

SEE FAIRWEATHER BROS.

For Your
Fall and
Winter
Goods,
and Staple and
Fancy
Groceries.

ASSORTMENT LARGER, PRICES RIGHT.

You can buy Blankets from 60c to \$8 per pair. Outings from 5 to 12c yd. Dress Goods from 10c to \$2.00 yd. Underwear at any price you want to pay from 10c to \$2.50 each assortment large. Hosiery from 10c to 50c pr.

GROCERIES OF EVERY KIND, A COMPLETE LINE

Of Canned Goods, Smoked and Salted Meats, Fruits, Vegetables, Candies and Tobacco. 2 qt. Cans 60c doz., 1 qt. Cans 50c doz.

We want your Butter and Eggs at Highest Market Price.

Trade at Fairweather Bros.' Big Double Store and You Make no Mistake.

Take the World Easy

And put yourself in a position to enjoy some of the luxuries



Pingree & Smith,
Tappin Shoe Co.,
W. L. Douglass, or
Rindge, Kalinbach & Co.

SHOES

(They are the Best.)

IN CLOTHING

WE HAVE A FULL LINE OF THE CELEBRATED

Black fast and Pan-American for Men; The Gindstone and Jane Hopkins lines in Boys and Youths. FALL STOCK NOW COMPLETE.

BUTTER AND EGGS TAKEN.

J. D. CROSBY

CASS CITY'S SHOE AND CLOTHING MAN.

PEOPLE WANT FACTS

Our Advertisements Are All Facts

The facts are \$3 \$3

We want your trade.
Our line is large to select from.
Our prices are right.
Our motto is to be accommodating.
Our goods are reliable.
Our Groceries are Fresh.
Our Dry Goods are Staple.
Our Shoes are Bargains.

Come to our store on Saturdays and get some WHITE STAR COFFEE to drink over Sunday as it is wonderfully nice and pleasant.

Laing & Janes.

We Wish
To Give Timely Notice

That We Have the Largest Stock
Of Carpets, Cloaks and Clothing in Cass City.

And we wish to call your special attention to the prices we are selling the above named lines.

We want you to call

See the styles, examine the goods and get our prices. Our line of blankets has arrived. Don't fail to see our dress goods before you buy.

2 MACKS 2

Leaders in Low Prices.

DEEP LAID SCHEME

An Effort to Cause Dissension in the Ranks of the Republicans.

Voters Cautioned Against the Movement.

A scheme instigated by aspiring politicians and furthered by the said politicians and hopeful Democrats is on foot. Its evident purpose is to divide the Republican vote and assure Democratic success. The position adopted by some Mayville and Vassar Republicans may be best understood by the following simple illustration. "Several small boys are attending school and the teacher offers a handsome vase as a prize to the one who will write the best composition. One energetic little fellow wins it and on his way home sets it down for an instant. A disappointed youth who failed to obtain it either through shiftlessness or for lack of brains throws a stone with the intention of breaking it. His selfish nature tempts him not to let another have what he himself cannot justly claim."

The manner in which these schemers have been at work is beneath the dignity of any man who has the welfare of his party at heart. The writer of this article is as sore against the rule as Mr. Kent is, but he believes the remedy lies in the legitimate fight in the primaries. The mistakes and haphazard policy of the "new push" should place every voter on his guard for they cannot be of the least assistance in alleviating the present distress but would make a rupture in the Republican party. Let every voter inquire into the character of the persons assisting and cast his vote judiciously.

A noticeable feature is that of the 1200 names said to be attached to the petition only about 25 put in their appearance at the mass(?) convention. The ticket as nominated stands as follows: Judge of Probate, H. A. Gifford, Gageton; sheriff, Dan'l McLellan, Caro; clerk, H. E. Barry, Vassar; treasurer, Thos. Gambell, Fremont; register of deeds, John Lennox, Millington; prosecuting attorney, E. B. Landon, Cass City. E. B. Landon's position on the question is defined on another page.

A REPLY.

JOHN R. FOOTE at Novesta and DR. JOHN at the Confederate Cross Roads: I see in your article in the CHRONICLE you think I am anxious to avoid the real question in the L. W. Vorhes case. Now, Foote, and Dr. John, I didn't avoid the case for I treated it successfully and you did not. I am not trying to avoid you, if I was I would say "shoo fly," as Horace Greeley did to a Democrat. Now, Foote and Dr. John it is not for me to call an autopsy in the Vorhes case. I am satisfied the man still lives as well as my good works. His leg that was broken is doing well, he was up to the Cass City fair.

Now Foote and Dr. John you have my permission to go and examine the case of L. W. Vorhes to your brains content providing Mr. Vorhes will let you, and you do not go there intoxicated as you was when you went there last, and as regard to the use of the money it will not be used for whiskey, wine or heathen Gods. I am an teetotalist. I would much rather give it to woman—for woman ought to have all the rights that man has and one more right and that is man should protect woman and not slander her as you have. Now, Foote and Dr. John your sympathy for the simple minded old man L. W. Vorhes and his hard earnings is far fetched. It is not schools but what we know. Be honest once in your life and admit your error. As regard my belonging to all the different parties, wise men change their minds but fools never.

D. P. DUNN.

Gentlemen:—Considering the fact that both of you are drifting from the subject and that each of you have had the same number of printed letters, we find it necessary to ask you to make this the last. Our suggestion to you is that in case you still feel hostile, to meet some dark night far from civilization and settle.

Editor.

Jack's Jolly Jokers, the company that played in the opera house fair week did not receive the attendance they deserved, the fact being that a discreditable name preceded them, but credit must be given them for their performance here. Every play was well performed and the specialty work called forth repeated applause. The specialty singing of Mrs. Corbyn was enjoyed by all. Should this company again return to this place they would receive a more cordial welcome.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

In glancing over the last page of the CHRONICLE our readers will notice that a new business firm has settled in our midst and will be known as the Cass City Lumber & Coal Co. Thos. J. Anketell, president of the famous Anketell Lumber Co., of Chicago is the head of the firm. Mr. Anketell is well known throughout the thumb as the manager of the Truman Moss estate which controls about 100,000 acres of land in different parts of the country.

The office and lumber yard of the new company is located between the depot and Lean factory. We are informed that the firm is in a position to make reasonable prices on lumber and building material. The lumber will be housed in sheds which insure clean and well kept material in all seasons of the year. Peter Carter of Carsonville is the general resident manager of the firm, who will be pleased to have anyone call and inspect the yard and get prices on material before purchasing elsewhere.

D. Freeman had a saddle stolen last week Saturday. A jockey by the name of Frank Miller who was here during the fair is accused of the crime. Sheriff Morris located the fellow at Bancroft and brought him back on Wednesday. He will have a hearing in Justice Perkin's court today.

A BIG FAIR

Every Feature Was An Unparalleled Success.

THE STOCK EXHIBIT FINE

Best Showing Ever Made—The Fair Management Highly Elected.

Owing to the incomplete condition of the look of awards it will be impossible to give a printed account this week.

The elements granted special favors to us for the weather was more than could reasonably be expected at this time of the year. The people came in crowds from all parts of the thumb and are unanimous in saying that it was the most successful fair ever held in this part of the state.

Thursday was probably the banner day of the T. H. & S. Dist. fair. The exhibit was large and good articles shown, the stock booths all being full. The agricultural hall never held a better exhibit of vegetables. The liberal prizes brought forth good race horses and in consequence all prizes were closely contested for.

Although disappointed by the non-appearance of some of the specialties booked yet the people are satisfied the officials did their part toward entertaining the visitors.

Chas. G. Grant, the trick bicycle rider, did some wonderful feats in the way of fancy and trick riding also difficult feats of balancing. The imitations of a "A Cass City girl mounting her wheel" and "A rube learning to ride" were very laughable. He successfully performed the thrilling feat of riding down a 70 ft. ladder.

To the Adams is due credit for their skillful performance on the double trapeze. The Midget Musicians did some skillful drum beating for lads of their size. The Mexicans stirred the adventuresome impulses of the village youths and many may be seen practicing with the loop.

Considerable interest was manifested in the hay pressing machine. The Alligator press owned by Owen & Carpenter, failing to get competitors, gave an exhibition against time and succeeded in baling 38 bales weighing 4522 pounds in 51 minutes. The hay used was No. 2 and better time could have been made had it been No. 1.

The foot ball game was closely contested and well played by both sides, Cass City winning from Lad Axe by a score of 5 to 0.

Some miscreant attempted to load the people with bogus dollars but the vigilance of the special police prevented a very great circulation. The runner, Anna Tuton, was run into by another horse and received a severed tendon, a wound which will prevent her racing any more this fall.

Advertise wants in the Chronicle.

E. B. LANDON DECLINES.

To whom it may concern:—Be it known that on the 5th day of October at a mass convention held at the village of Caro, my name was placed in nomination for Prosecuting Attorney against my knowledge and against my wishes. And I hereby decline to be a candidate for the said office on the so-called Independent ticket.

Yours Respectfully,
E. B. LANDON.

KILLED BY CARS.

Wm. Horner Lost His Life While Coupling Cars.

The Horner home in Novesta was startled the fore part of the week on account of the frightful death of a son, Wm. Horner, who was almost instantly killed while coupling cars on the Michigan Central railroad near Wayne, Mich., last Sunday morning.

We have not been able to learn the particulars but somehow the young man slipped while doing his duty as brakeman and was caught by the moving cups which severed both his right arm and leg from the body. Death soon relieved him of his suffering.

The funeral was held last Wednesday afternoon at the Crawford school house, undertaker McKenzie being in charge.

FIRST LEGISLATIVE DIST. CONVENTION.

The Republicans of the First legislative district of Tuscola county held their convention at Vassar Saturday of last week. A harmonious convention was held every township being fully represented. Wm. Kirk of Fairgrove was placed in nomination by acclamation having no opponent. Mr. Kirk is a popular man and will make a strong run. He is a farmer and stands at the head of his party in his district. He is supervisor of his town and is president of the Board of Supervisors. He is also president of the Tuscola County Agricultural Society and has been officially connected with the society for twenty-five years. It is believed he favors the return of Senator McMillan.

RUN DOWN BY A TRAIN.

On Monday evening last while Rev. D. W. Leonard in company with N. S. Anderson was attempting to cross the railroad track near the Unionville depot, they were run into by a passenger train. The horse was killed and the buggy totally destroyed. Mr. Leonard was badly but not dangerously hurt and Mr. Anderson escaped with no injury.

SANILAC COUNTY COURT NEWS.

People vs Robt. Spencer and John Brown robbery, sentence suspended until next term of court.

People vs Joseph Duncan, incest sent next to one year at Ionia.

People vs Mary Duncan, incest, sentenced to 90 days in the county jail.

People vs Wm. J. Noon, lawd and lascivious cohabitation, fine \$100 reduced to \$50.

People vs John Teets, forgery, sentenced to six months.

Wm. P. McGill vs Watson & Wesley Winters, appeal on attachment, judge directed the jury to bring in a verdict for defendant Winters.

Thos. Elliott vs George C. and Norman Frazies, assumpst, judgement for defendant.

Dan'l Leonard vs Robt. Stringer, assumpst, judgement for plaintiff of \$10 offset by costs of defendant for the same amount.

Chas. L. Mesmore vs John Ziske, jr. assumpst, judgement taken by plaintiff of default for \$138.95.

Meyer, Wil & Co. vs F. B. Brake Co. attachment judgement by default for \$6.42.

Walter Duhl & Co. vs F. B. Brake Co. attachment judgement by default for \$8.51.

WANTED—Corn Lusk: Cash paid for man to husk corn by the bushel.
JOHN STRIFFLER.

A TRIP TO RUSSIA

The announcement is made that the celebrated Siberia traveller, Capt. S. Alberti will give a lecture and stereopticon entertainment at the open house under the auspices of the Masonic lodge on Thursday evening, Nov. 1st. Capt. S. Alberti is an exile of Siberia and is able to give one of the most thrilling experiences ever presented to the American public.

At one time Capt. Alberti was an officer in the Russian army and later was taken prisoner and with many others sent to Siberia. He managed to escape and is now giving the world his terrible experiences and what actually exists in Russia and Siberia. This is a rare treat and all should avail themselves of the opportunity. Watch for particulars in next week's CHRONICLE.

Use Heller's White Lily, Heller's Best and Success Spring Wheat flours,
5-25-11

A PRETTY WEDDING

The home of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Wright on Third street was the scene of untold joy and bliss on Wednesday evening it being the occasion of the marriage of Martha Wright, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wright, to Wm. Heller, one of Cass City's most promising young men. The house was brilliantly lighted and was filled with the elite of the city. Promptly at eight o'clock the sweet strains of the wedding march sounded, Mrs. Dr. Morgan presiding at the organ, and the happy couple were united in holy wedlock by Dr. Morgan.

The bride was dressed in a white organdie gown and carried a beautiful bouquet of smilax and white carnations. Wm. Straube our popular city electrician and the highly esteemed Miss Hattie Wood performed the functions of best man and bridesmaid respectively. After the ceremony, congratulations were showered upon the young couple, then followed a rich and beautiful wedding supper.

On Thursday morning Mr. and Mrs. Heller left for a short wedding trip. That they enjoy the friendship of a large circle of acquaintances was shown by the many elegant presents given them, and they start out on the journey of life together with the best wishes of all.

A HOT CHASE

Hugh Wilson, a Jail Bird, Rebs Herbert Greenleaf

Last Monday morning a close observer who was coming down Segar street noticed a man crossing the street in front of him in great haste and in a few moments another man who seemed to be on the track of someone one was seen to cross the same street. The last man was Herbert Greenleaf who was acting the part of detective, and was at the time shadowing the first man, who goes by the name of Hugh Wilson, a well known crook who has only recently come out of the Ionia prison.

It seems Mr. Greenleaf and Wilson had been working for Chas. Wright, east and north of town. Last Monday just before breakfast Wilson came in the house and went upstairs, giving as an excuse that he left his handkerchief in the room where the men slept. He came back directly and passed through the kitchen on his way to the barn where he was last seen. As he did not return to breakfast the men folk made a search for him but could not find him. About this time Greenleaf happened to think that he had some money in the room where they slept and immediately went to find it. He found all in its place with the exception of some very choice coin which he values very highly. He surmised at once that Wilson had taken the money.

Accompanied by Chas. Wright he came to the city and to their surprise, the first man they saw was Wilson coming out of the Sheridan hotel. When Wilson saw them he passed around to the rear. Greenleaf went around the block on Leach street and very soon Wilson made his appearance in the alley back of the post-office. As soon as he espied Greenleaf he started toward Segar St. Greenleaf followed from a distance. As soon as Wilson noticed that he was on his track, he hastened his speed and made for the swamp southeast of town. Greenleaf came back to town and secured a warrant and placed it in Marshal Ramsey's hands who immediately took up the search. It was thought the fellow would go to his uncle's who lives on the river road, but up to the time we went to press he had not been found. No doubt he has left the country and nothing more will be heard of him.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

A Sunday school convention will be held at Wickware, on Saturday afternoon and evening, October 13.

The following entertain ing program has been prepared:

Devotional services..... Rev. Seelhoff
Address of Welcome..... T. Nicol
Song
Response..... A. C. Graham, county president
Duty of Parents to the Sunday School
Work.....
Discussion..... Rev. McCurdy
Song
The Object of the Sunday School.....
Discussion..... Rev. Seelhoff
Song
The meeting of the officers of the district.
Song and Benediction
EVENING SESSION
Devotional Exercises..... Rev. Rushbrook
Temperance in the Sunday School..... T. Rosdell
Discussion.....
Song
Young Peoples' Duty on the Lord's Day
Discussion..... T. Nicol
Song
Question Box
Thank on Township Organization.....
Song
Benediction

When patronizing a Boston hotel don't forget that "culinary symbolism" on the bill of fare means hash.

A lady writer says that it must have been a woman who invented the alphabet, for had it been a man he would have begun with the letter I.

That burglar who held up a Chinese laundryman and received a pail of hot starch in reply was probably the most "stuck up" criminal in the city for a time.

The solemn look on the father's face when he gives his daughter away at the marriage altar is amusing when one recalls how anxious he was to get rid of her the past ten years.

Even the president of the United States cannot declare war until he is authorized so to do by congress. Yet miners or mineowners can at any time precipitate industrial war. The time is coming when they will not be permitted to do so. Compulsory arbitration will make strikes unnecessary.

The American manufacturer has lost no opportunity at the world's fair in Paris, and in numbers is far in excess of any other foreign nation. There are 6,564 American exhibitors, numbering ten times more than Great Britain, three times more than Germany and four times more than Russia. Our exhibits cover nearly eight acres.

Alexander Ramsey, the first territorial governor of Minnesota, celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday in Minneapolis a few days ago. He is as hale and hearty as a man of sixty. He served first as mayor of St. Paul, then as governor of Minnesota Territory, was second governor of the state, served as United States senator, and was secretary of war under President Hayes.

Mrs. Nancy Jones of Jonesboro, Tenn., celebrated her 165th birthday a few days ago. She still enjoys her pipe, manages her farm and draws a pension as a revolutionary widow. The secret of the number of the Joneses is now explained. They have had vigorous ancestors and if all of them live to the age of the Jonesboro Jones they will have to annex additional territory or build a new Jones town.

Lieut. Hobson seems to have a hard time in getting a square deal with the reporters. He now denies that he ever had "the slightest intention of belittling Admiral Dewey's victory. It cannot be belittled, and I, who have been upon the ground and who have spent months in repairing the wrecks that Admiral Dewey left, can appreciate fully what a grand victory it was." That sounds better. It is now "ap to the reporters" for their say.

Seventeen mountains in Alaska are more than ten thousand feet above the level of the sea. One of them is Mount St. Elias, which until the recent survey was supposed to be the highest peak in the country. It now proves to be nearly a half-mile lower than Mount McKinley, a hoary old giant that towers more than twenty thousand four hundred feet. Here is a namesake at which the president can point with pride. It is not quite the highest mountain on earth, to be sure, but it is the "biggest thing" of its kind in North America, as a presidential peak should be.

It is said the Koreans are a handsomer race than either the Japanese or Chinese, and at one time were far ahead of them in civilization. Devil worship of the most abject order is the secret of Korean decadence. Superstition and fear of countless evil spirits, with the faint hope of propitiating a small minority of kindly demons, must be held accountable for the degeneration of the people whom nature did not fail to qualify for a splendid destiny. Buddhism and Confucianism have both been overthrown by Shamanism; the keynote of which is always sorcery. Wizards and witch doctors are the real rulers of Korea.

The board of health of New York has decided to build a laboratory where the bubonic plague may be studied and plans for the structure are now being drawn. Ever since the arrival at New York of the plagueship from Santos, Brazil, last spring, the need of such a laboratory has been felt. The present outbreak in Glasgow has served to hurry the authorities. The building will be constructed of steel, with solid asphalt walls. There will be no chimney nor windows. The lighting will be by electricity. The establishment of this laboratory will be a valuable addition to the quarantine system of the port, as well as an aid to scientific research in a very practical field.

The psychologist's principle that printed lessons are three times as easy to learn when accompanied by suitable pictures, has been humorously applied in Manitoba. The farmers being dilatory in adopting preventive measures against the annual pest, the government hung up posters in every court house and postoffice. This danger signal pictured a grasshopper in a wheat field, with the inscription: "In this wheat by and by. While the taste of the legend is more than questionable, the appeal to the farmer's eye and

THE CURING OF MEAT.

Colossal Smokehouses at Chicago Stockyards.

Chicago Letter.

If China is partitioned, the Boers conquered and the Filipinos pacified the smoke of battle may blow away, but the smoke that cures meats at the Union stockyards will continue to vend its way out of the big ovens. The big packing concerns send out to all points of the globe an immense amount of this meat. One firm ships approximately 1,000,000 pounds a month. Every one who was born in the country and every city boy who has visited a farm remembers the little old-fashioned smokehouse. A grim, suffocating place, where the juvenile adventurer with a record for destruction found his Waterloo. A few chunks of meat within, attached by stout cord to the roof of the house, and enough holes in the top to allow the smoke to creep slowly out—these the boy remembers. And this was the prototype of "houses" that are used to prepare meat for the world.

Smoked for Seven Days.

When beef is brought out of the pickling cellars it is taken to the "soakrooms." In the one plant there

there is but a small fraction of the meat sewed up in cloth in comparison with the quantity that was done up that way five years ago.

It was late in the day and most of the employes had gone. Over in a corner sat a comely young woman finishing her day's work. Her strong hands plied the needle with the practiced skill of many years' acquirement. It was admirable work, but to the trade there was something pathetic about it. Less and less of that skill required with every month—the canning process steadily decreasing the ranks—the stockyards Fenimore Cooper may see his chance and the public may soon be reading "The Last of the Burlappers."

Under the smokehouses are the furnaces, one for each house. The wood burned in them is hickory and maple. They are the same size as the smoke-rooms. "Twenty years from now," said the foreman, "that wood will be worth \$25 a cord."

Tons of Sausage Daily.

One concern handles from 20,000 to 30,000 pounds of sausage a day. When



MEAT BEING CUT FOR SAUSAGES.

are 106 hogsheds ready for the meat. The meat is allowed to soak in fresh water until all the salt is out of it. The casks are then emptied, filled once more with fresh water and the meat given another soaking. From the same room iron doors lead into the brick smokehouses, where the meat is cured. There are sixteen of these houses. Each has a capacity of 125 barrels of meat. There are from twenty-two to twenty-six pieces to the barrel. The temperature of the houses when the meat is hung up is 130 degrees. The smoke surges up in great smothering waves from the kilns below. It takes seven days to place a lot of meat in one of the houses, smoke it and get it out.

