

LEAVE BUCHANAN. TRAINS WEST

LEAVE BUCHANAN.

A. F. PEACOCK, Local Agent. O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. A

#### VANDALIA LINE TIME TABLE. leave

In effect June 21, 1895. Trains Galien, Mich., as follows: FOR THE NORTH. For St. Joseph

No. 6, Ex. Sun., 1:10 P. M. No. 20, Ex. Sun., 8:45 P. M. No. 14, Ex. Sun., 9.00, A. M. No. 16, Sun. only 9.47, A. M. For St. Joseph For St. Joseph 20 has through sleeping car, St. Louis to

### FOR THE SOUTH. No. 10, Ex. Sun., 12:08 A. M. For Terre Hante No. 15, Ex. Sun., 6:29 P. M. For Logansport No. 17, Sun. only, 7:39, P. M. For Logansport For Complete Time card, giving all trains and stations, and for full information as to rates

through cars, etc., address C. M. WHEELER, T. P. A., Terre Haute, Ind. Or E. A. Ford, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Cleveland. Cincinnati. Chicago and St. Louis Railway, BIG FOUR ROUTE. THE POPULAR ROUTE BETWEEN THE MICHIGAN CITIES AND ALL SOUTHERN POINTS. Trains currying passengers leave Niles as 
 GOING NORTH
 GOING SOUTII.

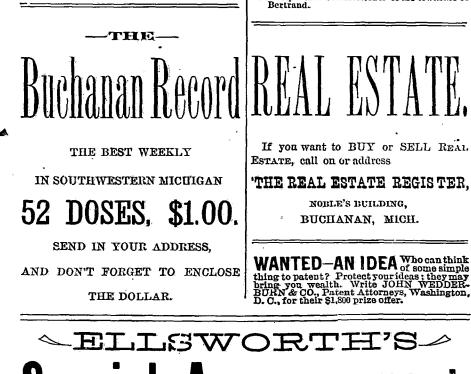
 No. 22
 1:22 p m | No. 23
 8:02 a m

 No. 24
 5:15 p m | No. 25
 1:57 a m

 No. 23\*
 8:02 a m | No. 27\*
 6:57 p m
 \*The above train runs between Benton Harbor and Elkhart only. hart only. L. O. SHAFFER, Agent, Benton Harbor, OSCAR G. MURRAY, Traffic Manager, Cincinnati, O.

D. M. MARTIN, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O. C. S. BLACKMAN, Trav. Pass. Agt., Anderson, Ind.

¥



Fried lake; thence horth 33° west 100 rect; thence north 10° so west 350 feet, into Wilson's lake, where the extension enters drain No. One, as herctofore surveyed; thence in the center of drain No. One to the center of calvert under the Michigan Central Railway, a distance of about 2100 feet through lakes and old ditch where it could not be measured with chain; thence through the center of culvert to the north and of Linco'n Burrus; thence in the center of drain No. One 108 feet on land of Linco'n Burrus; thence in the center of drain No. One 600 feet on land of Linco'n Burrus; thence in the center of drain No. One 3237 feet on land of Louisa Marble; thence in the center of drain No. One 3237 feet on land of Louisa Marble; thence in the center of drain No. One 3237 feet on land of Emil Koenigshof, which point is on the south line of the northwest, anothwest 1, section 5, town south, range 18 west, and is the upper end of said drain No. One.
Said job will be let by sections. The section at the outlet of the drain will be let first, and the remaining sections in their order up stream, in accordance with the diagram now on ille with the other papers pertaining to said drain, in the office of the Township Clerk, to which reference may be had by all parties interested, and bids will be made with the lowest responsible bidder giving adequate security for the performance of the announced at the time and place of said letting, or at such other time and place of said letting, or at such other time and place of said letting, or at such other time and place of said letting, or at such other time and place of said letting, or at such other time and place thereafter to which I, the Drain Commissioner aforesaid, may adjourn the same, the assessment District, will be subject to review. The following is a description of the several tracts or parcels of land constituting the Special Assessment District, will be aubject to review.

Best, south part west  $\frac{1}{2}$  southeast  $\frac{1}{3}$ , section 4; w. W. Eastman, northwest  $\frac{1}{3}$ , northeast  $\frac{1}{3}$ , section 9; W. W. Eastman, northwest fractional  $\frac{1}{3}$ , east of Pike lake, section 9; Sylvauns Ferguson, southwest  $\frac{1}{3}$  northeast  $\frac{1}{3}$ , section 9; Michael Caufinan, northwest fractional  $\frac{1}{3}$ , west of Pike

Special Announcement. WE ARE NOW READY TO SHOW YOU \_ NEW FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, SILKS, VELVETS, CLOAKS, JACKETS, FUR COLLARETTES, CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, WRAPPERS, BLANKETS, ETC.

on the wave of sound and excitement as if rebounding from the momentary shock. "Never! We wear the devil's livery, and he will look after his own. Draw, man, and let him that stops us look to himself. You know the way Lead on!" I cried, savagely. He caught the infection and drew his sword. So we started boldly, and the

result justified my confidence. We looked, no doubt, as like murderers as any who were abroad that night. Moving in this desperate guise we hastened up that street and into another-still pursued by the din and clangor of the bell-and then a short distance along a third. We were not stopped or addressed by anyone, though numbers, increasing each moment as door after door opened, and we drew nearer to the

Mest 's northens 's section 5; whitely Bros.,
 West 's southeast 's excision 5; Antony Ernsberger, south 's northwest 's northwest 's section 5;
 Emil Koenigshof, east 's northwest 's section 5;
 Emil Koenigshof, southwest 's northwest 's section 5;
 Emil Koenigshof, southwest 's northwest 's section 5;
 Emil Koenigshof, southwest 's northwest 's section 5;
 Emil Koenigshof, north part sonthwest 'n northwest 's section 5;
 Emil Koenigshof, southwest 's northwest 's section 5;
 Emil Koenigshof, southwest 's northwest 's section 5;
 Emil Koenigshof, southwest 's section 5; Mary Donley, east 's northwest 's section 6; Julia A. Hamilton, west 's northeast 's section 6; Julia A. Hamilton, west 's northeast 's section 6; Julia A. Hamilton, west 's northwest 's west Indian boundary line, section 4; Clarence L. Wilson, bounded north and west by lighway, sonth by section line, east by creek between Pike lake and Wilson's lake in southwest corner cast 's southwest 's section 4; I' township of Bertrand at large, above lands, all in town 8 south, range 18 west.
 Dated this sth day of September, A. D. 1896.
 CHARLES F. HOWE,
 Township Drain Gommissionen of the township of Bertrand.

Canfinus, northwest fractional <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> west of Pike lake, less 3 75-100 acres to Geo. Ferguson and 18 acres to Nathaniel Wilson, section 9: Michigan Central Railway Company, across right of way, section 4; Nathaniel Wilson, cast ½ sonthwest <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, less 4 acres, section 4; Nathaniel Wilson, south 20 acres east ½ southeast <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, section 5; Alice E. Hamilton, lot No. 5 of estate of Amanda Wilson as divided by Commissioners, in cast ½ of south-east <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, section 5; Jerome Sebasty, west <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> of south-east <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, section 5; Jerome Sebasty, west <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> of south-east <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, section 4; Frank Wilson, northwest <sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> south M. C. R. R., section 4; Lincoln Burrus, east Indian boundary line, west of highway, north M. O. R. R, in north <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> section 5; Mnia E. Krem-ble, east <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> southeast <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> section 5; Anna E. Krem-ble, and <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> northwest <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> section 5; Mony Ernsber-ger, South <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> northwest <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> south <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> south <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> south

us; and though in front, where now and again lights gleamed on a mass of weapons, or on white eager faces, filling some alley from wall to wall, we heard the roar of voices rising and falling like the murmur of an angry sea. All was blurr, hurry, confusion, tumult. Yet I remember, as we pressed onwards with the stream and part of it, certain sharp outlines. I caught here and there a glimpse of a pale scared face at a window, a half-clad form at a door, of the big, wondering eyes of a child held up to see us pass, of a Christ at a corner ruddy in the smoky glare

of a link, of a woman armed, and in man's clothes, who walked some distance side by side with us, and led off a ribald song. I retain a memory of these things; of brief bursts of light and long intervals of darkness, and always, as we tramped forwards, my hand on Pavannes' sleeve, of an ever-growing tumult in front-an ever-rising flood

for my courage seemed to rise again

heart of the commotion, were hurrying.

in the same direction, side by side with

of noise. At last we came to a standstill where a side street ran out of ours. Into this the hurrying throng tried to wheel, and, unable to do so, halted, and pressed about the head of the street, which was already full to overflowing;

and so fought with hungry eyes for places whence they might look down it. Pavannes and I struggled only to get through the crowd-- to get on; but the efforts of those behind partly aiding and partly thwarting our own, presently forced us to a position whence we could not avoid seeing what was afoot. The street-this side street- was

ablaze with light. From end to end every gable, every hatchment was glowing, every window was flickering in the glare of torches. It was paved, too, with faces-human faces, yet

scarcely human-all looking one way, all looking upward; and the noise, as from time to time this immense crowd groaned or howled in unison,

like a wild beast in its fury, was so appalling, that I clutched Pavannes' arm and clung to him in momentary terror. do not wonder now that I quailed, though sometimes I have heard that sound since. For there is nothing in

> the world so dreadful as that brute beast we call the canaille, when the chain is off and its cowardly soul is roused. Near our end of the street a group of horsemen, rising island-like from the sca of heads, sat motionless in their saddles about a gateway. They were

silent, taking no notice of the rioting fiends shouting at their girths, but watching in grim quiet what was passing within the gates. They were handsomely dressed, although some wore corselets over their satin coats or lace above buff jerkins. I could even at that distance see the jewcls

That Actress Is Not Hobart's Niece. and an answering yell, right across the gleam in the bonnet of one who seemed John F. Johnson, secretary and treas read them. New York, Sept. 22.-Garrett A. Ho-Fred J. Fife, postmaster at East Chiforecourt and up the steps to the door. urer of the Johnson & Field company to be their leader. He was in the cen-"Knock!" I repeated, angrily, losing bart, vice presidential candidate, in an cago, Ind., put the office in charge of his brother Wednesday and went to I ran the faster for the sharp report Racine, Wis., which went to the wall, OUR NEW CARPETS. CURTAINS AND RUGS ter of the band, a very young man. perall nationce. Had I been foolish in interview said that Miss Margot Hoof a pistol behind me, and the whirr of made a personal assignment to Johaps 20 or 21, of most splendid presbart, an actress who had been reprebringing him back to this part of the ARE ALL IN STOCK, READY FOR INSPECTION. seph Schroeder for the benefit of his ence, sitting his horse superbly. He a ball past my ear. But I was not sented as being his niece, was not retown where every soul knew him? creditors. His nominal assets are wore a gray riding coat, and was a To Extradito Tynan. scared by it: and as my feet alighted lated to him. OUR NEW UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY, FOR FALL AND WINTER, HAS ARRIVED "Knock; we must get in, whether or about \$1,000. head taller than any of his companions with a bound on the topmost step, I Suicide of a Michigan Woman. Dublin, Sept. 18.-The executive no. They cannot all have left the Losses at Ontonagon, Mich. Thursday took steps to bring about the extradition of P. J. P. Tynan, in cus-There was pride in the very air with glanced back. The dogs were halfway Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 19 .- "Look house!" Ontonagon, Mich., Sept. 19. - Ever since the conflagration last month unand we should be pleased to see you in that department. OUR PRICES ARE ALWAYS THE VERY LOWEST. for me in Silver lake," was written .n across the court. I made a bungling atwhich his horse bore him. I kicked the door desperately, and my a note to her family by Mrs. Eva Wiltody at Boulogne-Sur-Mer, France, on tempt to shut and lock the great door I did not need to ask Pavannes who relief was great when it opened. A derwriters have been trying to get a helm, who drowned herself in the lake -failed in this; and heard behind me u he was. I knew that he was the Duke of servant with a pale face stood before complete list of the losses. Owing to Wednesday night. Mrs. Wilhelm was with the Phoenix park murders. WE HAVE IN OUR KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT roar of coarse triumph. I waited for me, his knees visibly shaking. And the fact that many original policies Guise, and that the house before an esteemed, pioneer of this section, aged 67 years. She was missed early ALL THE NEW FALL SHADES AND COLORING. Turks Stop Deporting Armenians.which he stood was Coligny's. 'I knew no more. I darted up the oak staircase, and agents' records were burned this behind him was Croisette. Constantinople; Sept. 22 .- The Turkwas not possible until now. The comfour steps at a time, and rushed into what was being done there. And in Thursday morning and her body found I think we fell straightway into one the great drawing-room on my left, panies are losers \$628,568. Of this \$257,the same moment I sickened with hor-in the water, as told in the note found another's arms. deportation of Armenians which has 900 was on general property. Just sevbanging the door behind me. TO BE CONTINUED. "And Marie," I cried. "Marie?" in her room. She had suffered a long ror and rage. I had a vision of gray, ELLSWORTH'S, South Bend; Ind. I had a vision of gray, hairs and blood and fury scarcely hubeen going on since the recent fatal enty insurance companies were losers. time from cancer. riots in Constantir-sple. "Marie is within, and madame," he .....

brief consultation as we went. Pavanuncertain light, passed me quickly, laynes' first hasty instinct to seek sheling for an instant a soft hand in mine ter at home began to lose its force, and as 1 stood waiting at the gates. I have he to consider whether his return said I scarcely saw the figure, though would not endanger his wife. The mob I did see the kind, timid eyes, and the might be expected to spare her, he pale cheeks under the hood: but I argued. Her death would not benebent over the hand and kissed it. and fit any private foes if he escaped. He felt, truth to tell, no more regret nor was for keeping away, therefore. But doubt where our duty lay. But stood I would not agree to this. The priest's waiting patiently.

