

Tri-County Chronicle.

VOL. 2.

CASS CITY, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, OCT. 5, 1900.

NO. 21.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The republican convention on Monday, Oct. 1st, was largely attended and very enthusiastic from start to finish. The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock by Chairman Richardson. E. H. Taylor was made temporary chairman and H. S. Johnson, temporary secretary.

Committees were then appointed as follows:

Permanent Organization and order of business—Messrs. Trotter, Evans and Brooker. Credentials—Messrs. Meier, Bryant and Diamond. Resolutions—Messrs. Kirk, Reynick and Milligan.

A recess was taken until 1 o'clock.

In the afternoon the committee on Credentials reported delegates present from all townships and the committee on Permanent Organization and Order of Business reported in favor of making the temporary organization permanent, and order of business that placed the nomination of candidates for the various offices as below. After the adoption of this report the chair appointed four tellers and the real business of the convention was proceeded with.

With the exception of Judge of Probate, Treasurer and Register of Deeds there were no contests, all the other nominations being made by acclamation. It took ten ballots to decide the contest over the Probate Judgeship.

Fred Orr led off with 55 votes, John M. Smith was a close with 44 votes and Judge Laing followed with 24 votes. There was very little change in the number of votes until the fifth ballot when Laing's followers began to break away and went over to Smith. When the tenth ballot was taken the vote stood as follows:

John M. Smith	65
Fred Orr	58
John C. Laing	2

The contest for treasurer was decided as follows:

Amos Kinney	101
John Bradford	16

It took two ballots to settle the fight for Register of Deeds. The last ballot stood as follows:

E. E. Guernsey	63
J. W. Galan	43
Alex. Livingstone	18

The entire ticket as nominated is as follows:

Judge of Probate—J. M. Smith, Sheriff—C. O. Blinn, Clerk—F. Gifford, Treasurer—A. Kinney, Register of Deeds—E. E. Guernsey, Pros. Attorney—W. S. Wixon, Circuit Court Commissioners—A. J. Randall, H. E. Randall, County Surveyor—Geo. Felton, Coroners—Drs. Chase and Morris.

RESOLUTIONS
Resolved by the Republicans of Tuscola County in convention assembled, that it is the sense of this convention

That the wise and patriotic administration of President McKinley supported by a Republican Congress, has brought increased prosperity to our land and added fresh glory to our flag.

That the present unparalleled industrial activity, following the deplorable democratic depression which preceded it, is a fact which we republicans can justly point with pride as having been born of a wise and judicious legislation, placed upon the statute books of the Republican Congress.

That we approve the course of the Administration in the conduct of war with Spain, the peace negotiations and the suppression of the insurrection in the Philippines.

A REPLY.

Novesta, Oct. 1, 1900.

D. P. DEMING,
Cass City, Mich.

Sir: In your last article on the Vorhes case you seem anxious to avoid the real question and indulge in immannerly flings. You say you will not spend the money fished from Vorhes for whiskey. Now, sir, I did not ask you whether you would use it for wine, women or in the erection of a temple to the heathen Gods. But why did you impose on the credulity of a poor, simple-minded old man to get his hard earnings. You say you succeeded in gaining the \$20 and I failed. You are welcome to such success.

In your last card you tell how things appear to you. So let me inform you how they appear to me and I am willing to have matters put to the test and see if my views are of any value. Mr. Vorhes had no bones broken and you know it. And from no position that the limb could be heretofore or can now be looked at can the proof of a bone fracture be found. I care not if you belong to as many different medical schools as you have tried to belong to different political parties. Come again.

JOHN R. FOOTE, M. D.

JAS. B. MCGILLVRAY IS DEAD.

On Monday night at 10:30 o'clock, Jas. McGillvray breathed his last and there ended a life of prominence, a life whose success has been hampered for years by constant ill health. Mr. McGillvray was born in St. Thomas, Aug. 18, '49. When very young his father moved on his farm upon which now a great part of the town of Dutton, Elgin Co., is built where he spent his boyhood days. Then his parents moved to Illinois and from there to Greenleaf, Mich. He was married Oct. 5th, 1880 to Miss Margarette McAlpine, daughter of Arch. McAlpine of Greenleaf. One son was born to them who died in infancy. He worked for several lumber companies in Bay City and then commenced a sawmill which he managed for several years. He entered in partnership with Geo. Tennant the year of the fire, 1881, in the mill business and saved most of the timber which was used to rebuild the city of Bad Axe after the fire, working night and day. After a short time they moved the mill to Cass City on the Cass river. He then entered the employ of J. H. Striffler in his store where he worked for several years. About eight or nine years ago he entered the employ of the Champion Co., for whom he travelled in the southern states. About two years ago he went to Kentucky and Tennessee in the interests of the McCormick Co. but owing to his health returned in a couple of months. He has since remained in Cass City where he did official work, his health gradually failing.

For a number of years he was secretary of the T. H. & S. Fair Association, for three years clerk of this village and township clerk in 1899 when his failing health prevented further activity. He died a confessor of Christ having been baptized and united with the Presbyterian church. Universally respected his demise is regretted by all. He leaves a bereaved widow, a father, five brothers, four sisters and hosts of friends to mourn his departure.

LINCOLN CLUB PICNIC

Probably the largest political demonstration ever held in Tuscola county will be the Lincoln Club Picnic Mass Meeting to be held at the village park in Mayville on Friday, Oct. 12th. Congressman Hamilton one of the best orators in Congress, Col. A. T. Bliss and Congressman Fordney, with others will be present and make addresses. The occasion will also be enlivened by two bands of music. Special railroad rates of one fare and a third for a round trip will be made on all railroads leading to Mayville. Those living along the line of the Pontiac, Oxford & Northern can connect at Clifford with the morning Pere Marquette train for Mayville and also connect on the return trip, leaving Mayville at 6:53, arriving at Clifford at 7:11 in time to take the P. O. & N. train north at 7:38. Everyone is invited to come to this great demonstration, bring their families and enjoy a day of genuine pleasure, not forgetting their full dinner pail. All railroad agents can give information as to round trip tickets.

FIRE AT GAGETOWN

On Monday night the farm dwelling belonging to Dr. Morris of Gagetown situated two miles south was totally destroyed. The fire is thought to have originated from a defective chimney. The loss to Mr. Morris will be about \$400 with no insurance.

Patronize home industry and use Heller's White Lily, Heller's Best and Success Spring Wheat flours. None better. 5-25-tf.

Cass City Chroniclings

Mrs. Sam'l Little is seriously ill.

Ben Usher is steadily improving.

Mrs. Cole is a visitor at Lapeer this week.

Wm. Lewis is the guest of E. A. McGeorge.

W. Fallis and wife were in Caro Sunday.

Bert Hunt is again seen on our streets.

Mr. Clapp now lives in the Rushbrook house.

Sol. Bennett has moved over Laing & James store.

Hugh McColl's brother is his guest during the fair.

A rushing market is now open for apples and hay.

Heller wishes you to try their new Process rye flour.