There are three methods of putting up the smoked meat—canning, barreling and burlapping. Most of it is canned. The principal packing firms have large departments devoted to this. The meat is sliced and packed by girls, seventy-five being employed in each room. An average of 30,000 cans are sent out a day by each firm. Recently the various plants have been experimenting with glass cans. They afford the customer a view of what he buys and in that way command a better price, but they have not as yet



CASING MEAT IN BURLAP.

been perfected so that the meat keeps as well as in the tin.

Demand for Barreled Meat.

A considerable portion of the product is shipped in barrels. There will always be a demand for more or less meat put up in this way. The burlapping method of preparing the meat is fast going out of style. "It is a fading industry," said one of the superintendents to the writer. "The demand for canned goods is carrying everything before it. Since I have been with this company the amount

of the meat for this division arrives it is weighed and trimmed. Fat and sinews are cut off. It is then poured into a hopper and ground to a fineness which appears to the visitor sufficient. But this is only beginning. The meat is next subjected to the "rocker" and there seasoned and mixed with the proper percentage of other varieties. These rockers are among the most interesting machines in Packingtown. The sausage stuff is thoroughly mixed and cut by the time it emerges from the kneading of the long curved knives. After being chilled in a temperature of 40 degrees the sausage comes back to the department and is taken care of by the hand stuffers.

Next it goes to the drying room. Here the temperature must be kept even. Huge fans help to drive away any dampness which might damage the stock. It is kept here three or four days. Part of it is tied by strings for export trade. It then goes down to a smokehouse and is subjected to the curing process for thirty-five hours.

Big quantities of sage are used in curing the sausage. The aroma of this plant pervades the canning room. It is another whiff of the country. It suggests the landscape about the old-fashioned smokehouse.

King Oscar's Good Health.

The remarkable health and vigor of King Oscar of Sweden is the wonder of all his people. He has lately given new proof of his great activity, in spite of his seventy years. The great review of the troops which took place, July 10 to 20, in Ostergotland, was visited by the monarch. On a Monday evening he left Stockholm, and arrived on the field Tuesday. At 6 o'clock in the morning he was in the saddle, and spent nearly the whole morning on horseback, and personally directed the sham battle. After the exercises he criticised the movements, made a speech of thanks to the troops and went to lunch. In the afternoon he reviewed the soldiers, and in the evening went to dine at the governor's castle in Linkoping. He left the castle at 11 p. m., and did not retire until late. The next morning found him at his desk in Stockholm palace, dispatching official business, and later holding a council of state until late in the afternoon.

Good American Came Along.

Little Mary, aged 5 years, was greatly interested in the story of the good Samaritan, as related by her Sunday school teacher. Upon her return home she gave her mother a vivid account of the selfishness of the priest and the Levite. "Dut," added she, "by and by a good American came by and helped the poor man!"—Western School Jour-

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

COMFORTING WORDS TO THOSE IN DECLINING YEARS.

Some Thoughts Suggested by the Invitation to Christ to Abide Overnight in an Oriental Village—The Eternal Resting Place.

(Copyright, 1900, by Louis Klopfch.)

Washington, Oct. 7.—In this sermon Dr. Talmage discourses upon the invitation given to Christ to stay overnight in the oriental village and makes some consolatory suggestions. The text is Luke xxiv, 29, "Abide with us, for it is toward evening."

Two villagers, having concluded their errand in Jerusalem, have started out at the city gate and are on their way to Emmaus, the place of their residence. They go with a sad heart, Jesus, who had been their admiration and their joy, has been basely massacred and entombed. As with sad face and broken heart they pass on their way a stranger accosts them. They tell him their anxieties and bitterness of soul. He in turn, talks to them, mightily expounding the Scriptures. He throws over them the fascination of intelligent conversation. They forget the time and notice not the objects they pass and before they are aware have come up in front of their house. They pause before the entrance and attempt to persuade the stranger to tarry with them. They press upon him their hospitalities. Night is coming on and he may meet a prowling wild beast or be obliged to lie unsheltered from the dew. He cannot go much further now. Why not stop there and continue their pleasant conversation? They take him by the arm and they insist upon his coming in, addressing him in the words, "Abide with us, for it is toward evening." The lamps are lighted, the table is spread, pleasant socialities are kindled. They rejoice in the presence of the stranger guest. He asks a blessing upon the bread they eat, and he hands a piece of it to each. Suddenly, and with overwhelming power the thought flashes upon the astounded people—it is the Lord! And as they sit in breathless wonder, looking upon the resurrected body of Jesus, he vanished. The interview ended. He was gone.

Our Greatest Need.

The great want of all is to have Jesus abide with them. It is a dismal thing to be getting old without the rejuvenating influence of religion. When we stop on the down grade of life and see that it dips to the cold verge of the cold river, we want to behold some one near who will help us across it. When the sight loses its power to glance and gather up, we need the faith that can illumine. When we feel the failure of the ear, we need the clear tones of that voice which in olden times broke up the silence of the dead with cadence of mercy. When the axmen of death hew down whole forests of strength and beauty around us, and we are left in solitude, we need the dove of divine mercy to sing in our branches. When the shadows begin to fall and we feel that the day is far spent, we need most of all to supplement the beneficent Jesus in the prayer of the villagers, "Abide with us, for it is toward evening."

The request of the text is an appropriate exclamation for all those who are approaching the gloomy hour of temptation. There is nothing easier than to be good natured when everything pleases, or to be humble when there is nothing to puff us up or forgiving when we have not been assailed or honest when we have no inducement to fraud. But you have felt the grapple of some temptation. Your nature at some time quaked and groaned under the infernal force. You felt that the devil was after you. You saw your Christian forces retreating. You feared that you would fall in the awful wrestle with sin and be thrown into the dust. The gloom thickened. The first indications of the night were seen.

The Source of Strength.

When the night of the soul came on and all the denizens of darkness came riding upon the winds of perdition, who gave strength to the soul? Who gave calmness to the heart? Who broke the spell of infernal enchantment? He who heard the request of the villagers, "Abide with us, for it is toward evening." One of the forts of France was attacked and the outworks were taken before night. The besieging army lay down, thinking that there was but little to do in the morning and that the soldiery in the fort could be easily made to surrender. But during the night, through a back stair, they escaped into the country. In the morning the besieging army sprang upon the battlements, but found that their prey was gone. So when we are assailed by temptation, there is always some secret stair by which we might get off. God will not allow us to be tempted above what we are able, but with every temptation will bring a way of escape that we may be able to bear it.

The prayer of the text is appropriate for all who are anticipating sorrow. The greatest folly that ever grew on this planet is the tendency to borrow trouble. But there are times when approaching sorrow is so evident that we need to be making especial preparations for its coming. One of your children has lately become a favorite. The cry of that child strikes deeper into the heart than the cry of all the others. You think more about it. You give it more attention not because it is any more of a treasure than the others, but because it is becoming ill. There is something in the cheek,

you quite sure that the leaves of the flower are going to be scattered. The utmost nursing and medical attendance are ineffectual. The pulse becomes feeble, the complexion lighter, the step weaker, the laugh fainter. No more romping for that one through hall and parlor. The nursery is darkened by an approaching calamity. The heart feels with mournful anticipation that the sun is going down. Night speeds on. It is toward evening.

Life's Balance Sheet.

You had a considerable estate and felt independent. In five minutes on one fair balance sheet you could see just how you stood with the world. But there came complications; something that you imagined impossible happened. The best friends you had proved traitor to your interests. A sudden crash of national misfortune prostrated your credit. You may feel anxious about where you are standing and fear that the next turn of the commercial wheel will bring you prostrate. You foresee what you consider certain defalcation. You think of the anguish of telling your friends that you are not worth a dollar. You know not how you will ever bring your children home from school. You wonder how you will stand the selling of your library or the moving into a palatial house. The misfortunes of life have accumulated. You wonder what makes the sky so dark. It is toward evening.

Trouble is an apothecary that mixes a great many drafts, bitter and sour and nauseous, and you must drink some one of them. Trouble puts up a great many packs, and you must carry some one of them. There is no sandal so thick and well adjusted but some thorn will strike through it. There is no sound so sweet but the undertaker's screwdriver grates through it. In this swift shuttle of the heart some of the threads must break. The journey from Jerusalem to Emmaus will soon be ended. Our Bible, our common sense, our observation, reiterate in tones that we cannot mistake and ought not to disregard, it is toward evening.

Fighting Against Misfortune.

Listen to Paul's battle shout with misfortune. Hark to the mounting Latimer's fire song. Look at the glory that hath reft the dungeon and filled the earth and heavens with the crash of the falling manacles of despotism. And then look at those who have tried to cure themselves by human prescriptions, attempting to heal gangrene with patch of court plaster and to stop the plague of dying empires with the quackery of earthly wisdom. Nothing can unstrap our crushing burdens, nothing can overcome our spiritual foes, nothing can open our eyes to see the surrounding horses, and chariots of salvation that fill all the mountains, but the voice and command of him who stopped one night at Emmaus.

The words of the text are pertinent to us all from the fact that we are nearing the evening of death. I have heard it said that we ought to live as though each moment were to be our last. I do not believe that theory. As far as preparation is concerned, we ought always to be ready. But we cannot always be thinking of death, for we have duties in life that demand our attention. When a man is selling goods, it is his business to think of the bargain he is making. When a man is pleading in the courts it is his duty to think of the interests of his clients. When a clerk is adding up accounts, it is his duty to keep his mind upon the column of figures. He who fills up his life with thoughts of death is far from being the highest style of Christian. I knew a man who used often to say at night, "I wish I might die before morning." He is now an infidel. But there are times when we can and ought to give ourselves to the contemplation of that solemn moment when the soul time ends and eternity begins. We must go through that one pass. There is no roundabout way, no bypath, no circuitous route. Die we must, and it will be to us a shameful occurrence or a time of admirable behavior. Our friends may stretch out their hands to keep us back, but no imploration on their part can hinder us. They might offer large retainers, but death will not take the fee. The breath will fall, and the eyes will close, and the heart will stop. You may hang the couch with gorgeous tapestry, but what does death care for bed curtains?

The Eternal Resting Place.

This ought not to be a depressing theme. Who wants to live here forever? The world has always treated me well, and every day I feel less and less like scolding and complaining, but yet I would not want to make this my eternal residence. I love to watch the clouds and bathe my soul in the blue sea of heaven, but I expect when the firmament is rolled away as a scroll to see a new heaven, grander, higher and more glorious. You ought to be willing to exchange your body that has headaches and sickenings and weaknesses innumerable, that limps with the stone bruise or festers with the thorn or flames on the funeral pyre of fevers, for an incorruptible body and an eye that blinks not before the jasper gates and the great white throne. But between that and this there is an hour about which no man should be reckless or foolhardy. I doubt not your courage, but I tell you that you will want something better than a strong arm, a good aim and a trusty sword when you come to your last battle. You will need a better robe than any you have in your wardrobe to keep you warm in that place. Circumstances do not make so much difference. It may be bright day when you push off from the planet

or it may be dark night, and while the owl is hooting from the forest. It may be spring, and your soul may go out among the blossoms, apple orchards, swinging their censers in the way. It may be winter and the earth in a snow shroud. It may be autumn and the forests set on fire by the retreating year; dead nature laid out in state. It may be with your wife's hand in your hand or you may be in a strange hotel with a servant faithful to the last. It may be in the rail train, shot off the switch and tumbling in long reverberation down the embankment—crash! crash! I know not the time; I know not the mode, but the days of our life are being subtracted away, and we shall come down to the time when we have but ten days left, then nine days, then eight days, then seven days, six days, five days, four days, three days, two days, one day. Then hours, three hours, two hours, one hour. Then only minutes left, five minutes, four minutes, three minutes, two minutes, one minute.

The Evening Shadows.

You are almost through with the abuse and backbiting of enemies. They will call you no more by evil names. Your good deeds will not longer be misinterpreted or your honor filched. The troubles of earth will end in the felicities of heaven! Toward evening! The bereavements of earth will soon be lifted! You will not much longer stand pouring your grief in the tomb like Rachael weeping for her children or David mourning for Absalom. Broken hearts bound up. Wounds healed. Tears wiped away. Sorrows terminated. No more sounding of the dead march! Toward evening! Death will come, sweet as slumbers to the eyelids of the babe, as full rations to a starving soldier, as evening hour to the exhausted workman. The sky will take on its sunset glow, every cloud a fire psalm, every lake a glassy mirror; the forests transfigured; delicate mists climbing the air. Your friends will announce it; your pulses will beat it; your joys will ring it; your lips will whisper it: "Toward evening!"

STORY OF A BEAVER.

An Interesting Anecdote About a Captive Canadian.

A. D. Bartlett, son of the late superintendent of the London Zoo, has an interesting story of a captive Canadian beaver. A large willow tree in the gardens had blown down. A branch about twelve feet long and thirty inches in circumference was firmly fixed in the ground in the beaver's inclosure. Then the beaver watched to see what he would do. The beaver soon visited the spot, and, walking around the limb, commenced to bite off the bark and gnaw the wood about twelve inches from the ground. The rapidity of his progress was astonishing. He seemed to put his whole strength into his task, although he left off every few minutes to rest and look upward, as if to determine which way the tree would fall. Now and then he went into his pond, which was about three feet from the base of the tree. Then he would come out again with renewed energy, and his powerful teeth would set to work anew upon the branch. About 4 o'clock, to the surprise of those who saw him, he left his work and came hastily toward the iron fence. The cause of this sudden movement was soon apparent. He had heard in the distance the sound of the wheelbarrow, which was brought daily to his paddock, and from which he was anxiously expecting his supper. The keeper, not wishing to disappoint the beaver, although sorry to see his task interrupted, gave him his usual allowance of carrots and bread. The fellow ate it, and was seen swimming about the pool until about 5:30. Then he returned to his work. In ten minutes the "tree" fell to the ground. Afterward the beaver cut the log into three convenient lengths, one of which he used in the under part of his house.

PAWNEE ROCK.

Historic Indian Battle Spot Disappearing Year After Year.

Nine miles northeast of Larned, Kan., is a low, disintegrating pile of red sandstone, which is all that is now left of the once imposing Pawnee rock. This rock, which received its name from the tribe of Indians known as the Pawnees, has an interesting history—a history acquired during the time when this part of the country was a wild and dreary desert, inhabited only by the Indians and herds of roaming buffalo. On this rock have been waged many bloody conflicts between the Indians and travelers of the famous Santa Fe trail, and also between the different tribes of plains Indians. Surrounded by vast prairies with the trail running along its base, it afforded a good hiding place and battle ground for the savages. In its primitive state Pawnee rock rose to a considerable height, and from its summit a beautiful panorama spread before the lover of nature, and even now, from its reduced height, can be seen for miles a widespread landscape. Comparatively little remains to be seen of that once imposing promontory of the Kansas "desert," for the hand of man has done more in twenty years to efface it from the earth than the elements in centuries of time. The material obtained by the destruction of this landmark of the early days, is used in the construction of dwellings, bridges, etc., by the inhabitants in the fertile valleys surrounding this spot.

Peace, but Disagreeable.

"You have traveled abroad," inquired the well-meaning conversationalist. And the man who worries about words answered stiffly: "Possibly you will inform me of some way in which I could have been abroad without traveling."—Washington Star.

OUR FILIPINO VISITOR

Senor Sixto Lopez, former confidential secretary and confidant of Gen. Aguinaldo, also representative of his countrymen at Washington up to the time when shots were first exchanged between the natives and the Americans at Manila, is visiting Fiske Warren in Boston. He proposes to write a book on this country. Fiske Warren is the third son of the late Samuel D. Warren, the great paper manufacturer, and is very wealthy. He cares more for tennis, outdoor life and the country than he does for society. He was 50 and has traveled extensively abroad.

Mrs. Warren, who has joined her husband in entertaining the one-time secretary of Aguinaldo, was Gretchen Osgood, the eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton Osgood. She is petite, with a beautiful figure and exquisite complexion and masses of reddish gold hair. She dresses in absolutely good taste, and with any amount of chic. She is a full-fledged society leader, much sought after, clever and interesting.

Not so very long ago she accompanied her husband in a trip around the world.

These representatives were three in number. Senor Agoncillo left for Canada before the clash with the Filipinos on that fatal day, Feb. 4, 1899.

Lopez was a member of the Filipino commission that came here in 1898, to present the case of their country.

Although as early as Jan. 9, 1899, it was publicly stated that a member of the senate committee on foreign affairs had advised the arrest of these men, the other members of the deputation, Senor Sixto Lopez and Dr. Losada, remained in Washington until March, and the motive they announced for their leaving was Dr. Losada's illness. He was desirous, it was said,

Quite a chatty person is his Imperial majesty Kaiser Wilhelm. From 1889, when he ascended the throne, to the present day, he has made more than 700 speeches, all of which have been printed in full in the official journal. According to the court stenographer the emperor utters from 273 to 300 syllables a minute, or nearly five a second.

Postmaster Albert Barnes of Keamsburg, N. H., is believed to be the only man now surviving whose father



SEÑOR LOPEZ and Mrs. FISKE WARREN

of returning to his family at Batangas, and Senor Lopez accompanied him to care for him on the journey. Lopez is of Spanish descent.

fought at Bunker Hill. He is 83 years of age. A little while ago he was made honorary president for life of the Bunker Hill association.

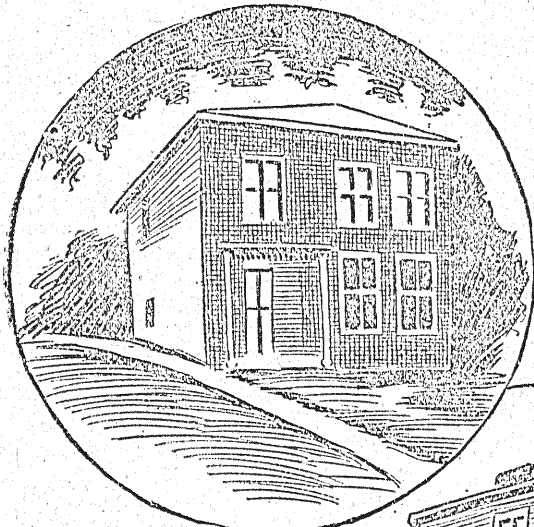
Ohio Town Excited

Community Rent with Quarrel Over McKinley's Birthplace.

The thriving little city of Niles, O., threatens to be rent in twain by a question which has set the good inhabitants on edge, has divided families, turned brothers against brothers,

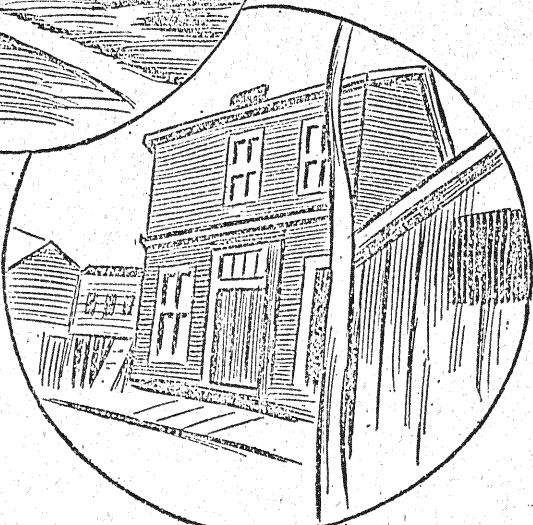
not flock to see the wonder in any numbers.

The other half of the divided house was bought or leased by a gentleman named Flattery, whose business being thriving called for increased storage room. In short, the other half—and Flattery says he is sure this is the half in which the worthy President first saw the light—has become a factory. And so the controversy rages. In another part of the town a little red school-house is pointed out as the one in which McKinley learned his A, B, C's. This is used as a carpenter shop.



(Original House.)

and which threatens to upset the whole town. The question is this: "In which side of the house that William McKinley was born in was William McKinley born?" It sounds much like the music of a carousel. But to Niles the question is no joke. McKinley drew his first breath in a little frame house, which stands, or stood, on the main street of Niles. But this house, like most other houses, has two entrances—at front and at rear. Not so very long ago the house in question was divided. Carpenters went at the sacred beams and historic clapboards and sawed them asunder without the slightest regard for the feelings of anybody interested in birthrights and birthplaces. One half of the disrupted house was purchased by an amusement man who seemed to think that people would come to the house that McKinley was born in from all parts of the country and pay real money to see it. He had it moved to a recreation park in the outskirts of the village, and planted near the dancing pavilion, so that when picnickers got tired of looking at the house they could trip the light fantastic on their own hooks. The amusement man had placards prepared and signboards painted. They were to inform the eager public when it came that this was the true birthplace of McKinley. But the public did



(Flattery's Half.) CAUSE OF THE FIGHT IN NILES.

The Oldest Indian Woman.

The old Indian woman living in Nancy Jacobs, who lives in Cedar county, near Antlers, in the Choctaw nation. She is 100 years old. Nancy is a big woman. She is very tall and erect. She is one of the original six town Indians, a clan among the Choctaws. She is a medicine woman, and treats the young people of the tribe with the same mysterious concoctions that were used by her husband. She says she is as strong as when she was 20 years old.



NANCY JACOBS, 100 YEARS OLD.

career. Young Mr. Vanderbilt has plenty of money and is removed from the necessity of any kind of work, but he has wisely chosen to learn the business in which so much of his wealth is invested instead of devoting himself to polo, automobiles and golf. In this respect his choice is in sharp contrast with that of young William K. Vanderbilt, who is just now making himself obnoxious in the land of steady habits by his erratic performances with automobiles and frequent violations of state laws. Probably young Alfred does not imagine he is doing anything remarkable in select-

ing business for his occupation as numerous other wealthy men's sons have done before him.