> CHAPTER IX THE HEAD OF ERASMUS.

Waiting, and waiting alone! The but would certainly attack sconer or gates were almost down now. The later out of greed, if for no other mogang of ruffians without, reinforced tive. Then the lady's fate would at the each moment by volunteers eager for best be uncertain. I was anxioùs myolunder, rained blows unceasingly on self to rejoin my brothers, and take singe and socket; and still hotter and all future chances, whether of saving faster, through a dozen rifts in the timour Louis, or escaping ourselves, with bers, came the fire of their threats and them. United we should be four good cures. Many grew tired, but others swords, and might at least protect replaced them. Tools broke, but they Mme. de Pavannes to a place of safety, brought more and worked with savage if no opportunity of succoring Louis energy. They had shown at first a would present itself. We had too, the measure of prudence; looking to be duke's ring, and this might be of servfired on, and to be resisted by men, surice at a pinch. "No," I urged, "let us get together. We two will slip in at prised, indeed, but desperate; and the bolder of them only had advanced. But the front gate and bolt and bar it, and now they pressed around unchecked, then we will all escape in a body at meeting no resistance. They would the back, while they are forcing the scarcely stand back to let the sledges

have swing; but hallooed and ran in on "There is no door at the back," he the creaking beams and beat them answered, shaking his head. with their fists whenever the gates "There are windows." swayed under a blow.

crew of desperadoes-assuming Pavan-

nes' suspicions to be correct-would

wait some time, no doubt, to give the

master of the house a chance to return,

gateway.'

"They are too strongly barred. We One stout iron bar still held its place. could not break out in time," he ex-And this I watched as if fascinated. I plained with a groan.

was alone in the empty courtyard, I paused at that, crestfallen. But standing a little aside, sheltered by one danger quickened my wits. In a moof the stone pillars from which the gates ment I had another plan, not so hopehung. Behind me the door of the ful and more dangerous, yet worth house stood ajar. Candles, which the trying, I thought. I told him of daylight rendered garish, still burned it, and he agreed to it. As he in the rooms on the first floor, of which nodded assent we merged into a the tall narrow windows were open. On street, and I saw-for the gray light the wide stone sill of one of these stood of morning was beginning to penetrate Croisette, a boyish figure, looking between the houses-that we were only silently down at me, his hand on the a few yards from the gateway, and the latticed shutter. He looked pale, and I small door by which I had seen my nodded and smiled at him. I felt rather brothers enter. Were they still in the anger than fear myself; remembering, house? Were they safe? I had been as the fiendish cries half-deafened me, away an hour at least, old tales of the Jacquerie and its doings, and how we had trodden it out.

Anxious as I was about them I looked around me very keenly as we flitted Suddenly the din and tumult flashed across the road and knocked gently at to a louder note; as when hounds on the the door. I thought it so likely that scene give tongue at sight. I turned we should be fallen upon here, that I. quickly from the house, recalled to a sense of the position and peril. The stood on my guard while we waited. but we were not molested. The street, iron bar was yielding to the pressure. being at some distance from the center Slowly the left wing of the gate was of the commotion, was still and empty, sinking inwards. Through the widenwith no signs of life apparent, except ing chasm I caught a glimpse of wild, the rows of heads poked through the grimy faces and bloodshot eyes, and heard above the noise a sharp cry from

windows-all possessing eyes which watched us heedfully and in perfect silence. Yes, the street was quite empty; except, ah! except, for that lurking figure, which, even as I spied it, shot around a distant angle of the wall and was lost to sight!

"There!" 1 cried, reckless now who might hear me. "knock! knock louder! never mind the noise. The alarm is given. A score of people are watching us, and yonder spy has gone off to summon his friends."

The truth was my anger was rising. 1 could bear no longer the silent regards of all those eyes at the windows. I writhed under them-crul, pitiless eyes they were. I read in them a morbid curiosity, a patient anticipation that drove me wild. Those men and women gazing on us so stonily knew my companion's rank and faith. They had watched him riding in and out daily, one of the sights of their street, gay and gallant; and now with the same

eyes they were watching greedily for the butchers to come. The very children took a fresh interest in him, as one doomed and dying; and waited panting for the show to begin. So I

working on the case.

LOOKING FOR A SHARPER. How Henry F. Weltner Swindled a Number of Michigan Farmers.

Hudsonville, Mich., Sept. 19.-Henry F. Weltner, a deputy sheriff from Centralia, Ills., came here in search of J. J. Roberts. It is alleged Roberts conducted a patent right scheme, getting the names of several prominent farmers and then forging their signatures to notes of large amounts. After discounting the notes at the Princeton bank, it is charged he went to Anamosa, Ia., where he represented himself as a Congregational preacher on special missionary work, collected about \$350 from the charitably inclined and disappeared to turn up next in Centralia under another name, representing himself to be a special agent for a mutual life insurance company. The premiums that he collected there and in adjoining towns, it is said, ex ceeded \$1,200. It is then charged that he ran away with the 15-year-old daughter of George Collitan, living in the southern part of Sangamon county.

Oval Wood Dish Factory Burned. Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 22 .- Fire

broke out Sunday in the plant of the Oval Wood Dish company, which is the only factory of its kind in the United States. The fire originated in the boiler room and almost instantly was sweeping through the oval wood dish and wire and dish department, filled with costly and unique machinery. The fire department succeeded in saving the warehouses filled with dishes, the sawmill department, and other outlying buildings. Four million dishes in one pile were burned. The loss is between \$30,000 and \$40,000, partly insured. Between 250 and 300 men are thrown out of employment.

Stabbed by an Unknown Man. Adrian, Mich., Sept. 18 .- James Coleman, aged 26, residing at Dayton, O., while awaiting an incoming train at the Wabash depot, became involved in an altercation with an unknown man at 10 30 Wednesday night, and received a fatal knife wound in the bowels. A tramp giving the name of Bob Mc-Kenzie of Detroit, found hiding in a freight car, was arrested Thursday

morning on suspicion.

Ex-Governer's Daughter Married. Detroit, Sept. 17 .- The marriage of Miss Olive Bagley, fourth daughter of the late ex-Governor John J. Bagley. to Mr. Stedman Buttrick, a rising young banker and broker of Boston, whose home is in Concord, Mass., was solemnized Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's mother.

Nominated for Congress.

end, were determined to make a final stroke. This assertion is largely made Monroe, Mich., Sept. 17 .- Thomas by the peaceful miners of the camp. Barkworth of Jackson was unanimously nominated for congress by the Secand district Democratic convention Tuesday afternoon. A conference with day morning Sheriff Newman of Leadrepresentatives of the Populists was ville and Judge Owens of the district held but without definite result. court of Lake county called upon Gov-

ernor McIntire for troops to quell the riot in Leadville. The governor at Michigan-Corn cutting and fall once issued a call, and before daylight seeding have progressed rapidly. Bean the entire military force of the state harvest nearly completed. Buckwheat was en route for the scene of the maturing nicely and some has been troubles. The troops from this city cut. Late potatoes a light yield. Heavy two infantry companies and a battery rains are delaying farm work and reached Leadville by noon. making ground too wet to work.

who was jailed at Harbor Springs Mich., for assault, broke out and drowned himself in three feet of water. To visit old friends at Coldwater, Mich., a South Dakota man made a journey of 1,050 miles by wagon. Christopher Wills, a farmer, living

Congress hotel here Saturday night by near Constantine, Mich., drank hard cider, quarreled with his family and taking a dose of chloral. Crane had been playing in hard luck of late years hanged himself. Mrs. John Robinson delayed gatherand was penniless and despondent. He

was 32 years of age. A widow and one child survive him.

party was using dynamite. Attempt to Fire Property.

near Crush. Tex., nine of the spectators were badly injured by falling wreck-The firing then seemed to slacken up slightly. Occasionally a bullet whisage, two probably fatally. Fifty tled through the air and then a sheet thousand people witnessed the colliof flame shot up. It was evident that sion. an attempt was being made to fire the In Arkansas a 12-year-old Polish boy property. East of the engine house are named Kucinski killed a 4-year-old several tanks of fuel oil and the attack child with a club, buried the body in a

was concentrated on this point. There shallow grave and fled. was a sheet of flame and a sputtering The fourth conclave of the supreme as though of blazing powder. The encouncil of Scottish Rite Masons of the gine room was in flames. A few mothirty-third degree, northern Masonic ments later and the clang of the fire jurisdiction, is in session at Pittsburg. engines was heard coming up the street. But it was not for them to save The sixth annual session of the Inthe Coronado. It was marked for deternational Coopers' union is in session struction and armed men held the fireat Evansville, Ind., with forty dele-

men at bay. When the hose cart reached the cor ner the hose was being unreeled and the marshal and his men were getting ready for action, when three men ap

cago firm, has satisfied the claim and peared from around the corner and, resumed business. with leveled rifles, compelled the firemen to stop work. Meanwhile the flames grew fiercer and fiercer. The The central passenger committee has men in the shaft house were finally authorized an excursion rate of one driven from their fort, but fought to fare for the round trip for the annual the last. As they ran over the high session of the I. O. O. F. sovereign trestle work a dozen shot were fired, grand lodge at Dallas, Tex., Sept. 21-28. but the men reached the dump in safe-Twelve newspapers to a population

ty and escaped. Armed Citizens Appear.

day. It has paralyzed business, caused

hunger and suffering in hundreds of

output of the camp more than one-half

All Quiet at Present.

At 10 o'clock Monday morning all

was quiet. No new outrages have been

ssness of the night was due to a mob

reported. It is charged that the law-

of strikers, principally from the Coeur

D'Alene country, who have long been

breeding trouble in Leadville, and who,

seeing that the strike was nearing an

Militia Ordered Out.

