a costs annually three million six hun-dred thousand dollars. The Italian from the sound to the border of Masparliament costs four hundred and sachusetts. In that epoch, a good The next to the highest price paid dile-bird used to bathe in the bay, then

which Axtell, the trotter, was sold in ous sand, then on top of the earth Indiana at the age of three years. On and so he left his mark on it. In time January 11, 1892, Arion was sold by Senator Stanford to I. M. Forbes, of Boston, for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, That beats all its surface, come on the playground of the prices. Charles Reed of the Fair- the Anisichnus deweyanus; and a proview Farm, Tennessee, gave one hundered thousand dollars for the great stallion St. Blaise at a sale in New What sort of a creature strode about in York, in October, 1891.

times are Meissonier's "1814" and Milley eye of Science, even when it wears let's "The Angelus". M. Chauchard spectacles and follows the humdrum gave one hundred and seventy thous- vocation of teaching the modern dude. and dollars for "1814" and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for "The Angelus". Mr. Henry Hilton in 1887 paid sixty-six theusand dollars for Meissonier's "Friedland, 1807," and presented it to the Metropolitan Mu- of the great religious movement which seum of Art. The most costly book in the world is war of 1812 was the physical and nersaid to be a Hebrew Bible now in the vous disorder known as "the jerks."

est price ever offer d for a book. It weighed two hundred grains. rding to history, was a supper by Elius Versus, one the most lavish and flounce like a fish. of all the Romans of the latter days.

of a million dollars. A celebrated feast given by Vitel- those who did not. A case is on reclius, a Roman emperor of those days, ord as occurring in Tennessee, where to his brother Lucius, cost a little more | a slave owner, a man of great wealth than two hundred thousand dollars. Suetenious says that the banquet con- his slaves together one Sunday mornsists of two thousand different fowls,

single diamond is four hundred and any one of their number who took the world.

The costliest toy on record was a broken-nosed wooden horse which belonged to Napoleon Bonaparte and was sold a year or two ago for one thousand frames. The thousand france.

the manufacturer's price for which was one dollar and eighty-seven cents apiece. The costliest mats in the world are owned by the Shah of Persia The jerks lasted from 1810 until about and the Saltan of Turkey. The 1816 or 1819, and then gradually dis-

shah and the sulton each possess a mat made of pearls and dianonds, valued at more than two millions five hundred thousand dollars. The largest mat ever made is owned by the Carlton Club of London, and is a work of art. The costliest crown in Europe, experts say, is that worn by the Czar of call last evening, and it is feared es-

beautiful mass of diamonds ever col- situation and had got well into polilected in one band.

the center and at each corner, cost one million five hundred thousand dollars, The most valuable gold ever mined

hundred pounds of quartz, carrying gold at the rate of fifty thousand dollars a ton. It was taken from the have brought it with you." main shaft of the mine at Ishpeming, Mich. The greatest sum ever paid for telegraph tolls in one week by a newspaper was the expenditure of the London Times for cable service from Buenos Ayres during the revolution in the Argentine Republic. The cost of cabling

in the United States, and probably in

the world, was a lot containing two

thousand dollars for one week's dispatches.

hills I came upon an old fellow hoeing corn, in front of his house, and in the course of our talk he told me he had Failing.

as you used to be, John," said a fond wife to her husband. "I think it is about time you were getting some insurance on your life." "Insurance on my life! What are you talking about? I am as healthy as

"And what in the world put it into the five. your head that I am failing? Me failing? Why, I am as strong as a horse, and can run up three flights of stairs without taking a breath. "Well, that may be so; but I am

afraid you are deceiving yourself."
"Deceiving myself! Goodness gracious, woman, what do you mean?" "Don't be so impatient. What makes to the penitentiary fer counterfeitin'," me think you are failing, is this: and there was such a look of pain on When you were courting me you could the old man's face that I was ashamed hold me on your knee for three hours; of myself for having unwittingly made

Costly Things. Quarrymen operating in the Port-land sand stone quarries in the Conof at Washington was laid it had cost. from 1873 to 1878, including its expen- necticut Valley recently blasted out a sive furniture, its annual alterations block, 130 feet beneath the earth's surand repairs, less than thirteen million face, that was spotted with very inter-dollars. New York's capitol at Alba-esting and curious marks. The marks, ny is the costiest building of modern according to scientific men, are foot times. Up to date nineteen million prints of the Anisichnus deweyanus

thirty thousand dollars a year. for a horse in the world was one hun- come out of it, shake himself, and dred and five thousand dollars, for gambol awhile on the plastic micace

The costliest paintings of modern was a babe. Wonderful, indeed, is the

ble for its weight in gold, which amounts to one hundred and three thousand dollars. That is the greatest price ever offer d for a book. In 1635 a tulip was sold in Holland for two thousand two hundred dollars. forward with great apparent violence. The costliest meal ever served, ac- entire body would be affected, and the

to a dozen guests. The cost was six ly affecting great numbers at a time, thousand sestertia, or nearly a quarter

besides many other courses. The largest sum ever offered for a

Russia on state occasions. It is sur- tablished a deadly hatred between the mounted by a cross formed of five Squildig and Snaggs households. magnificent diamonds, resting upon an immense uncut but polished, ruby. | ped in," and the conversation went the The ruby rests upon eleven large dia- full range of the weather and the fashmonds, which in turn are supported by ions and the health of the babies of the a mat of pearls. The coronet of the neighborhood between the women, Empress, it is said, contains the most while the men exhausted the baseball

from Buenos Ayres to London was one dollar and seventy-five cents a word, and the Time paid out thirty

ever I was. Insurance, indeed!"
"Well, dear, I only mentioned it, you know, out of respect to yourself. I following out the "make" idea, but not thought you were failing."

lap three minutes."

been expended on it. The most expensive municipal hall in the world and the largest in the United States is the City Building of North Rice, of Wesleyan University,

Vatican. In 1512 we are told that The jerks took their name from the Pope Julius II, refused to sell the Bi- fact that the whole body was affected,

thirty thousand pounds, which the Ni- jerks. zam of Hyderbad agreed to give up to Mr. Jacobs, the famous jeweller of Simla, for the imperial diamond, which is considered the finest stone in the

The costliest cigars ever brought to this country were of the brand made for the Prince of Wales in Havana,

The most expensive royal ragalies in talking uninteresting, asked Mr. Snaggs the world are those of the Maharaian if he had brought his fiddle with him. of Baroda, India. First comes a government of Baroda, India. First c as large as walnuts. Top and bottom rows of emeralds of equal size relieve the lustre of the diamonds. A pendant is a single brilliant called the "Star of the Deccan". The Maharajah's special carpet, ten by six feet, made of pearls, with a big diamond in

Signs that Her Husband Was "I am afraid you are not as strong

now you cannot hold the baby on your the father disclose the skeleton in his

A Broom Speculation. "Footprints in the Sands of Time."

day, mister?" asked the Yankee.
"No; don't want any," said the dealer.
"Better take 'em—sell 'em dog cheap."

replied,—
"Well, I don't want any brooms, as I
told you, but I don't mind making a
trade with you."

"Well, I'll take your whole load at one dollar a dozen, and pay you one-half cash, you to take the other half in trade."

at the little end of the horn." "Oh, no; I promise you that you shall have the goods at just what they cost me."

"Wal!, mister, that's what I call square dealin'. It's a bargain."

And he commenced to unload the

"Yes, that's right; there's the money. Now, what goods do you want for the other seven dollars?"

prepaid their postage, that he notified the postmaster of his refusal of letters on which the postage was due. Governor Moorhead, who supposed that a man nominated for the presidency would be willing to pay six and a quarter cents for a letter informing him of the fact, sent the letter with-Along with all such letters addressed to General Taylor, it was refused and sent to the dead latter office, and a month later, when the Whigs became anxious about the attitude of their

senger, to which he answered accepting the nominaton. It was not a question of revising the Whig platform of that year, for the Whig Convention adopted none. It was simply a question of six and one-fourth cents postage, and thus was given the first example of pro-tracted delay in furnishing letters of acceptance of a Presidential nominapassed away. The jerks usually left their yietims much prostrated, and in many instances death ensued during by the violence of the convulsions.

> change Place door of the Mills Building. Attached to the truck was a horse, and there was a peculiarity in the animal's appearance which had caused the crowd to gather.

She Didn't Have To. "Do you think any girl ever proposes in Leap Year, as they say, Jen-

hand affectionally upon his arm and looking into his eyes. "you, I am sure, will never force me that humiliation." "No-er-that is to say-of course not. I--"

Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT, BENJAMIN HARRISON.

> FOR VICE PRESIDENT. WHITELAW REID, OF NEW YORK.

OF INDIANA.

Electoral Ticket.

At Large-Western District, JAY A. HUBBELL, of Houghton. Alternate-Western District, AARON CLARK, of Kent.

Elector - Fourth District PHILLIP T. COLGROVE, of Barry. Alternate-Fourth District, CHARLES J. MONROE, of Van Buren

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor, JOHN T. RICH, of Lapeer County. For Lieutenant Governor, J. WIGHT GIDDINGS, of Wexford County. For Secretary of State, JOHN W. JOCHIM of Marquette County For Treasurer, JOSEPH F. HAMBITZER, of Houghton County. For Auditor General, STANLEY W. TURNER For Attorney General, GERRIT J. DIEKEMA,

of Ottawa Cennty. For Commissioner of the State Land Office, JOHN G. BERRY, of Otsego County. For Supt. Public Instruction, HENRY R. PATTENGILL, of Ingham County. For Member Board of Education, EUGENE A. WILSON. of Van Buren County.

For Member of Congress-Fourth District, HENRY F. THOMAS, of Allegan

County Ticket.

For Judge of Probate, JACOB J. VAN RIPER. For Sheriff. CHARLES H. WHITCOME.

For Clerk, FRED A. WOODRUFF. For Treasurer, SCOTT WHITMAN. For Register of Deeds. JOEL H. GILLETTE.

For Prosecuting Attorney, NATHANIEL A. HAMILTON. For Surveyor. BYRON PRATT. For Circuit Court Commissioners

NELSON G. KENNEDY, NATHANIEL H. BACON. For Coroners, FRANKLIN A. GOWDY, LEWIS BELL. For Fish Inspector, GEORGE KISSINGER.

At the Republican State Convention in Grand Rapids, Tuesday, Judge Hooker, of Charlotte, was nominated to succeed Allen B. Morse in the Supreme

The People's party is giving the Democrats a pain wherever they meet in Convention. It is most severe when the Democrats are in the majority, as they are in the South.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has declared the Democratic geremander in that state illegal and void. This makes at least four such Democratic acts knocked out in two months.

Another war cloud has just shown itself above the horizon, with Russia and the United States on one side and Great Britain on the other, and the seals of Alaska in the middle. Canada will be the squeezed party in case of an outbreak.

The Democrats in this Congressional district have abandoned Grover Cleveland entirely, and will vote for General Weaver. Many of the most intelligent of them do not know this, but it is a fact, and they will stand up and tell you that they vote for principle and not men.

States Attorney Longneeker, of Chicago, has commenced suit to break the Pennsylvania anthracite coal combine, by a petition for an injunction to probibit them permanently from doing business in Cook county. This is the first suit entered under the law against business pools and combines.

The editor of Niles Recorder and Senator David B. Hill do not appear to get together on the tariff question. The editor declares protection unconstitutional because it is forcibly taking money out of one man's pocket and putting it into another and that is robbery, and he is sure that robbery is unconstitutional. Senator Hill, although a Democrat, makes these remarks on the question:

If I were asked to define as concisely as possible the whole Democratic policy I should state it substantially as

"We favor a tariff for revenue only, limited to the necessities of the government economically administered, and so adjusted in its application, so far as practicable, as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive industries at home, and afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies."

These are the cardinal principles upon which the details of tariff legislation should be based.

The tariff imposed on all manufactured articles (other than these which for good reasons are placed on the free list) should equal the difference between the rate of wages paid in this and foreign countries, so far as labor enters into the cost of their production.

The tariff will be for many years to come amply sufficient to afford incidentally all the protection which the most ardent advocate of the system can reasonably ask. . . . The indirect benefit can not well be avoided, and we do not seek to prevent it, but desire to facilitate it, and render it effectual by the exercise of a proper discrimination. We would discriminate in | country. It means putting the Ameri-

favor of American labor and American | can dollars into the pocket of that great industries. . . The tariff on manu-factured articles should, as a general working people of America. It means rule, be larger where similar articles giving them fair wages for good work. are manufactured in this country than where they are not.

to do the work as it is done by the best It is sad to see such eminent authorin the world. People who don't think talk about materials being cheaper in ity so widely differ in important mat-England and in France-people who ters of this kind don't care buy their frocks on the other

Frank Eaton, a Coldwater blacksmith, has a neat little gold watch. once carried by Jeff Davis. When the confederate President and party were captured the watch was found among Mrs. Dayis' jewels.

Gen. Weaver's bold campaign in the state of Georgia has come to an ignominious end. Mr. Weaver, accompa nied by his wife and Mrs. Lease who was to do part of the speaking, had made engagements to speak in eight Georgia towns, but after four had been met Gen. Weaver found his treatment such that he has written an ad fress to his party committee declining to visit the other places. At Waycross and Macon they were egged and other indignities offered them by the mob, and no effert was made by the police to prevent it. As a result, it is authoritatively stated that the third party in all the Southern states will make formal call upon the United States authorities under existing elec-

which have been practiced during the

past thirty five years to prevent any-

thing from interfering with the abso-

lute sway of democracy in the South,

and upon which that party has placed

its sole dependence for success. The

only hope that any change in these

methods may be brought about rests

in the number of those now demand-

ing it, who have previously acted with

the bulldozers and election robbers

The pretense of free speech or free

In some inexplicable manner the

impression has gone abroad that a lot

tery is to be run in connection with

of the kind. The people who have the

try and a thousand and one other

things will take the premiums offered;

and the horsemen who own the fastest

trotters will do likewise; but New Or

leans will continue to have a monopo-

ly of the lottery business,-Dowagiae

Last year the Dowagiae fair was

the impression has got out that for

\$500 the management has consented to

allow the same thing this year. If

this be not true the people want to

know it, before attending their fair.

Any organization which will allow

such games about their premises should

YESTERDAY Webb Porter, of Eau

Claire, and a lady friend, started for

Berrien Springs with a horse and buggy.

While on their way there a heavy rain

storm came up and they stopped at a

large maple tree. A tlash of lightning

struck the buggy, knocking it into splinters, but did not hurt the horse—

CHARLEY DAVIS, the colored man,

an old stager in crime, was taken be-

fore Judge Hammond, last Thursday

afternoon, for his assault upon Sol

torney June appeared for the prisoner

a lengthy examination Davis was giv-

so light a sentence. - Downgiar Stand-

an unusually offensive state of unclean-

his death Friday morning, only a few hours after the attack. Dr. J. S. Beer;

who was meantime summoned, pro-

nounced the case one of genuine Asi-

atic cholera, the symptoms agreeing

with that diagnosis as near as the phy-

sician could judge. The dead man was

hastily buried Friday night, and those

who had been with him took prompt

measures to disinfect themselves and

the premises. The widew and children

of Weed, who are all well, submitted

to the usual precautionary measures

without objection and so far, provid-

ing the case was one of real cholera,

all has been done that sanitation can

suggest to prevent further ill conse-

quences. There is no need of general

alarm, and indeed there is grave doubt

as to whether this was a case of cholera

or not; but it will be well for every

one to observe habits of cleanliness

and cheerfulness-two most potent

factors in warding off the much dread-

There is no permanent place in the

politics of American civilization for a

party that bases its claims for confi-

dence upon the failures and discourage-

ments of the people. There is no hon-

orable and permanent and successful

place for any party in America that

appeals to the prejudice and the pas-

sion and ignorance of the people, and

bases its claims upon the failures of

the people themselves. That has been

the history of the Democratic leaders

for thirty years. Their arsenal and their armament has been the predic

tion of failure of Republican politics.

Every Republican measure and every

republican policy for thirty years was

predicted as a failure by the leaders of

the Democratic party. The war was to

be a failure; the issue of greenbacks

was to be a failure; the resumption of

specie payment was to be a failure.

and now the tariff law of 1800 is to be

a failure. Their platform is a declara-

tion of retrogression. They look back-

ward instead of forward. They look

into the night instead of into the morn-

A WOMAN'S VIEW.

AT THE TARIFF

Protection and Free Trade Through Femi-

nine Speciacles -- Something That Every

Woman in the Land May Read with

(Special Correspondence.)

this way. My eighteen-year-old boy

raked his father what protection meant.

and his father with that wisdom usually

found in men said, "Go ask' your

mother, my son." I hesitated a bit be-

fore I told him what I thought of it,

and at last I began. "My boy," answered

I, "protection is the salvation of your

It means giving them the time to learn

side, pay the duty on them and then

count that they have got them cheap.

DON'T WRONG THE WORKING PROPLE.

of the workingman -- and the small

white faced children belonging to him,

who tell in their hungry looks the story

"They have got them at the expense

Have they?

New York, Sept. 5. - It came about in

PRACTICAL WAY OF LOOKING

ing,-Governor McKinley.

ed disease.—B. H. Palladium.

Niles Star, Monday,

farm house, hitching the horse under a

cease to exist, and that right soon.

ballot is simply a farce.

London to spend their money, and that will be the trouble in this country soon nniess the women rise up in their might and decline to buy anything except that which is designed and made in their own tion laws for the appointment of Federal supervisors of elections in every "English women of position, realizing district where third party candidates the way things are tending—that is, women like the Princess of Wales and have been placed in the field. The the queen herself-have tried to make provisions of law which will enable Irish poplin fashionable, and today Lady them to do this are not of recent en-Zetland, wife of the viceroy of Ireland actment. They have been on the stats doing everything possible to push ute books since 1870, with same slight rish lace, so that many of the fashionamodifications adopted in 1871 and 1872, ble hats are trimmed with it, and many This is but a sample of the methods of the court dresses have it upon them.

> draws a design for her own gown and has it woven in English looms. That is the point we want to reach. 'This spring when the court was in mourning the shopkeepers said they didn't mind very much, as the Americans would come over there and spend their money. Now why do they do it? They made their money here, and the best kind of patriotism is in circulating the money made in your own country, among your own people. That is the natriotism the American women do not

know, which they have got to learn and

An English woman thinks she has done

comething for her country when she

of the short wages father gets, are the

best evidences of the wrong of free trade

and the right of protection. We can do

anything we want in this country-we

have got the brains, we have got the

money, and, thank God, we have got the

you that their workmen have to learn,

but the foreign workman who comes over to teach them gets in exchange for

a dirty, low hovel and a miserable pit-

tance a pleasant home with a garden

about it, good schools where his boys

and girls may be educated, and the feel-

in Ireland. You know what caused it.

It came from the rich people going to

'You have read about all the trouble

ing that he is an independent man.

The big manufacturers may tell

which protection teaches. A GOOD EXAMPLE BY MRS. HARRISON. 'Mrs Harrison did her best in this direction when she wore at the inauguration ball a brocade woven in our forthcoming union fair. Nothing American mills, designed and made by finest cattle, horses, sheep, swine, poulan American dressmaker. Then, too, my boy, you remember the silver gray wore and which you all liked so much? That was made of American silk trimmed with lace manufactured right here in New York city, and the material was just as pretty and the trimming as dainty as any that ever passed through a French or English the resort of skingame robbers, and

MEN'S CLOTHING ABROAD. 'But," said the boy, "aren't men's clothes cheaper?" I laughed at this and said: "Don't you remember your Cousin Arthur's frock cont? He thought he paid a small sum for it in London, but when he got home he had to pay a tailor here to refit it. Still it wasn't right. Then he went to another tailor; still it it didn't fit, and at last he went to another one, who had the frankness to tell him that there was no use trying to do anything with it, as, although no tailors in the world cut like the American ones, even they can't make a good job out of an English botch. So poor Arthur found himself, as the old proverb goes, with an elephant on his hands. His English coat wouldn't tit, couldn't fit, and he had the doubtful pleasure of knowing that he could have got a coat for onehalf what this had cost him, could have had it made of equally good cloth, and it would have fitted him and been of some use, though just inside the collar would have been an American tailor's

Middleton, some few weeks ago. At-You've seen the storm coat that was and District Attorney DeVoine conbrought over to me? My measurements ducted the case for The People. After were sent exactly, and the result is that I have a coat that trains on the ground, en a three months' sentence. He may that is too big for me in the neck, and consider himself lucky to get off with which it would cost more than it is worth to have altered. Next season I'll bny a new one of an American manufacturer. Now if those measurements had been sent to any big shop in New Considerable excitement has been York, Philadelphia, Chicago or Boston occasioned in this vicinity of a report-I should have got a coat that would have ed case of cholera in Royalton townfitted me decently. Then, too, when we ship. The facts as near as we can learn them are as follows: Jonas Weed, an were over there we bought a lot of old resident of Royalton, who lived not pretty handkerchiefs as presents. They far from Mr. Robt. Collier's, and whose seemed to be immensely cheap. They premises are said to have been kept in turned out to be both cheap and nasty, for at their first visit to the laundry the liness, was taken Thursday night with beautiful bright colors faded, and they a severe illness which terminated in

were extremely miserable to look at." FREE TRADE FOR MILLIONAIRES. "Then," questioned the boy, "free trade is for the benefit of the millionaire and not for the workingman? It is for the benefit of the buyer and not the manufacturer? It is for the benefit of the peor le who don't trouble themselves about the good of their country, but who think of nothing but spending their money away from it?"