Silas M. Douglass, the new chief justice of the circuit courts of Ohio, is an old neighbor of John Sherman, in Mansfield, O. He did not leave the farm until he was of age and has been at the bar only seventeen years, though in that time he has been mayor of the town, city solicitor and circuit judge. He is 47 years old.

Some men are naturally lazy and some are born constitutionally tired.

Notes from the Paris Exposition. "The Singer Manufacturing Company, of 149 Broadway, New York, show their usual American enterprise by having a very creditable exhibit, located in Group XIII, Class 79, at the Paris International Exposition, where they show to great advantage the celebrated Singer Sewing-Machine which is used in every country on the globe, both for family use and for manufacturing purposes. The writer was highly pleased with this display and observed with much satisfaction that it was favorably commented upon by visitors generally.

The Grand Prize was awarded by the International Jury to Singer Sewing-Machines for superior excellence in design, construction, efficiency and for remarkable development and adaptation to every stitching process used in either the family or the factory.

Only One Grand Prize for sewing machines was awarded at Paris, and this distinction of absolutely superior merit confirms the previous action of the International Jury at the World's Columbian Exposition, in Chicago, where Singer machines received 54 distinct awards, being more than were received by all other kinds of sewing machines combined.

Should it be possible that any of our readers are unfamiliar with the celebrated Singer Machine, we would respectfully advise that they call at any of the Singer salesrooms which can be found in all cities and most towns in the United States."

SOLES SAVED LIFE.

If It Had Been Flesh and Blood the Man Would Have Perished.

Mr. West, a young man from Michigan, who is a traveling salesman for the Armour Beef Company of Chicago, representing the Boston division, was in New Britain this week and in passing along the street with a customer they had occasion to cross the tracks of the third-rail cars, says the South Manchester News, The young man and his friend were engaged in earnest conversation at the moment, and the New Britain man, supposing that the stranger knew of the danger that lurks in the third rail, did not sound a note of warning until the young man placed one foot on the third rail, when, realizing instantly what had occurred, he shouted to the drummer to beware. Without knowing to what the shout referred and thinking that it must have alluded to an approaching car or train, although he could see neither, the westerner hurried to step across the tracks and in doing so placed his foot on another of the rails, thus completing the circuit. He stepped quickly over unharmed, whereas his companion expected to see him a corpse, as about 35,000 volts of electricity were speeding through the wires at the time. A lady who chanced to be passing by on hearing the alarm and in expectation of witnessing a tragedy fell in a swoon. The sturdy young westerner, who had never seen the tracks of a third-rail train before, did not know what all the excitement was about, and on being told of what he had done his blood began to run cold and he said that he never experienced such a strange sensation as came over him at that moment. He also stated that he did not feel the slightest electrical shock while on the tracks. The explanation of his almost miraculous escape was in the fact that he had a pair of cork soles underneath the leather soles on his shoes, and these proved to be sufficiently powerful as nonconductors to save him from the effects of the deadly current. He realizes that those are the most valuable pair of shoes he ever owned, or hopes to own, and no doubt will keep them as an heirloom in his family and pass them down to his posterity. On investigation it was found that the leather sole was burned where it came in contact with the third rail. The young man says that there are no third-rail cars or trains in the west and that, therefore, while he had read of such things in the newspapers the fact had never made a serious impression on his mind before. He is not apt to forget this experience, however. The young man was in town here recently and gave the facts substantially as stated to a representative of the News.

Wife of Chinese Minister.

Mme. Wu, wife of the Chinese minister, is of a lively temperament and quick to respond to either humor or sentiment. She has become warmly attached to several American women. The Chinese minister is an accomplished linguist, but his wife is not so clever in this respect. She speaks just a little English, enough to meet the ordinary exigencies of formal receptions. Her accent is considered charming, and she hopes in another year to have added considerably to her English vocabulary. She can carry on a more sustained conversation in French than in English. In her own tongue she is a fluent conversationalist, and keeps herself well informed on all the topics of the times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES. On the line of the Chicago Great Western Railway in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri. First-class openings in growing towns for all kinds of business and for manufacturing. Our list includes locations for blacksmiths, doctors, dressmakers, furniture, grain and live stock buyers, general merchandise, hardware, harness, tailors, cold storage, creameries and canning factories. Write fully in regard to your requirements so that we may advise you intelligently. Address W. J. Reed, Industrial Agent, C. G. W. Ry., 601 Endicott building, St. Paul, Minn.

Do not treat your friends so cool as to freeze them.

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.
West & Trux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; Wallcut, Rutan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

By the derailing of a train by the Hoers near Pan on the 1st, five of the Coldstream Guards were killed and 19 were injured.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease Free.
Write today to Allen S. Olmsted, Lo Loy, N. Y., for a free sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. Makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns or Bunions. All druggists and shoe stores sell it; 25c.

Few people acquire polish on the grindstone of adversity.
A fellow with low tastes may often indulge in high balls.

HAVE YOU SICK HEADACHE?
Send 10c for postage and we will send a large sample of Lemon Bitters free. The Lemon Bitters Medicine Co., St. Johns, Mich.

If the summer girl knew her business she would be cool to the men.
The sky is cheerful when it is the bluest, but it is different with a man.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Let go the handle bars of love or a bicycle and it begins to wobble.

Faded hair recovers its youthful color and softness by the use of PARKER'S HAIN BALM. Hixson's, the best cure for corns. 10c.

Some persons are at their silliest when talking over a telephone.
Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

The memory of a past happiness is a wrinkle on the face of time.
Some articles must be described. White's Footing needs no description; it's the real thing.

The worn-out people of August should brace up by October.

"All the Sweetness of Living Blossoms," the matchless perfume, Murray & Lammam Florida Water.

The girl with pretty teeth is inclined to smile a great deal.

HELP FOR WOMEN

WHO ARE ALWAYS TIRED.

"I do not feel very well, I am so tired all the time. I do not know what is the matter with me."
You hear these words every day; as often as you meet your friends just so often are these words repeated. More than likely you speak the same significant words yourself, and no doubt you do feel far from well most of the time. Mrs. Ella Rice, of Chelsea, Wis., whose portrait we publish, writes that she suffered for two years with bearing-down pains, headache, backache, and had all kinds of miserable feelings, all of which was caused by falling and inflammation of the womb, and after doctoring with physicians and numerous medicines she was entirely cured by



Mrs. ELLA RICE

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you are troubled with pains, fainting spells, depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere, headache, backache, and always tired, please remember that there is an absolute remedy which will relieve you of your suffering as it did Mrs. Rice. Proof is monumental that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest medicine for suffering women. No other medicine has made the cures that it has, and no other woman has helped so many women by direct advice as has Mrs. Pinkham; her experience is greater than that of any living person. If you are sick, write and get her advice; her address is Lynn, Mass.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP
Cures a Cough or Cold at once. Conquers Croup, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Grippe and Consumption. Cures, sure results. Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. 50 pills 10c.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

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W. L. DOUGLAS
SHOES \$3.50
UNION MADE

The real worth of our \$3.50 and \$4.00 shoes compared with other makes at \$4.00 and \$5.00. We are the largest makers and retailers of men's leather shoes in the world. We make and sell more shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U. S. Established in 1870.

Why do you pay \$4 to \$5 for shoes when you can buy W. L. Douglas shoes for \$3 and \$3.50 which are just as good.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.

THE BEST \$3.50 SHOE. THE BEST \$3.00 SHOE.

Your dealer should keep them; we give our dealer exclusive sale in each town. Make no substitutes! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. Catalogue Free.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

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INCREASE YOUR PAY BY
HOME STUDY
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100,000 ACRES improved and unimproved and sold on long time and easy payments, 2 1/2% each year. Come and see us or write, THE TRUMAN MOSS STATE BANK, Sanilac Center, Mich., or Ft. Truman Moss E. tele. Crosswell, Sanilac Co., Mich.

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make 25 styles, including the only two-in-one lock and chain stitch machine. Also best low priced machines. For prices address:

J. B. ALDRICH, State Mgr., Detroit, Mich.

W. N. U.—DETROIT—NO. 41—1900

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For Vice President—
THEODORE ROOSEVELT of New York.
For Congressman of the 8th Congressional district, Michigan—
JOSEPH W. FORDNEY of Saginaw.

For Governor—
AARON T. BLESS of Saginaw.

For Lieutenant Governor—
O. W. ROBINSON of Houghton.

For Secretary of State—
FRANK M. WALKER of Oakland.

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For Coroners—
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For Coroners—
WILLIAM MORRIS of Elkland.

NEWS FROM CHINA

The following letter was received by Wm. Wallace from his brother Fred, who is now in China.

TIEN TSIN, CHINA, Aug. 24, 1900.

Dear Brother:

Just received your postal card dated July 17th and your letter dated the 11th and you can bet your life I was glad to hear from you. We do not have very much time to write over here and we are especially busy just now. We are having a fine time taking it all in and have been under heavy fire once since I have been here.

We had a time about eight miles from here. 4,000 Chinamen and 1,000 of the allied powers were butchered in great style. I cannot tell you all on paper. There were about 600 left on the field. It lasted from morning until noon. The American losses were slight. We have everything handy here; the Chinese work for us and the Quarter Master pays them.

When we get through eating we give our dishes to a Chinaman to wash. The U. S. troops captured a mint full of silver bricks. We get hold of a few bricks quite often though it is dangerous to take too many at a time. We can get all the way from \$10 to \$30 in American coin for them.

I picked up a lance on the field which the Boxers use against a cavalry charge and gave it to a friend to keep for me. I could get lots of things but could not carry them. The water is very poor here but we are getting close on to Peking. The Germans are landing troops here. Two Batt. of Art. landed today; 500 of our marines and the 15th Inf. landed the other day. It has been pretty warm

here lately, 114 in the shade. Imagine that will you, and rains nearly every day.

The 6th took about thirty prisoners and could have taken more but the Boxers carried the black flag (take no prisoners.) I shot one in the shoulder as we were going through a little town. He tried to get away from so I had to do it. Of the thirty we shot four the next day—at sunrise. They were genuine Boxers and we showed them little mercy. This place was a sight which I cannot describe when we came here. Dead Chinns everywhere but the Powers soon had things cleaned up and disinfected.

About those relics you mentioned, we could get all kinds of them, guns, knives, etc., but they are hard to pack up and carry. The next night we are in I will get you a cue string for a watch chain. Well, Bill, I guess this will hold you for a while so I will close for this time. Be sure and write soon.

FRED C. WALLACE.

P. S. Direct your letters to Capt. A. J. Gen. Dept. of California D Loop 6 U. S. Cav.

Cass Cityites Honored

The Democrats took possession of the village of Caro on Tuesday of last week there being speaker by W. C. Maybury, candidate for Governor, and Wellington R. Burt, candidate for Congress, and the county convention was also held on that day. The following ticket was placed in the field: Representative, C. O. Thomas; Judge of Probate, T. J. Eveland; Sheriff, Henry Dodge; Clerk, Neil Burns; Register of Deeds, W. T. Lewis; Treasurer, A. H. Ale; Prosecuting Atty, B. L. Ransford; Circuit Court Commissioners, M. A. Jones and H. L. Pinney; Surveyor, Byron Sutcliffe.

Two of the above named gentlemen, A. H. Ale and H. L. Pinney, are residents of Cass City. They are too well known to need comment upon.

At the Democratic Senatorial Convention held at Lapeer, J. S. McArthur was nominated for senatorialship. Mr. McArthur has for the past sixteen years been identified with the famous firm of 2 Macks 2, a very popular man though not a politician. Business first and politics further down the line has been his motto. Recognized and respected by all as an honest, upright business man, endowed with good sense and a feeling for his fellows. Though this paper always has been and is today a Republican yet we deem it no injury to ourselves or to our party to speak creditably of a creditable man.

Man's Fool Arc.

A medical man has discovered that neither in youth nor old age is a man likely to make the biggest fool of himself. Extreme youth usually is considered not to have arrived at the dignity of years of discretion, yet a homely proverb would have us believe that "there is no fool like an old fool." This medical observer has branched the theory that there is an "aberration period of middle life," between the ages of 57 and 62. "If," he says, "a careful examination be made of the preventible disasters of the last 20 years and of the ages of those who were held responsible by the verdict of mankind for such lamentable issues, there will be found a strange coincidence in the range of their ages."

Here is an interesting and practically inexhaustible field for investigation. Politicians who are "agin the government" may trace the blunders of an administration to the sinister influence of some boss who was passing through the fatal period at the time, and "regrettable incidents" of all kinds, in war or peace, may be traced to their true origin. In time no doubt we shall appreciate the necessity of requiring all public men, on entering the fatal period, to take a five years' holiday and to resume work only when they have passed the age of aberration.

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Additional Chroniclings.

A baby boy at Wm. Messner's.

A bouncing baby girl at Fred Hurlbert's.

Wolf Himelhoch of Caro was a caller in town Tuesday.

Dave Hellebower of Alpena is spending a few days in town.

Farm hands are scarce. Plenty of chances for husking corn.

John Greenfield and wife of Ohio visited friends here last week.

J. D. Brooker transacted legal business at Sanilac Center Wednesday.

C. J. Smith and son of Oxford transacted business in town last Saturday.

Mrs. J. H. Striller and two children are visiting relatives in Carson City.

P. A. Keopfgan has the pleasure of entertaining a brother from Canada this week.

J. S. Lauderbach was the guest of his sons, Byron, Howard and J. C. during the fair.

Miss Top Gage who has been visiting Ora Wickware for the past week returned to her home in Gagetown Tuesday.

John Fletcher of Grant township will have an auction sale next Tuesday, Oct. 16. J. H. Striller is the auctioneer.

Some excitement was had on our streets Tuesday morning when two of our citizens assumed a hostile attitude and proceeded to give their various opinions of one another greatly to the amusement of the bystanders.

Mrs. Wm. Seed, who has been seriously ill with malaria fever the past week is gaining slowly at this writing. Dr. Morris is the attending physician.

A mistake was made in last week's issue when we stated that Sol. Bennett had moved over Laing & James store. He moved over Pinney's bank instead.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Giles of Lapeer, formerly of Cass City are the happy recipients of a baby boy, so we are informed by Mrs. M. A. Metcalf who has recently visited them.

Township clerk Marr was informed that one of the horsemen at the fair had taken possession of a town-hall chair. Mr. Marr proceeded to the train on Monday morning and found the chair concealed in the corner. The party gave up the chair without trouble.

Wm. Schwadeger, son of Chris. Schwadeger who has been away from home for nearly five years, gladdened the hearts of his parents by his arrival home on Tuesday. William has not only grown in stature but has made the best use of his time while away. He expects to make an extended stay and enjoy the good things of his mother's cooking.

Scene, cab stand near London. Lady, distributing tracts, hands one to cabby, who glances at it, hands it back and says politely, "Thank you, lady, but I'm a married man." Lady nervously looks at the title and reading "Abide with me," hurriedly departs, to the great amusement of cabby.—Spare Moments.

The men-of-war of the Romans had a crew of about 225 men, of which 174 were oarsmen working on three decks. The speed of these vessels was about six miles an hour in fair weather.

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CASS CITY BANK.

AUTEN & SEELEY, Props.
J. F. SEELEY, I. N. Auten,
Caro, Mich. Cass City, Mich.
(ESTABLISHED 1882.)

A General Banking Business Transacted.
Foreign Exchange Bought and Sold.
Drafts issued payable in any Country in the World.

Money Lended on Real Estate. Collections a Specialty.

C. W. MCKENZIE,
County Telephone Cashier.

In buying a harness

be sure and get what you want. We guarantee our work as represented. Our work is right and prices are right.

Whips, Nets, Lapdusters, Sweat Pads, Etc.

in stock at all times.

Repairing promptly and neatly done.

WM. MESSNER

Cass City Marble and Granite Works

I have the finest display of

Monuments, Headstones, Cemetery Trimmings, Etc., to select from.

Prices that defy competition. All Work Guaranteed.

Wm. Furgeson, Leach St. Back of Schooley's Proprietor. Harness Shop.

WAGES OF SIN

A Book for Young and Old.

OUR RECORD ESTD 1878 250,000 DISEASED MEN CURED

WE CURE NERVOUS BLOOD SKIN & PRIVATE DISEASES

250,000 CURED YOUNG MEN

Have you sinced when innocent of the terrible crime you were committing. Did you only consider the fascinating allurements of this evil habit? When too late to avoid the terrible results, were your eyes opened to your peril? Did you later on in manhood contract any PRIV. OR BLOOD disease? Were you cured? Do you now and then see some alarming symptoms? Are you married in your present condition? You know, "LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON." If married, are you constantly living in dread? Is marriage a failure with you on account of any weakness caused by early abuse or later excesses? Have you been drugged with mercury? This booklet will point out to you the results of these crimes and point out how our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will positively cure you. It shows how thousands have been saved by our NEW TREATMENT. It proves how we can GUARANTEE TO CURE ANY CURABLE CASE OR NO PAY.

We treat and cure—GONORRHOEA, VENEREAL, SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, IMPOTENCY, SECREET BLAINS, UNNATURAL DISCHARGES, KIDNEY and BLADDER disease.

CURES GUARANTEED

"The Wages of Sin" sent free by enclosing 2c stamp. CONSULTATION FREE. If unable to call, write for QUESTION BLANK for HOME TREATMENT.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN

Cor. Michigan Ave. and Shelby St. DETROIT, MICH.

A Rare Chance.

To Make a Fortune

Having grown old and wishing to take a rest, I will sell my entire medicine outfit with the receipt to manufacture the

World Famous Kaskarilla

Besides many other valuable receipts. This is a good chance for some young man with energy and push to establish a business that will surely make him piles of money.

One good cook stove for sale.

Dr. John Etherinton
Cass City, Michigan.

At the Old Stand

You will find a complete line of HARNESS

Both Double and Single, Heavy and Light.

All hand made and up to date. Remember we take the lead in Trunks, Suit Cases, Bags, Telescopes

A few wheels at cost.

G. W. GOFF,
Successor to W. D. Schooley.

A Drop in Wall Paper!

To Make Room for Next Year's Goods; We are Offering BARGAINS YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS

AT

Bond's Drug Store

(EGGS TAKEN.) CASS CITY.

Detroit and Pontiac

Railway company's Electric Cars

connect with every train of the

Pontiac, Oxford & Northern R. R.

Company at Pontiac.

Passengers are delivered to or taken from

Any part of Detroit for 25 Cents.

Cars run every half hour Monday's and Friday's and every twenty minutes Saturday's and Sunday's.

Coupons from tickets sold by the P. O. & N. R. R. Co. over other lines between Pontiac and Detroit are accepted for fare.

N. BIGELOW & SON

Have always been to the front with Full Lines in every department of their business, and are still there.

CALL DURING THE FAIR

And the Finest line of Good Durable Stores and Stove Goods ever offered at the price. We are the sole agents in this vicinity for the famous Craystone Enamelled ware, the finest goods in the world. We will be glad to welcome you to our Fair and invite you to call and see us while in town.

RESPECTFULLY N. BIGELOW & SON

Cass City Meat Market

W. Janks, prop.

Is the place where can get anything in the MEAT LINE.

We Will Make a Specialty Fair Week

Of all kinds of COOKED MEATS for lunches. We pay cash for Hides, Pelts, and Foultry of all kinds.

FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY.

W. C. JANKS.

ADVERTISE IN THE CHRONICLE QUICK RETURNS.

A Good Farm For Sale

Situated within four miles of Cass City

Consists of 120 acres, 75 acres under cultivation. Some green timber. Good house and barn. Two good wells. For sale on easy terms.

Enquire of

E. B. Landon.

F. C. LEE'S STORE
IS HEADQUARTERS
For
Undertaking Supplies, Scientific Embalming and Funeral Directing.
Thanking our friends for their liberal patronage in the past
WE REMAIN,
F. C. LEE, UNDERTAKING and FURNITURE MAN
West Main St., Cass City.

The Reduction Sale
On Furs
STILL CONTINUES AT
Mrs. F. C. Lee's
Millinery Rooms
A Large Line of Up-To-Date Millinery
CALL AND SEE STOCK.
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ROOSEVELT'S RINGING LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

A Document Breathing with the Life of Patriotism and National Duty.

VITAL ISSUE DECLARED TO BE PROSPERITY

Government in the Philippines by Tagalogs Would Be Equivalent to Government in America by Indian Tribes—New Duties and Problems for the Nation.

Gov. Theodore Roosevelt has completed the formal acceptance of the Republican nomination for Vice-President. His letter bears an Oyster Bay date and is directed to Senator Edward O. Wolcott of the notification committee. It reads: To Edward O. Wolcott, Chairman, Committee on Notification of Vice-President—Sir: I accept the nomination as Vice-President of the United States, tendered me by the Republican national convention, with a very deep sense of the honor conferred upon me and with an infinitely deeper sense of the vital importance to the whole country of securing the re-election of President McKinley.

The nation's welfare is at stake. We must continue the work which has been so well begun during the present administration. We must show in fashion incapable of being misunderstood that the American people, at the beginning of the twentieth century, face their duties in a calm and serious spirit. They have no intention of permitting folly or lawlessness to mar the extraordinary material well-being which they have attained at home, nor yet of permitting their flag to be dishonored abroad.

