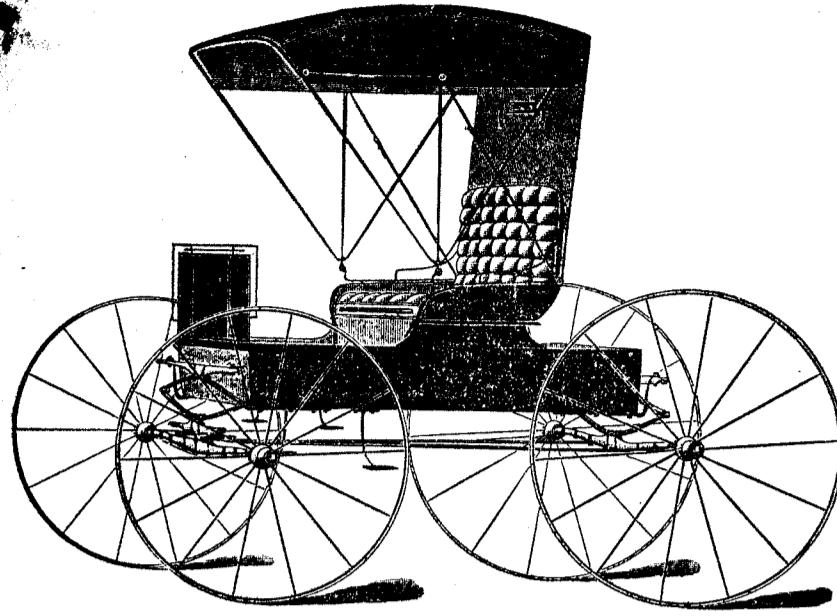


# THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN.

VOLUME 29, NO. 31.

MIDDLEVILLE, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1897.

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estate I can furnish large or small sums at  
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amount up to \$100,000. Also sell securities  
and can furnish good, first-class mort-  
gages on real estate to those who wish to buy  
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bers of Order are invited to  
visit us when in the village.  
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bled on so seldom that such accidents can't  
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your pocketbook against emptiness. Do  
your buying on a short-price basis.

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**Overcoats \$4.50 and up.**  
to measure.  
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Our Native Herbs  
for MRS. RETAN, Lake Odessa.



**B. A. Almy**

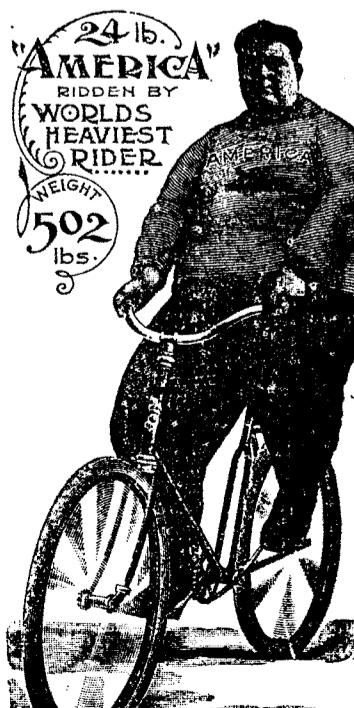
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and easy running

**Truss frame**  
**AMERICA**

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OLIVER AND  
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HAND MADE HARNESSSES.  
Call and see them.  
Frank D. Pratt.

## Neighborhood Notes

GATHERED BY A  
Live Corps of Correspondents.

BOWEN'S MILLS.

Your scribe has had a long and  
tedious time resorting in the hay and  
harvest fields with a mower and binder.  
No time for news. Everybody was re-  
sorting in the same fields. This brings to  
mind the poet's words:

THE CLANG OF THE YANKEE REAPER.

The clang of the Yankee reaper  
On Salt Creek plain,  
A wide sweet, deeper,  
Than many hooley strain.

Across that British prairie  
I tramped one summer day.  
The breeze was free and merry,  
White lamb-clouds were at play.

With fleecy wealth was teeming  
The shepherd's paddock fold,  
And ripened grain stood gleaming  
Like lakes of melted gold.

Far off were grimly looming  
Stonehenge's mystery piles;  
Beneath the feet were blooming  
A floweret's modest smiles.

And nature's wondrous being  
The blushing eye possessed;  
But with a tinge of seeing,  
When the heart is ill at rest.

For dead waves of emotion  
Had all that day prevailed,  
And over the cold blue ocean  
My sad heart swiftly sailed.

Across the cold sea sailing,  
My dreary memory roved,  
Sweet old-time scenes unveiled;  
With true friend fondly loved;

And brought back many a feeling  
That long had dwelt apart.  
Till through my life came stealing  
The pangs of a homesick heart.

And never the sea's wide reaches  
Climb half the fathoms o'er,  
Of the westward shining beaches  
So far away before.

When richer, sweeter, deeper,  
Than a distant music strain,  
Came the clang of the Yankee reaper  
On Salsbury plain.

As when the heart is weeping  
'Neath slowly crushing hours,  
The fragrance soft comes creeping  
Of memory—hallowed flowers.

As when with sudden gleaming  
Above some foreign dome,  
Against the sky goes streaming  
The flag of our nation home;

So from my heart the sadness  
In silent grief stole,  
And rich new strains of gladness  
Came thrilling through my soul.

J. W. Briggs has been busy of late  
looking after county drains.

Mr. Johnson and family, cigar man-  
ufacturer, of Grand Rapids have of late  
been resorting around the lakes and  
boarding with J. W. Briggs. Have  
broke camp and returned to the city.

Will Bowen was in the Valley City  
last week on business and in Hastings  
Monday.

Judge Armstrong was in Hastings,  
Saturday, in the interest of the pardon  
board in connection with the Will  
Lowden case.

Recently a large rattle was killed in  
Lewis Rickard's corn crib coiled up in  
the corn. It had nine rattles. Query is,  
how did it get there; and had not  
his snakes become alarmed and  
shook his rattles to ward off approaching  
danger, undoubtedly someone would  
have been bitten.

Mrs. Kent of Galesburgh, who has  
been visiting E. H. Bowen and wife,  
return home Tuesday.

Chas. Minar and wife of Irving visited  
the former's people Sunday.

A large company from Hastings are  
resorting at different points on Gun  
lake.

Millwrights are busy at work on E.  
H. Bowen & Son's mill putting in  
machinery for full roller short system,  
with which a straight grade of roller  
flour will be manufactured.

The hum of the threshing machine  
can be heard on all sides and grain is  
turning out well for the amount of  
straw.

CALEDONIA CULLINGS.

August 3—J. O. Seibert and wife of  
Grand Rapids were in town over Sunday.

The Misses Dora and Trixie Skeels  
of Grand Rapids, who have been spending  
the past week with Mrs. O. S. Kinsey,  
returned to their home Tuesday.

Alva Meyers and wife of Homer are  
visiting friends and relatives in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Leander Martin have  
started housekeeping in the Dodge  
house.

Mrs. Ed Apsey is quite sick.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Hull of Dutton  
were visiting J. Kinsey and wife, Mon-  
day and Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Purcell and daughter,  
Susie, of Grand Rapids were guests of  
Mrs. O. S. Kinsey Friday and Saturday.

The Rev. Chas. E. Andrews will be  
married Wednesday, Oct. 4, to an Indiana  
girl.

Fred Clark's family are camping at  
Green lake.

Vernia and Mable Myers expect to  
leave Saturday for a visit at Cleveland  
and Toledo.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Di-  
arrhoea Remedy always affords prompt  
relief. For sale by J. W. Armstrong,  
druggist.

31-4

deville, were here Tuesday attending  
the funeral of A. C. Towne.

U. S. Wood drove Frank Lay's pack-  
ing mare, Verna Strongwood, in the  
three-year-old race of the Blue Ribbon  
meeting in Detroit Monday, for a purse  
of \$1,500. She took third place, coming  
in fourth in the first and second heats  
and third in the third. The time of  
the heats was: 2:13, 2:13, 2:11.

PARMELEE PICKINGS.

Those who have threshed report a  
good yield of wheat.

A number of the farmers are sowing  
large quantities of turnip seed.

Corn is booming and there is a fair  
prospect of an abundant crop. But to  
make people feel miserable the pessimist  
has commenced a howl about an  
early frost. His grounds for thus believ-  
ing are that he heard a katydid  
about two weeks ago.

Mrs. E. K. Parmelee enjoys herself  
driving her fine roadster recently pur-  
chased of Mr. Cook of Caledonia.

The "Little Victors" of Parmelee  
will play ball with the Caledonia team  
next Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Alva Joles and son, William,  
with their families will move to Char-  
levoix Co. today.

You can get good advice free gratis  
any time in Parmelee and that without  
even asking for it. Comes handy  
sometimes.

Our lumberman, E. R. Skiff, and family  
together with J. T. Lombard and family  
of Hastings are spending a  
couple of weeks at the lake. We all  
wish them much joy.

George W. Cline, our esteemed  
friend, who has been attending the Indus-  
trial school at Big Rapids for the  
last six months, returned to his home  
and friends in Parmelee last Saturday  
evening.

A number of the citizens of this place  
will attend the Barnum & Bailey show  
at Grand Rapids Aug. 9.

Don't get it in your mind that you  
have all the pugilists in Middleville for  
we are up to date in that line. Wind-  
mill street had a mill of two rounds last  
week and Sunday afternoon East  
Church street was in the ring for six  
rounds.

Lillie VanAvery of Detroit and  
Mertie Davis of west Thornapple are  
visiting Gertie Allen. Lillie will re-  
main through the present month.

Reuben Stimson and wife visited with  
friends in Irving last Wednesday.

The Benaway brothers of your town  
have been making some repairs on the  
driving barn of O. A. Carpenter during  
the past week. At present they are  
engaged in building a hay barn for  
Geo. Burch, raising today (Tuesday).

Alva McIntyre of Baltimore, this  
county, came to Parmelee Saturday p.m.  
and will remain for two weeks.

Robbie Jenkins is enjoying his leisure  
time riding a Queen City wheel.

Claire Watson, our champion fisher-  
man, took 15 black bass from the Thorn-  
apple in one hour Monday morning.

Not a soul in Parmelee got any benefit  
from the eclipse Thursday last.  
They say it wasn't visible here.

Charlie Parmelee is in Grand Rapids  
today "on business."

It is reported that Dilman Benjamin  
has negotiated for a 4-inch light run-  
ning "Broadbread" (stiff tongue) with  
the celebrated firm of Joshua Karchen-  
berger & Son, Dark Co., Ohio.

Peanuts and cigars are freely dis-  
tributed and the postmaster still wears  
his hat tipped on the side since the ar-  
rival of the little postmistress—weight  
unknown.

Daniel Brown has offered his desira-  
ble property on R. R. st. for sale. If  
he succeeds in disposing of it to an ad-  
vantage he will make his future home  
with friends in Rutland, Vermont.

YANKEE SPRINGS.

August 2—Jay Tinker was in Milo on  
business Monday.

Miss Veva Ide of Grand Rapids is visit-  
ing her parents here.

Elam Springer and wife were guests  
of J. P. Springer and wife Sunday.

The dance at Will Page's, Friday  
night was quite well attended. There  
will be another dance there two weeks  
from last Friday evening.

Harvey Williams of Milo was here on  
business last week.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1897.

GROSS IMPERTINENCE.

Those Foreign "Protests" Against the Tariff Bill.