"That's it," I said. "Now you have solved the question. Protection should be the keynote to the workingman's vote. He represents this country-ho is the bone and sinew of it. The greatest morality, the greatest ambition are found among the working people, and they have made this country what it is. Once they open its gates to free trade their wages will go down, down, down until they become what the workingmen are on the other side of the waterdisconsolate laturan beings, with no pleasant memorics of the past and no

hope for the future. "The man who comes an emigrant to this country, who works well, makes himself an American citizen and votes properly will, it is more than possible, live to see his son, born here, representing his own people and speaking for them. Where else does such a state of effairs exist? I tell you, my son, protection is like the floral umbrella put over a bridal comple-at first you just think it is preity, but after that when you con sider it you know that it means the taking care of the gentle bride through good weather and through bad. Once free trade gains a foothold here, there will be nothing but bad weather. Now, my boy, I have fold you all I know about protection."

"Well," said he, "father is a wise man. He votes the Republican ticket, and when he wants me to have anything explained to me he sends me to my mother.

And I find that is what most clever busbands do. ISABEL A. MALLON.

A FOREIGN VIEW.

What Our Neighbors Say Concerning Our Protection Policy. The London Spectator of recent date, commenting on the political situation

in the United States, says: The Democratic party has with virtual unanimity not only adopted an antiprotectionist programme, but has chosen as its candidate a politician whose name is synonymous with what we mean by free trade-that is, tariff for revenue purposes only. The manner in which the Democratic party has adopted the principle of free trade is especially remarkable. Protection-i. e., the raising of duties for other than revenue purposes-has been condemned as unconstitutional, and therefore if the Democratic party triumples protection must go, root and branch, as something opposed to the institutions of the United States. The vote by which this de-

cision was carried was a very heavy one. Five hundred and sixty-four members voted for it and only 313 against. Nor is this all. Mr. Shearman declares that "the most significant part of the vote consists in the fact that the uninority was composed almost entirely of men who heartily approved of the decision, but who feared that the people at large were not prepared for such a radical utterance, while the majority included the entire delegation from New York, who have hitherto been among the most obstinate opponents of anything savoring of free trade, and who strove to defeat Mr. Cleveland upon that

ground." Mr. Shearman is confident

indeed that the Democratic party as a

whole may now be considered as unan-

imous for free trade and against the

taxation of the consumer in the interests of the producer. But if the Democrats are a large majority of the voters and if the Democrats are determined to put an end to protection, it is obviously safe to predict that the days of protection are

England's Cotton Trade. England is evidently losing its trade in cotton manufactures. The government return, issued a few weeks ago, deals with the trade for the first six months of this year and the same period in 1890 and 1891. It makes the following statement of exports for the six months terms:

1890. 1691. 1692. Yarn and twist. £6,142,611 £5,634,416 £4,897,791 Piece goods... 25,984,073 26,244,365 24,501,310 It is acknowledged that there must either be a reduction of wages or a curtailment of production. Either method would be disastrons to labor and lead to the inauguration of a great strike. The Liverpool Mercury states the situation as follows:

Both manufacturers and merchants complain that at the present rate of outlay they cannot make both ends meet. The operatives, through their official representatives, urge that the amendment of the existing state of affairs is not to be found in a reduction of wages, but in a diminution of supply. On all sides it is admitted that something must be done if Lancashire is to maintain its present position as to the great field of this vast industry.

A DEMOCRATIC VIEW.

THE M'KINLEY TARIFF HELPS THE WORKINGMEN.

The Democratic Labor Commissioner of New York Commends the McKinley Tariff-It Has Added Millions to the Earnings of Laborers.

The most important incident of the campaign thus far has probably been the report of the Democratic commissioner of labor in New York, Hon. Charles F. Peck. This report, prepared by a Democrat, is recognized by Republicans and Democrats as the most striking indorsement that could have been given the McKinley law.

Mr. Peck, who is a Democrat, was appointed to the office of commissioner of labor statistics by President Cleveland, and has held the position (as a Democrat) ever since. In his report he takes up the question of wages and manufactures since the enactment of the McKinley law, comparing the first year under the McKinley law (1891) with the last year under the old law. Of course his figures relate only to the industries of his own state of New York, but they are very interesting and important in their bearing.

The report shows that there was a net increase in wages of \$6,377,925.09 in the year 1891, as compared with the amount paid in 1890 and a net increase of production of \$31,315,130.68 in the year 1891 over that of 1800. Of the sixty-seven industries covered 77 per cent. of them show an increase either of the wages or product, or both.

Commissioner Peck gave as a reason for selecting the tariff as the subject for his ninth annual report that it especially affected the working classes. He had found that the statements of the Democratic speakers were not borne out by facts. Governor Campbell had said that not a single workingman's wages had been raised as the result of the McKinley act. "My reports show that there were just 285,000 men whose salarie were raised as the result of this law," asserted the commissioner. Mr. Peck added that he was free to admit that his report was not in harmony with the platform adopted at Chicago in so far as it related to the subject of the tarift. However, his report was as he had found the condition of affairs. The summary prepared by Commis-

sioner Peck says in opening: In pursuance of law the undersigned has completed the work attendant upon the issuing of the ninth annual report of the bureau of statistics of labor, and herewith gives a brief summary of the contents of the same. Its completion has been necessarily delayed by reason of the unusual amount and important character of the work undertaken. Of all the varied subjects investigated and reported upon during the bureau's nine years of existence none has borne a closer relationship to the welfare of the wage earners of the state or furnished the public in general with statistical data so valuable to a comprehensive understanding of the practical workings of the one great economic question of the present day than the tariff. Tariff, whether levied "for revenue only" or for "revenue and the incidental protection of American manufacturers and American labor," is certainly a question of such vast import as to enlist the most thorough and dispassionate investigation at the hands of the American people. And while the present report has under the law been confined to the state of New York, its results can but be taken as indicative of the conditions existing in every section of our country where manufacturing and industrial pursuits are followed.

Down in our part of the country we fire off shotgans and revolvers en election morning to let the colored voters know we are going to have a fair election.-Congressman Allen, of Mississippi.

A BUSINESS VIEW.

The Tariff Seen Through Business Spec tacles. [Special Correspondence.]

New York, Sept. 5 .- As was prelicted by its author, the McKinley tariff law is vindicating itself. Evidence to that effect is accumulating all the time. Thousands of people who condemned the "McKinley bill" when it was passed as being "a step too far" now frankly admit that they were mistaken, as many New Yorkers are also

George W. Betts, of the firm of F. W. Devoe & Co., corner of Fulton and William streets, makes a most interesting statement as to the effect of the McKinley bill on his business. Messrs. Devoe & Co. are wholesale dealers in paints, oils and artist materials. They have been established since 1852, and

have a very extensive trade, both domestic and foreign. Mr. Betts is a typical independent. As such he has held more or less pronounced views on the subject of tariff

"I confess that I was opposed to the McKinley bill when it was under consideration in congress," said Mr. Betts. "1 thought it went too far and believed that the Republican party was making a serious mistake in passing it. I did not think that I should ever vote the Republican ticket again. Many of my friends who had Republican enjecedents felt the same way. But since I have observed the actual operations of the McKinley law and its effect on the business interests of the country my views have changed.

"There are still many things in the McKinley bill that I believe could be on a Belt and Appliances on a trial improved: but take it as a whole, judg-VOLTAIC BELT Co., Marshall, Mich, ing from results coming under my per-For many years Mr. B. F. Thompson. conal observation, I have no hesitation of Des Moines, Iowa, was severely afflicted with chronic diarrhea. He in saying that the law is a positive benefit to the country, and is a yast improvesays: "At times it was very severe: ment over the legislation the Democrats so much so that I feared it would end have suggested to take its place. Take, my life. About seven years ago I for instance, the reciprocity and drawchanced to procure a bottle of Chamback clauses. Reciprocity is opening up the markets of Cuba, Jamaica, Porte berlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. It gave me prompt relief, Rico, Brazil, Mexico and other countries and I believe cured me permanently, to the south of us. We are shipping as I now eat or drink without harm more goods to these countries than ever anything I please. I have also used it before, and it is all on account of reciin my family with the best results." For sale by Barmore, Druggist.

"Under the reciprocity agreement our For a mild cathartic and efficient goods are admitted to these countries tonic, use, Baxter's Mandrake Bitters under a tariff 25 per cent. less than the Every bottle warranted. commodities of England or any other

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



ABSOLUTELY PURE

Firs.-All fits stop free by Dr. Kline's

Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after

the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Traties and \$2.00 trial bottle free to

tit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch

St., Phila., Pa. For sale by all drug-

"Royal Ruby" Port Wine.

No good thing should be outlawed

because here and there a graceless per-

son treats it basely. It is just as nec-

a dwelling that is beginning to decay.

ing of those near and dear to us be

rendered more comfortable, and age

relieved of many of its usual pains and

penalties by a judicious use of "Royal Ruby" Port Wine; each bottle is guar-

anteed by the undersigned to be abso-

lutely pure and five years old at bot-

tling or money paid for it will be re-

funded. Quart bottles \$1.00; pints

60 cts.; never sold in bulk. See that

you get "Royal Ruby." For sale by

Bottled by Royal Wine Co., Chicago. -2

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 refund-ed. Price 25 cents per box. For sale

A Cure For Paralysis,

Frank Cornelius, of Purcell, Ind.

Ter. says: "I induced Mr. Pinson,

whose wife had paralysis in the face

to buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain

Balm. To their great surprise before

the bottle had all been used she was a

great deal better. Her face had been

drawn to one side; but the Pain Balm

relieved all pain and soreness and the

mouth assumed its natural shape." It

is also a certain cure for rheumatism,

lame back, sprains, swellings and lameness. 50 cent bottles for sale by

Guaranteed Curc-2

We authorize our advertised druggist

to sell you Dr. King's New Discovery

for consumption, coughs and colds,

upon this condition. If you are afflict-

ed with a cough, cold, or any lung, chest

remedy according to directions, giving

fit, you may return the bottle and have

your money refunded. We could not

make this offer did we not know that

lied on. It never disappoints. Trial

bottle free, at W. F. Runner's drug

A Leader. - 2

Bitters has gained rapidly in popular

favor, until now it is clearly in the

lead among pure medical tonics and

alteratives—containing nothing which

permits its use as a beverage or intox-

ant, it is recognized as the best ar

purest medicines for all ailments of

stomach, liver or kidney. It will cure

sick headache, indigestion, constipation,

and drive malaria from our system.

Satisfaction guaranteed with each bot-

tle or the money will be refunded

Price only 50c per bottle. Sold by W.

Thousands walk the earth today

Arnica & Oil Liniment is equally

Capt. W. A. Abbott, who has long

been with Messrs. Percival Hutton,

real estate and insurance brokers,

Des Moines, Iowa, and is one of the

best known and most respected busi-

men in that city, says: "I can testify

to the good qualities of Chamberlain's

Cough Remedy. Having used it in

my family for the past eight years I

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.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Gry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Estate of Newton F. Smith.

Sarah E. Smith, Administratrix of said es-

tate, comes into court and represent that she is now prepared to render her final account as such Administratrix.

good for man and beast. 25 and 50

who would be sleeping in its bosom

but for the timely use of Downs

F. Runner.

cents per bottle.

Elixir.

Since its first introduction, Electric

Barmore, Druggist.

by W. F. Runner, Druggist.

Backlen's Arnica Salve.

gists. Call on yours.

country. That gives us a great advantage, and we are beginning to reap the benefit of it.

"Business is business the world over and merchants are going to buy their goods where they can get them the cheapest. If we can undersell our English and European rivals we will certainly gain the bulk of the trade of the countries to the south of us.

"I believe," added Mr. Betts, "many Independents will vote the Republican essary to administer invigorants to the ticket on account of reciprocity. There aged and feeble as it is to strengthen is very little politics in business. A busi-Not only may life be greatly prolonged by artificial support, but the declinness man will not support either party I he believes it is against his interests to lo so. I would not myself.

"The drawback clause is another matter. Reciprocity gives us new markets in certain countries. The drawback clause in the McKinley tariff law is of almost equal importance, although it is less understood and appreciated. The drawback law enables our people to compete with the world. Under it we can import raw materials or manufactured articles from abroad and get all the duty back except 1 per cent. when we export them.

"This applies to every line of goods. There are many things we can make cheaper here than in England, and yet we can buy the raw material that enters into their composition for less money abroad. Thus by importing the material and making the articles here we can undersell England or any other country. The tariff is a business question. I am not a politician and have never been a partisan. In theory free trade is all right, but my observation has been that the theorist makes a very poor business

The Mountains of Colorado. Denver. Estes Park, Colorado Springs, Manitou and Glenwood Springs may be reached from Chicago or St. Louis via. the Burlington Route, fast vestibuled express trains, handsomely equipped with every modern improvement. Write P. S. Eustis, Gen'l Pass. Agent, for particulars.

Tuesday, October 4 \$5 special low rates to Petoskey will be TO made on account of the Autumn excur-**PETOSKEY**

VIA VIA THE WEST MICH- or throat trouble, and will use this IGAN R'Y. THE This will be a great | it a fair trial, and experience no bene-WEST opportunity for MICHIGAN. those who have been unable to go north earlier in the season to take advantage | Dr. King's New Discovery could be re-

YERY LOW RATES offered, and visit the various points of store. Large size 50c and \$1.00. interest in Northern Michigan. Tickets GOOD TEN DAYS.

and to return on regular trains from any station north of Baldwin until Oct. 18 inclusive. The route will be

VIA THE NEW LINE through Traverse City, Bellaire and Charlevoix.

will be held at Traverse City Oct. 4 to 7, and at Petoskey Oct. 3 to 8, affording an opportunity for seeing a display of the products of Grand and Little Trayerse Bay regions, which will compare

favorably with those of much older portions of the State. The special train will stop at any station north of Baldwin for passengers wishing to stop short of destination of ticket. Train will leave New Buffalo at 1:00 a.m., and arrive at Petoskey about 9 p. m., stopping at Traverse City for supper. Fare for round trip

\$5.00. For further information address our agents or

GEO. DEHAVEN, Gen. Pass'r Agent, Grand Rapids. EXCURSION RATES

VANDALIA LINE,

can safely say it has no equal for either colds or croup." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Barmore Druggist The Vandalia Line will sell round trip excursion tickets at RATES NAMED BELOW during Septemper and October. 1892, for the following occasions:

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION AND FAIR.

During the Exposition, every Monday and Thursday, September 8th to October 20th, inclusive, round trip tickets for one and one-third fares, During the Fair tickets will be sold. October 1st to 8th, inclusive, at ONE Livery stable keepers should always keep Arnica & Oil Liniment in the FARE for the round trip. stable, nothing like it for horses.

HARVEST EXCURSIONS TO THE WEST NORTH AND SOUTH. On August 30th, September 27th and October 25th, 1892, round trip tickets will be sold at ONE FARE to nearly all

points West, North and South. turn limit, 20 days. WASHINGTON, D. C., G. A. B. REUNION.

WASHINGTON, B. C., G. A. R. REUNION.

On September 13th to 20th, inclusive, round trip excursion tickets to Washington, D. C., for LESS THAN ONE FARE. Stop-overs allowed between Parrisburg and Washington, giving all an opportunity to visit HISTORIC GETTYSBURG.

First publication Sept. 23, 1892.

Frobate Court for said County.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate C

For detailed information address nearest ticke: agent Vandalia Line or the undersigned.

to the cities and farming regions of the

To Nervous Debilitated Man.

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

Passenger Agent, Chicago.

prepared to render her final account as such Administratrix.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Thursday, the 13th day of October next, 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 in said estate, are required to appear at a session 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 administrativative notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, 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 County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) DAVID E. HINMAN, [SEAL.]

Last publication Oct. 13, 1892. These excursions are open to the public generally. Don't fail to take advantage of the extremely low rates as J. M. CHESBOROUGH. Ass't Gen'l Pass'r Agt., St. Louis, Mo

Harvest Excursions-Half Rates. August 30th and September 27th. The Burlington Route will sell round trip tickets at half rates, good 20 days

MORTGAGE SALE. West, Northwest and Southwest. East-First publication Sept. 29, 1892.

The sum of three hundred seven dollars and a seventy cents is claimed to be due at the date of this notice on a Mortgage made by John S. Martin to David E. Hinman, dated Jannary 6th, 1886, and recorded May 5th, 1886, in Liber 38 of Mortgages, on page 249, in the office of the Register of Deeds, of Berrien county, Michigan. Fursuant, therefore, to the power of sale in said Mortgage contained the premises therein described, to-wir: Lots one hundred thirty-eight, one hundred thirty-nine and one hundred and forty, in the yillage of Berrien (now Berrien Springs), in Berrien county, aforesaid, will be sold at public auction at the front door of the Court Hodse, in the village of Berrien, Springs, in said county, on Friday, the 23d day of December, 1892, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to satisfy the amount due on said Mortgage, together with the attorney fee mentioned therein and costs of foreclosure. First publication Sept. 29, 1892. ern Ticket Agents will sell through tickets on the same plan. See that they read over the Burlington Route, the best line from Chicago, Peoria, Quincy and St. Louis. For further information write P. S. Eustis, General If you will send us your address, w will mail you our illustrated pamphlet explaining all about Dr. Dye's Cele-brated Electro-Voltaic Belt and Appliances, and their charming effects

closure.
September 29, 1892.
DAVID E. HINMAN, Mortgagee.
ROSCOE D. DIX, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Last publication Dec. 22, 1892.



is one of the Oldest and Best and the Cheanes Weekly Family Story Poper in America Porty columns of fascinaling stories every week Price, \$2.00 a year. One year on trial to met subscribers, only \$1.00. Sond stamp for sample copy. Potter & Potter, Publishers, 20 Hawley St. Boston, Mass

"ANAKESIS" gives instant relief and is an infallible Cure for Piles. Price \$1. By Druggists or mail. Samples free, Address "ANAKESIS," Box 2416, New York, City,

DEAD LOCK.

Jones Locked Wire Fence.

A FEW ADVANTAGES OF THE SAME.

It will not burn up, blow over or down, shelter weeds, shrubs, or briers; injure animals, persons or clothing; waste wool from sheep, or shade growing crops. It can be made close or open; can be put up and kept in repair at one half the cost of the best board fences. It is made from No. 8 wire, giving great strength. Easily built by any farmer, and will last a lifetime with very little repairs. The crimp in the wires will prevent breaking in winter and sagging in summer. Heat or cold, sleet, snow or floods will not injure it: snow drifts will not bank up behind it and block up roads and lanes. Having great strength without much surface it will stand erect where board, rail or slat and wire fence would be level with the ground.

For further particulars inquire of

S. A. FERGUSON, Agent for Berrien County.

Or JOHN WENGER, Buchanan, Mich.

FURNITURE

GEORGE B. RICHARDS.

BUCHANAN. MICH.

He keeps full stock, stylish goods, and low prices.