Robt. Warner has returned from Northern Michigan.

Harriet Deming gave a pedro party Wednesday evening.

Stella Wood of Caro was the guest of Florence Clark Sunday.

Walter Bender and Minta Traver visited friends in Benley Sunday.

Wm. Horton of Bay City was the guest of his parents over Sunday.

Estella Wood and Stanley Marsh of Caro are the guests of Florence Clark.

The cider mill is kept running early and late making apple butter and jelly.

Hiram Mitchell of Marlette made a business trip to Cass City on Monday night.

M. Smith of Marlette is assisting S. Clampton in his tonsorial parlors this week.

Jake Seeley has returned from the west, where he has been spending the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Ferguson of Brockville, Ont., are visiting James Tennant.

Squire Losey and wife of Oxford are the guests of their son Dana and wife during the fair.

H. S. Wickware and Wm. Morris were visitors at the convention in Caro Monday.

Mrs. A. A. P. McDowell and children returned last week from their visit in Canada.

Mrs. Della Edsall of Syracuse, Ind., is visiting her son W. S. Wallace Jr. and other friends.

Cass City boys defeated Bad Axe at foot ball last week during the fair at Bad Axe. Score 5 to 0.

W. Fallis has moved his harness shop into the building recently vacated by H. B. Fairweather.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Boughten and children of Tilsonburg, Ont., are the guests of Phil, Usher and family.

Will McCulley was in Caro Sunday.

Mrs. Jas. Ardell of Grand Rapids is the guest of O. K. James and family.

Misses Leslie Landon and Blanche Stone and Mr. Landon of Lansdowne, Canada, are guests at D. J. Landon's.

A. Frutchey is moving his barn from off his residence lot to the lot where his large barn stands on Seegar St.

A collection was taken at the Evangelical church Sunday morning for the Galveston sufferers amounting to \$12.30.

Did you look in the window of the CHRONICLE office during the week. Many interesting relics from the Philippines were exhibited there.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Oathout died last Saturday morning of cholera infantum. The funeral services were held Sunday at the Evangelical church, Rev. F. Klump officiating.

A novelty in town in the way of a mechanical shooting gallery. The targets are all moving objects such as ducks, eagles, moving animals and figures of men. Quite an attraction and affording good rifle practice.

We are in receipt of a complimentary ticket to the First Agricultural District Fair to be held at Elkton, Oct. 9, 10 and 11. The officials have secured the popular Cole Merry Makers, consisting of contortionists, singers, dancers and musicians. Absolutely free to the patrons of the fair.

Tri-County Happenings

Bruin has at last been captured by Cyrus Trumbull of Gagetown. The bear is a monster black fellow weighing 400 pounds.

A county convention of the Christian Endeavor society will be held at Watrousville on Friday, Oct. 5th, for which an interesting program has been prepared.

The 31st annual exhibition of the Huron County Agricultural Horticultural and Art Society held in Bad Axe last week was a decided success. It is estimated that 10,000 people were on the grounds Thursday.

What might have been a serious accident occurred on the fair ground yesterday when two girls ran across the race track just in front of the trotting horses. The girls were knocked down, the wheels passing over them and one of them was unconscious for some time, but nothing very serious was the result.—Huron Tribune.

The annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors will be held at the court house in Caro on the second Monday in October. At this meeting there will be elected a superintendent of the poor in place of Lot Foster whose term of office expires. Also the election of a county school examiner will take place.

The big Republican picnic is to be held at the Mayville village park on Friday, Oct. 12. Congressman Hamilton will be the leading speaker. Col. Bliss will also be present. It is the intention of the county committee to make this the big meeting of the campaign in Tuscola county.—Mayville Monitor.

Leman B. Lamphere, a farmer who lives two miles west in Tuscola township, was nominated on Saturday by the democrats for representative in the first legislative district. Mr. Lamphere has never taken an active part in politics but has always confined his attention strictly to farming.—Tuscola Co. Pioneer.

A Mason county farmer bought some lightning rods, giving as he supposed a note for \$9.75. It now transpires that the note calls for \$275. Farmers that buy lightning rods will save themselves trouble if they would just make out a quit claim deed of all their possessions to the first agent that comes along.—Mayville Monitor.

Railroad Commissioner Osborn has made an order requiring all freight cars in Michigan to be equipped with automatic couplings before July 1, 1901. He derives his authority for the order from a statute passed in 1887 requiring all cars operated on Michigan roads to be equipped prior to 1891, but the law has heretofore been a dead letter.

N. J. Kendall of Caro started for Cass City on his wheel last week Tuesday and on going down the big Ellington hill lost control of it. A little later in the day he was found unconscious by the roadside beyond the Elmwood postoffice. He was brought to Cass City and is now able to get around but has a badly disfigured face.

For several years the farmers in Oakland county have been paying considerable attention to the raising of tobacco and this year C. W. Cornwall of Deerfield township, Lapeer county, put out a two acre field of tobacco plants and the crop is growing finely and promises to realize some very satisfactory results.—Tuscola Co. Advertiser.

In the death of Edwin F. Farley, which occurred Monday last, Lexington township lost one of its most esteemed and valued citizens, and the sorrow for his death is universally felt. Mr. Farley's death came in the nature of a surprise, as the old gentleman when last seen in town was looking well and greeted his friends with his old-time heartiness. Sunday afternoon he visited his son Edgar here and on returning in the evening appeared as well apparently as ever. Along in the early morning he was noticed to be suffering considerably and a physician was summoned but did not arrive until death relieved him.—Sanilac Jeffersonian.

Items of Interest concerning Tuscola, Huron and Sanilac Counties

Several diphtheria cases are reported in and around Marlette. An epidemic is feared.

D. G. Slaffter has just finished drilling a well on his farm in Tuscola, which is 205 feet deep. In the process of drilling they encountered 70 feet of soil, 20 feet of slate where a vein of water was struck, 40 feet of sandrock, 4 feet of excellent coal and 75 feet of hard rock. Mr. Slaffter sunk this well hoping to produce a flow but was only successful in getting a good supply of pure water.—Vassar Times.

Buel township was the scene of a little shooting affray last evening, the seriousness of which still remains to be learned. It appears that Frank Nelson had shut up some horses belonging to Tim Coats of Fremont, and Tim not liking this procedure had secured two or three men and started for the Nelson residence with the intention of having trouble. Hot words were indulged in, when Coats who was armed with a pitchfork, assaulted Nelson who in turn secured a shot gun and blazed away at his antagonist. Coats's friends then hurried him into a buggy and drove away, while Frank came to Crosswell to give himself up to the authorities.—Sanilac Jeffersonian.

Every man should strive to excel no matter what his condition or station in life may be. If he does strive to excel and finally winds up in politics or the penitentiary he will have nobody to blame but himself. Every man believes on oath that he is striving to excel but there are a good many men who are very poor strivers. Their plan is to roost around all day where busy men are trying to work. There are other men who strive by letting down their suspenders, taking the slack out of their neckties, rolling up their sleeves and wading into the business. Whenever you see a man of this kind you can make a memorandum of the fact that there is a reserved seat waiting for him up at the top. The man who sits around and expects success to come driving up and bear him away in triumph, has a long job waiting on his hands. Hard work is the only thing that stands between any man and success but some men are more afraid of work than a dog is of the last tin can that was tied to his tail.—Ex.