The Washington correspondent of the *Troy Times* justly holds that it is a piece of gross impertinence for foreign countries to file "protests" against the passage of a general tariff act by the United States, and he calls attention to the fact that no instance is on record where our Government has been guilty of similar action. Nations like France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Spain, which are now protesting against the enactment of the *Dingley* bill, and which maintain the protective system themselves, have increased their tariff rates from time to time, but on no occasion have we entered a remonstrance of a general character. There have been cases in which we have directed the attention of foreign Governments to certain laws or regulations which bore unfairly upon some one industry in the United States, or which discriminated against productions of this republic as compared with those of other countries, but in no instance have we protested against a general tariff measure proposed by other nations, so long as it treated all countries alike. We have been entirely consistent in according to these nations the same right to encourage native industry that we claimed for ourselves.

It is interesting to note how the account stands between the United States and some of the countries which, officially or otherwise, have protested against the pending tariff bill. Prominent among the latter are Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Japan, Mexico, Spain, China, Switzerland and Turkey, and during the decade of 1886-96 we bought of these countries goods to the following amounts in excess of the goods they bought of us: Germany, \$36,000,000; France, \$107,000,000; Brazil, \$613,000,000—our own imports having been \$734,000,000, against exports of \$121,000,000; Austria-Hungary, \$74,000,000; Japan, \$166,000,000—imports to the value of \$213,000,000, against exports to the value of \$45,000,000; Mexico, \$142,000,000; Spain, including colonies, \$463,000,000; China, \$135,000,000; Switzerland, \$138,000,000—imports aggregating \$139,000,000, against exports aggregating less than \$300,000—and Turkey, \$45,000,000. These countries may indulge in loud "protests," as some of them have done before, but it is not probable that they will proceed further. They will certainly hesitate before they adopt any drastic action which might provoke retaliation on the part of the United States.

McKinley on Labor Unions.

The recent declaration of President McKinley with reference to labor unions in an interview with Mr. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, voiced the sentiments of all fair-minded men on this subject that has occasioned so much bitter controversy among students of sociological and industrial problems.

The anti-pooling bill to restrain the operation of pools and trusts has caused the leaders of organized labor some apprehension. Mr. Gompers was afraid that the labor unions might be classed as trusts and that the penalties of the act might be construed as applying to them rather than to the large combinations usually known as trusts. Their apprehensions were relieved, however, by the President, who said: "I regard the organization of labor as the natural and legitimate effort to secure its rights."

No fair-minded person will dissent from the views of the President upon this question. The encouragement of legitimate trades unionism is praiseworthy, because the fundamental idea of the organizations, if properly carried out, must exalt and dignify labor. The principles of trades unionism honestly and faithfully applied are certainly calculated to improve the moral, social and physical condition of the laborers. Through co-operative combinations they are enabled to lift up the oppressed, to succor the destitute and to aid the unfortunate. By compact organizations for the advancement of mutual interests they are enabled through the peaceful agencies of arbitration to adjust differences between employer and employee and to secure the best market possible for the labor they have to sell.

When the trades unions depart from these legitimate and honorable functions they imperil the highest interests of honest labor and invite discord, confusion and disaster. The leaders of the trades unions should dedicate all their energies and powers to the social, moral and educational advancement of labor and should shun the political agitator as they would shun a pestilence.

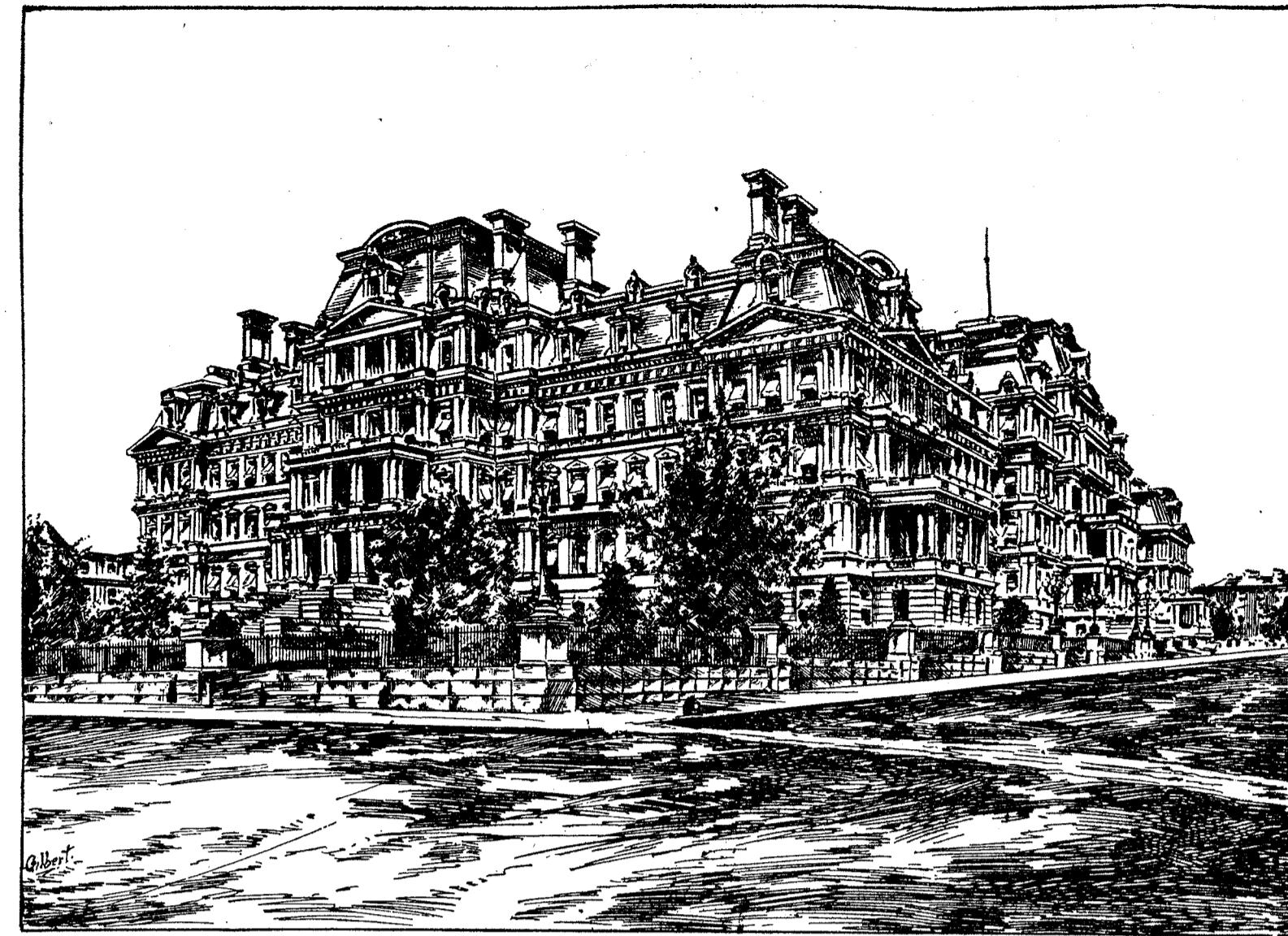
Foreign Demand for Our Crops.

The preliminary data, however, suggest the probability of a considerable reduction in the yield of Russia, Bulgaria, Roumania and France, and the English crop is likely to be smaller than that of last year. French production is now estimated at 280,000,000 bushels, or about 60,000,000 bushels less than would be required to make France independent of imports. With a crop no larger than the one now foreshadowed France in 1893-4 was obliged to import 56,000,000 bushels, and may be an importer to that extent during the coming year. Owing to the drought in New South Wales and South Australia it is expected that large shipments of California wheat will be made to Australia. The prospect of larger foreign requirements, smaller supplies from Russia, and the fact that little can be exported from India or Argentina until 1898, have induced foreign buyers to turn early attention to the United States; and already considerable wheat has been sold for shipment during August and September. In this country the indications of the wheat yield have improved, and the crop is expected to be larger than that of any year since 1892. The unofficial estimate point to a production of 550,000,000 bushels or more.

Corn prices have advanced 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents per bushel.—Philadelphia Record (Dem.).

Tobacco and Silver.

The Louisville Courier-Journal reads a lesson to the advocates of free silver on the error of their assumption that the prices of staples follow the price of silver bullion. It is strange that any intelligent man could believe such a fallacy, but it is a fact that some do. The point made by our Kentucky contemporary is that while silver is lower now than it was last fall,



BUILDING OF THE STATE, WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

**T**HIS vast structure, erected for the accommodation of the Departments of State, War and Navy, consists of three harmonious buildings united by connecting wings, and together forming in design and execution the finest edifice of the kind in the world. It combines the massive proportions of ancient with the elegance of modern architecture. The dimensions from north to south, including pavilion projections and steps, are 567 feet, and from east to west 342 feet. The greatest height from the terrace level over all is 128 feet. The entire structure has 150 rooms, and cost \$5,000,000.

There are four grand entrances by the centers of the pavilions approached by massive flights of steps through the projecting porticos. The south front of the building overlooking the Potomac is occupied by Secretary Sherman and his assistants; while Secretary Lenz, who presides over the Navy Department, is located in the south half.

There has been a steady appreciation in the value of leaf tobacco, which is one of the chief farm staples of the South and especially of Kentucky. From the low point in February to the second week in June the advance has been as much as 100 to 200 per cent on some grades of burley tobacco, and on none probably has it been less than 50 per cent. On dark tobacco the rise has been much less, but it is still very noticeable. Great as this advance has been already, further increase in the price is expected.

Business Prospects Bright.

There has been a steady advance toward a more prosperous business situation, and the sentiment has decidedly improved. The fact that the Senate is at work at last on the tariff bill and that much is being accomplished daily in the consideration of the measure has had a good deal to do with the general restoration of confidence which extends from one end of the country to the other. So far results are not marked in the ordinary trade reports. There is a falling off in commercial failures which may be taken as one of the early indications of a better commercial situation. Bank clearings, which at best are an unsatisfactory guide, show business to be a little below the level of last year for the month of May and for the week.—Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

Hurrah for the Dingley Bill.



It Was Good Enough for Grant.

"Referring to the criticism of the amendment of the Finance Committee imposing a duty of 10 cents per pound on tea, that it is not good Republican doctrine," said Harry Smith, ex-journalist of the National House of Representatives, "it is proper to call attention to the fact that a duty on tea and coffee was recommended by President Grant in his annual message to Congress of Dec. 7, 1875 (first session, Forty-fourth Congress). Referring to the serious condition of the treasury, he said:

"One measure for increasing the revenue—and the only one I think of—is the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee. These duties would add probably \$18,000,000 to the present amount received from imports, and would in no way increase the price paid for those articles by the consumers."

Midsummer Dullness Postponed.

Midsummer dullness should now be on the business of the country, but, on the contrary, the outlook is steadily improving as the tariff skies brighten in Washington. Bank clearings for the past week aggregated \$1,036,000,000, an increase of about 3 per cent over the week before. Higher quotations are reported for finished iron, pig iron, copper, lead, lard and cotton. Bank clearings for the month of June are a cheering indication of the speedy advent of general prosperity. They represent an increase of 6.8

per cent over May, of 3.7 per cent over June of last year, of 1.2 per cent over June, 1895, and of 2.4 per cent over June of 1894. More activity is manifest in New England manufacturing.—Boston Journal.

The Silver Push for Teller.

