4

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Business Directory. CHRISTIAN .CHURCH. — Sunday services:
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.; Junior C.
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at 12:00 m Other services: Cottage prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 7:00; Church prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:00; Ladies' aid every Wednesday atternoon at 4:30; Teachers' meeting Friday evening at 7:00. Pastor's receiving daye—
Tuesday and Friday afternoon, 2 to 4.
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UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH—Rev. J. F. Bartmess, Pastor. Sabbath services; Sabbath School 12:00 m.; Preaching 10:30 a.m.; Young People's Meeting 6:00 r. m.; Preaching 7:00 r. m. Prayer Meeting and Bible Reading Thursday evening 7:00. Everybody invited to all these services.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. Moore, Pastor. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12 M. Y. P. prayer meeting Thursday evening. Cottagelprayer meeting Trae-day evening. Covenant meeting Saturday before the first Sunday of each month, with communion the first Sunday of the month. Strangers always welcome.

Pastor. Sahbath services: Preaching 10:30 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.; Sabbath School 12:00 m.; Junior League 3:30 p.m.; Epworth League, 6:00 p.m.; Prayer meeting Thursday evening 7:00 p.m. Members are expected and strangers are always welcome.

DVANGELICAL CHURCH, corner Oak and U Second Sts. Rev. F. C. Berger, Pastor. Residence 47 Main St. Preaching at 10 30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sunday School 11.45 m., Mrs. W. A. Koehler, Supt. Young People's Alliance every Sunday at 6.30 p.m. Prayer service Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. All serts are free. All cordially welcomed.

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

1 A. R.-Wm. Perrott Post No. 22. Regular T. meeting on the first and third Saturday vening of each month. Visiting comrades always welcome.

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BUCHANAN, BERRIEN COUNTY; MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1896,

No Gripe ioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take

Hoods of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and surc. All druggists. 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

tapestry had been hastily torn down. One window was closed and shuttered; Rubber Weather cold light which they admitted contrasted in ghastly fashion with the yelsconces. The furniture had been huddled aside or piled into a barricade, a room, its intertisces stuffed with, and its weakness partly screened by, the defense, their backs to a door which are to be found in all styles at seemed to lead to an inner room, stood Marie and Croisettc, pale and defiant. The former had a long pike; the latter leveled a heavy, bell-mounted arquebuse across the back of a chair, and blew up his match as I entered. Both had in addition swords. I darted like a rabbit through a little tunnel left on

my stand by them. "Is all right?" ejaculated Croisette, turning to me nervously.
"All right, I think," I answered.

"You are not hurt?" "Not touched!" I had just time to draw my sword before the assailants streamed into the room, a dozen ruffians, recking and tattered, with flushed faces and greedy, staring eyes. Once inside. however, suddenly-so suddenly that an idle spectator might have found the change ludicrous—they came to a stop. Their wild cries ceased, and tumbling over one another with curses and oaths they halted, surveying us in muddled surprise; seeing what was before them, and not liking it. Their leader appeared to be a tall butcher, with a pole-ax on his half-naked shoulder; but there were among them two or three soldiers in the royal livery and carrying pikes. They had looked for victims only, having met with no resistance at the gate, and the foremost recoiled now on finding themselves

stinct of obedience for the moment as serted itself; there was a stillness in

"Beware!" I cried, loudly—as loudly and confidently as I could, considering that there was a quaver at my heart as I looked on those savage faces, which met and yet avoided my eye. "Beware of what you do! We are Catholics one and all like yourselves, and good sons of the church. Ay, and good subjects, too! Vive le roi, gentlemen! God save the king! 1 say." And I struck the barricade with my

"God save the king!" "Cry Vive la Messe!" shouted one. "Certainly, gentlemen!" I replied, with politeness. "With all my heart.

Vive la Messe! Vive la Messe!" This took the butcher, who, luckily, was still sober, utterly aback. He had never thought of this. He stared at us as if the ox he had been about to

help to his companions. morning when the mob were scarce at ease in their liberty to kill, while killing still seemed murder, and men were

not yet drunk with bloodshed. I read the hesitation of the gang in their faces; and when one asked roughly who we were, I replied with greater boldness: "I am Anne de Caylus, nephew of the Vicomte de Caylus, governor, under the king, of Bayonne and the Landes!" This I said with what majesty I could. "And these"-I continued—"are my brothers. You will harm us at your peril, gentlemen. The vicomte, believe me, will avenge every

stupid wonder, the balked ferocity of those gaping faces. Dull and savage as the men were they were impressed; they saw reason indeed; and all seemed going well for us when some one in the rear shouted: "Cursed whelps!

Throw them over!" I looked swiftly in the direction whence the voice came—the darkest corner of the room—the corner by the shattered window. I thought I made out a slender figure, clouked and masked—a woman's it might be, but I could not be certain-and beside it a couple of sturdy fellows, who kept

The speaker's courage rose no doubt from his position at the back of the room, for the foremost of the assailants seemed less determined. We were only three, and we must have gone down, barricade and all, before a rush. But three are three. And an arquebuse-Croisette's match burned splendidlywell loaded with slugs is an ugly weapon at five paces, and makes nasty wounds, besides scattering its charge famously. This, a good many of them, and the leaders in particular, seemed to recognize. We might certainly take two or three lives; and life is valuable to its owner when plunder is afoot. Besides most of them had common sense enough to remember that there were scores of Huguenots - genuine heretics—to be robbed for the killing. so why go out of the way, they reasoned to cut a Catholic throat, and perhaps get into trouble! Why risk Montfaucon for a whim? and offend a man of in-

Unfortunately at this crisis their original design was recalled to their ds by the same voice behind crying out: "Pavannes! Where is Pavannes?" "Ay!" shouted the butcher, grasping the idea, and at the same time spitting on his hands and taking a fresh grip of the ax. "Show us the heretic dog, and

go! Let us at him." "M. de Pavannes," I said coolly-but I could not take my eyes off the shining blade of that man's ax, it was so very broad and sharp-"is not here!"

"That is a lie! He is in that room behind you!" the prudent gentleman in the background called out. "Give him up!"

"Ay, give him up!" echoed the man of the pole-ax almost good-humoredly, "or it will be the worst for you. Let us

have at him and get you gone!" This with an air of much reason, while a growl as of a chained beast ran through the crowd, mingled with cries of "A mort les Huguenots! Vive Lor raine!"-cries which seemed to show; that all did not approve of the indlugence offered us. "Beware, gentlemen, beware," I

urged, "I swear he is not here! I swear it, do you hear?" A howl of impatience and then a sudden movement of the crowd as though the rush were coming warned me to temporize no longer. "Stay! Stay!" I added hastily. "One minute! Hear me! You are too many for us. Will you swear to let us go safe and untouched, if we give you passage?" A dozen voices shrieked assent. But I looked at the butcher only. He seemed to be an honest man, out of his profes-

"Ay, I swear it!" he cried with a nod.

"By the Mass?"

"By the Mass." I twitched Croisette's sleeve, and he tore the fuse from his weapon, and flung the gun-too heavy to be of use to us longer-to the ground. It was done in a moment. While the mob swept over the barricade, and smashed the rich furniture of it in wanton malice, we filed aside, and nimbly slipped under it one by one. Then we hurried in single file to the end of the room, no one taking much notice of us. All were pressing on, intent on their We gained the door as the butcher struck his first blow on that which we had guarded—on that which we had given up. We sprang down the stairs with bounding hearts, heard as we reached the outer door the roar of many voices, but stayed not to look behind-paused indeed for nothing. Fear, to speak candidly, lent us wings. In three seconds we had leapt the prostrate gates, and were in the street. A cripple, with two or three dogs, a knot of women looking timidly yet curiously, in a horse tethered to the strap—we saw nothing else. No one stayed us. No one raised a hand, and in another minute we had turned a corner, and

"They will take a gentleman's word another time," I said with a quiet smile as I put up my sword. "I would like to see her face at this moment," Croisette replied. "You saw Mme. d'0?"

were out of sight of the house.

I shook my head, not answering. I was not sure, and I had a queer, sickening dread of the subject. If I had seen her, I had seen-oh! it was too horrible, too unnatural! Her own sister! Her own brother-in-law! I hastened to change the subject.

"The Pavannes." I made shift to say "must have had five minutes' start." "More." Croisette answered. "if madame and he got away at once, if all has gone well with them, and they have not been stopped in the streets, they should be at Mirepoix's by now. They

take them in." "Ah!" I sighed "What fools we were to bring madame from that place! If we had not meddled with her affairs we might have reached Louis long agoour Louis, I mean."

seemed to be pretty sure that he would

"True," Croisette answered, softly; "but remember that then we should not have saved the other Louis-as I trust we have. He would still be in Pallavicini's hands. Come, Anne, let us think it is all for the best," he added, his face shining with a steady courage that shamed me. "To the rescue! Heaven will help us to be in time yet!"

"Ay, to the rescue!" I replied, catching his spirit. "First to the right, I think, second to the left, first on the right again. That was the direction given us, was it not? The house opposite a book shop with the sign of the Head of Erasmus. Forward, boys! We may do it yet."

But before I pursue our fortunes farther let me explain. The room we had guarded so jealously was empty! The plan had been mine and I was proud of it. For once Croisette had fallen into his rightful place. My flight from the gate, the vain attempt to close the house-these were all designed to draw the assailants to one spot. Pavannes and his wife-the latter hastily disguised as a boy-had hidden behind the door of the hutch by the gatesthe porter's hutch, and had slipped out and fled in the first confusion of the at-

For the servants, as we learned afterwards, who had hidden themselves in the lower part of the house, got away in the same manner, though some of them-they were but few in all-were stopped as Huguenots and killed before the day ended. I had the more reason to hope that Pavannes and his wife would get clear off, inasmuch as I had given the duke's ring to him, thinking it might serve him in a strait, and believing that we would have little to fear ourselves, once clear of his house; unless we should meet the vidame indeed.

We did not meet him, as it turned out: but before we had traversed a quarter of the distance we had to go we found that fears based on reason were not the only terrors we had to resist. Pavannes' house, where we had hitherto been, stood at some distance from the center of the blood storm which had enwrapped unhappy Paris that morning. It was several hundred paces from the Rue de Bethisy where the admiral lived, and what with his comparative remoteness and the excitement of our little drama, we had not attended much to the fury of the bells. the shots and cries and uproar which proclaimed the state of the city. We had not pictured the scenes which were happening so near. Now in the streets the truth broke upon us, and drove the blood from our cheeks. A hundred vards, the turning of a corner, sufficed. We who but yesterday left the country, who only a week before were boys, carciess as other boys, not recking for death at all, were plunging now into the midst of horrors I cannot describe. And the awful contrast between the sky above and the things above us! Even now the lark was singing not far from us; the sunshine was striking the topmost stories of the houses; the fleecy clouds were passing overhead, the freshness of a summer morning

Ah! where was it! Not here in the narrow lanes, surely, that echoed and and frantic prayers; in which bands of furious men rushed up and down, and



WHAT IS GOING ON IN OUR OWN

STATE.

Readers Gathered from Here and There -Crimes Casualties and Other Occurrences of the Week Reported by Wire, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 23.—The great spectacular event of the German Catholic convention was the torchlight parade Monday night. Nearly 5,000 were in line, including representatives of all Catholic societies of other nationalities than the Germans. Besides the torches carried by the great majority of the marchers, the night was illuminated by rockets and other fireworks sent up from wagons at short intervals all

the most part events in American history and commemorative of the labors missionaries. Bishop Foley and the other bishops and clergy reviewed the the bishop's residence on Washington

ted States Court.

Detroit, Sept. 29.—About 275 delegates were on hand Monday at the first session of the twenty-first convention of the International Cigarmakers' union. The convention is being held in Turner hall. Thomas Dolan, ex-president of the Detriot trades council, delivered an address of welcome. He explained the causes and results of the Detroit cigarmakers' strike, which has been in progress for sixteen months, and which has been assisted by the international body. He said that its result had been of more benefit to the cause of the union's blue label than any other strike. President G. W. Perkins responded briefly to the address and routine busines was then proceeded with.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Sopt. 29.—The state central committee of the Democratic. Populist and Silver parties, at a meeting which adjourned at 1 o'clock this morning, voted to allow the Prohibitionists to fill a vacancy on the fusion electoral ticket caused by M. T. Woodruff, of Ypsilanti, having been disqualified by accepting a nomination for representative in the state legislature. Break for Liberty.

Benton Harbor, Mich., Sept. 26.-John Yancey, the colored thief who is wanted here for larceny, jumped from the Grand Rapids express at Watervliet and tried to escape from Constable Johnson, who was bringing him from Grand Rapids, where he was arrested Johnson leaped after him and recapt-

throwing 600 men out of work. The company had sunk its surplus in improvecash advance thereon.

Nominated for Congress. Todd was nominated for congressman from the Third district Tuesday jointly by representatives of the Democratic, Populist, Silverites and "broad guage" Prohibition parties. Mr. Todd was the last Prohibition candidate for

State Notes. ticing lawyer of Hastings.

The Michigan state tax levy for the current year, which will be paid in

ner. The total tax levied is \$2,068,-538.82, or \$945,380.90 less than that of last year. Francis Moran of Daily, Mich., returning from Dowagiac with a horse and carriage, when about one mile out

his money, horse and carriage, and New Lord Mayor of London London, Sept. 29.—Alderman George F. Phillips, sheriff of the county of

London, and a brother-in-law of Edward Lawson, the principal proprietor of The Daily Telegraph, was elected lord mayor of London Tuesday, to succeed Sir Walter Wilkin. Banker Assigns.

\$70,000. Babe Attacked by Rats

three large rats jumped from the baby's couch and scampered off.

Mascoutah, Iils., Sept. 28.-Fred Sieber, a young man of good appearance. who came here from East St. Louis. was found dead in the stable yard of a hotel Friday morning. His skull was crushed in. He had been making trips through the country selling goods to farmers and the supposition is that he came in late at night, and, while attempting to unhitch, was kicked to death by his horses.

SENSATIONAL SCENE.

Detroit, Sept. 25.—A sensational scene occurred in the United States court here Wednesday while Bodewig and Johnson were on trial, charged with attempting to wreck a Grand Trunk train at Battle Creek. Attorney Crosby, who was defending the men, asked Prosecuting Attorney O. Scott Clark of Calhoun county, a government witness: "Did you not, out of malice, persuade United States District Attorney Lyon to have these defendants indicted in this court?" Judge Swan asked if Mr. Crosby intended to offer proof that the suit was the result of conspiracy between Clark and some one else. Crosby said that he proposed to prove that Clark had hounded the men to death, had refused to prosecute them at home, knowing the slimness of evidence, and brought the case to the United States court to try and convict them. The case was still on trial when court ad-

paid \$500,000 dividends annually, closed down all its workings Saturday night, nents and was unable to sell ore or secure

Philip T. Colgrove of Hastings, Mich., who has been elected world's supreme chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, graduate of Olivet college, and a prac-

William Spring r and John T. Erney, deputy collectors of customs at Port Huron, Mich., have been discharged for receiving political contributions from gov-

December, has been apportioned among the counties by Auditor General Tur-

of the city, was stopped by three tramps, who pulled him from the carriage, tied him hand ond foot, and took

LaCrosse, Wis., Sept. 29.-John Lein-

Baltimore, Sept. 29.-Three big rats attacked the 2-months-old boy baby of Issac Asher at night, gnawing its face, head and neck to such an extent that it died in a short time. The mother of the child had gone to market and the father had left it sleeping on a bed in a room on the second floor while he went into his store down-stairs. But a short time had elapsed when Mr. Asher heard the infant crying as though in pain, he hurried up-stairs, and as he entered the child's room

Proceedings of the Carpenters' Union.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 28.-At the Na-

You'll Soon Get Used To It.

For you know we have removed to the corner room next to and east of the post office. So you will come THERE for your Papers, Stationery, etc., and not continue to go to the old place as you are now doing.

BINNS.

NEXT TO POST OFFICE, BUCHANAN.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF

Short Paragraphs Stating the Events of the Past Few days, To forestall a receivership, President Daniel Linthicum of the Linthicum Carriage company at Defiance, O., made an assignment to Edwin A. Latty. The assets are \$100,000, while the judgments against the concern amount

Robinson Crusce's island, Juan Fernandez, is said to have disappeared in the earthquake which shook up Chill last March. The Chilian government has sent a vessel to verify the story. Home supply not equaling the demand for pineapple plants at Orlando. Fla., two car loads of smooth cayenne pineapple plants from Honolulu have

been imported for that market this A bicycle rider has sued the city of Cincinnati and one of its contractors for causing a street to be so heavily sprinkled that his wheel slipped and

he was thrown and badly bruised. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Kincaid of Minneapolis grew out of the publication, in a leading magazine, of an article by Miss Yates, entitled "A Model Husband." The standard set up by Miss Yates interested Mr. Kincaid, who began a correspondence with her and last week they were married. The groom is 73 and the bride 61 years old. Peter Shrieber at Huntington, Ind. assigned to Andrew Engle. His nom-

inal assets are \$16,000 and his liabilities \$5.000. E. R. Graves & Co., Columbus, O., assigned as a result of a big execution. They were the largest installment house in the city. Assets, about \$50,000; liabilities, \$28,000.

The Toronto city council has voted that tenders from United States concerns shall not be considered in the opening of bids for the plumbing and steamfitting of the new courthouse. A cable dispatch received at Bridgeport, Conn., from Constantinople announces the death there of Callian Bey, who recently married the widow of P. T. Barnum.