Fears Disaster if Democrats Win. I feel that this contest is by no means one merely between Republicans and Democrats. We have a right to appeal to all good citizens who are far-sighted enough to see what the honor and the interest of the nation demand. To put into practice the principles embodied in the Kansas City platform would mean grave disaster to the nation; for that platform stands for reaction and disorder; for an upsetting of our financial system which would mean not only great suffering but the abandonment of the nation's good faith; and for a policy abroad which would imply the dishonor of the flag and an unworthy surrender of our national rights. Its success would mean unspeakable humiliation to men proud of their country, jealous of their country's good name, and desirous of securing the welfare of their fellow-citizens. Therefore, we have a right to appeal to all good men, North and South, East and West, whatever their politics may have been in the past, to stand with us, because we stand for the prosperity of the country and for the renown of the American flag.

Prosperity the Great Issue. The most important of all problems is, of course, that of securing good government and moral and material well-being within our own borders. Great though the need is that the nation should do its work well abroad, even this comes second to the thorough performance of duty at home. Under the administration of President McKinley this country has been blessed with a degree of prosperity absolutely unparalleled, even in its previous prosperous history.

While it is, of course, true that no legislation and no administration can bring success to those who are not stout of heart, cool of head and ready of hand, yet it is no less true that the individual capacity of each man to get good results for himself can be absolutely destroyed by bad legislation or bad administration, while under the reverse conditions the power of the individual to do good work is assured and stimulated. This is what has been done under the administration of President McKinley. Thanks to his actions and to the wise legislation of Congress on the tariff and finance, the conditions of our industrial life have been rendered more favorable than ever before, and they have been taken advantage of to the full by American thrift, industry and enterprise. Order has been observed, the courts upheld and the fullest liberty secured to all citizens. The merchant and manufacturer, but above all the farmer and the wage-worker have profited by this state of things.

Dependent on Financial Question. Fundamentally and primarily the present contest is a contest for the continuance of the conditions which have told in favor of our material welfare and of our civil and political integrity. If this nation is to retain either its well-being or its self-respect it cannot afford to plunge into financial and economic chaos; it cannot afford to endorse governmental theories which would unsettle the standard of national honesty and destroy the integrity of our system of justice.

The policy of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 is a policy fraught with destruction to every home in the land. It means untold misery to the head of every household, and, above all, to the women and children of every home.

As to Democratic View on Silver. When our opponents champion free silver at 16 to 1 they are either insincere or sincere in their attitude. If insincere in their championship they, of course, forfeit all right to belief or support on any ground. If sincere, then they are a menace to the welfare of the country. Whether they shout their sinister purpose or merely whisper it makes but little difference, save as it reflects their own honesty. No issue can be paramount to the issue they thus make, for the paramountcy of such an issue is to be determined not by the dictum of any man or body of men, but by the fact that it vitally affects the well-being of every home in the land.

The financial question is always of such far-reaching and tremendous importance to the national welfare that it can never be raised in good faith unless this tremendous importance is not merely conceded but insisted on. Men who are not willing to make such an issue paramount have no possible justification for raising it at all, for under such circumstances their act cannot under any conceivable circumstances do aught but grave harm.

Gold Basis Must Stand. The success of the party representing the principles embodied in the Kansas City platform would bring about the destruction of all the conditions necessary to the continuance of our prosperity. It would also unsettle our whole governmental system, and would therefore disarrange all the vast and delicate machinery of our complex industrial life. Above all, the effect would be ruinous to our finances. If we are to prosper, the currency of this country must be based upon the gold dollar worth 100 cents.

The stability of our currency has been greatly increased by the excellent financial act passed by the last Congress. But no law can secure our finances against the effect of unwise and disastrous management in the hands of unscrupulous administrators. No party can safely be entrusted with the management of our national affairs unless it accepts as axiomatic the truths recognized in all progressive countries as essential to a sound and proper system of finance. In their essence these truths must be the same for all great civilized peoples.

Vital Question for Wage-Earners. In different stages of development different countries face varying economic conditions, but at every stage and under all circumstances the most important element in securing their economic well-being is sound finance, honest money. So intimate is the connection between industrial prosperity and a sound currency that the former is jeopardized not merely by unsound finance, but by the very threat of unsound finance.

The business man and the farmer are vitally interested in this question; but no man's interest is so great as that of the wage-worker. A depreciated currency means loss and disaster to the business man; but it means grim suffering to the wage-worker. The capitalist will lose much of his capital and will suffer weariness and anxiety and the loss of many comforts; but the wage-worker who loses his wages must suffer and see his wife and children suffer for the actual necessities of life. The one absolutely vital need of our whole industrial system is sound money.

One of the serious problems with which we are confronted under the conditions of our modern industrial civilization is that presented by the great business combinations which are generally known under the name of trusts.

The problem is an exceedingly difficult one and the difficulty is immensely aggravated both by honest but wrong-headed attacks on our whole industrial system in the effort to remove some of the evils connected with it, and by the mischievous advice of men who either think crookedly or who advance remedies knowing them to be ineffective, but deeming that they may, by darkening counsel, achieve for themselves a spurious reputation for wisdom.

No good whatever is subserved by indiscriminate denunciation of corporations generally and of all forms of industrial combination in particular; and when this public denunciation is accompanied by private membership in the great corporations denounced, the effect is, of course, to give an air of insincerity to the whole movement. Nevertheless, there are real abuses, and there is ample reason for striving to remedy these abuses. A crude or ill-considered effort to remedy them would either be absolutely without effect or else would simply do damage.

Plan for Federal Interference. The first thing to do is to find out the facts; and for this purpose publicity as to capitalization, profits and all else of importance to the public, is the most useful measure. The mere fact of this publicity would in itself remedy certain evils, and, as to the others, it would in some cases point out the remedies, and would at least enable us to tell whether or not certain proposed remedies would be useful. The State acting in its collective capacity would thus first find out the facts and then be able to take such measures as wisdom dictated. Much can be done by taxation. Even more can be done by regulation, by close supervision and the unsparing exclusion of all unhealthy, destructive and anti-social elements. The separate State governments can do a great deal; and where they decline to co-operate the national government must step in.

How He Deals with Expansion. While paying heed to the necessity of keeping our house in order at home, the American people cannot, if they wish to retain their self-respect, refrain from doing their duty as a great nation in the world.

The history of the nation is in large part the history of the nation's expansion. When the first continental congress met in Liberty Hall and the thirteen original States declared themselves a nation, the westward limit of the country was marked by the Allegheny mountains. Even during the revolutionary war the work of expansion went on. Kentucky, Tennessee and the great Northwest, then known as the Illinois country, were conquered from our white and Indian foes during the revolutionary struggle, and were confirmed to us by the treaty of peace in 1783.

Yet the land thus confirmed was not then given to us. It was held by an alien foe until the army under Gen. Anthony Wayne freed Ohio from the red man, while the treaties of Jay and Pinckney secured from the Spanish and British Natchez and Detroit.

Louisiana Purchase and Philippines. In 1803, under President Jefferson, the greatest single stride in expansion that we ever took was taken by the purchase of the Louisiana territory. This so-called Louisiana, which included what are now the States of Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Idaho, Montana and a large part of Colorado and Utah, was acquired by treaty and purchase under President Jefferson exactly and precisely as the Philippines have been acquired by treaty and purchase under President McKinley.

The doctrine of "the consent of the governed," the doctrine previously enunciated by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, was not held by him or by any other sane man to apply to the Indian tribes in the Louisiana territory which he thus acquired, and there was no vote taken even of the white inhabitants, not to speak of the negroes and Indians, as to whether they were willing that their territory should be annexed. The great majority of the inhabitants, white and colored alike, were bitterly opposed to the transfer.

Jefferson Forced Consent. An armed force of United States soldiers had to be hastily sent into the territory to prevent insurrection, President Jefferson sending these troops to Louisiana for exactly the same reasons and with exactly the same purpose that President McKinley has sent troops to the Philippines.

Jefferson distinctly stated that the Louisianians were "not fit or ready for self-government," and years elapsed before they were given self-government, and other officials without any consultation with the inhabitants of the newly acquired territory. The doctrine that the "consent of the governed" was not then even considered either by Jefferson or by any other serious party leader, for it never entered their heads that a new territory should be governed other than in the way in which the territories of Ohio and Illinois had already been governed under Washington and the elder Adams; and the theory known by this utterly false and misleading phrase was only struck out in political controversy at a

chase. As in the case of the Philippines, Florida was acquired by purchase from Spain, and in Florida the Seminoles, who had not been consulted in the sale, rebelled and waged war exactly as some of the Tagals have rebelled and waged war in the Philippines. The Seminole war lasted for many years, but President Monroe, Adams and Jackson declined for a moment to consider the question of abandoning Florida to the Seminoles, or to treat their non-consent to the government of the United States as valid reason for turning over the territory to them.

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McKinley Forty Years Ago and To-Day Has the Same Principles.

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These words were those of Maj. McKinley nearly forty years ago. They picture the character of the President of today as of

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Agricultural Classes Almost Exclusively Depended Upon for Them.

Farm Products Absolutely Necessary for the Sustenance of Men and Horses.

Rash and False Statements of Bryan Regarding These Matters.

Official Figures Disprove Arguments of the Democratic Leader in His Speeches.

Mr. Bryan, in his speech accepting the populist nomination for president, made on August 23 at Topeka, Kan., departed from the plan followed in his Indianapolis speech, accepting the democratic nomination, and discussed all the issues peculiar to the populists. In talking on these questions he made many rash and false statements in regard to certain conditions which he declared to exist. In his speech to the farmers he laid especial stress upon the fact that they were not benefited by the republican prosperity, and in speaking of militarism and imperialism and their effect upon the farmers, he said:

"Looking at questions from the standpoint of the producer of wealth, rather than from the standpoint of the speculator, the populist recognizes in militarism a constant and increasing burden. The army contract occasionally destroys a field of wheat, is not nearly so dangerous an enemy to the farmer as a large standing army, which invades every field of industry and which exacts toll from every crop. If 100,000 men are withdrawn from the ranks of the producers, and placed as a burden on the backs of those who remain, it means longer hours, harder work and greater sacrifices for those who toil. The farmer, while he pays more than his share of the expenses of the army, has no part in army contracts or in developing companies, and his sons are less likely to fill the positions in the army than the sons of those who, by reason of wealth or political prominence, exert influence at Washington."

This statement, especially as to the farmer and his relation to the army, is so far from the truth, and is so easily disproved, that it excites suspicion. In the first place, Mr. Bryan must know that the law provides that all army contracts must be advertised for, and bids opened, before they are awarded, and that no special class is favored in giving them out.

Figures showing the expenditures by the quartermaster's department from April, 1898, to and including June, 1900, make it plain that nearly \$50,000,000 has been expended by the United States for the purchase of supplies and materials for the army which have been produced by the farmers. So that when Mr. Bryan says that the farmer, while "he pays more than his share of the expenses of the army, has no part in army contracts or in developing companies," he states what is untrue.

Official figures of expenditures in the subsistence department of the war department show that in the purchase of American products during the years 1898, 1899 and to June 30, 1900, the articles purchased for rations were mainly direct products of the farm, such as beef, bacon, flour, cornmeal, beans, rice, potatoes, canned tomatoes, peaches, soap, pork, hard bread, peas, hominy, onions, sugar, vinegar, pepper and caudles, and during that period the subsistence department expended \$33,147,617.63 for these rations. So much for the subsistence department.

The quartermaster's department shows, on account of purchase of forage, fuel, stationery, cavalry and artillery horses, wagons and means of transportation (other than railroads, boats, etc.), harness, clothing and equipage, materials and manufactures and lumber, from April, 1898, to June 30, 1900, that \$48,803,036.89 has been expended.

Of this forage, oats, hay, straw, etc., come direct from the farmer. Horses and mules, as well as the lumber purchased, were American products, while the many millions of dollars expended for clothing, equipage and material, represent wool and cotton grown by farmers in the United States. Instead of the farmer having as dangerous an enemy in a large standing army as he has in the army worm, figures from the war department thus show that he has been greatly aided and helped by the army, and has had a market for his products.

To show exactly the amount of money expended by the quartermaster's and subsistence departments of the war department, the following official figures are given in answer to Mr. Bryan's charges that the army has not helped the farmer, but has been a menace:

The subsistence department, during the two and a half years, has expended for American farm products, for rations for the army, \$33,147,617.63.

The quartermaster's department has expended during the same period on account of purchase of forage, fuel, horses, clothing, etc.:

Forage (oats, hay, straw, etc.)	\$6,082,015 10
Fuel (wood and coal), stationery, cavalry and artillery horses	2,771,405 06
Wagons and means of land transportation, other than railroads, boats, etc.	1,740,633 24
Harness and materials	2,382,949 26
Manufacture of clothing and equipage	2,136,703 02
Purchase of lumber	1,152,530 61
Total	\$18,888,606 89
Total farm products	\$33,147,617 63
Grand total	\$52,036,224 52

JOHN S. SURVIVOR.

LOANING MONEY.

Savings of the People Are Placed in the Hands of Money Lenders.

When there are millions of dollars piled up in New York and other financial centers waiting for investment, it follows that money is cheap, in the sense that it does not cost much to borrow it. The capitalists with capital for investment makes the rate of interest low, and consequently investors, capitalists, large banking and other financial institutions have great difficulty in lending their money out safely at a percentage larger than three or four per cent. The credit of the United States government is now so good that government bonds can easily be sold which yield an income of only two per cent; but the credit of foreign governments, or at least several of them, is not so good as that, and not having money of their own in their financial centers which can be borrowed at a low rate of interest, or borrowed at all, they naturally come to the country, or the financial centers of the country, where there is plenty of money. Such a thing as sentiment never actuates a person or a country borrowing, or a person or a financial institution lending. It is a matter of business. Money lenders get as much as they can, and money borrowers pay as little as they must. New York is to-day the financial center of the world, because it is better able to lend money to all comers than any other city of the world.

This condition of affairs proves that our own country was never so prosperous as now. It could not be true without these millions of hundreds of millions of dollars piled up in New York, seeking investment at these low rates of interest. It also illustrates that the big financial institutions, wherever located, cannot prosper unless the country as a whole has made the money and has put it in their hands for saving or investment. The savings banks scattered throughout the country, the life insurance companies, the financial institutions or large private banking concerns of whatever kind, depend for their very existence in the last analysis of things, first, upon the fact that people have money saved up, which they can place with these persons or institutions for investment, and, second, that they have such confidence in the general business outlook, and also such confidence in the integrity of the persons and institutions in question, that they place their money on deposit with them. It is this money, the money of all the people, that is loaned out to such would-be borrowers as can put up sufficient collateral.

The presence of this great mass of money in the financial centers seeking investment at rates no matter how low, so far from being a bad sign, as Mr. Bryan and his organs claim (though we have never been able to see why), is the best possible evidence, in fact, a perfect index, of the prosperity of the country. It is positive proof that the present prosperity of the country is unprecedented. When we say that a man is a creditor, when we know that he has money to lend, we mean to say that there is no better way of saying that he is prosperous. When a nation is called a creditor nation, it is only perfectly fair to assume that the same conditions exist with regard to the whole country; in fact, it is mere claptrap to assume anything else.

REV. SAM JONES ON TRUSTS.

Wealth and Brains Combined Do Much for the Good of the People.

"The large trust and combinations already formed and being formed by aggregations of capital are considered hurtful to the masses and the common people. This is a theory. Theoretically, a thing may be so, and practically it may be very untrue. When we speak of trusts and combines we think of the Standard Oil trust, the sugar trust, the tobacco trust, etc. When the Standard Oil trust was formed I was paying 40 cents a gallon for kerosene oil; I am getting it now for ten cents a gallon. I was paying 12 1/2 cents for sugar several years ago, but when the combines set in we got it at 5 1/2. When the whiskey trust was organized I was in hopes it would put up whiskey where the poor devils couldn't get it, but they have seemed to cheapen that down to where they can pay the government \$1.10 a gallon revenue on it and yet sell it for \$1.27, which demonstrates that they are making it and letting the public have it at about 17 1/2 cents a gallon, including the barrel.

"There is no doubt about the aggregation of wealth, with brains controlling it, that they can manufacture any article cheaper than it is or has been manufactured on a small scale. I have watched the progress of events and the processions as they marched. I have yet to know of a single instance where combines and trusts hurt the masses or permanently raised the price of any product."—Rev. Sam P. Jones.

Lumber Mills Busy.

There is a big demand for men in the northwest, particularly in Washington and Oregon. Circulars are being distributed in Chicago calling for 1,000 men at wages ranging from \$1.75 to \$4.25 per day. The demand for lumber caused by prosperous times in California and in expansion of trade across the Pacific, has come it.

Activity in Manufacturing.

The capital invested in Massachusetts' manufacturing interests in 1898 was \$408,317,326. In 1899 it had increased to \$443,908,875, a gain of over \$35,000,000.

Delicious Papers Support McKinley.

Nearly every religious publication in the country without respect to denomination or creed is advocating Mr. McKinley's reelection.

EXPORTS TO ASIA.

1895.

\$17,325,057

1900.

\$64,913,984

EXPORTS TO OCEANIA.

1895.

\$13,109,231

1900.

\$43,390,927

"It Sort o' Looks as if I'd Have to Expand."

BUSINESS OPINION.

Solid Southern Men Hope for McKinley's Re-election.

Becoming Awakened to the Necessity of Advancing the Republican Policies of Protection and Expansion.

The south is becoming thoroughly awakened to the fact that the policies of the republican party—protection, expansion and sound money—are those that will best promote the industries of that section of the country. The Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, has collected another broadside of southern opinion on the issues of the day, this time from bankers. The southern bankers as a rule coincide with the opinions of the manufacturers, and here is what some of them say:

E. L. Foster, vice president of the bank of Anderson county, Coal Creek, Tenn.: "While I was a democrat, and voted three times for Cleveland, I do not see what could be done—from a mere human standpoint—that would be more disastrous to the business interests of the country, and therefore to every interest, than the election of Bryan. The gold standard of money must be maintained, imperialism is no imperialism."

A. S. Reed, cashier, Bertram, Tex.: "While a very large majority of people in this section will vote for Bryan for president, because he is their party nominee, still the honest conviction of the best business men is that they would really prefer to see Mr. McKinley reelected, believing that such reelection would better tend to insure a continuance of the present prosperity."

H. F. Schaefer, cashier First national bank, Denton, Tex.: "I firmly believe that Bryan's election would bring financial disaster over our beloved country, degradation to our flag wherever it floats; McKinley's election, continued prosperity, and all nations honor our flag wherever it is thrown to the breeze."

H. W. Shewalter, assistant cashier, Ritchie County bank, Harrisonville, W. Va.: "Democrats and republicans both say that times are better now than ever before in the country's history. McKinley, protection and sound money is the cry from all lips."

Joseph S. Davis, cashier First national bank, Albany, Ga.: "The conservative business men of the south, almost without exception, regard the doctrine of free, independent and unlimited coinage of silver as a menace to the country's prosperity. But what the result would be should Mr. Bryan be elected, would require a prescience beyond human to declare with certainty."

W. E. Satterfield, cashier People's national bank, New Iberia, La.: "The country has never been so prosperous as since the election of Mr. McKinley. We want to see his good work continued. No Bryan."

G. W. Saxon, president Capital City bank, Tallahassee, Fla.: "The political party that maintains an honest, stable currency, with open doors for foreign trade, will, in my opinion, best subservise the business interests of the country."

J. K. Ragsdale, Blair, S. C.: "The average business man believes that the election of Mr. Bryan to the presidency of the United States would cause a money panic."

F. A. Piper & Co., bankers, Uvalde, Tex.: "We are doing well; be satisfied, and let it alone."

W. S. Wilson, cashier Deposit bank, Eminence, Ky.: "It is my opinion that the election of Mr. McKinley will be for the business interests of the country. Imperialism is only a scare that we care nothing for. I am a democrat, but I am convinced it is to our interest to make no change in the president."

P. A. Ball, cashier American national bank, Fort Smith, Ark.: "This section of the country never before enjoyed so great a degree of prosperity as at the present time. We are well satisfied with McKinley's administration, and for my part approach that a change would prove most disastrous to every business enterprise."

A. E. Watson, president National bank, Marlin, Tex.: "Business outlook is good. In our opinion the election of Mr. Bryan to the presi-

dency would be very disastrous to every business interest in the country."

William Powell, cashier Bank of Culloden, Culloden, Ga.: "I am a northerner. While he (Mr. Bryan) might not be able to feist his free silver issue upon the country, it would be dangerous to give him the chance to do so, and only for the race question, I believe that this would be the verdict at the polls of many thousands of the voters of Georgia."

O. P. Luttrell, cashier Bank of Brewton, Brewton, Ala.: "It seems to be the consensus of opinion among the leading business men that the business and commercial interests of the country will be best subserved by the election of Mr. McKinley. No one denies that the election of Bryan would be adverse to all business."

J. B. Carter, president Gribble-Carter Wholesale Grain company, Sherman, Tex.: "As for presidential candidates I do not think it advisable to make a change at this particular time."

C. W. Arnett, Fairmount, W. Va.: "Bryan's election would mean disaster to business, destruction of public confidence, the return of panics, the reduction of work and wages, and the repetition of the scenes of hardships which filled the land during the last democratic administration."

O. G. Newman, Citizens national bank, Hillsboro, Tex.: "I believe that the business interests of the country would be injured less by the election of President McKinley than Mr. Bryan."

E. A. Shipley, clerk and master chancery court, Jonesboro, Tenn.: "I have no doubt that the business interests of the country would be best subserved by the election of Mr. McKinley, and a large majority of the voters share with me in this view, as will be attested by the ballots cast here in November."