The Yankton Press and Dakotan, one of the organs of Populism in South Dakota, and presumably close to Senator Pettigrew, gives support to the story recently sent out by the Associated Press from Denver that the silver forces are planning to substitute Senator Teller for William Jennings Bryan in the campaign of 1900. Naturally the Yankton organ discredits the suggestion of a conspiracy against Mr. Bryan, and assumes that he "will be one of the first to refuse a nomination if he believes a stronger man can be named." The Press and Dakotan does not deal with the presumption that it would be possible to convince Mr. Bryan that a stronger man could be named. The possibility of such a contingency did not occur to him at the time of the meeting of the Chicago convention last year, nor immediately prior to the assembling of that convention. There is no evidence that the Nebraskan has come to think less of himself since that time. Indeed, the presumption is warranted that Mr. Bryan deems the preservation of his own life and leadership essential to the cause of "bimetallism." The Yankton paper, however, proceeds to say:

In reply to the objection raised by Col. Fox that Boies' plan meant virtually a gold standard, the ex-Governor says that the possibility of such a contingency did not occur to him at the time of the meeting of the Chicago convention last year, nor immediately prior to the assembling of that convention. There is no evidence that the Nebraskan has come to think less of himself since that time. Indeed, the presumption is warranted that Mr. Bryan deems the preservation of his own life and leadership essential to the cause of "bimetallism." The Yankton paper, however, proceeds to say:

It is well known that Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, has been for many years prominent in the public mind as a suitable man for President, and without disparaging in the slightest the qualifications of Mr. Bryan, it can be honestly admitted that no statesman of the present day in the United States possesses to a greater extent the confidence and esteem of the American people than Mr. Teller. He possesses the advantage of a quarter of a century or more of experience in public position, an experience that has admirably fitted him to discharge the duties devolving upon the chief magistrate of this republic; and we have no doubt that if Mr. Bryan's sentiments could be known he would be found quite favorable to the candidacy of the Colorado gentleman. There is a growing conviction that with Mr. Teller at the head of the party it would be assured, and this conviction has come about because of no loss of confidence in Mr. Bryan or lessening of the esteem in which he is held by those who supported him in the last campaign.

Activity in Business Centers.

Attention is called to the fact that seldom, even in periods of the greatest business activity, have the loans of the New York City banks scored as large a gain as the one reported for the week just closed. They made an increase of \$11,000,000. For several weeks past their loans have been increasing, but the expansion just made was the largest known in any six days in a long time. This increased demand for money is significant. It means that \$11,000,000 more of money went into various enterprises from the New York City banks alone, the past week than the week before, to pay labor and to quicken all the channels of trade and business. The increase in loans is not confined to the banks of New York City. It is noted in a proportionate measure in all the cities of the country. The effects of the vast additions to the actual money circulation passing through the hands of the people are also being felt everywhere, not in a boom, but in a slowly and steadily rising tide of better times.

—Toledo Commercial.

Reform Is Coming.

People who are anxious to see a general reform in the monetary system of the United States may rest assured that a proposition upon this subject is being carefully framed, and will be presented to Congress either during the special session or as soon as Congress meets in its regular session next December, and that every Republican vote will be cast in favor of some measure of this character.

Lines Closely Drawn.

The lines between the gold Democrats and the silver shouters are being as closely drawn as last fall. Chairman Bynum of the gold Democracy has opened headquarters in New York and announces that he and his party are ready to hit a head whenever they see one in the coming campaign, provided that head favors the free coinage of silver.

BOLT OF BOIES.

Iowan Keeps Getting Further Away from Chicago Platform.

Ex-Gov. Boies has made public another statement answering the attack recently made on his position. His statement takes him entirely away from the 10 to 1 doctrine. Among other things he says:

Let Congress provide that any person having gold or silver bullion of the value of \$10 or multiples thereof may deposit the same in the treasury and receive therefrom United States treasury notes for the value thereof on the day of deposit, such value expressed in gold or silver being determined by the quoted market value of the bullion offered in the great centers of trade in the old world on the day of deposit, and be redeemable on demand in bullion of either metal at the option of the Government at its market price in the same markets on the day of redemption, the notes (not the bullion) to be represented to be made unlimited legal tender.

In reply to the objection raised by Col. Fox that Boies' plan meant virtually a gold standard, the ex-Governor says that the possibility of such a contingency did not occur to him at the time of the meeting of the Chicago convention last year, nor immediately prior to the assembling of that convention.

The Chicago platform is no longer blinding upon the conscience, political or otherwise, of the people of Colorado. The issues made up by that instrument have been submitted to the only tribunal authorized to pass upon them, and they have been found against. On those issues we have had our day in court, and we are beaten.

ever, proceeds to say:

It is well known that Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, has been for many years prominent in the public mind as a suitable man for President, and without disparaging in the slightest the qualifications of Mr. Bryan, it can be honestly admitted that no statesman of the present day in the United States possesses to a greater extent the confidence and esteem of the American people than Mr. Teller. He possesses the advantage of a quarter of a century or more of experience in public position, an experience that has admirably fitted him to discharge the duties devolving upon the chief magistrate of this republic; and we have no doubt that if Mr. Bryan's sentiments could be known he would be found quite favorable to the candidacy of the Colorado gentleman. There is a growing conviction that with Mr. Teller at the head of the party it would be assured, and this conviction has come about because of no loss of confidence in Mr. Bryan or lessening of the esteem in which he is held by those who supported him in the last campaign.

It is one of the dangerous signs of the times that hostility to property and men who own property, is so marked in a great party, and that expressions hostile to the prosperous element in the State were applauded. It is a sad thing to contemplate. If it is sincere we have fallen upon evil days. If it is a sham Democratic leaders must wear the mark of the demagogue. Such an exhibition should startle every good citizen into activity against this covert socialism. The mission of good citizenship should be to allay strife and animosity, rather than to arouse it.

Practical Evidence from Missouri.

Kansas City is making rapid progress in nearly every line of business. There is scarcely a day but that some striking evidence of this gratifying fact comes to the surface. These indications of better times are galling to the professional alarmists and agitators who insistently put partisanship above citizenship. A contribution to the general prosperity testimony of this town was the report of the live stock and packing interest for the month of June. The receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at this market for June, 1895, 1896 and 1897, are shown in the following table:

Cattle. Hogs. Sheep.

June, 1897 ..... 118,000 321,000 102,000

June, 1896 ..... 107,000 267,000 72,000

June, 1895 ..... 97,000 198,000 71,000

The receipts of cattle for the first six months of this year aggregate 742,200, a gain of 105,150 over the same period of last year. The reports of the packing houses show that for the first half of this year there has been a large increase in the slaughtering of live stock at this place. Compared with the same period of 1896 there has been a gain of 357,000 hogs, 43,000 cattle and 106,000 sheep.—Kansas City Journal.

Railroads and Banks Show Gain.

The improvement in business during the latter part of May is illustrated by the reports of twenty-three railroads for the fourth week of the month. These roads gained 6 1/4 per cent over last year, which

is certainly a very encouraging exhibit. Taking bank clearings and railroad earnings into account, and allowing for the reduction in the prices of commodities generally, it is plain that the actual volume of business is really up to some of the most active years of the past.—New York Mail and Express (Rep.).

Good Crops, Good Times.

The movement of the crops, which now begins, will proceed in increasing volume until the autumn. The wheat harvest begins in Texas and rolls northward like a wave until it ends (in the United States) in Minnesota and North Dakota. It is followed by the corn harvest, and interspersed by the gathering of numerous other crops, all representing vast wealth which must sooner or later materialize in money. With plenty of money in the East to move the crops, and with plenty of crops in the West to move, it would seem that an interchange of the commodities of money and crops must soon set in which will tend to equalize conditions by relieving the plethora of money in the East and distributing it through the sections where it is so badly needed. This interchange is what makes business—commercial life—prosperity—and if it isn't coming, then it will be a case wherein all signs fail.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Bryan's Trouble.

There is no political significance in Mr. Bryan's silk nightshirt. Most of his worst dreams come when he is awake and attired in his business garb.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Mr. Bryan's nightshirt occupies too much space in the newspapers. He has a perfect right, as has every man, to wear what he can afford. The trouble with Mr. Bryan is, he wants to pay for his silk nightshirts in 50-cent dollars.—Dubuque Times.

Sad News for John Bull.

**BULL**  
**THE TIMES**  
**DINGLEY TARIFF**  
**SIGNED BY**  
**PRES. M'KINLEY**

PROTECTION RESTORED

IN THE

UNITED STATES.

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# PROSPERITY'S WIDE SWEEP

Whole Country is on the High Road to Good Times.

Unprecedented Showing of Mortgages Cleared Off by American Farmers.

Great Democratic Journal Produces Indisputable Evidence of This Fact.

Newspaper Press Everywhere Continues to Testify to the Business Improvement.

The testimony of returning business activity which has been presented by this paper in the past two months, through a collection of statements of the press of the country, irrespective of party, has attracted much attention and been received with much satisfaction. So gratifying has this presentation been, and so rapidly do the evidences of prosperity accumulate from every direction, that another series of statements of very recent date are here-with presented.

These statements are all remarkable and striking, but none of them is more so than the lengthy one from the New York Sun, which has gathered from all parts of the country information about the condition of the farmers and the rapidity with which they are paying off their mortgages under the better prices for crops, and the lessons of the past four years, which have taught them the importance of taking the first opportunity of paying off their debts, whenever possible. The article, it will be seen, covers all sections of the country, and shows remarkable prosperity and prompt application thereof to reduction of indebtedness, a double condition on which the farmers of the country are to be congratulated. Here is the collection of convincing dispatches appearing in the Sun:

Seattle, Wash.—For the first time in several years there is much idle money in Washington. This state of affairs is due in a great measure to the excellent crops of 1896 and to the prospects of still better crops in 1897. All the wheat belts of the State, including the Big Bend of the Columbia, the Palouse country, the southwestern part of the State, and Skagit and Whatcom counties, will produce, it is estimated, at least one-third more than ever before, and the first step of the farmers will be to raise the mortgages of their farms.

"The debt of the farmers of Washington," said C. E. Vilas of the Washington National Building, Loan, and Investment Association of Washington, "will be decreased at least 25 per cent by this year's crop."

R. P. Latimer of Dexter, Horton & Co. says that a reduction of 25 per cent on debts for the last three years is a low figure. The estimates are that the farmers will gain \$10,000,000 from the crops of 1897.

Jacob Firth, president of the Seattle National Bank, says a great number of mortgages on farms have been paid off, and he has advised from the Big Bend to the effect that this year's crop is of the very best quality. A like condition exists in the Palouse country.

Levi Ankeny, banker of Walla Walla, was in Seattle a few days ago and said that Walla Walla had too much idle money.

E. Cardin of J. Adams & Co. says the wheat crop will be the largest ever produced in Washington, amounting conservatively to about 18,000,000 bushels. The farmer will probably get 55 cents in eastern Washington and 70 cents at this port.

Seattle, owing to the opening of the Oriental trade, will handle six times as much grain as ever before. Mr. Cardin says there will be better times this fall than in five years. Last year an east Washington farmer went to the Northwestern Bank in Spokane.

"Take my farm," he said. "I cannot pay the mortgage."

The bank not only declined to do so, but gave him seed wheat. This year he will clear himself of debt and have a snug balance.

Portland, Ore.—The farmers of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, owing to the good price of wheat, have been enabled to pay off most of their mortgages, and this year will get almost entirely out of debt.