Herman Levy, a Chicago cyclist en route to Toledo, was held up by three highwaymen in Forrest's woods, west of LaPorte, Ind. He was felled to the ground with a large stone, dragged into the woods and robbed of \$24 and a gold watch. There is no clew to the

robbers. Application has been made for a receiver for the Huntington Seed Company of Indianapolis, Ind. The creditors' claims aggregate \$40,000, with as-

Bishop Samuel Fallows of Chicago has been elected president of the brigade association, which embraces the survivors of the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-ninth Wisconsin

count of a number of cases of diphtheria among the pupils. Joseph Roame Harrison, 26 years old, a messenger in the Mount Morris bank. committed suicide at the residence of his father in New York. Harrison was

Mrs. Francis Hodgson Burnett, it is said, makes a larger income than any other woman writer in the world. The Duke of Hamilton's family mau-

soleum cost upward of \$750,000 to con-The most valuable sword in England

T. R. Dennis of Centerville, Ia., was positing it in the bank for fears of the bank breaking.

Carr & Kimery, general merchandise dealers at Moulton, Ia., failed for \$3,-000. Bradley's bank is the principal creditor.

penetrate the brain and threaten

About 10,000,000 cattle are now to be found in the Argentine republic. They are all descendants of eight cows and one bull which were brought to Brazil in the middle of the sixteenth con-

N. L. Nichols was taken to Springfield, Tenn., and placed in jail for shooting and mortally wounding his aged father. He shot him twice with a pistol, both bullets entering his body. It was the result of a family quarrei and the prisoner is indifferent. J. W. Barrum, druggist at Arthur,

The University of Edinburgh has just bestowed the degree of M. A. on two women graduates, Misses McGregor and Geddes. This is a new departure for a

Scotish university. A conscientious registrar of births and deaths at St. Ives, England, recently certified to the death of an in-

fant aged 1 minute. Farmer Dick Chatten has succeeded in killing about 5,000 rabbits on his Go-

shen, Cal, ranch lately by the use of ar-John McBride, contracting painter and dealer in paints, at Taylorville,

Smith. The liabilities are \$4,950; assets, about \$25,000. Nicholas II is first in sale of busts in Paris just now, the place usually held

us, armored cruiser, capsized on Sept. 11 in Fish river, Japan. Captain Lang and three seamen were drowned. A neach tree in an orchard near Norborne: Mo., from which a fi yield of fruit was taken a few weeks ago, is now blossomin**g again.**

President at a Wedding Buzzards Bay, Sept. 29.-There took place at the residence of Charles B. Jefferson, near Crow's Nest, the marriage of Miss Margaret Jefferson, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles B. Jefferson, and granddaughter of Joseph Jefferson. and Glen McDonough of New York The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Herman Paige of Fall River, and the form of the Episcopal church was employed. Prominent among the guests were President and Mrs. Cleve-

heard during the night are thought to have had a similar origin.

Among the citizens the engrossing topic is the probable action of the comwhether or not it would be best to con-

"What do you think the committee or five is going to report?" he was asked. "It's hard to tell," he replied. "Any way, the whole thing is preliminary." Despite the secretiveness of the members of the union reports of their doings continue to become semi-public property. Those who are anxious to return work occasionally forget their pledges of secrecy regarding what is

learned that as the committee created at Saturday's meeting now stands, two are in favor of advising an attempt to

tary headquarters. Several local members of the union, men who have for years been residents of Leadville Brooks. All of them wanted to assure him that they had no sympathy with the strike, and would be glad to have dozen of these unlooked-for visitors pledged themselves definitely to the military commander that hereafter they would acquaint him with what information they could obtain concerning

of men who proposed to take part in such work, so he could make arrests before hand. In subtance, these strikers agreed to play detective on the violently inclined members of the union. in order to save the district from further trouble and possibly bring the strike to an end. Adjutant General Moses has had a conference with Governor McIntire regarding an early settlement, but would say nothing as to

the result. "All that I can say now is that there is no intention on the part of the state to withdraw even a portion of the troops.

DEPEW MAY WED. Ward.

lieved the wedding day has been set. Mr. Depew declines to deny or affirm marriage is approached, can be interpreted as meaning "yes" or "no." Miss Collins is a great-granddaughter of old

Commodore Vanderbilt, and is an ex-

hair and black eyes, and is tall and plump. Murdered and Put on the Track. Vanceburg, Ky., Sept. 29.—It is now developed that David Rogers, found or the railroad track Sept. 13, torn to pieces, was murdered and put on the track. Charles Harmon has given in formation that he saw men place the body on the track. A bloody club near

the spot, the absence of blood on the track add support to the theory of murder. Murder Over Politics. Sedalia, Mo., Sept. 29.-In a fight over politics at Otterville. Cooper county Thomas Saunders, a gold advocate shot and killed John Dolson, a silve Democrat. After the men had en gaged in a fist fight and been separated, Saunders procured a revolver

Odd Fellows Adjourn. Dallas, Tex., Sept. 29.—As the sor ereign grand lodge, I. O. O. F., adjourned Saturday, among other matter considered was a majority and minority report for and against the admission of women 18 years old to the Rebekah branch. Action was deferred until next year. There was a public installation

truth in a native report that the khe dive is making a tour of Europe incog nito, and that he has taken with him scheme for Egyptain independenc drafted by a prominent native official. Hamburg Dock Laborers Strike.

the cooperage plant of Greif Bros. in the Joliet branch of the Illinois Steel company Thursday afternoon at 2

o'clock. A general alarm was turned

in, and the fire was fought for two

hours. A loss of \$500,000 was prevented, with a total loss of \$22,000. Nine Business Houses Burned. Essex, Ia., Sept. 28.-Five business iouses were entirely consumed and the contents of four others practically runed by fire Friday night. The town has no facilities for fighting fire, and Shenandoah and Red Oak were called on for assistance, which was sent. The losses will aggregate \$15,000. In-

Thacher Declines the Nomination. Albany, N. Y., Sept. 28.-John Boyd .Thacher has declined the Democratic nomination for governor in his statement to the notification committee.

NUMBER 36

SITUATION AT LEADVILLE. The Community Kept in Continual Excite

ment by the Shooting Episodes. Leadville, Colo., Sept. 29.—With the camp practically under military rule and pickets stationed at various points over the large area it is often difficult to obtain definite news of the skirmish es that occur nightly between the riot

ers and the soldiers. The shooting at the Bon Air property which created much excitement Sunday night, proved to be no more seri ous than a dozen other bloodless battles that have occurred. Four shots were first fired at a picket, who returned the fire. Some of his comrades came to his aid and a dozen or so shots were exchanged without effect. The shooting at the Bohn mine was done by a sentry because a man refused to obey the order to halt. Other shots

All sorts of rumors are in the air. It was reported Sunday night that an other party of Missouri miners would arrive Monday, but this was positively denied by the mine managers.

mittee of five appointed at the strikers meeting Saturday evening to consider tinue their fight or take measures toward reaching a pacific settlement. Very naturally many of the strikers are anxious to spread troubles about this action being taken. One of their number confirmed it, however, in a con versation had with him.

make terms of surrender, while three are in favor of continuing the strike in its present vigor. Another still more significent indication that a number of the strikers are wearying of idleness came out at milicalled singly and privately on General the crimes that have been incidental to

possible future outbreaks of lawlessness. They r

Everything is quiet. The committee may come to some decision soon. Ramor Has It That He Is to Marry His

New York, Sept. 29 .- Rumors, welldefined and backed by good authority, are to the effect that Chauncev M. Depew will marry Miss Edith Collins, his ward, in October. This is the first time the report, so frequently circulated, has been confirmed, and it is generally be-His smile, whenever the subject of his

tremely distant relative of Mr. Depew many years. She is said to be wealthy She is about 25 years old, with black

sary's body. Terrible Bush Fire. Hicksville, O., Sept. 28.—In tearing up the floor in a log cabin that stands or the Maumee river several miles south of here, formerly occupied by a hermit 000 in gold was found. Hutchins, who died several months ago, was thought to be a pauper, as he begged food and clothing from the people.

and put three bullets into his adver

Thinks the Khedive Is in Europe London, Sept. 29.—The Times' Cairc correspondent believes there is some

London, Sept. 29.-It is reported here that the Hamburg dock laborers have gone out on a strike. Joliet, Ills., Sept. 26.-What promised to be a disastrous fire broke out in

surance not yet known.

MICHIGAN PICKINGS.

Items Which Will Be of Interest to Our

along the line. Several ingeniously gotten up floats vere in the procession, representing for of Father Marquette and other early parade from a stand erected in front of

boulevard.

Charges Made by an Attorney in the Uni-

Cigarmakers at Detroit

Fusionists Fill a Vacancy.

Michigan Iron Mine Closes. Ishpeming, Sept. 28.—The Lake Angeline iron mine, which in former years

is 37 years old, a native of Indiana, a

ernment employes.

lokken, banker, made an assignment to J. L. Pettingill, who gave bond for

Found Dead in a Stable Yard.

tional Carpenters' and Joiners' convention a sum of \$1,000 was voted to assist the carpenters of Buffalo in carrying on their fight for an eight-hour work day. The blue label of the National Union of Tobacco workers was approved by the convention and the boycott against the American Tobacco company was in-

going on within their ranks. From an authoritative source it was

the matter over with. At least half a

sets of \$50,000.

regiments. The public schools at Kinmundy, Ills., have been closed indefinitely on ac-

for some reason suspended from his position with the bank.

is the one presented by the Egyptians to Lord Wolseley. It is valued at \$10,robbed of \$1,620 at the Seymour fair. He had been carrying this money in his pocket for three months, not de-

J. F. Lattimer, president of the Knox county, Ills., agricultural board, was seriously hurt by running a stalk of corn into his eye in such a way as to

Herman Ahrust, a liveryman, was killed at the Cudahy station, near Milwaukee, by a Northwestern passenger

George W. Harwood, proprietor of the Parisian millinery store at Paris. Ills., made an assignment to Joseph E. Diaz. Assets, \$1,000; liabilities, \$1,500 Peter Giovana, an Italian miner of Morris, Ills., was suffocated by the smoke from a charge of powder in the

Ills., made an assignment. Liabilities \$1,000, assets \$3,500.

Ills., made an assignment to James R.

by Napoleon I. A boat belonging to H. M. S. Narcis-

land.

ETHODIST CHURCH, Rev. W. W. Divine

PRESEYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. O. J. Roberts, Pastor. Sabbath services: Preaching 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath School 12:00 M. Young People's meeting 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening, 7:30.

17 & A. M.—Buchanan Lodge No. 68 holds a 1 regular meeting Monday evening on or before he full moon in each month. A. reular meeting the 1st and 3d Friday even-ing of each month.

H. M. BRODRICK, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, &c. Office at his new residence, Front St., Buchanan.

TRAINS EAST.

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

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and

No. 22 1:22 p m | No. 23 S:02 a m | No. 25 1:57 a m | No. 25* S:02 a m | No. 27* 6:57 p m | *The above train runs between Benton Harbor and Elkhart only.

-THE-

WRAPPERS, BLANKETS, ETC. OUR NEW CARPETS, CURTAINS AND RUGS

ALL THE NEW FALL SHADES AND COLORING. ELLSWORTH'S, South Bend, Ind.



THE HOUSE 🕸

BY STANLEY J. WEYMAN. [CONTINUED.] The once splendid room was in a state of strange disorder. Some of the rich no doubt Croisette had done it. The other two were open—as if there had not been time to close them-and the low rays of candles still burning in the chevaux de frise of chairs and tables stretching across the width of the torn-down hangings. Behind this frail

purpose for me in the rampart, and took

was breathless.

confronted by the muzzle of the arquebuse and the lighted match. I seized the occasion. I knew, indeed, that the pause presented our only chance, and I sprang on a chair and waived my hand for silence. The in-

sword until the 'metal rang again.

fell had opened its mouth and spoken. and, grievously at a loss, he looked for Later in the day, some Catholics were killed by the mob. But their deaths as far as could be learned afterwards were due to private feuds. Save in such cases-and they were few-the cry of Vive la Messe! always obtained at least a respite; more easily, of course, in the earlier hours of the

hair of our heads." I can shut my eyes now and see the

apart from the Terd and well behind

fluence like the Vicomte de Caylus, for nothingl

where archers on the guard and the more cruel rabble were breaking in doors and windows, and hurrying with bloody weapons from house to house, seeking, pursuing, and at last killing in some horrid corner, some place of darkness-killing with blow on blow dealt on writhing bodies! Not here, surely, where each minute a child, a woman died silently, a man snarling like a wolf—happy if he had snatched his weapon and got his back to the

Fear, to speak candidly, lent us wings. wall; where foul corpses dammed the

very blood that ran down the kennel and children - little children - played with them! I was at Cahors in 1580 in the great street fight; and there women were killed. I was with Chatillon nine years later, when he rode through the Faubourgs of Paris, with this very day and his father Coligny in his mind, and gave no quarter. I was at Coutras and Ivry, and more than once have seen prisoners led out to be piked in batches ay, and by hundreds! But war is war, and these were its victims, dying for the most part under God's heaven with arms in their hands; not men and women fresh roused from their sleep. I felt on those occasions no such horror, I have never felt such burning pity and indignation as on the morning I am describing, that long-past summer morning when I first saw the sun shining on the streets of Paris. Croisette clung to me, sick and white, shutting his eyes and ears, and letting me guide him as I would. Marie strode along on the other side of him, his lips closed, his eyes sinister. Once a soldier of the guard whose blood-stained hands betrayed the work he had done, came reeling-he was drunk, as were many

see him, as if the way were clear, and there were no ugly thing in God's image blocking it. Only his hand went as if by accident to the haft of his dagger. The archerfortunately for himself and for us too -reeled clear of us. We escaped that danger. But to see women killed and pass by—it was horrible! So horrible that if in those moments I had had the wishing-cap, I would have asked but for 5,000 riders, and leave to charge with them through the streets of Paris! I would have had the days of the Jacquerie back again, and my men-at-arms behind me!

For ourselves, though the orgy was

at its height when we passed, we were

not molested. We were stopped indeed

three times—once in each of the streets

of the butchers-across our path, and

I gave way a little. Marie did not, but

walked stolidly on as if he did not

we traversed-by different bands of murderers. But as we wore the same badges as themselves, and cried "Vive la Messe!" and gave our names, we were allowed to proceed. I can give no idea of the confusion and uproar, and I scarcely believe myself now that we saw some of the things we witnessed. Once a man gayly dressed, and splendidly mounted, dashed past us, waving his naked sword and crying in a frenzied "Bleed them! Bleed them! way: Bleed in May, as good to-day!" and never ceased crying out the same words until he passed beyond our hearing. Once we came upon the bodies of a father and two sons, which lay piled together in the kennel; partly stripped already. The youngest boy could not have been more than 13. I mention

now that this boy, Jacques Nompar de Caumont, was not dead, but lives today, my friend, the Marshal de la Force. This reminds me too of the single act of kindness we were able to perform. We found ourselves suddenly, on turning a corner, amid a gang of seven or eight soldiers, who had stopped and surrounded a handsome boy, apparently about 14. He wore a scholar's gown, and had some books under his arm, to which he clung firmly-though only perhaps by instinct-notwithstanding the furious air of the men who were threatening him with death. They were loudly demanding his name, as we paused opposite them. He either could not or would not give it, but said several times in his fright that he was going to the College of Burgundy. Was he a Catholic? they cried. He was

silent. With an oath the man who had

hold of his collar lifted up his pike, and

naturally the lad raised the books to

this group, not as surpassing others in

pathos, but because it is well known

guard his face. A cry broke from Croiseete. He rushed forward to stay the blow. "See! see!" he exclaimed loudly, his voice arresting the man's arm in the very act of falling. "He has a mass book! He has a mass book! He is not a heretic! He is a Catholic!" The fellow lowered his weapon, and sullenly snatched the books. He looked at them stupidly with bloodshot wandering eyes, the red cross on the vellum bindings the only thing he understood. But it was enough for him; he bid the boy begone, and released him with a cuff and an oath. Croisette was not satisfied with this. though I did not understand his reason: only I saw him exchange a glance with the lad. "Come, come!" he said lightly. "Give him his books! You do not want them!" But on that the men turned savagely upon us. They did not thank us for the part we had already taken; and this

> amongst ourselves, when there is many a bonny throat to cut, and heaven to be gained by it! put up, I say!" "Who are you?" they roared, in cho-"The duke of Guise!" he answered, coolly. "Let the gentlemen go, and be hanged to you, you rascals!" Killed by Walls Falling on Him.

they thought was going too far. They

were half drunk and quarrelsome, and

being two to one, and two over, began

to flourish their weapons in our faces.

Mischief would certainly have been

done, and very quickly, had not an un-

cried in a boisterous voice—he was al-

ready in our midst. "What is all this

about? What is the use of fighting

"Put up! put up!" this gentleman

expected ally appeared on our side.

New York, Sept. 29.—One man was killed and two others injured by the caving in of the walls of an excavation at Forty-fifth street and Fifth av-

enue. The dead man is Patrick Quinn. The injured are Andrew Reilly and

John Newman. Both were taken to the Flower hospital. The state of the s

MILLINERY, **CLOAKS**, FURS.

Geo. Wyman & Co. offer you for October new Pattern Hats and Novelties in fall and winter styles of the highest class Millinery at the lowest prices.

We offer for October all the novelties in ladies' Jackets. Capes, etc.



This style Jacket sells for \$3.50 to \$30.



This style Jucket sells for \$1.75 to \$10. We offer the greatest variety obtainable this season and at a price you will say is cheap. The wheels of commerce will turn for your benefit this season.

COME AND SEE US.

South Send, Ind. Store closed evenings except Saturday.

I will have constantly on hand Hock-

ing Valley Soft Coal and Lehigh Hard Coal of the best quality, at the lowest prices. Orders may be left at Morris' store. TERMS CASH. C. L. WILSON.