RESULTS OF BRYAN'S LETTER.

First Death of the Democratic Candidate's Letter of Acceptance.

The response by Aguinaldo is prompt and to the point. Bryan's letter came out only a few days ago, and Gen. MacArthur reports the results.

"Considerable activity throughout Luzon. Fighting reported * * * in districts heretofore quiet. In Hoggan provinces * * * numerous small affairs. * * * Country north of Pasig * * * very much disturbed. * * * South of Pasig same conditions." It was a mere matter, of course, and had been anticipated and reported upon as long ago as August 25 as likely to occur about this time.

Twenty-one Americans killed and 19 wounded! It is well to keep Lawton's prophetic words in mind: "If I am shot by a Filipino bullet it might as well come from one of my own men, because I know from observation, confirmed by captured prisoners, that the continuance of the fighting is chiefly due to reports that are sent out from America."

Expansion in Trade.

The rapid growth of our business with Japan in rails and machinery during the past four years is an indication of what may be accomplished in that quarter in the future under proper encouragement. Four years ago American rails were unknown in Japan, but at the present time they more than double in quantity the rails which come from England, which up to 1896 constituted the chief source of supply. It is believed that Americans have it in their power to practically control the supply of rails and railroad material generally with Japan during the next decade. As an indication, it is cited that the Carnegie company signed a contract at Kobe for \$200,000 tons of rails at a price of \$2.25 per ton under the lowest English bid. The men who manufacture these rails contribute to the well being of the farmers whose supplies feed and clothe them.—Hard-ware.

Who Owns the Factories?

Massachusetts is one of the leading manufacturing states in the union. In 1899 there were 4,740 factories, of which 3,461 were owned by individuals, 1,188 by independent corporations and 91 by industrial combinations. The individual manufacturer is the largest element by long odds in the state's industrial enterprises.

PROVES PROSPERITY.

The Nation's Condition Shown in Labor Day Demonstration.

Striking Contrast Compared with the Conditions Which Surrounded the Same Class of Men Four Years Ago.

The demonstration in every city and hamlet in this country on Labor day, when the industrial populations poured through the streets in marching order, were certainly gratifying, whether regarded merely as a picturesque display of the forces of society or as a token of the united spirit which guides the destiny of the nineteenth century workman. Rank after rank the marchers in labor's great annual parade presented the most convincing evidence of the industrial prosperity that prevails throughout the United States. In its personal appearance, as well as in numbers, the testimony admitted of no question. For hours an army of well-fed, well-dressed, cheerful workmen filed through the streets of all large cities, and in small hamlets the parades were none the less marked. This year's Labor day parade was essentially a demonstration of the employed fairly aglow with the signs of satisfaction over plenty of labor at more remunerative wages than labor has known in six years. This year's demonstration was the largest, the best-dressed, the best-fed and the best paid procession of workmen this country has ever seen. There was expansion in its step, its smile and its waist measure.

Scarcely four years ago, under the last Democratic administration, there was a great agitation for free soup houses, where the workmen who were out of work, under President Cleveland's administration, could get free soup to keep them from starving. Those same workmen, under a couple of years of William McKinley's administration, are now eating sirloin steaks, and the grounds where the thousands of soup houses stood four years ago, are now covered with factories, employing thousands of men at good wages. Yet the democratic party leaders, from Mr. Bryan down, are trying to have the workmen to vote to go back to the soup house condition again. The American workman will not vote himself out of a good steady job at good wages for all the soup houses that the last Democratic administration produced. They are all voters. Every man who holds in his hand an implement of labor also holds a ballot. For the first time in the history of the labor movement in this country and under a republican administration, the general prosperity of the country includes the prosperity of labor. The steadily increasing prosperity in the business world was distinctly reflected in the neat and satisfied appearance of the different organizations. The men and women marched like people who are self-confident and self-assertive—who know that they are a mighty force in the work of widening and strengthening the nation's fields of industry. They marched like men who dignified labor by stamping it with their own manliness.

Of all our annual exhibitions none is more impressive than that of Labor day. It is a grand demonstration of wealth-producing forces, and of the opportunities which come to men in this free country under a republican form of government and administration. The thousands of workers who make up these annual parades are in truth, as is often said, the brain and sinew of the nation, but they also represent a progressive intelligence which as it would be impossible to discover in the same citizenship of other lands. From their ranks will spring many of the men of affairs and influential public men of the future.

Questions of politics should not be mixed with the principles which are at the root of all labor organizations. Labor is organized for purely economic purposes. But this year the issue at stake is one which vitally affects the economic welfare of the whole people, and it is only natural that the workmen should regard it as worthy of their best study, both as individuals and as members of trade organizations. They will not let democratic calamity howlers fool them, as they have not yet forgotten the last "democratic times" of only a few years ago. We hear of their philanthropy and immense donations to the poor, but when they give a dollar they take two dollars off the workers' wages.

A majority of the people of this country don't want to ruin the industries of the country nor do they want an aristocracy of class. They want a government by and for the people, such as we have had for the past four years, and will have for the next four, labor voting—selfishly, perhaps—for its own prosperity. When the workingman is prosperous, the whole nation is prosperous.

Better Lend Than Borrow. Mr. Bryan "views with alarm" the fact that Americans are lending money to Great Britain, Germany and Sweden. He thinks the lenders are unpatriotic. Americans are glad to have money to lend. Under a democratic administration they had to borrow \$262,000,000 abroad, and that in gold. Mr. Bryan's election would mean a return to that undesirable position.

Lincoln on Bryanism. President Lincoln said in his first inaugural address: "The power conferred to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the government." Mr. Bryan wants to say in his first inaugural address:

Would He Scuttle? If Maximino Gomez, the late commander of the Cuban army, should take to the wilds of the eastern part of the island—something which he will not do—what, in Mr. Bryan's opinion, should this country do? Should it get out and leave the island to anarchy, or should it fulfill its pledges made in good faith to the Cuban people?

BRYAN'S GREENBACK IDEA.

It is Similar to the National Debt Paying Scheme Awny Back in 1868.

The Bryan financial scheme is apparently the grand old idea that carried the democracy of Ohio off their feet in 1868, and that was simply to print enough greenbacks to pay of the national debt and have done with it. This beautiful thought had a majority in the convention that nominated Seymour and Blair. The actual conversation referred to was this:

Energetic Greenbacker opened the talk by saying: "Hello, you, here; don't you think you want some more money? Don't you think we all ought to have some more money?"

Second Citizen (speaking mildly)—Well, yes, I think I'd like to have some more money, and—

Energetic Citizen and Leading Democrat—Well, then, why don't you help us have it? What are you standing around for? Why don't you come and go with us? You want more money, and I want more money. If we all say so we can have it, can't we? Ain't the people going to rule this country any more? If we say print the money, they'll print it, won't they? You be long right with us.

Second Citizen—But how about redeeming it? How about paying it up?

Stalwart Democrat (again)—Redeem it! What the devil do you want to redeem it for? Let it wear out, and print more of it!

Now, that was the grand old way of paying the national debt in '68. It doesn't look unlikely that Mr. Bryan will have to make that the paramount issue in this campaign after all, for there will be wildfire in the woods about the protectorate in the Philippines and the Monroe doctrine in Asia. —Murat Halstead.

CORN CONSUMPTION.

What Business Activity Means to Farmers Who Feed Millions of Wage Workers.

The corn crop of the United States will bring to the farmers more money in 1900 than ever before. The department of agriculture reports the price of corn during the first week of September as more than double what it was in 1896 and much higher than any corresponding date since that time. This increased price is due both to the increased consumption at home and the efforts made by Secretary Wilson, the present head of the department of agriculture, for an enlargement of American markets abroad.

With business activity and people every line of industry actively employed, the home market is by far the most important one to the farmer while with business depression, factories closed, mines running on half time, railways with light earnings and a reduction of employes, the consumption and prices in the home market are correspondingly reduced. This is illustrated by the fact that the home consumption of corn fell off \$450,000,000 in 1894 as compared with 1892, and that the price of corn in Chicago in 1896, at the close of the democratic and low tariff period, was less than one-half what it is to-day.

The table which follows shows the home consumption and exportation of corn in 1892, 1894 and 1899, and the exportation figures for that year consumption figures for that year consumption not being obtainable:

Year.	Home Consumption.	Exportation
1892	1,283,567,065	76,022,235
1894	1,253,008,201	65,489,229
1899	1,746,933,735	177,255,046
1900		229,348,273

GROWTH OF COMMERCE.

Increased Volume of Trade with Tropical Countries Under McKinley.

Two special features of the growth of our foreign commerce under President McKinley have been the increase in the importation of tropical and sub-tropical products and the increase in the exportations to those countries which furnished those tropical and sub-tropical products. The people of the United States are spending a million dollars a day for classes of merchandise which they cannot produce, or at least are not at present producing in the United States. These include coffee, raw silk, India rubber, fibres, fruits and nuts, tobacco of high grades, tea, gums, cocoa and chocolate, spices, rice, cabinet woods, dye woods, indigo and certain chemicals, all of them of tropical or sub-tropical production. This class of articles form a constantly-increasing proportion of our imports, both because of increased demand through our manly turners and through an enlarged consumption by the people and also because of the reduced importation of manufactured goods. In 1893 the importations of this class of articles amounted to \$315,707,698, and in the fiscal year 1900 amounted to \$351,553,246. A large proportion of these articles reach us from Asia and Oceania.

The proportion of our sugar imports which is furnished by the Hawaiian islands and the Dutch East Indies is constantly increasing, while the bulk of the raw silk, tea, Manila hemp, jute, gums, spices, indigo and dye woods come from the countries of Asia and Oceania, and the remaining articles of the list are furnished by tropical and sub-tropical countries.

Would He Scuttle?

HANNA ANALYZES BRYAN'S ACCEPTANCE.

The Democratic Leader Again Switches His Issue.

Bryan and Bryanism Punctured at an Enthusiastic Meeting Held at the Commercial McKinley Club in Chicago.

Three thousand people tried to crowd into the quarters of the McKinley Commercial Club in Chicago, Sept. 18, to see and hear Senator Hanna. On that occasion Senator Hanna made the following speech:

I take for my text, Mr. Bryan's views on the minor issues of the campaign as set forth in his letter of acceptance published to-day. Just before the Democratic convention at Kansas City many pilgrimages were made to Lincoln, Neb., by Democratic missionaries at the urgent call of Mr. Bryan. This was for the purpose of putting Bryan's pet scheme of free silver in the platform.

But, if you remember correctly, that issue was only placed in the platform by a majority of one vote of the committee. Now Bryan has relegated the silver issue to the rear, and brings out imperialism as the chief issue. Bryan gained this issue when the treaty was made with Spain in which the Philippine Islands were purchased. He went to Washington and by his own influence forced certain Democratic Senators to adopt the treaty, in order that the Democratic party might fight against it in the coming campaign. That proves that Bryan has not the courage to stand by his own convictions.

Bryan's letter speaks of trusts. Yet he does not mention the ice trust or the cotton bale trust. In the latter Senator Jones is heavily interested. Every one knows the story of the ice trust. As Bryan declares that the trust is one of the main issues of this campaign, I can say that we are ready to meet him on that proposition as well as on any other.

Hanna's Relations with Labor.
Bryan also makes much ado concerning the conflict between capital and organized labor. For myself, I have this to say: I was the first man in Ohio to recognize organized labor. It was in 1871, when I was in the coal business in Cleve-

land, Ohio. John Seanev and John James, President and Secretary of the first bituminous coal miners' organization in the United States, called upon me and stated that the miners had organized into a union.

As I was a leading coal operator, the two gentlemen urged me to use my influence in organizing the operators. That was my first experience with a trust. I organized the operators in the district in which I was interested, and during my entire experience there we never had a strike or trouble of any kind.

I want to make this statement here, once and for all, in reply to all these charges and insinuations with reference to my aspect toward labor: If any man in the United States of America can bring into my presence a man who has ever worked for me and truthfully state and substantiate that I have refused to meet at any time and anywhere any man in my employ, that I have ever intentionally done any man a harm, that I have ever insisted on lowering wages to any man who works for me, or who can truthfully say that I have done evil to him, I will resign from the United States Senate to-morrow. (Great applause.) I made the proposition in 1897 I have found no takers, and it is still open. (Laughter and applause.)

Republican Party Against Trusts.
Now, then, about this trust question, a few words more. I would like to have Mr. Bryan or any other Democrat tell me what a trust is. I don't believe there is a trust in the United States for every State law and every law that destroys any trust that comes within its jurisdiction; and the only laws, State and national, that have ever been put upon statute books were enacted by the Republican party. (A voice—Never enforced.) Yes, they are enforced. (Voices—Put him out.) No, don't put him out. I don't want to put anybody out. (A voice—He is a good Democrat; he shoots in the rear.)

We have no objections to the Democratic party being opposed to trusts, but they have got no patent on it. (Laughter.)

Bryan's Policy for Philippines.
Now, then, one word more with reference to the position of Mr. Bryan upon this Philippine question—and it has been so thoroughly exploded that I won't mention it except in passing. I recited to you the part that he took in the execution of that treaty, and the authority that he used with his party to ratify the treaty, and I think I have convinced a great many of my hearers that his purpose and motive was not patriotic. He tells the people of the United States what he will do if he is elected President of the United States. His first act would be to haul down the American flag in the Philippines. (A voice: "He never could do it.")

Then he would establish a stable government—he doesn't say republican government—and probably put Aguinaldo at the head of it. Then he said that he would establish a protectorate by the United States, pull down the American flag, withdraw our soldiers from the soil, and leave our buried dead there under the supervision of Aguinaldo, renounce every vestige of power, which has come to us legally and lawfully, and then establish a protectorate—which means what? It means that the government of the United States would be obliged to protect the government of Aguinaldo from all foreign foes and interference. And what would be the result?

Judging the future by the past, the next actions of Aguinaldo would be such as to shock the civilized world; and, if for no other reason, the nations would interfere in the interests of humanity as we did in Cuba. But if for selfish reasons any European people should make up their minds that they wanted a foothold in that archipelago, and propose to take it, that would be the duty of the United States government under Mr. Bryan's ideas? We would have to say, "No, hands off."

Feat of Intellectual Acrobat.
Mr. Bryan has performed a wonderful feat, as an acrobat isn't in it, when he con-

veys the Monroe doctrine to Asiatic waters. Whoever heard of such a thing? The Monroe doctrine is founded purely and simply on the determination of the part of the government of the United States that no foreign country should interfere in the western hemisphere. Mr. Bryan would do what? Spread it all over the world and we would stand behind and defend it. What do you call that if it isn't imperialism? As a result of that procedure we would find ourselves involved in all kinds of foreign wars. (A voice—That is right.) That is true—and yet Mr. Bryan is for peace. He was for peace when he resigned from the army and has been for peace ever since. I am for peace. I'm a Quaker. I am for peace, but not peace at any price. I am not for peace, and I know that the majority of the people of this country are not for peace, with that brigand Aguinaldo as long as he is hiding in the bushes and shooting down from ambush our boys in blue. (Applause.)

Bryan Switches Issues.
But Mr. Bryan has already been driven from his position on imperialism. He knows now what many of us knew in the beginning—that it was only one rooster that he was going to put in the pit, and he would fight it as long as he could. Now he has got his last gamecock, trust, and that goes into the pit for the next thirty days, and the Republican party will be prepared to meet him on all such questions, and if I had the time and voice and opportunity I would like to speak to every laboring man in the United States upon that question; because in warning the laboring people of this country against this huge monster, the trusts, in the same breath he says that the Dingley bill is the incubator of trusts.

Now, we are getting to know where we stand with the laboring people when we come to the tariff, and we won't allow him to evade the issue that he has made on the bald proposition that the protective tariff principle goes hand in hand with trusts. We keep the protective tariff principle there and we will furnish our own definition for trusts. I say we are at home on that proposition because we have at the head of our national ticket that great advocate of protection, William McKinley; because in him we have the best friend of the United States; and there isn't a laboring man in the city of Chicago, or in the State of Illinois, or in the United States, who knows anything about public affairs, who knows anything about the career of President McKinley, that does not know from actual proof the fact that during his whole public life he is the only man that the workmen of this country always felt at liberty to call upon to support their interests, and he never failed them. And he is just as much their friend to-day as he was fifteen years ago.

Bryan and the Laboring Men.
And now let me ask what has W. J. Bryan done for the workmen of this country? (A voice: "Nothing.") Another voice: "Yes, he charged us half a dollar to hear him talk." Not a thing. Came near saying damn. Not a thing. His career in public life is available to every man. His short service was marked and made conspicuous by his opposition to the tariff bill. And what has he done since to show any particular interest in the working people of this country? He tells them what he would do. He is prolific in promises, rosy in painting the picture as to what would be the result of his administration, but I charge you, workmen, turn away from that picture and look upon the other; and the other is McKinley.

Do not let us take any promise from any candidate or any man whose whole record has shown that his overbearing ambition is to be President of the United States. He will ride any issue, he will climb on to any platform that is made for him, he will preach any doctrine, he will even abuse me to be President of the United States.

Most Important Issues.
Now, bringing these issues home to each and every individual, I want to bring them there because I expect and I know that every man who goes to the polls on election day having heard the arguments in the case, having considered how the decision of these issues will bear upon his personal interests and those of his family, will cast that ballot intelligently in his own interest and not in Mr. Bryan's. But there is a further responsibility which comes to every man and to every woman who can influence a man.

I say that the importance of the issues in this campaign at this time and under these conditions is greater than ever before in the history of our country. I say so because I believe, because I know that any reversing of the present policy of the administration of this government, any change in that administration, would bring about a condition of things in the business and industrial interests of this country that would dwarf the flood and storm at Galveston it would mean a hurricane that would carry before it every interest, it would be a flood that would engulf the property and the material interests of every man, woman and child that enjoys the present prosperity.

Where Interests Are.
There is no question where your interest is, because every year, every month, and every day of the administration of William McKinley has been an object lesson. Every man who has an insurance on his life for the benefit of his family, every man who has his deposits in a savings bank or a loan association where he has gathered together perhaps the savings of a lifetime, where he believes it is safe, and it is, although that money that he deposits in a savings bank is not there, for they don't keep the money in their vaults. What do they do with it? They invest it in securities, in bonds and mortgages, satisfying themselves that the property behind those securities is perfectly good for the loan made—and it is under all normal conditions. But supposing that Mr. Bryan should be elected—God forbid. (A voice—Amen!) Supposing he should be. Remember 1893.

Immediately capital is withdrawn from the avenues of business panic seizes and detaches confidence and we find a condition of things that sends values down the toboggan slide until they are cut in two and quartered; and the property that is represented by the securities in the vaults of these banks covering your deposit is reduced in value. That is your property. It doesn't belong to the savings bank or the life insurance company. It is yours, you have put it in their custody for safe keeping. They are doing their duty. They have built vaults of deposit secure against the burglar and the thief, they have employed men of integrity and ability to invest your money and protect your interests, and therefore I say they have done their duty.

Urges All to Work for McKinley.
Now you do yours. Do yours by not only depositing your vote for McKinley, but get as many of your neighbors who are undecided upon these questions, perhaps for want of knowledge, as you can, to vote as you do; make it your business to secure one more vote for the President of the United States, and that small effort will put us on a perfectly safe basis. Won't you do that much for your family? Won't you do that much for the national good? Haven't you pride enough to do that much for the national honor, integrity, and the flag? (Voices: "Yes, yes.") All right, then do it. Good-by.

HUGO DENKENSPRUCH
Relates One of His Experiences as Justice of the Peace.

(By William E. Anderson.)
"Yes, you are right, Jonathan, Mr. Bryan will do good to his own party talking about political equality, liberty and the rights of man, for it was always hard for his friends to make such things work in this country among the American-born colored citizens. But it is a little late to do any good in those States where Mr. Bryan will get nearly all the votes cast. No, you are wrong, Jonathan. The very many kvotations he makes from Washington, Lincoln and others isn't quite a case of the 'Devil kvoting scripture.' It goes a long way ahead of that and just fits the case I am about to tell you.