George Houghtby, Pt. Sanilac.24
Mary Fosker, Washington.22
John Potts, Buel.25
Annie Grady, Greenwood.19
Fred Kraft, Elmer.21
Kate Lord, Flynn.18

W. J. Kirk, Gifford.25
Maggie Hutton, Gifford.19
Wesley McNeil, Almer.20
Mabel Phelps, Colwood.17
Willington Hutchinson, Elmwood.35
Ella Brandon, Elmwood.23
Lovane Titsworth, Millington.25
Edith Prestow,18

Christian Kuhne, Vassar.25
Mary Wainbuck, Mayville.18
David McLean, Washington.32
Jennie Wedge, Watertown.26
Augustus Coeberg, St. Clair Co.23
Hannah Burton, Watertown.20

Good summer wood at 85c a cord.
T. H. HUNT.

Subscribe for the TRI-COUNTY CHRONICLE, only 75 cents per year.

Heller's White Lily, Heller's Best and Success Spring Wheat flours are first class. Try them. 5-25-tf.

Dissolved Partnership
The partnership, existing between us has been mutually dissolved on Oct. 1, 1900. All outstanding bills and accounts must be settled with John A. Renshler, the present proprietor.

NORMAN MORRISON,
JOHN A. RENSHLER.

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

A Rare Chance.

To Make a Fortune

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

World Famous Kaskarilla

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

One good cook stove for sale.

Dr. John Etherinton
Cass City, Michigan.

SENT FREE TO MEN AND WOMEN!

DR. ANDREW B. SPINNEY,
Formerly of Detroit, and proprietor of Kaskarilla Sanitarium. The old reliable specialist, crowned with forty years of unparalleled success in treating Nervous, Urinary, Sexual, and all forms of Chronic Diseases, has such faith in his ability to cure when others fail that he will send one month's treatment free. He has no patent medicine to advertise, none TAKES SPECIFIC. Each case is carefully studied by itself, and will receive the most careful attention.

Particular attention is given to the treatment of the following long-standing diseases, viz.: Neural Gout, Syphilis, Gonorrhea and Proliferative Diseases of the Throat, Foreign Growth in the Larynx, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Bronchial Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Loss of Voice, Enlarged Tonsils, Inipient Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, General Debility, Diseases Peculiar to Women, Neuritis, and all forms of Nervous Diseases, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Stricture, Constipation, Piles, Rheumatism, Irritability and Inflammation of the Uterus, and all forms of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, including Deafness, Club Feet, Cross-Eyes, Tumors, Hair Loss, etc. Also, Quinsy, Dyspepsia, Diphtheria, and all forms of Labor, Stomach and Bowel Diseases.

YOUNG MEN led into evil habits, not knowing the harm, and now nervous wrecks, unfit for study, social pleasures or business, with loss of memory, headache, weak back, palpitation, red and swollen eyes, pimples, tired mornings, no ambition, aversion to society, nervousness and losses, deposits in the urine, which is passed too often, sometimes smarting, milky urine, kidney trouble, hemorrhoids, etc., etc., if any disease of the sexual system, can here find a safe and speedy cure. Charges reasonable, especially in cases of chronic disease.

THE SIGNS OF SYPHILIS are blood and skin diseases, painful swellings, bone pain, mucous patches in the mouth, hair loss, pimples on the neck, and warty growths. These cured for life without the use of injurious drugs.

YACHOCCLE, PILES, Etc., Cured at Once.
HAVE YOU the seeds of any bad disease lurking in your system? **IMPOTENCY** or any disease of the sex, and do you contemplate **MARRIAGE**? Do you feel safe in taking this step? You can't afford to take any risk. We cure all such cases by building up the system and purifying the blood.

If you cannot be treated successfully at home, we will tell you what to do for at the Sanitarium, where you can receive the best of treatment at the lowest price of any Sanitarium in the country, and where he has a first-class medical staff and the best of professional nurses.

Those unable to come to the Sanitarium should write particulars, including stamp, and receive question list. Thousands cured at home by correspondence. Write for and if the case is one that can be treated at home, we will do so. Confidential. Our home is at Cass City, Michigan, and good, honest, careful treatment given every patient. Address all mail to

DR. ANDREW B. SPINNEY,
Cass City, Michigan.

Dr. Spinney
will be at Cass City
At John Gordon's Tavern
Saturday, Oct. 27, 11 a. m. to 8 p. m.

NERVOUS, WEAK, DISEASED MEN. NO CURE—NO PAY
THE NEW METHOD TREATMENT, originally given by Dr. K. & K., will positively cure any form of Blood or Skin Disease. It is the result of years' experience in the treatment of these diseases.

WE CURE SYPHILIS
This terrible blood poison, the terror of mankind, yields readily to our NEW TREATMENT. It is the result of years' experience in the treatment of these diseases.

CURES GUARANTEED
Thousands of young and middle-aged men have their vigor and vitality snuffed by early excesses, later excesses, mental worry, and other causes. Our homeopathic treatment is possible and safe.

WE CURE IMPOTENCY
And restore vitality to a physical condition. It is the result of years' experience in the treatment of these diseases.

250,000 CURED
We have cured 250,000 cases of all the above diseases. Our homeopathic treatment is possible and safe.

KENNEDY & KERRAN
Cass City, Michigan, and Shelby St. DETROIT, MICH.

BUSINESS FACTS.

Commercial Prosperity Results from a Protective Tariff.

Official Figures Show United States Now Second in the World's Foreign Trade.

Calamity Cries of Bryan and His Followers Are Set at Naught.

Markets of the World Being Captured—Gold Standard and Protection Triumphant.

Mr. Bryan is an advocate of free trade and free silver, but he and his followers have always maintained that a protective tariff would "deprive us of the markets of the world," while the gold standard, if maintained, would result in our absolute expulsion from them and our commercial ruin.

What are the facts? We give below a table made from the official figures furnished by the treasury department of the United States, showing the foreign commerce of the six great civilized and gold standard nations of the world for the year 1899. The figures for 1900, so marvelous is the increase in our prosperity, it is confidently predicted, will put us at the head of the list or only excelled by one country, Great Britain. We have already, it is known, surpassed Great Britain in the volume of export trade.

Country	Total Commerce
Great Britain	\$3,650,591,023
United States	2,244,193,543
Germany	2,186,546,340
France	1,584,518,000
Netherlands	1,292,128,000
Russia	430,063,000

In 1899 our commerce exceeded that of Germany by \$57,347,203, making us that year the second nation in the world in foreign commerce, which is doing pretty well toward "capturing the markets of the world," and puts the calamity cries of Mr. Bryan and his followers in this respect on the list of discredited ravings of men grossly ignorant of the history of our commerce.