BUCHANAN RECORD.

D. H. BOWER, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1896.

Only 166 out of a possible 575 of the weekly newspapers in Michigan are accorded a circulation in actual figures by the American Newspaper Directory for 1896, and the publishers of the Directory will guarantee the accuracy of its rating by a reward of one hundsed dollars to the first person who successfully assails it. Advertisers should note the fact that the Buchanan Record is one of the 166 that are not afraid to let their customers know just what they are buying.



REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE TICKET. For Governor— HAZEN S. PINGREE, of Wayne.

For Lieutenant-Governor— THOMAS B. DUNSTAN, of Houghton.

For Treasurer— GEORGE A. STEEL, of Clinton. For Auditor General— ROSCOE D. DIX, of Berrien.

For Commissioner of State Land Office— WILLIAM A. FRENCH, of Presque Isle. For Superintendent of Public Instruction— JASON E. HAMMOND, of Hillsdale.

For Member of State Board of Education— JAMES W. SIMMONS, of Shiawasse CONGRESSIONAL. For Member of Congress, Fourth District— EDWARD L. HAMILTON, of Niles.

SENATORIAL.

REPRESENTATIVE. For Representative, Second District— EDWIN S. WILLIAMS, of Niles COUNTY TICKET.

For Judge of Probate— JACOB J. VAN RIPER, of Niles.

For Circuit Court Commissioners— NATHANIEL H. BACON, of Niles. JOHN C. ST. CLAIR, of St. Joseph. For Surveyor—
C. BYRON PRATT, of Coloma. For Coroners—
SAMUEL BROWN, of Benton Harbor.
FRANKLIN GOWDY, of New Buffalo.

The Financial Plank The Republican Party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enact-ment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879, since then every dollar has been as good

We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currenny or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained, the existing old standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most culightened nations.
—Adopted by the Republican National
Convention at St. Louis, June 18, 1896.

The Allegan Journal calls the Fusion ticket of that county the "Whiskers, Whisky and Water Combination."

A critical examination of the statement of Mr. Weaver published in this issue fails to reveal any direct statement that he did not light the fire

We are in receipt of the fifty ninth annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the state, and the pamphlet is one that will well repay any one who is at all interested in the welfare of our schools to read carefully. Any one desiring a copy can obtain the same upon application to Henry R. Pattengill, Lansing, Mich.

The fusionists of Berrien county last week nominated Dr. W. A. Baker, of Coloma as their candidate for state senator. The doctor has our sympathy, for he can never win out against such a candidate as Edwin A. Blakeslee, of Galien, who will be the next senator to represent this district at Lansing and do not fail to remember what we tell

We regret to be compelled to announce to the RECORD readers the fact that the October number of the Pansy magazine will be the last issue of this periodical that has delighted so many little folks in the past twentythree years of its existence. The publishers have transferred their list of subscribers to the Golden Rule Co. who will send current numbers of the Junior Golden Rule to all whose subscriptions to the Pansy has not yet expired, until the expiration of the same. The publishers state that the change in magazine methods demanded by the times will not justify the outlay necessary to successfully com-

One of the star arguments made by John P. Altgeld, in his recent speech in Chicago, was that the workingmen's wages had not been raised under the Republican administration. Well, perhaps not, and the facts are that the Republicans never claimed to raise the wages of the workman. What they did do was to ensure him six days work in every week for fifty-two weeks in the year, at good wages, besides many hours over-time. What the workingmen is "kicking" about now is, not the rate of wages but that he is not given a chance to work and earn the wages. What he wants is, work and not free silver. W-O-R-K is what

Berrien county has been highly honored by the selection of two of the well known young men of the county to speak at the big Republican young men's meeting in Detroit to-morrow evening at the Auditorium. The gentlemen to whom reference is made are Hon. E. L. Hamilton, of Niles, and Hon. V. M. Gore, of Benton Harbor. The other speakers are Hon, Chase S. Osborne, of Sault Ste, Marie, Grant M. Fellows, of Hudson and Willis George Emerson, of Chicago. The meeting is strictly a young men's meeting, and the vice presidents will all be first voters. The meeting demonstrates the fact that every well posted politician is realizing that this is the age of young

men in politics. At the recent popocratic convention in Allegan county, the orators of the conventeon inveighed bitterly against the "plutocrats and mortgage sharks" under whose burdens the poor farmer was suffering. The Allegan Gazette has been looking up the records, in an endeavor to find out who these "mortgages sharks" were. A total of 634 mortgages were examined, the entire contents of Liber No. 82 covering a period of about two years and six months. The result of the investigation is worthy of note: Seventeen (17) per cent of the mortages are held by nonresidents of Allegan county, while 83 per cent are held by residents of the county, 25 per cent are held by widows and other women, and a large proportion of the balance was held by farmers. The Gazette is moved to ask, "Who are the plutocrats".

R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly says: A very moderate and yet distinct improvement is seen, no longer only in the buying of materials, which continues and stiffens prices, but also in orders for products of some industries, in money markets, and in exports of staples. It is as yet little more than a step toward better things, but has already started some important works, and prompted a few considerable con-Continuing arrivals of gold, about \$31,901,550 since the movement began, have raised the Treasury reserve above \$125,000,000, strengthened the banks, and relaxed the stringency in commercial loans, so that at about 1 was done than in three previous weeks. Hoarding is no longer reported, but some hoards are being unlocked. The movement of crops continues large, and purchases for export have advanced prices or prevented depression. While the gain in working force is not great, it seems clear that for the first time in many months there is some net gain. Increasing confidence in the political future, in the judgment of most business men, has some influence.

> What a Restored Shipping Will Mean.

To build four hundred millions of dollars' worth of ships, to retain \$300,-000,000 annually in the United States now paid in freights, passage money, mail carriage, insurance, banking and other business resulting from shipowning to foreigners, is what is expected to result from the success of the campaign now being conducted by the American Merchant Marine Association in behalf of the policy of discrimination duties.

STRAWS SHOW

a box, thus not giving even his fellow workmen the opportunity to know how

Alfred B. Young and wife to Kate Beckwith Lee, property in Niles town-

ship, \$250. William Linsinmier and wife to Kate Beckwith Lee and Fred Lee and William G. Howard as trustees, property

Cooledge, property in Lake township,

Mrs. Laura Cutshaw to Frank Shearer, property in the village of Galien

Raymond Broceus and wife to Buch anan & St. Joseph River R'y, property in the village of Buchanan, \$50.

St. Joseph River R'y Co., property in the village of Buchanan, \$1. Henry Broceus and wife to Buchan

ty the village of Buchanan, \$470. Edward Pears and wife, Emma Pears and Ida M. Spreng to Buchanan

the village of Buchanan, \$1300. Samuel W. Redden and wife to Buchanan & St. Josep'n River R'y Co. property in the village of Buchanan. Chas. S. Black to Buchanan & St.

Joseph & River R'y Co., property in the village of Buchanan. Kate B. Lee to Buchanan St. Joe R'y Co., in the village of Buchanan. \$1. Burton Jarvis and wife to John M.

chanan, \$3150. Harry O. Weaver to Emma B. Weaver to Buchanan & St. Joseph River R'y Co., property in the village of Bu-

chan, \$75. Minnie Weisgerber to Buchanan & St. Joseph River R'y Co., property in Buchenan, \$80.

Series with New Carlisle.

The Blues narrowly escaped a shutout at New Carlisle, in Friday's game. New Carlisle won the game in the second and fifth. A base on balls, two singles and an error netted them two runs in the second and in the fifth, Auer's three bagger with two men on bases and several errors, netted three more runs, and the game was over for

The Blues made their score in the ninth. Two men out and eight goose eggs in the Blues basket. The Buchanan disgust, when Silver went to the bat. After making a few passes at the ball, the ball in the middle". When excitement had quieted down, Silver was on third base and the "rooters" did get a chance to give vent to their pent up feelings- But it was too late. Marshall went to bat and sent a grounder which was fumbled by the first base man, and Marshall was safe on first, while Silver saved a shut out by crossing the plate. Hoover batting for Sanders, was the next man up and he went out at first, making the third out, and

BUCHANAN BLUES. A.B. R. H. P.O. A. H. Hanover, c.... Totals. 31 1 4 27 A.B. R. H. P.O. A. 5 5 27 12 SCORE BY INNINGS.

New Carlisle....... 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 0 0-5

Earned runs-Tigers 2. Two base hits—Marshall 2, Brodrick, Cross. Three base hits—Auer, Silver. Sacrifice hits—H. Hanover. Stolen bases—Funkhouser, Moulton, Marshall. Double plays —Silver to Brodrick to W. Hanover. Bases on balls—off Silver 1, off Rapp 3. Struck out—by Silver, 5; by Rapp. 9. Died on bases—Blues 7, Tigers, E. Time of game, 1 hr 40 min. Umpire—Worrell of South Bend. Scorer—Bressler of Buchanan.

HOLLYWOOD.

Mr. A. Cortiville attended the annual encampment of the Berrien County Battalion at Galien, and reports a good

M. L. Vantilburg and family of Galien visited at the home of J. Goodenough, Saturday and Sunday.

Dr. Beers returned Sunday from an extended tour through Europe. Mr. Byron Nye started for St. Paul, Minn., Tuesday, where he has employ-

ment for an indefinite time. The funeral of Mr. Francis Lamoni-, who has endured such intense auffering for the past three years, was held at the M. E. church, Tuesday, at 2 o'clock p. m., Revs. Moore and Willis officiating. A large concourse of sympathizing friends attended, showing the high esteem in which he was held.

Messrs. J. H. Nye, J. C. Freeman and W. A. Shearer spent Saturday in

Mrs. Alf. Richards is visiting friends in South Bend.

Miss Sada Oman is visiting relatives in Michigan City. Miss Mame Hoffman visited friends in South Bend, Friday. Mr. A. F. Ames of Chicago visited

Mrs. Nellie Miller of Clark street is

his son George, last week.

visiting at Rockford, Ill. Chas. Bishop went to Albion, yesterday morning, on business. W. H. Mittan and son visited relatives in Niles, last Thursday.

Miss Jennie Bailey returned to her home in Ann Arbor, Tuesday.

Mrs. Alfred Moore of South Bend visited friends in town, last week. N. A. Hamilton and C. H. Whitcomb are up from St. Joseph today. Mr W. H. Burnett of Chicago is the guest of G. W. Noble on Main street. Mr. and Mrs. J. Godfrey visited relatives at Dowagiac, Thursday of last

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Elson were in town this morning, from Berrien

Mrs. Belle Adams of South Bend visited relatives in Buchanan, over Sunday Major L. A. Duncan of the Niles

Ropublican, was a welcome caller this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Guy Osborn of Elkhart, Ind., spent Friday with Mr. Osborn's

parents in this place, Mr. Dr. L. Peck of New Buffalo returned home Monday, from a visit with friends in Buchanan

Mr. Jacob Bressler and daughter,

Miss Amanda, of Adamsville visited relatives in Buchanan and vicinity, The Misses Elith and Olive Blake have gone to Buchanan, Mich, for a two week's visit with friends.-South

Bend Tribune. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Prescott and children left today for Chicago, where they make their future home.—Satur-

day's Niles Sun. Rev. J. W. DeLong, former pastor of the U.B. church in this place and now stationed at Huntington, Ind., visited

Messrs. Elmer Beistle, Claude Roe, Herbert Batchelor, Chas. Montague and Frank Sanders went to the Michigan University, this week, to resume their studies. Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Coddington and daughter, Miss Nellie, of Ridgewood,

friends here, a few days this week.

N. J., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Carmer and Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Bower. Mr. Coddington is Mrs. Carmer's brother and an uncle of Mr. Bower. Mr. R. J. Parker of Fiichburg, Mass. visited Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Griffin and

Mr. and Mrs. Alf. Mead last week, stopping over on his way home from the G. A. R. reunion, at Minneapolis. Mr Parker is a brother of Mrs. Griffiu and an uncle of Mrs. Mead.

FOR THE BRIDGE.

St. Joseph Valley Railway Company ask the Supervisors for Permission to span the River.

There is on file in the office of the clerk a petition addressed to the Board of Supervisors by the St. Joseph Valley Railway company asking the privilege of constructing a combined railroad and highway bridge across the St. Joseph river at a point 1100 feet west of where the east line of section 6 intersects the river in the township of Benton. The petition states that the bridge is to be used by the railroad company for a line extended from Berrier Springs to Benton Harbor, also for highway purposes between Royalton and Benton townships; that the structure will be 350 feet long with highway portion 18 feet wide and railway portion 14 feet wide, and 20 feet above high water mark; that it is to comprise two steel spans, supported by steel cylindrical piers, the approaches to be

of piling and trestle work, The petition is to be brought before the Board for action on the 12th day of October.—Benton Harbor Palladium.

BENTON HARBOR. From our Regular Correspondent.

Sept. 29, 1896. The Palladium has been changed to a six-column quarto.

Chicken pox has broken out in the Second Grade of the Central school. The first rails for the St. Joseph railroad arrived Sunday morning.

The Episcopalians of St. Joseph are going to "arise and build" a church. The St. Joseph Valley road cuts right through the base ball park. Wow! Water meters are to be placed in the saloons, livery barns and tenement

bloek, Jan. 1. Mayor Bell received a check for \$100 from the Naperville, Ill., fire department, for the firemen's relief fund. Frank Walton of the First National bank talked with a gentleman in St.

Louis, Mo., by telephone, the other aiternoon, and heard readily. The McKinley and Hohart club will go to Canton, soon, to see Maj. McKinley. A rate of \$4.50 for the round trip,

has been secured. A new bridge is to be built over Ox creek, on Territorial street, and some of the burned pieces of the iron roofing of the opera house have been placed

as foundation for the abutmentes. While workmen were clearing away debris in the falat alley, yesterday morning, they found a badly smashed hat containing a piece of skull the size of a small saucer. The hat was identified as having belonged to Arthur Hill

of St. Joseph, one of the victims. Rev. Geo. Roberts, a converted saloon keeper from Whisky Gulch, Mon tana, lectured to the Y. M. C. A., Sun day afternoon. After sixteen years of the contemptible business, he was converted by the influence of a drunkard's little girl, and poured \$1600 worth of

liquors into the gutter. The St. Joseph Valley R'y Co. has petitioned the Board of Supervisors for the pilvilege of building a railroad and highway bridge over the St. Joseph river. Said bridge to be 350 feet long, comprising two steel spans, supported by steel piers. The Board will take

action on it, Oct. 12. Mike Fanning was engaged in clearing away ruins of the opera house block, when the flag stone on which he stood. which was probably cracked by the heat, parted and dropped him into the area below. He was badly cut over the eye and his head bruised

The business man who tries to economize by using poor stationery and employing a second rate printer should remember that cheap work usually brings cheap results. His letter paper is his representative to many people who have never seen him, and who are likely to form their judgment of him to a large extent, by the quality of his proxy. A man who uses poverty-stricken stationery stands in his own light. For the sake of saving a few pence he gratuitously prejudices himself in the opinion of many people who may be of great advantage to him. It is false tabor.

economy to employ incompetent printers simply because their prices seem low. Artistic printing is the best and

cheapest, even though the price paid is comparatively high. It is a waste of time and money to send out circulars, price lists, or business announcements of any kind, unless they are sufficiently attractive to command attention. The capacity of typography is only limited by people who are unwilling to properly remunerate the craftsman for his lahor or who are satisfied with cheap and inferior printing. It is fortunate for the trade that the number of these short-sighted mortals is rapidly diminishing. Their total disappearance would occasion little grief in business circles. --Press & Printer.

THREE OAKS.

From our Regular Correspondent. Sept. 29,~1896. Edward McKie Jr. is quite sick with

typhoid fever. Miss Eva Davis who has been spending the summer with her parents, returned to Chicago last week.

The frequent rains of late have delayed the sowing of wheat and there is still some to be sown. Apple buyers are in town and they

seem to have no trouble in buying all the apples they desire. Thousands of bushels of apples are rotting in this vicinity and farmers glad to get rid of them even at a very low price. The Township Sunday School convention will be held at the Oxford M

E, church, next Friday afternoon and evening. Everybody invited.

COMMON COUNCIL.

[OFFICIAL MINUTES.] Regular meeting of the Common Council of the village of Buchanan was held in the Council Chamber, Friday evening, Sept. 25, 1896. President Richards, presiding.