Death of James S. Norton

Chicago, Sept. 19.-James S. Norton,

this city, died Thursday at Lake Ge-

Noted Ex-Pitcher Commits Suicide.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 22.-Ed Crane,

neva, Wis.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 22 .- At 2:30 Mon-

families, and has cut down the mineral

erty resulted.

ty, Mo. By this time a large crowd had gath-Smelts are running in such numbers ered, hundreds ready to assist but held in Bellingham bay, Wash., that quantiat bay by the rioters and firebugs. who ties are taken daily by means of garden rakes and scoop nets just as the tide turns to the ebb. They run to the were concealed near the building. But presently, as the sheets of flame rolled over the buildings, it was apparent that very borders of the high water. unless there was timely action the Polk Wells, the noted train robber buildings in the vicinity were doomed. who died in the Iowa penitentiary a The firemen rallied, for by this time few days ago, willed his heart and skelthere were hundreds of citizens armed eton and all the bullets found in his body to a man who married his diwith rifles, appeared and guarded the fire department and volunteers. All vorced wife. attentoin was was devoted to saving Ticks have spread Texas fever in the the houses in the vicinity, but in spite

country about Joplin, Mo., so that catof every effort four dwellings on Eas tle are dying in large numbers. Eighth street were destroyed. At 3:30 It has taken the Hamburg authoria. m. an attack was made on the Emties four years to ascertain the cost of mett mine. There were over 100 shots the cholera epidemic of 1892 to the city. fired, but a telephone message from the It is \$1,140,666 in direct expenses.

gates present.

mine states that the attack was re-\*\*\* pulsed and that no lives are known to Pratt, Simmons & Krausnick, wholehave been lost and no damage to propsale milliners of St. Louis. made an assignment in favor of the Mississippi The strike began on June 19 and Valley Trust company. Liabilities, entered upon its fourth month Mon-

\$150,000; nominal assets, \$200,000. Fifteen days ago C. Daughenbaugh Jr., near Orangeville, Ills., was threshing on the same day his dog disappeared. Thursday hearing a noise in the strawstack, he dug in five feet, when out bounced the dog little the

At a prearranged railway collision

E. W. Murray, dealer in dry goods at

Wabash, Ind., whose store was closed on an attachment for \$2,000 by a Chi-

\*\*\*

of 15,000 is the record of Caldwell coun-

worse for his long fast. The county commissioners at Wabash, Ind., fixed the county tax levy for all purposes at 41% cents on \$100 valuation. This includes all local taxation outside the school, road and township taxes, and is a reduction from the levy of last year of 41/2 cents.

McBee & Co., dry goods and notion dealers at Knoxville, Tenn., have as-signed. Liabilities, \$11,000; assets, \$18,-

Richard B. Johnson, a well-known politician and real estate dealer and a resident of Sioux City, Ia., for the past fifteen years, shot himself while pushing a shotgun into a wagon, in which he was about to start on a hunting trip. He died instantly. \* \* \*

Transcontinental roads have refused to make a rate of one fare for the round trip for parties of 100 or more de-

siring to visit Canton, O. The body of an unknown man was found in Rock river, near Sterling, Ills. Three weeks ago Warden Tromley, a wealthy young man of Oregon, Ills., came down the river in a sailboat, which is still moored on the hanks of the river, but nothing has been seen or heard of the young man from that time. There is a strong supposition that it was the body of Tromley that was washed ashore.

Western roads have made a one fare rate for the round trip to St. Joseph, Mo., for the coming race meeting there. the reduction applying from the adjacent territory only.

Dement, Ills., where he married Miss the charge of having been connected ish authorities have put a stop to the



Croisette-a cry of terror. Then I

turned and ran, with a defiant gesture

Slowly the left wing of the gate was sinking in wards.

Michigan Crop Report.

State Notes. a well-known lawyer and orator of

J. G. Bragg, a wealthy business man

ouce a noted pitcher of the New York baseball team, committed suicide at the

ing peaches, and in a quarrel about the affair was killed by her husband at Decatur. Mich.



4 17 51 61

time we will offer the latest styles in Fur Collarettes, Capes and Muffs. Also one lot of

ability of the former. We predict for Mr. H. a rousing maojrity in Novemat \$4 to \$6.

Weesaw, Theodore Morelock,

The second s

GALIEN.