But in the eyes of Mr. Bryan and his followers the gold standard "that the conspiracy against the human race" was to be the final nail in the coffin of our business in the markets of the world. In 1873, when the terrible "crime" was committed and "silver was assassinated," we bought of foreign countries \$56,528,651 more than we sold them. In other words we failed by that amount of capturing any of the markets of the world. In 1872 before "silver had been struck down" we failed by \$116,283,646 in capturing any of the markets of the world, for we bought just that much more of foreign countries than we sold them.

But in 1896 the people of this country voted to adopt both a protective tariff and the gold standard. The result in "capturing the markets of the world" is shown by the following table taken also from the official reports of the United States treasury department:

Year Ending	Amount Sold Foreign Countries	More Than We Bought
1897	\$273,023,355	
1898	534,624,551	
1899	64,082,265	
1900	571,384,651	

This looks as though we were "capturing the markets of the world" under a protective tariff and a gold standard faster than any other nation in the world ever captured them, and when the figures for the coming fiscal year are in it will be the prosperity record of the world. The truth of this is shown by the fact that for the year ending June 30, 1900, the total commerce of the year surpasses by the vast sum of \$317,729,250 that of any preceding year, and we are still expanding. Do we want to take any step that will establish free trade and free silver and at one step paralyze this magnificent progress we are making? Ponder the above and answer with your ballot in November.

IN SPLENDID SHAPE.

Evidence That Labor is Flourishing Given by America's Foremost Labor Leader.

The labor conditions in 1893 and 1899 are stated tritely and truly by Samuel Gompers, the head of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers' exact words are worth placing in parallel columns. He said:

Since August of 1899, the revival of industry in this country has ever general, congratulated. It is no exaggeration to say that more than 3,000,000 of our fellow-workers throughout the country are without in many instances the employment, and hours of labor either have been, or since reduced or at least the time named.

Mr. Gompers, besides keeping his position at the head of the American Federation of Labor for many years (which is a tribute to his ability), has usually been classed as a democrat; which would, of course, make his opinion as significant as possible.

Once Borrowing, Now Solvent.

The United States borrowed \$262,000,000 in gold in the last Cleveland administration in order to save its credit. The United States has \$300,000,000 in bank to-day.

FARMERS DOING WELL

Secretary Wilson Shows How the Good Times Come.

Under the McKinley Administration the Agricultural Wealth of the Nation Increased Enormously.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, of President McKinley's cabinet, addressed the crowd at the Stark county fair on Thursday, September 6, and spoke at length on the advantages of scientific farming. He urged instruction, especially on the soil and its products, in the schools and colleges, and said none who are learned in such branches ever want lucrative employment. He also spoke of the prosperity of farmers as a class during the past four years and of their bright prospects for the future, dwelling at length on what products of this country the people of our new possessions can consume and what they can furnish to this country. He said:

"The college and university of our day make ample provision and spread ample repasts for every body but the farmer. If the young man is to cultivate the soil he knows there is nothing in the intellectual table that will help him in the field or with the herd. We should know more of the droughts that affect so seriously our staple crops and how to keep it full of organic matter that makes it retain moisture.

"The movement of moisture in different soils and its conservation require much more study to thoroughly comprehend than the constitution of the United States or that of a ship in the sea or a serpent on a rock. Much has been observed, and a good deal written and laid away in libraries, but very little is taught in school or practiced on the farm. Droughts shorten crops, dry up pastures and destroy the hopes of communities, while four or five times as much rain falls during the year as crops require. Is it not very singular that more attention is not given to it by scholars? If one college would make the movement of moisture in the soil a specialty, and turn a full faculty toward its demonstration from every standpoint, it would bless the country more than any university under our flag. The south will probably have 2,000,000 bales of cotton the next year. Kansas will have 200,000,000 bushels less of corn because of drought, and yet the south has from 50 to 60 inches of rainfall, while Kansas has five times as much as a full corn crop can use. If evaporation could be controlled so that the crop uses the rest is wasted. The United States will have 100,000,000 or more bushels of wheat less than an average crop because we do not conserve moisture.

"We buy the products of skill from other countries, and we buy raw material, the product of cheap labor. We sell the products of skill to other countries, and we sell raw material, the product of cheap labor within our own land. A study of this condition of affairs will lead us to get a correct estimate of our standing compared with other countries. While we sold \$72,811,733 worth of domestic products from the United States in 1899, we bought \$55,514,831 worth of agricultural products during the same year. We paid \$94,000,000 for sugar, \$85,000,000 for coffee, \$41,000,000 for hides and skins, \$32,000,000 for silk, \$25,000,000 for fibers, \$18,000,000 for fruits and nuts, \$10,000,000 for tobacco, \$10,000,000 for tea, and \$8,000,000 for wool, which, however, is only half as much wool as we bought in 1898.

"Several of these things we can produce in the United States. Some of them we cannot on account of climatic prohibition. We can produce our own sugar, we can produce some of the fibers we buy, and much of the fruits and nuts that we import. It is only a question of time when we can produce as fine tobaccos in some parts of the United States as are produced anywhere in the world; or at any rate, if there are some delicately flavored varieties which we can't grow here, we will have our brown men in the Pacific ocean to prepare them for us. I have no doubt that we can produce our own tea. Extensive experimentation is being conducted now, with the help of the United States government, in South Carolina. The department of agriculture is in cooperation with the experiment stations of all the gulf states along this line. I need not tell an Ohio audience that we can produce our own wool of all kinds, and we are getting pretty well along toward doing it. Having cut the importation in two between 1898 and 1899.

"The great activity now existing in all departments of industry in the United States has had a most beneficial effect on the prices of farm animals.

"The total increase in the value of the farm animals of the United States from January 1, 1897, to January 1, 1900, is \$72,708,522. The increase in the number of horses during the last three years has been pronounced, although it is becoming less and less every year. During 1896 the decrease was 709,254. In 1897 it was 759,350. In 1898 it was 493,756. In 1899 it was 235,604, and in 1900 the decrease in the number of horses in the United States was 127,783. This decrease was brought about by the discouragement to the breeding of horses resulting from low prices. Now that prices are remunerative, the decrease is fading out and it is only a question of time when an increase will begin again. We sold 64,700 horses last year to foreign countries and received \$7,512,056 for them. There is an active demand in foreign countries for horses of all kinds, especially the more valuable ones.

"The principal reason for the better prices for domestic animals is that our people are at work everywhere. Good wages are being paid. We are sending consignments of dairy products to European and Asiatic countries. A few years ago shipments of that kind would have been very profitable, but at the present time the American workman uses our butter and pays such good prices that it really

does not pay to send these goods away from home.