Present—Trustees Bainton, Miller, Phelps and Wood. Absent-Trustees Graham, and Dal-

Minutes of the regular meeting of Aug. 28, were read and approved. Trustee Wood made report of the

Finance Committee:
WATERWORKS FUND.
Ohio Pipe Co 8.49
J A Swasey 4.38
J T Wing & Co 4.08
Pittsburg Oil Co 21.60
Hunter W Finch & Co 33.63
Geo Beede 1.88
H C Morgan 88
R A Myler 40.00
Geo Howard 40.00
Will Wood 3.75
M C. R. R. Co 29.90
Joe Anstis 1.98
C D Kent 88
191.45
HIGHWAY FUND.
Goe Beedy 7.50
Goe Beedy 7.50 Will Wood 8.75
Goe Beedy 7.50 Will Wood 8.75 Simon Swartz 2.50
Goe Beedy 7.50 Will Wood 8.75
Goe Beedy 7.50 Will Wood 8.75 Sinnon Swartz 2.50 Melvin Wooten 1.25 Steven Arney 1.88
Goe Beedy 7.50 Will Wood 8.75 Simon Swartz - 2.50 Melvin Wooten - 1.25 Steven Arney - 1.88 Ashley Garlite - 2.25
Goe Beedy 7.50 Will Wood 8.75 Simon Swartz - 2.50 Melvin Wooten - 1.25 Steven Arney 1.88 Ashley Carlite - 2.25 Amos Stoner - 2.50
Goe Beedy 7.50 Will Wood 8.75 Simon Swartz - 2.50 Melvin Wooten - 1.25 Steven Arney 1.88 Ashley Carlite - 2.25 Amos Stoner - 2.50 H C Morgan - 2.50
Goe Beedy - 7.50 Will Wood - 8.75 Simon Swartz - 2.50 Melvin Wooten - 1.25 Steven Arney - 1.88 Ashley Carlice - 2.25 Amos Stoner - 2.50 H C Morgan 2.50 John Strauser 2.88
Goe Beedy 7.50 Will Wood 8.75 Sinnon Swartz 2.50 Melvin Wooten 1.25 Steven Arney 1.83 Ashley Carlife 2.25 Amos Stoner 2.50 H C Morgan 2.50 John Strauser 2.88 Gid Rouse 5.00
Goe Beedy 7.50 Will Wood 8.75 Sinnon Swartz 2.50 Melvin Wooten 1.25 Steven Arney 1.88 Ashley Carlite 2.25 Amos Stoner 2.50 H C Morgan 2.50 John Strauser 2.88 Gid Rouse 5.00 Eli Metz 3.38
Goe Beedy 7.50 Will Wood 8.75 Sinnon Swartz 2.50 Melvin Wooten 1.25 Steven Arney 1.88 Ashley Carlite 2.25 Amos Stoner 2.50 H C Morgan 2.50 John Strauser 2.88 Gid Rouse 5.00 Eli Metz 3.38 J M & S Rough 11.25
Goe Beedy 7.50 Will Wood 8.75 Sinnon Swartz 2.50 Melvin Wooten 1.25 Steven Arney 1.88 Ashley Carlite 2.25 Amos Stoner 2.50 H C Morgan 2.50 John Strauser 2.88 Gid Rouse 5.00 Eli Metz 3.38

GENERAL FUND. Burnet Peters H M Broderick C D Kent Gutta Percha Rubber Co Geo Beedy -John Shook D H Bower Beckwith est -A A Worthington _ -

CEMETERY FUND John Christopher Jake Hahn Joe Shook

498.53

3.40

1.87

- 8.74

15.26RECAPITULATION. Cemet**e**rv 758.99

bill for the Electric Lighting Co. be reduced as follows; August bill be cut \$18,06; September bill, \$4.34. Moved by Trustee Wood, supported by Trustee Phelps, that the report of the Finance Committee be accepted and approved, with changes in the electric light bills, and orders drawn

Moved by Trustee Bainton, that the

for the several amounts. Street Commissioner Shook made report of the labor performed and material used the past month and, on motion, the same was accepted and placed

Moved by Trustee Wood, supported by Trustee Miller, that the President be authorized to extend the time for the collection of taxes up to and including the 19th day of October. Ayes, Bainton, Miller, Phelps and Wood—4.
Moved by Trustee Wood, supported Trustee Miller, that Mr. Phelps be instructed to build new stairs up into Council chamber. Ayes, Bainton, Miller, Phelps and Wood.

Petition signed by J. F. Bartmess and several others, asking the Common Council to grant the bicyclists the privilege of using the sidewalks in said village, under such restrictions and upon the payment of such sum as they consider proper. Moved by Trustee Wood, supported by Trustee Miller, that the petition be

referred to the Street Committee. Ayes 4. On motion, the Council adjourned.

C. D. KENT, Clerk.

LITERARY NOTES. McClure's for October will have a paper on Li Hung Chang by the Hon. Chester Holcombe, Mr. Holcombe, who is the author of an important book on China. "The Real Chinaman" was for years interpreter, secretary of Legation, and Acting Minister of the United States at Peking. China, and was brought into close relations with the Viceroy. The paper will give his personal observtions of Li Lung Chang's heroic labors for the advancement, of China. It will be fully illustrated.

The American Amateur Photographer for September comes to hand even more interesting than ever. The illustrations are of great interest to the amateur, and the subject matter is worthy of especial attention from the secker after knowledge in things pertaining to photography. A year's subscription would well repay any one who is at all interested in amateur photography. The Outing Co., New York.

Ignace Paderwski has written a new minuet for the piano, which he has dedicated to his American admirers and given the significant name of "Minuet Moderne." He regards the now composition as his best, and believes that it will meet with greater popular favor than his "Minuet a L'Antque," written in 1833, of which over seven million copies were sold in a single year? It is the first minuet written by Paderewski since "L'Antique" and was composed by the famous pianist expressly for The Ladies' Home Jonrnal, and will appear in the October issue.

In Early Gardening.

A woman gardener tells American In earliest gardening I mix lettuce with other seeds, especially with onion, rieties. The lettuce comes up soon and makes it easy to keep the row clear of weeds until the other seeds are up. The lettuce then is pulled as space is needed. Lettuce, and radishes, too, are sown together the summer through, making a succession of both, and having them crisp and tender. Root crops occupy so little space at first that lettuce does not interfere at all, and the pulling is a benefit, loosening the earth about them. I often mix other seeds, putting cabbage as I want them to stand with early lettuce or radishes, and tomato seed

EDITED BY REV. O. J. ROBERTS.

This column is open to any who has any com-nunication hearing upon practical Sunday School work, or has any nows concerning the progress of the work. We solicit correspondence along hese lines from all workers.

Do not forget the County. Convention, at Benton Harbor, Oct. 6 and 7.

Weesaw Township Convention, Sunday afternoon, at Hill's Corners. Oct. 4.

Yes, we wish Berrien could win a ban-

ner, and if the Secretary had been free to use all his time, we would have given Kent county a close rub. Every superintendent and teacher

ought to subscribe for the Sunday School Advance, published at Armada, for only twenty-five cents a year. Notice the special circular relative

to the State Sunday School Convention,

in this column. Buchanan ought to

send a large delegation to this State

We must not forget our own County Convention, at Benton Harbor, Oct. 6 and 7. Let every school in Buchanan and Bertrand choose a large delegation and let every delegate go. Do not for-

Remember the County Sunday School Convention to be held in Benton Harbor. Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 6 and 7. Some errors have been made in the notices of the date, but you mark this down as correct: The date of this Convention is Oct. 6 and 7, beginning at 2 p. m.

We have a very cordial letter from Secretary Reynolds, under date of Sept. 25, in which he says: Your County Convention comes soon, I suppose. I hope a large delegation of about 100 will go up to the Kalamazoo Convention. I wish Berrien county could compete for one of the prize banners, and get it. The work in the northern part of the state is improving rapidly. I hope to swing every L. P. county in before November.

We hope that all the schools in Buchanan and Bertrand will push forward, during the coming autumn and winter, to do better and better work. Perhaps some will say that it is none of our business, yet we are free to say, and we have had some experience in Sunday school work, that no school in this day of progress can afford to shut themselves up their own ways and to their own work. The editor has the honor of belonging to a denomination whose enrollment for 1896 is 1,070,246, with an average attendance of 656,991, and contribution last year for all purposes was \$706,695. Yet we are not so denominationally hide bound and bigoted in this closing time of the nineteenth century, as to suppose that we as a denomination monopolize all the wisdom and all the holiness there is in the world. Thank God, when we were converted we were brought into the fellowship of Christ, first, and into the Christ afterwards. Brethren, crawl out of your shell and get into the fight.

State S. S. Association.

TO THE SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS OF will be held in Kalamazoo, beginning Tuesday evening, Nov. 17, 1896. This advance circular is sent out for the sake of information. The regular program will be issued in a little while. Each school is entitled to two dele-

gates, each township to three, each county to five and each district to five. Will you not select them soon? Application will be made to the roads for one fare for the round trip, and there is no doubt they will grant the courtesy, as they have none hitherto.

M. F. Carder is chairman of the entainment committee. The large numbers attending these Conventions make ordinary home entertainments difficult, opened and lodging and breakfast furnished to all accredited delegates who notify Mr. Carder on or before Nov.

The Young People's Christian Union, an inter-denominational organization of the Young People's Societies of the city, has been engaged to serve dinners and suppers near the church in which the Convention is held. They will furnish meals at fifteen cents. This price is made possible by the cooperation of the county who furnish material to the Union. Any proceeds to the Union are devoted to the maintenance of a Rescue Mission. It is confidently believed that this plan will please our guests better than taking a car and going a long distance to meals.

There has been an increasing interest and enthusiasm in attendance for a number of years and each year the convention has been of greater power, and we expect greater things this year

B. F. Jacobs who is always welcome in Michigan, and Miss Harlow, the expert infant class teacher in Hon. John Wanamaker's school in Philadelphia. SHIRT WAISTS, very cheap. E. O. Excell will lead the singing. Will teachers, officers and workers talk up the Convention and awaken

interest by notices in all the papers and in churches and Sunday schools? Please distribute the advance circular and programs widely. All are requested to make Nov. 15 a day of special prayer for God's bless-

If your pledge for the state work has not been paid, please forward immediately to W. L. C. Reid, treasurer, Jackson, Mich. On behalf of the Executive Com-

EXCURSION TO BLUFFTON, IND., V VANDALIA; LINE. October 13th to 15th.

Where the American Workingman

NOT A CHEAP COUNTRY.

Differs from Chinese Mandarins. Li Hung Chang Alludes to a Vital Fact Which Is the Corner Stone

of American Civilization

When Li Hung Chang, in an interview with the metropolitan newspaper reporters, declared that "labor is more expensive in these states because you exclude cheap labor," he alluded to a vital fact which is the corner stone of American civilization. It is not strange that the aged Chinese vicercy, intensely patriotic as he is, should regard the Geary act prohibiting the importation of his fellow countrymen into the United States as unjust. Looking at the questions of labor and of social organization from the viewpoint of a Chinese mandarin, Li undoubtedly believes the American people to be supremely foolish because they insist on paying high wages to the great army of their workers. To the oriental mind the masses who labor daily to procure the necessaries of life are little more than cattle, whose toil should be gained as cheaply as possible in order that those above them may revel in riches and luxury. Between this conception of society and the republican ideas of Franklin, Washington, Lincoln and Grant

the Pacific itself. Li Hung Chang is mistaken in thinking that the exclusion of Chinese coolie labor by act of congress is due to the hostility of Irish-Americans against the inhabitants of China, or that the exclusion bill was passed by what he ignorantly calls the "laboring class party." There is no such party in the United States. Practically every ablebodied American citizen belongs to the "laboring class." We are all workers. rich and poor alike, and we are all proud of the fact. Neither the Irish, the Germans, the Italians nor any other type of immigrants who have become in good faith naturalized citizens of this country have any right to be considered as a separate class of voters. They are all Americans from the hour when their naturalization papers are delivered. Their interests are at once merged with the interests which are common to the nation. The process of assimilation and Americanization goes on from that hour with astonishing rapidity and completeness. A nation which holds industry in

honor, and in which the rail splitter. the tanner, the canal boy and the plain country lawyer can rise to the presidency and treat as equals the mightiest rulers of the earth, has no place within its boundaries for "cheap labor." In China and in most of the countries of Europe the laborer is a serf. Here he is a sovereign whose scepter is the ballot and whose manhood, unfettered and unbought, is the basis on which the republic securely rests. From the ranks of labor the great captains of industry have come almost without exception. The statesmen, the manufacturers, the bankers and the merchant princes of the United States are nearly all men who were born in moderate circumstances, whose earlier years were passed in the workshop or on the farm, and whose eminence is the result of their own energy, courage and perseverance. The gate of opportunity is never closed this side of the Atlantic. The employe of this decade is the employer of It is precisely these conditions which distinguish the United States from all

Great

that the people have an abiding confidence in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Great women show that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually does possess

blood, upon which not only health but life itself depends. The great

Sarsaparilla will cure you if you suffer from any trouble caused by impure blood.

Sarsaparilla Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

RUNNER'S

CLOSE

Enabled us to lay in a stock of Hardware which we are now offering at prices hitherto unheard of in Buchanan We are not selling below cost either. We make a profit—albeit a small one—on every article. The "Close Figuring" to which we

have already alluded does the rest.

GROSSMAN'S

REMNANTS OF DRESS GOODS. Hundreds of ends from 3 to 8 yards, suitable for entire Suits or Skirts and Children's School Dresses, VERY CHEAP.

CORSETS

 W. B. Corsets, \$1.25 quality.
 .75c

 W. B. Corsets, \$1.50 quality.
 .98c

OUTING SUITS. In wash materials, given away for\$1.00

GROSSMAN'S

Tase Sanborns Coffee

Seal Brand Java & Mocha Best Coffee grown in the World Perfection of strength & flavor Guaranteed absolutely pure

TREAT & REDDEN, Sole Agents Buchanan.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY, FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GARRET A. HOBART,

For Secretary of State— WASHINGTON GARDNER, of Calhoun.

For Attorney General—FRED A. MAYNARD, of Kent.

For State Senator, Seventh District—
EDWARD A. BLAKESLEE, of Galien.

For Sheriff— EDGAR H. FERGUSON, of Benton Harbor, For Clerk— JOHN W. NEEDHAM, of Buchanan. For Treasurer— JOHN CLARK, of Pipestone. . For Register of Deeds— ALFRED O. FRENCH, of Stevensville. For Prosecuting Attorney— GEORGE M. VALENTINE, of Benton Harbor

Which Way the Political Wind is

Blowing at Present, The Alliance Review says: "At the suggestion of some of the employes of the Reeves Boiler works a straw vote was taken Wednesday evening, which resulted as follows: For McKinley, 46; for Bryan, 4, one not voting. The voting was managed by one of the shop employes, who wrote out the ticket giving each man an opportunity to mark, fold and drop his own ticket into

Another significant straw vote was taken in the factory of the C. C. Thompson company, one of the largest potteries in East Liverpool, resulted: McKinley, 106; Bryan, 2; undecided, 4. The ballot was a secret one, and there was therfore no room for a charge of intimidation os the use of undue influ-

Real Estate Transfers.

in Niles township, \$500. Enos Holmes and wife to Orville W.

\$525.

Fred Les et al to the Buchanan & an & St. Joseph River R'y Co., proper-

& St. Joseph River R'y Co., property in

Hubbell, property in the village of Bu-

ALMOST A SHUT OUT. The "Blues" Lose the Last of the

Rapp of the South Bend Senators did the twirling for the Tigers and he was at his best, with excellent support, Silver also pitched a good game, but lacked the support that he deserved.

"rooters" were about to go home in dull thud was heard. He had "hit

the game was over. SUMMARY:

From our Regular Correspondent. Sept. 22, 1896.

The little daughter of Mr. Curron is reported sick with diphtheria.

It is actual merit that has given Hood's Sarsa-parilla the first place among medicines. It is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

PERSONAL.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EVANGEL

other important countries. An oriental like Li Hung Chang cannot be expected like Li Hung Chang cannot be expected to comprehend them. An active and per-

Circular to Workers-Conventeon to be Held in Nsvember. MICHIGAN:—The annual Convention

and unsatisfactory to delegates. This year the homes of Kalamazoo will be

13. Send in your name early.

Among the prominent speakers from abroad, we mention Bishop Vincent,

ing on the Convention and on the Sunday school work in the state.

mittee. E. P. ALLEN. Pres. E. A. HOGUE, Ch. Ex. Com.

On October 13th to 15th the Yandalia Line will sell excursion tickets from all stations in Indiana to Bluffton, Ind., at one fare for the round trip, account Baptist Convention and Young People's Union of Indiana. Tickets good to return until October 19th, inclusive. For full particulars call on nearest Vandalia Line Ticket Agent, or address E. A. FORD,

Gen'l Passenger Agent,
ST. LOUIS, MO,

est dollar is a fight for everything that makes for civilization, for progress and for the welfare of American citizenship.

Which? Mr. Bryan says: "We contend that free and unlimited silver coinage by the United States alone will raise the bullion value of silver to its coinage value, there is a gulf wider and deeper than and thus make silver bullion worth \$1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world." On the other hand, Dr. Otto Arendt, member of the Prussian house of deputies and of the German silver commission of 1894, says of free and unlimited coinage by this country: "The monetary anarchy would be thus perpetuated for a space of time beyond estimation. Only by insisting in all countries in an unequivocal manner on the international solution of the currency question can international bimetallism be attained. 'No more experiments' is therefore the only appeal which the

nicious crew of domestic agitators are

going about the land preaching the

devil's gospel of anarchy and dishon-

esty and doing their utmost to persuade

the people that they are being plun-

dered and oppressed by the fairest sys-

tem of government the sun shines on

to-day. The free silver movement is an

attempt to cheapen labor and degrade

20,000,000 of workers by reducing the

worth of their wages one-half. The

verdict of Vermont foreshadows the

judgment of the nation upon the policy

which would lower our currency to the

Chinese level and pauperize our pro-

ducers to make a market for the output

The cheapness which comes through

depreciation and deterioration is a

curse which the American people will

not endure. There is no room under the

stars and stripes for cheap money or

cheap men. The higher and more stable

the standard of wages, the greater will

be the prosperity not merely of the

wage-earners, but of the farmers whose

products they consume and the mer-

chants whose goods they purchase. The

fight for the gold standard and an hon-

-N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

of a few silver mines.

No speeches from McKinley during the campaign. Bryan will continue to orate. He is a man of words; McKinley one of action.

European bimetallists can address to

those of America." Which of these two

opinions is the more consonant with

reason and with the teachings of ex-

Sales proved by the statements of leading druggists everywhere, show Cures proved by the voluntary statements of thousands of men and

Power over disease by purifying, enriching and invigorating the Success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in curing others warrants you in believing that a faithful use of Hood's

SPLENDID LINE OF

FIGURING

JAY GODFREY.

BLACK MOHAIR.