In Washington loan agents find their business greatly restricted on account of Populist legislation. The late Legislature passed an act increasing the amount of property exempt from execution, and abolishing the personal judgment clause in all mortgages, so that only the property mortgaged can be held for money loaned. In Oregon loan agents are not hindered in this manner, but they report a very slack demand for money at the present time.

Bismarck, N. D.—Inquiry among leading agents of loan companies develops the fact that few applicants for farm loans exist in comparison to former years, and hundreds of farm mortgages have been paid recently. The exact reduction of the mortgaged debt of the State would be impossible to ascertain without investigation of the records of each county, but the aggregate decrease will be large. This improvement has come about through more scientific farming, greater attention to diversification of products, and the extension of the stock industry. The latter has assumed larger proportions among small farmers in the last few years than ever before. Applications for hundreds of new brands have been filed with the Secretary of State. The raising and shipping of stock is the most profitable occupation of farmers, and not until recently has it been taken advantage of here.

The advance in the price of wool has been worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to the State, and nearly every farmer has a flock of sheep and receives part of the benefit. The new law allows the State Board of School Lands, which has the custody of \$1,000,000, the permanent

of the loans and most of the rest are making partial payments.

Figures from several counties show that where one mortgage has been recorded five have been paid. Some of the liquidations have been enforced through foreclosures, but this is on city property which was mortgaged in the days of inflation. There have been very few foreclosures on farm lands.

It is estimated that in 1897 the product from the South Dakota farms, including the live stock and creamery industries, will aggregate \$100,000,000. This, distributed among 350,000 people, is enough to give a comfortable living and, in addition, to make a great inroad on their indebtedness.

St. Paul, Minn.—The mortgage and loan business on farm lands in Minnesota has fallen off more than 50 per cent during the last three years, principally in the last year and a half. Of all the loans that were in existence in Minnesota on farming lands three years ago the various concerns differ slightly on the percentage that has been paid. The lowest estimate places it at 10 per cent and the highest at 25 per cent, while the average seems to be 10 to 20 per cent. This is held by the mortgage and loan concerns to be a wonderful showing, when it is taken into consideration that a vast amount of money was loaned in Minnesota during the boom times. It means that that much has been paid back over and above what has been borrowed. There have been practically no foreclosures.

That the State has felt the pinch of hard times was one of the great factors that kept the farmers from going further into debt. When the bottom fell out of the boom the farmer was the first man to take to the woods. He immediately cut his expenses and practiced the closest economy. The farmer incurred no new debts.

Although diversified farming has gone a great way toward relieving the Minnesota farmer of his debt, by far the greatest factor has been the dairy interest. There are hundreds of creameries and half as many cheese factories in Minnesota, and the majority of them have been established since 1892. The effect of the establishment of these creameries has been

as morning follows night. Before the elections in November there is every reason to believe that the croaking of the calamity howlers and the nostrums of the Bryanites will seem as ridiculous as do the predictions of the last-day prophets when the sun rises at the usual hour upon an earth still turning on its axis.

#### Paying Off the Mortgages.

An invincible and positive proof that local affairs are becoming more encouraging and that Williams County, at least, is seeing the dawn of better times, is furnished in the following figures, given out by Mr. Ewan, the recorder of this county: Since Jan. 1 last the number of mortgages filed for record in this county is 166, while the number released is 279, so that to-day there are 113 fewer mortgages on Williams County land than there were on Jan. 1, 1897. The record by months is as follows:

Recorded.	Released.
30	January 62
31	February 43
37	March 47
29	April 53
25	May 42
14	June (21) 32
166	279

This shows beyond dispute that Williams County debtors are paying their debts, and no condition of affairs could be more promising than just this.—Ohio State Journal.

#### New York Times Admits It.

The New York Times (Democratic) takes a hopeful view of the business outlook and believes that the tide has turned for the better. While the Times is opposed to the Republican tariff policy, and is by no means a supporter of the present administration, it is not a calamity howler, but is crying down the mean sensationalism of most of the Democratic press which is retarding prosperity. In the financial articles of the Times the hopeful signs for future business prosperity are pointed out. In Saturday's paper one of the best known stock exchange men in the country, the head of the firm of Charles Head & Co., is quoted as declaring that the tide has turned in the right direction. In accounting for the

not risk their money unless given an overabundance of security and promised a high rate of interest. But the minute business conditions begin to improve every one is anxious to invest, even though the investment will bring but small returns, and money is put into enterprises which would not have been considered during the depressed times. The financial reports now show that money can be secured for any reasonable enterprise at rates from 5½ per cent down, showing that confidence has returned and that capitalists desire to have their money bringing in even small rates rather than having it lie idle.—St. Louis Star.

#### Secretary Gage Confident.

"At the end of this fiscal year," resumed Secretary Gage, looking over the official statements which had just been placed upon his desk, "the condition of the Government is all that could be desired. There is no trouble with the gold reserve, that barometer of confidence. The business men, capitalists and investors, not only of our own country, but of the world, are content with our situation and prospects. All the nervousness which formerly held us in its toils has disappeared. In its place we have confidence in the future, confidence in the Government, confidence in ourselves. The hoarding of gold has stopped and much of the yellow metal that was put away during the depression has come out and gone into circulation. The tide began to turn the day President McKinley was elected and it has been running the right way ever since."—Chicago Times Herald.

#### Nature Is Helping.

Nature is preparing bountiful harvests that will greatly facilitate the recovery of business during the coming fall season. Indications point to continued activity in the export trade, the volume of which exceeded all previous records in the fiscal year ended last month. The total value of the merchandise exports for the fiscal year was \$1,051,987,001; the largest previous total was \$1,030,278,148, in 1892. The imports for the fiscal year were \$764,373,905; and in spite of the big increase under the tariff stimulus in recent months

## STANDS BY MR. HANNA.

#### FALSE CHARGES DENOUNCED BY SECRETARY WARNER.

United Mine Workers' Secretary Says the Ohio Senator Has Improved the Condition of His Men—False Stories Circulated About Him.

#### Enters a Protest.

William Warner, Secretary of the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburgh district, has entered an earnest protest at the manner in which the names of miners' officials are used in statements concerning the treatment of miners by Senator Mark A. Hanna. He says:

All these stories published about the attitude of Mark Hanna on labor are false. Every time you see the names of myself or Patrick Dolan, President of the district, coupled with these stories, it is done without our knowledge. I have denied them repeatedly, but what can I do to stop their circulation?

The true story of Mr. Hanna's attitude to his workmen and toward union labor, as far as his mining interests in Western Pennsylvania are concerned, is that he is the best man in the whole district to work for. I do not know Senator Hanna—never saw him in my life. Mr. Dolan and myself voted the free silver ticket last fall and will do so again next fall. We have no interest in Mr. Hanna's candidacy for United States Senator in Ohio, but the fact that we are opposed to him in politics seems to have given some writers the idea that they are licensed to use our names to tell absolute falsehoods about him.

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such proceedings are disgraceful. I have advised them to defeat Mr. Hanna on a straight silver issue if possible, but if they want a friend to miners every miner in the United States should be for him. The work done by Mr. Young and the Pan Handle Coal Company, in which Mr. Hanna is a stockholder, and Daniel Hanna, his son, is managing director, entered actively into politics. Long before he was thought of in this connection he took the stand to pay the highest wages in the district. If Mr. Hanna has done this for political effect it has cost him several fortunes. I don't believe this, however. While I cannot conscientiously support Mr. Hanna in his political views, yet nothing would give me greater pleasure than to disabuse the minds of our people of the idea that Senator Mark Hanna is a tyrannical, mean, or parsimonious man less than his competitors. If there were a greater number of Mark Hannas there would be less dissatisfaction and complaint among the coal miners.

**Mr. Bryan's 25-Cent Dollar.**

Mr. Bryan's speech, as reported in a Democratic paper, fills about half a column. It is a calamity wall. "People who were afraid of a 50c dollar six months ago," he said, "would be glad to get a 25c dollar now." The speaker might have added that his Populist supporters would be best pleased with a no-cent dollar, and he voted for that himself when he gave his ballot in 1892 to Weaver as a presidential candidate. Mr. Bryan read a newspaper clipping arguing that the depreciation of farm lands in England is due to the gold standard and the plotting of money changers. But he made no reference to the comfortable financial condition of England generally and its treasury surplus, nor to the fact that many British farmers contend that free trade is the source of their troubles. The Nebraskan's assertion that this country is desperately sick seemed particularly grateful to his audience. The remedy, in his language, is to "turn over the affairs of the nation to one man and let him think and act for us." While the name of the man was not mentioned, it is easy to guess who he is in the opinion of the orator.

The statement that the American people would now be glad to get a 25c dollar shows the glibness of Mr. Bryan's tongue and the light caliber of his mind. Having started out to cut the dollar in two, he is ready to bisect it again, and would doubtless drop the remainder without the slightest ceremony. It is this fantastic readiness to jump into any wildly radical experiment that makes Mr. Bryan a favorite with every revolutionary element in the country.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

#### The Populist Revolt.

The Nashville Populist convention seems to have performed the work laid out for it with neatness and dispatch. Called together by Mr. Thomas E. Watson and other irreconcilables of the same type, it reflected from first to last the spirit of ultra-Populism. The motto of the convention was "no entangling alliances." The 70 delegates who attended it put themselves on record in the most positive manner against all future deals, compromised or agreements of fusion with either of the old parties. These men and the considerable number of Southern and Western voters they represent propose to keep strictly in the middle of the Populist highway hereafter. Believing in the sufficiency of Populist doctrines for the cure of all the ills of the body politic, they will follow no leaders and adopt no platforms save their own.

The stand they have taken is most distressing to Mr. Bryan and Mr. Jones of Arkansas. The convention's assertion that "we do not believe that the question of free silver is itself broad enough platform for a national party" is especially calculated to harrow the feelings of the late Populist candidate. For without the issue of free coinage, Bryan must inevitably collapse.

#### Co-operate with Republicans.

It will be a great disappointment to the people who had hoped that the tariff issue would embitter the gold Democrats against the Republicans to find members of that party co-operating with the Republicans for the defeat of the silver Democrats everywhere this fall, but it is quite apparent that the Democrats who opposed the election of Bryan last fall will be as earnestly against the silver candidate this year.

The Republicans in the Senate will press as an independent measure the anti-trust proposition which was originally proposed as an amendment to the tariff bill and withdrawn therefrom only because its discussion would delay final action on that measure.



almost electrical. It has been the principal cause of the large payments of mortgage loans. At the end of the month the farmers get returns from the creameries. A great many of them, in fact almost all the larger creameries, are co-operative concerns, owned entirely by the farmers, who share the profits among themselves. In this manner they have always enough money to buy their groceries, clothing, and such necessary commodities of life, while on the farm they produce their own flour, vegetables and meats.

The result is that from the sale of their wheat, oats, corn, pork and beef they realize a net profit, and it is this money that has been used to pay off the mortgages.

Little Rock, Ark.—Although the crops in part of Arkansas were cut short by drought last year, the people by economy are getting out of debt. The people look forward to an era of railroad building in the near future unparalleled in the history of the State, from which they confidently expect good results. The State debt is not large and will be considerably reduced by the acts of the special session of the Legislature. Gov. Jones thinks very little of it will remain at the end of his administration. The loan companies are doing very little business in the State. Many of them have withdrawn recently.