"During this administration the flag of the United States has been carried as far as the China seas and has given us a great center, a great vantage ground and distributing point, from which American commerce in the future will be dealt out to the millions of orientals. Our export trade with Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands has been growing very rapidly. In 1896 it was \$13,483,276, of which over \$6,000,000 was in agricultural products. In 1897 it was \$14,231,785, of which over \$7,000,000 was agricultural. In 1898 it was \$16,516,382, of which over \$9,000,000 was agricultural. In 1899 it was \$22,259,231, of which over \$14,000,000 was agricultural. In 1900 it was \$45,209,892, of which over \$20,000,000 was agricultural.

"This shows where our new markets are, and the extent to which the American farmer is already interested in them, before they are fairly quieted down and made familiar with the new condition of affairs. The United States can sell goods to these islands at lower rates than other nations can and offer them better markets than other nations can offer. The farmer is interested in the prosperity of our factory people. American ingenuity has so perfected machinery that the home market can be supplied, if it is in operation about half the time. We must expand our markets or shut down our factories part of the time."

EVERYBODY PROSPEROUS.

All Classes of Men Feel the Effect of Republican Management.

"The increase in the amount of money deposited to the credit of savings bank accounts during the last four years has been, in round numbers, \$27,000,000 in the state of Illinois alone," was stated by B. M. Chappelle, of the Illinois trust and savings bank. He continued: "Depositors manifest a feeling of complete security. The democratic prediction that the republican party would not fulfill its promises to pay in gold has been proven false. The people as a whole are satisfied."

"Trade has never been so brisk," was the report from Williamson & Co., dealers in gas and electric fixtures. "Our trade has increased 80 per cent. in the last seven months. Better grades of goods are called for, indicating greater ease in money matters, and consequently more liberality in furnishing the home."

"Business with us has increased wonderfully in the last two years, not alone in number of patrons, but also in amounts of individual checks," Mr. Phillip Henrici, the well-known restaurateur declared in tones of conviction. C. W. King and La N. Knight who, with Mr. Henrici, cater to the wants of thousands daily, endorse this opinion, and Mr. King added: "While some supplies may cost a trifle more, others are less expensive. Higher wages are paid the help, and a feeling of contentment seems general."

"Passenger traffic on the railroads in the west has been heavy during the last two years, and particularly so for a few months past," was the expression of Mr. P. S. Eustis, of the Burlington Route. "Passenger earnings show substantial increases from month to month over corresponding periods of previous years. This year there seems to be a disposition to travel, excursions and other excursions draw out large crowds, while regular business in all directions is very satisfactory. This is undoubtedly due to the fair prices which farmers receive for their products, and the particularly good prices for cattle and hogs which have prevailed."

ROAST FOR BRYAN.

A New York Democrat Takes a Shy at the Demo-Pop Candidate.

When the reality of the things that are placed in contrast with the shill-trappings of misapprehended quotations from departed statesmen, with which this prose-poem is triggered out, then the pretentious hollowness of the Indianapolis performance is exhibited to view. Why, this unfeeling and phoney actor sustains no more relation to the Jefferson, to the Lincoln, to the Clay, to the Webster and to the Franklin from whom he borrows wretched sentences than the strutting and strident subordinates of the stage sustain to the imaginary dukes, the apocryphal kings and the mythical gods whom they would impersonate in property roles and in unauthorized speeches.

When acting is ostentatious, Mr. Bryan will be an orator. When bad acting is great oratory, he will be a great orator. When stagginess is statesmanship, he will be a statesman. When cant and rant and roar and tub-thumping take the place of sober thought, with sober thought, and when lime-light and thin thunder outclass the sun, the sky and the elemental forces of the storm, then will populism be democracy, and the will America conducted affairs through the hands of presidents that should be medically restrained, and of law makers that should be confined to asylums for the insane.—Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.).

That Was the Total.

Old Merchant—Before I answer your request for my daughter's hand, permit me to ask what is your yearly income, sir?
Young Officer—All told, it amounts to £80.
Old Merchant—To that would be added the interest at 4 per cent. on the sum of £20,000, that I intend to give my daughter for her dowry.
Young Officer—Well, the fact that I have taken the liberty of including that in the calculation just submitted.—London Fun.

Shabbona.

Nettie Smadge returned to Lansing Saturday.

Robt. Mathews and family are visiting in Yale.

John McFail of Cass City was in town Tuesday.

There was a social in the hall Wednesday night.

The grist mill is now running under the new company.

John Brown and family are visiting in Yale this week.

A large number from here attended the Cass City fair.

The Misses Keyworth spent Wednesday in Cass City.

Mr. Lawrence of Imjay City was here a part of last week.

August Libkuman of Elkton has been here for a few days.

Wm. Dunlap became the possessor of the title father on Sept. 30.

Ed. Farmer, the organ agent, is again in this vicinity. He sold three organs Saturday.

There is a little settlement of New Hampshire people in Iowa county, Colo. Among other things they brought with them the New Hampshire aversion to using any more words in conversation than are absolutely necessary. Two of them met on the road recently and indulged in the following dialogue:

"Mornin, Josh."
"Mornin, Sl."
"What'd you give your horse for bots?"
"Turpentine."
"Mornin."
"Mornin."
A few days later the men met again, and here's the way a hard-luck story was told in mighty few words:
"Mornin, Sl!"
"Mornin, Josh!"
"What'd you say you gave your horse for bots?"
"Turpentine."
"Killed mine."
"Mine too."
"Mornin!"
"Mornin!"

From a Wife's Diary.

Ah, me!
Yesterday my husband exclaimed, "Parbleu!" at golf.
This evening he has just exclaimed, "Hoot, mon!" at my fete champagne.
How humiliating to be married to such a clod of a man, with no soul, none of the finer sensibilities.—Detroit Journal.

Innuendo.

"Did you ever hear anything against his honesty?"
"No, sul," answered Mr. Erastus Pinsky. "But he eats chicken night, regular on Sunday, an he's allus got an umbrella when it rains."—Washington Star.

M. E. CHURCH

Shabbona, Sunday School at 9:30 every Sunday, and preaching services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. on alternate Sundays; at McHugh, S. S. at 2:30 and preaching at 3:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting at 7:30 on Wednesday evening at McHugh and on Thursday evening at Shabbona.
Rev. SEELHOFF, Pastor.

K. O. T. M.

Shabbona Tent, No. 399, meets the first and third Wednesday evening of each month. Visiting Sr. Knight cordially invited.
Wm. E. HANEX, Com.
O. W. NIQUE, R. K.

L. O. T. M.

Earnest Hive, No. 226, meets the second and fourth Wednesday afternoons of each month.
MARY WHEELER, Com.
LOTTIE SNOVER, R. K.

Our Shop

has just been improved with a.....

Turning lathe and rip saw

and we are making a specialty of Woodwork. Bring your old wagon here and have a wide tire, good-as-new wagon made cheaper and better than anywhere else. For reference ask the myriad of our patrons.

We solicit your patronage

Wm. Leach,
Shabbona, Mich.

CASS CITY BANK.

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

A General Banking Business Transacted.
 Foreign Exchange Bought and Sold.
 Drafts issued payable in any Country in the World.
 Money Loaned on Real Estate. Collections a Specialty.