"During my term as justice of the peace in this town we had a great deal of trouble with tramps. They used to get into the school houses to sleep and at last they got so bold, a school house wasn't good enough for them. They began to profane the churches. Big Johannes, neighbor Smith's son, was contable and he at last arrested a gang in the Methodist church down there. He had not much experience, you see; and a smart lawyer from the village was up before me to defend them. That man really was a fine flector; and as he knew the Bible kvotations well, he made a good impression on the court. He said that his friends, the defendants, went from the school houses to the church to get religion; and that the Lord was where 'two or three were gathered together in His name,' and so on. Then he pulled out the notes of a sermon which he got

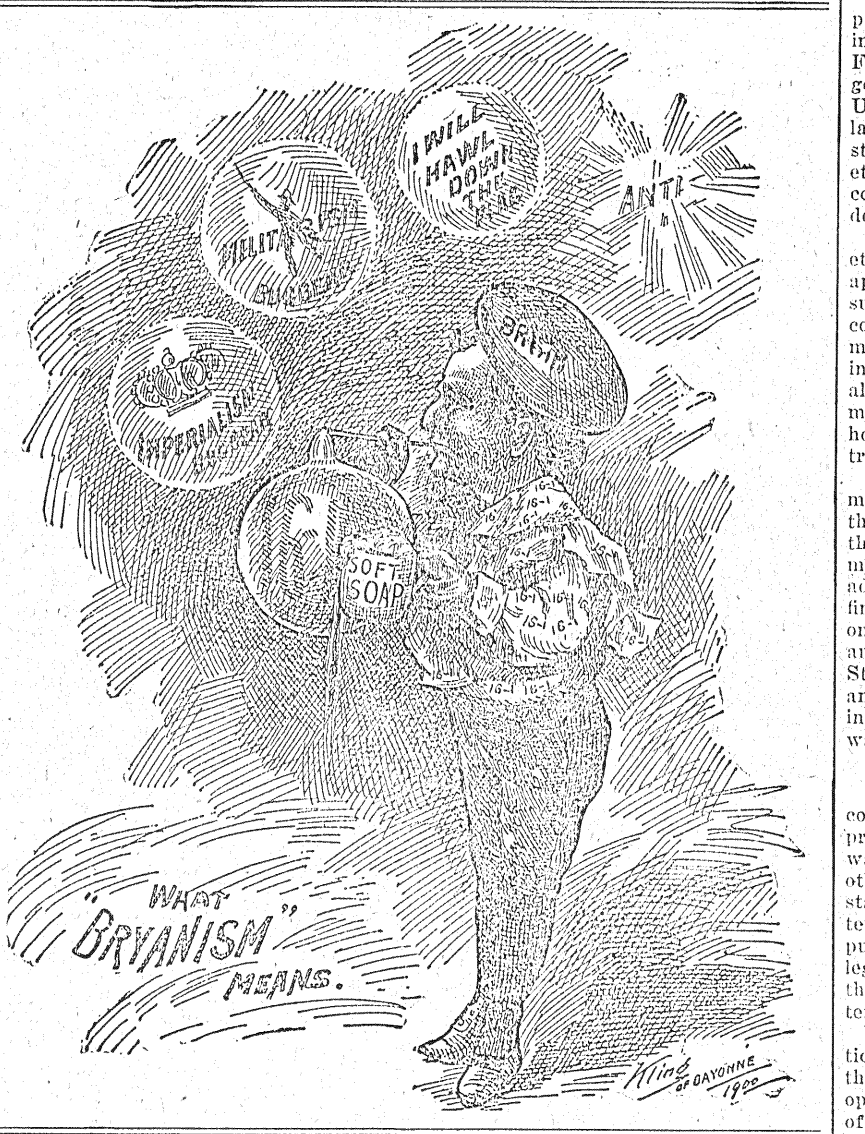
from one of the tramps and said his clients were in church to have divine worship. I remember the text. It was, 'Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every people.' Wasn't that a coincidence to remind me of Bryan's pious remarks on the same text?
"The lawyer got along so well that I about made up my mind to kvit the prisoners. But the smart young lawyer didn't know it so he began to kvit for big Johannes and cross-kvestion him. Johannes was the only witness, you see, and didn't have much experience. By and by Johannes could not stand so much kvit as his expense, so he got mad and yelled out: 'That may all be, Mr. Lawyer, what you say. You seem to know that the notes of the sermon you got from that big hobo were his own notes; but I know what you don't know, and that is that the gang you say he was preaching to tore out of the pulpit Bible all the book of Genesis and Exodus, including the ten commandments, to light their pipes with while they listened to the sermon.' Then I reversed my decision, Jonathan, and sent those fellows to the calaboose."

ARE SOLDIERS TO BE PAID IN SILVER?

A Pertinent Inquiry from an Old Soldier Still Unanswered.

In Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance, No. 1, he said that if he was elected to the office of President of the United States next November that as soon as he was inaugurated he would immediately call an extra session of Congress and give freedom to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, and recall the army of the United States, which would include the bringing home of the "Stars and Stripes."

If elected President of the United States Mr. Bryan will become commander-in-chief of the army. This being the case, will Mr. Bryan pay the soldiers of the United States of America in silver? It is very important that the soldiers of the American army understand this matter clearly and distinctly as to what Mr. Bryan's intentions are in the matter. OLD SOLDIER.
New Castle, Pa., Sept. 1, 1900.



PEOPLE'S BANK DEPOSITS SHOW IMMENSE INCREASE.

Prosperity Has Come to the People.

The one supreme test of prosperity is the money in the bank. This is a self-evident truth. If a man's family is well clothed and fed and in a comfortable home, and besides this he can put money in the bank, it must be admitted that he is prosperous.

In the following unparalleled showing of the increase in the number of deposits from the dark days of the Democratic Wilson bill regime in 1894 to the glorious days of McKinley prosperity, the most marvelous of all is the increase in the number of depositors and in the amount of deposits in the savings banks of the country. These banks are particularly the ones where the wage earners of the country put their savings.

Mr. Bryan says the people are not prosperous. So say all his calamity followers. We commend to them the following official figures from the report of the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States for 1899:

TOTAL UNL. DEPOSITS.	
1894.	1899.
National	1,155,191,588
State and private	214,412,510
Loan and trust cos.	239,504,862
Savings..	1,265,459,416
Total	\$2,874,568,106
Increase in amt of deposits..	\$1,733,506,599
Average Deposits in All Banks.	
1894.....	\$520
1899.....	602

Since the Democratic days of 1894 there has been an increase of 2,109,547 bank depositors in the whole United States. This number more people have had money to deposit during McKinley prosperity.

The total amount of money deposited to the credit of the people was \$2,874,568,106 in 1894. In 1899 it was \$4,608,096,005, showing an increase of almost one and three-quarter billions of dollars to the credit of the people who had bank accounts in the five years since the country was suffering the agonies of a Democratic administration. Not only has there been this vast increase in the aggregate amount of money placed in the banks, but the average amount of each bank account has increased from \$520, in 1894, to an average of \$602 per bank account in 1899. Who will say that the promises of the Republican party have not been fulfilled? Who will say that the advance agent of prosperity has not visited the American people under the Republican administration of President McKinley?

ELECTION OF 1900.

Democratic Platform Adopted at Kansas City, July 4, 1900.

The Party (Democratic) Stands Where It Did in 1896 on the Money Question.—William J. Bryan at Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1900.

Nominated:
For President—WILLIAM J. BRYAN of Nebraska.
Vice-President—ADLAI E. STEVENSON of Illinois.

PLATFORM.
We, the Democrats of the United States, in national convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

State Rights.
During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic or republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the Constitution of the United States.

The Money Question.
Recognizing that the money system is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Federal Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit, and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.
We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of 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 classes at home and abroad; prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to gold monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the Revolution.

Free Silver.
We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract.
We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

Bond Issues.
We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore demand that the power to issue notes to circulate as money be taken from the national banks, and that all paper money shall be issued directly by the Treasury Department, be redeemable in coin, and receivable for all debts, public and private.

Tariff for Revenue.
We hold that the tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government honestly and economically administered. We denounce, as disturbing to business, the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of their natural markets. Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to make the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax.

The Income Tax.
There would be no deficit in the revenue but for the annulment by the Supreme Court of a law passed by a Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly one hundred years, that court having sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the

duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come by its reversal by the court, as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the government.

Immigration.
We hold that the most efficient way to protect American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system, which depresses the price of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufacture.

Congressional Appropriations.
We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high, while the labor that pays them is unemployed, and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price until they no longer receive the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which best befitted a Democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

Federal Interference.
We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which Federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the States and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate, and now pending in the House, relative to contempt in Federal courts, and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

Pacific Funding Bill.
No discrimination should be indulged by the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third Congress to pass the Pacific Railroad funding bill, and denounce the effort of the present Republican Congress to enact a similar measure.

Pensions.
Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily endorse the rule of the present Commissioner of Pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of an enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease or disability before enlistment.

Cuba.
We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

The Civil Service.
We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based on merit, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities of all citizens of ascertained fitness.

No Third Term.
We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and usage of one hundred years, and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the presidential office.

Corporate Wealth.
The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems, and formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

Admission of Territories.
We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union as States, and we favor the early admission of all the territories giving the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

We recommend that the territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in Congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said territory.

Mississippi River Improvements.
The Federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior people easy and cheap transportation to tide-water, when any waterway of the republic should be of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them, and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

Webster Davis on McKinley.
"Listen, my Democratic friends and neighbors, for I have friends and neighbors in this city, which is my home; listen to what I am about to say. When the Democratic party antagonizes and attacks the administration of President McKinley, upon its policy in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS CAMPING IN THE GRAVEYARD OF DEAD ISSUES."—From a speech delivered by the Hon. Webster Davis in October, 1898, to the Republicans of Kansas City, Mo., when the first meeting was held in the first convention hall that was only partially completed.

WHAT BRYAN'S ELECTION MEANS TO LABOR.

Only Question is Whether Wage-Earners Want Hard Times.

Democratic Policies Drove Thousands to the Streets Before and Will Do So Again if Bryan Is Successful.

In the eddying fight, amid din and roar of the fallen guns of imperialism and militarism, there is danger the people of this country may lose sight of the fact that the election of Mr. Bryan means the overthrow of the protective tariff system and the introduction of a free-trade program into the policy of the government.

Mr. Bryan was a member of the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and took a very active part at once upon taking his seat. In the Fifty-third Congress, of which I was a member, the Wilson bill was under consideration. It was the passage of that bill which plunged this country into ruin.

On the floor of the House in the debate on the Wilson bill Bryan took the extreme free-trade ground. His speeches are on record and the laboring men of the country can find them and read them. He especially announced himself as in favor of absolute free-trade upon many of the leading products of the farm, notably wool, which he insisted should be put upon the free list of the Wilson bill.

It was Bryan's earnest demand that put wool on the free list, and in that debate he declared that he did not care whether it benefited or hurt the wool grower. It was Bryan who drove the tariff on coal down to such an extent as to flood the Eastern markets with coal.

Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list. We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust breeding measure, skillfully devised, etc.

That is the platform of the party denominated the Democratic party and whose nomination Mr. Bryan accepted.

The children would certainly not be able to save their pennies if their parents did not have the money to give them, and the exhibit made by the Chicago Penny Savings Society is certainly a srraw showing that the people of Chicago have experienced more and more good times and prosperity during the Republican administration of President McKinley.

the Treasury Department, he at once discover that the present advantage which is accruing to him comes absolutely directly from the tariff law now on the statute books of the United States.

But if the laboring man wants a continuation of the present prosperity of the United States, he certainly cannot, without inconsistency, vote for Bryan. Another view of it. Let the laboring man take the present price of his labor and take the present prices of all the things he buys upon which his family is subsisted and supported and educated, and then take the price of his labor of 1896 and the prices existing then, he will discover, without any hesitation of intellect, that present conditions are far better than old conditions, that, waiving the little increase of cost of living, the balance sheet shows favorably to him.

Prosperity for Wheat Growers. When the Democrats were experimenting with free trade in the United States the consumption of wheat was 3.41 bushels per capita. That was in 1894. In 1890, under the McKinley administration, the consumption was 5.95 bushels per capita. This is ample demonstration to the farmer as to how prosperous manufacturing interests bring prosperity to the wheat grower.

BRYAN'S MANY SIDED HOPES AND FEARS.

His Expectations Based on Hopes that Others Will Forget.

Bryan argues that the Constitution extends in full by its own force to every foot of land under the American flag. He hopes that the American people won't find out before November that the United States courts, from the lowest to the highest, have decided by overwhelming and irresistible decisions that he is wrong.

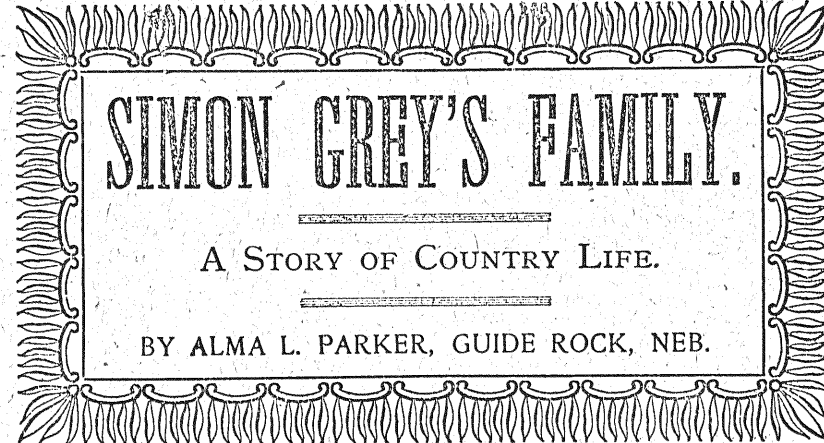
He is running on a platform declaring for the fraud of free silver. He hopes that the gold Democrats who have returned to the Democratic party on the issue of imperialism will not cease to believe in his readiness to betray it. He is running on a platform on which imperialism is said to be the paramount issue. He hopes that the silver men won't take this portion of the platform seriously.

A CHALLENGE TO SENATOR PETTIGREW.

A Cowboy Resents the Insinuations Made Against Col. Roosevelt.

Sioux Falls, S. D., is Senator Pettigrew's home, and the Senator said in a recent speech there that Col. Roosevelt did not lead his regiment at San Juan Hill, but was six miles in the rear. At the recent Roosevelt meeting in the town many of Col. Roosevelt's old regiment came to greet him, some of them traveling quite a distance, and one rough rider came 150 miles.

"Ladies and Gentlemen—I have heard that there are people in this town who say Col. Roosevelt was away in the rear at San Juan and did not lead his regiment in the charge that was made that day. I was in that regiment and followed Col. Roosevelt up that hill. My captain was killed and several of my company. I saw that fight. I was in it. Whoever says that Col. Roosevelt did not lead his regiment in that charge is a liar, a scoundrel, a coward and dare not tell me so to my face."



CHAPTER IV.—(Continued.)

"Certainly; I want good times, but if we got them I'd never thank a Republican administration for it." "Suppose Bryan had been elected and times improved, would you thank him for it?" "Indeed, I would."

"Then you are partial, Simon. Why not think if such were the case that it was a Populist scheme to deceive the people?" "Because Bryan's an honest man."

"Just wait 'till they get better. You'll have to wait 'till doomsday for times to improve under Republican rule." Political Simon then walked into the store and placed his basket of eggs on the counter.

"What are eggs worth to-day?" he inquired of the clerk. "Two cents more than they were before election," the clerk quickly responded.

"Well, said Simon, who knew the clerk was Republican, 'you needn't be so d-d glad to tell it. I see that Republicans like yourself are dreadful haughty because prices are a little better, but you'll grin the other way when this little McKinley wave breaks.'"

"Cynthia, he said, as he entered the house, 'I have decided to sell two or three hogs while this McKinley wave lasts, for no tellin' what they'll be worth after a while.'"

"What did you get for the eggs?" "Two cents more than before. You make the hens hurry and lay before they go down."

"Cynthia, don't you ever mention Ezra's idea of things. It has made me enough trouble without alluding to it. In an indirect way, Ezra's Republicanism is the cause of my sore head. If he knew how I have suffered for him, for the honor of the Grey family, I have an idea that he'd turn Populist."

CHAPTER V.

The Road to the Poorhouse Missed. Inauguration day had passed and Win. McKinley of Ohio was President of the United States. Vinnie Grey had acted in the capacity of County Superintendent of Public Instruction since the 1st of January and she was delighted with her new work and Warble County was proud of Political Simon's daughter.

On this particular morning, Vinnie was alone in her office looking over her morning's mail. There were business letters for her to answer; ah, yes, and there was another letter. It was from her Boonsville lover. How it filled her heart with joy! It seemed to her the happiest morning of her life.

"Good morning, Vinnie. How are you?" he said, taking her hand. "Very well, thank you, father. How are the folks at home?"

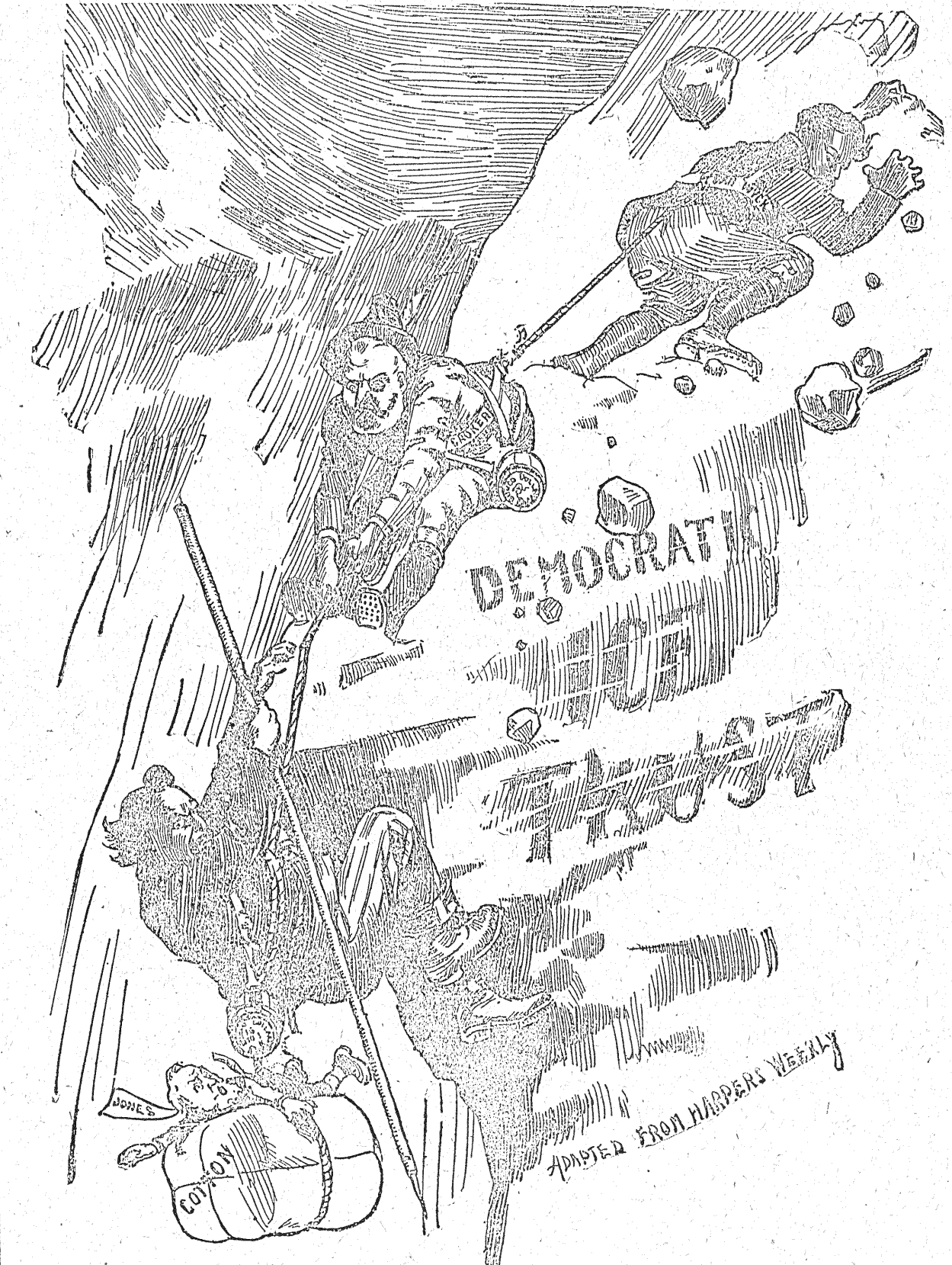
"We're all well. I thought I'd come down to the county seat this morning to see you on a little matter of business."

"Well, there's ten of 'em and he wants \$7 apiece. It's really an outrageous high price, but I won't stop for that. Why last spring a man couldn't get a bit over \$5 for such calves."

"What did he write?" "I don't remember exactly what was in the letter. One thing that disappointed me is the fact that he's still Republican. Every letter I get I expect to hear that he's turned Populist, but so far my expectations have been in vain. He wrote that he thought prices would get better for the farmer. He said if I wished to make money now was the time to speculate. Buy all the calves and other stock that I could, and hold them for higher prices."

"So you are taking his advice?" "No, Vinnie; I am going to buy Bob Wright's calves for the express purpose of outwitting Joe Harrington. What does Ezra know about running a farm? He's lived nearly all his life in a city, and is green as a squash, when it comes to country life."

"It looks splendid, but I don't expect to get much out of it, for silver's going down right along, and Bryan said whenever silver went down wheat went with it, or when silver went up wheat went up also."



ANOTHER PARAMOUNT ISSUE

THIRTY TONS OF PENNIES SAVED BY CHILDREN.

Chicago's Penny Savings Society has only been established for a few years, but its deposits have increased as follows: Year ending June 30, 1898, \$19,140; Year ending June 30, 1899, \$33,900; Year ending June 30, 1900, \$71,793.

HARD TIMES ITEMS NEEDED BY BRYAN.

Adversity of Others Will Be Welcome News to Democrats. "Wanted—Hard times items" is a "Help Wanted" ad Bryan ought to put in the newspapers to aid him in his laborious search for instances of industrial and commercial distress.

Mistaken.

He said: "You shan't toss mankind upon a cross of shining gold." "Nor press his brow with thorns, Nor tread upon his corns When he is old." He said: "No fires will burn, No wheels, no spindles turn, Without my hand Is at the nation's helm; Dictator of the realm—Chief of the band."

Cotton Consumption Doubles.

The cotton consumption in the United States in 1894 was 15.91 pounds for every man, woman and child. Good times brought by the McKinley administration have raised the per capita consumption to 27.14 pounds. The people dress better, and more articles made from cotton have been in the history of the country.

(To be continued.)

Tri-County Happenings

Items of Interest concerning Tuscola, Huron and Sanilac Counties

Cass City Chronicalings

Argyle

Items of Interest Picked Up by Our Correspondent

PONTIAC, OXFORD & NORTHERN R. R. PASSENGER TIME CARD.

Trains run on Central Standard Time.