S.A.WOOD

BUCHANAN, MICH.

Builders' Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, Paints, Oils, Glass, Belting, Mantels and Grates, Stoves and Ranges.

FOR SALE BY

IRVING A. SIBLEY. 128-130 South-Michigan Street,

JOHN A. VALENTINE, Clerk. BE IN TIME FOR

SCHOOL BOOKS AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES. SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR EARLY CUSTOMERS.

PRICES AND STOCK UNSURPASSED

COCCESSOR ATT COCCESSOR RUNNER'S CORNER DRUG STORE.

J, E. CAUFFMAN, BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF

Pure Oxford Down



SHEEP. AKE VIEW FARM, BERTRAND TP. Has for sale some fine young stock, and

nvite breeders to call and see them. ('or-BOX 478, BUCHANAN, MICH.

Estate of Daniel Rhoades. First publication Sept. 29, 1892. 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 20th day of September, in
the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-

Present, DAVID E. HINMAN, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Daniel Rhondes, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Elizabeth Yaw, widow of said deceased, praying that Dower may be asigned to her in the estate of said Daniel Rhoades, according to the ing that Dower may be asigned to her in the estate of said Daniel Rhoades, according to the statute in such case made and provided.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 24th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the torenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, and show cause, if, any there he why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) DAVID E. HINMAN, [SEAL.]

Last publication Oct. 20, 1892.

Last publication Oct. 20, 1892.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

First publication Sept. S, 1892.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien,—se.

In the matter of the estate of George V.

Fredenburg, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon.Judge of Prohate, for the county of Berrien, on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1892, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the store of G. A. Ilakeslee & Co., in the village of Galien, in the county of Berrien, in said state, on Saturday, the 22d day of October, A. D. 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of sale), the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot No. eight (8) Block No. nine (9), in Geo. A Blakeslee's plat of the village of Galien, Berrien county, Mich.

CHARLES A. CLARK, Administrator.

Last publication Oct. 20, 1892. Notice of Sale of Real Estate. Last publication Oct. 20, 1892.

WANTED! an energetic man

With some executive ability, as Local Manager

RAND, MCNALLY & CO'S New Universal Atlas.

For particulars address RAND, MCNALLY & CO., 166 Adams St., CHICAGO, ILL.

MICHIGAN MINING SCHOOL A State School of Mining Engineering, giving practical instruction in Drawing, Physics, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Shop-practice, Chemistry, Assaylng, Ore Dressing, Metallurgy, Surveying, Mining, Mineralogy, Petrography, Geology, etc. Has summer schools in Surveying, Shop-practice and Tield Geology, Laboratories, Shops and Stamp Mill well equipped. Thition free. For catalogue apply to the Director, Houghton, Mich.

SUPBLENE.

HARRISON'S LETTER.

Formal Acceptance of the Republican Standard Bearer.

PARTY POLICY COMPARED.

That of the Republicans Has Been Distinctively American.

WHAT DEMOCRACY OFFERS.

"A Mad Grusade Against American Shops." "A Programme of Demolition."

EFFECT OF THE M'KINLEY LAW.

Matchless Progress in Prosperity, Participated in by All Sections of the Country, Particularly by Farmers--A Way to Prevent Election Frauds--Bimetallism and the Nicaragua Canal Advocated.

Every Man, Be He Republican or Democrat, Should Read This.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.-The following letter of Benjamin Harrison accepting the republican nomination for the presidency, was given out at the white house at six o'clock this evening:

Washington, Sept. 8, 1892. Hon. William McKinley, Jr., and others, committee, etc.—Gentlemen: I now avail myself of the first period of relief from public duties to respond to the notification which you brought to me on June 20 of my nomination for the office of president of national convention recently held at

Minneapolis.

I accept the nomination and am grateful for the approval expressed by the convention of the acts of the administration. I have endeavored, with out wavering or weariness, so far as the direction of public affairs was committed to me, to carry out the pledges made to the people in 1888. If the pol-icies of the administration have not been distinctively and progressively American and republican policies, the fault has not been in the purpose but in the execution. I shall speak frankly of the legislation of congress and of the work of the executive department -for the credit of any successes that have been attained is in such measure due to others—senators and represent-atives and to the efficient heads of the several executive departments-that I may do so without impropriety.

The Challenge Accepted. A vote of want of confidence is asked by our adversaries; and this challenge to a review of what has been done we promptly and gladly accept. The great work of the Fifty-first congress has been subjected to the revision of a democratic house of representatives. and the acts of the executive department to its scrutiny and investigation. A democratic national administration was succeeded by a republican adminevents gives unusual facilities for fair comparison and judgment. There has seldom been a time, I think, when a change from the declared policies of the republicant to the declared policies of the dec the republican to the declared policies of the democratic party involved such cheapening articles used increasingly serious results to the business interests of the country. A brief review of what has been done and of what the democratic party proposes to undo will justify this opinion.

A Sound National Currency. The republican party, during the civil war, devised a national currency, consisting of United States notes, issued and redeemable by the government, and of national bank notes, based upon the security of United States bonds. A tax was levied upon the issues of state banks and the intended result, that all such issues should be withdrawn, was realized. There are men among us now who never saw a state bank note. The notes furnished directly or indirectly by the United States have been the only and the safe and acceptable paper cur-rency of the people. Bank failures have brought no fright, delay or loss to the bill holders. The note of an insolvent bank is as good and as current as a treasury note—for the credit of the United States is behind it. Our money is all national money, I might almost say international, for these bills are not only equally and indiscriminately accepted at par in all the states,

but in some foreign countries.

The democratic party, if intrusted with the control of the government, is now pledged to repeal the tax on state bank issues, with a view to putting into circulation again, under such diverse legislation as the states may adopt, a flood of local bank issues. Only those, who, in the years before the war, experienced the inconvenience and losses attendant upon the use of such money can appreciate what a return to that system involves. The de-nomination of a bill was then often no indication of its value. The bank detector of yesterday was not a safe guide to-day as to credit or values. Merchants deposited several times during the day lest the hours of bank closing should show a depreciation of the money taken in the morning. The traveler could not use in a journey to the east the issues of the most solvent banks of the west, and, in consequence, a money changer's office was the familiar neighbor of the ticket office and the lunch counter. The farmer and the laborer found the money received for their products or their labor depreciated when they came to make their purchases, and the whole business of the country was hindered and bur-

Changes may become necessary, but a national system of currency, safe and acceptable throughout the whole country, is the good fruit of bitter experiences; and I am sure our people will not consent to the reactionary proposal made by the democratic party.

Our Merchant Marine. Few subjects have elicited more discussion or excited more general interest than that of a recovery by the United States of its appropriate share of the ocean carrying trade. This subject touches not only our pockets, but our national pride. Practically all the freights for transporting to Europe the enormous annual supplies of provisions furnished by this country, and for the large return of manufactured products, have for many years been paid to foreign ship owners. of emigrants annually seeking homes nnder our flag have been denied the sugar, will, of course, assist the sight of it until they entered can coal exporter even more eff. Sandy Hook; while increasing thouthan the new lines of railway."

sands of American citizens, on European travel, have each stepped into a foreign jurisdiction at the New York docks. The merchandize balance of trade, which the treasury books show, is largely reduced by the annual tribute which we pay for freight and passage moneys. The great ships, the fastest upon the sea, which we pay for the sea, and the sea of the sea which are now in peace profiting by our trade, are, in a secondary sense, war ships of their respective governments, and in time of war would, un-der existing contracts with those governments, speedily take on the guns for which their decks are already prepared, and enter with terrible efficiency upon the work of destroying our com-merce. The undisputed fact is that the great steamship lines of Europe were built up, and are now in part sustained by direct or indirect government aid, the latter taking the form of lib-eral pay for carrying the mails, or of an annual bonus given in consideration of agreements to construct the ships so as to adapt them for carrying an arma ment, and to turn them over to the government on demand, upon specified

The Work Begun. It was plain to every intelligent American that if the United States would have such lines a similar policy der its beneficent influence, sixteen tonnage of 57,400 tons and costing \$7,400,000 have been built or contracted to addition to this it is now practically certain that we shall soon have under the American flag one of the finest steamship lines sailing out of New in American yards of four new passenger steamships of 10,000 tons each, costing about \$8,000,000, and will add to

For the Patriotic to Decide. A special interest has been taken by me in the establishment of lines from mail contracts with American lines.

The patriotic people, the workmen in our shops, the capitalists seeking new enterprises, must decide whether the surate with its wealth, the skill of its constructors and the courage of its sailors in the carrying trade of all the seas.

Credit to Blaine for Reciprocity. Another related measure as furnishng an increased ocean traffic for our ships and of great and permanent benefit to the farmers and manufacturers as well is the reciprocity policy de-clared by section 3 of the tariff act of 1890, and now in practical operation with five of the nations of Central and South America, San Domingo, the Spanish and British West India islands, and with Germany and Austria

markets. ready attained are such, I am sure, as to establish in popular favor the the policy of reciprocal trade, based upon the free importation of such articles as do not injuriously compete with the products of our own farms, mines or factories in exchange for the free or favored introduction of our products into other countries.

Large Increase of Our Trade.

of our trade can be given here. Taking all the countries with which such arrangements have been made our trade to June 30, 1892, had increased 28.78 per cent.—with Brazil the inthis policy is shown by the following report from our consul general at Havana under date of July 23 last: "During the first half year of 1891

from Spain, and other ports of the island about an equal amount, or approximately 280.112 bags.
"During the same period Havana received 13,976 bags of American flour, and other ports approximately an equal amount, making about 28,000

Spain has sent less than 1,000 bags to the whole island, and the United States has sent to Havana alone 168,487 bags and about an equal amount to other ports of the island, making approxi-mately \$37,000 for the first half of 1892." Partly by reason of the reciprocal trade agreement, but more largely by reason of the removal of the sanitary restrictions upon American pork, our exports of pork products to Germany

The British Trade Journal of London, in a recent issue, speaking of the increase of American coal exports and of

"It is another case of American com-petition. The United States now sup-plies Cuba with about 150,000 tons of coal annually, and there is every prospect of this trade increasing as the forests of the island become exhausted and the use of steam machinery on the sugar estates is developed. Alabama sugar, will, of course, assist the Ameri-.can coal exporter even more effectively

What Democracy Would De-The democratic platform promises a repeal of the tariff law containing this

> one thousand dollars per annum has decreased, up to May, 1892, 3.4 per cent., while in farm products there has been an increase in prices, owing in part to an increased foreign demand and the opening of new markets. In England during the same period the cost of living increased 1.9 per cent. Tested by their power to purchase articles of necessity the earnings of our working people have never been as great as thev are now.

per cent

state of New York, a democratic officer, very recently issued, strongly corroborates, as to that state, the facts found by the senate committee. His extended inquiry shows that, in the year immediately following the passage of the tariff act of 1890, the aggregate sum paid in wages in that state was tion and trade and a corresponding increase of European production and trade would follow; and I will not be-\$8,877,925 in excess, and the aggregate production \$91,315,130 in excess of the lieve that what is so plain to them can be hidden from our own people.

crease in wages, of a reduction in the cost of articles of common necessity, and of a marked advance in the prices of agricultural products, it is plain that this tarifflaw has not imposed burdens, but has conferred benefits upon the

Special Effects of the Act.

Some special effects of the act should be noticed. It was a courageous at-tempt to rid our people of a long maintained foreign monopoly in the produc tion of tin plate, pearl buttons, silk plush, linens, lace, etc. Once or twice in our history the production of tin plate had been attempted, and the prices obtained by the Welsh makers would have enabled our makers to produce it at a profit. But the Welsh makers at once cut prices to a point clared that, if given power, it will enact that drove the American beginners out a tariff law without any regard to its effect upon wages or upon the capital invested in our great industries. The of the business, and when this was accomplished again made their own prices. majority report of the committee on platform to the democratic national

A correspondent of the Industrial World, the official organ of the Welsh tin-plate workers, published at Swan-sea, in the issue of June 10, 1892, advises a new trial of these methods. He

evied upon articles of any kind prosays:
"Do not be deceived. The victory of duced in this country the difference be-tween the cost of labor here and labor the republicans at the polls means the retention of Ithe McKinley bill and means the rapidly accruing loss of the 80 per cent of the export American trade. Had there been no democratic fully measures any possible benefits to positions of the existing tariff fall with victory in 1890 the spread of the tin crushing force upon our farmers and workingmen." plate manufacture in the United States would have been both rapid and bona fide. * * * It is not yet too late to the republican contention that Amerido something to reduce the price of plates. Put them down to 11s. per box can workmen are advantaged by a tariff ate equal to the difference between of 16,14x20, full weight basis. Let the workmen take half pay for a few months and turn out more. Then let home and foreign wages, and a declara-tion only against the alleged "additionthe masters forego profits for the same time.

"But in making a reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. * * * Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuous at their many contents." that will drive all competitors from the field."

No Hope in the Welsh-Democratio Al

Here we have an admission that many of our industries depend upon protective duties "for their successful tions of foreign producers to maintain their monopoly the tin plate industry has been established in the United continuance" and a declaration that tariff changes should be regardful of the workmen in such industries and of the invested capital party for its destruction will not suc-

The official returns to the treasury department of the production of tin and terne plates in the United States during the last fiscal year show a total production of 18,240,830 pounds, and a comparison of the first quarter, 826,922 pounds, with the last, 8,000,000 pounds, shows the rapid development of the industry. shows Over 5,000,000 pounds during the last quarter were made from American black plates, the remainder from for-

of the year our production will be at the rate of 200,000,000 rounds per anan American workman or producer. A bounty might, I judge, be given to the importer, under this view of the consti-

wages.
But without unduly extending this letter I cannot follow in detail the inof commercial exchanges, the profits of which go wholly to our producers. This destructive, un-American doctrine was fluences of the tariff law of 1890. It has transplanted several important industries and established them here, and has revived or enlarged all others. The act gives to the miners protection ican patriots has reached this genera-tion — certainly not by Jefferson or against foreign silver bearing lead Jackson. This mad crusade against ores, the free introduction of which threatened the great mining industries of the Rocky Mountain states, and to plied to American manufacturers, the persistent disbelief of every report of the wool growers protection for their fleeces and flocks, which has saved them from a further and disastrous deprocity are as surprising as they are cline. The house of representatives, at its last session, passed bills placing these ores and wool upon the free list. The people of the west will know how does not know that the enactment into destructive to their prosperity convention, upon the subject of the measures would be. The tariff law tariff, would at once plunge the counhas given employment to many thousands of American men and women, and will each year give emtry into a business convulsion such as is has never seen; and there is not a ployment to increasing thousands. Its repeal would throw thousands out of done in this country, by the increase of importations that would follow, and employment, and give work to others only at reduced wages.

The appeals of the free trader to the workingman are largely addressed to his prejudices or to his passions, and not infrequently are pronouncedly communistic. The new democratic leadership rages at the employer, and seeks to communicate this rage to the employe.

I regret that all employers of labor are not just and considerate, and that capital sometimes takes too large a share of the profits. But I do not see that tariff policy the first necessary effect of which is a severe wage cut and the second a large diminution of the aggregate amount of work to be done in this country. If the injustice of his employer tempts the workman to strike

The workmen in our great industries are as a body remarkably intelligent and are lovers of home and country.

ticians, and the report, signed by all of which they are citizens and of the the members of the committee, has homes they have founded for their homes they have wives and children.

No intelligent advocate of a pro-tective tariff claims that it is able, of tself; to maintain a uniform rate of wages, without regard to fluctuations in the supply of and demand for the products of labor. But it is confidenty claimed that protective duties strong y tend to hold up wages and are the aly barrier against a reduction to the European scale.

"Markets of the World" Fallacy. One of the lavorite arguments against a protective tariff is that it shuts us out from a participation in what is called with swelling emphasis "the markets of the world." If this view is not a false one, how does it happen that our commercial competitors are not able to bear with more serenity our supposed surrender to them of the "markets of the world?" And how does it happen that the partial loss of our market closes foreign tin plate mills and plush factories that they still have all other markets? Our natural advantages, our protective tariff and the reciprocity. policy make it possible for us to have large participation in the "markets of the world" without opening our own to a competition that would destroy the comfort and independence of our peo

The Silver Problem.

The resolution of the convention in favor of bimetallism declares, I think, the true and necessary conditions of a movement that has, upon these lines, my cordial adherence and support. I thoroughly convinced that the free coinage of silver, at such a ratio to gold as will maintain the equality in the commercial uses of the two coined dollars, would conduce to the prosperity of all the great producing and commercial nations of the world. The one essential condition is that these dollars shall have and retain an equal acceptability and value in all commercial transactions. They are not only a medium of exchange, but a measure of values; and when two unequal measures are called in law by the same name commerce is unsettled and con-fused and the unwary and ignorant are cheated. Dollars of unequal commercial value will not circulate to-gether. The better dollar is withdrawn and becomes merchandise.

The true interest of all our people and especially of the farmers and working people, who cannot closely observe the money market, is that every dollar, paper or coin, issued or authorzed by the government shall at all times and in all its uses be the exact equivalent, not only in debt paying, but in purchasing power, of any other dollar. I am quite sure that if we should now act upon this subject independent of other nations, we would greatly promote their interests and injure our own. The monetary conditions in Europe within the last two years have, I think, tended very much to develop a sentiment in favor of a larger use of silver, and I was much pleased and en-couraged by the cordiality, promptness and unanimity with which the invitation of this government for an international conference upon this subject was accepted by all the powers. We may not only hope for, but expect highly beneficial results from this conference, which will now soon assemble. When the result of the conference is known, we shall then be able intelligently to readjust our financial legislation to any new conditions.

Honest Elections. In my last annual message to con-

"I must yet entertain the hope that it is possible to secure a calm, patriotic consideration of such constitutional or statutory changes as may be necessary to secure the choice of the officers of the government, to the people, by fair apportionments and free elections. I believe it would be possible to constitute a commission, non-partisan in its membership, and composed of patriot-ic, wise and impartial men, to whom a consideration of the questions of the evils connected with our election sys tem and methods might be committed with a good prospect of securing unanimity in some plan for removing or mitigating those evils. The constitution would permit the selection of the commission to be vested in the supreme court, if that method would give the best guaranty of impartiality. This commission should be charged with the duty of inquiring into the whole subject of the law of elections, as related to the choice of officers of the national government, with a view to securing to every elector a free and unmolested exercise of the suffrage, and as near an approach to an equality of value in each ballot cast as is attainable. *** The demand that the limitations of suffrage shall be found in the law, and only there, is a just one, and no just

man should resent or resist it.". The Frauds in Alabama. It seemed to me that an appeal to our people to consider the question of readjusting our legislation upon absolutely fair, nonpartisan lines might find some effective response. Many times I have had occasion to say that laws and election methods designed to give unfair advantages to the party making them would some time be used to perpetuate in power a faction of a party against the will of the majority of the people.

"A Free Ballot and a Fair Count." Our old republican battle cry: "A Free Ballot and a Fair Count, back to us, not only from Alabama, but from other states, and from men who, differing with us widely in opinions, have come to see that parties and political debate are but a mockery, if, when the debate is ended, the judg ment of honest majorities is to be reversed by ballot box frauds and tally sheet manipulations in the interest of the party or party faction in power. These new political movements in the states and the recent decisions of some of the state courts against unfair apportionment laws encourage the hope that the arbitrary and partisan election laws and practices which have prevailed may be corrected by the states, the laws made equal and non-partisan, and the elections free and honest. The republican party would rejoice at such a solution, as a healthy and patriotic local sentiment is the best assurance of free and honest elections: I shall again arge upon congress that provisions be made for the appointment of a non-partisan commission to consider the

The civil service system has been exended and the law enforced with vigor and impartiality. There has been no partisan juggling with the law in any of the departments or bureaus, as has before happened, but appointments to the classified service have been made impartially from the eligible lists. The system now in force in all the departments has for the first time placed promotions strictly upon the basis of merit, as ascertained by a daily record, and the efficiency of the force has been

contribute to the education of the children of the land was worthily be firmity and years give t stowed and meets my hearty approval, as does also the declaration as to liberty of thought and conscience, and the separation of church and state. The safety of the republic is an intelligent citizenship, and the increased interest manifested in the states in education, the cheerfulness with which the necessary taxes are paid by all classes and the renewed interest manifested by the thildren in the national flag are hope-

favor aid by the general government to the public schools with a special view to the necessities of some of the southern states, but it is gratifying to notice that many of these states are, with commendable liberality, developing their school systems and increasing their school revenues to the great advantage of the children of both races Agriculture's Great Gain.