Lincoln, Neb.—The report of the State Banking Board just issued contains much encouragement for business men. It shows the condition of the State and private banks at the close of business on May 26, 1897, as compared with that at the close on Dec. 31, 1896. At present there are 400 banks, as compared with 414 on Dec. 31. During the interval 23 banks have closed, 3 have reorganized and 9 new banks have opened. Under the head of liabilities there is a general falling off in the amounts, with a notable exception in the item of deposits, which shows an increase of \$1,008,028.96. In resources there is an increase of \$1,227,123.40. These latter two items, resources and deposits, are regarded as especially encouraging by business men.

**Will Silence the Croakers.**

The truth is, our Southern States are in good condition. All their products of the soil are in touch with markets. Manufacturers are advancing steadily. Business in lumber is growing at a rapid rate, and the supply of timber is immense. The great staples of agriculture, with cotton at their head, have the world for their market; and the lesser products, coming much earlier than those of the Northern States and distant but a single day from the Northern cities, get the best of the market every year, and are mostly consumed before the Northern crops come in. At Southern industrial centers trade in all lines shows marked activity.—Portland Oregonian.

**Interest Rates and Prosperity.**

No better indication of returning prosperity is to be found than in the decrease in interest rates. It shows not only that there is an abundance of money in the country, but that the money is seeking investment. When times are hard, money scarce and there is little confidence, interest rates will as certainly take advantage of it.

the year's aggregate was smaller than that of 1896 and has been five times exceeded since 1890.—Philadelphia Record (Dem.).

#### Grain Prices Show It.

Here are the results in the grain markets, the prices being those quoted in Chicago:

	1896.	1897.
Wheat, No. 2.....	56½	70½
Corn, No. 2.....	27½	24½
Oats, No. 2.....	22	20
Rye, No. 3.....	32	34
Buckwheat, No. 3.....	30½	32

These quotations show that everything except corn is higher than a year ago, and the decline in corn (3 cents) is due to the fact that last year's crop was the greatest ever known, while the crop of the year before was almost a failure. Moreover, so far is it from being true that corn is now selling "lower than ever before," it is shown that even corn is higher now than on many occasions in former years, and higher than it was last September, which was "before the last election." So the Register demands with some pertinency: "Why did this convention lie even about corn?"

But the comparison does not stop with grain. Here is an exhibit of prices of livestock at Chicago now and one year ago,



#### Washing a Fine Art.

Love of pretty belongings is natural to every woman. From the classic scenes of Aspasia to the rich dresses of Elizabeth, thence to the wedding gown of Puritan Priscilla, we see the attractiveness of dress. While any woman of taste can supply herself with becoming gowns, it is not every one who understands keeping them in good order; this is especially true of summer gowns, so easy to soil, and so expensive to laundry; therefore every woman should learn the art of washing her own muslins. To do the work fill a tub two-thirds full of warm water, dissolve a cake of Ivory soap (which will not fade the most delicate colors), add it to the water, wash the garments through it; rinse first in clear water, then in blue water, wring, dip in thin starch, shake and hang in the shade. When dry, sprinkle, and iron on the wrong side. A gown, laundered in this way, will remain fresh and pretty all summer. —ELIZA R. PARKER.

#### A Computation.

"But, my dear, if you discharge the girl without notice, she may make it cost us a couple of pounds. You know there is an agreement about notice."

"Yes, and if I give her a month's notice she will manage to break £5 worth of china before she goes." —Spare Moments.

#### Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food-drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 1/4 the price of coffee, 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Crabs frequently fasten sea weeds on their backs to hide themselves and the growths selected are always in perfect harmony with the surroundings.

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Pure Vegetable, Mild and Reliable. CURE ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS, SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, TORPID LIVER, DIZZY FEELINGS, DYSPEPSIA.

One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the Liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

#### OBSERVE

the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs. Constipation, inward piles, fulness of the bowels, hard stools, of the stomach, spleen, heartburn, distress of food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, distension or fullness of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dizziness on rising suddenly, dote or pains before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, delirious of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.



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1897

#### STORY OF THE SEA.

##### Tale Told by the Log of the Good Ship Topaz.

Robert H. Folger, the oldest practicing lawyer in America, has, at his home in Massillon, Ohio, a treasure in the way of a ship's log kept by his father, Captain Mayhew Folger of the good ship Topaz. While making his last cruise in the Pacific Captain Folger discovered the surviving mutineer of the ship Bounty and his colony on Pitcairn Island. The entry in the log book is of extreme interest. Captain Folger says: "Saturday, Feb. 1, 1808, at 2 a. m., saw Pitcairn Island bearing south. Lay off and on till daylight. At 6 a. m. put off with two boats to explore the land and look for seals. On approaching the shore saw smoke on the land, at which I was very much surprised, as the island was said to be uninhabited. I saw a boat paddling toward me, with three men in her. They hailed in the English language, and asked who was the captain of the ship. They offered me gifts of cocoanuts and requested I would land, there being a white man on shore. I went ashore and found an Englishman named Alexander Smith, the only person remaining out of nine that escaped on board the ship Bounty. Smith informed me that, after putting Cap-

## ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

#### MOON PARTIALLY OBSCURES OLD SOL.

Event Visible in the United States—With Smoked Glass the Fiery Crescent and Lunar Shadow Could Be Seen.

##### Sun in a Shadow.

On Thursday, between the hours of 8 and 10 a. m., central standard time, the moon, in the course of her monthly round of the heavens, passed directly between the earth and the sun. The consequence was an eclipse of the sun, which was visible throughout the United States, in Mexico, the West Indies, Central America, the northern half of South America, over a good portion of the Atlantic ocean and on the west coast of Africa.

To observers within the districts bounded by an imaginary line drawn from the central part of New Mexico to Tampico and thence to Havana, the Windward Islands and Lake St. Roque the outer edges of the sun assumed the appearance of a ring of fire. To the fact that the moon appeared smaller than the sun was due the lack of totality in the eclipse as viewed from the earth, though to the putative inhabitants of some of the other planets the eclipse may easily have been total. On this sphere there was, however, no region of total eclipse. And even in the Central American districts from which the annular band could best be seen, the fiery ring lasted for only a few minutes. At Washington and across the whole of the United States at points in about the same latitude as Washington—38 degrees, 50 minutes—exactly one-half of the sun's face (the lower half) was veiled.

An eclipse of the sun is a quite different affair from an eclipse of the moon. A lunar eclipse is caused by the passing of the moon through the earth's shadow. It is visible from every point on the earth's surface from which the moon itself is visible at the time—that is, over one entire hemisphere of the earth. Furthermore, a lunar eclipse, whether total or partial, presents one and the same appearance to every observer, no matter where he is situated, whether in Boston or San Fran-

cesco or Rio Janeiro, just as the shadow of a tree cast upon a house appears the same from whatever point of view it is looked at. A solar eclipse is caused by the passage of the moon between us and the sun. To see it one must be so situated that the range is right, just as to see a distant house exactly behind some near object, as a tree, one must so stand that the tree is exactly in line with him and the house. If he moves from this line, to the right or to the left, the tree changes its position with reference to the house, and when he has moved to a certain distance it ceases altogether to range with the house. In the case of a solar eclipse the sun is the distant house; the moon is the tree.

Since this moon is a comparatively small body, only about 2,000 miles in diameter, while the diameter of the earth is nearly 8,000 miles, there is upon the earth ample room for getting off the range when the earth is passing the sun. Thus, to an observer situated Thursday anywhere on the twenty-five mile line above located, say at Havana, the moon appeared to pass directly across the sun's face, its center moving along the line marked "Moon's Path" in the diagram "Moon's Path" and the direction indicated by the arrow. One circumstance only prevented the eclipse from being total for that observer, and this was that the moon being at very nearly her greatest distance from the earth, her apparent size was at its least and showed less than that of the sun.

For an observer at Washington the range was different. To him the moon's center appeared to pass along the line marked AB, so that its upper limb just reached the sun's center. An observer in about latitude 56° was still farther off of the range. To him the moon, could it be seen, would have seemed to move along the line CD. Its upper edge would have just grazed the lower edge of the sun in passing and there would have been no eclipse. Much less could there be an eclipse for an observer still farther north.

Way back in 1869 the last total eclipse of the sun which was visible in this part of the country took place. Since then, however, there have been several total eclipses which were visible from other parts of the United States. The most notable of these was the eclipse of 1878. It was observed from the neighborhood of Denver and was fruitful of scientific results. Far more frequent are partial eclipses, the area which these cover being very wide. A total eclipse is a rare occurrence, and it is not often that the shadows from two of them are received by the same locality in a hundred years.

MICHIGAN CITY FIRE.

One Man Killed and Five Families Made Homeless.

One man burned to death in a horrible manner, another suffering from severe burns, several overcome by the fumes of naphtha and heat, a property loss of \$70,000, an entire block of buildings in ashes and five families homeless. These are the features of a fire which Wednesday threatened Michigan City, Ind., with destruction and resulted in a call upon the Chicago fire department for assistance.

An explosion in the Michigan City Sash and Door Company's plant resulted in the fire which was subdued only by the persistent efforts of every able-bodied citizen. For a time it looked as if the entire city was to be sacrificed. The fire was beyond control, the wind high, the volunteer firemen unable to make any impression upon the flames which burned hose and apparatus and pushed their way toward business houses and residences. A call for assistance telegraphed to Hammond, Ind., was answered unfavorably by the officials of that place, who replied

that they could not spare any of their apparatus. A message to Chicago for help brought an immediate response from Chief Swine, who started engine companies 40, 42 and 1, in charge of Assistant Chief Campion, on a gallop to the quickly prepared special of the Michigan Central. The engines and hose carts were loaded, the track cleared for a rapid run and everything made ready, when word came that the fire was under control.

The fire originated in an underground vault in the basement of the Michigan City Sash and Door Company, used as a storage room for gasoline, shellac, nap-

#### Arouse to Action

A dormant liver, or you will suffer all the tortured inflictions to a protracted bilious at- furred tongue, sour breath, pain in the right side, will admonish you of neglect. Dis- tress the recalcitrant organ at once with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and expect rapid relief. Malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaint, nervousness and debility are thoroughly removed by the Bitters.

#### Novel Cooking Method.

In Bosnial one of the Australian bat- teries had to go into action just as dinner time came on, and the artillerymen, resolved not to lose a meal, cut their meat into small strips, placed it on the breech of their guns and cooked it by the heat of the metal. They found it delicious, and voted the biftek a la culasse de canion infinitely superior to beefsteaks cooked under the pommel of the saddle, Tartar fash-

#### THE PRESIDENT'S EYES

And Those of Mrs. McKinley Examined and Fitted by Chicaco Optician. The honor of being optician to the first family of the land has been conferred upon J. H. Ostrander, who is now connected with Spaulding & Co. of this city. Mr. Ostrander has recently returned from Washington, where he met President McKinley by appointment in the Green Room of the White House, and made an examination of his eyes. He had already fitted Mrs. McKinley's

Another prominent official whom Mr. Ostrander has recently fitted with glasses is Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage. Mothers in the country with children will do well to visit the barn and secure a box of oats to keep at hand. Wet shoes, as soon as they are removed from the feet, should be filled with the oats and left until perfectly dry. The oats absorb the moisture in the leather and preserve the shape of the shoe.

#### An Ammunition Expert.

Ammunition making is a great art, and there are few men in the world who are skilled in it. The superintendent of the ammunition department of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct., is acknowledged to be the leading authority on ammunition making in the world. His great skill and constant care has placed Winchester ammunition ahead of all other makes. For uniformity, reliability and strength shooting qualities, it is unequalled. The great demand for Winchester ammunition makes it easy to buy even in the most out of the way parts of the world. Winchester guns and Winchester ammunition make a combination that cannot be surpassed. Send for large illustrated catalogue free.