this history, the Republican party favors the old discriminating duties pol-

continuation of the payment of \$300,-

sure, after these statements, there was sure, after these statements, there was

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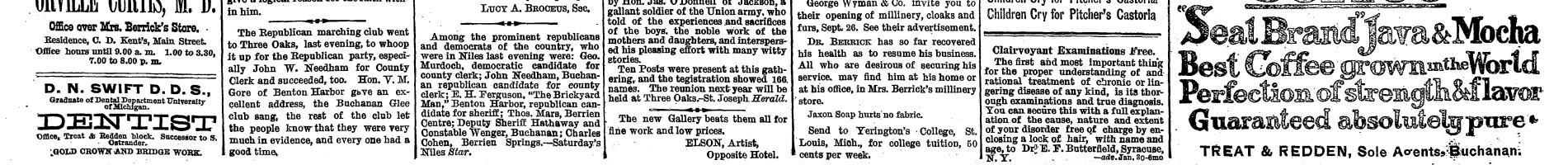
	Also one lot of shawls at \$4 to \$6,		Marriage Licenses.	GALLEN. From our Regular Correspondent.	icy. Nearly all of our commercial	000,000 in gold to foreign shipowners,	heart-searching, and we could enter	Teeth! Teeth! *
	worth a great deal more. Also one table full of last year's cloaks at 50		Theodore Yaupp, 30, Niles; Mary Kelly;	Sept. 22, 1896.	treaties with foreign maritime nations will have to be changed. But the	shipbuilders and other foreigners. Republicanism means American	into the very spirit of the meetings	
	cents each.	Here is what is the responsible cause for the low price of wheat. In 1880	31, same.	A Republican rally was held in the	United States, being a sovereign nation	prosperity-Democracy means foreign	when knowing the honest motive	A ST TA
	In Millinery we shall show many	we supplied the world's market with	Chas. W. Harris, 25, Coloma; Rosa L. Narti, 22, same.	town hall on Saturday night. The	can change its treaties, and if the Re- publicans win this fall those treaties	prosperity. Which shall American voters choose?	which prompted us to respond to the	
	things entirely new from Paris, Ber-	69.13 per cent of its wheat. In 1888 we supplied 19.90 per cent. The ratio	Wm. Helkie, 25. Three Oaks; Peria B.	meeting was well attended. Miss Bertha Harner has been en-	will be changed in the interest of		call of this Convention. The speakers were, Mr. J. K. Woods, Rev. J. F.	
-	lin and Chicago. The wheels of commerce will com-	has not improved since. Why, because	Sheldon, 24. same.	gaged as assistant in the Post office.	American ships. To that the party and its candidate for the presidency	PERSONAL.	Bartmess, Mr. Wm. Hathaway, Rev.	
	mence to move from that date,	India, Russia and Argentine have be- come rivals of this country in the mar-	James F. Highee, 78, Benton Harbor; Sarah E. Jones, 53, Benton township.	The Galien Band expect to go to New	are pledged.	Jno. Morris went to Chicago, Mon-	F. C. Berger, Mr. Weisgerber and Miss	
	SEPTEMBER 26.	kets of the world, whereas in 1880 they	Bruno Hernsdorf, 21, Chicago; Ellen	Troy on Saturday evening to play for	Republicans believe that to retain nearly \$300,000,000 annually in the	day.	Annie Mead, which was followed by a	
		were importers.—Ex.	Quinlan, 21, same. Lewis N. Tatro. 34, Sawyer; Lillie M.	the Republican rally.	United States. most of which is now	Clyde DeVinney left for Albion,	reason of prayer, led by Bro. Hatha-	DR. S. OSTRANDER,
		One of candidate Bryan's chief objec-	Tebodo, 17, Chikaming.	There are quite a number of foreign pupils in our schools.	paid abroad in gold to foreign ship- owners, by diminishing the foreign de-	Monday. Rev. Geo. Sickafoose spent Sunday	way and Rev. Berger, asking that God's Holy Spirit be felt in every session of	DENTIST,
	COME AND SEE US.	tions to the gold standard is that it is	Walter Inman, 23, Pipestone; Clara Clawson, 20, same.	Work is plenty in this vicinity at	mand for our gold to that extent. will	at Goshen, Ind.	this Convention. After singing, Rev.	NILES, MICH.
		the English standard. Such an objec- tion from such a source is surprising.	Rutherford B. Hayes, 21, Logansport;	present, none idle who is willing to	fortify our national treasury in exactly that amount. And this is a considera-		F. C. Berger gave a plain. practical	MILES, MICH.
	GEO, WYMAN & CO,	We should have thought that Mr. Bry-	Emma L. Schubach, 21, same. Frank Haskins, 20, Hartman; Blanche	work.	tion of the greatest importance at this	in Argos, Ind.	talk of the important work before us.	BestSet of Teeth, \$8.00
		an would have favored it for that very reason, being, as he is, such an ardent	Phillips, 18. Sodus.	While taking a drive Sunday the horse of Ebenezer Harris became fright-	critical period in our national finances. To spend \$300,000,000 in giving em-	Frank English of Kalamazoo spent Sunday in Buchanan.	The president, Rev. O. J. Roberts, hav- ing arrived at 3:15, announced a somg,	
	South Bend, Ind.	admirer of British Economics that he would fasten upon this country the	Lyman Reading, 31, Edwardsburg; Lou Reading, 30, Niles.	ened and ran away demolishing the	ployment to American citizens ashore			Gas or Vitalized Air. also local applications to
		British policy of free-trade - American	Wakefield Shock, 25, Chicago: Mabel	buggy and throwing him heavily. He	and afloat, would result in the turning over of that vast sum, annually, to	Arbor on Thursday last.	work of the Normal lesson. Subject,	Gas or Vitalized Air, also local applications to gums for painless extraction of teeth. Fine Gold Fillings, and all modern Dentistry at reasonable prices.
a a	Store closed evenings except Saturday.	Economist.	Robinson, 23, Coloma. Chester C. Brown, 18, Milburg; Laura		those employed upon our farms, in our mines, forests, our mills, our factories,	F. T. Plimpton spent Sunday with his family, in Buchanan.		
		Messrs. Davis and Gilson had to	A. Bishop, 19, same.	is in a serious condition at present. Rev. Charles Herwig will preach in	and in every industry and in every	Teach Techelle left Man Jam Contra	portant feature of the program. Blind question box was looked into, Those	All Work Warranted, And a written guarantee given for five years
		"draw" against "Lanigan's Ball" at the	Henry Fricke, 26, Silver Creek: Minnie Bakeman, 19. Pipestone.	the Baptist church Sunday evening at	part of the United States. And to spend the \$300,000,000 among Ameri-	Ill., on a business trip.	having the privilege of looking and	And a written guarantee given for nye years
	COAL.	opera house and a big social event in Buchanan, Wednesday night, but in	Arthur Wilford, 35, Hagar; Mary Close,	7:30. Everybody invited.	can workmen instead of as now, almost		telling what they had found and had	Four Doors West of Post Office.
		spite of these attractions the hall		We know of fifteen former Demo-	wholly upon foreign workmen, would enormously increase and perpetuate	Chicago, over Sunday.	some experience about the subject at	TELEPHONE 58, BELL.
i	ing Valley Soft Coal and Lehigh Hard	where they spoke was completely filled and deep interest was manifested. Geo.		crats who will vote for McKinley and Hobart this fall.	national prosperity.	Mr. and Mrs. John Hamilton of Niles were in Buchanan, Sunday.	hand were, Rev. Berger. Miss Beards-	
,	Coal of the best quality, at the lowest prices. Orders may be left at Morris'	W. Noble presided and a fine glee club	BENTON HARBOR		The Democratic national platform, adopted at Chicago, and the candidate	Mrs H. W. Grover and son visited	ley, Mr. Frank White of Dayton, Rev. Bartmess, Mr. W. Hathaway, Mr. J. K.	
£	store. TERMS CASH.	furnished music. The speakers were given a pleasant drive about the city,			for the presidency there nominated,	Buchanan relatives on Saturday.	Woods and Miss E. Dressler. The	
-	C. L. WILSON.	next morning, by Mr. John Needham	Sept. 22, 1896. Chas, Allison spent Sunday in Buch-	CONSISTENCY.	are alike silent upon the shipping question. In response to an inquiry		questions were all profitable ones es-	LUMBER!
د ا	BUCHANAN RECORD.	and saw the fine dam and water pow- er, the factories and residence district	anan. Mrs. Allison has been visiting		addressed to the Democratic nominee	is in Buchanan visiting friends.	pecially the one, "How to teach benev-	
-		of that city, making their visit especi-	in that place for several days.	Vice-Presidential Candidate Sewall	for the presidency as to his attitude upon the shipping question, his reply	Gee. Haskin of Michigan City spent Sunday with his aunt, Mrs. J. Godfrey.	olence", answered by Mr. J. K. Woods.	Stop! You need not go fur-
2		ally enjoyable.—Benton Harbor Pal- ladium.	Will Proud of Buchanan was in	the president of an Association	was that he stood upon his public ut-	Misses Mettie Smith and Mae Fidell	Saturday evening opened with song service, all praying the Lord's prayer	
	D. H. BOWER, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.		town. yesterday. Gilmore's band will play in St. Jo-	engaged in circulating cam- paign literature asking the vo-	terances, but reference to his record has so far failed to disclose any ex-	attended the Dowagiac fair, this week	followed by singing. The address,	ther to look for
		R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly says:	seph. Dec. 5.	ters to vote for Protection to the	pression whatever on the part of that	Mrs. E. B. Scidmore of Hastings is	"The Bible and how to use it", by Rev.	Dividing Motorial
	THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1896.	There is still no distinct improve- ment in business, although conditions	Senator Burrows will speak in St.	shipping intersect of the United	gentleman on the shipping question. He has, however, repeatedly and speci-	visiting her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Guy- berson.	F. C. Beiger, was fine. We wish every	Building Material.
-	Only 166 out of a possible 575 of the weekly	favor it, Confidence slowly rises,	Joseph tonight.	States.	fically denounced protection in any	Mrs. Chas. Snyder went to Edwards.	Sunday school worker in these two townships could have heard it. We	······
1	newspapers in Michigan are accorded a circulation in ACTUAL FIGURES by the American Newspaper Directory for 1896, and the publishers of the Di-	speculative buying of materials for future use continues, imports of gold	The City of Chicago is laid up for the winter.	The following letter was received by	form, and he has openly and persistent- ly, until now, advocated free trade, or	burg, last Thursday, for a visit with her children.	wish it might be given to you in full.	WM. MONRO,
r r	rectory will guarantee the accuracy of its rating	do not cease, and the Bank of England		the editor of the RECORD and we re- publish the same to show that Mr. Ar-	the nearest approach to it, so that it seems but fair to assume that neither	Mrs. Wright Smith of Chicago is vis-	Few important thoughts: The Book-	BUCHANAN.
1	person who successfully assails it. Advertisers	has not tried to check them by further advance in rates, as the weight of the	address here, Oct. 3.	thtr Sewall of Bath, Me., while running	he nor his party can be depended upon	iting her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Bowers of	Revelation of God to us. Our Creator	
i		demand now falls upon France. But	The Oriole Cycle club will hold its	for vice president on a free trade, free	to protect American shipping in the foreign trade.		revealed to us. It is not sufficient that we have the Bible, but that we study	
=		an enormous business is held back un- til the future is more clear. Maine's	annual races, next Saturday afternoon. The St. Joseph Valley road is expect-	silver platform, does not believe in the	The platform adopted by the Indian-	Miss Wilma Roe of Chicago spent Sunday with her parents, Rev. and.	it to know God's will concerning us.	
	-73	great majority had no such influence as many anticipated from a verdict less	ed to be in operation by Jan. 1. So	platform, not by a large majority. It shows plainly that Mr. Sewall is at	apolis convention of bolting Democrats refers to American shipping and advo-	Mrs. W. M. Roe.	Nature not sufficient to reveal God to.	
		emphatic. To many minds, nothing	mote it be.	heart a protectionist, in fact the rec-	cates "modern and liberal policies," to	M. S. Crocker of the Benton Harbor Evening News circulating department	man; it cannot reveal the moral char- acter of God to man. The speaker	
· •		an Eastern State can do in a contest as sectional gives sufficient assurance how	Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Chittenden of Bu-	ords show that Mr. Sewall has appear-	take the place "of the restricted stat- utes of the eighteenth century." The	was in town Tuesday.	then gave internal. external, collateral	
		the Western and Southern States may	chanan are visiting their daughter, Mrs. B. J. Allen.	before the congressional committees in the interests of protection to the ship-	only statute of that century which has any bearing upon American shipping	Rev. W. W. Devine returned home	and experimental evidences as to its	
		decide. As usual when an upward im- pulse in stocks is expected, haste to re-		ping trade. We print at the request	is the act of 1792, continuously in	on Tuesday, from the Michigan Con- ference at Lansing.	authenticity. After comparing our na-	
•		alize caused decline, which has averag-	the city, and began a week's engage-	of Mr. Sewall's Association the article	force ever since, which denies	Carleton S. Roe, editor of the Bryan	tion with the Bible to those nations	
	<b>3</b>	ed 51 cents per share for railroads, and S4 cents for Trust stocks, and the men	ment last night.	entitled "The Shipping Question."	American registry to foreign built ships. Americans may, if they choose,	(O.) Press, spent Sunday with his par-	without. He closed with. "How to study", which was helpful, saying that	
	REPUBLICAN TICKET.	who most desired to buy were the last	Nearly \$500 was realized at the ben- efit given in this city, for the families	Read it.	own foreign ships under a foreign flag. It will be seen, however, that while	ents, returning home Monday.	"Thinking is to reading what eating is	
	C	to interrupt the selling. Outside of speculative markets the impression	of the dead family.	, ,	this act is protective of American	Mrs. Cecil Huntington went, yester- day afternoon, for a few days visit	to digestion." Prayer by Rev. J. F.	
1	WILLIAM M'KINLEY	grows that certain and safe revival	The Jews in this city observed last	ARTIUR SEWALL, T, W. HYDF, of Bath, Me., President. of Bath, Me., Treasurer. H. T. Gauss. A. R. SMITH:	shipbuilders, it gives no protection whatever to American ships or the	with Mrs. N. Roberts at Niles.	Bartmess. After singing and benedic-	
	or onto,	may not be expected until November.	Thursday, which was the day of Atone-	of Wilmington, Del., of New York, Secretary. Vice-President.	owners thereof, when in competition	Mr. and Mrs. S. P. High went to Chi-	tion, the second session closed. Sunday afternoon at 2:30, we came	
	FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GARRET A. HOBART,	Foreign and Home Markets.	ment, the holiest day of their calsndar. Miss Lillie Dalrymple has gone to		with foreign ships, in the carriage of our foreign commerce. We now have	cago on Monday to buy good, return- ing home vesterday.	together. After a short song service,	Pinmhing X Tinning
	OF NEW JERSEY.	George B. Curtiss in his book, "Protec-	Van Wert, Ohio, where she has a posi-	T. W. HIDE, C. H. CRAMF, of Bath, Me, of Philadelphia, Pa. Chairman FinanceCom. Chairman Ex. Com. Lawis Nixox, Elizabethport, N. J.	free trade in the carrying of our for-	E. G. Pangburn, of the Chicago po-	led by Rev. Berger, President Roberts	
	STATE TICKET.	tion and Prospertity," gives the tariff his- tory of every nation on earth. His object	tion as trimmer in a large wholesale	LEWIS NIXON, Elizabethport, N. J., Chairman Legislative Committee.	eign commerce, and this wing of De- mocracy desires to extend free trade	lice force, is enjoying a furlough with	read two Scriptural selections for a	S. A. WOOD.
. <b>I</b>		is to see just how much there is in the cry	house.	American Merchant Marine Association.	to the purchase of foreign built ships,	Buchanan relatives.	a short Bible reading. The Primary	5. A. WOOD.
	THOMAS B. DUNSTAN, of Honghton.	for foreign markets. He concludes that part of his work as follows:	GLENDORA.	42 EAST 22d STREET, NEW YORK.	Free trade in the carriage of our com- merce has already robbed our ship-	Mr. and M.s. F. L. Sewell of Wee- saw visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs.		
I	For Secretary of State- WASHINGTON GARDNER, of Calhoun.	Over 300,000,000 people in Europe are not only preserving and maintaining their	From our Regular Correspondent.	September 14, 1896.	owners of 79 per cent of the carrying they enjoyed under protection, and the	A. L. Sewell, over Sunday.	SPLENDII	TINE OF
I	For Treasurer-	home markets, but are glutting every mar-	Sept. 21, 1896.	TO THE EDITOR:	remedy for the loss as offered by these	Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Reynolds of Con-	SETENDI	J THINE OF
I	For Auditor General- ROSCOE D. DIX, of Berrien.	ket on the face of the globe with every conceivable commodity made by the handi-	Miss Minnie Gager of Chicago, who	Enclosed please find extracts from the Republican National Platform and	Democrats is free trade in the purchase of ships. They claim that if able to	cord, Mich., who have been visiting their uncle, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Mead,		
I	For Attorney General- FRED A. MAYNARD, of Kent.	icraft of man. Every port in the world, every warehouse is filled with articles	has been visiting her people, Mr. and Mrs. G. Kool, returned home, Wednes-	Mayor McKinley's letter accepting the	purchase the ships abroad, because	returned home Monday.	TADI ETC ANN ALL	SCHOOL SUPPLIES.
1	FRED A. MAINARD, of Kent. For Commissioner of State Land Office	from their factories offered for sale at	day last.	presidential nomination, which have	possibly a trifle cheaper, our people could compete with foreign shipown-	Jos. Sedlek, who has been working	1401219 800 866	Ahllille All Elille).
1	WILLIAM A. FRENCH, of Presque Isle. For Superintendent of Public Instruction JASON E. HAMMOND, of Hillsdale.	prices which furnish small reward for cap- ital, and but a scanty return for labor.	There will be a social at Mr. John	reference to the Republican policy of	ers. But recent Democratic official	for W. Trenbeth, merchant tailor, the past year, has gone to Ames, Iowa, to		
-	JASON E. HAMMOND, of Hillsdale. For Member of State Board of Education-	These are the condition under which the United States is asked to contest for for-	Hartzell's. Friday evening, for the ben-	protection to American shipping in the foreign trade. I also enclose a four-	statistics show that it cost a great deal more—between 27 and 32 per cent	accept a position.	· · · · ·	<b>1</b>
-	For Member of State Board of Education- JAMES W. SIMMONS, of Shiawasec.	eign markets. Never in the history of the world has it been so difficult for the Unit-	efit of the Baptist society. Rev. Mr. Black of Buchanan preach	page circular containing extracts from	more in wages, and as high as 50 per	Mr. Harvey Sharts returned to Con- nersviile, Ind., Monday morning, from		··. •
_		ed States to maintain its wage rate and the	ed a very eloquent sermon at the	the utterances of eminent men on the	cent more in food—to run American than it does to run foreign ships. How,	a visit with friends in this place and	TOTATA	JER'S
Ŧ	EDWARD L. HAMILTON. of Niles.	comfort and opulence of their people un- der free competition as today. The very	Christian church on Sunday.	shipping question, all of which, I trust,	then, with cheaper ships, but dearer	vicinity.		
-	SENATORIAL.	fact that European countries are under-	Miss Nellie Stearns, who has been	between now and election, may find	crews, are Americans to compete with foreign cheap ships and cheaper crews?	Miss Mary Swain, daughter of Supt. A. J. Swain, left Monday morning for		
נ	For State Senator, Seventh District- EDWARD A. BLAKESLEE, of Galien.	mining the industrial life of Great Britian, and that her industrial centres are filled	confined to the house for some time, is able to be out.	space in your esteemed journal. I also enclose a statement, setting	It is impossible without protection.	Aibion, where she will take a course		
-		with alarm and her manufacturers and ar-	Another flower has been plucked	forth as explicitly and briefly as possi-	And yet Americans are at even great- er disadvantage than that caused alone	in Music and German.	CLOSE	
1	For Representative, Second District— EDWIN S. WILLIAMS, of Niles.	proof doubly strong that if the United	from the master's garden, in the way	ble, the entire shipping question, which	by free trade, inasmuch as that foreign	Mr. Thos. Lakin of Detroit was in town Saturday. Mrs. Lakin and little son. who visited here, returned home		
	COUNTY TICKET.	States should let down or remove her pro-	of little Murl, (daughter of Frank L.	you could use to advantage, I believe,	shipbuilders and shipowners, and, in	son. who visited here, returned home	FIGURING	•