The considerate attention of the farmers of the whole country is invited to the work done through the state and agricultural departments in the interest of agriculture. Our pork products had, for ten years, been not only excluded by the great continental nations of Europe, but their value discredited by the reasons given for this exclusion All previous efforts to secure the removal of these restrictions had failed, but the wise legislation of the Fiftyfirst congress, providing for the inspec-tion and official certification of our meats and giving to the president pow-er to forbid the introduction into this country of selected products of such countries as should continue to refuse our inspected meats, enabling us to open all the markets of Europe to our creased more than \$400,000,000 over the pork products. The result has been, not only to sustain prices by providing and more than \$210,000,000 over 1890 new markets for our surplus, but to the last year unaffected by the new add fifty cents per hundred pounds to tariff. Our exports in 1892 exceeded the market value of the inspected

Under the reciprocity agreements special favors have been secured for agricultural products and our exports of such products have been greatly in creased, with a sure prospect of a further and rapid increase. The agricultural department has maintained in Europe an agent whose special duty it is to introduce there the various preparations of corn as articles of food, and his work has been very successful.

Cattle Exports. The department has also sent skilled veterinarians to Liverpool to examine, in connection with the British veterinaians, the live cattle from the United States landed at that port; and the result, in connection with the sanitary methods adopted at home, has been that we hear no more about our cattle being infected with pleuro-pneumonia. A judicious system of quarantine lines has prevented the infection of northern cattle with the Texas fever. The tariff bill of 1890 gives better protection to farm products subject to foreign competition than they ever had before, and the home markets for such products have been enlarged by the establish ment of new industries and the development of others.

We may confidently submit to the in telligent and candid judgment of the American farmer whether, in any corresponding period, so much has been done to promote his interests, and whether, in a continuance and extension of these methods, there is not better prospect offered to him than in the invitation of the democratic party to give our home market to foreign nanufacturers, and to abandon the reciprocity policy, and better also than the radical and untried methods of relief proposed by other parties, which are soliciting his support.

The Nicaragua Canal.

I have often expressed my strong conviction of the value of the Nicaragua ship canal to our commerce and to our navy. The project is not one of convenience, but of necessity. It is quite possible, I believe, if the United States will supprt the enterprise, to secure the speedy completion of the canal without taxing the treasury for any direct contribution, and at the same time to secure to the United States that influence in its management which is imperative. Foreign Policy.

It has been the purpose of the administration to make its foreign policy not a matter of partisan politics but of patriotism and national honor; and 1

have very great gratification in being able to state that the democratic members of the committee on foreign affairs responded in a true American spirit. I have not hesitated to consult freely with them about the most confidential and delicate affairs, and here frankly confess my obligation for needed cooperation. They did not regard a patient but firm insist-ence upon American rights and up on immunity from insult and injury for our citizens and sailors in foreign ports as a policy of "irritation and bluster." They did not believe, as some others seem to believe, that to be a democrat one must take the foreign side of every international question if a republican administration is conducting the American side.

I do not believe that a tame submission to insult and outrage by any na-tion at the hands of another can ever form the basis of a lasting friendship. The necessary element of mutual re-

spect will be wanting.
The Chilian incident, now so happily and honorably adjusted, will, I do doubt, put our relations with that brave people upon a more friendly basis than ever before. This already appears in the agreement since negotiated by Mr. Egan for the settlement, by a commis sion, of the long unsettled claims between the two governments. The work of Mr. Egan has been highly advantageous to the United States. The confidence which I refused to withdraw from him has been abundantly justified. In our relations with the great European powers the rights of the United States and of our citizens have been insisted upon with firmness. The strength of our cause and not the strength of our adversary has given tone to our correspondence. The Sapartisan commission to consider und indicate of apportionments and elections in their relation to the choice of federal officers.

The Civil Service.

tone to our correspondence. The consider mode, question and the Behring sea question, which came over from the preceding administration, have been the considered and the other submitted the one settled and the other submitted to arbitration upon a fair basis. Never before, I think, in a like period, have so many important treaties and comagreements been concluded, and never before. I'am sure, have the honor and influence, national and commercial, of the United States been held in higher estimation in both hemispheres.

> A Comrade Still. The union soldiers and sailors are

firmity and years give the minor tones of sadness and pathos to the mighty appeal of service and suffering. . The ear that does not listen with sympathy and the heart that does not respond with generosity are the ear and heart of an alien and not of an American. Now soon again the surviving veterans are to parade upon the great avenue of the national capital, and every tribute of honor and love should attend the march. A com-rade in the column of the victors' paful indications that the coming genera-tion will direct public affairs with in-rade in the column of the victors' pa-rade in 1865, I am not, less a comrade

reased prudence and patriotism.

Our interest in free public schools open to all children of suitable age is supreme, and our care for them will be jealous and constant. The public can be promoted upon the lines of law-lessness. Mobs do not discriminate, and the punishments inflicted by them the parent, after contributing to the public school fund, to choose other educational agencies for his children.

I we pull the pulls metts inflicted by them have no repressive or salutary influence. On the centrary, they beget reucational agencies for his children. venges and perpetuate feuds. It is especially the duty of the educated and influential, to see that the weak and ignorant, when accused of crime; are fairly tried before lawful tribunals. The moral sentiment of the country should be aroused and brought to bear for the suppression of these offenses against the law and social order.

Immigration. The necessity of a careful discrimina-tion among the emigrants seeking our shores becomes every day more apparent. We do not want and should not receive those who, by reason of bad character or habits, are not wanted at home. The industrious and self respecting, the lovers of law and liberty, should be discriminated from the pauper, the criminal and the aparchist, who come only to burden or disturb our communities. Every effort has been made to enforce the laws, and some convictions have been secured under the contract labor law.

The general condition of our country is one of great prosperity. The bless-ing of God has rested upon our fields and upon our people. The annual average for the preceding ten years, those of 1890 by more than \$172,000,000, and the annual average for ten years by \$265,000,000. Our exports of breadstuffs increased over those of 1890 more than \$144,000,000; of provisions, over \$4,000,000, and of manufactures over \$8,000,000. The merchandise balance of trade in our favor in 1892 was \$202,

944, 342. A Matchless Progress.

No other nation can match the commercial progress which these figures disclose. Our compassion may well go out to those whose party necessities and habits still compel them to declare that our people are oppressed and our trade restricted by a protective tariff. It is not possible for me to refer even

in the briefest way to many of the topics presented in the resolutions adopted by the convention. Upon all that have not been discussed I have be-fore publicly expressed my views.

A change in the personner of a national administration is of compara-

ively little moment. If those exercising public functions are able, honest, diligent and faithful, others possessing all these qualities may be found to take their places. But changes in the laws and in administrative policies are of great moment. When public affairs have been given a direction and business has adjusted itself on these lines, any sudden change involves a stoppage and new business adjustments. If the change of direction is so radical as to bring the commercial turntable into use the business changes involved are not readjustments but reconstructions.

Programme of Destruction. The democratic party offers a programme of demolition. The protective of the importer, is now adjusted; the reciprocity policy, the new merchant mayine, all are to be demolished, not gradually, not taken down, but blown up. To this programme of destruction it has added one constructive feature the reestablishment of state banks of

The policy of the republican party is, on the other hand, distinctively a policy of safe progression and development of new factories, new markets and new ships. It will subject business to no perilous changes, but offers attractive opportunities for expansion upon familiar lines. Very respectfully BENJAMIN HARRISON.

CALHOUN TACTICS.

Blaine Compares the Democrat Tariff Plank with Calhoun's Compromise Tariff Nullification Plan.

Ferrible Arraignment of the Democrat Party-Democrat Free Trade Opposed to Jeffersonian Doctrines - Protection Opposed Because It's Republican.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 6.—Hon. James G. Blaine has not been at all well since the death of his son, and some time ago made the announcement that it would be impossible for him to make iny political speeches this fall. This, ne said, was not because he did not desire to do so, but because his health would not permit.

In response to an urgent request from many leading republicans he has sent to Hon. Joseph H. Manley, chairman of the republican state committee of Maine, a letter in which he expresses in his usual clear and comprehensive manner his views on the issues involved in the coming campaign, as

"Not being able, for reasons which I have explained to you, to deliver public speeches in this present campaign, I take the liberty of submitting my views on the issues which I regard asbeing strongest for the republicans tourge before the people. The issue of the greatest consequence is the tariff on imports and it will continue to beuntil a settlement is effected by a ma-jority so large that it will be tantamount to general acquiescence. The republicans are aggressive on this subject. Two years ago they passed the McKinley tariff, which for a time failed to meet with popular approval. But a powerful reaction has come in consequence of the vindication of the Mc-Kinley tariff by experience. It is found to have worked admirably, and within the last year has produced a greater volume of business, internal and external, export and import, than the United States ever transacted before. Notwithstanding the extent of the opposition to it, agriculture is remunera-tive, manufactures are prosperous and commerce is more flourishing than at any previous time. Against the tariff the democrat party has taken a position almost without parallel in the history of the country. They reject the doctrine of protection, pronounce it a doctrine of another attention it generally fraud and anathematize it generally. A resolution to this effect was adopted by the democrat convention against the

report of the committee on resolutions CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.

convention to all those agencies which for each of a brave and honorable

the existing tariff law. We are for-tunately able to judge of its influ-ence upon production and prices by the coal especially is securing a reputation in the Spanish West Indies, and the market reports. The day of the prophet of calamity has been succeeded by that of the trade reporter. An examination into the effect of the law upon the prices of protected products and of the river and rail improvements of the southern states will undoubtedly create an important gulf trade. The new reciprocity policy, by which the United States is enabled to import Cuban Thousands cost of such articles as enter into the living of people of small means has been made by a senate committee com-

vear provision, and especially denounces as a "sham reciprocity" that section of the law under which these trade arrangements have been made. If no other issue were involved in the campaign this alone would give it momentous importance. Are the farmers of the great grain growing states willing to surrender these new, large and in-creasing markets for their surplus? Are we to have nothing in exchange for the free importation of sugar and coffee, and at the same time to destroy the sugar planters of the south and the industry of the northwest and of the Pacific coast? Or are we to have the taxed sugar and coffee, which a "tariff for revenue only" necessarily involves, with the added loss of the new markets, which have been opened? As I have shown, our commercial ivals in Europe do not regard this reciprocity policy as a "sham," but as a serious threat to a trade supremacy they have long enjoyed. They would rejoice—and, if prudence did not re-strain, would illuminate their depressed manufacturing cities—over the news that the United States had aban-

A Principle Not a Schedule.

The principle of the platform in favor

of "the American doctrine of protec-

tion" meets my most hearty approva

The convention did not adopt a sched

ule, but a principle that is to control all tariff schedules. There may be dif-

cles necessary to effect an equalization

between wages abroad and at home.

In some not remote national campaigns

the issue has been-or, more correctly,

has been made to appear to be-be

tween a high and a low protective

tariff, both parties expressing some solicitous regard for the wages of our

working people, and for the prosperity of our domestic industries. But, under

a more courageous leadership, the democratic party has now practically de-

convention at Chicago contained this

"That when custom-house taxation is

broad, when such a difference exists,

labor, and the enormous additional im-

Here we have a distinct admission of

al impositions" of the existing tariff

Again, the majority report further

tinuance, so that any change of law

must be at every step regardful of the labor and the capital thus involved."

Mad Crusade Against American Shops.

The overwhelming rejection of these propositions, which had before received

the sanction of democratic national

conventions, was not more indicative of the new and more courageous lead-ership to which the party has now com-mitted itself, than the substitute which

was adopted. This substitute declares

that protective duties are unconstitu-tional—high protection low protec-tion—are all unconstitutional. A dem-

ocratic congress holding this view can-

not enact, nor a democratic president approve any tariff schedule, the pur-

pose or effect of which is to limit im-

portations, or to give any advantage to

tution, in order to increase importa-

tions, and so the revenue—for "revenue only"—is the limitation.

Reciprocity, of course, falls under this denunciation, for its object and ef-

fect are not revenue but the promotion

not held or taught by the historic dem-

ocratic statesmen whose fame as Amer-

American shops, the bitter epithets ap-

the opening of a tin plate mill or of an

liscreditable. There is not a thought-

ful business man in the country who

law of the declaration of the Chicago

thoughtful workingman who does not

know that it would at once enormous-

ly reduce the amount of work to be

necessitate a reduction of his wages to

the European standard.

If anyone suggests that this radical policy will not be executed if the dem-

cratic party attains power, what shall

be thought of a party that is capable of thus triffing with great interests? The threat of such legislation would be only less hurtful than the fact. A distin-

guished democrat rightly described this

movement as a challenge to the protected industries to a fight of extermina-

tion, and another such rightly ex-

pressed the logic of the situation when he interpreted the Chicago platform to

be an invitation to all democrats holding even the most moderate protection

views to go into the republican party.

Benefits of the McKinley Law.

And now a few words in regard to

increase of our foreign trade by reci-

declared:

must be entered upon. The Fifty-first congress enacted such a law; and, un-American steamships of an aggregate be built in American shipyards. In York for any European port. This contract will result in the construction ferences of opinion among protectionists as to the rate upon particular artiour naval reserve six steamships, the fastest upon the sea.

our South Atlantic and Gulf ports, and, though my expectations have not yet been realized, attention has been called to the advantages possessed by these ports, and when their people are more ination for the office of president of fully alive to their interests I do not the United States by the republican doubt that they will be able to secure the capital needed to enable them to profit by their great natural advantages. The democratic party has found no place in its platform for any reference to this subject, and has shown its hostility to the general policy by refusing to expend an appropriation made during the last administration for ocean

great ships owned by Americans which have sought American registry shall again humbly ask a place in the English naval reserve; the great ships now on the designers' tables go to foreign shops for construction, and the United States lose the now brightening opportunity of recovering a place commen-

in every household, was also of such an enormous advantage to the countries exporting these articles as to suggest that in consideration thereof reciprocal favors should be shown in their tariffs to articles exported by us to their Great credit is due to Mr. Blaine for the vigor with which he pressed this view upon the country. We have only begun to realize the benefit of these trade arrangements. The work of creating new agencies and of adapting our goods to new markets has necessarily taken time; but the results al

A few details only as to the increase crease was nearly 11 per cent; with Cuba during the first ten months our exports increased \$5,702,193, or 54.86 per cent., and with Porto Rico \$590,959. or 34 per cent. The liberal participation of our farmers in the benefits of

Havana received 140,056 bags of flour

ags.
"But for the first half of this year increased during the ten months ending June 80 last, \$2,025,074, or about 32

the falling cff of the English coal exports to Cuba, says:

been given to the public. No such wide and careful inquiry has ever be fore been made. These facts appear from the report: First—The cost of articles entering into the use of those earning less than

Second-There has been an averag advance in the rate of wages of .75 of 1 Third—There has been an advance in the price of all farm products of 18.67 per cent. and of all cereals 38.59 per

The ninth annual report of the chief of the bureau of labor statistics of the doned its system of protection and reciprocity. They see very clearly that a restriction of American produc-

> preceding year.
> In view of this showing of an in farmers and the workingman.

And again that paper says: "It is clearly the interest of both (employer and workmen) to produce tin plates, tariff or no tariff, at a price

liance. But in spite of the doubts raised by the elections of 1890 and of the machina-States, and the alliance between the Welsh producers and the democratic

eign plates. Mr. Ayer, the treasury agent in charge, estimates, as the result of careful inquiry, that the production of the current year will be 100,000,000 pounds, and that by the end

Another industry that has been practically created by the McKinley bill is the making of pearl buttons. Few articles coming to us from abroad were so distinctly the product of starvation

Communistic Appeals.

these evils will be ameliorated by back, he should be very sure that his blow does not fall upon his own head, or upon his wife and children.

They may be roused by injustice, or what seems to them to be such, or be led for the moment by others into acts of passion, but they will settle the tariff contest in the calm light of their Noposed of leading senators of both par- | vember firesides, and with sole referties, with the aid of the best statis- ence to the prosperity of the country

now veterans of time as well as of war. thereby greatly increased. The parallels of age have approached The approval so heartily given by the close to the citadels of life, and the end

SKETCHES OF OUR NOMINEES.

HON. JOHN T. RICH,

The republican nominee for governor is essentially a man of the people. His early life was spent between the plow handles. His farm of 300 acres in Elba township, Lapeer county, with its well-cultivated fields and ample buildings, is the pride of the neighborhood.

The father of John T. Rich was a native of rock-ribbed Vermont, but realizing that a man could never be a successful son of toil on a ton of soil he emigrated to Pennsylvania, where John was born. When John was five years old the family returned. Two years later, his mother having died, young John was sent alone to Michigan to live with relatives. The following year his father came on and purchased the farm where the popular republican gubernatorial candidate has since lived. Mr. Rich was married March 12, 1868, to Miss Lucretia Winship, of Atlas, Genesee county. For nearly thirty years since his marriage he has lived, with his good helpmate, the quiet, home life of the farm. By constant study of the various phases of farming



he has not only succeeded in developing his broad acres, "laying up a penny for a rainy day," but he has risen step by step in the estimation of his neighbors and the people of the state until to-day as for many years past he stands as a representative farmer and man of Michigan.

Office Has Sought Him.

Mr. Rich has been a frequent officeholder, but it is a fact that in nearly every instance the place has sought the man, and not the man the place. Honors have been conferred upon him without solicitation. When still a young man his neighbors manifested their appreciation of his sterling worth by electing him for four successive years to represent them on the county board of supervisors, an office of no financial profit but of considerable re-sponsibility. His colleagues discovered the existence of that good judgment and sense of fairness which characterized his later public life and for the last two years of his connection with the board—in 1871 and 1872—made him their chairman. In 1872 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature from the First district of Lapeer county. During his membership of the house, covering an unusually long period of six years, he served on some of the most important commit-tees. He was chairman of the committee on Agricultural college, a recognition of his prominence among the farmers; chairman of the very important committee on state affairs and member of the committees on engrossment and enrollment and state public school. During the session of 1877 and 1879 he occupied the exceedingly honorable and responsible position of speaker of the house. He achieved an enviable reputation both as legislator and parliamentarian, making his mark as well for his sound common sense as for his ability as a presiding officer, in which capacity none of his decisions were ever overruled. In the chair he was affable, agreeable and courteous, and easily and completely commanded the respect of all for his ability, promptness in making decisions and his fair-

In the republican state convention of 1880 Mr. Rich, in common with Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, Hon. Francis B. Stockbridge, Rice A. Beal, of Washtenaw; Hon. Charles T. Gorman, of Calhoun, and David H. Jerome, of Saginaw, was a candidate for gubernatorial honors. But Mr. Jerome, being chosen on the tenth ballot, had no warmer supporter or harder fighter for his election than Mr. Rich, who was always true to his party, has invariably been found in the thickest of the fight, no matter who the nominee was. In the fall of 1880 Mr. Rich was elected to the state senate, and here again his reputation for efficiency and conscientiousness in the performance of every duty was seen in his appointment to the chairmanship of the committee on finance and appropriations, a most important committee in that it is called upon to scrutinize the expenditures of public funds. With such a man as John T. Rich on guard in that position little danger would there be that extravagance would be known. He was also a member of the committee on state house of correction.

His Career in Congress.

His congressional career was characterized by the same faithfulness and assiduity in the performance of every duty that distinguished him at Lansing. Although a member for only one term, and consequently with no opportunity to make himself especially prominent, his career at Washington was nevertheless honorable and intelligent. He came to the front as an advocate of the agricultural interests of the country.

Returning home Mr. Rich settled down to farm life again, devoting himself to his occupation and to the various phases of farm life, sheep raising, etc., in which he had always been active. He has been and is still vice president of the National Wool Growers' association, president of the Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' association, and as such was appointed as a delegate to appear before the commit-tee on ways and means of congress in behalf of the wool-growing industry. He is also president of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance company of Lapeer county. He was elected president of the State Agricultural society in 1890 and his splendid management caused his reelection He has also been of the Northeastern

treasurer Agricultural society from its organiza-tion to the present time. All these positions of honor have fallen to him without solicitation and solely because of his prominence in the fields represented. He was chairman of the republican state conventions in the spring of 1879 and the spring of 1891, and chairman of the senatorial caucus in 1881, when Mr. Conger was elected United States senator.