BLACK SILK BELTS, with silver plated buckle, given away for......10c GLYCERINE BUTTERMILK SOAP, a box of three cakes, 9c.

SOUTH BEND, IND.

The Tailor.

Look at These Prices:

Will save you money by ordering

your Spring Suit of him.

Fine all-wool Suits made to order for \$16, \$17, \$18, \$19 and \$20. Pants made to order from \$4.00. A fine line of Fancy Vestings. A large line of Piece Goods to select from.

W. TRENBETH. MERCHANT TAILOR,

Buchanan, Mich.

HONESTLY BELIEVE

you'll agree with us that our prices on Furniture are not high but lowlower than you have been in the habit of paying.

Low in price but high in quality, is the impression you get when you come here and look.

If you think of brightening up your house a bit with a new piece of Furniture, or a whole Suite of any kind, come here and see what we can do for you.

GEO. B.

RICHARDS.

JUST A FEW LEFT

> of those \$1.50 Spectacles for 50 cents. Call quick or you'll miss the chance.

THE JEWELER.

Dr. E. S. DODD & SON

Druggists and Booksellers. —are selling—

Pefumery, Toilet Soap,

Sponges, London Purple, Paris Green, White Hellebore, Insect Powder, Hammond's Slug Shot, Camphor, Fly Paper Dye Stuffs, Tablets, ----AND----

Dodd's Sarsaparilla,

75C PER BOTTLE.

Cold Weather Talks.

__II__

You hear a good deal of talk about a good heater for your house, but you have never looked the matter up very closely.

STOVE_

must be one that warms the room in every corner evenly and with economy in fuel. That's the kind of a stove you will get if you buy a Cortland Howe VENTILATING STOVE of

H. R. ADAMS

CALL AND HE WILL EXPLAIN.

IF YOU WANT

THE BEST CUP OF....

30c COFFEE

You ever drank, ask for the

Banca Blend, at

BOARDMAN'S.

BERTHA ROE, Home-Made Bakery

BREAD, CAKE, PIES, &C. Everything first-class and equal to home-ma Front St., third door west of Post-Office.

Office over Mrs. Berrick's Store. Residence, C. D. Kent's, Main Street. Office hours until 9.60 a.m. 1.00 to 3.30, 7.00 to 8.00 p. m.

D. N. SWIFT D. D. S., Graduate of Dental Department University of Michigan. DENTIST

Office, Treat & Redden block. Successor to S GOLD CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK.

Only 166 out of a possible 575 of the weekly newspapers in Michigan are accorded a circulation in actual frequest by the American Newspaper Directory for 1896, and the publishers of the Directory will guarantee the accuracy of its rating by a reward of one hundred dollars to the first person who successfully assails it. Advertisors should note the fact that the Buchanan Recond is one of the 166 that are not afraid to let their customers know just what they are buying.

Buchanan Markets. Hay-\$7 @ \$9 per ton. Lard-10c. retail. Salt, retail-\$1,00 Flour-\$3.60@\$4.00 per bbl. Honey-12c. Live poultry—514c.

Butter-14c. Eggs—12½c. Wheat-64c. Oats -21c Corn-250 Clover Seed-

Rye-- 24c. Beans-\$.80@1.00 Live Hogs-\$2.50

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

TAKE YOUR PICK AND ORDER

AT ONCE. The RECORD is pleased to announce that we can offer the following special offers for campaign purposes for a limited time only, so if you are interested don't delay but act at once: The BUCHANAN RECORD and

The Weekly Inter Ocean, 1 year. \$1.35 The New York Weekly Tribune. The Semi Weekly Free Press.

1 year......\$1.75 Address (with the money), BUCHANAN RECORD,

BUCHANAN, MICH. Sidney R. Wolcott of Buchanan has

been granted a pension. About one hundred of the Marching

Club went to Niles last night.

We are under obligations to Mr. E. M. Griffin for a basket of fine grapes this week. Call again.

Mrs. H. D. Rough and Mrs. C. D. Kent are giving an "at home" at the residence of the latter this afternoon.

Hon. J. R. McLaughlin, of Detroit, will deliver a Republican address in Buchanan next Wednesday evening. Be sure to hear him.

The ball nozzle which the Buchanan running team won at Benton Harbor is now on exhibition at the store of B. R. Desenberg & Bro.

There will be a Juvenile Silver Con-H. E. LOUGH, test at the Presbyterian church, Friday evening, Oct. 9. Program next

> The C. Bishop Grain Co. have been enlarging their office room, and at the same time improving the looks of the front of the building.

The Democrats will hold their Representative convention at Rough's opera house, in this place, next Tuesday, October 6, beginning at 11 o'clock a. m.

The St. Joseph Valley Raiiroad company are publishing in the necessary newspapers the legal notice of their application for a bridge across the St. Joseph river in Renton township.

Jacob Baker, who was a harness maker in this place for several years, died at the home of one of his sisters near Marshall, Mich., last week. He had been ill for several months.

The Democrats had a "rally" on Saturday afternoon. The meeting was addressed by F. J. L. Meyers of South Bend, who spoke from the porch of Amos House's residence.

Mrs. E. E. Allegar of Dowagiac, formerly of this place, drew a bicycle in a drawing at Dowagiac, last week. One of the merchants in that city gave a ticket with each purchase, and her ticket proved to be the lucky one.

The Workers' Union are now located, for the present, over Mr. Lough's store, and will meet Friday afternoon, at 1.30 o'clock. A large attendance is desired. Also articles of clothing can be left at Mr. Lough's store.

The Monday Club will meet Monday Oct. 5, at the home of Mrs. John Graham, History lesson-Myers history, pages 222 to 228. Civil Government— Election of state, county and town officers. By order of,

S. G. Deam, of Niles, is in town in the interests of a new benefit organization recently started at Dowagiac. It is called the "Supreme Lodge of the International Congress" and is officered by Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Lee, Henry M. Lee and J. O. Becraft, of Downgiac.

The ladies of Buchanan who are in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party are invited to meet at the rooms of the McKinley and Hobart club to morrow (Friday) evening, at 7.30 o'clock for the purpose of forming a ladies' Republican club.

Married, Sept. 30, 1896, by Rev. A. R. Black, Miss Almetta Wolkins and Mr. George Barmore, all of Buchanan. They had previously prepared their home, No. 29 North Fourth street, and are now "at home" at that num-

The case against Murphy who was charged with throwing a cannon fire cracker in the ranks of the republican club which was to have been heard today, has been postponed for two weeks. as also the case against "Quince" Hayes for shooting at "Frock" Davis. | the closest attention of his hearers. | Murphy has been released upon recog- His remarks were frequently applaud-

nizance and Hayes is out on bail. 445 The Graham & Morton line of steamers have discontinued the excursion business for the season. The steamers will, however, make their regular daily trips during October and make triweekly trips during the month of November. This popular company are making arrangements to still further at his reception and was much pleased Genevieve Hopkins, Frank Keller, improve the excellent service they are already giving their patrons.

BUCHANAN RECORD. FIRST NATIONAL BANK, AUGH

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$65,000. RESPONSIBILITY \$1,500,000.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Usual services at the United Brethren church, next Sunday. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. F. Bartmess, in termined to fittingly commemorate the the morning at 10:30, and evening at 7. Young Peoples' meeting, at 6 p.m., led by the pastor. Sunday school at 12. Prayer meeting on Thursday even-

The U. B. Sunday school has chosen the following, as delegates to the Berrien County Sunday School Convention, which meets at the M. E church, Benton Harbor, Oct. 6 and 7. commencing Tuesday at 2 o'clock: Rev. J. F. the committee in charge. Among those Bartmess, Mrs. E. F. Light, Miss Mattie Scott, Miss Ruth Hunter.

The Epworth League, with the help of the entire membership of the church of the entire membership of the church Harry A. Garrison, 21, Bangor; Maudo and congregation, will tender a reception. E. Haward, 18, Coloma. tion to the pastor, Rev. W. W. Devine, at the parsonage. Friday evening of this week, Oct. 2. Everybody wel-

Thanksgiving, "Gettysburg"; Capt Kimball of Brooklyn, N. Y.; second to none; save the date. Rev. T. H. Bicknell of Benton Har-

bor will preach next Sunday morning and evening. Be at home (church) next Sunday, to receive and welcome your visitor.

library. We have no trashy reading. Rev. G. O. Black, brother of Rev. E R. Black, is engaged by the church at Dowagiac.

PRESBYTERIAN. At the Presbyterien Sunday school last Sunday, the following persons were named as delegates to the County Convention at Benton Harbor, next week: Rev. O. J. Roberts, D. H. Bower, Mrs. G. W. Noble, Mrs. G. W. Merrill and lin of Detroit. Mrs. W. B. French.

Arrangements for the "Old Fashioned Exhibition" is nearly completed. A very spicy, unique entertainment is lin.

The one dollar social will surprise them all.

gry, as the returns come in.

The Ministerial Sunday School and Young People's Alliance of St. Joseph District of the Evangelical Association will convene in the Evangelical church of this place, Oct. 6, 7 and 8. the Ministerial Convention, and Thursafternoon to Young Peoples Alliance. There will be preaching every evening. next week, by ministers from abroad: Monday, Rev. F. Koehler of Vicksburg; Tuesday, Rev. L. V. Soldon of Lima; Wednesday, J. R. Niergarth of St. Jo-III. Quarterly meeting begins on the Friday evening following, with a sermon by Presiding Elder Rev. W. A.

he will look after the interests of Treat & Marble, in the milling busi-

thing in their line. Read their advertisement and profit thereby,

The Benton Harbor Palladium has

Jackson to the home of Mr. Amos the Evangelical church, yesterday afternoon, and interment made in Oak

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Peck, Misses Mary and Blanche Peck and Mrs. H. D. Rough of Buchanan helped Mrs. Al. Peck, at Berrien Centre, celebrate her birthday, last Satuaday. Over fifty friends took it upon themselves to surprise Mrs. Peck and did, perfectly, and beautiful presents were left as remembrance of the occasion. All report hav-

The Republican meeting of Monday evening was well attended and Rough's ting types of 61 beautiful years. Mothopera house was well filled by the time er, rest in peace. the speaker, Prof. W. W. Weidemyer of Ann Arbor, arrived. He was escorted to the hall by the Republican marching club and a bevy of Buchanan's fair ones, nearly 60 ladies being in the line. The Professor paid a gallant tribute to his fair escort at the commencement of his speech, and during the entire time he spoke commanded ed and the salient points of his arguments were fully appreciated. He ad- visited the school Monday. vised all of his hearers to read the recent speech of the Hon. Carl Schurz, and we publish for the benefit of our ty during September: Elsie Anstiss, readers the complete speech on our Ella Burrus, Ethel Beistle, Elmer fourth page this week. The speech | Clark, Petie Corey, Tamerson Carlisle,

guest of Mr. I. L. H. Dodd,

I WILL SELL THE ENTIRE

C.H. Baker Dry Goods Stock

To the highest bidder, in lots to suit the buyer.

Stock Must Go in 10 Days.

Come and be convinced that price cuts no figure. This sale includes all new goods bought for Fall trade. Finest line of Black Dress Goods in the town.

FIXTURESFORSALE

PRIVATE SALES AT ALL TIMES.

Three motor sats salv,

Until all is sold: At 10 A. M, 2 P. M., 7:30 P- M.

LADIES SPECIALLY INVITED

FOUR PER CENT

Per annum paid on time deposits

if left three months or longer, at

BUCHANAN, MICH.

Strongest Bank in Southwestern Mich.

RESPONSIBILITY \$500,000.

Remember we receive deposits from \$1.00 upward in our Savings Bank Department. Start an account and watch it grow.

We solicit your account, whether large or small.

W. C. EDWARDS, Cashier.

A Joke on Mr. John Shetterly. Last week we published an extract from a letter received here by a friend of Mr. John Shetterly of Rochester. Ind., in which the inference was, that the writer who had always been a democrat was going to sapport McKinlev. This led to a democratic friend of Mr. Shetterly writing to him and inquiring the cause of the change in his views, and we are in receipt of the following letter from Mr. Shetterly,

which we publish to set the gentleman right with his democrafic friends in this place: ROCHESTER, Ind., Sept. 28, 1896. EDITOR BERRIEN CO. RECORD,

Buchapan, Mich. Dear Sir :-I have been informed that in the last week's issue of the RECORD you said that I declared for McKinley. Which is not a fact. I have always been a democrat and am now, and going to vote that ticket this fall. My boys are all for Bryan, and while I have charge of them I will try to teach

them better politics than to vote for McKinley. Will you please make this correction, in your next issue. This was a joke, merely by my bookkeeper, unauthorized by me, in writing to a friend in policy carried by his mother. your town and did mean any harm

out of it, and supposed it would be understood as a joke. * * * Yours very truly, JOHN SHETTERLY.

NEW TROY. Sept. 29, 1896. There seems to be too much of everything this year, even to weeds. Pota-

where they have since resided. Two toes do not pan out very well, however. Haywood of Chautauqua county, N. Very little work now being done; Y.; also one daughter. Miss Lotta nearly every one engaged in savingthe country. The men mostly talking The funeral, which was a very large politics and the wives at home splitone, was from the home on the North

ting the wood.

Weesaw is a great township. We have some of the most beautiful ditch tax in the whole country. Our school is running all O. K. A. good many scholars from outside the district-Sawyer, Glendora and Bridg-

Attention 25th Michigan Infantry. Restaurant. The 25th Michigan Volunteer Infantry will hold its Annual Reunion at Schoolcraft, Mich., Oct. 7 and 8, 1896. Comrades, the people of Schoolcraft will be glad to receive you. It is the former home of our late beloved Col. Orlando H. Moore. Let us by our presence make this a reunion long to be

remembered. H. H. HASKINS, Vice President, Buchanan, Mich

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office at Buchanan, Mich. for the week ending Sept. 28, 1896: Mrs. Emanding Bussle, Mrs. S. E. Johnson, Mrs. Lucinda Keams, Mrs Wm. Neiler. Call for letters advertised.

JOHN C. DIOK, P. M.

NOTICE TO THE RUPTURED. Dr. W. W. KERGAN, from the O. E. Miller Co's Rupture Institute, who has visited this city before and treated

The Churchill CIGAR STORE_

HUNTERS AND TRAP SHOOTERS, NOTICE! We have added to our stock of Sporting Goods a complete line of

LOADED SHELLS TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP. CHURCHILL.

WANTED. To exchange photograph work for wood, at the new gallery, opposite hotel. Call at Mrs. Munson's for Baked Beans, Tuesdays and Saturdays. Choice

Store with 4 living rooms to rent, aq 8, Front Street, Buchanan.

&c., always on hand.

Brown Bread, Home-made Pies, Cake,

It is not difficult to understand the increasing popularity of Maccabee insurance. Assessments are low and claims are paid promptly. Ray Lord received this week, through East Hive L. O. T. M., \$1000, the amount of the

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. wish to express their thanks to the ladies of the Presbyterian Aid Society, for the use of their dishes, on Rally day; also wish to thank the members of the Advent church for the use of their church, during summer months, and the use of

their tent on Relly day. Jaxon Soap hurts no fabric. Send to Yerington's College, St.

Louis, Mich., for college tuition, 50 Send a 2 cent stamp for a handsome set

of Jaxon Soap pictures. I will hold myself in readiness to do

any and all kinds of auction work. Leave orders with J. C. Wenger, or at C. H. Baker's store, or write for terms. H. A. HATHAWAY, Deputy Sheriff, Buchanan, Mich. THE POPE.

> For a good meal, go to Arthur's George Wyman & Co. offer bargains for October, in millinery, cloaks and

furs. See their advertisement.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. A pleasant laxetive. All Druggists.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

Clairvoyant Examinations Free. The first and most important thing for the proper understanding of and with great success several prominent rational treatment of chronic or lincitizens, will be at the Earl House, ough examinations and true diagnosis. Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Oct. You can secure this with a full explan-15, 16 and 17, to treat and cure all rup- ation of the cause, nature and extent ture sufferers at reduced prices. Ref. of your disorder free of charge by enerences and trial free. New patients closing a lock of hair, with name and age, to Dr. E. F. Butterfield, Syracuse, N. Y.

DEALERS IN

LADIES', GENTS' & CHILDREN'S TURN, WELTS AND MCKAY

EIOES.

OUR FALL STYLES ARE BEAUTIES. THE PRICES ARE RIGHT.

32 FRONT STREET, BUCHANAN, MICH.

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

Silk Umbrellas and Fancy Parasols.

The price on these goods will be greatly reduced for the next 10 days. Come early and get the cream of the bargains.

S.P.HGH.

GETAFIT. LARGE, SMALL, WIDE AND NARROW FEET

QUICKLY, EASILY, COURTEOUSLY SHOD, BY

GLENE SMITH & CO.

THE NEW FIRM.

EXPERIENCED SHOEMAN.



E.S.ROE.

You Are Invited 8

by "The Big Double Store" to inspect the largest, neatest most stylish and complete stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Cloaks, Shoes, &c., ever displayed in our city or vicinity.

You Don't Want Dress Goods.

if you can't have it up-to-date, nor that if the fit is not the most perfect You are certain of securing both and at the lowest price if you buy at

We have just the thing you are looking for in either Dress, Waist or Trimming Silks. Our line of Dresdens are unsurpassed in beauty and cheap enough for anybody. GENTLEMEN

You Don't Wanta New Suit If it is not the nobbiest to be had for the money, and hardly that if you are not positive of good wearing qualities. We sacrifice neither style to quality nor quality to price in the goods we handle, but make them go together, as they should.

The One Price Large Double Store.

Drafts and Exchange made on all points, and a General Banking Business Transacted. HERBERT ROE, CASHIER.