C. W. MCKENZIE,
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IT IS THE BEST.
 We make other kinds that are cheaper and warrant every one to do good work. Notice our prices:
 NEW HOME in ten styles, \$30.00 to 75.00
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 Hudson— 20.00 23.00 27.00
 National— 18.00 21.00 24.00
 Falcon— 16.00 19.00
 Mascot— 15.00 Hand Machine 10.00
 FOR SALE BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.
 We make \$25 Machines every day, and want \$25 purchasers. We are prepared to offer special inducements. Write for illustrated catalogue. Machines shipped on approval; we pay the freight, while at home. AGENTS WANTED. ADDRESS THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., 103 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

C. D. STRIFFLER, Agent
 Cass City, Mich.

I AM JUST AS ANXIOUS

for your trade now as I was last year. Just as anxious to please you too. When in need of

Funeral Goods

there is one place in Cass City to get them and that's

A. A. MCKENZIE

Ask you grocer

for any of the following brands of Flour

Heller's White Lily, Heller's Best.

THEY ARE THE BEST ON THE MARKET.

Manufactured at

Cass City Roller Mills

C. W. Heller, Prop.

PONTIAC, OXFORD & NORTHERN R. R.

Passenger Time Card.

Trains run on Central Standard Time.

GOING NORTH				GOING SOUTH			
Stn.	P.M.	A.M.	Stn.	P.M.	A.M.	Stn.	P.M.
P.M.A.	1:05	7:45	P.M.A.	8:05	10:45	P.M.A.	11:50
D.G.H.	6:55	7:35	D.G.H.	7:45	10:25	D.G.H.	11:40
Mich. Cn.	8:35	8:35	Mich. Cn.	7:25	10:15	Mich. Cn.	11:30
Oxford	8:55	8:55	Oxford	7:10	10:05	Oxford	11:20
Shoup	9:05	9:05	Shoup	7:00	9:55	Shoup	11:10
Leonard	9:15	9:15	Leonard	6:50	9:45	Leonard	11:00
Dryden	9:25	9:25	Dryden	6:40	9:35	Dryden	10:50
Imlay	9:35	9:35	Imlay	6:30	9:25	Imlay	10:40
Lum	9:45	9:45	Lum	6:20	9:15	Lum	10:30
Kings Mills	9:55	9:55	Kings Mills	6:10	9:05	Kings Mills	10:20
N.J. Branch	10:05	10:05	N.J. Branch	6:00	8:55	N.J. Branch	10:10
Hilford	10:15	10:15	Hilford	5:50	8:45	Hilford	10:00
Kingston	10:25	10:25	Kingston	5:40	8:35	Kingston	9:50
Wilmet	10:35	10:35	Wilmet	5:30	8:25	Wilmet	9:40
Deford	10:45	10:45	Deford	5:20	8:15	Deford	9:30
Cass Ry	10:55	10:55	Cass Ry	5:10	8:05	Cass Ry	9:20
Gagetown	11:05	11:05	Gagetown	5:00	7:55	Gagetown	9:10
Owendale	11:15	11:15	Owendale	4:50	7:45	Owendale	9:00
Linkville	11:25	11:25	Linkville	4:40	7:35	Linkville	8:50
Berona	11:35	11:35	Berona	4:30	7:25	Berona	8:40
Piceon	11:45	11:45	Piceon	4:20	7:15	Piceon	8:30
Asseville	11:55	11:55	Asseville	4:10	7:05	Asseville	8:20
P.M.A.	12:05	12:05	P.M.A.	4:00	7:00	P.M.A.	8:10

*Flag stations. Trains stop only on signal.
 Trains No. 5 will run Monday, Wednesday and Friday. No. 6 Thursday and Saturday.
 All other trains daily except Sunday.
 Connections—Pontiac with Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Ry.; Oxford with Bay City division Mich. Central Ry.; Imlay City with Chicago & Grand Trunk Ry.; Clifford with Flint & Pere Marquette Ry.; Piceon with Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron Ry.
 W. C. SANFORD, Gen. Supt.

MY ONE GORILLA.

By GRANT ALLEN.
 (Copyright, 1899, by Grant Allen.)

I looked up from my beetles. The night was warm. A naked little black girl crossed the dusty main street of the village just in front of my hut, carrying in her hand what seemed to me in the gloaming the largest blossom I had ever observed since my arrival in Africa. That was a blossom. It looked like an orchid, pale cream color in hue and very fantastic and bizarre in shape. But what specially attracted my attention at first sight was its peculiar shining and glistening effect, like luminous paint, which made it glow in the gray dusk with a sort of phosphorescent light such as one observes in tropical seas on calm summer evenings.

To a naturalist, of course, such a vision as that was simply irresistible. "Hello, there, little girl!" I cried out in Fantee, which I had learned by that time to speak pretty fluently. "Let me look at your flower, will you? Where on earth did you get it?" But instead of answering me civilly, like a Christian child, the scared little savage, alarmed at my white face, set up a wild howl of terror and amazement and bolted off down the street as fast as her small bandy legs would carry her.

Well, science is science. I wasn't to be balked of a unique specimen or my great collection by a trick like that. So, flinging away my cigarette and darting out of my hut I gave chase incontinently and rushed full pelt down the main street of Tulamba, helter skelter and devil take the hindmost, in pursuit of my 10-year-old.

But I reckoned without my host. Children on the Gaboon beat the record for the quarter mile. I was quite pumped out and panting for breath before I ran that girl to earth at last by her mother's door at the far end of the village. A dozen or more of the negroes, loitering about on their backs in the dust of the street, had joined the hue and cry with great gusto by that time. They didn't know, to be sure, what the fuss was about but given a white man—bestower of rum and money—rushing in mad pursuit and a poor little frightened black girl scampering away for dear life at the top of her speed, in abject bodily terror, and you may confidently reckon on the chivalry of the Gaboon to range itself automatically on the side of the stronger, and to drive the unhappy small child hopelessly into a very bad corner.

When at last I got up with the object of my quest, she was so alarmed and blown with her headlong career that I felt thoroughly ashamed of myself. Even the pursuit of science, I will frankly admit, hardly justified me in so chasing that frightened little mortal through the street of Tulamba. However, a bright English sixpence, a red silk handkerchief and the promise of a box of European sweets from the old half caste Portuguese trader's shop in the village, soon restored her confidence. Unhappily it did not restore that broken and dragged but priceless orchid. In her headlong flight the child had crumpled it hopelessly up in her hand and distorted it almost beyond the possibility of scientific recognition.

All I could make out with certainty now was that the orchid belonged to a new and hitherto undescribed species; that it was large and lupinous and extremely beautiful, and that if only I could succeed in securing a plant of it my name was made as a scientific explorer. The natives crowded round with disinterested advice and eyed the torn and dragged blossom curiously. "It's a moon flower," they said in their own dialect. "Very rare. Hard to get. Comes from the deep shades in the great forest."

"How did you come by it, my child?" I asked coaxingly of my sobbing little 10-year-old. "My father brought it in," the child answered. "He gave it me a week ago. He was out in the country of the dwarfs doing trade. He went for ivory, and he brought this back to me."