Filled Responsible Positions.

In 1890 Secretary of the Treasury Foster, recognizing Mr. Rich as an authority on wool matters, appointed him a member of a commission to revise the standard wool samples of the govthe standard wool samples of the government, a work in which he is still engaged. He has recently been appointed as a member of a committee to the standard wool samples of the government, a work in which he is still which he has since persisted in with the law office of the largest stores of that kind in this the largest stores of the standard wool samples of the government, resigned and accepted a position in the law office of the standard wool samples of the government, a work in which he is still which he has since persisted in with the law office of the standard wool samples of the government, a work in which he is still which he has since persisted in with the law office of the standard wool samples of the government, resigned and accepted a position in the law office of the standard wool samples of the government, resigned and accepted a position in the law office of the standard wool samples of the government, resigned and accepted a position in the law office of the standard wool samples of the government, resigned and accepted a position in the law office of the standard wool samples of the

classify the wool samples for the world's fair. Both of these positions are technical, and honorable and responsible rather than remunerative. Gov. Luce, appreciating his ripe experience as a public man and his good sense and judgment, voluntarily ap-pointed him state railroad commissioner in 1887 and reappointed him two years later. The duties of no position he was ever called upon to fill were executed more creditably to himself and satisfactorily to the state and satisfactorily to the state and all parties concerned than those of this very important office. His thorough and conscientious administration of the responsible duties of the office won him the respect of the railway managements of Michigan and the confidence and regard of the employes of the lines. His habit of personally making investigations and associating with the men and a faculty of remembering them afterward made him so popular that a delegation of the employes went to Gov. Luce in 1889 and requested Mr. Rich's reappointment. At no time was there ever a complaint made of any unjust decisions or of any that favored the railroads as against

the people.

Mr. Rich is in the prime of life, of a genial and sunny nature, affable and approachable. He is just six feet tall, weighs in the neighborhood of two hundred pounds and is a picture of splendid physical manhood, the rethoroughly temperate and happy life. His commanding presence and well knit figure, a florid complexion, bright eye and pleasant smile, make him an attractive figure wherever he may be. And yet, with all his strong individuality, no characteristic is more pronounced than his retiring disposition, his modesty and his plain, unassuming manner of both dress and speech. He is easy as a conversationalist and possessed of a fund of good humor that makes him exceedingly agreeable. Mr. Rich is a friend to his friends, honest and straightforward in all his relations with his fellow-man, and no one ever charged him with duplicity in the slightest degree. A man of simplicity, sincerity and integrity, double dealing and faithlessness would be entirely foreign to him. These qualities of perfect honesty and sincerity in all his dealings are the corner stones of his unbounded popularity.



HON. J. WIGHT GIDDINGS. popular and eloquent young republican who is the republican nominee for lieutenant governor is preem-inently fitted for the duties which will fall to his lot as the presiding officer of the next state senate. He is a native of Michigan having been born at Romeo, Macomb county. September 27, 1858. He is a lawyer by profession. He graduated from the Romeo high school in the class of 1877; was a student of Oberlin relief Chin for condent at Oberlin college, Ohio, for one year and at Amberst college. Massa-chusetts, for three years, '78 to 'SI. Later he was a clerk in the law de-partment of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad for one year. He purchased the Cadillac News and Express in 1882, which he conducted with signal ability in connection with his law practice for several years. He is now an honored resident of Cadillac. Mr. Giddings was elected to the state senate in 1886 and 1888 in both instance majorities. During both sessions he was one of the most conscientious and painstaking members, as he was one of the most eloquent and effective of debaters. In the latter session his popularity was attested by his selection as temporary president of the body, a posi-tion which he filled with dignity and success. He has held no office except that of state senator.

HON. JOHN W. JOCHIM.

It has always been said, and truly, of the Scandinavian people, that wherever they are, in the old world or in the they are noted for their honesty, loyalty; and these rich qualities belong to all classes. They are always reliable, and nothing but good can be said of them. Those who have been associated with them in the mining region and elsewhere have found them true blue at all times, thrifty, pro-gressive, and a people this country will

ever be ready to welcome. Substantiating the above the republican Scandinavians of the upper peninsula of Michigan have been offered a place upon the state ticket, a fitting recognition of past services and those which are likely to be extended in future.

After much ardent and zealous per-



HON. JOHN W. JOCHIM.

Mr. John W. Jochim, of Ishpeming, was finally induced to permit his name to go before the people as a candidate for the office of secretary of state, and his unanimous nomination attests not

only the enthusiastic support he received from his section of the state, but his own popularity as well.

In the year 1869 Mr. Jochim, then twenty-four years of age, arrived in Ishpeming, and, like most of the Scanding of the security of the scanding of the security this major fold. navians who sought this mining field, he first found a place upon the stock piles of iron ore. Of giant stature, his great strength and pleasing manner soon made him a host of friends. It was hard work, especially to one who had put in eight years at school in Vadstena and Linkoping, followed by a term of four years of active bookkeep-ing in Stockholm. But he cheerfully accepted it, and in a year had obtained a position as clerk in a responsible hardware firm, and in 1874 started

portion of the state, won by honest dealing, thorough understanding and earnest application.

In politics Mr. Jochim has always been a republican and a prominent one. And while he has always spent his time and money freely in advancing the best interest of his party, has never before allowed his name to be used in connection with office outside of municipal ones. In the latter connection he has served as alderman, member of the school board, etc., all with credit to himself and friends. The latter now lesire his nomination to one of the principal offices in the state, and Iron Ore is in hearty accord with that movement. Mr. Jochim has earned it and has the necessary qualifications to properly fill it.

Merit such as shown by Mr. Jochim should be fittingly recognized by his nomination. Although a delicate matter in so far as our candidate himself is concerned, Iron Ore could mention much of Mr Jochim's liberality to those who are in need, as also his liberal donations to cliurches, schools and charitable institutions. His name is always attached, followed by good round figures, to every subscription list for any worthy cause. Mr. Jochim is a perfect type of a gentleman, who appreciates the honor of being an American citizen born in Sweden, and he, as secretary of state, would be an honor to both.

HON. JOHN G. BERRY. Republican nominee for commis r of the state born in New land office York city sioner of was December 13, 1838. At the age of six teen he removed to Lake Superior, where he engaged in exploring and mining, and one year was in the gov-ernment survey of the lands lying ad-jacent to the Montreal river, which on Lake Superior divides Michigan and Wisconsin. At the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Berry was working in the Ogima mine near Ontonagon. He enlisted August S, 1861, for three years in the Lake Superior Light Guard, which afterward became Company A, Sixteenth Michigan infantry. At the expiration of his term of service he reenlisted for the war in the same company and regiment. He served as a private, corporal, sergeant, first lieutenant and captain, was in the Third brigade, First division Fifth army corps, and was in all the engagements of the army of the Potomac from the time of enlistment to the surrender of Appomattox. At the battle of Fredericksburg he was wounded in the ht arm by a minuie received an honorable ball. disright arm He received honorable charge at the close of the war, being mustered out as captain of the company in which he went out as private at the commencement of the war. He returned to his old home on the upper peninsula, and in a few weeks was again at work at the Ogima mine as engineer of the stamp mill. In the spring of 1866 he accepted a position as clerk in a large wholesale hardware store in Detroit and subsequently engaged in real estate business in that city.
In 1878 he removed, to Otsego county

and engaged in farming, sawmill and grist mill business. Mr. Berry has been identified with the G. A. R. ever since its establishment, was first comnander of Gen. Harker post No. 264 at Vanderbilt, has been delegate to state and national encampments times and president of the Soldiers' and Sailors' association of northern Mich-He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. Has been a republican ever since.

In 1888 he was elected to the state



HON. JOHN G. BERRY.

James E. Holcomb, democrat, showing his popularity in the district which was at that time democratic. Mr. Berry at present is engaged in general store business at Vanderbilt and working a new farm which he has cleared up at Berryville. During Mr. Berry's long residence in Otsego county he has built up an enviable reputation as a man of strict integrity.

HON. JOSEPH F. HAMBITZER,

Republican candidate for state treasurer, was born in Fon Du Lac, Wis., December 13, 1856, from where he removed with his parents when three years old to Grant county, Wis. His parents were Germans. When three years old his mother died and his father three years later married an English lady. At the age of fourteen, with two dol lars in his pocket and a prospectus of the History of the French and Prussian war, young Hambitzer started out to make his way in the world. Being too young to make a successful book agent. he purchased an alcohol lamp and a bundle of wire solder and defrayed his expenses by means of mending tin-ware among the farmers and residents of small villages. In the fall of 1876, while at Milwaukee, he decided to go to the Copper mining district of the upper peninsula of Michigan.

He concluded a bargain with the fire-man on the steamer "Peerless" by which he earned his passage to Houghton by throwing wood to the fireman Arriving at Houghton, alone and without friends or relatives, with his tin solder outfit he earned enough to carry him to Calumet, where he met Thomas Wilcox, who was a brother of young flambitzer's stepmother, who secured him a job as a trammer in the mines. After several months hard labor handling rock and copper, by evening practice he became familiar with the use of the hammer and drill, and later was given a contract with a partner and became a full-fledged miner. While at the mine he devoted his spare moments to study and later attending an examination securing a certificate which authorized him to teach. He secured one of the district schools in Franklin township, where he taught for one year, after which he accepted a position as a post office clerk in Hancock and was two years later promoted to the position of assistant postmaster. He remained in the post office nine years, during which time, by his kind disposition and courteous manners, he endeared himself to all classes, especially the miners and laborers, whom he always made a special effort to please and feel at ease. When Cleveland was elected, Mr. Hambitzer, feeling that his position was anything but permanent, resigned and accepted

Here he acted as stenographer, book-keeper and general utility man, re-maining two years, when, about ready for admission to the bar, he was nominsted for the office of treasurer of Houghton county and elected by an overwhelming majority against Mathew Vanorden, who defeated the republican candidate in the previous elec-He was renominated by his



party for the second term and on an informal ballot in the democratic convention received a majority of the votes and was indorsed. Before the end of his second term he was chosen cashier of the Superior savings bank of Hancock, which position he now holds. At the republican state convention in a contest with five opponents he was nominated amid great enthusiasm on the first ballot. His contest was so fairly and honorably made that he won the admiration of his opponents. Mr. Hambitzer at the age of 22 married Miss Emma Nichols, a Hancock girl, with whom he and two small daughters

reside in Hancock.
Of him the Sault Ste. Marie News says: "Joseph F. Hambitzer is a typical example of the young 'State Superior' self-made man, and there is not a German in the entire state of Michigan who will not think more of the republican ticket with his name on it.'



HON. STANLEY W. TURNER,

e republican nominee for auditor general, is another who is particularly fitted for the duties of the important office to which he will, in November, be chosen. He was born at North Fair-field, O., July 15, 1843, and moved with his parents to Hillsdale county, Mich., in 1851. Later he studied at Hillsdale college, and when the war broke out was one of the first to go to the front. He enlisted as a private in the First Michigan sharpshooters; was promoted to a captaincy and was captured at the mine explosion in front of Petersburg. After the war he moved to Ingham county and studied law with Hon. H.L. Henderson. He was elected county clerk of that county in 1866, and in 1868 and 1876 was again recognized by his party by being elected to represent his district in the state legislature. He was chair man of the republican county commit-tee of Ingham county for eight years. In 1877 he removed to Roscommon county, where he has since resided and where he has been engaged in practicing law and in dealing in Michigan and

Arkansas pine lands. In 1888 he was elected to the state legislature, in a democratic district, over J. Maurice Finn, now the democratic candidate for congress in the Twelfth district.

HON. HENRY R. PATTENGILL, Nominee for superintendent of public

instruction, is a native of Otsego county, N. Y. He is forty years of age, the son of a Baptist clergyman, and has been a resident of Michigan since 1865. He received his common school education in the Wilson (N. Y.) academy and the public schools of Litchfield and Hudson, Mich. In 1874 he was graduated from the literary department of our state university, being class prophet and one of the commencement speakers. From 1874 to 1884 he was superintendent of the village schools in St. Louis and Ithaca, Mich. During eight years of this time he was president of he Gratiot County Teachers' association, one of the strongest associations in the state. As township superintendent and county examiner he has had intimate relations with the com-mon school system, and as an institute



HON. HENRY R. PATTENGILL.

worker for fifteen years he has become acquainted in nearly every county of the state.

From 1886 to 1889 Mr. Pattengill filled the vacancy of assistant professor in English at the agricultural college, but, being at the same time editor of the Michigan School Moderator, he criticised severely an action of the board of control and severed his connection with the college.

Mr. Pattengill is best known, proba-

bly, as editor and proprietor of the Moderator, a semi-monthly journal de-voted to the interests of education. He has had charge of it for the past seven years, and has had the satisfaction of seeing it grow from a circula-tion of 1,200 to one of 5,000. By pub-lishing an inexpensive "History of Michigan" and a "Civil Government of Michigan," he has helped make our state

During the past seven years Mr. Pattengill, in pursuing his business as editor of the Moderator, has traveled 50,000 miles, visited 3,000 school rooms in seventy of our eighty-five counties, made 322 addresses, and made the acquaintance of thousands of schoolma'ams and schoolmasters. He is full of days works, has ideas of his own on the topics of the day, and is not afraid to express them. While not an office seeker nor professional politician, he believes it every man's duty to be interested in politics. He has always been a republican and always takes a hand in the campaigns to help the party of his belief.

HON. EUGENE A. WILSON,

Republican candidate for member of the state board of education, was horn at Ridgeway, Lenawee county, Mich., September 21, 1854. William R. Wilson, his father, still works and resides on the farm of two hundred acres at Ridgeway, purchased from the govern-

ment in the spring of 1831 by Robert Wilson, his grandfather.

Eugene A. Wilson was sent to the district school at Ridgeway, and afterwards to the high school at Tecumseh by his parents, where he graduated in 1875. After completing his course in the high school, he was obliged to figure for himself so far as his future edueation was concerned, although having



HON. EUGENE A. WILSON.

the very best of a home on the farm when out of school. By teaching dis-trict schools during the winter, and by working on the farm during the sum-mer, and by borrowing money, he managed to complete the fall classical course at the Michigan State Normal in The next fall he took charge of the

schools at Mount Pleasant, Mich., and has been continuously engaged as superintendent of schools in various parts of the state ever since. During 1890 and 1891 he assumed charge of the schools of Lenawee county, and raised the standard of the schools of that county very much, but was legislated out of office by the "squawbucks" in the spring of 1891. Being offered the super-intendency of the Paw Paw schools the same year, he accepted, and in 1892 placed the schools of Paw Paw on the university list of schools, so that graduates are now admitted to all courses of that institution without further examination. The Paw Paw school board, recognizing his ability, contract ed with him for the next two years as superintendent of their school. Mr. Wilson's work as an educator and worker at teachers' institutes throughout the state has been eminently suc-cessful. If chosen to the position for which nominated, he will bring a ripe scholarship and an extended experience to aid him in the duties incumbent upon him, and will faithfully fulfill the trust imposed upon him by the republican party of Michigan.



HON. GERRITT J. DIEKEMA,

The republican nominee for attorney neral, is one of the distinguished Hol landers of the state, and one of the most popular republicans in Michigan. was born in Holland, Ottawa county, where he still resides, March 27, 1859. His parents removed from the Netherlands and settled in that place in 1848. Mr. Diekema received his education at Hope college, from which institution he graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1881. In the fall of that year he began the study of law at the University of Michigan, gradu ating from the law department in 1883 He at once began the practice of his profession at Holland.

In 1884, as a representative of his class, he delivered the annual alumni oration before the Law Alumni associa

tion of the university.
On October 27, 1885, he was married to Miss Mary E. Alcott, of Holland. Mr. Diekema has been school inspector and is at present city attorney of Holland. He was elected to the legislature in 1884, '80, '88 and '90 and at the opening of the session of '89 was elected to the responsible position of speaker of the house.

CALHOUN TACTICS.

[CONTINUED.]

by a two-thirds vote. Sometimes resolution may be adopted in haste, but this resolution was debated, pro and con, adopted after a contest, and was perfectly understood by the members of the convention. Calhoun Democracy.

"If anyone will take the trouble to read the resolutions by which Mr. Cal-houn sought to defend his nullification scheme in 1833 he will find the tariff platform of the democratic party in general harmony therewith, and if he xamines the subject further he will discover that the duties in the compromise tariff which reconciled Mr. Calhoun and appeased his angry fol-lowers in South Carolina were of a more comprehensive character than those contemplated in the democratic resolution of 1892. The democrats are in the habit of naming Jefferson as the founder of their party; and yet, on the subject of tariff, they are in radical opposition to the principles laid down by Jefferson. Toward the close of his adbetter known and better loved; by publishing "The Knapsack," a little song book, he has led our girls and boys to sold surplus, and the question was sing with zest our national airs. what should be done. Should the tariff

be reduced or should this surplus be maintained? Jefferson pointedly asked: 'Shall we suppress the imposts and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures? For himself he recommended that 'the imports be maintained' and that the surplus created 'should be appropriated to the improvement of roads, canals, rivers and education.' If the constitution did not give sufficient power to warrant these appropriations Jefferson went so far as to recommend that it be amended. This presents the strongest condition of affairs upon which a protective tariff can be justified and Jefferson did not hesitate to recommend it. The demo-crats of the present day, it is needless to say, are the direct opponents of the policy which Jefferson thus outlined

and adhered to. "When the principle of reciprocal trade was first proposed to be intro-duced into the tariff system, the democrats showed a most generous appreciation of the question and gave it their support so long as the republicans re-fused to accept it, but when the republicans came to approve it the democrat support vanished, and instead of favoring we find the democratic national convention passing a resolution hostile to the system.

A Striking Contrast. "But in spite of the democrat opposi-

tion we have attained through reciprocity a new and valuable trade and the system has demonstrated its many advantages. We were about to declare sugar, molasses, coffee and hides free of all duties in the McKinley bill, but instead of that we passed a law by which we asked the several nations intherested what they would give to have these articles made free. We found that the privileges which we were about to give without cost and without charge would secure a large trade in Brazil, in Cuba and Porto Rico, in the Windward and Leeward islands, in British Guiana and Jamaica, San Domingo and the five central American states, and to a minor degree in Austria, France and Germany—all in ex-change for the articles which we had intended to gratuitously admit. The free list of the McKinley tariff is larger in the number of articles and in the aggregate amount of their import value than the dutiable list. What would have been the result to the states if every article before it was put on the free list had been made the subject of inquiry to see what we could get in exchange for it? We omitted to do so for many years. And that neglect has cost the government advantages in trade which would have amounted to tens of millions of dolors. This is the right of the recipied to the second of the recipied to the second of the recipied to the recipied of the recipied to the recipied to the recipied to the recipied of the recipied to the recipied t lars. This is the whole of the reci-procity scheme. It secures a valuable trade in exchange for articles otherwise destined to be put on the free list. The democratic party think they can discredit and they make the effort, apparently for the unpatriotic reason that they did not originate it.

"With all its calamities the war brought us one great blesssing—a national currency. There are many who will say that it was worth the cost of the war to bring about so auspicious a result to capital and labor. Before the war we had the worst currency system of any enlightened nation in the world. The state banks were thoroughly irresponsible. They existed by thousands throughout the United States, wherever one of them failed the result was a large loss and great distress among the people.

Wildcat Currency.