The kingdom of heaven is at hand just where we are. It is just as near us as our work is, for the gate of heaven for each soul lies in the endeavor to do that work perfectly.—W. C. Gannett.

#### Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

At the defense of Thermopylae the shower of Persian arrows was so dense it cut off the light of the sun.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, relieves pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

## THE HEAT PLAGUE OF AUGUST, 1896.

#### Mrs. Pinkham's Explanation of the Unusual Number of Deaths and Prostrations Among Women.

The great heat plague of August, 1896, was not without its lesson. One could not fail to notice in the long lists of the dead throughout this country, that so many of the victims were women in their thirties, and women between forty-five and fifty.

The women who succumbed to the protracted heat were women whose energies were exhausted by sufferings peculiar to their sex; women who, taking no thought of themselves, or who, attaching no importance to first symptoms, allowed their female system to become run down.

Constipation, capricious appetite, restlessness, forebodings of evil, vertigo, languor, and weakness, especially in the morning, an itching sensation which suddenly attacks one at night, or whenever the blood becomes overheated, are all warnings. Don't wait too long to build up your strength, that is now a positive necessity! Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has specific curative powers. You cannot do better than to commence a course of this grand

of first symptoms you will see by the following letter what terrible suffering came to Mrs. Craig, and how she was cured:

"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and think it is the best medicine for women in the world. I was so weak and nervous that I could not live from one day to the next. I had pro- lapsus uteri and leucorrhoea and thought I was going into consumption. I would get so faint I thought I would die. I had dragging pains in my back, burning sensation down to my feet, and so many miserable feelings. People said that I looked like a dead woman. Doctors tried to cure me, but failed. I had given up when I heard of the Pinkham medicine. I got a bottle. I did not have much faith in it, but thought I would try it, and it made a new woman of me. I wish I could get every lady in the land to try it, for it did for me what doctors could not do."—MRS. SALLIE CRAIG, Baker's Landing, Pa.

1897 **Columbia** Bicycles \$75.00

## Closet Detailed Inspection.

Every single one of the many parts of a Columbia bicycle is passed several times through the hands of skilled workmen who examine it in the utmost detail. Such an elaborate system of inspection is expensive, but no expense is spared in building Columbias. They are as near perfection in adjustment and finish as human ingenuity can make them.

#### 1896 COLUMBIAS, \$60.

#### HARTFORD BICYCLES, \$50, \$45, \$40, \$30,

Equal to nearly every other bicycle except the Columbia.

#### POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Catalogue free from any Columbia dealer; by mail from us for one 2-cent stamp.

"Cleanliness Is Nae Pride, Dirt's Nae Honesty." Common Sense Dictates the Use of

## SAPOLIO

#### Harvest Excursions!

AUG. 3 AND 17, SEPT. 7 AND 21, OCT. 5 AND 19,

To the Farm regions of the West, North, South and Southwest.

Round trip ticket will be sold on date named at all C. B. & Q. stations and at many E. & M. points at about half fare, good for 21 days, except for round passage. Ask your local agent for particulars.

GO WEST AND LOOK FOR A HOME. A handsome illustrated pamphlet describing NEBRASKA sent on application to P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. Agt. C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago.

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, &c. of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astrin-

gent or purgative.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain paper, or express, prepaid, for \$1.00 or 3 bottles, \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

C. N. U. No. 38-97

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

THE PRESIDENT'S EYES

And Those of Mrs. McKinley Examined and Fitted by Chicaco Optician.

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The great heat plague of August, 1896, was not without its lesson. One could not fail to notice in the long

## HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment on settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

### WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effect following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cure of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists price fifty cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN and send your full post-office address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Taking Effect November 29, 1896.

EASTWARD BOUND.

STATIONS.	Det N Y	Net R	Fr
	Exp	Exp	Exp
Grand Rapids Dep.....	7:00	6:00	1:00
Middleville.....	7:35	6:00	1:15
Hastings.....	8:02	6:57	1:20
Jackson Ar.....	9:00	9:00	3:40
Detroit Ar.....	12:20	11:20	7:10
	p m	p m	a m

WESTWARD BOUND

STATIONS.	Exp	M'11	G R	Fr
	Day	Exp	Exp	Exp
Grand Rapids Ar.....	8:15	2:05	10:00	2:15
Middleville.....	9:00	9:41	1:15	2:15
Hastings.....	10:40	12:30	9:19	1:05
Jackson Dep.....	1:30	10:40	7:30	7:15
	a m	a m	p m	a m
Detroit Dep.....	11:05	7:15	4:45	...
	p m	a m	p m	...

## Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad

Schedule in effect Sept. 27, 1896.

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
NORTHERN DIVISION		Going	From
Grand Rapids Ar.	7:45	8:00	North
Middleville.....	9:00	9:41	2:15
Hastings.....	10:40	12:30	9:19
Jackson Dep.....	1:30	10:40	7:30
	a m	a m	p m
Detroit Dep.....	11:05	7:15	4:45
	p m	a m	p m

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Hastings.....	10:40	12:30	9:19
Jackson Dep.....	1:30	10:40	7:30
	a m	a m	p m
Detroit Dep.....	11:05	7:15	4:45
	p m	a m	p m

## MUSKEGON TRAINS.

GOING WEST.	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Lv Grand Rapids.....	7:45	8:00	4:00 pm	5:40 pm
Ar Muskegon.....	8:00	8:15	2:15 pm	2:30 pm
GOING EAST.				
Lv Muskegon.....	6:10 am	7:15 am	11:45 am	4:00 pm
Ar Grand Rapids.....	9:30 am	12:55 pm	5:20 pm	
* Except Sunday. * Daily.				
A. ALMQVIST, C. L. LOCKWOOD, Ticket Agent. Gen'l Pass'r and Union Station. Ticket Agent.				

A Complete Newspaper and Periodical Sub-  
scription Agency is carried on at the  
Middleville News Stand, where you will also  
find a complete line of Law and School  
Books and Stationery.

### Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss,  
COUNTY OF BARRY, ss,

At a session of the Probate Court for the  
County of Barry, holden at the Probate Office  
in the city of Hastings, in said county  
on Monday, the 19th day of July, in  
the year one thousand eight hundred and  
ninety-seven.

Present, JAMES B. MILLS, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John Whitaker, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly  
verified of Celeste Whitaker, mother of  
said deceased praying for a decree therein  
to declare who are or were the  
lawful heirs and entitled to inherit the  
estate of said deceased and their respective  
rights therein.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday,

the 19th day of August, A. D. 1897, at ten  
o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the  
hearing of said petition and that the heirs at  
law of said deceased and all other persons  
interested in said estate are required to appear  
at a session of said court, in the city of  
Hastings, in said county, and show cause, if  
any there be, why the prayer of the peti-  
tioner may not be granted. And it is further  
ordered, that said petitioner give notice  
to the persons interested in said estate  
of the pendency of said petition and the date  
of hearing, and cause a copy of this order  
to be published in the Middleville Sun, a  
newspaper printed and circulated in said  
county of Barry, once in each week for three  
successive weeks previous to said day of  
hearing.

(A TRUE COPY) JAMES B. MILLS,  
Judge of Probate.

Probate Register.

### Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the condi-  
tions of a certain mortgage, made and ex-  
ecuted by James Harvey Cline and Adeline  
Cline of Thornapple, Barry county, Michi-  
gan, to Mariana Smith, guardian of Blanche  
and Jessie Smith, minors, of Chicago, Ill.,  
on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1893, and recorded  
in the office of the register of deeds for Barry  
county, Michigan, on the 20th day of April, A. D.  
1893, in Liber 44 of mortgages, on page  
138, on which mortgage there is claimed to be  
due at the date of sale the sum of one  
thousand four hundred and 23-100 dollars,  
and an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars,  
provided for in said mortgage all of the principal  
of said mortgage having been declared  
due by said mortgagee, and is hereby declared  
due by her by reason of non-payment  
of two hundred dollars of principal, which is  
paid in arrears, and the non-payment of  
interest due on said mortgage, and by virtue  
of the authority contained in said mortgage  
to declare the same due of which the mort-  
gagee had no notice, and to sell the same  
or any part thereof, and to institute either at law or  
in equity to recover the moneys so secured  
by said mortgage, or any part thereof, now  
therefore by virtue of the power of sale contained  
in said mortgage, and the statute in  
such case made and provided, hereby  
is hereby given, granted and made, in the  
Court of Probate of the County of Barry,  
Michigan, that the same be sold at public  
auction to the highest bidder, at the front door  
of the court house in the city of Hastings,  
that being the place where the circuit  
court for the county of Barry is holden on  
Saturday, the 21st day of August, A. D. 1897,  
at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so much  
therefore as may be necessary to pay the  
amount due on said mortgage as aforesaid,  
with seven per cent interest and all legal  
costs, together with said attorney fee of  
twenty-five dollars, covenanted in said  
mortgage. The premises are described in  
said mortgage, and shall be sold at  
a public auction to the highest bidder  
in the state and in the town of Hastings,  
Michigan, and the same is sold to local  
trade and used by employees, 6,547 tons;

used at mines for steam and heat, 3,185  
tons; average price per ton, \$1.62; aver-  
age number of days' active work in  
mines, 157; total number of employees,  
320.

If people, both rich and poor, would  
just stop imagining that it is hard  
times, and "let go" the cash on hand  
by making improvements to their  
homes and paying their bills, money  
would not be half as close as it is to-  
day.—Menominee Herald.

The agricultural States secure more  
protection under the Dingley bill than  
they have had under any previous  
American Tariff.

New Jersey is bound to be near the  
head of the push. She now has a gang  
of women highway robbers, who do  
"hold ups" in regular dime novel style.

The president's choice of a summer  
resort seems to have carried consider-  
able free advertising. Editors give  
away more than any other class of men.

If the calamity howling newspapers  
of the county, state, and nation would  
set up for thirty or sixty days, pros-  
perity would be with us in all its glory.

Sugar refineries and factories will  
soon be scattered over the prairies of  
the Mississippi Valley in a way which  
premises to make the sugar trust  
extremely weary.

"The House sugar rate is written in  
the tariff bill, not the corruptly pur-  
chased Senate rate. It is a great vic-  
tory for right, for justice, and the  
people."—New York World (Democ-  
ratic).

With wheat quoted in New York at  
82 cents per bushel on the first day of  
this month, July 1, as compared with  
68 cents on July 1, 1893, it looks as if  
the good old Protection times had reach-  
ed us already.

The last week in July, 1897, will long  
be remembered as the first one under  
the new tariff law. Reports from  
every direction show that the effect  
has been instantly effective, both in  
manufacturing and business circles.

"The case of the farmers has cer-  
tainly been hard for several years past.  
It has been a principal cause of dis-  
content, and the fruitful mother of wild  
financial schemes. With that better-  
ment which is now so surely approach-  
ing, the occupation of the demagogue  
and the Utopian dreamer will be gone."—  
New York World.