"Boys," I cried to the negroes who crowded round looking on, "do you know where it lives? I want to get one. A good English rifle to any man in Tulamba who guides me to the spot where I can pick a live moon flower!" The men shook their heads and shrugged their shoulders dubiously. "Oh, no!" they all answered, like snipers at the theater, with one accord. "Too far! Too dangerous!"

"Why dangerous?" I cried, laughing. "The moon flower won't bite you. Who says danger in picking a flower?" My head guide and hunter stood out from the crowd and looked across at me awestruck. "Oh, excellency!" he said in a hushed and frightened voice. "The moon flower is rare. It is very scarce. It grows only in the dark forest of the inner land, where the ngina dwells. No man dare pick it for fear of the ngina."

was possible of its unhappy pupils in their much tattered condition. But for the next ten days, as you can readily believe, I could think and talk and dream of nothing but moon flowers. You can't think what a fascination it exerts on a naturalist explorer's mind—a new orchid like that, as big round as a dessert plate and marked by so extraordinary and hitherto unknown a peculiarity in plant phosphorescence, for the moon flower was phosphorescent. Of that I had not the shadow of a doubt. Its petals gave out by night a faint and dreamy luminousness, which must have made it shine like a moon indeed in the dense, dark shade of a tropical African forest.

The more I inquired of the natives about the new plant the more was my curiosity piqued to possess one. I longed to bring a root of the marvelous bloom to Europe, for the natives all spoke of it with a certain hushed awe or superstitious respect. "It is the ngina's flower," they said. "It grows in the dark places—the gardens of the ngina. If any man breaks one off, that is very bad luck. The ngina will surely overtake and destroy him."

This superstitious awe only inflamed my desire to possess a root. The negroes' stories showed the moon flower to be a most unique species. I gathered from what they told me that the blossoms had a very long spur, or sac, containing honey at its base in great quantities; that it was fertilized and rilled by a huge evening moth, whose proboscis was exactly adapted in length to the spur and its nectar; that it was creamy white in order to attract the insect's eyes in the gray shades of dusk, and that, for the selfsame reason, its petals were endowed with the strange quality of phosphorescence, till now unknown in the vegetable kingdom, while it exhaled by night a delicious perfume, strong enough to be perceived at some 20 yards' distance. So great a prize to a man of my tastes was simply irresistible. I made up my mind that, come what might, I must, could and would possess a tuber of the moon flower.

One fortnight sufficed for me to make my final plans. Heavy bribes overcame the scruples of the negroes. The promise of a good rifle induced the finder of the first specimen to take service with me as a guide. Fully equipped for a week's march and well attended with followers, all armed to the teeth, I made my start at last for the home of the moon flower.

To cut a long story short, we went for three days into the primeval shade of the great equatorial African forest. Dense roofs of foliage shut out the light of day. Underfoot the ground was encumbered with thick, tropical brushwood. We crept along cautiously, hacking our way at times among the brake with our cutlasses and crawling at others through the deep tangle of the underbrush on all fours, like monkeys. During all those three days we never caught sight of a single moon flower. They were growing very rare nowadays, my guide explained in his voluble Fantee. When he was a mere boy, his father found dozens of them, but now—why, you must go miles and miles through the depths of the forest and never so much as light on a specimen.

At last, about noon on the fourth day out, we came upon a torrent, rushing with great velocity among huge boulders and sending up the spray of its boiling rapids into the trees of the neighborhood. I sat down to rest, meaning to mix the water from the cool, fresh stream with a spoonful or two of cognac from the flask in my pocket. As I drank it I tossed back my head and looked up. Something on one of the trees hard by attracted my eyes strangely. A parasite stood out boldly from a fork of the branches, bearing a long, lithe spray of huge, luminous flowers as big as dessert plates. My heart gave a bound. The prize was within sight. I pointed my finger in silence to the tree. All the negroes with one voice raised a loud shout of triumph. Their words rent the air: "The moon flower! The moon flower!"

I felt myself for a moment a perfect Stanley or Du Chaillu. I had discovered the most marvelous and beautiful orchid known to science. In a moment I had tossed off my brandy, laid down my rifle and, mounting on the back of one of my negro porters, was swinging myself up to the lowest branch of the tree, where my own dim phosphorescence. I couldn't have trusted any hand but my own to pick or egg out of that glorious tuber. I meant to cut it bodily from the bark as it stood and bear it back in triumph in my own arms to Tulamba.

I had climbed the tree cautiously, and was standing almost within grasp of the prize when a sudden shout among my followers below startled and discomposed me. I looked down and hesitated. My brain reeled and sickened. A strange sight met my eyes. My negroes, one and all, had taken to their feet down the bed of the stream at the very top of their speed and were making a most unanimous and inexorable stampede toward the direction of Tulamba.

For a moment I couldn't imagine what had happened to disconcert them. Then, casting my glance casually toward the spot where I had flung down my rifle, I became aware at once of the cause of this commotion. Their retreat was well timed. By the moss clad

owners which were the best of the torrent somebody with a big, black face and huge grinning teeth was standing erect looking up at me and laughing. I had never seen the somebody's awful features before, but I had no need, for all that, to ask myself his name. I paused face to face with a live male gorilla.

For a moment or two the creature gazed up at me and grinned. Then he raised my rifle in his arms, held it clumsily before him and, to my intense surprise, taking a very bad aim, or rather pointing it aimlessly in the air, pulled both triggers with one hand and discharged the two barrels at me with one pull simultaneously. The bullets whizzed past me some ten yards off. They knocked off the twigs beyond my precious moon flower.

I don't deny that I was astonished. I won't deny that I was frightened. To tell the truth I was never in such a hideous fright before in all my life. I trembled like a jelly—my protoplasm curdled. I don't suppose the creature intended to fire or had the slightest

IN PLAIN WORDS.

What Bryan Really Means By His Changeable and Elastic Platform.

If called upon to tersely explain what he said and meant in his long speech of acceptance of the nomination by the Kansas City convention, a writer in the Washington Star says Mr. Bryan would be compelled to say: "I reiterate my fixed, unalterable determination to stab the public credit, to destroy the national repute for honesty by legalizing a dishonest dollar; I announce this murderous intent in my platform in the precise words employed by me in 1896, when this design was declared paramount."

"But to assassinate national credit is not my main purpose to-day; I plan also to destroy the nation's foreign trade, present and prospective, and to strike down the republic's prestige abroad."

"And since in stating my paramount murderous intent of 1900 I use 16 words to 1 employed concerning my criminal design of 1896, now re-affirmed, let no one heed the latter threat."

"Since I put first my plan, verbosely expressed, to assassinate national prestige, let no one be alarmed at my curt, brusque declaration of intent to murder the national credit, which quickly follows."

"Concerning my free silver threat all I ask of my political opponents is to be let alone. I did not utter this menace with the intent to make it an issue. I will not permit it to be made an issue to my own inconvenience by those whom it unnecessarily alarms. I refuse to discuss it. I decline to accept responsibility for it. It is to be treated as if it had not been said."