COUNTY TICKET.	States should let down or remove her pro-	of little Murl, daughter of Frank L.	you could use to advantage, I believe,	shiphuilders and shipowners, and, in	son. who visited here, returned home with him.	FIGURING
For Judge of Probate- JACOB J. VAN RIPER, of Niles.	be closed, every wheel silenced and every	Hunter, Tuesday. Sept. 16. Her moth-	and which has never yet appeared in	some cases, grant bounties on tonnage	with him.	
For Sherlif-	laborer thrown out of employment. There	er dying last spring caused Frank to	any publication.	besides. Competition, under the cir-	D. S. Scoffern of New Carlisle was I	Enabled us to lay in a stock of
EDGAR H. FERGUSON, of Benton Harbor.	is scarcely an article made in the United	find her a home with Mr. and Mrs.	I am entirely at your service for any	cumstances, as our proportion of car-	an interested spectator at the ball	
For Clerk- JOHN W. NEEDHAM, of Buchanan.	States but that can be made cheaper in	Wm. Squiret, and they having no chil-	additional matter or information in	riage conclusively snows, is utterly	game, Friday, between the Blues and New Carlisle Tigers.	
For Treasurer- JOHN CLARK, of Pipestone.	some other part of the world, As long as the situation ramains, the only hope of our	dren thought of her as their own.	my possession or obtainable, on this	Our history shows that when we		nrices nitherto unneard or, in Duchanan
					I MISS AGOA PTICK OF COLOWATOR UNIO I	
For Register of Deeds- ALFRED O. FRENCH, of Stevensville.	tion of the policy of protection		to an it when we are the lift to an termination	Constant shine nortenth along monopolized	I who has been spending the summer (	we are not setting below cost etuner. We
For Prosecuting Attorney— GEORGE M. VALENTINE, of Benton Harbor.		officiated at the funeral at the Chris-	grateful for a copy of any issue of	our foreign carrying until protection	with her sister, Mrs. L. Paul of this place, returned home on Friday.	make a profit-albeit a small one-on every
For Circuit Court Commissioners-	Think it Over. Have you ever heard of a medicine with such a secord of cureses as Hood's Sarsaparilla? Don't	tion church Sent 17 and she was laid	your paper containing a reference to	to our shipowners drove out foreign	place, returned nome on Friday.	article. The "Close Figuring" to which we
For Circuit Court Commissioners- NATHANIEL H. BACON, of Niles. JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, of St. Joseph.	Have you ever neural of a medicine with Such a zecord of chreses as Hood's Sarsaparilla? Don't you know that Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True	horide hor mother	shipping.	shipowners. If cheaper ships would	Miss Bertha Stark and Mr. Alford	
For Surveyor-	you know that Hood's Sarsaparalla, the One True Blood Purifer, has proved, even after all other	One ash asl is programing findly with	[~FF6·	I TEMPERY OUT MAILUME CONCLUSION HOW.	Scisson of Sonth Bend, accompanied by Miss Sadie Howard of Colorado, were	have already alluded does the rest.
		Dur school is progressing inlery with	moone. 1 The retention in the Unit.	vears ago? Protection was necessary	the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Bun-	
For Coroners	tak Hood's Saraaparilla with the utmost conn- dence that it will do you good. Hoop's PILS assist digestion. 25 cents,	Fror. Ensiey at the helm. He seems		to our success then as it is now. The	ker Friday.	
FRANKLIN GOWDY, of New Buffalo.	Hoop's Pulls assist digestion. 25 cents,	to know how to handle young America,	en States of hearing \$300,000,000 andu-			JAY GODFREY.



Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. George Wyman & Co. invite you to

RA ST Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria



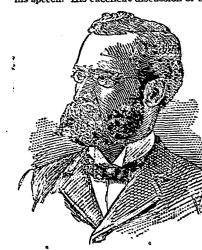
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# MCCLEARY'S SPEECH.

## A Complete Answer to Congressman Towne's Great Speech.

Every Important Point of Towne Refuted. History, Science and Common Sense All Argue For Honest Money-Clearest Possible Demonstration That There Is No Connection Between Silver and Average Prices-Why Some Prices Have Fallen While Others Have Risen-An Excellent Short History of Coinage-Real Interest of Workingmen and Farmers-Need of Good Money Illustrated by a Circus Per-

On Feb. 8 Congressman Charles A. Towne of Minnesota made in congress what is considered by all as one of the best free coinage speeches over made in the house. On Feb. 12 Congress-man James T. McCleary of the same state made a reply to the speech of his colleague, which, in its turn, is considered to be the best anti-free coinage speech ever made in congress. Both of these speeches are in great demand and ara being distributed by the hundred thousand in many congressional districts. The great length of McCleary's speech makes it out of the question for us to reprint it in full. In a few in-stances we have had to omit whole sections of his speech. His excellent discussion of the ex-



HON. JAMES 'T STARY.

rience of France and the Latin union with metallism does not appear here. But most of all do we regret that we could not find space for his exposure of the "horrible crime of 1873" and the Ernest Seyd myth. We advise all who actually believe that silver was the victim of a stealthy demonstization act in 1973 to send

or a stealthy demonstruction act in 1565 to send for his full speech. It can bo had free by ap-plying to Congressman McCleary. The following extracts from Mr. McCleary's great speech will give a fair idea of it. After complimenting most highly both the speech colleague, and after telling the story of the blind men of Indostan who went to "see" the elephant, Mr. McCleary continued as follows:

elephant, Mr. McCleary continued as follows: If I were called upon to characterize in a sentence the speech of my colleague, I should say that it lacks comprehensive grasp of the several topics considered. It offers a superficial view of many things, but does not indicate thorough study of any. We are given a little (and sometimes very little) of the truth on many points, lut not enough of the truth on any of them to warrant one in drawing impor-tant conclusions. To carry out the figure of the poet we are asked to judge of the appear-ance of an elephant by grasping its tail, to form our conception of a camel by seizing its leg and so on through the menagerie. And in lieu of further information on any point we are regaled by having a flower of rhetoric held beneath our nose, under the soothing influence of whose fragrance we temporarily forget that we are long on fancy and short on fact. I shall show that the gentleman's funda-mental positions are based on half truths, which every one knows are more dangerous and misleading than utter falsehoods. Silver and Prices.

Silver and Prices. By means of a chart he endeavored to prove

By means of a chart are reserved in three things: 1. That, beginning with 1873, there has been an "unexampled and ruinous fall" in the prices of commodities. 2. That there has been during the same years a practically parallel fall in the price of silver, and that silver is, therefore, an almost ideal measure of value.

measure of value. 3. That this "fall in prices" has been the re-sult of the so called "demonetization" of sil-

early inter, our own initiaty condict in the early sixties, followed in the later sixtics by the war between Prussia and Austria and in 1870 by the France-Prussian war. Now war is a great destroyer of property, while at the same time it takes from the pro-ductive industries wast numbers of their best workmen. It is a time of abnormal demand coincident with abnormally restricted supply, hence a period marked by great warsis always a period of abnormally high prices. What, on the other hand, is the natural and legitimate effect on prices produced by a long period of peace?

legitimate effect on prices preduced by a long period of peace? Every person within the sound of my voice has as one of his proper ambitions the acquire-ment of a competency for his old age. Now, Mr. Chairman, what is the rational basis of such a hope? In its ultimate analysis it is this: That cach month and each year the person en-tertaining such a hope shall produce more than ho consumes. This is the basis of increase in woold, personal and ustional

than he consumes. This is the basis of increase in wealth, personal and national. Now price depends chiefly on two things: 1, the relation between demand and supply, and, 2, cost of production. It therefore follows that in a long period of peace, when production naturally exceeds consumption and when the wit of man is free to exercise its ingenuity in devising new and better methods of produc-tion, prices naturally fall. Thus it has been through all the ages, and thus will it ever be. Following the Napoleonic wars at the begin-ning of the century, and following the Franco-Prussian war of 15%, came long periods of peace, accompanied by the usual fall in aver-age prices.

age prices. If peace conditions are normal, three inci-dental results should appear, and all of them

dental results should appear, and all of them have appeared: 1. There should be improvement in the standard of living. This implies 2. That a given amount of labor should bring larger returns in the conforts of life, and 3. The demand for more and better things to ent should show itself in sustained prices for those be ther foods whose production cannot be increased indefinitely. What Soctbeer's Summary Shows. Pushing this investigation a little further.

What Soctocer's Summary Shows. Pushing this investigation a little further, let us find out what articles have been most affected by the fall in prices. The price tables of Dr. Adolph Soctbeer, the great German statistician, are justly regarded as high authority. Let us see what they show when considered, as he himself sums them un, by groups. The numbers in the following table are his index numbers, with 1847-50 prices as a base or 100 per cent. 1805-1870. 1881-1885.

Prices Not Governed by Volume of Money.

nave failen largely and in a measure equally. Prices Not Governed by Volume of Money. It is accepted as axiomatic by many that the volume of money in a country governs prices there, and, at first glance, this seems reason-able. But even a little study of the subject shows that such a view is untenable. In 1800, when we had a period of high prices, our volume of money in circulation was \$23,-500,000. As our population was then 5,338,483 we had only \$4.09 per capita. In 1847, when prices were much lower, we had money in cir-culation amounting to \$10,59, or more than twice as much proportionally as in 1800. In 1835, when we had inflated war prices, the volume of money in circulation amounted to \$20.57 per capita, while in 1894, when aver-age prices were much lower, the money in cir-culation was \$24.28 per capita. The total volume of money in circulation in France today amounts to \$55.77, while that of her neighbor, Switzerland, is only \$0.97 per capita. Does any one believe that the prices in France are four times as high as in Swit-zerland? Taking gold money as the basis of comparison, France has \$22.19 per capita, while Greece has only 23 cents per capita, Does any one believe that prices in France are a hundred times as high as in Greece? As a matter of fact, they are almost identical. Tooke, in his monumental work on the "His-tory of Prices," truthfully sums the matter up as follows: "There is not, as far as I havo been able to

tory of Prices," truthfully sums the matter up as follows: "There is not, as far as I have been able to discover, any single commodity in the wholo range of articles embraced in the most exten-sive list of prices, the variations of which do not admit of buing distinctly accounted for by circumstances peculiar to it. \* \* \* Circum-stances do frequently operate with such force as to reduce prices in the face of an expand-ing currency and to advance prices when the currency is diminishing. In point of fact, the expansion is frequently rather an effect than a cause of enhanced prices." **Prices That Do Not Need "Restoring.**"

a cause of enhanced prices." Prices That Do Not Need "Restoring." The United States Statistical Abstract de-servelly ranks high as an authority. Opening the latest edition (1894) at page 47, 1 find the export price of mess heef quoted at 7 cents in 1872, at 8.9 cents in 1882, and 3.7 cents in 1882 at 18.6 cents, and in 1822 at 19 cents, in 1882 at 18.6 cents, and in 1822 at 19 cents in 1852, 20.9 cents in 1882, and 2.3 cents in 1852, 20.9 cents in 1882, and 2.3 cents in 1852, 20.9 cents in 1882, and 2.3 cents in 1852. Other great starles, like corn, pork and lard, show cental

try, as might to expected from the enterprise and intelligence of our people, was the first to act. As we have seen, congress as carly as 1833 (before the birth of the Republican party) passed an act making silver coins subsidiary and limiting their coinage and tender. France began to move in 1857, and in 1855 the countries, composing the Latin union adopted the princi-ple of limited coinage and tender of silver. Germany followed in 1871-3. And the principle has now been adopted by nearly all the oivi-lized nations of the world. By reference to the table showing the pro-duction of gold and silver it will be seen that shortly after 1870 the world's production of sil-ver began to increase enormously, leaping from an average of \$53,623,000 in the period of 1805-70 to an average of \$53,623,000 in the period of 1870-75. It was at this time that the theory of so called "bimetallism" was horn. As I suid before, it came into being "born of recent needs and hopes and fears." The production of silver was becoming so large that it was becoming hard to find a market for the prod-uct. This was the reason for the insertion of the "trade dollar" in the final edition of the adacity to propose what they did afterward About 1876 they began to talk about "bimetal-lism" and its alleged bes attes What Free Coluage Means.  $\begin{array}{c} 81,813,000\\ 101,851,000\\ 118,955,000\\ 140,625,800\\ 124,281,000\\ 140,706,400\\ 135,427,700\\ 163,032,000\\ 177,352,200\\ 173,352,200\\ 173,354,7,800\\ 213,547,800\\ 213,567,800\\ 213,567,800\\ 213,567,800\\ 213,567,800\\ 213,567,800\\ 213,567,800\\ 213,567,800\\ 213,567,800\\ 213,567,800\\ 213,567,800\\ 213,567,800\\ 213,567,800\\ 213,567,800\\ 213,567,800\\ 213,567,800\\ 213,567,800\\ 213,567,800\\ 213,567,800\\ 213,567,80$ 

#### What Free Coluage Means.

What does "free coinage," as it is called, mean? It does not mean that the government would buy any of the silver, not an ounce. The government would simply receive the sil-ver from its owner, stamp it and hand it back to him. Does that create any demand for the silver?