Now we enter the Garden Pass where  
we see the Echo fall named from  
the echo rock above. Passing the  
stupendous hanging rocks and frog  
rock we are soon at artist's glen, from  
where a good view of Cameron's Cone,  
10,695 feet, and the Garden of the Gods  
may be had. Next on the right is the  
Plum Pudding, on the left the Turtle  
Pouch, and passing through a natural  
gateway we come into view of Minne-  
haha Falls. Here is a picturesque  
group of Swiss cottages. Lizard Rock  
Pinnacle Rock, the Devil's Slide,  
Woodland Park, the Elk Head and the  
Fleuride gold mine are left behind and  
we suddenly come upon the half-way  
house, where a short stop is made.

The next stop is for coal and water.

We see far below us a glacial lake cov-  
ering 110 acres. When Windy Point

is reached we get our first western

view and are but short distance from  
the summit, which is reached one and  
one-half hours after leaving Manitow.

At the top—comparatively few men

know the sensation of looking from a

mountain top over thousands of miles  
of the earth's surface. To those who  
have realized this sensation it affords  
an indelible recollection, one of a life-time.

One-half hour is spent and we return.

Roy was taken with a weak feeling and  
very nearly fainted away. He was

white as a ghost and I did not feel well

myself but Mrs. H. jumped from rock

to rock and into two feet of snow and  
never felt better in her life. We

plucked flowers four feet from where

snow was two feet deep. On our way

back it was hot, it was very cold, if

snowed, it rained, it haled. We are

at home and all right.

C. H. HAYTER.

It is somewhat humiliating to reflect

that after years of work on Michigan

roads we have no roads.

The expenditure of the labor of the last fifty years

together with the loss to farmers and  
others through lack of road, would be

sufficient to pave every mile of road in

the state. What a huge blunder our

system of road maintenance is, to be

sure.—Battle Creek Moon. Just so.

The oldest inhabitant never before saw

the road so bad to Davis' corner as it</

## ODDS AND ENDS

in Ladies'  
and Gent's

## SHOES

ALL NEXT WEEK AT  
EXTREMELY LOW  
PRICES.

Walking and Tan  
Shoes

AT COST

Call and Examine My Stock.

SCHONDELMAYER.

## MY WAGON SHOP

Is now located next door to Coats & Burr's blacksmith shop. For

### SEIGH AND WAGON REPAIRS

And general wood work give

me a call.

GEORGE SANFORD.

IF YOU WANT A.....

### CLEAN SHAVE OR HAIR CUT

.....CALL AT

M. L. Mattason's

IRISH CORNER'S BARBER SHOP.  
Wesend laundry on Wednesday of each week to the American Steam Laundry. Best of work at reasonable prices.

CALL ON →  
CHRIS. SCHONDELMAYER

For HORSE SHOEING and General Repairs.

CARRIAGE WAGON and  
RE' AIR SHOP,

H. W. MASTERS

At Watering Trough Corner.

## OLD RELIABLE MARKET.

Send the girl or boy with your order, and rest assured that the quality and weights will be the same as if you came yourself.

I carry in stock everything found in a

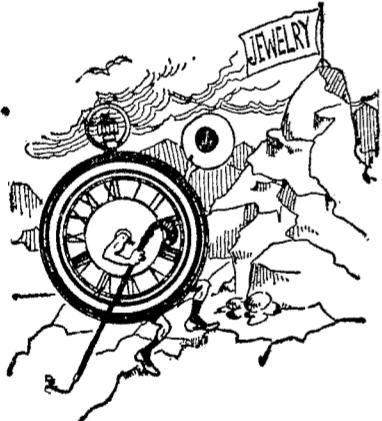
FIRST-CLASS

## Meat Market

And buy only the best stock.

I am better prepared than ever to supply my customers.

## CONRAD CLEVER.



TIME IS MOST UP.

But we beat him, because we're away up with our fine, superb, elegant, and magnificent assortment of Jewelry, watches, clocks and silverware. What's more, we're here to stay, and for more time than we can afford to give the public are with us. Jewelry buyers find us readily responsive to every wish. Our watches are accurate, handsome and low priced. It needs no silver purchase to induce the public to come to us for artistic specimens of the white metal.

C. E. STOKOE.

## Will Kill the Flies

OUR

Poison Fly Paper because it is fresh made this year.

### Will Stick the Flies.

OUR

Sticky Fly Paper because it is not old last year's stock.

## Will Kill all Kinds Of Insects.

OUR

Insect Powder because it is always fresh.

## Will Kill Potato Bugs.

OUR

Paris Green and London Purple because both are pure and fresh this year.

First Door East of P. O.

## AT J. W. ARMSTRONG'S

Drug Store.

## THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
J. W. SAUNDERS.

MIDDLEVILLE — MICHIGAN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Single Copies 5 cts. Three Months 25 cts.

One Year \$1.00.

Payment to be made in advance, and all papers discontinued at the end of time paid for.

Cards of thanks 25 cents each. Money to accompany copy.

Obituary articles 3 cents per line. Marriage

and death notices FREE.

Settlements will be made monthly with late advertisers, quarterly with small—viz:

On the first of April, July, October and January

Job Printing

Offer every description executed on short notice

and in the best workmanlike manner, at reasonable rates.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1897.

Local Happenings.

# THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN

J. W. SAUNDERS, Publisher.

MIDDLEVILLE, MICHIGAN.

## THE PROMISED LAND.

### HEBREWS EAGER TO SETTLE IN PALESTINE.

Representatives of Hirsch Charities Look Favorably on the Project, Which May Win Out—Government's Enormous Expense for July.

Scheme of Dr. Hertzl.

A dispatch to the New York World from London says: "The representatives of the Baron Hirsch charities here seem to take very seriously the scheme of Dr. Theodore Hertzl of Vienna for the formation of an independent Jewish State in Palestine. It is said that the Hebrews are organizing in all parts of the world. The doctor intends first to send an exploring expedition to thoroughly overhaul the land from end to end, and to establish telephones, telegraph and other modern scientific conveniences before opening the territory to general settlement. To obtain sovereignty over Palestine he says will disintegrate and the Jewish company can obtain Palestine when the powers divide up Turkish territory. If it proves impossible to get Palestine, he will turn to Argentina. To confer on this point a congress will be held at Basle Aug. 29. The doctor says there is no doubt that this congress will be the redeemer of the Hebrews. This is no intention to follow socialistic lines. He proposes a limited monarchy like that of Great Britain. The capital of the Jewish company is to be \$250,000,000."

### EXPENSE ON THE INCREASE.

Amount Paid Out by the Government During Month of July.

It is the opinion in Washington, D. C., that the expenditures of the Government for the month of July have exceeded \$50,000,000. This is a great increase over the corresponding month last year. The payments for pensions are nearly \$15,000,000, which is the largest aggregate that has been paid in July for a number of years. The deficiency in revenues for the month is \$10,500,000, and had it not been for the abnormal receipts from customs and internal revenue since July 1, owing to the desire to take advantage of the existing lower rates, compared with the new tariff act, this deficiency, it is estimated, would have reached \$20,000,000. The drafts upon the treasury by the War Department, largely on account of public improvements, aggregate nearly \$11,000,000, which is also a sum largely in excess of the usual payments on this account thus early in the fiscal year. The receipts from customs and internal revenue have dropped below the normal, and are likely to so continue for some time. Thus far the receipts for the month from customs exceed \$16,000,000, while those from internal revenue are nearly \$19,000,000.

### SEVEN PEOPLE KILLED.

Cyclone Sweeps Past the Little Town of San Jose, Ill., and Brings Death.

A cyclone of terrific force swept past San Jose, Ill., Thursday night. Those known how to have been killed are as follows: Mrs. Samuel Brownlee and three children; Miss Jessie Groves, visiting Mrs. Brownlee; A. C. McDowell, and his grandson. The following people were seriously injured: Charles McDowell, Mary McDowell, Mrs. A. C. McDowell. San Jose escaped damage only because the storm rose north of the town and passed above it. Half an hour later a messenger galloped into town and reported terrible destruction on the farm of A. C. McDowell and summoned assistance of surgeons. The McDowell homestead was utterly demolished, the house being blown from its foundation and torn to fragments. The barn had shared the same fate. The cyclone also struck the farm of John McDowell and destroyed his barn and fine walnut grove. The house escaped.

### BRITISH UP A STUMP.

Fort Chakdara, in the Chitral, is Besieged by Hostile Tribesmen.

A dispatch from Simla says that Government is taking all steps necessary to cope with the emergency in the Chitral. Although Fort Chakdara, now cut off, occupied an isolated position, it is believed that with two companies of the Thirty-first Punjab infantry and two guns the garrison can hold its own. The road between Mardan and Malakand is blocked with hostile tribesmen, who have cut the telegraph wires. Three squadrons of Bengal lancers and the Second Punjab infantry regiment have started for Mardan. The Seventh mountain battery is on the way to Malakand and the West Kent regiment is held in readiness at Peshawar.

### Race for the Pennant.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

W. L.	W. L.
Boston . . . . . 55	24 Pittsburgh . . . . . 42
Baltimore . . . . . 51	26 Chicago . . . . . 36
Cincinnati . . . . . 50	26 Brooklyn . . . . . 34
New York . . . . . 46	31 Louisville . . . . . 35
Cleveland . . . . . 43	35 Washington . . . . . 49
Philadelphia . . . . . 40	43 St. Louis . . . . . 61

The showing of the members of the Western League is summarized below:

W. L.	W. L.
Indianapolis . . . . . 54	27 Detroit . . . . . 42
Columbus . . . . . 53	29 Minneapolis . . . . . 50
Milwaukee . . . . . 56	32 Grand Rapids . . . . . 56
St. Paul . . . . . 55	33 Kansas City . . . . . 62

### Ice Storm in Minnesota.

A Luverne (Minn.) special says: "The crops in a strip five miles wide and thirty miles long, in this county, were entirely ruined by hail. The storm extended through five townships and the loss is total where it struck."

### Suicides in a Cemetery.

At De Graff, O., Frank Wright was found lying dead on his wife's grave, with a bullet in his brain. Wright was formerly a resident of Springfield, but lately lived in New York.

### BOTH SIDES LOOK FOR A CRISIS.

Miners Confident They Can Create a General Tie-Up.

Lively times are promised in the coal-mining situation soon. A crisis is impending. This is conceded on all sides. The arbitration commissioners, on the one side, feel hopeful that they will bring about the initiative for a settlement. The miners, on the other hand, claim to have adopted measures that will make a complete tie-up. It has developed that many of the West Virginia miners are awaiting word from the Pittsburgh district and especially from the New York and Cleveland mines. They want to hear of the miners in these mines having joined the general suspension. This, it is claimed, by the officers, will bring the faltering ones in West Virginia into line, thus making the strike effective in that it will shut off the supply of coal. To accomplish this arrangements have been made for Eugene V. Debs and other prominent officials to hold a meeting in Pittsburgh for the benefit of the New York and Cleveland miners. It is intended to strike a final, decisive blow and, if possible, make the tie-up complete. Should the Westmoreland miners be brought out there are fears for serious trouble at De Armit's mines. Reports from the coke regions indicate that the cokers will not likely come out. The Board of Arbitrators report matters quiet, waiting on the result of the meeting tomorrow, which they claim to think means much toward the result of the proposed settlement of the strike by arbitration. An effort is being made to have as many river men attend the meeting as possible.

### DON'T LIKE THE TARIFF BILL.

Foreign Manufacturers Feel That They Have Been Slighted.