"No one was responsible for their bills. Of the state banks it was often and truly said that their debts were the measure of their profits. Since the close of the war all this is different. Every paper dollar that circulates among the people has the United States behind it as a guarantee. All the banks that exist are under the control of the national government, and if they fail the government has taken care that their bills shall be paid by securities deposited in government Under these circumstances it is a matter for extraordi-nary surprise that the demo-crat convention should deliberately pass resolutions for the revival of state banks. The palpable effect of this polticy, if carried out, would be to cheat the poor man out of his daily bread. If state banks be adopted and their cir-culation attain a large issue, no device could be more deadly for the deception and despoilment of all the commercial and laboring classes. I have heard the argument adduced that we would keep the money at home if state banks were instituted; but we should keep it at home because it would be so worthless that nobody would take it abroad. Were the system of state banks revived we would again have discounts at the state lines, large charges for drafts on financial centers, and general suspicion of every bill offered in payment with a liquidation every few years that would be a destructive loss to the in-nocent holders of bills and a corre-sponding profit to the parties owning the banks. The issues which I have given are the issues upon which I would arraign the democratic party. I would not multiply issues nor be diverted by our opponents from a steadfast adherence to, and constant presentation of, these questions before the people until every voter is made to know and understand their true and weighty significance. Very sincerely James G. Blaine."

PECK'S REPORT.

Tables That Are Supposed to Show the Good of Protection.

Wages and Tariff-Why the Tariff and Its Effect on Labor Was Made the Subject of Special Investigation

The ninth annual report of the New York bureau of statistics of labor has been delayed more than six months, bringing its date of publication up to the beginning of the presidential cam-paign, and its subject matter, instead of being a compilation of the doings of labor, is a thesis on the tariff, and particularly the McKinley bill, with extensive tables calculated to support the arguments set forth.

Commissioner Peck, of the labor bureau, has always been a close friend of Senator Hill, having been appointed by Gov. Cleveland in 1883 through Hill's influe**nce.**

Commissioner Peck, speaking of the tariff sentiments expressed in the report, said he was free to admit that the statements contained in his report were not in accord with the democratic platform adopted at Chicago. When he began his investigation in 1890 he expected that the figures would vindicate the democratic position. Now he was compelled to confess his error. When asked how it was that the date for publishing the report had been changed upon the arrival of Senator Hill, he said he had not seen Senator Hill, and had no understanding with him. In his report Commissioner Peck

says:
''In pursuance of law, the undersigned has completed the work attendant upon the issuing of the ninth annual report of the bureau of statistics of labor. Its completion has been nec-essarily delayed by the unusual amount

and important character of the work undertaken. Of all the varied subjects investigated and reported upon during the bureau's nine years' experience, one have borne a closer relationship to the welfare of the wage-earners of the state, or furnished the public in general with statistical data so valuable to a comprehensive understanding of the practical workings of the one great economic question of the present lay than the tariff.

"Tariff, whether levied for revenue only, or for 'revenue and the incidental protection of American manufacturers and American labor, is certainly a question of such vast import as to enlist the most thorough and dispassionate investigation at the hands of the American people. And while the present report has, under the law, been confined to the state of New York, its results can now be taken as indicative of the conditions existing in every section of our country where manufacturing and industrial pursuits are followed.

"With the exception of a limited number of the great industries carried on in our country, no state in the union offers a field so varied or extensive within which the statistician can carry on his work with greater assurances of intelligent success than is presented by the state of New York. Within its borders are to be found by far the greatest number of manufacturing establishments, the most varied industries and the largest number of individual employers and wage earners of any of the forty-four commonwealths embraced in the United States. So that whatever the statistical data collected and tabulated may prove, relative to the effects of 'protection' on labor and wages in New York, it may justly be taken as fairly representative of the conditions throughout the whole coun-

"Not for many years had the subject of the tariff assumed such great proportoms as attached to it in 1888. Always an important and interesting question of political economics for discussion by our statesmen, yet by reason of the president of the United States making it the sole subject of his annual message to congress in December, 1887, interest in it became general among the masses and a memorable 'Campaign of Education' followed during the ten succeeding months of 1888. It is not the province of the undersigned to here discuss the merits of a 'protective tariff,' or to pronounce for or against the pub-lic policy of a 'tariff for revenue only.' A majority of the American people declared by their votes in 1888 in favor of the latter policy, and yet their candidate was defeated by reason of our electoral system, the minority candidate. date and a congress in sympathy with the chief executive being elected. The canvass was carried on with relentless vigor by both sides, and public interest was unusually aroused in a question of great public policy, rather than as to the personality of candidates. The selfish business interests of the manufacturers and their employes were appealed to; larger production, wider markets, and increased profits, were promised the employers.
'More work, higher wages, shorter

hours of labor and unexampled pros-perity were among the inducements held out to the wage-earners by the advocates of 'protection.' On the other hand, the advocates of the policy of a 'tariff for revenue only,' contended that only through a 'reform' of our tariff laws, i. e., a reduction of our revenues to a basis of raising just sufficient money to defray the expenses of the government, honestly and economicalty administered, could all of these de-

sirable results be attained. "Almost innumerable queries were made of this bureau by the great writers upon economic subjects, the leaders of thought and discussion in our pulpits, on the rostrum and through the

public press, for reliable data and sta-tistics bearing upon this very impor-"And it was by reason of this situation, no less than with a view to establish the truth or falsity of the premises taken by the two great political par-

signed finally decided to make the subject of 'The Effect of the Tariff on Labor and Wages' one of special investigation. It may be urged by some that the investigation made has not been made broad enough or of sufficient scope to fairly warrant the deductions arrived at, by reason of the fact that the cost of living, including the necessaries that go to make it up, have been given no place in the work. It should be borne in mind, however, that it has been my endeavor to investigate only that phase of the subject which relates simply to the increase or decrease of production and the rates of wages paid. "The period covered by investiga-tion includes the year immediately

prior to the enactment of what is termed the 'McKinley bill' and the year immediately following its becom-ing a law. That is, the data upon which the report has been made was for the year commencing September 1, 1889, up to and including the 31st of August, 1890, and the year commencing September 1, 1890, up to and including the 31st of August, 1891. The methods employed to secure the necessary data were almost entirely those of the blank system, which has proven so satisfactory in nearly all of the previous investigations carried on by the

It was not the original purpose, nor

bureau since 1883.

is it now pretended, that the data and statistics presented represent any but purely wholesale manufacturing establishments. To have undertaken to cover the retail and custom manufacturing establishments of the state would have been a physical and finan-cial impossibility in the present status of this bureau. Some 8,000 blanks were addressed and mailed to as many separate establishments throughout the state, and of this number 6,000, or 75 per cent., were returned fully and correctly answered. The figures secured are based entirely upon returns furnished this bureau by over 6,000 substantial, representative and leading business firms of this state. It appears that there was a net increase in wages of \$6,377,925.09 in the year 1831, as compared with the amount paid in 1890, and a net increase of production of \$31,-315,130.68 in the year 1891 over that of 1890. Of the 67 industries covered 77 per cent. of them show an increase either of the wages or product, or both, and that there were no less than 89,717 instances of individual increases of

"Of the 68 industries included, 75 per cent. of them show an increased average yearly earning in the year 1891, while the total average increase of yearly earnings of the 285,000 employes was \$23.11. The average increase of yearly earnings of the employes in the 51 trades showing an increase was \$43.96 in 1891, as compared with 1890.
"In addition to the investigation of

wages during the same year.

"In addition to the investigation of this special subject, the bureau has continued its yearly investigation of all labor disturbances occurring in the state during the past year. The total number of strikes reported for the year 1891 was 4,519, as against 6,258 occurring in the year 1890, a decrease of 1,740. Of the total number 2,875, or 58 per cent of them, were in the building trades, a fact that seems to follow in natural sequence the results obtained in the special investigation of the Effect of the Tariff on Labor and

CHANAN RECORD: RSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1892. ed at the Post office at Euchanar, Mich. as second-class matter.

W. TRENBETH,

ARRIES THE LARGEST STOCK OF

CLOHTS, UITINGS,

Pants Goods,

found in Berrien county, at the lowest living prices for good work.

Inspection is Solicited.

Front Street, Foot of Day's Avenue,

BUCHANAN, MICH.

Buchanan Markets. Hay - 36 @ 88 per ton. ard-sc.

alt, retail \$1.00 Flour-\$5.20 @ \$6.00 per bbl., retail. Ioney—14c.

ive poultry - 8c. Butter-18c. Eggs—14c. Vheat—68c.

Dats -32c. Corn-50c. 3eans—\$1,50. Live Hogs-\$4.00. Potatoes, new-50c.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION. A Republican Convention will meet the parlors of the Galt House, in the ty of Niles, on Tuesday, the 4th day October, 1892, at 11 o'clock in the encop, to place in nomination a didate for Senator from the Seventh strict of Michigan, composed of Bern and Cass counties, and for the ansaction of such other business as ay properly come before it. Counes will be entitled to delegates as folvs: Berrien, 26; Cass. 16. GEO. W. BRIDGMAN,

EDWIN E. PLATT,

Representative Convention. A Republican Representative Cenention will be held in Roe's hall, in

ct. 3, 1862, at 10:30 a.m., to nominate candidate for Representative in the egislature for the Second Representa ve District of Berrien county. The ty of Niles and each of the townships omprising said district, will be entled to same representation as in the ounty Convention.
L. P. ALEXANDER,

ZIMRI COOPER, ALVA SHERWOOD, Committee.

Republican Caucus.

A Republican Caucus will be held at oe's hall, on Saturday, Oct. 1, 1892, at p. m., to choose delegates to attend be Representative Convention to be eld in Buchanan, on Monday, Oct. 3. 592, at 10:30 a. m. By Order of Com.

Mas C. C. High is here for a visit. MRS. A. I. SALIERS, of Grand Rapids, s visiting Mrs. S. P. High.

Mr. Crotzer is enjoying a visit by 's mether, from Vicksburg.

JARRY BINNS has been seriously ill with typhoid fever the past two weeks,

ud is still in a serious condition. Come to Buchanan next Tuesday

and hear the Republican candidates for Governor and for Congress.

THE piles for the foundation of the

new paper mill, at Watervliet, are beng driven. THERE will be a children's receting

t the Christian church next Sunday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. started last Tuesday morning for a

short visit in Arlington, Neb. MR. AND MRS. STEPHEN ARNEY celebrated the fifth anniversary of

the marriage, last Thursday evening. MISS DORA CONRAD started for Chicago Tuesday evening, after a pleasant

visit with relatives in that place. READ the new advertisements of

John Morris, S. A. Wood and C. H.

MR. HENRY RENNIE has moved his family to Buchanan, and is at home

with them at the A.O. Koontz home on North Main street. REV. ISAIAH WILSON, the new pastor of the M. E. church, arrived Thursday

morning and evening. MR. AND MRS. I. M. VINCENT, Who have been visiting at Mr. Vincent's old home, North Adams, Mass., for

morning, and will preach next Sunday,

several weeks, have returned. THE ladies of the Presbyterian

church will serve meals, at the room east of the bank, on Tuesday afternoon, from 4 until 7 o'clock.

DR. HENDERSON has greatly improved the appearance of his home by a coating of paint, well laid on by Mr. A. J. Manchester.

A TEN pound son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Remington, Tuesday morning. Blacksmithing will be cheap now, that Elmer has a helper.

THERE are very few apples in this market this year, and what there are | man who was being fleeced was trying are of the poorest quality known in | to get him away, and the gambler this vicinity in a number of years.

M. E. GOODENOUGH, of Braidwood Illinois, has bought Frank Munson's house, on Oak street, and will make and included men who are generally round trip, 50 cents. his home in Buchanan. credited with knowing better.

REV. CHARLES R. SCOVELLE, of Indiana, will preach in the Christian evening. All are invited to hear him.

Cincinnati, Ohio, where she will enter one of the hospitals of that city as

MISS ROSA WEESE left yesterday, for

K. O. T. M. - Attention, Sir Knights. Important review of K. O. T. M. next Monday evening, Oct. 3. Let every member be present.

JNO R. BISHOP, R. K. Subjects at the Presbyterian church next Sunday: In the morning, "A New Church"; in the evening, "The Two Houses-One on the Rock, One

FRANK WHITMAN and Dwight Baker, of this place, and B. F. Buck, who has been visiting here, left Tuesday noon for Ann Arbor, to be present at the opening of the term at the University.

LAST Friday Mr. H. I. Cauffman's little boy was bitten on the foot by a rattlesnake. Remedies were promptly applied, and at present the lad is all

THE Church of Latter Day Saints will have a meeting in Roe's ball, Saturday afternoon and Sunday forenoon and evening, Oct. 1 and 2. All are

cordially invited.

MR. WM. T. REYNOLDS, JR., of Smyrna, Neb., was here last week for chanan Lodge No. 68, F. & A. M., will a visit with his aunt, Mrs. A. Treat. He be held on Monday evening, Oct. 3. is now in Chicago attending Rush Medical College.

SOLD.-Mrs. Morgan has sold her of the W. M. grovery business to Clarence Kent, Arrangements of the sale have been completed and the transfer is to be made in a few days. Mr. Kent has been engaged in the grocery business, in the to see him back in business here.

JOHN T. RICH,

Michigan, and

HON, HENRY F. THOMAS.

Republican candidate for Congressman,

will address the people on the political issues, at BUCHANAN,

of seven years, returned to this place there be a full attendance to hear our serious case. from Mexico City, Tuesday, for a visit next Governor and next Congressman. Republican Meetings.

> have been arranged for by the Republicans for Berrien county: Jason Woodman and Hon. Thomas Mars at Coloma, Monday, Oct. 10; Bainbridge, Oct. 11; Pipestone Grange hall, Oct. 12; Baroda, Oct. 13; Berrien Cen-

tre, Oct. 14. E. L. Hamilton at Three Oaks, Saturday evening, Oct. 1; New Buffalo, Saturday evening, Oct. 8. V. M. Gore at Galien, Wednesday

evening, Oct. 12. Hon. C. G. Luce at Three Oaks, Oct.

Hon. J. W. Giddings, of Cadillac, at Niles, Oct. 7. Hon. C. V. Towsley, of Minnesota, at

St. Joseph, Oct. 7. Troy, Oct. 6; Bridgman, Oct. 7; Stevensville, Oct. 8.

of Riverside, California, formerly of THE Republican Convention for the Dayton, will celebrate their silver Niles Sun, Wednesday. nomination of a candidate for Repre- | wedding October nineteen. They have sentative in the Legislature will be a host of friends here who will be with prosperous future.

> MASONIC.—A regular meeting of Bu- Mr. Ben Hollister. Besides other business there will be work on the M. M. degree. There To THE CITIZENS OF THE VILLAGE OF should be a full attendance. By order

> > B. D. HARPER, Sec.

THE remains of Florus Plimpton, firm of Bishop & Kent, in this place a afternoon, for burial. The remains Extra precaution is required to protest number of years, and has a large circle were accompanied by the Kights of the public health, and the order must

COMPLAINT has been entered to the health officer asking him to investichurch, next Sunday morning and Republican candidate for Governor of gate the condition of the Democratic headquarters in this place, to see if he can ascertain the source of the strong smell coming from the room. It is as if something were dead in the room. and the surmise is that it is the cause to which the room has been dedicated. As it was a Democratic (flicial who MRS. R. S. BLACK, after an absence | Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 4, 1892. Let | entered the complaint it is plainly a

> THE RECORD is in receipt of numerous inquiries regarding its statement, that County Clerk Carmody, candidate The following political meetings for re election, has been charging double legal rates for issuing marriage licenses. In the first place, the RECone does not make such statements without having knowledge of the facts. There are at least two cases in this township when \$1 was charged for marriage licenses, where the law says distinctly, for his services in this connection, the Clerk shall recieve a fee of fifty cents. One of these occurred last spring, and the other last month. How many others may exist, the RECORD is not aware.

A PAINFUL accident occurred at 2:30 this afternoon at the Niles Furniture Factory. Mr. Joseph Dempsey, an employe, had his hand caught in the ma-chinery and his thumb and all of his Hon. W. W. Mitchell, of Ionia, at Gingers were ground off. The wound Royalton, Monday afternoon, Oct. 3; was dressed by Drs. F. N. Bonine and Berrien Springs, Oct. 3, (eyening); Eau F. R. Belknap, who amputated the hand Claire, Oct. 4; Galien, Oct. 5; New at the wrist joint.—Niles Sun, Wednes-

JACK McGuirk was seriously hurt by a horse last night. The animal bit 'An announcement has been received his left hand quite badly and then here that Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wilson, kicked him on the left leg. The attending physician, Dr. Belknap, says his wounds are of a serious nature.--

List of letters remaining uncalled for held in this place next Monday, Octo- them in good wishes for a happy and in the post-office at Buchanan, Mich., for the week ending Sept. 26, 1892: Wm. N. Kelly, Mrs. F. Gitchel (drop),

Call for letters advertised. JOHN GRAHAM, P. M.

Buchanan:-You are each of you hereby requested to thoroughly cleanse your respective premises of all filth and filthy substances and places, and especially to clanse and fumigate all whose death was mentioned last week, prives, cespools, cellars and out-houses were brought to this place Friday in about your respective dwellings. BOARD OF HEALTH.

of acquaintances who will be pleased Pythias and National Union lodges of be promptly complied with. By order that place, of which he was a member. of the

Is now in full blast, and you are invited to inspect the LARGEST and BEST SELECTED stock ever shown in South-Western Michigan.

NO OLD BACK NUMBERS, But a clean, new line of Stylish Fall winter Wraps. Over Four HUNDRED to select from. We give you a few of our popular prices to ponder over:

50 Stylish All-Wool Cloth Jackets, Brown, Tan and Black, - - \$ 5.00 76 Black Heavy Diagonal Beaver, FUR TRIMMED, Jackets. 76 Black Heavy Diagonal Beaver, fur trimmed, Jackets. - 10.00 20 of a better quality, sold elsewhere for \$15.00, our price, - 12.00 60 Extra Fine Serge Jackets, in shades of Tan and Black,
15 Heavy, Extra Length Tailor Made English Coats, in two shades of
Brown, A very Popular and Stylish Wrap, at 25 Black Chevoit Jackets, with Large Fur Collars, CHILDREN'S CLOAKS AT YOUR OWN PRICES.

We have an elegant line of INFANTS' LONG CLOAKS at prices that will please you. See them.

PLUSH SACOUES are always stylish. We have them in lengths and grades of material to suit you. Every one of our genuine "Seal Plush" Sacques at \$25, \$30 and \$35 we guarantee to be first-class goods and to wear well. If in need of any of the above you should make an early selection before stock is broken, for they are selling fast

Call and see our Fancy Light Beavers, Full Fur Trimmed and faced with

C. H. BAKER, BUCHANAN, MICH.

MR. A. G. HUNTER, living six miles north of this place, while cutting corn on Monday had the misfortune to cut his leg with the corn knife, striking an J. F. HAHN and Mrs. G. G. Rogers | artery. Dr. Knight was called to dress | auction at his residence, five miles north- | ship. There were no other candidates the wound.

> THE great scare of the early part of the summer lest there should be no corn crop has entirely vanished. The until the crop is being thoroughly ripened, and there will be an abundance.

speaking by Hon. John T. Rich and haps this may be true. Dr. Thomas, in last week's RECORD. The meeting is to be held in the afternoon of next Tuesday, October 4. The Monday, October 4.

of the harbor, at St. Joseph, has been at 2 p. m. revoked by the war department, and boats entering that harbor will continue to accommodate themselves with the single draw.

by remarks by Democrats made after | ject. the speech, it would be profitable for the Republicans to keep him in the neighborhood.

THE Misses Kittie Hews, Nell Hickman, Mollie Grebner, Blanche Quiggle and Nettie Taylor, of LaPorte, and Frank Hull and Willie Hubner, of South Bend, were in this place over Sunday, the guests of Miss Carrie

THE gamblers on the race ground. in Niles, were arrested, and five of them were fined \$150. This was the result of a fight, when a friend of a struck him. But for this performance, they would doubtless have not been molested in their work of robbery. Their victims were numerous,

MR. O. S. TOURJE, Sr., carned \$15.50 TAKE NOTICE,—Wm, Burrus' books during the week in which he was \$4 | will be at Frank Stryker's office, in the | sentative Convention, in Rough's opera years old, working at his trade-re- village of Buchanan, for the receipt of house, Tuesday. Hon. Henry Champairing shoes—and thinks this a pret- assessments for the Farmers' Mutual | berlain was made chairman and W.F. ty good week's work for a boy at his Insurance Co. Members are requested Ross, secretary, and committees on to call and settle.

large lot of personal property, including the convention got to business as a good team, farm machinery, and a promptly as possible and nominated large lot of household goods, at public James B. Thompson, of Niles townwest of Niles, on Wednesday, Oct. 12. whose friends had the courage to offer N. Hamilton will do the selling.

place to the lake has hove in sight.

ing of Sylvia Chapter No. 74, O. E. S., will be held at the Masonic Hall, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 5. A good attendance is desired. By order of W. MRS. C. O. HAMILTON, Sec.

flight of large brown butterflies was with the wind, and at a much greater the same length of time. W. H. Sylaltitude than is common for these insects. The flight was an hour or more but he can shake hands to beat all. in passing, and was considered by the The convention then adjourned. The observer as considerable of a curiosity.