The govormment would simply receive the silver from its owner, stamp it and hand it back to him. Does that create any demand for the silver? Buckwheat flour is now used to a limited extent for food. The demand for buckwheat flour is fact. Would opening a new buckwheat flour mill create any demand for buckwheat? Certainly not, any more than the reaping and thrashing did. These are all simply steps in preparing the supply. The market would still have to be found in competition with other kinds of flour. And similarly the 'cpen mint' would create no demand whatever for silver any more than the samilarly the 'cpen mint' would create no demand whatever for silver any more than the smelting or the mining does. These are all simply steps in preparing the supply. The domand is in the need of money of various kinds with which to make exchanges. The owner of the coin would still have to go forth and find a market for this kind of money in competition with other forms of money. The mining would, therefore, not create any demand for the silver, but would shipily put it into shape to meet whatever real demand for silver coin in the channels of trade in competition with other forms of money. And, sir, because of the bulkiness of silver in proportion to its value, the demand for silver coin in actual business is very limited. As a matter of fact there is more silver coin of all kinds, including minor coins. But we already have a stock of silver coin amounting to over Silve. Abade Silver is more silver coin amounting to over Silve. Abade Silver coin amounting to more.

time to come.

#### Wages In Mexico.

Every one will admit that, so far as legisla-tion can affect the matter, that system is less under which those who carn their daily bread by their daily toil receive the best returns for 95

by their daily toil receive the best returns for their services. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. Bailey], who has just spoken, points to Mexico as "prosperous" in consequence of having the free coinage of silver. He quotes from an arti-cle in a recent number of The North American Review, written by the Mexican minister, Mr. Romero. This distinguished representative is naturally loyal to his own country and desir-ous of making as strong a statement as possi-ble as to her prosportify. He claims that manu-facturers are making large profits. But what does he find to say about the wages of work-ingmen in Mexico? Listen: "Although our wages are low, there has been in recent years a marked tendency to

"Although our wages are low, there has been in recent years a marked tendency to their increase." Their wages are 'low, '' even in silver. What about increase in wages? The most that he can claim is that there has been a "tendency" in that direction-no real increase worth men-tioning specifically. Werkingmen will do well to "pender on these thines." The following statement appears in bulletin No. 9, 1821, of the burean of the American re-publics: "One of the greatest evils (referring to Mex-ico) at the present time is the existence of a scale of wages which defes all power of reduc-tion, which roles the laborers of all sense of dignity or freeing of association with the rest of their fellow etitizens, and having reduced them to a condition of abject abasement dete-riorates to a like extent their productive pow-er and the measure of their ability. They are content to regard themselves as a plant or machinery which moves by extraneous alds only and has no power of volition, and no de-sire to exercise if if it had." And yet Mr. Romero finds it impossible to alimes before us. Mr. Chairman, a special message from the president asking us to make an appropriation to pay certain railroads for enrying certain people from the Mexi-can line to various parts of the United States. What is the story behind this? Sim-ply this, sir: Some of our workingmen, having been told how fearfully they were being abused under our system, and being as sured that things were "booming" in Mexico, became the victims of their misplaced confi-dence in free silver orators and went to Mex-ico. Then they learned the truth, finally com-ing home at public expense. How many more of our workingmen will allow themselves to be made victims of similar tales? How About American Workingmen? Production and Coinage of Silver In This

Would Be Hard on Debtors.

Let us suppose that the advocates of free silver sweep everything before them, capturing the presidency and the house and continuing to control the scate. What would be the nat-ural thing to expect? What would you do if the presidency and the house and continuing to control the senate. What would be the nat-ural thing to expect? What would you do if some one owed-you and you were not protect-ed by a gold clause in the contract? You would demand what was coming to you. Every man having an obligation coming due would, in self defense, demand all that might be compile to him while he could still get paid in money of full value. Debtors would be compelled to pay up at once or give new and better seeu-rity, with a promise to pay in money of the present standard. On the maturing of their obligation they would certainly have to pay an enormous premum for the kind of money required. They would not escape making pay-ment in money of the present standard and would have to take their chances of getting enough more for their products to enable them to make the payment without actual loss. They certainly would not gain anything and would take all the risk of losing-losing not only the premium which they would surely have to be pay, but depending upon the forbearance of their creditors not to lose all they possess. And what is the probability of the creditor being able and willing to grant concessions? Depositors in banks would withdraw their de-posits. This would compel the banks to call in their loans. The four months between election and inauguration would be strewn with tho wrecks of business houses now giving employ ment to millions of people. The plan of the free silverites, as all experi ence shows, would subtract from our volume of money a very large and exceedingly valua-ble part of it. It would diminish our money by the amount of our gold and its representa-tives, at the very lowest estimate, 200,000. Its disappearance would he immediate. Moreover, sir, we would have peorer money. The silver momey would be bulkier and less convenient than what we have now. And it would heck in stability. And while "money makes the mare po" we should not forget, sir, that it must be stable momey. Creditors, as a rule, would therefore be un a

Marvelous Performance of a Cirate Collar.

When I was a small hoy, I saw something that I shall never forget. It was at a circus The clowns and some other employees arranged themselves in a circule. Let us say that there were 20 of them in all. No. I salide No. 2: "I owe you \$2. I'll puy up as soon as I can." No. 2 made this statement to No. 8, No. 8 to No. 4, and so on around the circle, No. 2: say. ing it to No. 1. No. 1 showed his hands into his pockets and with a look of pleased surprise pulled out a dollar. Turning to No. 2: he sud: "I didn't know that I had that dollar. Here's so much on account." No. 2 though the dollar. and with similar language passed it on to No. 9, and so it went around the ring. No. 20 passed it to No. 1, who received it with a smile and started to put it into his pocket, but instead no turned to No. 9 and said, "I didn't expect to be ablo to ray you the language passed it on to No. 9, and so it went around the ring. Tho 20 passed it on to No. 9, and so it went around the ring. Tho 20 passed it on to No. 9, and so it went around the ring. Tho 10 is pocket, but instead no turned to No. 9 and said, "I didn't expect to be ablo to ray you the language passed it on to No. 9, and so it went around the ring. Tho 20 passed to be ablo to ray you the language passed it on to No. 9, and so it went around the ring. Tho 20 passed to be ablo to ray you the language passed it on to No. 9, and so it went around the rest. To the little boy who looked as I did thirty of diversa for this was simply the funny work of diversa the vorking power of a dollar is they to all filling an envention. I have orgonical they show how it a sait for one of the diffars of a great nation it it instates the profoundest truth in finance. What is that truth? It is this: Under proper oxiditions the working power of a dollar is beyond all filling apeak as if money paid for taxes was lost to circulation. I have often heard non speak as if they thought that there must be as many dollars in existence as thoor anree dollars? worth of business to be transacted. What woul

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS

State Convention Nominates John Boyd Thacher for Governor.

Buffalo, Sept. 18.-Delay in perfecting its work by the platform committee was the reason assigned for the lapse of an hour after the time set for the reassembling of the Democratic state convention before that body was called to order Thursday. Business then proceeded with expedition. The first plank of the platform is as

follows: "The Democratic party of the state of New-York, in convention assembled, unreservedly indorse the platform adopted by the Democratic party at the national convention held in Chicago on June 7, 1896; cordially approves the nominations there made, pledges to William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall its hearty and active support, and declares as its deliberate judgment that never in the history of the Democratic party has a platform been written which embodies more completely the interests of the whole people, as dis-tinguished from those who seek leg-islation for private benefits, than that given to the country by the national Democratic convention of 1896."

Nominations for governor being in order, Albany county presented the name of John Boyd Thacher. Allegany county presented the name of Congressman Sulzer. The galleries cheered wildly, but the delegates received the nomination apathetically. Jefferson county presented the name of Wilber F. Porter of Watertown. On call of the roll Thacher was nominated. Elliot Danforth moved the nomination of Wilber F. Porter for lieutenant gov-ernor. Judge Porter was immediately nominated by acclamation. Robert G. Titus was unanimously nominated for judge of the court of appeals. Presidential electors were chosen and the convention adjourned sine die.

GRAND RECEPTION. Tendered to the Odd Fellows at Dallas; Tex.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 22 .- A grand public reception was tendered the sovereign grand lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which is in session here, Monday morning. Governor Charles A. Culberson, in behalf of the state of Texas, welcomed the visitors in a short but appreciative address. There were addresses of welcome by Grand Master W. S. Blanton; Hon. Barnett Gibbs, acting for Mayor Holland; C. A. Kellar of San Antanio, vice patriarch militant; C. F. Hunter, department commander, and Mrs. M. L. McCracken, president of the state assembly, Daughters of Rebekah.

Hon. John W. Stebbins of New York, grand sire of the order, responded in brief for the order. M. D. Herring of Waco presided. A most touching sight closed the reception, when the orphans and widows of members of the order, especial charges of the Odd Fellows of Texas, marched on to the stage singing an ode. There was not a dry eye among the thousands of spectators. The first session of the grand lodge was held Monday afternoon. Tuesday there will be a reunion of grand past representatives and many other special features will mark the week. Two

thousand distinguished visitors from outside the state are here and every train brings fresh arrivals.

DONGOLA CAPTURED.

Fort on the Nile Easily Taken by the British. Kerma-on-the-Nile, Lower Egypt, Sept. 22.-Dongola was stormed and taken by a small detachment of the British expeditionary force Saturday

evacuated was

troops then crossed and took posses-

night, but it was not until Sunday morning that the fact that the dervish-

known. The



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"Although our wages are low, there has been in recent years a marked tendency to their increase."

From this (remembering also that the cost of production has greatly decreased) we see that the fall in the price of silver has not been as great as we would naturally expect. How is this accounted for? This wonderfully sustained price of silver can be accounted for in only ore way-mamely, by an enarmouts increase in the use of silver. This has taken place in two di-troctions:

use of silver. This has taken place in two di-rections: 1. In the a-ts. The use of silver in the arts has increased in the last quarter of a century several hundred per cent. 2. As money. There has been added to the full tender silver money of the world in the last 22 years an amount equal to the accumu-lations of all the spees up to that time. In view of these facts it is simply triffing-with words to say that silver has been "de-monetized," and to say that "half our money has been struck down" is, plainly, to tell an unmitigated falsehood.

Our annual production of silver is now and has been for years more than a thousand times as great as it was before the war, and yet there are leaders among the silverites who find it necessary to malien human nature and attack the memory of good men in order to explain why an cance of silver is not worth as much now as the n. Explain only an ounce of silver since 1573, up to and including 1824, has been 878,444,477. This is an average of almost 825,000,000 a year, or ten times the highest average annual coimage before 1853. And of this coimage the vast sum average of the tent the form of deliver, avery

The following chart, prepared by my distin-guished friend from North Dakota [Mr. John-Son], exhibits to the eye the increase in its production and the decrease in its price since

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SILVER

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120,213,611 126,005,062

137,170,019 153,151,702 163,165,876 163,601,965

3. That this "full in prices" has been the re-sult of the so called "demonetization" of sli-ver, and, by inference, that "remonetization" of sliver would "restore prices" to their for-mer level or thereabouts. The trouble with my colleague is one that is common to the whole tribe of free silver men. The year IS73 's to them what the year of the hegirn is to the Mohammedan—it is the point of time from which everything is reckoned. But no legitimate inference can be drawn in relation to these matters without examining also the course of events before IS73 and mak-ing a fair comparison of the two series of facts. The deart to which I now invite the atter tion of the committee is one that I drew sine the speech of ay colleague was delivered. I shows the course of average prices by ten year periods from 1813-27 to 1835-49, inclusive. The table from which it was drawn was prepared by Augustus Sauerbeck, one of the authorities quoted by my friend in another part of his speech. Indeed in the first rehearsal of this speech, as del 'cred by him in Duluth last August, and afterward in other places, the gentleman printed this table. But by a singu-Inr oversight h did not put it into chart form. This was a ver unfortunate omission, for had my friend appreciated the great importance of those figures, had he given them enough study to become im essed with their real signifi-cance and had .e then put them into chart form and placed the chart in juxtaposition with the one considered by us a moment ago, he would have saved himself and his readers from grievous error.