Last Friday evening was the fortieth

anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and

Mrs. William Osborn, and also the an-

niversary of the birthday of Mrs. Os-

born. A number of their friends de-

event by giving the couple a surprise

party. Accordingly invitations were

invited guests proceeded to the home

of Mr. Osborn, where that gentleman

and his worthy wife were duly "sur-

prised" to see them. A pleasant evening

was spent by all present, refreshments

in profusion having been brought

along by the company, and served by

present were Mr. and Mrs. Guy Osborn

Marriage Licenses.

Henry Drupsteen, 25, Benton Harbor;

Rosa N. Hoyt, 17, same.
David A. McNeil, 24, Chicago; Louisa
Westphall, 20, Benton Harbor.

Carl Noffke, 39, St. Joseph; Laura M. Bourske, 22, St. Joseph.

Geo. Barmore, 24, Buchanan; Almetta Wolkins, 24, same.

Chas. E. Drew, 26, Sodus; Ida Inham

Verner M. Bort, 22, Sodus; Ida M. Rus-

Henry Agena, 24, Three Oaks; Etta Fahrenheim, 23, same.

Republican Appoin aents

The Republican County Committee

Oct. 1, Lakeside, Geo. W. Bridgeman

Oct. 2, Bridgman, Hon. Thos. Mars

Oct. 3, Berrien Springs, H. W. Davis. Oct. 3, Benton Harbor, Mrs. J. Ellen

Oct. 3, St. Joseph (evening) Mrs. J.

Oct. 5, Coloma, Hon. J. R. McLaugh-

Oct. 6, Galien, Hon. J. R. McLaughlin. Oct. 7, Buchanan, Hon. J. R. Mc-

Laughlin. Oct. 8, Baroda, Hon. J. R. McLaugh-

Oct. 8, Niles. Judge P. C. Young.

Mr. Weaver's Statement.

Buchanan, Mich.

SIR:-Will you kindly insert the

As the editor of this paper has seen

fit to connect my name with the firing

of the cannon fire cracker, on the night

of the McKinley club parade, I desire

to state that, at the time of the explo-

sion I was standing within a few feet

of Mr. Bert Worthington, on the walk

in front of Runner's drug store, fully

thirty feet from where the cracker ex-

ploded, as Mr. Worthington will cheer-

I had not been on the street but a

few moments, had not seen Mr. Mur-

phy during the whole evening until

he came up to us laughing, and told

how some one had lighted the cracker

which he had been holding in his hand

behind his back and which, as he show-

This is my entire connection with

the affair and as the editor, Mr. Bower,

has done me the injustice to publish

the report without taking the little

trouble to verify the statement, 1

shall expect him to retract such and

to amply appologize for same, in this

Obituary.

On the 25th of September, 1896, Mrs.

John Searles passed peacefully away

from the scenes of time to the realites

Sarah Haywood was born Jan. 31,

1835, in Schaghticoke, Rennsolear Co.,

N. Y., being at the time of her depart-

ure, 61 years, 7 mo. and 24 days. She

married Mr. John Searls, May 3, 1851;

removed to California in April, 1858:

returning to New York. in April, 1868.

In 1869, they came to Buchanau, Mich..

brothers survive her, Mr. Geo. W. Hay-

wood of Buchanan and Mr. Levi M.

Buchanan road, Sept. 27. at 2 o'clock p.

m., the Rev. O. J. Roberts officiating,

assisted by the Rev. J. F. Bartmess.

The text was Deut. 30:15, "See, I have

set before thee this day, life.". Very

beautiful music was rendered by a

quartet consisting of Messrs. Wm.

Monroe and D. L. Boardman and Mes-

Mrs. Searles was a lady greatly be-

loved by a wide circle of friends, hon-

ored by her family, as a faithful wife for

forty-years, a true mother and a kind

helper to every one in need. The 61

SCHOOL NOTES.

Honor in first grade.

whooping cough,

Weidemeyer expressed great pleasure Fuller, Fred Fuller, Anna Farling,

with his first visit here. He was the Howard Mead, Russell Van Ness, Lou

Twenty-four names on the Roll of

Master Clyde Treat entered school

Monday. He had a pleasant time dur-

ing vacation at grandpa's. His visit

was extended on account of baving

The storm door to the west at Second

Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Chas. Bainton

The following pupils in 4th grade

were 100 in attendance and punctuali-

street school building is fine.

Dell Wehrle, Winnie Wooden.

Searles, at home with her father.

of the home in the spirit land.

HARRY O. WEAVER.

EDITOR BUGHANAN RECORD,

following in your next issue:

and Geo. W. Bridgman. Oct. 2, Union Pier, H. W. Davis.

announce the following speaking ap-

of Elkhart, Ind.

24, Pipestone.

sell, 20, same.

pointments:

Ellen Foster.

To the People:

fully testify.

and Hon. Thos. Mars.

sent out and at the appointed hour the

Church Notes.

UNITED BRETHREN.

METHODIST.

CHRISTIAN.

Question contest by classes Nos. 6 and 7. "The First words", is next Sunday's lesson: read Gen. 1-6. Use the

Election day, a chicken pie dinner vill be served in the basement of the Presbyterian church. Also supper, and during the evening coffee and sandwiches will be sold. This is done with a view of feeding the weary, for somebody is going to be very tired and hun-EVANGELICAL.

The first two days will be devoted to day forenoon to the Sunday school, and seph; Thursday, Prof. S. L. Umbach of ed me, had burned his hand. Union Biblical Institute, Naperville,

Koehle. All are invited to attned and enjoy these services. Henry Marble is moving his family to New Paris, Ind., this week, where

Messrs. B. R. Desenberg & Bro., have an advertisement in this week's RECord that will be of interest to all of our readers who are in need of any-

changed its make-up to a six column quarto, thus giving more room for the increasing advertising patronage. We congratulate Bro. Gilson on his new Palladium. Long may it prosper.

Tuesday afternoon, the remains of Mr. Geo. Evans were brought from Evan of North Second street, in this place. The funeral took place from Ridge cemetery.

dames D. L. Boardman and H. D. Rough. Interment was made at Oak Ridge cemetery.

beautiful roses on her casket were fitwill bear reading several times. Mr. Walter Clevenger, Eva Ettlein, Ned

HON. CARL SCHURZ

The Great German - American Statesman Speaks For Sound Money at Chicago.

Facts, Arguments, Logic, Wit and Sarcasm Presented In a Masterly Way.

Why Prices Have Declined-The Alleged "Crime of 1873" Has Not Made Goods Cheaper-The Consequences of a Free Silver Victory In November Would Be Panic, Bankruptcy and Universal Distress and Poverty-Free Coinage at Sixteen to One Means Silver Monometallism-Wages Will Bo Cut Down and Half of the People's Savings Will Be Lost-Appeals to Prejudice In Support of Repudiation Policies Are Immoral

Hon. Carl Schurz, ex-secretary of the interior, delivered an address on September 5th, in Central Music hall, Chicago, on the issucs of the campaign, under the auspices of the American Honest Money league. Every seat in the hall was filled, many persons who desired admission being turned away for lack of room. The address in part was as follows: FELLOW CITIZENS-I have come from the east to the west to speak to you for honest money. 'I do not imagine myself to be in an "enemy's country." There is to me no ene-my's country within the boundaries of this republic. Wherever I am among Americans am among fellow citizens and friends bound together by common interests and a common patriotism. In this spirit I shall discuss the question of the day. I shall not deal in finan-cial philosophy, but in hard and dry facts. There are speradic discontents in the country, partly genuine, partly produced by artificial agitation. They may be specified thus: There are farmers who complain of the low prices of agricultural products; laboring men complaining of a lack of remunerative employment; men in all sorts of pursuits com-



plaining of a general business stagnation and of a scarcity of money. In some parts of the mantry, especially the south and west, there are many people complaining of a want of capital and a too high rate of interest. The cry for more money is the favorite cry. These are the principal and the most definite com-plaints. Beyond them, however, an impres-sion has been spread by agitators that an organized conspiracy of moneyed men, mainly great bankers, in America and in Europe backed by the monarchs and aristocracies of the old world, is seeking the general establishment of the gold standard of value to monopolize or corner the world's money to the gen-All this has found definite expression in the

following declaration of the Chicago platform:
"We declare that the act of 1873 demonstrizing ge or approval the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money lending class at home and abroad, prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people." Mark well that all these evil consequences are ascribed to the demonetization of silver in the United States alone-not to its demonstization any where else. This is to justify the presenta-tion as a sufficient remedy of the free coinage of silver in the United States alone, "without waiting for the aid or consent of any other

This platform is amplified by free coinage This platform is amplified by free coinage orators, who tell us that the act of 1873, called "the crime of 1873," has surreptitiously "wiped out" one-half of the people's money—namely, silver; that in consequence the remaining half of our metallic money—namely, gold—as a basis of the whole financial structure, has to do the same business that formerly was done by gold and silver together; that thereby gold has risen to about double its former purchasing power, the gold dollar being virtually a 200 cent dollar; that the man who produces this ing power, the gold dollar being virtually a aucent dollar; that the man who produces things
for sale is thus being robbed of half the price,
while debts payable on the gold basis have become twice as heavy, and that this fall of
prices and increase of burdens is enriching the
money changers and oppressing the people.

Are these complaints well founded? Look at facts which nobody disputes. That there has been a considerable fall in the prices of many articles since 1873 is certainly true. But was this fall caused by the so called demonetization of silver through the act of 1873? Now, not to speak of other periods of our history such as the period from 1846 to 1851, everybody knows that there was a considerable fall of prices, not only as to agricultural products cotton, for instance, dropped from \$1 a pound in 1864 to 17 cents in 1871—but in many kinds of industrial products before 1873. What hap-pened before 1873 cannot have been caused by what happened in 1873. This is clear. The shrinking after 1873 may, therefore, have been caused by something else.

Another thing is equally clear. Whenever a

change in the prices of commodities is caused by a change in supply or demand, or both, then it may affect different articles different ly. Thus wheat may rise in price, the supply being proportionately short, while at the same time cotton may decline in price, the supply being proportionately abundant. But whe change of prices takes place in consequence of a great change in the purchasing power of the money of the country, especially when that change is sudden, then the effect must be equal, or at least approximately so, as to all articles that are bought or sold with that money. If by the so called demonetization of silver in 1873 the gold dollar or the dollar on the gold basis became a 200 cent dollar at all, then it became a 200 cent dollar at once and then it became a 200 cent dollar at once and for overything. It could not possibly be at the same time a 200 cent dollar for wheat, and a 120 cent dollar for cotton, and a 100 cent dollar for corn or for shovels. I challenge any one to gainsay

Prices and the Act of 1873. Now for the facts. The act of 1873 in question became a law on the 12th of February. What was the effect? Wheat, rye, cats and corn rose above the price of 1872, while cotton declined. In 1874 wheat dropped a little; corn made a jump upward; cotton declined; oats and rye rose. In 1875 there was a general decline. In 1876 there was a general decline. In 1876 there was a general decline. decline in corn, oats, rye and cotton. In 1877 there was another rise in wheat, carrying the price above that of 1870 and up to that of 1871, years preceding the act of 1873. Evidently so far the 200 cent dollar had not made its mark at all. But I will admit the possible plea that, as they say, the act of 1573 having been passed in secret, people did not know anything about it, and prices remained measurably steady, in ignorance of what dreadful things had happened. If so, then it would appear that, if the knowing ones had only kept still about it, the gold dollar would have modestly remained a cent dollar and nobody would have bee hurt. But, seriously speaking, it may be said that when the act of 1873 was passed still using exclusively paper money, that net ther gold nor silver was in circulation, and that therefore the demonetization would not be folt. Very well. But, then, in 1879 specie payments were resumed. Metallic money cir-culated again. And more than that, the cry about "the crime of 1873" resounded in congress and in the country. Then at last the 200 cent gold dollar had its opportunity. Prices could no longer plead ignorance. What hap pened? In 1880 wheat rose above the price of 1879, likewise corn, cotton and cats. In 1881 wheat rose again; also corn, cats and cotton In 1882 wheat and cotton declined, while corn and oats rose. The reports here given are those of the New York market. They may vary somewhat from report of farm prices, but they present the rise and decline of prices with substantial correctness.

If, however, there be somebody believing that, in spite of these facts, the demonstization of silver by the act of 1873 must in some mystarious way have done something to depress prices, I meet him with the affirmation that the silver dollar was practically demonetized him before 1878. To judge from the speeches of our free coinage crators, the American people. of our free coinage orators, the American peo-ple must before 1878 have fairly wallowed in silver dollars. What is the fact? President Jefferson stopped the coinage of silver dollars in 1800. From 1783 to 1878, aside from fractionlourrency—which since 1853 was only limited legal tender-only about 8,000,000 of silver dolhars were coined. They were so scarce that you would hardly ever see one except in a curiosity shop as a rare coin. There was constant trouble with the legal

ratio between gold and silver, which could not be so fixed as to keep the two metals to-gether in circulation. Once one of them would be driven out of the country and then the other. Meanwhile over \$1,000,000,000 of gold coin was coined, and since 1833 gold was sub-

stantially the only full local fender meany in actual circulation. And those were excep-tionally prosperous times. Then the civil war came and swept all our metallic money out of sight. Paper money took its place, and in that condition we were in 1873, when the famous act of 1873 was passed. What, then, was in reality that law that has since been so fleresly denounced as "the crime of 1873?" Why, it ras simply an act revising our coinage laws silver coins should be struck to be legal t in the payment of debts only to a small am The standard silver dollar, that had practically been out of use since President Jeffer ly been out of use since President Jefferson in 1806 had stopped its coinage, was simply not mentioned in the enumeration. That is all. The act of 1873 therefore did not create a new state of things, but simply recognized a state of things which had existed for many and many years. It did thereby not only not destroy half the money of the country, but not a single dollar of it.

the few promoted and the same of the same of the few promoted and the fe

Why Prices Have Declined. eline of prices? I appeal to your common sense. Do you think that when one man, aided by machinery, does as much a machinery, does as much a machinery. But what is it, then, that has caused the do work as formerly ten or more did, and when our modern means of transportation carry the product from the producer to the consu with five times the speed at one-fifth the cost, and when in the transmission of intelligence and when in the transmission of intelligence time is quite and cost almost annihilated, do you think that then the product of human labor should not in due proportion become cheaper? If it did not, then modern civilization would in one of its most important and beneficent functions be a flat failure. For what is the inventive genius of the age that devotes itself to practical objects engaged in -what else than in devising and developing means and methods by which the things re-quired by mankind for the sustenance and comfort of life be made better and more easily

attainable—that is, cheaper?
The farmer in the United States welcon the agricultural machinery which helps him in planting, raising and harvesting his crop. He welcomed the railroad, the steamboat, the low freights, the telegraph, which shortened the distance between his farm and the market, and the banking arrangements required for moving and selling his product. But as near-ly all our farmers had the same encouragement, so it followed quite naturally that the wheat crop of this country increased from an annual average of \$12,000,000 bushels between 1870 and 1880 to an annual average of 475,000, foreign countries had the encouraging benefit; new wheatfields were opened in Russia and the Argentine Republic and elsewhere, and according to Bradstreet's, a very competent actoring to Braustreets, a very competent authority, the wheat product of the world grew from 1890 to 1894 no less than 429,000,000 bushels, while the world's consumption is es-timated to increase only 12,000,000 to 16,000,000 bushels annually. When the increase of the world's supply thus gains upon the increase of the world's demand, is it a wonder that in the world's market, which rules the price for all exporting countries, that price should have declined? Is not this an infinitely more rational explanation of the decline in prices than to ascribe that decline to the so called de-monetization law of 1873, which practically demonetized nothing, but was actually followed by an increase of our currency, nearly trebling its volume and making the per capita far, far higher than it ever had been before, and high-er than it is in any other country except one? You might as well ascribe our civil war to the great comet of 1811.

Cowed by the uproarious outery which was started by the silver miners and taken up by the "cheap money" men, congress passed two laws, one in 1978, the other in 1890, in pursuance of which over 429,000,000 of silver dollar were added to our currency, more than 50 times as many dollars as had ever been coined les a large addition to our sub sidiary silver coins. Our paper money was largely increased, so that while in 1873, the year in which the American people were said to have been robbed of half their money—while in 1873, I say, we had \$774,000,000 of money in the United States, we had \$2,217,000,000 in 1895, nearly three times as much, and while in 1873 the circulation was \$18.04 per capita, it was \$22.08 per capita in 1895—fifty times as ny silver dollars and many times more ney of all kinds than this country had ever many silve had in its most prosperous days-and yet the price of silver in the market kept on falling, and the prices of many commodities, agricul-tural staples included, continued in their delining tendency. Now analyze this case Upon what ground do the silver advocates as sert that the so called demonstization of silver depressed prices? According to their own reasoning, because there has not been sufficient money to sustain prices. Sustain what prices? Those prevailing before 1873. But there is now three times as much money as there was in 1873 and a much higher per capita circula tion. Well, what becomes of their argument? Some of the silver philosophers have invented a more mysterious phrase-that prices have gone down because by the act of 1873 the "mon ey of ultimate redemption" had been curtailed, only gold being available for this purpose. But, according to the treasury statistics, we had in 1873 only \$25,000,000 of coin, including subsidiary silver, in the country, and now we have much over \$600,000,000 of gold alone, or more than 24 times as much money of "ultimate redemption" as in 1873. And yet prices are low. The man whom such facts do not convince that the decline of prices cannot have been caused by any effect produced upon our currency by the act of 1873 must have a skull so thick that a trip hammer would not drive a sound conclusion through it. How the Act Was Passed.