GOING NORTH			STATIONS			GOING SOUTH		
Exp. No.	Time	Arrive	Stations	Time	Depart	Stations	Time	Arrive
8:30	10:15	11:45	PONTIAC	8:00	10:40	4:55		
8:55	10:40	12:10	Hamlet	8:25	11:05	5:10		
9:15	11:00	12:30	Hamlet	8:50	11:30	5:25		
9:40	11:25	1:00	Hamlet	9:15	11:55	5:40		
10:10	11:55	1:30	Hamlet	9:40	12:20	5:55		
10:35	12:20	1:55	Hamlet	10:05	12:45	6:10		
11:00	12:45	2:15	Hamlet	10:30	1:10	6:25		
11:25	1:10	2:40	Hamlet	10:55	1:35	6:40		
11:50	1:35	3:05	Hamlet	11:20	2:00	6:55		
12:15	2:00	3:30	Hamlet	11:45	2:25	7:10		
12:40	2:25	3:55	Hamlet	12:10	3:00	7:25		
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SUICIDE AT DETROIT.

MAN CUT HIS THROAT AND JUMPED IN THE RIVER.

The Secretary of the State Board of Health Warns and Advises the Public About the Prevalence of Typhoid Fever During the Present Month.

How to Avoid Typhoid Fever.

In view of the fact that typhoid fever is more prevalent during October than any other month, and as this disease is prevented by the destruction or avoidance of the germs of the disease, the office of the state board of health is just now redoubling its efforts to warn the public of the presence of this dangerous communicable disease, which might easily be restricted, but which still annually destroys in Michigan about 1,000 lives. In addition to the weekly bulletin, showing the prevalence of this and other diseases, a unique map has been prepared and sent to local health officers and others. This shows the places in the state at which typhoid fever has recently been reported prevalent. Secretary Baker has requested recipients of this map to post it conspicuously for the inspection of persons interested, and thus bring the facts graphically to the attention of as many persons as possible. Dr. Baker advises that care should be taken regarding the disposal of the excreta of a typhoid patient. He also says all drinking water should be boiled.

Throat Daily Gashed.

An unknown man of medium size but strong build, and with a heavy brown mustache, imperial whiskers, just started, and shaggy eyebrows, was picked up in the Detroit river on the evening of the 3d, where he was found clinging to a spile under the sewer dock. His cries had aroused Hal Moore, who lives in a boathouse two blocks farther up the river. When the man was hauled out of the water into a boat blood spurted from his neck and it was found that his throat was terribly gashed. A three-inch cut almost an inch deep extended straight across the front of his neck about midway between the chin and shoulders. The last words that the man spoke were addressed to Hal Moore and were to the effect that some men had stabbed him twice and thrown him into the water.

Sugar Bounty Law Dead.

In a unanimous opinion, written by Justice Long, the supreme court on the 2d declared the sugar bounty law of 1897 unconstitutional and void. The opinion, which covers nine type-written pages, first quotes extensively from the act of 1897, which offered a bounty of one cent per pound for seven years, and then from the act of 1899, for which it was claimed that while it does not in terms provide for an appropriation of any moneys to pay bounty on sugar, yet that it was the intent of the legislature to provide by the act such bounty, inasmuch as a committee of the legislature caused a statement to be made showing the different amounts necessary to be raised, which statement included an estimate of \$12,714 for an excess of bounty over the law previously raised, and a further estimate of \$50,000 and \$150,000 for the years 1899 and 1900 respectively.

Game Laws Being Obeyed.

In his monthly report filed with Secretary of State Stearns on the 1st, Game Warden Morse says that there were fewer violations of the game and fish laws last month than in any previous month during the year, and many of the complaints investigated proved to be groundless. Most of the complaints were for violations of the game laws—the illegal shooting of quail, partridge, etc. As a result of the investigations made, 31 arrests were reported, 22 being for violations of the game laws and 9 for violations of the fish laws. These resulted in 21 convictions, 2 acquittals, 3 dismissals and 5 cases are still pending. The total amount of fines and costs imposed was \$188.85. Seven seizures of property of the aggregate value of \$165 were made.

Met a Horrible Death.

William, the 18-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Rosenbladh, of Holland, an employe of the Walsh Deroo Milling Co., met a horrible death in the mill on the 5th. He was caught in the belt and wound around shafting that made 70 revolutions a minute. The body was horribly mutilated, ribs crushed, both arms broken, flesh torn from the limbs and face crushed almost beyond recognition. There was no witness to the accident. It is supposed the victim was caught while throwing off a belt at noon, as it is a rule in the mill to remove all belting when leaving machines any length of time. The body was found by a brother fully an hour after death.

Caught After a Long Chase.

Two men giving their names as Thomas Boynton and James Peterson are locked up in jail at Hastings on suspicion of being concerned in the Nashville postoffice robbery. The men were captured after a running fight with the officers and a man hunt in which nearly 200 farmers participated. About 25 shots were exchanged between the supposed burglars and the officers in a chase of about a mile.

Knocked Down and Robbed.

The postmaster at Fruitport, a village about seven miles southeast of Muskegon, was knocked unconscious and robbed at nine o'clock on the evening of the 1st. The robbers secured \$223 of the postoffice's funds. The victim had left the postoffice, and was on his way home, when the highwaymen attacked him.

The safe in the postoffice at Nashville was blown to pieces by the use of dynamite on the 3d, and \$243 in cash and stamps stolen.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Reports submitted to the Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the Michigan Presbyterian synod show that there are 13 more local societies, than last year, making a total of 308; 1,290 more members, a total of 8,000; one less missionary, owing to the death of Dr. Mary Brown, a total of 13. During the year \$1,360 was raised for salaries of missionaries; \$1,377 for scholarships, \$1,016 from Christian Endeavor societies for C. Scott Williams, \$1,315 for contingent and special funds, \$469 for India famine relief. This makes a total of \$8,852, which is \$500 less than last year. The gifts of the Endeavor societies show an increase of \$240.

MICHIGAN NEWS ITEMS.

Warren is to have a canning factory.

Buchanan has a woman undertaker.

Typhoid fever is reported prevalent in 169 places.

There are two cases of typhoid fever at the Jackson prison.

The grand total registration at the U. of M. has already reached 3,126.

Battle Creek talks of bonding for \$150,000 for new sewers and paving.

Rural free mail delivery will be established at Harbor Beach, Oct. 15.

The fairs at Hillsdale, Charlotte and Marshall were largely attended this year.

The Imlay City Fair association cleared over \$1,000 after paying all bills.

According to the 1900 census Muskegon has a population of 24,563, a gain of 1,895 in 10 years.

The crop of muskmelons in the vicinity of Grand Rapids this year has been the largest on record.

The grand jury cases will be called November 12 and the jury has been excused until that date.

St. Joe has reduced her police force, and as a consequence burglars are holding high revel in the fruit city.

An Eaton Rapids lady has successfully raised sweet potatoes and peanuts in her yard this past summer.

About 60,000 acres of state lands will be offered for sale by Land Commissioner French Nov. 8, at public auction.

The pickle factory at Bloomingdale has closed, after an exceptionally profitable season for both the owners and the farmers.

Over 900 men of the 34th and 25th infantry (colored) sailed for Manila from San Francisco on the transport Hancock on the 1st.

During the fair at Charlotte 11 pickpockets were arrested. The party comprised well-known crooks from Chicago and Toledo.

Strawberries were for sale on the market at Grand Rapids, Oct. 1. They were second growth berries, and sold for 40 cents per quart.

Axtell, the Royal Oak preacher-pigsticker-farmer-barber, has again been invited to occupy a pulpit—this time the Baptists want him.

Rural free mail delivery is to be established at Emmett, St. Clair county, Oct. 15. Length of route, 2 1/2 miles; population served, 618.

Last summer a farmer living near Chesaning planted one bushel of beans, and this fall he sold the beans raised from that seed for \$67.83.

The main building of the Buffalo garbage crematory, known as the Baynes garbage works, was burned on the 1st. Loss \$80,000.

Rural mail delivery has been ordered established at Orchard Lake. Service will begin October 15, and the route to be covered measures 24 miles.

About 100 subscribers of the Michigan Telephone company at Mt. Clemens have ordered their 'phones out because the rates were raised Oct. 1.

The October term of the supreme court convened on the 3d. The docket is an exceptionally large one, containing some 25 cases more than last year.

The farmers and stockowners around St. Johns are very much alarmed at the cholera which has made its appearance among the swine in that section.

Wm. Kellogg, collector for the Citizens Telephone Co., at Holland, was chloroformed and robbed of between \$75 and \$100 during the night of the 29th.

Five valuable cows belonging to a Forest Hill farmer came in contact with some paint, and the owner has since been kicking himself for his carelessness.

A Marquette woman became so frightened when she thought she heard a burglar in the house that she jumped out of a second-story window, and is now in a hospital.

A cheese factory is to be established at Catho, a few miles out of Alpena next spring, the farmers of the vicinity having guaranteed to furnish the milk from 125 cows.

Two rural mail delivery routes have been ordered established at Charlotte on Oct. 15. The length of the routes will be 52 miles, and a population of 1,778 will be served.

Isaac Russell, who abducted a 12-year-old girl, and was captured in Oceana county, has pleaded guilty to criminal assault and is awaiting sentence, which will be a heavy one.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Johnson, of near Unadilla, had been sick for several days, and the mother finally decided she would take it to a doctor's office in the village. When the doctor started to make an examination he found that the child was dead.

The tax commission's mandamus petition to compel Mr. Cady, of Port Huron, to surrender the assessment rolls of that city, was denied by the supreme court on the 4th. The city's charter so far conflicts with the amendments to the tax law as to render such amendments inapplicable this year.

A HOLD-UP MAN SHOT.

ROBBERS WERE HOLDING UP A TRAIN AND ONE WAS KILLED.

By the Express Messenger and the Get-ond Made His Escape Without Getting Any Booty—The Dead Man is Still Unidentified.

Express Train Held Up.

Masked men boarded a Burlington passenger train near Council Bluffs, Ia., on the night of the 3d, and after the engine, baggage and express car had been cut loose from the rest of the train, the engine was ordered to pull ahead half a mile where a stop was made. Here the robbers approached the express car and ordered Messenger Baxter to open the door. He refused to do so. Under compulsion, Engineer Donnelly attached a stick of dynamite to the side door of the car and blew it open. In the meantime, Messenger Baxter seizing his gun, escaped from the door on the opposite side of the car. As soon as the door was opened one of the robbers entered the car, while his companion marched the engineer and fireman back to the engine. Baxter crept around in front of the engine, and seeing the robber keeping guard over the engine crew, fired one shot and killed him instantly. As soon as the shot was heard, the robber in the car jumped to the ground and fled through a corn field. The dead man is still unidentified.

France Struck by Heavy Storms.

Heavy storms throughout France have done much damage to property and live stock. Many of the rivers overflowed, devastating wide tracts. The vine growing districts are the greatest sufferers. Over a large area the vineyards have been terribly injured. The vines have been beaten down and in many cases the crops are almost ruined. The damage done in the Haute Pyrenees amounts to a disaster. The situation is so critical in Burgundy, Auvergne, the Rhone and Saone vineyards, that, in response to the urgent requests of the growers, the minister of war, Gen. Andre, is sending troops to aid in the harvesting.

13,453,887 Acres of Land Sold.

The report of the commissioner of the general land office made public on the 4th shows a large increase in the amount of land disposed of, the total this year amounting to 13,453,887 acres, an increase of 4,000,000 acres over the previous year. The homestead entries for the year aggregated 8,487,409 acres, an increase of 2,300,822 acres over the previous year. There has also been a large increase for the year in the number of final homestead entries made. There is now a total of 38 forest reservations under the act of 1891, embracing an estimated area of 46,722,129 acres.

Heavy Rains Ruin Crops.

Owing to excessive rains hundreds of acres of grain in Chippewa county could not be harvested and rotted in the fields. Many of the farmers are now endeavoring to burn their crops in order to get the land in shape for plowing. The devastation wrought by the rains cannot be appreciated by persons who have not driven through the country, and the loss to farmers will amount to thousands of dollars. This is the worst disaster Chippewa county agriculturists have had to contend with for years.

Warning to the Public.

Acting Secretary Meiklejohn says the public should not purchase from canvassers books or other publications purporting to be issued by the government, for it should be known to all that the government never sends agents about the country to solicit subscriptions to public documents. Such books, maps, and other publications are for sale by the government as are of cost price. They can always be obtained from the proper officials.

Want the Filipinos Freed.

The Democrats of Massachusetts met in Faneuil hall, Boston, on the 2d and nominated a full state ticket and adopted resolutions setting forth the issues of the present national campaign and the principles on which they urge the voters of the state to support their candidates. The platform adopted condemns the Puerto Rican bill and says the islanders are entitled to rights the same as American citizens.

Burned at the Stake.

Winfield Townsend, alias Floyd, a Negro, was burned at the stake in the little town of Ekeletie, 15 miles from Wetumpka, Ala., on the morning of the 2d. The Negro's crime was an attempted assault on Mrs. Lonnie Harrington, whose husband set fire to the fuel which reduced Townsend's body to ashes.

Lamp Chimney Combustion.

An organization to be known as the Glass Chimney association has been formed by the largest producers, and general offices established at Pittsburg. It is expected to induce all of the chimney makers to become members, agree to sell only at association prices, and thus stop the cutting of rates, which is said to have been quite heavy and disastrous recently.

A Dispatch from Hong Kong reports a serious rising of "Friars" in Canton, and the whole country to the south is said to be in a ferment.

The Wisconsin river at Wansaw, Wis., is raging as the result of heavy rains and has exceeded the flood mark of last spring. The damage so far will reach thousands of dollars.

Michael J. Dady, the Brooklyn contractor, has offered the municipality of Havana a complete sewerage and paving system for the city, in accordance with plans officially approved, for the sum of \$10,000,000.

COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

No Satisfactory Settlement has Yet Been Reached by the Strikers.

President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, on the 1st said: "The strike is practically complete and there will be no resumption of work without there first being a convention representing every colliery in the anthracite field. The prediction that I made that no attention would be paid to the notices posted by the Reading company conceding a 10 per cent advance has proved true. Our reports from the Panther Creek Valley indicate that this heretofore impregnable portion of the anthracite region has declared its intention of suspending operations at once."

Strike Notes.

The militia broke camp on the 3d and departed for home the following day.

The Philadelphia & Reading Coal company has made a new offer to the miners which is thought will ultimately end the strike.

A futile attempt was made to blow up a miner's house at Hazleton, Pa., on the morning of the 3d. The victim had been working since the strike went into effect.

The railroad companies have made their last offer as an inducement to the strikers. The individual operators, it is thought, are about to fall in line and give their employes the 10 per cent advance. It is now up to President Mitchell to decide what he is going to do in the matter of a settlement, but he is not talking for publication at present.

The Reading company's Lincoln colliery, employing about 900 hands, in the west end of Schuylkill county, Pa., and the colliery of Lorch, Moore & Co., in Ransch Creek valley, employing 200 hands, shut down on the 4th. All the collieries in the county are now idle in consequence of the strike. About 200 mine workers at Pine Grove have joined the miners' union.

Three thousand strikers, headed by a band and 300 state pickers boys, the latter carrying small American flags, left Mt. Carmel on the 4th to march to Trevorton, 16 miles distant, to compel the workmen of the North Franklin colliery to remain at home. Leaders, however, intercepted and finally persuaded them to go back home. But the mine operators at Trevorton now say to avoid trouble they will not resume operations.

Explosion Causes Much Damage.

Seven thousand five hundred pounds of dynamite in the powder magazine at the Spruce mine, about half a mile from Eveleth, Minn., on the afternoon of the 7th. A hole 100 feet square and 25 deep marks the spot where the magazine stood. The force of the explosion was so great that there is not a piece of glass over a foot square within a radius of two miles of the mine. Practically every window and mirror in Eveleth was broken. The loss in the town is estimated at \$30,000. The damage done to the Spruce mine was about \$3,000, the mine laboratory and warehouses being totally wrecked. At least 200 people were more or less seriously hurt from being thrown down by the shock or hit by shattered glass. The explosion was plainly felt at Biwabik, 12 miles distant. Its cause has so far not been ascertained.

Hundreds of Houses Swept Away.

The Pamlico and Tames rivers, which empty into the gulf at Tampico, Mex., have had one of the biggest rises in their history, and great damage has been wrought by the floods in the populated and cultivated valleys above there. At one point, near Chila station, on the line of the Mexican Central railroad, the Tames river is over 50 miles wide and has swept to destruction hundreds of houses occupied by Mexican farmers and laborers. Many cases of drowning are reported. All the tributaries of these rivers in the south and eastern parts of the state of San Luis Potosi are out of their banks and have washed away whole villages and ruined thousands of acres of growing crops.

Minnesota Town Wrecked by a Cyclone.

The tornado which raged in the vicinity of Biwabik, Minn., on the night of the 7th was the most violent ever experienced thereabouts. The storm cut a pathway 150 feet in width through the northwestern corner of the town completely wrecking the buildings struck. The shaft houses and buildings of three mines which stood in the path of the storm were reduced to kindling wood. The property loss is estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000 and the known fatalities number nine, with a score or more injured—some severely, others only slightly.

Independent Naval Establishment.

The navy department has detached the island of Guam from the Asiatic station, making it an independent naval establishment. It was found to be cumbersome to have the Guam reports go across the Pacific to the commander of the Asiatic station before coming to Washington. By the new arrangements reports will be made directly to the governor of Guam and by him will be forwarded to Washington.

NEWSY BREVITIES.

It is announced that Melbourne will be the capital of confederated Australia.

On the 1st the Boers captured a convoy consisting of 22 wagons and 60 mounted men near De Jager's while on their way to Vryheid. Twelve of the men escaped.

The timber cut in eastern Maine this season will be the largest in years and a number of paper mills in the state, which have been idle several months, will resume operations.

CHINA WAR NEWS.

By an imperial decree issued at Yai-Yuen-Fu, capital of the province of Shan-Si, dated September 25, Emperor Kwang Su denounces the Boxer movement and designates for punishment six ringleaders. He acknowledges his own fault and rebukes himself; but he places the chief blame upon the princes who participated in the movement and protracted it. Prince Tuan, Prince Chung, Prince Tsai Lien, Prince Tsai Ying, Duke San Kang, Ying Nien, president of the censorate, and Chao, president of the board of punishment, are all deprived of their titles, removed from office and turned over to various trial boards for further penalties. Prince Tuan, by the term of the decree, is to be tried by the board of clans.

The French government, through M. Thiebaut, the French charge, has presented to Secretary Hay a program for the complete settlement of the Chinese difficulty and at the same time the Russian government, through M. De Wollant, seconds the French proposal, thus making it a joint Franco-Russian proposition. The proposal is under four heads, as follows: First, the punishment of the guilty Chinese officials; second, the interdiction of arms and munitions of war to China; third, the payment of indemnity to the powers; fourth, the sufficient Chinese guarantee for the future.

It is reported that China's fate now rests in the hands of Count von Walderssee, and if he finds a pretext for offensive action the empire may fall, and this is what the officials fear; that Count von Walderssee, anxious to gain military laurels, will find in the situation a reason for offensive operations, giving a pretext for Russia to make permanent her occupation of northern China. Once this is done, the division of the remainder of the territory among European powers and Japan will be precipitated.

The French consul at Canton, under date of Oct. 1, cabled that the gunboat Avalanche, with the French vice-consul on board, had just returned to Canton after co-operating with the Chinese forces in repressing the troubles in the disturbed districts of the West river. A certain number of the guilty underwent capital punishment.

The German consul, consisting of 1,700 men, under Gen. von Hoepfner, encountered a small boxer force south of the Imperial deer park, Pekin, recently and killed 40 of the Chinese during a fight which followed. The Chinese were put to flight and scattered. Four Germans were wounded.

Emperor William of Germany tells Emperor Hsin that no more libations can atone for the lives of murdered Christians, and the Chinese ruler made humble apologies for Count von Ketteler's murder, but the war-lord demands retribution.

The British gunboat Robin has shelled the village of Luk Lao, on the West river, in retaliation for the inhabitants firing on a British steamer. The ringleaders were afterwards captured and flogged.

Unworthy the Hospitality Received. Jose Marquez and Antonio Gutierrez were murdered at their ranch near Las Cruces, Tex., on the 1st by two Mexicans who called shortly after dark, presumably for food. After eating supper they pulled their weapons, and ordering the ranchmen to throw up their hands commenced to shoot. Gutierrez was instantly killed and Marquez so badly wounded that he afterward died. The murderers are believed to have escaped to Mexico.

BASE BALL.

Below we submit the official standing of the clubs of the National League up to and including Sunday, October 7th:

CLUB	W.	L.	P.	Per. Cent.
Brooklyn	81	52	469	
Pittsburg	75	58	564	
Philadelphia	72	62	529	
Boston	65	69	483	
Chicago	61	71	474	
St. Louis	62	73	452	
Cincinnati	60	75	414	
New York	58	77	432	

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK	CATTLE	SHEEP	LAMBS	HOGS
Best grades	\$1 25/30	70	51	35 00
Lower grades	2 20/30	0 25	4 5	5 75

GRAIN, ETC.

Wheat	Corn	Oats
No. 2 red	No. 2 mix.	No. 2 white.
New York 46 1/2	46 1/2	27 1/2
Chicago 47 1/2	37 1/2	23 1/2
Detroit 48 1/2	43 1/2	23 1/2
Toledo 49 1/2	42 1/2	24 1/2
Cincinnati 48 1/2	42 1/2	24 1/2
Pittsburg 49 1/2	42 1/2	24 1/2
Infanto 49 1/2	42 1/2	24 1/2
St. Louis 49 1/2	42 1/2	24 1/2

*Detroit—Hay, No. 1 Timothy, \$1 50 per ton.