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 Mr. Sauerbeck's standard of comparison, or 100 per cent line is "the average price in Lon-don of 45 principal commodities for the period 1867 as its middle point.

 Break
 Even the most casual examination of the chart will reveal three facts which are exceed ingly important in this discussion—namely:

 I. That in the period extending from 1813-27 to 1843-52, 25 years, the fall in average prices was practically the same as that which has taken place since 1873. And had the table ex-tended back ten years further the former fall would be scen to have been much the greater, for prices ranged much higher for some years before 1818 than in that year. A glance at the chart will substantiato this statement, for the price line in 1818 shows that it-marks, not the beginning of a fall, but one which had been for some time in progress.

beginning of a full, but one which had been for some time in progress. Thus we see, Mr. Chairman, that our recent fall in prices is by no means "unexampled" in either scope or duration. It was greatly ex-ceeded in both respects by the fall in prices near the beginning of the century, during the so called "bimetallic" period. And thus dis-appears the chief foundation of my colleague's centire argument and of the whole free silver contention.

entire argument and of the whole free silver contention. 2. The chart is equally severe on another very touching argument of the free silverites. Sil-ver and its advocates are very sympathetic, very anxious to ameliorate the sud condition of men. Silver is claimed to be able and willing to "restore prices." But it is well worthy of note, Mr. Chairman, that during the long pe-riod from 1809 to 1853, a period marked first by a tremendous fall and then by a great rise in prices of commodities, the price of silver va-ried but slightly. Though silver advocates fre-quently boast of this uniformity in the price

quently boast of this uniformity in the price of silver they never put it in connection with this other fact. Thus it is never revealed by them that during this long period, when silver had "free access to the mints," it held itself aloof from other commodities, impotent alike to prevent their fall or to promote their rise. 8. We note, in the third place, that the re-cent fall in prices did not begin in 1573, but in 1865. When those who are trying to foist upon this conntry the unlimited coinage of silver as a panacea for all our ills, real and imagin-ary, seek to establish their position by statis-tics of average prices and by giving the prices of certain great commodities like wheat and cotton, why, in the name of candor, do they not go back at least a few years further and show that, in relation to some of the most important items quoted, the fall in prices be tween 1855 and 1873 double discounted any-thing in the way of a fall that has taken place since 1873, that it was greater in those eight years than in all the years since? Why, for ex-ample, don't they remind the cotton planter in \$1.015 a pound in 1864 to less than 17 cents in on vital points? Or are they willfully suppress-ing a portion of the truth, having a lively ap preciation of the fact that this simple stato-ment would be sufficient to overturn their en-tire contention? And now, Mr. Chairman, having shown by

ment would be sufficient to overturn their en-tire contention? And now, Mr. Chairman, having shown by my colleague's own figures that the fall in prices about which he and other free silverites say so much is not the only one or even the great one of this century; that it did not be-gin in 1873, and hence is not due to the cause to which they ascribe it; and that "free sil-ver," having demonstrated in tho past its in-competency to affect prices (even if that had been shown to be desirable), cannot reasonably be expected to affect them in the future-these things having been proved, Mr. Chairman, our side can fairly rest our case and demand the judgment of all candid men.

for the same dates are 20.3 cents in 1872, 20.5 cents in 1882, and 23.2 cents in 1872. Other great staples, like corn, pork and lard, show equal firmness. The prices of these articles don't seem to need any 'trestoring." But perhaps the free silver men would like to apply their "restorer" to the price of re-fined sugar, which cost 2.6 cents a paund in 1872 and only 4.6 cents in 1892. Or perhaps they would like to relieve the poor, suffering of magnates, whose product was queted at 23.5 cents a gallon in 1872 and had "failen" to 5.9 cents in 1892. It may be that their tender sym-pathies go out to the manufacturers of har iron, whose product commanded \$74.63 a ten in 1872 and only \$29.90 in 1834. Perhaps they don't want poor men to be squandering their substance in building homes, and to that end would "restore the price" of nails, whose Pilladelphia price fell from \$5.46 a keg in 1872 to \$1.68 in 1994, and of window glass, which fell from \$3.40 a low in 1873 to \$1.70 in 1891. And possibly their philosophie souls rebel at the idea of a poor man having a carpet on his floor, so they would remove temptation by "restoring the price" from 45 cents a yard in 1894 0.8 1.14 as it was in 1873. Then, if the poor fellow in whose interest they are working is not completely happy, they might restore the price of his wife's calleo dress from 6 cents a yard in 1832 to 12 cents, as it was in 1873. And while they are in the restoring business they might cence to the resene of the poor

And while they are in the restoring business they might come to the rescue of the poor manufacturer of steel rails, whose product be-gan to be made here in commercial quantities in 18%, at which time it command: 3 800 a ten, but in 18% had fallen to 324 a ton. This would enable the railway companies to find some jus-tification for restoring their freight rates from .02 of one cent per ten per mile in 1851 (the lowest rate in the world) to 2 cents per ton per mile, the "good old rates" that prevailed in 1873. Nor would these restorers of prices over-look the steamboat men, who, though they now hand wheat by lake and canal from Chacago to New York at a profit for 4.44 cents ner bushel, were in the habit of receiving 24.57 cents per bushel in 1873. Here is revealed, Mr. Chairman, the delu-siveness of an argument founded on "aver-ages." It fails to discriminate the individual facts that go to make up the average. The Increase In Wages.

The Increase In Wages.

The Increase In Wages. There is another scrious omission in my col-league's allegations of fact. There is one com-modity which stands out by itself so pre-emi-nent that even his disdain of details should not have ignored it, a commodity which is the truest and best measure of value ever discov-ered, surpassing in this respect wheat or cot-ton, iron or copper, silver or gold, and that is a given unit of human labor. And my col-league was somehow blind to the fact, though it is exhibited in one of the tables to which he referred, that the wages of labor have been on the average largely increased in the last third of a century, the increase from the old "bi-"metallic" wages of 1860 to those of 1850 being 58 per cent in money and 52 per cent in pur chasing power.

hasing power. In 182 a day's work of skilled labor would buy more of any staple commodity of human desire, more and better food, more and better desire, more and better 100d, more and better clothing, more and better transportation, more and better tools and machinery, more and bet-ter heat and light, more comforts and luxuries of every kind, more silver and more gold than at any time before 1573 in the history of the model at any world.

at any time before 1573 in the history of the world. Any honest and intelligent man who has the time to study in detail any reliable table of prices covering the last 50 years will find that the prices of those things in the production of which anything like the same amount of labor must be expended have held their own or have increased, while things, and these are very numerous, in the making of which labor sav-ing inventions and machinery have been intro-duced have greatly fallen in price. This ac-counts for the fall in "average prices," about which so much has been said. Mr. Hopkins-Your argument, then, is that the things which ought to have been reduced in price since 1878 have been reduced, while the case tensely and well. The lower prices result from the reduced cost of production. There is not the slightest evidence that the so called "demonetization" of sliver had anything to do with it. And the sure proof is that the reduced. The Canse and Result of Lower Prices.

The Cause and Result of Lower Prices.

The great staples of the world are cheaper because it takes less human labor to produce them. "Every new railroad and steamboat, every labor saving machine and improved proc-ess of manufacture, increases the grasp which labor bolds on the desirable things of the world."

world." And thus wo see, Mr. Chairman, that the and this we set of manufactured articles during the last third of a century has been in the main perfectly legitimate and that its ul-timate result will be most beneficent. Taken in connection with the rise in wages, it meas-ures man's vastly increased command over the

These wonderful results have come as the beneficent fruitage of man's inventive genius in devising labor saving machinery, of the marvelous new forces which men are harness-ine for the convice of the luman femilin of the ing for the service of the human family, of the

ing for the service of the human family, of the remarkable improvement in modern facilities for transportation and of the stoppage of the tremendous and eruel waste of war. What will a day's work produce? This is the true test of progress. As prices decline com-pared with the reward of human labor the condition of the people is cleanted. This is is a process of natural law and a phase of evolu-tion. Men struggle against it only because they do not understand it. Like all move-ments onward, it brings temporary hardship to individuals here and there. But for the vast mass of humanity it is bringing emancipation from want and the promise of that golden fu-ture when a minimum of time will bo required to provide for the necessities that are simply physical and temporal, thus leaving time and opportunity for the cultivation of those ele-monts in our nature that are spiritual and

one of which is full legal tender. Such an enormous coinage of silver was never dreamed of in the world before. The Great Increase In Gold Production.

f coinage.

Country.

12 V62

And now let us see how the situation of workingmen in this country compared in 1890 with that during the so called "bimetallie times" But some one might properly esk in this connection, "His not the output of gold in-crussed also?" The answer is, "Yes, enor-

with that during the so called "bimetallic times." From the famous senate report on wholesale prices, transportation and wages, before refer-red to, I take the facts for the following table of wages in leading occupations every tenth year for some time before the war, when we had our mint "open to the free coinage of bot" metals," in comparison with wages in 1820, sixth of a century after we finally adopted our present system of unlimited coinage of gold and limited coinage of silver:

	connection, "Has not the output of gold in-	times."
ļ	Creased also? The prewer is "his enor	From the famous senate report on wholesale
ļ	mously."	prices, transportation and wages, before refer-
i	Up to 1843 the world's annual production of	red to, I take the facts for the following table
	gold never but once reached \$14,000,000, while	of wages in leading occupations every tenth
ļ	in this last half century it never but once fell	year for some time before the war, when we
I	below \$100,000,000, and in 1:95 it was over \$200,	
i	1 Deits elugood of and material as over coo,	had our mint "open to the free coinage of hot"
ļ	000,000. The world now produces more gold	metals," in comparison with wages in 1840,
Ì	every month than it did in a year half a cen-	sixth of a century after we finally adopted our
ļ	tury ago. In other words, sir, the world's pro-	present system of unlimited coinage of gold
ŝ	duction of gold in these last 50 years exceeds	and limited coinage of silver:
	by far its entire production for the preceding 400 years. This is the fact hinted at in my col-	Wages per diem
1	400 years. This is the fact hinted at in my col-	
ł	league's chart, but not clearly brought out.	Occupation. 1840. 1850. 1860. 1890.
1	And the annual production of gold alone is	Plasterers
Ì	now more than four times as great as was the	Blacksmiths 1 50 1 10 1 50 8 00
		Blacksmiths' helpers Sol . Sol . SJ's 175
Į	production of both gold and silver up to 1840.	1 Painters. $12i$ $12i$ $12i$ $12i$
j	This is the fact, sir, which has sounded the	$1 W_{0} = 1 \sqrt{3} + $
í	deathknell of the free coinage of silver.	1 Carpenters
	Theoretical Versus Practical Bimetallism.	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Hierorit}_{12} \\ \text{Carpenters}_{2} \\ \text{Engineers}_{2} \\ \text{Firemen}_{2} \\ \text{Firemen}_{2} \\ \text{Laburers}_{2} \\ \text{Hieroremen}_{2} \\ Hieror$
		Firemen 1 25 1 57 1 44 1 65
1	The advocates of the unlimited coinage of	Laborers
	silver say: "Open the mints to the free coin-	Laborers
	age of both metals. Then they will both be	Machinists 1 54 1 55 1 76 2 19
	coined, and both will circulate as money." But	Watchmen 1 10 1 16 1 00 1 55
	though every country in Europe and America	
į	has tried this experiment, though some are	Average, according
ł	still trying it, the advocates of this method	to importance, for
	cannot point to a single instance in which their	all occupations, 1800
ł	cambe point to a single instance in which then	being reekoned as
ļ	method has ever succeeded. As we have al-	100 \$7.7 \$2.7 100 168.6
į	ready seen, France had, with her mints open to	
	both metals, first a circulation of silver up to	There are in almost every community men
	about 1850, and then a reversal to gold only	who worked by the day before the war. Any
ł	Our own experience here in the United States	young workingman who is at all taken by the
-	has been the same. Our coinage ratio of 15 to	glowing promises of the free silverites would
	1. from 1762 to 1824, overvalued silver and un-	do well to ask one of these old gentlemen how
	dervalued cold so during those years, at least	much he really was paid in those "bimetallie"
1	the last 3) of them, our circulation consisted	days and how much he could buy with his daily
ł	dervalued gold so during those years, at least the last 20 of them, our circulation consisted of silver and no gold. The change of ratio in	pay in the way of necessaries and comforts.
ł	1004 and 1007 to 15 00 to 1 (commonly malan of )	
1	1884 and 1857 to 15.98 to 1 (commonly speken of	• We have seen that the condition of American
Ì	as "16 to 1") overvalued gold and undervalued	workingmen has vastly improved since the
	silver, and silver gradually retired from cir-	days when we had free coinage of silver. It
ł	culation as money. No one would part with	has been shown, also, that opening our mint
ļ	371.25 grains of silver (the amount of pure sil-	to coinage of silver on private account would
ļ	371.25 grains of silver (the amount of pure silver in a dollar) for 100 cents as money when he could sell it for 103 cents as bullion.	at ence send us to a silver basis. How would
ł	he could sell it for 153 cents as bullion.	this affect wages and the men who earn them?
ļ	And this has been the experience of every	Every man who earns his daily bread by his
	nation that has ever tried the experiment. A	daily toil owes it to himself and those whom
	double standard is, therefore, an alternating	he holds dear to think this over carefully.
į	standard. It is not bimetallism, but one-ut-a-	Any man who will examine daily quotations
j	time metallism.	of prices as reported in the newspapers will
ļ	What the people want is the use of both met-	soon discover that they change from day to
	als, each in the way that will best serve their	day and sometimes change very greatly in the
ļ	purposes. They want the actual circulation of	course of a month. But every man who earns
1		wages is familiar with the fact that they
ł	both, not simply the promise of it. You free	change slowly, an increase of 10 per cent in a
l	silverites offer them a method that has always	want hoing anity a gain Drian about suid-
	failed and in the nature of things always will.	year being quite a gain. Prices change quick-
ļ	We offer a method that has never failed under	ly; wages change slowly.
l	normal conditions, and that is why it has been	Now let us grant what the advocates of free
	adopted by all the leading nations of the world.	silver claim-that going to the silver basis
	You offer a law permitting both to be coined,	would "double the prices of commodities."
	i hoping that both will be. We offer a plan	Does any workingman believe that wages would be doubled too? Even if they should
	whereby the desired result is secured with cer- tainty. Yours is the bimetallism of the statute	would be doubled .too? Even if they should
İ	tainty. Yours is the bimetallism of the statute	be, how much would the wage earner profit
ĺ	book. Ours is the bimetallism of the counting.	be how much would the wage earner profit by the change? No intelligent workingman
ļ	room. Yours is theoretical bimetallism. Oars	believes for a minute that his wages would be
į	is practical bimetallism.	increased by more than a small per cent-that
	•	is, while his wages might be nominally in-
i	A Short History of Coirage.	
ļ	In the evolution of money the metals gradu-	creased somewhat the prices of the things he
	ally superseded all other commudities as the	has to buy would be increased very much more. So the real nurchasing power of a day's

adys and now interine could buy with instally pay in the way of necessaries and comforts. We have seen that the condition of American workingmen has vastly improved since the days when we had free coinage of silver. It has been shown, also, that opening our mint to coinage of silver on private necesnat would at ence send us to a silver basis. How would this affect wages and the men who earn them? Every man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil owes it to himself and those whom he holds dear to think this over carefully. Any man who will examine daily quotations of prices as reported in the newspapers will soon discover that they change from day to day and sometimes change very greatly in the course of a month. But every man who earns wages is familiar with the fact that they change slowly, an increase of 10 per cent in a year being quite a gain. Prices change quick-ly: wages change slowly. Now let us grant what the advocates of free silver claim—that going to the silver basis would "double the prices of commodities." Does any workingman believe that wages would be doubled too? Even if they should be how much would the wage earner profit by the change? No intelligent workingman believes for a minute that his wages would be increased by more than a small per cent—that is, while his wages might be nominally in-creased somewhat the prices of the things be has to buy would be increased very much be how that any debasement in the mon-ey system of a country raises prices faster and farther than it does wages. This might influ-ence some employers to consider the propriety of debasing our currency, but it is precisely the reason why workingmen are concerned the whole silver question is to be summed up in one query. Do you want your wages cut down? If so, vote for the free coinage of silver. Would Not Help the Farmer. A Short History of Coinage. In the evolution of money the metals gradn-ally superseded all other commodities as the medium of excange. Iron and copper came to be produced in such quantities that they ceased to be "precious metals" and gave way to sil-ver. In the course of time, as civilization and the demands of trade required it, gold was in-troduced into one country after another. In this evolution a nation's needs and progress can be pretty accurately determined by noting the kind of maney used by it. At first the met.ls passed by weight. To save the trouble of carrying scales and the danger of being cheated by means of alloys the custom gradually grew up of having the ruling prince cut the metals into pieces of convenient size and shape and stamp on one side af the piece its weight and fineness (and later on its worth) and on the other side the features of the prince of coinage. But nrinces were, sometimes tempted by

### Would Not Help the Farmer.

of coinage. But princes were sometimes tempted by their greed or their need to put into the coins less of the metal than they should. Then, in order to compel people to accept these debased coins in payment of obligations, the princes de-creed that the coins must be accepted. This was the origin of what are known as "legal tendar" laws.

If so, vote for the free coinage of silver.
Would Not Help the Farmer.
What inducements do the silver producers hold out to the farmers to get them to cooperato in this scheme? They promise the farmers will naturally ask is. Could they and would they keep their promise? Let us see what the chances are.
They claim that "silver would increase in value and would carry with it the prices of farm products."
To say that there is any relation between the price of a methl dug out of our western hills (depending for its value upon a set of conditions peculiar to itself) and the price of any of the vegetable products of our fields (each of which depends for its value upon a set of conditions peculiar to itself) and the price of thing so different in their nature and uses, is to insult the intelligence of these who are addressed.
But looking at it from another standpoint, let us see what the probabilities are that the price shadowing industries of this country. Let us make a few comparisons.
The total value of the silver product of the United Statës in 1892, even when reckoned at the price lof the our silver production (Mint Report, page 242).
According to the State silver crop was over \$800,000.
Conducts the silver product of this country in 1921 was \$25,000,000.
Cond that of the corn crop was over \$800,000.
Cond that of the corn crop was over \$800,000.
Cond that of the corn crop alone was ten times the value of the silver crop of this country and four times the value of all the silver produced the set.
For motion the silver the silver crop of this country in 1921 was \$25,000,000.
Cond and that of the corn crop was over \$800,000.
Cond at that of the corn crop alone was ten times the value of the silver crop of this country in 1921 was \$25,000,000.
Cond and that of the corn crop was over \$800,000.
Cond and that of the corn crop was over \$800,000.
Cond at hat of t

when so that the second 
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The Situation of Farmers In 1873. So much has been said by free silver orators

be made victims of similar tales? How About American Workingmen?

than wrong.

tally hurt.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

Frightful Collision on the Rail Occurs in Indiana.

Indianapolis, Sept. 19.-Four men were killed and a number of others

badly injured Friday morning in a

wreck on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and

Dayton, near Connersville, Ind., about

forty miles east of here. The dead

are: Christ Sweetman, engineer, Dayton; --- Kinsey, fireman, Cincinnati:

George House, conductor, Indianapo-

– Hughes, fireman, Hamilton.

The injured are: Paymaster Jans-

eng, badly hurt: Assistant Paymaster

Sheehan Resigns.

Sheehan, in furtherance of a purpose

to resign his place on the Democratic

sion of the dismantled fort while a detachment was sent to take possession of Dongola proper, the British objective let go of the dollar that he had he might not soon get another, although money was due him, and suppose that each was afraid to ac-cept the money of the other, fearing that it might not be good when he wanted to use it, that it would depreciate on his hands—what would be the result? Why, of course, each would keep in his pocket what money he had, and each would continue to owe the other— that is, the money would accomplish nothing. point of the British forces. The sub-marine cable in the Nile gave out at this point and the news had to be sent here by messenger and was late. Latest advices say that Dongola is thoroughly garrisoned by the British. The natives received the troops with acclamation, Quality More Important Than Quantity. while the dervishes have retreated of

With good money and mutual trust a dot-lar did the work of 40, while with questionable money and distrust 20 dollars could accomplish nothing. In other words, the quality of money is immensely more important than its quan to the desert. The British loss in the fight was less than ten killed; exact details are lacking, and the easy manner in which the fort was taken was a surprise to all.

#### How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward 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. I. Cheney for the last 15 years, and be

leve him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made w their firm.

is immensely more important than its quan tity. And, sir, a set of men who make it part of their plan to malign human nature and then offer us a debased currency would not only deprive us of part of the money that we now have, but they would paralyze the working power of what remained. They are not only morally wrong, but financially unwise. They and their policy are alike condemned. They offer poor money and distrust. We offer abundant money of the best quality and well founded confidence. Is there any doubt as to which the American people will approve? To employ a figure of speech, we contend that our body politic needs in its circulation both kinds of corpuscles, and that it needs them both all of the time. The best that is promised by the gentlemen on the other side is that their plan will furnish them alternate ly; one at a time, first one and then: the other -that is, sir, they offer us a sort of chills-and fever system, which would produce distress in life and would result in early death to busi ness enterprise. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists life and would result in early death to busi ness enterprise. Our plan secures to our circulation all the elements needed for the health of the body, including both kinds of corpuscies, all of the time and in the proportions demanded by the most vigorous life. And behind this good financial blood, to prevent its stagnation, to propel it in life giving circulation, even to the extremities of the body, we place the great heart, confidence—confidence in our financial system and in each other, confidence in our system based in approved experience, confi-dence in each other based on the knowledge that, after all, men would rather do right than wrong. Toledo, Ohio,

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Totedo, Ohio. E. II. Van Hoesen, Cashier Toledo Na-

tional Bank, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the systm. Price, 75c per bottle Sold by all Druggists

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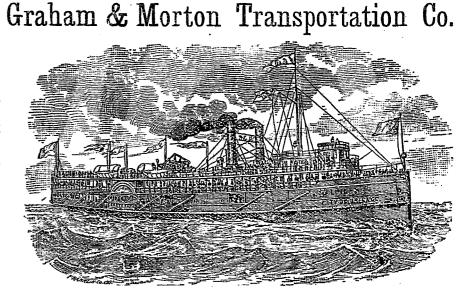
HUMPHREYS' national committee if the Buffalo convention indorsed the Chicago platform and candidates, as intimated by him in a statement heretofore published, SPECIFICS are scientifically Thursday sent the following letter to James K. Jones, chairman of the Demprepared Remedies; have

ocratic national committee, Democratic been used for half a century headquarters at Chicago: with entire success. "Dear Sir:-I respectfully tender my resignation as representative of the

state of New York upon the Democraic national committee. WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN."

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17

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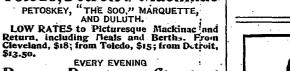


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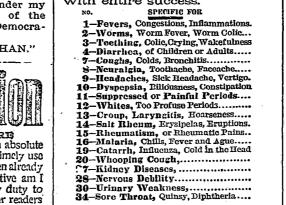
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F. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York. PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

R·I·P·A·N·S

Scallon, slightly, injured; — Fisback, porter of the car, badly hurt; E. Wy-song, foreman of bridges and buildings, badly hurt; J. M. Bourke, roadmaster, slightly injured; ---- Conner, from its use. engineer, Hamilton, supposed to be fa-New York, Sept. 18 .- William F.



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