But I hear myself asked, If this is so, why was this act of 1873 passed secretly, surrep-titiously, stealthily? For silver orators have been persistently dinning into the popular ear for many years, until millions believed it, the story that the silver dollar was "assassinated" through the law of 1573 by some dark, corrupt plot. This fable has been so often and so authoritatively disproved that I am unwilling to take it up again in detail. Senator Sherman did that recently in a most conclusive manner. I will only add that I was a member of the senate at the time and know whereof I affirm and I emphatically pronounce all the stories about the act of 1578 being passed surreptitiously; about senators and members being some how hypnetized, so that they did not know what they were doing; about some Englishman being on the ground with much money to promote the demonetization of silver, and so on, as wholly and unqualifiedly false. I wish to be scrapulously courteous to my opponents. But as a conscientious student of contemporaneous history I am bound to say that in the 40 neous history I am bound to say that in the 40 years during which I have been an attentive observer of public affairs I have never witnessed nor heard of such unserupulous, shameless, persistent, audacious, cumulative, gigantic lying as has been and is now done with regard to the act of 1873, its origin, its nature and its consequences.

What Would Follow Bryan's Election. Consider now what the immediate consequences would be if Mr. Bryan were elected president with a congress to match. Mr. Bryan would of course be anxious to have his free coinage law enacted, but that could not be, even if he called an extra session of congress, until some time in April or May. five or six months after the day of election But as soon on the 4th of November as the re sult of the election was announced everybody would know that the parity of gold and silver would not be maintained. It having been made certain by Mr. Bryan's

election that the parity of gold and silver would not be maintained, there would be a rush upon the treasury for the gold in it by persons holding greenbacks entitled to redemption, and the gold reserve would be exhausted in a twinkling. Gold will instantly disappear from circulation to be hearded or exported. Why will it disappear? Because every sensible person when making a payment will prefer to make it in the less valuable dollar and hold the more valuable gold dollar back for more profitable use. Gold will there-fore quickly rise to a premium, and we shall be on the silver basis long before a free coin-ago law can be enacted. What does it mean to be on the silver basis? The word "coin," wherever it appears in the law, will no longer mean gold, as it was so far understood, but silver alone. The greenback or treasury note re-deemble in "coin" will no longer be redeemed in gold, as heretofore, but only in silver. The United States bond payable in coin, no matter whether gold was paid for it or whether it had whether gold was paid for it or whether it had been sold for the very purpose of buying gold for the treasury, will be paid, principal and interest, in silver—repudiation as flagrant as the world ever witnessed. Our daily transactions in buying and selling, in paying and receiving wages, will no longer be carried on upon the basis of the gold dollar worth 100 cents, but of the silver dollar worth 50 cents or thereabout, for the government will no longer hold up the silver dollar to the value of the gold dollar. That is what the silver basis the gold dollar. That is what the silver basis

means. You can study in Mexico how it The quantity of gold vanishing from circulation will amount to about \$600,000,000, the dis appearance of which will make a tremendous hole in the volume of our currency. Nearly one-third of it will be gone, and what remains will be reduced nearly one-half in purchasing power. But, says the silver man, there will be free silver coinage to fill the gap promptly with coined silver or silver certificates. Oh, no, my fellow sufferers. The disappearance of gold will happen promptly after the election of Mr. Bryan, and there will not possibly be any free coinage of silver for at least six months, and it will require a great many more months to fill a gap of \$600,000,000.

The Free Coinage Panic. What will happen meanwhile? The St. Louis Some time ago: "I think it," meaning the victory of the free coinage movement, "will cause a panic. But the country is in a deplorable condition, and it will take extreme measures to restore it to a condition of prosperty." Whereupon the St. Louis paper pointedly remarks, "Evidently Mr. Bryan has heard of the doctor who always threw his patient into fits before administering any curative medicine."

How, then, would Mr. Bryan's "fit" work? The sudden disappearance of our gold from circulation would produce the most stringent contraction of the currency on record. Business men who owe menoy and at the same time have money due them will be forced to collect that money by every means at their disposal. Nobody will be inclined to lend out any money except upon extraordinary security. The banks will naturally consider it their duty to keep themselves strong, and therefore to call in loans and to restrict their discounts and advances to business men with the utmost caution. Business establishments, manufactories, mercantile houses, unable to get the money for meeting their obligations, will by the hundreds succumb to their embar rassments and tumble down like a row of bricks. Others will cautiously restrict their

wage earliers by the thousands will lose their employment and be turned into the street.

No class of society will be spared the do tive consequences. Every frightener tor, pressed by his own creditors and apstructivo consect rehensive of a growing loss by every day's delay, will eagerly pounce upon his debtors. The prompt settlement of every account will be peremptorily demanded. Our farmers who have mortgages on their property and who have been told that froe coinage will make things exceedingly easy for them will have some unexpected experiences. Every mortgage debt that is due will be quickly called in. The mortgageor who tries to have his bond extend-ed will find an unwilling ear. He who seeks to borrow money in order to replace the old mortgage with a new one will be told that this is no time for loans, except, perhaps, upon ex-orbitant conditions. The mortgageor may find, too, that his bond is payable in gold coin, and he will have to buy the gold at the premium then ruling. Foreclesures will be the order of the day. The mortgageor who scoks shelter un-der the law's delay will at any rate further burden his property with the cost of legal pro-ceedings. Everywhere anxiety, embarrass-ment, sacrifice, loss and distress, oven before Mr. Bryan could ascend the presidential chair.

Bryan's Bimetallism. After five or six months of such a deadly erisis, Mr. Bryan's extra session of congress would begin and give us free coinage. Then, as Mr. Bryan solemnly promised us in his great New York oration, free coinage will give us bimetallism, bimetallism will give us an abundance of money, and all will be right. Bimetallism? What is bimetallism? It is a nonetary system in which the two metals circulate together for all the purposes of money on a parity with each other upon a fixed legal ratio, which in our case is 16 to 1. Evidently to have bimetallism gold must be on hand is well as silver. How will Mr. Eryan get the gold back from

the money power? Evidently he must offer an inducement? What inducement? To be sure, the mints will be open to gold as well as silver. But who will offer gold bullion to have it coined into dollars for circulation when he can have silver dollars with the same legal tender power at half the price? Only an idiot would do that. Of course, gold will be offered only when the silver dollar is up again to the gold standard. There is the rub. But here Mr. Bryan steps in with a theory which is a curiosity in statesmanship. He said in his New York speech: "Any purchaser who stands ready to take the entire supply of any article at a certain price can prevent that article from falling below that price. So the government can fix a price for gold and silver by creating can nx a price for gold and silver by creating a demand greater than the supply." And again, "When a mint price is thus established, it regulates the bullion price, breause any person desiring coin may have the bullion converted into coin at that price, and any person desiring bullion can secure it by melting that coin."

Would Be Silver Monometallism.

What? Is this to mean that under free coin

age the government will purchase silver bul-lion and pay a certain fixed price for it? If so, then Mr. Bryan, the great free coinage apostle, does not know what free coinage is. Let us remind him. It means that the owner of silver bullion may take it to the mint and have it coined and returned to him in coined pieces, so many dollars for so much weight of pure silver. It does not mean that the government "stands ready to purchase the entire supply of silver at a certain price." The government does not purchase a single ounce of it. It merely receives the bullion, stamps it and returns it. And as to fixing a price, us soon as the government stops holding up the silver dellar to the gold standard, as it would with Mr. Bryan's election, the silver dollar, measured by its purchasing power, will be worth not a cent more than the market value of the silver contained in it. If the market value of that quantity is 50 cents, and you present at the mint 50 cents' worth of bullion on get back, not a gold dollar, but a silver dellar worth inst 50 cents. You might, instead of taking your bullion to the mint, sell it in the market for just the same amount of noney. Indeed, bullion owners, unless they have some special reason for taking their bullion to the mint, will take it to the market and sell it there, as they very extensively do in all countries in which there is free silver coinage. Why should they not? Because, if they have their bullion coined, they get legal tender dol-lars for it. Why, if they sell it in the market they get there legal tender dollars likewise. It will therefore be a mere question of special convenience whether they take it to the mint or to the market. And in the market, according to all human reason and experience, i price will, temporary fluctuations notwith-standing, remain on the whole very near to the figure of the cost at which it can in large quantities be produced. Mr. Bryan's strange imaginings have therefore proved only that when he speaks of government purchases of silver and fixing prices and creating a de-mand greater than the supply, he simply does not know what free coinage is. Every sensible person, I trust, will now admit that free silver comage in the United

mit that free silver comage in the United states alone will make bimetallism, the equal use of both gold and silver as money, utterly impossible, here as well as abroad. It will confirm Europe in gold monor_ctallism—and condemn us to silver monometallism—the exclusive use of silver as money and of paper based upon silver. No doubt this is what the silver men are really aiming at. How Free Silver Will Work. Let us now consider how it will affect the various interests of the people. The first blessing we are promised to flow from free conage is a general rise of prices. This means that the silver dellar will buy less than the gold dellar did, and this for the reason that it is no longer worth as much as the gold dol-lar. Evidently the promise of bimetallism, of silver rising to its old price on the one hand, and the promise of higher prices owing to a less valuable silver dollar on the other hand do not go together. The one or the other is a fraud. Of course the fraud is the promise of bimetallism. The rise of prices owing to the debasement of the dollar will begin at once ver basis. Bread will be dearer; milk, coffee,

furniture, ceal, kerosene—in short, every ar-ticle the price of which can be raised by the High prices are a two edged sword-handy to the seller, but unpleasant to the buyer. They press, of course, hardest upon these who are compelled to buy most in proportion to their income or their carnings. And who are they? The poor people. What a rich family spends upon the actual necessaries of life, the indispensable food, clothing and shelter, is very little compared with its income. Most of its expenditures go for things that are not neces sories and may be classed as luxuries, the pursaries and may be classed as Inxuries, the pur-chasing of which may be suspended or post-poned without hardship. But the poor family, the wage carner's family, is obliged to spend a very large part of its income from day to day upon food, clothing, shelter, heat and light, that cannot be temporarily dispensed with without hardship. From a rise in the prices of the necessaries of life the poor people there-fore suffer by for the most.

sugar, tea, meat, vegetables, will be dearer clothes, shoes and hats will be dearer; rents

Where the Wage Earner Will Come In. How stands the case of the wage carners whose product can be raised in price propor tionate to the debisement of the dollar? As the dollar falls in value the manufacturer or the merchant marks up his goods. The work-ingman or the clerk, finding himself hard pressed by the rise in price of the necessaries of life, opplies for a corresponding increase of wages. The head of the factory or the mercantile establishment admits that some inercase is called for. "But," says he, "you are not the only person in trouble. The value of our money is fluctuating. We hardly know our money is navouring. We sirely know what it is today. We surely do not know what it will be next week. Profits are excessively close anyhow. We make a sale or a purchase today and think it is at a profit. Tomorrow we may find that it was at a loss. We hardly future time, because we can make no safe calculations. We can increase your wages a lit-tle, but not much. For that you will have to wait until things are more settled. Besides. this silver free coinage has thrown all business into dreadful confusion, and there are plenty of people out of employment who would do your work for less than you get now." And so the wage carner has to be satnow." And so the wage carner has to isfied with a little increase of pay and wait for more while the advanced prices of necessaries

prey upon him. Is this mere conjecture? It is the experience of every country that has been cursed by a rise of prices through money of fluctuating value. I defy any one to show me in the whole history of the world a single exception. Have we not, during our civil war, witnessed it with our own eyes? In 1862, when our irredeemable paper currency had begun to depreciate, the paper currency had begun to depreciate, the average wages of labor rose only 3 per cent, while average prices rose 18. In 1863, when wages had rise no. 1/2 per cent, average prices were 49 per cent higher; in 1864 wages had risen 25/4 per cent and prices 90½; in 1895 wages had advanced 43 per cent and prices 117 abovo what wages and prices had been in gold in 1801. In other words, the laboring man's wages had lost in purchasing nower more than wages had lost in purchasing power more than 30 cents in every dollar. Every country lahoring under similar conditions tells the same story. What reason in the world is there to assume that this universal rule will not operate in the case of free coinage? And what have the apostles of free silver coinage to say to this? Hear Mr. Bryan himself in his famous New York oration, "While a gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar—employment is less permanent, loss of work more probable and re-employment less certain." Is that all? Yes, all. Does not Mr. Bryan know that under what was practically the gold standard we had in the fifties one of the most active and prosperous periods this country has ever seen? Does he not know that more recently, seen? Does no not know that more recently, at the time of the return to speele payments, we had under the gold standard years of signal prosperity with all hands at work? And does he wish to learn what has been the trouble since and what is the trouble now?

ning the minds of men with anxious appro-hensions as to dark future uncertainties, has served to paralyze that spirit of enterprise which sets the laboring man to work. Let him study the history of the crisis of 1893. Not the gold standard, but distrust of silver destroy-ed the confidence that employs labor. This is the truth, and Mr. Bryan will in vain try to deny it. Debtor and Creditor. The free coinage men profess especial solici-tude for those whom they call "the debtor class." Who are the debtor class? Our silver friends speak as if, as a rule, the rich people were creditors and the poor were debtors. Is this correct? In my household I am the debtor to the cook and the chambermaid and the manager of the gas of the segments

Let him ask the employers of labor, and with almost one voice they will tell him that not the existing gold standard, but the growing

danger of its overthrow, that the growing aggressiveness of the free coinage movement,

washerwoman Two or Taree weeks in the month, and they are my creditors. Nor are they likely to be debtors to anybody else, while I may be, for they have little if any credit, while I perhaps have some. I am therefore the only debtor in my house. The relations between the large employer of labor and the employees are substantially the same. Ordinarily the employer, the rich mar is apt to be the only debtor among then The employees are, as a rule, only creditors and as they lay up savings they are apt to be come creditors in a larger sense. They deposit their mency in savings banks or invest it in building associations, in mutual benefit soci ties, in loan companies or in life insuran policies and become capitalists in a small way. The amount deposited by people of small means in the savings banks of the United States is at present something over \$1,800,000, 003, that invested in building associations about \$300,000,000, in mutual benefit societies \$355,000,000 and in life insurance many hundred millions more.

The number of such creditors belonging t what our silver friends often call "the teiling

masses" is therefore very large. Togethe with their dependence it may, for anoth w with there dependents to they, for aught we know, amount to \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000. Who are the debtors of these creditors? The sav-ings banks had, according to the reports of 1894, leaned out about one-half of the money deposited with thom on real estate mortgage and invested the other half in United States bonds, state, county and municipal bonds and railroad and other bonds and stocks. The in-vestments of the life insurance companies were about proportionately the same. The in vestments in real estate mortgages are alway preferably in large amounts, on property be longing to comparatively wealthy persons of to business corporations. Thus the debtors to these creditors belonging to the toiling masses are the United States, states and mu ties, railroad and other corporations and per sons very much richer than the creditors Here we have, then, rich deptors owing t many millions of poor creditors thousands millions of dollars.

The silver orators pretend that they have the toiling masses greatly at heart and that free benefit. How do they take care of the toiling masses in this case? By bringing us down upon the silver basis they simply cut down the thousands of millions of invested savings of poor people to about 50 cents on the dollar And for whose benefit is this done? For the benefit of the debtors of these poor people, who will gain about 50 cents on the dellar. And who are they? Aside from the United States and the states and municipalities, those debtors are railroad and other corporation

ind more of this free men, whom our sirver friends profess to abhor very much as belong-ing to the "money power." Thus will the silver standard bleed the poor creditor for the benefit of the rich debtor. May not the toil-ing masses pray heaven to deliver them of the free coinage friends? How the People's Savings Will Fare. And what have these friends to say in their own defense? I will again let Mr. Bryan's Nev York cratien speak. He says first, with regar to the insurance companies, "Since the total premiums received exceed the total losses paid, a rising standard must be of more benefit to the companies then to the policy holders." How wise! And that the companies may not have this benefit he proposes by the silver standard to strip the policies of the policy holders of nearly half their value! But does not Mr. Bryan know that most of these cor panies are mutual insurances, and that what benefits or injures the companies therefore benefits or injures the policy holders?

and more or less rich men, whom our silve

As to the saving bank depositors he says "Under a gold standard there is increasin danger that the savings bank depositors wil lose their deposits because of the inability of the banks to collect their assets." And to avert this danger Mr. Bryan advises a policy which would, by the introduction of the silve standard, at once cut down the value of thos assets to 50 cents on the dollar. He furthe asses to do this of the domain that all assess to continue in-definitely, the depositors in savings banks may be compelled to withdraw their deposits in order to pay living expenses." Indeed! It is a remarkable fact that since 1973, the year of the great crime, until 1805, during the perio when we had to suffer all the calamities of the gold standard, the deposits in savings banks have, instead of being withdrawn for living expenses, increased—positively increased—much over \$1,000,000,000. And they would have increased still more had not some deposit ors withdrawn their deposits, not for living expenses, but to send them to Europe for safe ty, out of the way of Mr. Bryan and other friends of the toiling masses. They will no doubt bring that money back as soon as Mr. Bryan is beaten.

Let us go on. Almost every man in active business is a debtor and a creditor at the same time—every merchant, every manufacturer, a creditor to his customers and a debtor to those from whom he buys. Let Mr. Bryan bring on his panic, and hundreds if not thou-sands of them, although ever so solvent under ordinary circumstances, will break because they cannot pay what they owe, being unable to collect what is due them. "Cheap Money" Fallacies

But we are told that the Bryan panic cannot last forever; that finally the business of the country will adjust itself to the silver basis: that then unrest will coase, and that confidence and prosperity will return. No, the unrest will not cease, for with the establishment of of those who brought it on.

The ultimate result is not at all uncertain.