Potatoes, 40c per bu. Live Poultry, spring chickens, 85c per lb; fowls, 75c; turkeys, 10c; ducks, 95c. Eggs, strictly fresh, 17c per dozen. Butter, best dairy, 18c per lb; creamery, 20c.

The Nicaraguan congress has removed its sessions to the city of Granada, where President Zelaya and the cabinet are visiting.

According to semi-official statements, the Russian naval estimates for 1901 total \$49,000,000, an increase of upwards of \$5,000,000 over those for the current year.

M. P. Dryden, a prominent attorney of Wheeling, W. Va., was shot and killed on the 5th by Thos. Workman, his father-in-law, in a family quarrel. Workman claims the shooting was done in self-defense.

Beyond the Mountains

By FRANK M. PITTMANN

(Copyrighted, 1900, Daily Story Pub. Co.)

The birds were singing blithely in the valley and on the mountain, and there was a joyous echo in the girl's heart, as she tripped along the rough pathway. Barbara Graves was going away, and she was glad. All nature was awake early as if to bid her a fond farewell. The old Dame's children knew her step, and loved her voice. Her feet barely gave the caressing grasses time to kiss them, so quick and graceful were their spring; her pretty, brown hands were filled with flowers, for they seemed to leap into them, affectionately, as she passed. A gorgeous butterfly majestically floated before her, and a brown lizard winked good-humoredly as he glided along.

The white kitten, its leg tied loosely to the gate-post, pleadingly mewed, and Barbara's heart smote her, as its cries grew fainter. She could not take it with her. Alas! now that she was actually going, the kitten represented so many things. Yet after all the partings Barbara's heart was glad. She thought it was because she was going away; but it was the joy of the hour and the place.

She was really going beyond the mountains at last! Hitherto the village academy had been her ambition. Now, it was the city—the city, far away and beautiful!

Barbara walked rapidly, and was nearing the brow of the mountain, when a gun-shot hushed the melodies around her. In graceful circles an eagle wheeled slowly up the steep ascent, his mortal wound not lessening the majesty of his bearing; and the man below only knew he was wounded by the bird's slow progression.

Reaching the summit, the goal of his last struggle, the king of birds alighted on a wall of natural granite. Wearily, his great pinions drooped, and with an effort he turned about and gazed into the valley below. A place to die to! Far down the wheat fields gleamed in the light of a perfect day; the cloudless shadows fell o'er meadow and woodland, and faintly borne on wandering bits of wind, the tinkle of distant pasture-bells arose like muffled music.

The eagle's piercing eyes saw far across the verdant fields the purple haze which wreathed the base of the opposite mountain, and away to the south the narrow passage through which had crept the parallel stripes of steel of the iron highway, o'er which had come the man who took his life. Who but he possessed "the wings of

steadily into the eyes of the man from the city.

"I thank you," she said, the anger gone from her voice. "He is not much hurt. The string must have broken." She stroked the kitten's shivering fur. The flowers had fallen from her hands and lay scattered upon the gray feathers of the eagle.

"All he knew, God taught him," she went on. "He was but true to himself. Mr. Drake, you have not been that. When you were here before, you promised that although you would give much to secure this eagle, for my



Robert Clayton was sitting upon a log at the roadside.

sake you would leave it in peace." It was Barbara's nature to be frank. She did not believe Drake had seen the white kitten in the air. His face flushed at the imputation. A man may know he has been lying, but he likes not for others to possess such knowledge, much less tell him so.

"The buggy is waiting on the other side," he said. "Let us go, Bab." Distrust of Philip Drake had come upon Barbara Graves suddenly. She had not met him many times, but his promises of a happy life had been alluring. The thought of going away and seeing the world—outside of books—had been charming. His reasons for an elopement were so plausible as to overcome all her scruples. Her knowledge of the real world was limited, and she had considered the end rather than the means; for one of Barbara's ambitions now was to travel.

Now, at the last moment she judged her companion accurately and realized that she did not respect him. If he could deceive her today, what of tomorrow, when she would belong to him.

She thought, longingly, of Robert Clayton—Bob, whose heart was an open book to her, and who had never deceived her. Bob, who had played with her in boyhood and who had loved her in manhood, who had always rode with her into the village Monday morning, and had come for her Friday afternoon; and who, though hard work and small leisure were his portion, had managed to keep pace with her in her studies. Grave, quiet, gentle, steady-going, Bob! Now she wished for his comforting presence as she had never wished before.

Drake was smiling and waiting; and she had promised to go with him. "Mr. Drake," she said, clearly, "if we are married it must be at Layton, and this morning."

"But, my dear Bab; I explained to you last month that it would be impossible. We must go first to the city. My aunt is—"

"My decision is final!" His face darkened. "Then you may go to—"

"Please do not forget yourself," she said. "For my own sake I would like to remain as good an opinion of you as possible."

"Good heavens, Bab! I do love you. I made a mistake. I will marry you, here, now, as soon as we can find a preacher or a magistrate. You'll break my heart!"



Barbara gently performed the service.

The morning, and could go forth early, traverse the valley untriflingly throughout the day, and at evening "mount up with wings as eagles?" He had ruled, but man's vigilance and thirst had overtaken him.

The exultance of a glorious flight came upon him; once more his pinions felt the impulse of their former strength, and he flew swiftly upward, and circled majestically about for awhile, then drooped, wearily, and a film came over his eyes.

"Isn't he a magnificent specimen?" "Oh, it was cruel of you," exclaimed the girl, reproachfully. "I have watched him ascend the heights, battling against wind and storm; and he has taught me courage and given me inspiration and ambition." There were tears in her eyes, and a sob in her voice.

"Glad! A nice greeting," he muttered; "and not one man in a hundred could have brought the old bird down."

Philip Drake was vexed. He had expected praise for his marksmanship. Yet he knew Barbara would naturally be excited that morning, and he meant to make no mistake. She had not stopped to shake his hands, and reached the summit slightly in advance.

"How could you?" she cried, bitterly. "Is it not enough that the living emblem of our country has grown so scarce that no man here, however ignorant, would have molested him?" she pointed to the dead eagle—"and yet, for mere wantonness and to test your skill you did this?"

A half-sow! flashed into the man's face, but it vanished instantly. He had caught sight of a white object in the eagle's talons, as he advanced.

"No, Bab," he rejoined, apologetically. "It was to save your kitty. I could not bear to see it killed."

It was true that the liberated kitten was struggling to release itself from the tightened claws. Barbara gently performed the service. Then she gazed

She stooped and picked up the kitten and cuddled it in her arms.

"Down there, Mr. Drake," pointing toward the valley, "is a man who loves me; a brave man, one whom I have known all my life. He has never deceived me, as I find you have done. Had you loved me—I—I thought—"

Her lips trembled, but her voice was gentle, and she broke off suddenly. "Good-bye!" She did not look back.

Not till then did her full beauty and the grace of her heart, mind and self burst upon him; and, villain as he was, as he realized that she was lost to him forever, a paroxysm of grief came over him, and he flung himself upon the ground.

Robert Clayton was sitting on a log by the roadside. He had just finished reading a letter and had placed it in his pocket; and now his head was bent despondently upon his hands. The story of his heartache was written upon his face. It must have appeared strangely to the girl, for she stopped in front of him and flung an armful of flowers upon him, so that he, looking up and catching her expression, did that which his courage had never dared before. He kissed her twice, thrice, aye, until the kitten in her arms moved repeatedly.

And even when they reached home, which was after they had ascended the mountain and buried the eagle, there was such a look of joy, love and happiness in her eyes that he really could not refrain from kissing her again and again, and, yes, she actually embraced him twice, so that the violets and daisies talked about it, the blue-jays nodded knowingly, and the brown lizard on the fence winked at the fat bumblebee in the rose bush.

Archbishop Up a Tree.

When Dr. Temple, the present primate, was headmaster of Rugby school, he paid a visit to Dr. Benson, his predecessor in the see of Canterbury, who was at that time the master of Wellington college. One afternoon the two went for a stroll through the woods behind Heath pool. Benson began to point out to his companion the sylvan beauties of the place, calling his special attention to a magnificent beech tree. For awhile Temple admired it in silence, then suddenly crying, "I can't resist the temptation. Look out!" made a rush for the tree, and ere his amazed friend could quite grasp the situation had scrambled up the trunk and seated himself among the branches. Then the two future archbishops, looking at each other, broke into a burst of schoolboy merriment.—*Golden Penny Magazine.*

Centipedes in a State-house.

The magnificent granite state capitol building at Austin, Tex., has become infested with centipedes of great size. These poisonous insects are to be found in every department of the state government. A few days ago one was seen in the governor's private office, and after a lively chase it was killed. It measured seven and a quarter inches long and is the largest centipede ever seen in that part of Texas. Sheriff George Womack of Cooke county came across one of the insects in the corridor of the second floor of the building recently. It was captured alive and placed on exhibition in a local drug store. It was over six inches long.

Bejeweled Gold Pig.

The name of the Prince of Wales did not appear in the list of those who gave wedding presents to Lady Randolph Churchill. That was in accordance with his own wish, lest he should seem to abet a marriage of which his judgment disapproved. But the prince did not forget his long and kind acquaintance with the bride, and he personally gave to her the day before the wedding a little gold pig, set with jewels.

Censorship in China.

Censorship is a very real thing in China. There anyone who writes an immoral book is punished with 100 blows of the heavy bamboo and banishment for life. Any one who reads it is also punished.

The Wife's Sublime Faith.

Every wife should have so much faith in her husband that when he goes hunting she should not buy any meat for dinner, but make every preparation to cook ducks.—*Astorian Globe.*

TIE-UP OF LATTIMER MINES.

Miners Quit at Two Collieries of Calvin, Pardee & Co.

MARCHERS THE CAUSE OF IT.

The Crowd Was Made Up of Strikers from the Previously Closed Mines—Sheriff Keeps Marchers Constantly on the Move—Girls Marching.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 8.—Nearly 2,000 strikers, with 50 women and girls, marched into Lattimer early in the morning and completely tied up the two collieries of Calvin Pardee & Co., located at that place. It was the greatest march that has taken place during the present strike.

The crowd was made up of strikers from McAdoo, Audenreid, Jeansville, and Hazleton, on the south side, and from Harwood, Jeddo, Freeland, and Upper Lehigh on the north side. Women and girls came from the now famous borough of McAdoo. Sheriff Harvey and a handful of deputies were at Lattimer when the strikers arrived and they kept the strikers constantly on the move. There was no disturbance at any time, the men and women being well behaved. It was the most exciting day that Lattimer has had since the tragedy of three years ago. The strikers from the south side concentrated on the back road to the place. They had left their homes at midnight. The women, including "Mother" Jones, were conveyed in wagons, while the men walked.

It was a little before 6 o'clock when the 1,600 south side men entered Lattimer, headed by a file and drum corps and the women. The leader of the women, who was a pretty Polish girl, carried a large American flag. They marched and counter-marched on the Lattimer public road until 7 a. m., when the whistle blew for the starting of work at the collieries.

WAGES RAISED 10 PER CENT

By Part of the Independent Anthracite Coal Operators.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 8.—The Independent Coal Operators' association of the Wyoming Valley and the Pardee companies of Hazleton have decided to grant their striking employes an advance of 10 per cent in wages. By this action the chief obstacle in the way of a compromise in part is removed. Hitherto the independent operators have refused to consider any concessions, declaring such a move was impossible till tonnage rates were reduced. It is reported here also that the coal railways had decided on such a reduction. One of the largest individual operators in the Hazleton region said, however, that he had not heard of such a plan. John Markle, the strikers' most determined opponent, has gone to New York. He refused to say whether he would follow the example of the other independent mine-owners.

Another rumor is current here, which, if true, would go far toward making the strikers' cause victorious. It is that if the railways continue to haul non-union coal to the seaboard the Brotherhood of Railway Men will call a strike on all the offending lines. This would effectually tie up the anthracite region, something the strikers have not succeeded in doing.

Offer Follows Secret Meeting.

The independents' offer of an advance was announced after a secret meeting of coal operators at the office of A. Pardee & Co. The notice posted at all their collieries reads: "This company makes the following announcement to its employes: It will adjust its rates of wages so as to pay to its mine employes on and after Oct. 1, and until further notice, a net increase of 10 per cent on the wages heretofore received."

Note—it is understood in the foregoing that powder will be sold to miners for \$1.50 per keg, and that the difference between this rate and the old rate of \$1.75 shall be taken into account in figuring the net advance of 10 per cent noted above for the class of work.

An analysis of the 10 per cent increase offered shows that the average miner's wages would not be increased fully 10 per cent should he return to work, but it is argued that it is better than nothing and that it is a victory.

What impelled the individual operators to call off their revolt was not given out.

Mob and Deputies in Battle.

The first shooting affray between deputy sheriffs and strikers in Luzerne county happened near Harwood. At 6 o'clock p. m. Sheriff Harvey and a force of deputies led Lattimer with a carload of miners for Harwood. Ten minutes later they were attacked by a crowd of 200 men and women, who hurled sticks and stones at the workmen.

The stories of what followed differ. Sheriff Harvey says he stopped the train when several shots were fired by the strikers and charged the mob with his men. The strikers and women fled at once, hiding in the underbrush to escape arrest. Several miners, the sheriff says, were struck and injured by the missiles thrown by the mob. One striker, it is reported, was wounded, but his name is not known. The strikers say the train stopped when the deputies saw the crowd. They declare the deputies at once charged a crowd of breaker boys on a neighboring hill, shooting as they fled. When the strikers had been back the deputies returned to the mine and the run to Harwood completed in safety.

SEEK SOURCE OF PLOT.

Investigation Into King Humbert's Murder Begun at Paterson N. J.

Paterson, N. J., Oct. 8.—Ordered by the Italian government, the investigation of the plot said to have been hatched here to assassinate the late King Humbert, has been begun by James M. Trimble, commissioner of the Supreme Court. It appears that if the Paterson police had communicated to the Italian authorities the contents of a letter found with the remains of Carlino Sperandio telling of a plot to kill the king, Humbert's life might have been saved. Comte Prato, assistant vice-consul at New York, represented his government. Commissioner Trimble was appointed at the request of the Court of Appeals of Milan, Italy. While the inquiry has the widest range, its special object so far as outlined in the examination of six witnesses, has special reference to Nicolo Quintavalle of West Hoboken and Luigi Granetti, a former Paterson suspect, arrested for complicity in the regicide. The hearing was private. Chief of Police Graul testified that he was not aware that there was an anarchistic organization in Paterson. Bartholdi Neigri, a prominent Italian, said he knew Malatesta and had attended his meetings. Asked whether anarchists had an organization, he said that was a matter of private business, the Questione Sociale editors answer such questions. He knew nothing of a plot.

Eight Days in Open Boat.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 8.—Eight days at sea in an open boat with plenty of food but not a drop of fresh water, is the painful experience of Samuel Dutton and John Bator, two Alaska miners, who started out from Nome Sept. 15 to round the cape on a prospecting trip. They were caught in the great storm, were blown out to sea and left in a helpless condition until they were rescued by the steamer Centennial, which has arrived here with the unfortunate miners aboard.

Donates Original Manuscript.

General and Mrs. Lew Wallace have presented to the Wabash college library the original manuscript copy of "The Prince of India." There are over 2,000 pages on 6x9 paper. The pages are in the fine "copper plate" writing of General Wallace, and show corrections and suggestions in the handwriting of Mrs. Wallace. "The Prince of India" was begun in 1886 on the Kanawha river and was finished in 1892.

Win Strike for Less Wages.

Owensboro, Ky., Oct. 6.—The striking miners at Baskett won their strike for recognition of the union, carrying with it a reduction of their wages. T. C. Blair, former owner of the coal mines, never recognized a union, but paid wages averaging 5 cents more than the union schedule.

The union has been recognized and the Pittsburg scale signed. This is probably the first strike for lower wages ever made.

Lloyd McKim Garrison Dead.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 6.—Lloyd McKim Garrison, aged 33 years, a New York attorney, is dead at the home of H. H. Pease in Lennox, after an illness of about six weeks, with typhoid fever. The body will be taken Friday to Hastings-on-the-Hudson, New York, and burial will be at Orange, N. J., Monday. He was a relative of William Lloyd Garrison, the noted abolitionist.

Burns His Library.

Newark, N. J., Oct. 6.—Converted from atheism and anarchy, Anarchist Robert A. Guidely, for twenty-one years an active exponent of the "red doctrine," and a hater of law and religion, burned his library of anarchistic books, smashed the busts of the men that had been his ideals, and last night married his common law wife according to the rights of church and state.

Fire at Welbeck Abbey.

London Oct. 6.—A serious fire has occurred at Welbeck abbey, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, the famous seat of the dukes of Portland. The Oxford wing was gutted. The full extent of the damage cannot be estimated at present, but the priceless pictures and furniture were saved.

The duke and duchess of Portland are absent from home.

Oppose St. Joe Marriages.

St. Joseph, Mich., Oct. 6.—The Michigan general Methodist conference has taken up the wholesale marriage business at St. Joseph, and a committee of presiding elders has been appointed to make a fight in the coming legislature to annul the present marriage license laws of Michigan.

She Gets a Divorce.

New York, Oct. 6.—Mrs. Marie Doble has obtained from Justice Bischof in the supreme court a decree of absolute divorce from "Bud" Doble, the horse-man.

Mrs. Doble was his third wife. His first was a daughter of "Lucky" Baldwin. She, too, obtained a divorce.

Murdered at a Street Fair.

Washington, Ind., Oct. 8.—Thomas Tolliver, a gambler, was shot and killed in Main street by an unknown man who escaped in the immense crowd which was taking in the street fair. Joseph Slawson, a railway employe, was hit in the shoulder by a stray bullet.

Twenty Rounds to a Draw.

Back Steiner of Columbus and Mike Schreck of Dayton, O., fought twenty rounds to a draw at Dayton. Both men suffered severe punishment.

YOU NEED NOT SUFFER

With Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia or Backache. "5 DROPS" will Relieve All Pain and Cure You.

SWANSON'S "5 DROPS" is quick and positive. It prevents and absolutely cures disease. It kills the germs. It acts with a marvelous effect on the stomach, liver and kidneys; purifies the blood, strengthens the entire system in a healthy condition. It is the cheapest and best medicine in the world, 200 doses for \$1. It is for you who are crippled and helpless, bed ridden and hopeless. Here is Life and Hope; a positive cure. "5 DROPS" is for men, women and child; the best remedy on earth to take in the home, ready for every sudden sickness or pain. BUY A BOTTLE TODAY. It gives instantaneous relief and is absolutely the only certain cure for RHEUMATISM in all its forms. It is also used with un-failing effect in Sciatica, Backache, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous and Neuritic Headaches, Nervous Dyspepsia, and nervous affections of every description, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Croup, Bronchitis, Heart Weakness, Toothache, Earache, La Grippe, Malaria, Crooping Numbness, and kindred diseases.

WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT IT.

"I wish to lift my voice in behalf of your '5 DROPS' the medicine that has given me any relief from my dreadful RHEUMATISM. I have used one bottle, and have had but one attack since I commenced. I have been a great sufferer from RHEUMATISM for twenty long years. Every winter and spring I would think would be my last. Thanks to you and your '5 DROPS' for the good it has done me. I would not be without it. You can use this as you please. Send them to me." Thomas L. Headrick, Kingsland, Ga.

"IT HAS SAVED MY LIFE."

"I do not know how to express how wonderful I think your '5 DROPS' is. I was suffering intensely with NEURALGIA, and thought for a month that I would have to die. One day a lady called to see me and handed me a bottle of your Swanson's '5 DROPS.' I resolved to try it and sent for a bottle. I have not had an attack of suffering since. I feel like a new man. I believe it has saved my life. This statement is positively true. I shall always take pleasure in recommending your '5 DROPS' for the cure of NEURALGIA. Yours very truly, L. L. Smith, El Dorado Springs, Mo."

SWANSON'S "5 DROPS" is sold by us and agents. In many places the drug-gists are our agents. If the remedy is not obtainable in your town, write to us and we will send you a bottle. 200 doses, \$1. sent prepaid by express or mail. Trial bottle will be sent on receipt of 10 cents. Write now to SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 164 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Long Baudt Kobs a Stage.

The Ontario and Burns stage was held up at 9 o'clock Sunday morning seventy miles out of Ontario, Idaho, by a lone highwayman, who fired a shot across the road and demanded the mail. This was thrown out and the stage was not further molested.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-fourth as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

The less a man boasts the more true worth he possesses.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache and your bowels care put right. CASCARET'S help nature cure you without a gripe of pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARET'S Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Love your wife, but esteem only your neighbor.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Drugists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Saloons are the places where "smiles" are swallowed.

A few simple HERBES, scientifically compounded and called THE GARFIELD HEADACHE POWDERS, have given relief to thousands of people who suffered with headaches. They soothe and quiet the nerves and cannot possibly have any bad after effects as they are guaranteed to contain no harmful drugs, and for free sample, Garfield Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. One trial will convince you of their wonderful curative power.

Some men never do anything without overdoing it.

Thirty minutes is all the time required to dye with PUTNAM FADE-LESS DYES.

Lapland is truly the land of the infant industry.

Wise is the young attorney who peruses old books.

Every farmer should read the Osborne Co.'s small advertisement in this paper.

On their own merits modest men are dumb.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it to-day. Try

Jell-O,

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