THE M. C. R. R. will run a special train to Dowagiac, on Oct. 6, 1892 leaving Buchanan at 8:10 a.m., returning will leave Dowagiac 7:30 p. m., account Dowagiac fair. Fare for the

A. F. PEACOCK, Ticket Agent

THE Democrats held their Reprecredentials and order of business were appointed, when the convention ad-SALE.-Mr. Paris Sprague will sell a journed to 1:30 p. m. In the afternoon

them, and the votes all went to Mr. Thompson. A committee of three, It is remarked that the gambler who and a sort of secondary committee gets the monopoly of the business in from each township to act as the comwarm weather has remained with us Dowagiac fair for \$500 has a better mittee's backers, were appointed by the bargain than the one who operated on chair. This completed the business of the race grounds in Niles last week at the convention, and as it lacked con-\$350, for he will have a larger and siderable of being train time, a sort of An error crept in the notice of the more verdant crowd to work upon. Per-love feast was called for. J. L. McRie was the first to respond, with the lonesome idea that the salvation of the MRS. WM. RYNEARSON, daughter of country depended upon having a dem-Mr. and Mrs. John Andrews, died ocrat represent this district. Frank announcement was made last week for yesterday afternoon, at the home of Stryker then spoke briefly from the her sister, Mrs. J. A. Fritts, after a same starting point, but strayed off long and tedious sickness of several on to the geremander, and remarked An order to build an extra draw in months. The funeral services will be that the supreme court had lately been the railroad bridge across the mouth held from Mr. Fritts' home, tomorrow having something to say about geremanders. This was evidently not the ground he had intended to step upon, A PLAN for building another rail- and he blushed and sat down. John road through this county from this Dick declined. The chairman then occupied considerable time, using Sena-Can't tell yet what may come of it, but tor Aldrich's speech, published in the Hon. R. E. Hoyr, of Chicago, spoke we shall hope for the best. There is a Record last week, as his text. Made for the Democrats here, Monday even- probability that Buchanan will be quite a good speech against the girls ing, to a fair sized audience. Judging called upon for \$10,000 to help the pro- in the cotton factories of the East earning from \$2 to \$3 per day, when he could not earn more than \$1.50, a SYLVIA CHAPTER.—A regular meet- thing the girl in the cotton mill is in no way to blame for. Mr. Chamberlain is the first man we have known to take the stump to denounce the tariff because it raised the wages of working people, and then pitch into the cotton mill girls. Frank Mutchler came to the front and gave the convention some One day last week an extraordinary advice in a two minute speech, and succeeded in getting in more words noticed flying over this place, going and less sense than we ever heard in

vester said he could not talk very much, nominee is a worthy farmer of Niles township, and has been elected supervisor of the township a number of

Don't forget THEAT & GODFREY'S and Sparks & Hathaway's joint auction sale of Horses, Buggies &c., on that line, of Saturday, Sept. 24.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK! HERE! HERE! HERE!

New Fall and Winter Goods.

LOOK at our new style Hats and Caps. Over two hundred different styles to select from. LOOK at our new styles of Neckwear. They are fine and of all the very latest patterns.

LOOK at our stock of Underwear. We have greatly increased in this line of goods and can surely suit you. LOOK at our big line of Gloves and Mittens. We have a big line to select from, and the prices are right.

LOOK Remember our 5c and 10c Counters. A good many useful articles at one-half price you pay elsewhere.

LOOK in, come in and see us. We can show you ten thousand other articles on which we can save you money, at

MORRIS' THE FAIR, Dealer in Almost Everything BUCHANAN, MICH.

Buy a Carpet Sweep, Bissell or Go-

SHEEP to let on shares. I want to buy!

300 first-class Sheep. Breeders only.

If you would have your clothes that

Don't forget that I still sell Pianos

and Organs. If you contemplate buy-

Do you want a small Engine? I

WANTED .- 10,000 feet of second-

Try one pound of Sparks & Hatha-

ADAM KERN nas moved into the

Marble building in Dayton, and will

continue his business in Boots and

Shoes and Furnishing Goods as hereto-

fore. He will be found on the west

side of the street hereafter. He is

putting in a fresh stock of new Goods,

and invites people to call and see them.

JOHN W. BEISTLE

Is the agent for White and New Home

Sewing Machines, in Buchanan. Nee-

les and Oil. Office with Henry Lough.

cenis a pound. For sale by

Gold Band Coffee takes the lead. 25

FOR SALE.-I have for sale 160 acres

good land in Weesaw township, con-

venient to Michigan Central and Van-

dalia stations, fair buildings, good

windmill and other improvements. It

If you are interested in a good farm

that you can buy so you can make some

If you have any idea you would like

is a bargain.

money on it, see me.

pound. For sale by SPARKS & HATHAWAY!

J. G. HOLMES.

J. G. HOLMES.

J. G. HOLMES.

VAY's 20c coffee.

KOMPASS & STOLL.

ing either, see me before buying.

delicate clear white, so desirable, use

GEO. B. RICHARDS'. Z

H. D. ROUGH.

J. G. HOLMES.

P. S .-- Will show you a big line of Holliday Goods later in the season.

The LARGEST STOCK of Milinery ever shown in Buchanan is now at shen, at MRS. BERRICK'S MILLINERY EMPORI-UM. My trimmer, Miss Orr of Chicago, will bring an elegant line of TRIM- No culls wanted. MED GOODS and novelties this week. Our ninth opening will occur October S, afternoon and evening, at which time we will be pleased to see all our Russ' Bleaching Blue. Sold by all MRS. F. H. BERRICK. friends.

Another Squawbuck Oil Case. Last evening between 6 and 7 o'clock Mrs. Geo. Schrumpf, aged about 48

years, who resides on north Fourth have one four-horse power, vertical street in this city, was sitting at the Engine and Boiler, in good order, and supper table with the rest of the famiam willing to sell it at a bargain. The inside or exposed parts of the boiler ly, when she heard a crackling noise in the room adjoining. She arose and went in to see what was the matter and discovered that a lamp had explodgrowth White Maple, delivered at ed. In attempting to put the blaze out Rough Bros. Wagon Works, Buchanan. her dress caught on fire and she ran frantically out of the front door into the yard, screaming at the top of her

Other members of the family hearing her screams followed out, and discovered her enveloped in flames. One threw water on her and another enwrapped her in a blanket. By that time not a stitch of clothing as big as your hand was left on her person.

Mrs. Schrumpf was carried into the house in a prostrated condition, and everything done that was possible to

relieve her sufferings which were intense. The flesh is cooked from the feet to the head, and there is no chance for her recovery, death being expected at any moment. The lamp was blown into a thousand pieces and struck all parts of the room. What caused the explosion was the use of inferior oil which sells at eight cents

per gallon. It is poor stuff and should not be permitted in any household.— Niles Star, Tuesday. Mrs. Schrumpf died yesterday morn

Verily! Verily! More and more: Children trade at BINNS' store! Whole Barrel of Candy for 20c. SPARKS & HATHAWAY

MR. W. M. GALLIVAN, who has been living near Pokagon, will soon become a resident of Buchanan and will enter to invest in a good farm, one-half mile the field as auctioneer for public sales square, that may be had cheap, call on of all kinds. Mr. Galliyan has had a good amount of experience in that line, and is counted thoroughly competent. Call at this office or address Mr. Gallivan, at Buchanan post office.

Don't forget TREAT & GODFREY'S and SPARKS & HATHAWAY'S joint auction sale of Horses, Buggies, &c., on Saturday, Sept. 24.

The stock of fine Upholstered Goods is complete at GEO. B. RICHARDS There can be no risk in looking over

my Stock, and there's positive loss in S. P. HIGHA not doing so. If you have any idea of buying a farm I want to have a talk with you. I have a good one for sale.

J. G. HOLMES. New Goods and more coming. Come and look them over before buying your fall and winter outfit, S. P. HIGH.

Clean your Silverware with Victory Cleaner, the best on earth, for sale H. E. LOUGH'S If you want your money's worth for your money, invest in second-hand

School Books, at

HARRY BINNS', Opp. Hotel. old left-over ones, but new this season, were made to sell for 50 cents. MRS. L. DEBUNKER'S. 4 My stock of Fall and Winter Underwear for Ladies', Gent's and Children now complete, at bed rock prices. 4 S. P. HIGH.

The largest stock of Watches in Berien county can be seen at H. E. LOUGH, Front St., Buchanan, Mich. The first to receive New Goods for this season, and will not be undersold by any one. A call will convince you.

MRS. L. DEBUNKER. EVERYTHING in School Supplies, HARRY BINNS' The best line of Hosiery in town. s. p. HIGH 0 | cents.

I will compare goods and prices with my one. MRS. L. DEBUNKER. Lots of Fall Goods, all the time, H.B. DUNCAN.2 Anti-Swear Collar and Cuff Buttons, the HARRY BINNS

S. P. HIGH'S. Fall Styles, at MRS. BERRICK'S. We wish to inform our patrons that accounts for Binder Twine, Implements and general Hardware are now due you will greatly oblige by calling at

Goods and prices to suit the times.

and inch and quarter oak, some dimension stuff. Will sell any of it cheap. 7-C. BISHOP. New Goods, at MRS. BERRICK'S

the captain's office and settle the same.

TREAT & GODFREY.

Delivered at your door. BOARDMAN & WEHRLE. Saye money by buying Carriages, Road Wagons, Road Carts, two Seated Wagons, Surrays and everything in

e, of SPARKS & HATHAWAX

GASOLINE! GASOLINE!

Citizen's National Bank,

NILES, MICH. REPORT TO THE GOVERNMENT, MAY 17, 1892.

RESOURCES. Loans.....\$223,718.04 Stock Paid in \$ 50,000.00 U. S. Bonds..... 12,500.00 Premiums Surplus and Profits.... 16,818.40 2,000.00 Circulation...... 11,250.00 Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures. 16,000.00 Deposits...... 220,197.04 424.81 Expenses Total.....\$298,265.44 Cash on Hand...... 43,622.59 Total....\$298,265.44

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAM.

PER CENT INTEREST

WHICH IS THE BEST RATE WE HAVE.

NEW STOCK OF



EXAMINE THEM.

Books, Tablets of all description, Slates, Sponges, Pens and Penholders, Inks and Sponges.

CAN FIT YOU OUT COMPLETE. Also do not forget that we are cleaning out our stock of Wall Paper at prices



Sale!

In the next ten days we will close out our large stock of

BUGGIES, SURREYS ROAD WAGONS

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

Come early and make your selections while the stock is complete.

> TRAI & GODFREY. BUCHANAN, MICH.

REFITED STORE **ENLARGED STOCK**

SCHOOL BOOKS

recoccocce AND recoccocce

SCHOOL SUPPLIES. SECOND HAND BOOKS, NEW BOOKS, ALL KINDS OF BOOKS.

Dodd's Drug and Book Store.

Do you like Cantaloupes?

loupe.

George Wyman & Co., will give you an assortment to select from that any one of them will beat a Canta-

First, as you step in the door, you will see Printed India Silks and plain 32 inches wide, at 50 cents; as good

We offer in Gent's Merino Under-A good school Hat for 25 cents. No shirts and Drawers, for 25 cents, that

as we once sold at \$1.00.

and Children, under prices. We offer in our Shoe Department a

line of \$5.00 Shoes for $$2.\overline{5}0$.

We have a lot of samples of Hos-

iery and Underwear for Gents, Ladies

We offer a lot of Wool Dress Goods at 25 cents that you would have a hard time to match at 50 cents.

We offer All-Wool 6-4 Flannels,

cometimes called Broadcloths, at 50

We just received a large line of Oriental Rugs up to \$250.00 each.

Our Cloak Sale will continue during September and maybe longer.

COME AND SEE US.

Latest Styles, at MRS. BERRICK'S.

South Bend, Ind.

FRONT ST., BUCHANAN.

Republicans Thoroughly United and Confident of Victory-Democrats Divided on Party Issues-Failure of the Newspaper Corruption Fund Scheme.

[Special Correspondence.] NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The scenes at the Republican headquarters are inspiring. The crowds of people who come and go, the presence of such men as Senator Platt, Whitelaw Reid, Warner Miller, General Clarkson, ex-Senator Spooner and others who have contributed to Republican success in the past show how thoroughly the Republicans are united and how earnest they are in this early stage of the campaign

Scenes About the City.

Walk about the city and you are more impressed than ever with the contrast between the condition of the Republicans and the Democrats. Republican banners float to the breeze everywhere. On aristocratic Fifth avenue you find Harrison and Reid banners, and in the less pretentions streets and narrow passageways of the city those names spring up again and again, as if by magic. Look down the streets as you pass and you are impressed with the holiday appearance caused by the prevalence of banners and flags. And the larger proportion of these which bear the names "Harrison and Reid," shows the advantage which the Republicans have in the matter of activity.

A Democratic Banker's Views. An official of one of the largest banks of New York city, speaking of this subject said: "Nothing has impressed me more strongly than the contrast between the course of the two parties in this partienlar. Panners don't vote, to be sure. but they indicate a great deal in the evidence of enthusiasm in the parties they

represent." How do you find the business people feeling on this subject?" I asked. I confess that I was not a little interested in his reply, for he is a Democrat and I was curious to see how a Democrat who is brought into close contact with the great business element of New York found the situation.

Business Men Expect Republican Success "The business people," he answered, "apparently expect the Republicans to succeed. I notice that the Democrats in the business world take very little interest in the campaign. Even those who make professions of a belief in Democratic success when they are concerned admit that they have little confidence in the result. All the people who are willing to bet on the result are on the Republican side. Democrats who talk about betting on Cleveland back down if they are pushed into the

Prosperity the Cause of Democratic Apathy.

I was curious to know what was the real cause of this apparent apathy on the part of the Democrats. An investigation shows that it grows largely out of the tariff situation. Careful inquiries into the condition of the manufacturing industries of New York state show that they are flourishing as they have never flourished before. And their prosperity is attributed to the tariff system which Mr. Cleveland and his followers are pledged to destroy. Investigations into the condition of the various manufacthe fact. The clothing manufacturers, the glove makers, the cutlery manufacturers, the pearl button factories, the great shirt and collar manufacturing establishments of Troy, the iron and steel industries, the tin plate manufacturers, the clothing manufacturers and dealers and many other industries of this character report increased production, increased wages, increased profits and reduced prices to the public for goods they manufacture.

The exporters report improved markets and better prices for American production, both in Europe and in Central and South America. The most striking argument, however, in favor of the McKinley law comes from the Democratic commissioner of labor, Peck, who reports increased wages for more than a quarter of a million workmen, amounting to over \$6,000,000 under the first year of the McKinley law, and over \$20,000,000 increase of manufac-Harmonious Republicans.

Another extremely encouraging feature of the situation to the Republicans is the thorough harmony in Republican ranks and the thorough lack of that article in Democratic ranks. The conference at the residence of Whitelaw Reid, the Republican candidate for vice president, in which Senator Platt, General Clarkson. Warner Miller and others met the president with great cordiality, shows that the New York Republicans are thoroughly united and thoroughly in line for Republican success. On the other hand, the apparent lack of harmony on the Democratic side causes great depression among the leaders and in the rank and file of that party.

Democrats All at Sea. The Democrats are all at sea as to what their course will be. The Cleveland element has evidently lost hope of success in New York state and has little expectation of carrying Connecticut or any of the New England states. The New York Sun (Democratic) admits that even New Jersey is a doubtful state, and that it is not improbable that the Republicans may win there.

The talk of carrying certain western states for the Democrats fails to arouse any enthusiasm here. The Sun persistently denominates the attempt as "rainbow chasing" and a mere waste of time and money.

The Newspaper Fund a Failure. That the Democrats of the country take no stock in the proposition is shown by the failure of the effort of a hundred Democratic newspapers to raise a corruption fund for this purpose. It is now nearly a month since this proposition was put on its feet and the country was appealed to for subscriptions. More than a hundred daily papers have lent their plaintive appeals to the chorus of demands, but without success. The subscriptions which come in are of the ten cent order, and the total amount raised, aside from the subscription of the newspapers which are "working" this scheme for their own advertisement, amount to only about \$10,000.

Senator Platt Hard at Work for Harrison. Senator Platt has done what everybody who knew him expected. He has taken off his coat and gone vigorously to work for Republican success. He speaks out frankly. He says that while he did not desire the nomination of Mr. Harrison, he recognizes him as an able. pure and fearless leader, one on whom the party can fully rely. As a Republican Mr. Platt says he has never had any thought of refusing his active support to the nominee of the Republican party.

President Harrison's Letter of Accept-

Nothing that has appeared since the campaign opened has attracted more attention than President Harrison's letter of acceptance. It has proven a most telling document, and one which it is felt must prove extremely valuable to the party. His clear statement of the benefits to manufacturers and workingmen already felt under the McKinlev law, produces marked effect, while his showing of the growth of our foreign commerce under reciprocity is equally convincing. His commendation of Mr. Blaine in the good work he performed while a member of the cabinet, both as to reciprocity and otherwise, is very gratifying to the admirers of that great man. One important service that the letter has performed is to bring to the

public attention the dangers which threaten the business public in a return to the old state banking system, as proposed by the Democratic platform. The proposition for a commission to consider elections and apportionment methods takes away from the Democrats the scarecrow of "force bill," and shows that neither the Republican party nor its leader want anything more than fair treatment for all sections and all



-New York Commercial Advertiser.

There is not a thoughtful business man in the country who does not know that the engetment into law of the declaration of the Chicago convention on the subject of the tariff would at once plange the country into a business convulsion such as it has never seen, and there is not a thoughtful workingman who does not know that it would at once enormously reduce the amount of work to be done in this country.-- Harrison's Letter of Acceptance.

A Fearless Democrat.

That fearless Democrat, Hon. Charles F. Peck, appointed commissioner of laber in New York by Mr. Cleveland when the latter was governor, officially reports that the net increase in wages in New York state alone under the first year of the McKinley law was \$6,377. 925, and that the net increase in the products of labor in the state were \$31 .-315,120. "My report shows that there were just 285,060 men in the state whose salaries were raised as a result of this tariff law," says Commissioner Peck. This is cheering news for free traders: it comes from good Democratic author-

Big Balance in Our Favor. Balance of trade in our favor in the ear just ended, \$202,876,477. No wonder that Salisbury and Bismarck admit frankly that our tariff system is better than theirs. No other country in the world can show such a magnificent balance. With most of them the balance s on the other side of the ledger.

Of Interest to the Soldiers. The aggregate of votes cast in congress on the fourteen important pension bills

which have exemplified the nation's gratitude to its defenders, stands:

It is sad but true that in procuring penions there exists a widespread disregard of truth and good faith; the race after these pensions would stimulate weakness and pretend d incapacity, and put a premium ou dishonesty and mendacity .-

Small Price for a Good Government. The tariff collections of the nest voor were but \$2.67 per capita—not such a tremendous price to pay for the best government on earth. The per capita of tariff collected has not been so low since the war forced a great debt and interest account upon the people.

The tin plate production of the first full year under the McKinley law was nearly 20,000,000 pounds. In the last year of the old law the production was 0. This information is from sworn statements of manufacturers.

Let Them Go to the Soldiers' Homes. The soldiers in their pay and bounty received such compensation as never before received by soldiers. The really needy have been to a large extent previded for at seldiers' homes, -Grever Cleveland.

A PROSPEROUS SOUTH.