After a period of infinite confusion, disaster, humiliation, suffering and misery the American people will at last regain sanity of mind and arrive again at some very simple conclusions: That, if you call a peck a bushel, you will have more bushels, but not more grain; if you call a foot a yard, you will have more yards, but not more cloth; if you call a square rod an acre, you will have more acres, but not more land, and if you call 50 cents or 1 cent or a bit of paper, a dollar, you will have more dollars, but not mero wealth-in-deed, a great deal less chance for wealth, for you will have far less credit, because far less honesty. We shall then have learned again that the wit of man cannot—although insanity trics very hard—invent an economic systen under which everything you have to sell will e dear and everything you have to buy will be cheap. And having got hold of these very, very simple truths, the American people will then in sackcloth and askes repent of this insane free coinage debauch. They will then recognize how wise the great civilized nations were in adopting the only money in our days were in adopting the only money in our days capable of being the money of the world's commerce as their own money. We shall then be sufficiently cured of prejudice to observe that under that monetary system those nations have on the whole prespered, notwithstanding serious evils and drawbacks under which we do not labor, and that the rate of interest is lowest where the gold standard has terest is lowest where the gold standard has existed longest. We shall then understand that it is a good thing to have the necessaries of life in plenty and cheap; to have wages rising and payable in money that does not deceive; to have capital inspired with confidence in the value of money, and therefore eager to go cut in investment or enterprise. Wo shall then readily acknowledge how foolish we were from the very beginning of our silver experiments in throwing away our gold for silver, by which we lost confidence, credit and prosperity. Chastened by adversity, we shall the no longer be tempted to repeat such nonsense but with laborious and painful effort we shall work our way back to that money standard which will insure stability and confidence at nome and enable us to trado with the nations

of the world on equal terms.

It is not my habit to boast of a warm heart for the soor and suffering. But my sympathy is no less sincere because I do not carry my love and solicitude for the common people constantly at my tongue's end. If there be those who are satisfied with everything that exists, I am not one of them. There are few, if any, who abhor that which may properly be called plutocracy or detest the arrogance of wealth more heartily than I do. I kn that the industrial developments of our time have brought hardship to some classes of peo-ple which only the more sagacious, active and energetic among them have been able to counterbalance profitably with its benefits. There are laws and practices which, had I the rhere are laws and practices which, had I the power, I would promptly change, in the interest of common justice and equity. But because I am so minded I must oppose to the utmost a policy which, I am convinced, will immeasurably aggravate existing evils. I also know full well that a large majority of those who sumper force coincar are house and well who support free coinage are honest and well meaning citizens, wishing to do right. But because I know this, my blood stirs with inade to good them on to their destruction I have witnessed in my long life ten presi-dential campaigns, but never one in which the appeals to prejudice, passion and cupidity were so reckless and the speculation upon as sumed popular ignorance or reconling to a

Sectional and Class Prejudice. They seek to excite the people of the west against the east because, as Mr. Bryan said in the Chicago convention, the east injurious ly interferes with the business of the west. Aye, the east has interfered with western business, but how? In helping to build westbusiness, but now? In helping to bulk, western railroads, to dig western canals, to set up western telegraphs, to establish western factories, to build up western towns, to move western crops, to allay western distross caustlands. ed by fire, flood or drought. Has this served to enrich the cast? Yes, and so it has enriched the west. Their wealth and greatness have been mutually built up by the harmonious cooperation of their brawn and brain and money just as the blood of the east and the west mingled on the common battlefields of the renublic. And now comes this young man, as if wo had not suffered enough from sectional strife, and talks of "enemy's country!" They seek to excite what they call "the poor" against what they call "the rich"—in this land of great opportunities for all, where, now as ever, so many of the poor of yesterday are among the rich of today and so many of the rich of today may be among the poor of tomorrow. Their candidate for the presidency resented a characteristic spectacle when som time ago he was kindly shown over the farm of the governor of New York, who is himself an example of the poor country boy risen by able and honest effort to affluence and distinc-tion, and when that candidate then straightway in a public speech drew invidious com-parisons between the elegant houses on the Hudson and the poor cabins in the west— teaching not the true American lesson of success won by honest industry, thrift and enter-prise, but the lesson that those who have suc-ceeded less should hate and fight those who have succeeded more—a lesson utterly un-American, unpatriotic and abominable! They tell the farmer-most cruel deception

-that he must and will be made independent of the world abroad, while year after year from \$500,000,000 to \$700,000,000 worth of our agricultural products must seek the foreign market to find purchasers and while nothing will hurt the farmer more than a serious im-pairment of the great home market by a busi

They proclaim themselves the special cham pions of the toiling masses, while their policy would rob the laboring man of half of his sav-ings and grievously curtait the value of his wages. Am I asked, if the silver standard wages. Am I asket, it can salve same and will relatively reduce wages, why so many employers of labor are opposed to it? The reason is obvious, because, aside from all considerations of sentiment, the prudent employers of labor know that they would lose vastly more through the disastrous disturbance of husiness sure to be caused by a free coingrebusiness sure to be caused by a free coinag victory than they could possibly gain by the cheapening of labor. And would not the toiling nasses suffer most from that disturbance o who tells him that he can profit by the rui of his employer.

The agitators denounce the gold standard a the device of monarchs and aris while the history of the world teac from time immemorial it was a favorite trick of unscrupulous despots to fleece their subjects by debasing the coin of the realm, and that those who out of the monetary confusion evolved fixed standards of values and money that would not cheat have always been rank ed among the most meritorious benefactors o mankind and especially of the poor and weak They seek to inflame the vanity of the Amer and strong crough to maintain any monetary system we like and to keep up the value of our money without regard to all the world abroad—while our own history teaches us that a century ago the American people were strong enough to shake off the yoke of Great strong enough to shake off the yoke of Great Britain, but not strong enough to save their continental money from declining in value to nothing; that in recent times the American people were strong enough to subdue a gigan-tic rebellion, but not strong enough to keep an indefinite issue of greenbacks at par, and that this republic may be able to conquer the world, but it will not be able to make twice two five or to make itself richer by watering its currency.

They speak of the silver dollar as the mone of the constitution, while they must know that there is not one single word in the con-stitution which, honestly interpreted, confe justify such a claim. They invoke for their cause the names of Jefferson and Jackson, while every reader of history knows that Jefferson and Jackson would have stood aghast at their wild scheme of creating by law a false value and would of creating by law a false value and would have kicked out of their presence as a public nuisance any one scriously advocating it.

Such things the free coinage aristors tell the American people, assuming them to be without intelligence. Far worse are the appeals they address to them, assuming them to be without moral sense.

Immoral Plees They have been teaching the people that because the prices of wheat and other things have fallen about one-half since the so called demonetization year, 1873—I have shown whichose prices have fallen—it is not equitable that debtors should be held to pay more than they should be released in correspondence with the decline of prices, and that it would therefore be right to reduce by free silver coinage the value of the debt paying money

Subject the principle to a simple test. When I contract a debt, I owe what it is mutually understood that I am to pay. Our whole busi ness life and social fabric, all human inter course, rests upon the binding force of such understandings. Unless it be expressly under stood, has the debtor the slightest right o reason to demand that the creditor shall l satisfied with a less amount in payment is wheat or cotton or something else had mean while declined in price? If so, would not the creditor also have the right to demand that the debtor should pay more in proportion if wheat or cotton or something else meanwhile had risen in price? If neither of them had thought of proposing or of accepting so adven-turous a contract, how can such claims be jus-tified if based upon a mere secret mental res ervation or an arbitrary afterthought? Is it not monstrous that such an assumption should be taken as a warrant for the reduction a one sweep of all debts by a debasement of the standard of value?

And yet he who has watched the free coinago agitation knows that just this appeal to debtors is one of its main allurements. Listen to their speeches, read their literature, and you meet ever recurring—now in soft spoken circumlocution, now in sly suggestion, now in the language of brazen cynicism—the promise that free coinage will enable the debtor to go rid of his obligations by paying only a part of them. It is a scheme of wanton repudiation of private as well as public debts, not as if we could not pay in full, but because we would prefer not to pay in full—the practice resorted to by the fraudulent bankrupt—and this sanctioned by law, as a part of our national policy.

The Coming Verdict. Fellow citizens, think this out. It is a grave matter—a matter of vital import to the exist-ence of this nation. The father who teaches such moral principles to his children educates them for fraud, dishonor and the penitentiary The public men who teach such moral princi ples to the people educate the people for the contempt and abhorrence of mankind. The nation that accepts such moral principles can not live. It will rot to death in the leathsom stow of its own corruption. If the nation accepting such moral principles be this republic, it will deal a blow to the credit of democratic institutions from which the cause of free government will not recover for centuries. But, thank God, the American people will sever accept such moral principles. The American people will, before election day arrives, have fully discovered what all this means. They will indignantly repeal the unspeakable insult offered to them by the politicians who have deared to are for the vertex. speakable instit one red to them by the pon-ticians who have dared to ask for the votes of honest men upon the offer of such a bait. They will know how to resent the deep dis-grace inflicted upon the nation in the eyes of the whole world by those Americans who ex-hibited their own belief that the American peorle were capable of taking such a bait.

Mr. Bryan has a taste for Scriptural illustration. He will remember how Christ was taken up on a high mountain and promised all the glories of the world if he would fall down and worship the devil. He will also rememb. what Christ inswered. So the tempter now takes the American people up the mount.in and says, "I will take from you half of your debts if you will worship me." But the brave old Uncle Sam rises up in all his dignity, manly pride, and honest wrath, and speaks in thunder tones: "Get thee behind we State I here it is written that them shall me, Satan! For it is written that thou shalt worship only the God of truth, honor and righteousness, and him alone shalt thou This will be the voice of the American people on the 3d of November. And the stars and stripes will continue to wave undefiled, honorable and honored among the banners of mankind.

BIG STORM IN EUROPE.

Germany and France Suffer from Gales and Heavy Rain.

London, Sept. 28.-A Berlin dispatch to The Standard reports great damage to have been done and many casualties caused by the storm. An English bark with all hands has foundered near Borkum island, near the mouth of the Ems. A barge was capsized on the Upper Elbe and six persons were drowned. Warning guns are being fired at Hamburg. The Elbe has risen twelve feet and many small vessels have been torn from their moorings Cellars have also been flooded. The Ems has overflowed and the Town of Ribe, containing about 4,000 people and situated in Jutland, has been sub-

merged. Paris, Sept. 28.—A storm equal in violence to a hurricane is raging throughout France and on all the coasts. Much damage has been done to property. A schooner has been driven ashore at Mielles, near Cherbourg. The mail boats at Marseilles have been delayed, their departure being impossible on account of the tempest. The men-of-war have been ordered to shelter until the wind sub sides.

London, Sept. 28.-Advices received here from Spain, France and the west of England show that numerous wrecks have occurred on the coasts and that the gale has done much damage everywhere.

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WHITNEY IS MARRIED

Well-Known New York Politician Takes a Wite.

WEDDED TO MRS. EDITH RANDOLPH The Ceremony Performed at Bar Harbor, Me., by Rev. C. S. Lestin, Only a Few Intimate Friends of the Couple Being Present-Announcement of the Marriage Not a Surprise to New York Society-Som

thing About the Couple.

New York, Sept. 29.-At 12:30 o'clock Fuesday afternoon the marriage of William C. Whitney, former secretary of the navy, and Mrs. Edith S. Randolph was celebrated in the Church of Sainte Sauver, at Bar Harbor, Me. Rev. C. S. Leffin acted as the officiating clergyman. Only a few intimate friends were present, it being Mr. Whitney's wish that the wedding be a quiet one, because of the recent death of Senator Henry B. Payne of Ohio, who was the late Mrs. Whitney's father. Frederick May, the bride's brother, gave her away. Breakfast in Mrs. Randolph's residence followed the ceremony. Among those who attended were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhart Mr. and Mrs. Bowler, John Morris, Miss lielson, and the relatives of the bride, including her mother. Mrs. May: her sisters, Mrs. Beaver Webb and Mrs. Carrie Wright. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney were not able to at-Marriage Not a Surprise. The honeymoon will be spent at Bar

health. He went to Bar Harbor from Newport, R. I., two weeks ago. He had been suffering quite severely from rhoumatism, but has improved greatly, since his arrival. The announcement that Mr. Whitney was to marry Mrs. Randolph was by no means a surprise to New York society. A rumor of their engagement has cropped up frequenty-in fact, almost monthly-for the ast two years, to be denied as frequently. Mrs. Randolph, formerly Miss Edith May, is one of the daughters of the late Dr. Frederick May, for many years a resident of New York. About wenty years ago she married Captain Arthur Randolph of the British navy brilliant and accomplished man Two sons were born to them. Captair Randolph died about ten years ago Mrs. Randolph is a brilliantly handsome woman, a brunette, with an unusually clear complexion. She is a de votee of music, and during the opera season has been most constant in her attendance, generally in company with her cousin, Mrs. William Jay, and her intimate friend, Mrs. William Douglas She is a cousin of Herman Oelrichs and Charles Oelrichs. Lived in New York for Years.

Harbor, because of Mr. Whitney's ill

Her sisters are Mrs. William Wright formerly Miss Carrie May, and Mrs. I. Beaver, formerly Miss Alice May She has lived at 147 East Fortieth street, New York, for several years William C. Whitney has long occupied prominent position in politics and financial circles. He was born in-Conway, Mass., July 5, 1841, and is a de scendant in the eighth generation from John Whitney, an English puritan, who settled in Massachusetts in 1635. On his mother's side he is a descendant of William Bradford, governor of Plymouth colony. His father was Brigadier General James Scollay Whitney, a successful railroad and steamship line founder of Boston, where he held several public offices. Mr. Whitney graduated from Yale college in 1863, and from the Harvard university law school a vear later. He then began the practice of law in this city. Later he entered politics and in 1885 he was ap-President Cleveland.

The Groveville carpet mills , at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., comprising twelve big buildings, built by the A. T. Stewart estate, have been purchased by Edwin Gould for \$450,000. He will operate them as a match factory.

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CHEAPER THAN COAL. Minesota and South Dakota Will Burn

Corn for Fuel. Minneapolis, Sept. 29.—For the first time in their history Minnesota and Dakota will burn corn for fuel the coming winter. The high prices for coal, averaging about \$2 a ton more than a year ago, are resonsible for this action. A medium grade of soft coal now costs from \$4.75 to 5.25 a ton, while anthracite is held at anywhere from \$9.50 to \$11, according to the freight and the distance from competing companies is claimed that corn, selling at about 11 cents a bushel on the farms, is much cheaper than either varieties of coal, besides being handier and keeping the

monev at home. Neither Minnesota nor Dakota have been corn growing states for more than four or five years, the climate having been considered too cold. That they are now arranging to burn their surplus supply is one of the evidences of a change in northwestern conditions. Another evidence is the fact that Minnesota is this fall supplying a large share of the home market with apples. Up to five years ago the state was supposed to be too cold to grow anything but the crab variety. Now some of the finest apples to be found in the market

Mason City, Ia., Sept. 28.—The Buffalo (Winnebago county) school board have passed a resolution to use corn for fuel this winter. Ten-cent corn they regard cheaper than coal. To them it means a reduction of one-half of their fuel bill providing that corn does not advance in price.

Fire at Muncie, Ind.

Muncie, Ind., Sept. 28.-The S. C. Goshorn & Son butter dish factory was destroyed by fire Friday evening. The loss is \$9,000, with \$7,500 insurance, distributed in the following companies: Philadelphia Underwriters, \$1,500; Pacific of New York, \$1,000: Merchants of New Jersey, \$1,000; Milwaukee Mechanics, \$2,000; Ohio Farmers, \$1,000; Phoenix of Hartford, \$1,000. Three million wooden dishes were burned. S. C. Goshorn was overcome by heat, and is in a dangerous condition. It was the only factory of the kind out of the trust, and the destruction of the machines makes it impossible to rebuild, as the trust holds all butter dish ma-

SAVING THE NATION, [Tune "Marching Through Georgia."] Bring the new band wagon, boys, we'll sing the people's song, Sing it with a spirit that will push the world along, Sing it as 'twas never sung by such a hungry throng.

Bent upon saving the nation. Chorus. Hurrah, hurrah, for Major McKinley. Hurrah, hurrah, Hobart and the G.O. P. Protection, reciprocity and

money, too. We must have in saving the nation. Yes, the men and women too will cast away all fears, When they hear the fac'tries and mills start up 'mid cheers. The farmers and the merchants will pay debts they've owed for years,

Happily saving the nation. Chorus Good-by to bankrupt treasuries and free trade Grover C. Go down the Thames a fishing with your foreign policy, Take along your cabinet, and all stay o'er the sea.

You're no use in saving the nation. Chorus. Say, you've heard of Bryan boy, who blows of currency? When he gets his eyes open, O, how While he was blowing soap bubbles upon his mama's knee. McKinley was saving the nation.

Chorus. Soon we'll take triumphantly the nation's favorite son From his home in Canton to the chair in Washington, Tho' the Demo-Poppies don't believe in protection

He'll use it in saving the nation. -Would-be Laureate in Grand Rapids Herald.

Catcher Zimmer Robbed. Cleveland, Sept. 26.—Zimmer, Cleveland's catcher, had two unwelcome callers Thursday morning. Masked men broke into his house at 42 Steinway avenue, and at the point of revolvers awoke him. "We know you, Charley, and we want dough," they said. Zimmer was powerless, and the robbers took his diamond pin, ring,

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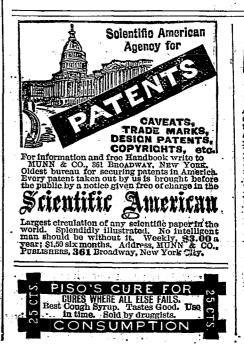
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