A Washington dispatch says: A commercial war between the United States and Europe is expected to result from the operations of the Dingley law. While three nations of Europe separately filed protests against provisions of the law which they declared were inimical to their interests when the act was under consideration at the capital, all Europe, practically, is expected commercially to combine against this country as a result of the proposed enforcement of the bounty section of the statute. Instructions were sent by the State Department to the consular representatives of the United States throughout the world and by the Treasury Department to its special agents in Europe, directing them to report the amount of bounties paid by the governments to which they are accredited on any products raised for export to the United States. Just as soon as this information is at hand the Treasury Department will take steps to assess all such products at a duty equal to the rate imposed by the law in addition to the bounty paid by the foreign government.

### EX-SENATOR DOOLITTLE DEAD.

Succumbed to Bright's Disease at Edgewater, Near Providence, R. I.

Ex-United States Senator James R. Doolittle of Wisconsin died at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday forenoon at the home of his daughter at Edgewood, near Providence, R. I., of Bright's disease. He was 82 years of age. Judge Doolittle was one of the founders of the Republican party. He represented the State of Wisconsin in the United States Senate in the days of Douglas and Trumbull and belonged to the old school of politicians now rapidly passing away. He was born in Hampton, Vt., Jan. 3, 1815. Originally he was a Democrat, but he was opposed to slavery, and following the repeal of the Missouri compromise anti-slavery Democrats were driven out of the Democratic party and the judge went with them. He was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican in 1857. He was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln and a staunch supporter of the martyred President.

### All Well Equipped.

The steamer Mexico has left Port Townsend with 400 passengers, all except fifty being bound for the gold fields. All went well provisioned and equipped. Many have supplies for a three-year stay. The party was made up of men representing all callings and professions, including time-scarred veterans who joined the similar rush to the gold fields in California nearly half a century ago. At Seattle, Wash., the steamer City of Topeka arrived from Alaska. The Topeka brought no Klondyke passengers nor glittering gold, but reports that the miners are flocking toward Dyea by the score from Juneau and Sitka and that both places threaten to be depopulated. P. L. Packard and William A. Pratt, president of the Board of Directors of the Street and Sewer Department of Wilmington, Del., have gone to Seattle, Wash. At Seattle they will be joined by a party and will go to Juneau, Alaska, where they will survey a pass from Taku Inlet, on the Alaskan coast, to Teslin Lake, which a syndicate proposes to use as a railroad route for transporting miners and supplies into the Yukon territory. Mr. Pratt is an experienced civil and electrical engineer and is professor of electrical engineering at Delaware College. Mr. Packard and Mr. Pratt will return about Oct. 1 with their report.

### No Chance to Sober Up.

Coroner Hiram Streitberger has rendered his verdict on the death of Henry C. Lukins, found dead in bed at Chillicothe, O., Sunday. The verdict is as follows: "After having heard the evidence I find that deceased came to his death by alcoholic poisoning. I further find that several persons residing in Chillicothe were instrumental in placing unduly large quantities of whisky in the hands of the deceased, that he might be kept in a continued state of intoxication, and they finally induced him to give them a large portion of his money while he was in an intoxicated condition." A number of arrests will be made.

### Mines Sell for \$750,000.

The sale of the Bonanza mine in Oregon has been consummated and the papers signed. The price paid was \$750,000. Fifty thousand dollars was paid on the spot. Half of the balance is to be paid in thirty days and the remainder in sixty days.

### Have Joined the Strikers.

The miners in the Monongah region in West Virginia have gone out en masse and the news from southwest and the Great Kanawha valley is that the miners have banded on Gov. Atkinson's good will and struck. There is great excitement.

### Carnival of Crime at Chicago.

One man shot, three men and two women held up and robbed by footpads, was the record at Chicago Saturday night. Sunday the industry languished a little, for only one saloon-keeper was killed and one trolley car held up.

### SENTENCED FOR LIFE

### AMERICAN TRIED BY SPANISH COURT MARTIAL.

Saved from the Death Penalty by Gen. Lee's Interest in His Case—United States Soldiers Make a 2,000-Mile Bicycle Run.

### Doomed to a Dungeon.

Manuel Fernandez, the young American who was tried by court-martial in the jail in Havana, charged with bearing arms against the Spanish Government, and adjudged guilty, has been sentenced by the tribunal to imprisonment for life. At the close of the trial the Government prosecutor asked that sentence of death be imposed, but the court suspended the sentence until Wednesday, when it recommended life imprisonment. It is believed that the mitigation of the sentence of young Fernandez is due entirely to the great interest taken by Consul General Lee in the case and the strong plea made personally by him to Captain General Weyler. Fernandez, whose father is a Spaniard but a naturalized American citizen and a resident of Key West, Fla., was scarcely 18 years old when he joined the filibustering expedition and went to Cuba two years ago. A few days after landing the expedition was overtaken by a company of Spanish troops under Col. Ochoa, and Fernandez, with several companions, became separated from the main body of the filibusters and was captured near Jaruco, taken to Havana and has since been confined in Cabanas Fortress.

### INFANTRY BICYCLE CORPS.

Soldiers Make a 2,000-Mile Run from Montana to St. Louis.

The Twenty-fifth United States Infantry bicycle corps reached St. Louis, completing their 2,000-mile ride from Fort Missoula, Mont., in 40 days, 35 of which were actually spent on the road. The corps left Fort Missoula, Mont., on June 14, 23 in number. In the party were Lieut. Moss, Surgeon Kennedy, Edward H. Boos, the official reporter, and 20 soldiers, selected from the four companies stationed at Fort Missoula. During the trip one of the men was returned to Fort Missoula, on account of not being able to keep up. The first twelve days of the trip were rainy and disagreeable, but good time was made, nevertheless. It was during these days that the main divide of the mountains was crossed, as well as the greater part of Montana. There were a few pleasant days while the troops were in Montana. While crossing the Crow Indian reservation heavy rains prevailed, and the corps was stuck in the gumbo mud much of the time. All the way across Wyoming rain hampered the progress of the company, and many hardships arose from lack of good water. The southwestern corner of South Dakota was crossed, two days being occupied in that State. The sandy roads were awful, and the prairie beside the road was a field of prickly pears, making travel on the wheels very careful and tiresome work. A stretch of good but hilly road was struck after leaving Edgemont, and the run from that point to the Nebraska line was made in short order. The corps passed through Grand Island, Lincoln and Table Rock, Nebraska, and out of that State into Missouri on July 17 at Rulo. As a whole, the roads through Nebraska are good, but far from being level, short, steep hills being continually encountered. The roads across Missouri were bad and hilly, and with the exception of a few gravel roads were the worst on the entire trip. Away from the railroad the country residents were inhospitable, and no reliable information regarding the roads could be gained. The distance covered on the trip was 1,900 miles, the average run per day being 52-3/4 miles. After leaving the Nebraska sand hills the average was over 60 miles per day. The riders stood the trip remarkably well, but few accidents of a serious nature having occurred. According to Lieut. Moss, the trip was a success from a military point of view.

### Job for Major Handy.

The President has appointed Major Moses P. Handy of Chicago "special commissioner" to go to Paris to lay out the ground plan for the American exhibit at the Paris exposition in 1900. The position carries with it a salary of \$5,000.

There were several competitors for the appointment, though the name of Major Handy was the only one that was seriously considered.

### Alpine Climber Killed.

A dispatch from Grenoble says the body of young Sorrel, the daring Alpine climber, whose venturesome feats have attracted attention this summer and who started July 18 to make the ascent of Mount Taillefer, has been found at the bottom of a deep crevasse with his neck broken.

### Caught by New Tariff.

Nearly three hundred passengers on steamer Majestic, at New York, had to pay new tariff rates on all personal effects valued at over \$100. The amount collected was nearly \$3,000, and there was some very forcible language used by the passengers.

### Sends Tramps to Jail.

Nineteen men arrested by United States deputy marshals near Tekamah, Neb., for delaying the United States mails were brought before Judge Munger at Omaha, about thirty miles northwest of Kearney, passed through Amherst and destroyed everything before it.

### Colonel Anderson Dead.

Col. John B. Anderson, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Central Kansas, is dead.

### SENSATIONAL JAP PLAN.

To Land Fifteen Hundred Alleged Immigrants at Honolulu.

A letter written by an intelligent Japanese official in Japan to a former Japanese officer living in Los Angeles, Cal., conveys the information that the Japanese Government will forward to Honolulu 1,500 Japanese emigrants. Those individuals are now in the garrison at Nagaoka, being soldiers in the Japanese service, and will go on shore in Honolulu as simply citizens, but drilled and ready for military duty at once. The steamers which are to convey these men have been chartered by the Japanese Government, and carry, in addition to the 1,500 passengers, arms, ammunition and military stores of sufficient quantity to make it interesting for any party trying to prevent their landing. In addition, three large men-of-war are already prepared to leave Yokohama, to arrive at Honolulu about the same time as the landing of the so-called emigrants will take place. It is an open secret on the Asiatic coast that the admiral in charge of the English fleet there will find it convenient to order some of his ships to cruise in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands about that time, and the game of bluff to be played by the Japanese will be backed by English blue jackets, if necessary.

### WORK OF CONGRESS DONE.

Senate and House Agree Upon Tariff, and President McKinley Signs the Bill.

The tariff bill passed its last legislative stage at 3 p. m. Saturday, when the Senate, by the decisive vote of 40 to 30, agreed to the conference report on the bill. The bill was at once sent to President McKinley, who signed it at 4:07. This closed the labor for which the Fifty-fifth Congress assembled in extraordinary session, and after stubborn resistance, at times threatening a deadlock, the Senate concurred with the House in a resolution for the final adjournment of the session at 9 o'clock. The President's message for a currency commission was received by the House, but the House bill creating a commission was not acted upon.

### May Die in Prison.

The British Government has again declined to interfere in the execution of the sentence of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, on the ground that there is no reason for a change of judgment in the matter. The last effort to secure at least an amelioration in the conditions of her confinement was made by Ambassador Hay, who had some correspondence on the subject with the foreign office, which he has transmitted to the State Department. Lord Salisbury appears to have called for a report in the case from Secretary Ridley and the latter reluctantly stated that he was unable, in view of the conclusion which had been reached by himself and by his predecessor as to Mrs. Maybrick's guilt, to recommend to her majesty any exceptional treatment should be accorded to her. Secretary Ridley also added that the medical report in Mrs. Maybrick's case was quite satisfactory, an evidence that the Government does not credit any of the statements as to the insanity of the prisoner.

### Telegraph to Alaska.

The Klondyke is promised close communication with the rest of the world in short time. At least a telegraph company has been incorporated which will get to work immediately, its promoter says, stringing wires. Articles of incorporation of the Alaska Telegraph and Telephone Company have been filed with the county clerk of San Francisco. The capital stock of the organization is \$250,000, of which \$100,000 has been subscribed by the directors.

### Killed By a Boiler Explosion.

A boiler explosion in the lumber mill of Kipp & Kiser at Cortez, Pa., killed Pete Duff and seriously injured ten others. The mill is badly wrecked. A fourteen-foot piece of boiler was blown 400 feet. Two hundred men are thrown out of work.

### Before It Was Signed.

The Secretary of the Treasury holds that the new tariff act went into effect at the beginning of the day on which it received the approval of the President, and therefore became operative after midnight of Friday, July 23.

### Nebraska Towns Suffer.

A bad hailstorm struck Kearney, Neb., Monday afternoon. It started near Miller, about thirty miles northwest of Kearney, passed through Amherst and destroyed everything before it.

### THE MARKETS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, red, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2