One Week's Showing of New Enterprises Started. A week's development in the south shows the inevitable tendency toward

prosperity noticeable everywhere under the protective tariff system. Of course the statement following, significant as it is, is necessarily incomplete: In Louisiana, a \$530,060 sugar factory at Plaquemine, and a grain elevator with a capacity of 300,000 bushels at Southport. In Kentucky, a manufacturing company with a capital of \$10,-000, organized at Henderson; a \$50,000 refining company and a \$350,000 paper mill company at Louisville, and two

coal companies with a capital of \$2,000,-000 at Beattysville. A new distilling company, capital \$100,000, at Baltimore. A lumber company with \$10,000 capital at Arkausas City, Ark. A water company, capital \$10,000, at Newman, Ga. A canning company, \$5,000 capital, at Gardis, Miss. At Kanawha City, W. Va., a company to manufacture barbed wire and nails, capital \$200,000. A spoke and hub manufacturing company. capital \$30,000, at Union City, Tenn. A \$7,000 canning company at Memphis, and another, with capital of \$10,000, at Sharon, same state. Texas comes forward with a \$20,000 cottonseed oil company at Rockwell, and a \$30,000 canning

mpany at Barstow. A total of seventeen concerns organized, with an aggregate capitalization of over \$500,000, and this is only a part of the record of business enterprises thus set on foot in the southern section.

PLATT PLEASED.

He Is Confident of Republican Success in New York. The following letter, read at a recent meeting of New York Republicans,

shows the ununistakable attitude of ex-

Senator Platt and his confidence in Re-

publican success: 49 BROADWAY, New York, Sept. 1.
Mr. John E. Milholland, Chairman Republican
Mass Meeting, Scottish Rite Hall, New York,
MY DEAR MR. MILHOLLAND-I have your kind invitation to attend your mass meeting this evening, and were it possible you know I would gladly accept. I am with you in spirit, however, and shall be glad to learn that my confident expectation as to the success of the gathering will be fully realized. Indeed I do not see how it can be otherwise than a success with such an exceptionally attractive pro-

gramme.
Senator Fassett himself is a strong enough drawing card to fill Madison Square garden at a half hour's notice, not to mention Mrs. Foster and the other speakers. The time for holding the meeting is exceptionally fortunate. The prospects for the Republican success grow brighter every day and no livelier antithesis could be desired than that which is furnished by the demoralized condition of the enemy, and the united, harmonious and aggressive front presented by our grand old party throughout this and the other states. Sincerely yours, THOMAS C. PLATT.

Salisbury Admits Failure of Free Trade. We cannot look abroad into the territories occurried by the great industries of this country without a feeling of sorrow and misgiving. I carnestly desire that such a state of labor could be established as would give to the laborer sufficient for his maintenance and comfort. * * * If you intend in this conflict of commercial treaties to hold your own you must be propared, if need be, to inflict upon the nations which injure you the penalty which is in your hands-that of refusing them access to your markets. (Loud and prelonged cheers and a voice, "Common sense at last.")-Lord Salisbury, May 18.

Growth of the Postal Service. The growth of the postal service in

remarkable. The number of new orfices added to this list from March 4, 1889, to March 4, 1892, was 10,549. The revenue in those three years increased over \$40,000,000. Even in the matter of receipts from registry letters the fees increased a half million dollars. In these three years there has been over 54,000,-000 miles of railroad, steamship and star service, but at lower rates than before. The increase in receipts of the past three years was more than double the increase in the three years preced-

These new political movements in the states and the recent decisions of some of the state courts against unfair apportionment laws encourage the hope that the arbitrary and partisan election laws and practices which have prevailed may be corrected by the states, the laws made equal and nonpartisan, and the elections free and honest. The Republican party would rejoice at such a solution.—Harrison's Letter of Acceptance.

Bismarck on Protection. The success of the United States in naterial development is the most illustrious of modern times, and still by a ystem of taxation so indirect as not to be perceived, much less felt. Because it is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of the United States is mainly due to its system of protective laws urge that Germany has now reached that point where it is necessary to imitate the tariff system of the United States.—Bismarck.

Balance on the Right Side Now. Until the adoption of the Republican ystem there was seldom a year in which be balance of trade was not against us n our commercial relations with the world. Since the era of protection began there has seldom been a year in which the balance was not in our favor. Last year, under the McKinley law, the salance was over \$200,000,000 on our side of the ledger.

The saddest thing in life to me is to see poor Confederate veteran as he drags himself from his cabin to the fields to earn bread for his family, and to realize that one-twelfth of all he makes must be taken from him to pension some camp follower or bounty jun.per .- Congressman Bankhead, of Alabama.

The Great Veto Artist. Grover Cleveland in his four years in, the White House overruled the action of congress four times as often as had all the presidents before him together. During that time he refused his approval to 504 bills to pension Union soldiers. M'KINLEY TALKS.

What He Says About the Situation in the West and South. Covernor McKinley is confident of Republican success. On a recent visit to New York he was asked if there is any prospect of Republican losses in the

"Oh, not the least," was the answer, "They are Republican states and they cannot be carried by the Democrats. I was in Madison, Wis., at a meeting some time ago, and the feeling then was that the Republicans would susply carry the

"Is there any danger in Iowa or Ne-

"There is not. The Republicans will win both those states. At the meeting in Lincoln, Neb., where I spoke on Aug. 3, there were at the least calculation 25,-30 people present. They came from Iowa, from Kansas and from Missouri and there seemed to be the utmost enthusiasm. The Republicans of Iowa and Nebraska are bound to win this

"Do you not think that some of the southern states are worth looking after and that there is a good field for work

"Yes, I do; and in West Virginia especially. If the negro question could be eliminated from the campaign the south would soon vote with us on the question of the tariff. I had the honor of multiper a speech before the southern Chautauqua a few years ago. Of course I talk on the tariff, and after the speech any number of southerners told

ma 2113 they agreed with me." FREE TRADE FACTS.

-- Moon's Experience Buying Etan for Trousers. es a free trade item that will interes: the venerable James Moon, who has retired from his farm near Lakeville and lives in the suburbs of South Benel. On Jan. 19, 1859, in those good old is morratic days when Buchanan

-dent and there was no "Resubber tariff," Mr. Moon came send from his Union township --- sought material for a pair of higa accel that he bought satinet, a cloza reade of cotton warp and woolen filmse, which is rarely sold in these days

of iow priced all wool goods. Mr. Moon bought 314 yards of satinet at 75 cents a yard; 113 yards of drilling at 1504 cents a yard, 14 buttons for 14 cents and a skein of linen thread at 5 - 41, 83. He then had to pay for record the pants made by a tailor,

-voicctive tariff, he can buy same - or cents a yard and less. He an rec a pair of ready made satinet ⇒ §1.25 to §2. come has not trusted to Mr. memory for these prices, but

-ra right from the merchant's

where they were charged at the ---- ce made the purchase.--South Benassal) Tribune. (Extract from dayook or country store in 1859.) -rusade against American -vicer epithets applied to Amerrems - ---- deturers, the persistent dis-

benear to every report of the opening of a tre paste mill or of an increase of our foreign trade by reciprocity are as sur. prises - they are discreditable .- Harrison a sorrer of Acceptance.

seer Sign Needed Here.

LES E EGE clause of the national Repurposes peatform which is said to fill the sour of Democratic editors and voters with alarm about "the force bill." Resa - Sectully:

Nexworm that every citizen of the United States and be allowed to east one free and States with be allowed to cast one free and unrespondent pullot in all public elections, and that we exist that such laws shall be enacted on the enacted of the enacted of

the formation of our republican institutions, and the extry will never relent in its efforts until the sategrify of the ballot and the purity feisonmen small be fully guaranteed and pr ecice -- --ery state.

--- or the news of the assassina roz --------- tincoln Stevenson sfated in supposeen that it was a good thing and ougas -- sere been done sooner.-- Affidavit of Typeson R. Whiffen.

'Lue .oryeiand administration of the public mud office, after suspending final nction - nearly every entry in the whom country a full year in attempting to resten a charge of fraud upon every soutier, went out of office leaving over and,000 cases awaiting action. These nave been all disposed of by the Harran seiministration and the work brouges sown to date. The number of pater - ued to farmers by the Harrison momentation is nearly ten times as many as the Cleveland administration

More - - - anan Blue Under Democrats in ____onfederate Democrats are looking with anxiety to the result of the coming ejection, which they hope may give them control of the senate again. Senator Benjamin Harrison, in a report submitted to the senate in 1882, showed that the Democratic sergeant-at-arms of the past three years has been something the senate had ex-Confederates as about

issued in the same length of time.

16 per cent. of his force, and that the secretary of the senate had over 22 per cent. of his force made up of ex-Coufederates and only 14 per cent. Union

* It Pavors the Farmers. The McKinley law has in the past year reduced the importations of farm products over \$30,000,000, thus adding that amount to the home markets of our

soldiers:

A pension is simply an attempt on the part of the whole people to compensate in part losses suffered by individuals for the whole people.-General Cutcheon in

House of Representatives, Sept. 5, 1890. A comrade in the column of the victors' parade in 1, 65, I am not less a comrade

ow.—Harr.zon's Letter of Acceptance. SOME OF THE REASONS

Why You Should Vote Against Cleveland Explained. First-When it came to a vigorous assertion of our rights in Behring sea under his administration, Mr. Cleveland dropped humbly on his knees before the British lion.

Second-Because if you are an artisan the economic policy he is pledged to carry out, the policy to which his party has committed itself, will bring you to the ragged condition of the British free trade mechanics. Third-How can you vote for a dou-

ble action presidential combination like Cleveland and Stevenson? The team does not pull together. One is plowing in the political furrow of tariff reform. civil service and gold, while the other is pulling the old Democratic cart in the direction of free silver and spoils. Between them you do not know where you will fetch up. Fourth—Because with his free trade

knife he is trying to kill the goose of protection that has laid the golden egg of prosperity for the United States. Fifth-If Mr. Cleveland's soldier substitute were running for the presidency you could as a patriot find several good and sufficient reasons for voting for him; but what reason can you adduce for voting for the man who, in youth and vigor and unlike Harrison, did not have the courage to go to the front? Mr. Cleveland never heard a shot fired in anger, but he vetoed more old soldier pension bills than any president from Washington down. That is his great war record. He slaughtered veterans by the hundred.—New York Recorder.

PLATFORM PARALLELS.

The Democrats of 1892 Prefer the Prin ciples of the Southern Confederacy. NOT A VERY STRAIGHT ONE.

Resolved, That an We denounce the adequate protection to Republican protection American industry is as a fraud, a robbery indispensable to the of the great majority prosperity of the country, and that in aban-plo for the benefit of donment of the policy the few. We declare at this period would it to be a fundamental be attended with conprinciple of the Demo-

sequences ruinous to cratic party that the the nation.-Jackson's. has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only.
--Cleveland's. BUT THIS RUNS BETTER. The congress shall We denounce the

have the power to lay Republican protection and collect taxes, du- as a fraud, a robbery ties and excises for of the great majority revenue only.- Consti- of the American per tution of the Confedple for the benefit of erate States, Article 1, the few. We declare Section 1, Clause 1.

it to be a fundamental cratic party that the power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the puric Platform.



If Mr. Cleveland's soldier substitute were running for the presidency you could, as a patriot, find several good and sufficient reasons for voting for him, but what reason can you adduce for voting for the man who, in youth and vigor, and, unlike Harrison, did not have the courage to go to the front? None whatever of course. Mr. Cleveland never heard a shot fired in anger, but he vetoed more old soldier pension bills than any president from Washington down. That is his great war record. He slaughtered veterans by the hundred.—New York Recorder.

Reciprocity with Cuba. During the ten months ending June 30, 1892, in which the reciprocity agreement was in force with Cuba the imports amounted to \$64,374,082, being an increase of \$11,834,965 over the corresponding period of last year, and the exports to Cuba amounted to \$16,095,468, being an increase of \$5,792,197. The increase in exports of leading articles was as follows: In breadstuffs, \$1,484,378, of which \$1,235,179 was in value of wheat flour; in coal, \$299,480; in iron and steel and manufactures of, \$1,136,-071, of which the value of machinery not elsewhere specified was \$602.079: in sewing machines and parts of, \$128,738; in steam engines, \$178,071, and in parts of engines, \$117,468.

Tin Plate Truths. Here are some interesting tin plate statistics made up from sworn state-

Number of manufactories for 1890.... Number of manufactories in 1892..... Number of companies building...... Number of companies enlarging..... Number of companies closed down... Estimated annual production after

Rainbows No Good. Pile rainbow on rainbow until the whole western sky is striped, and the fact remains that Grover Cleveland cannot be elected and the force bill defeated without the thirty-six electoral votes of New York.—New•York Sun.

From my knowledge of the temper of the Democrats of New York state I am positive that Mr. Cleveland cannot carry. Sew York,-Governor Flower.

Every pension measure except one which has ever passed this house has been passed by Republican votes, and would not have passed if there had been none but Democrats in congress.-Hon. W. D. Owen in House of Representatives Aug. 8, 1890. Sickles and Cockran on the Soldier Vote.

It is well occasionally to recall that dramatic scene in the Chicago' convention when Bourke Cockran; in the midst of his fervid speech, declared that at least 25,000 Union veterans in New York state would not support Cleveland, and gray haired General Sickles rose in his seat and waving his crutch shouted, "Never! Never!"-Meriden Republican.

The people of the United States have sold to their foreign neighbors in the first year under the McKinley law over \$200,-000,000 more in value than they have bought abroad. There is no other nation with such a record. Until adequate protection came this country never made such a record.

BLUE DEMOCRATS.

THEY ARE ALL AT SEA AS TO THEIR CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

Farmers Fear a Reneal of the Tariff and Dread a Return to the Old State Banking System-Republican Prospects in the South.

[Special Correspondence.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The political situation as viewed from this standpoint is extremely encouraging to the Republicans, while the Democrats admit quietly that the outlook is very blue for them. The overwhelming evidence of the value of the tariff legislation enacted by the Republican party two short years ago, which evidence came to the surface in the report of Commissioner Peck, has alarmed the Democrats. Democratic Indorsement of McKinley Tariff.

Scarcely had the figures given by Secretary Foster in this correspondence been made public when they were supplemented by an equally striking announcement of the value of the McKinley law, which announcement came from a Democratic source. These two statements fairly took the breath away from even the most hopeful Democrat. It left them scarcely a leg to stand upon. With the evidence of a prominent Democrat that the wages of over a quarter of a million of people have been increased to the amount of over \$6,000,000 in New York state alone under the first year of the McKinley law, there is a disposition to drop the tariff issue.

No Issue for Democrats. The difficulty, however, is that nothing is left worth making an issue. That the great battle must be upon the line laid down by the Democratic convention of free trade against protection seems to be evident, and the leaders here admit that the contest has gone too far to make it possible to change the issues now. The force bill cuts no figure in the mind of the average citizen because he knows it simply means a fair ballot honestly counted, and the average citizen is not willing to go into a campaign

against that right. No Wildcat Banks Wanted. The only other issue left is that of state banks, and the Democrats are getting very weary of that. Advices from all over the country show that not only the business men but citizens generally dread the thought of the return to the old state bank system and to the unstable currency which it furnished when it was in operation. Hence the proposition of the Democratic platform to remove the tax of state bank currency is proving one of the most unpopular propositions that has made its appearance in the platform of either of the great par-

ties for many years. Republican Prospects in the South. The reports received from the southern states indicate that the Republican prospects in a half dozen of them are good. If the Republicans set themselves actively at work in West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolinia, Alabama, Tennessee and Louisiana there is reason to believe that they may break the solid south in many spots. If they are determined and active both in their organizations and in seeing that they have a fair vote and a fair count there will be a number of electoral votes from the south for Harrison and an increased number of Republican congressmen from that section. Hon. Thomas Settle, candidate for congress from the Fifts North Carolina district, talking upon this subject said:

"The prospects of the Republican party in North Carolina and other southern states were never brighter. The Democratic party is in a sad state of confusion. It endeavored to placate the Alliance, but the Alliance could not be placated."

Protection Strong in the South. "What are the issues upon which the Democrats are making their fight?" "The offices. That is all they have to fight for. The protection sentiment has grown so strong in the south that they dare not make a fight on that."

Farmers on Tariff and Wildcat Banks. Two subjects seem to be interesting the farmers of the country very greatly. One of these is the continuation of the present tariff system, and the other is the danger of a return to the old state banking system which troubled them so much years ago. No class of people suffered so much from the losses and business annoyances attendant upon the state bank currency as did the farmers. The people of the cities and towns, especially the business people, had means of keeping themselves well posted on the value of the various kinds of bank notes that yere put affoat by the banks, but the farmers had not this opportu-

Every farmer who is old enough to remember the troubles in handling money before the war dreads a return to the system of those days. He knows that he will be in constant danger of losses, that he will never know whether he is getting the full value of his merchandise which he sells, and he is sure that he is likely to be imposed upon at any time. This is not the case now. When he is offered a national bank note, a greenback, a silver certificate, a coin certificate, a gold certificate, or a dollar in coin, he knows that its value is fixed and absolutely certain. Hence his dread of returning to the old state bank-

ing system. In regard to tariff the farmers are equally auxious as is shown by information received here. Not only have their sales to other countries increased enermously since the passage of the McKinley law, but the home market has greatly increased. The importations of farm products of the class produced in this country were greatly restricted by the increased duties placed upon this class of articles by the McKinley law. An official statement issued by the treasury department shows that the importations of this class of articles which could be produced by the farmers of this country were reduced \$30,000,000 in the first full year of the new tariff as against the last full year of the old tariff.

O. P. Austin. Democratic Newspaper Fund. The World prints a list of newspapers which it proclaims as having entered entered into an alliance with it. We extend to the several editors of these journals the expression of our condolence. No honest journalist, no self respecting man can afford to enter into alliance with a convicted swindler and public imposter .- New York Sun (Dem.).

The Age of the Harp. The harp, which was suggested by the lute, is ascribed to Jubal, 3875 B. C., and was King David's favorite instrument. The harp was used by the Welsh and Saxons, and also by the ancient peoples of Ireland. One of the oldest harps in existence is in the Dublin College museum, and originally belonged to Brian Boroihme, king of Ireland.—Harper's Young People.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars re ward for any case that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Proprietor.

Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J Chenev for the last 15 years, and be lieve him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists

Toledo, Ohio.

E II. Van Hoesen, Cashier Toledo Na tional Bank, Toledo, Ohio. Aall's Cafarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the systm. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Drug-

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale

Druggists, Toledo. Ohio.

What is

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor. Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd. cures Diarrhoa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea-the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

Castoria. "Castori i is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

Da. G. C. Osgood Lowell, Mass. "Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is et for distant when mothers will consider there I interest of their children, and use Costoria i. at ad of the various quack nostrums which are distroving their loved ones, by forcing opiotal.

morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful

agents down their throats, thereby sending

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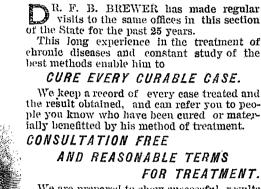
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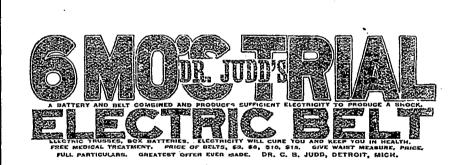


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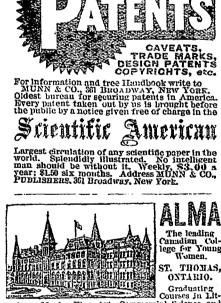


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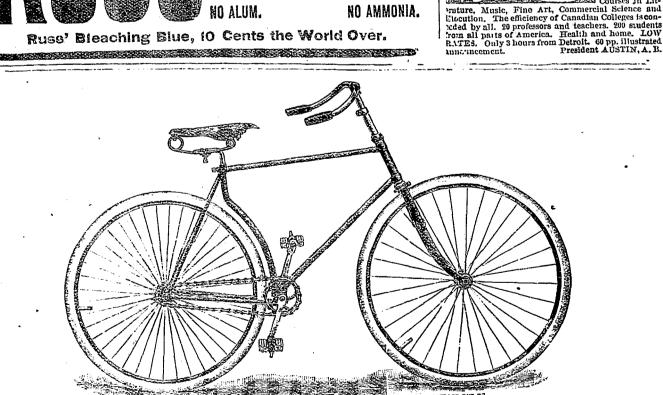
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