TOO MUCH FOR BRYAN.

Questions About Silver That the Great Ex-Exponent Failed to Answer.

On August 14, 1896, the New York World editorially asked William Jennings Bryan the following questions, and up to this date Mr. Bryan has never answered them. It is freely charged that he cannot truthfully answer them, giving facts and figures to verify his reply. Read the questions and in the light of Mr. Bryan's inability to answer them refer them to your nearest free silver friend. Here are the questions: "Is there any country in the world now on the silver basis which is as prosperous as the United States, even in this time (1896) of depression?" "Is there any in which wages are so high as they are here, or in which the dollar received in wages will buy so much?" "Is there any silver basis country that has a large commerce, prosperous manufacturers or a well-to-do agricultural class?" "Is it not a fact that in every silver basis country in the world abject and hopeless poverty on the part of the masses is the rule?"

More Wages for Workmen.

The enormous sum of \$3,056,635,000 was paid in wages in the year ending June 30, 1900. In the year ending June 30, 1895, the total was \$2,291,016,000. Labor is receiving \$800,000,000 dollars more each year than it did during the free trade era. What laboring man wants to return to the old hard times?

Improving Pastures.

Experiments at the grass station at Abilene, Tex., have shown that natural pastures may be improved by disking the land, loosening the surface and thus trapping the grass seeds that otherwise would be blown away until caught by some natural obstacle instead of lodging where most needed. It was also shown that the same process helped to retain the water falling on the land instead of permitting it to flow away over the hard surface. Also that a deep furrow plowed every 10 to 20 feet had the same tendencies, catching the seeds in their flight and also the water from rains, causing it to soak into the ground instead of running away to the draws, where it can do but little good. Careful experimentation is every year developing new and valuable truths bearing upon farming and stock raising.—Texas Farm and Ranch.

Kilmanagh.

The schools in this part were closed part of this week owing to the Sebawaing fair.

Jac. Sheak of Toronto, Can., is busily employed erecting an addition to C. Haist & Co.'s store.

The dedication of the Evangelical church at Linkville took place last Sunday. The weather was exceptionally fine, the crowd large and the contributions good. Rev. C. Staebler of Syracuse, N. Y. preached a powerful german sermon in the forenoon and English in the afternoon and evening. These sermons were simply grand. Singing and music were furnished by the Sebawaing choir and the Kilmanagh Orchestra not forgetting that the congregation did its part.

Victim of an Awful Calamity.

"It came out, as I journeyed on horseback through Dakota, that almost every settler's land was under mortgage," said a westerner, "and one day, when I came upon a pioneer seated on the grass by the roadside, with a troubled look on his face, I asked him if it was the mortgage he was worrying about. "Wuss than that, stranger," he replied as he looked up yearly. "Sickness or death in the family?" "Wuss than that." "Then it must be a calamity indeed. You didn't lose family and home by a prairie fire?" "Nope, but you are right about its being a calamity. I've been tryin to think of that word for two hours past. Yes, sir, you can put it down as an awful calamity." "But won't you explain?" I persisted.

"I will, sir. Thar was a mortgage on the claim, and I was feelin as big as any of my neighbors and takin things easy when my wife was left \$600. Stranger, dare I tell you what she did with that money?" "She didn't lose it?"

"No, sir. She jest paid that mortgage, bought two horses and a plow, and this mornin I was bounced out of my own cabin becase I wouldn't peel off my coat and go to work! Yes, sir, you are right. It's a calamity—a calamity that's landed me on the outside—and between my durned pride and her blamed spunk somebody'll be eatin grass afore Saturday night!"—Washington Post.

Thought it was a Proposal.

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

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

Never mind who was your grandfather. Who are you?—Proverb.

K. O. T. M.
 Regular reviews—Saturday 8:00 p. m., every two weeks.
 S. ELLENBAUM, Com.

A. O. O. G.
 Regular meetings—Saturday 8:00 p. m., every two weeks.
 J. D. FINKBURNER, C. G.

I. O. F.
 Kilmanagh, regular meetings—second and last Thursday of each month.
 M. R. STEHLI, C. R.

A. N. TREADGOLD,
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
 All calls answered promptly night or day. Diseases of children given special attention.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH
 Services at 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. alternately. Evening, 7:00 p. m., English services and Y. P. A. alternately.
 A. A. SHEURER, Pastor.

LUTHERAN CHURCH
 Services at 9:30 a. m.
 W. SHUMACHER, Pastor.

Music

Pianos and Organs.
 and smaller musical instruments and supplies. Also sheet music at 5 to 25¢. Send title of select in you wish and get rates. Organ cleaning and tuning a specialty. Write for prices.

Have a good second hand square piano which I will sell cheap.
 C. F. HEY,
 Kilmanagh.

MILLINERY OPENING

We wish to announce to the ladies of Cass City and vicinity that our Fall Opening

Will begin Sept. 25 and continue during the entire week . . .

We will show a

Full line of Pattern Hats

trimmed in Chicago by expert trimmers and are the very latest in style. We have also secured the services of Mrs. H. S. Wickware as trimmer, who has just returned from the city where she has been looking up the latest in our line, and we now feel competent to meet the demands of the public. Please call and examine stock and prices. Silk Velvets and Feathers a specialty. Butter and eggs taken the same as cash.

Respectfully,

MRS. M. L. MOORE.

Go to

Mrs. G. W. Goff's Bazaar

For Tablets, Pencils, Ink, Envelopes, Towels, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs and Tinware.

In fact everything in the Bazaar line. Come in, and see us. Our motto is "Good goods, quick sales and low prices."

Mrs. G. W. Goff

East side of harness shop.

What's the use of waiting

for the Fair to do Fair trading for

We do Fair trading every . . . day

We have a . . .

FRESH LINE OF GROCERIES

and a good line of Staple Dry Goods to select from. Come and be convinced that honesty is the best policy. Butter and eggs wanted.

Yours for business,

P. S. Rice

Goods delivered in town.

SEVERAL ROBBERIES REPORTED.

As is usual during fair time, there is more or less roguery committed, so it has been during the fair of the present. On Thursday afternoon some one broke into Mrs. Ale's barn and helped themselves to a single harness which belonged to a Mr. Brown of Harbor Beach. During last night they entered Bigelow & Son's hardware store, broke open the till and then took all the ready cash amounting to about \$6.00. Etta Wickware had the misfortune to leave her pocket book lying on the window sill of Riker's barber shop on Thursday afternoon. Shortly afterwards she missed it and when she returned it was gone.

Advertise wants in the Chronicle.

LOST—A black pocket book, in front of Riker & Ball's barber shop, Thursday Oct 4th. It contained two \$5 bills and some receipts. Finder please return to owner and receive reward. Etta Wickware, Cass City.

THE LARGEST LINE OF FURS

EVER EXHIBITED IN CASS CITY.

Special Inducements

To Visitors of the Fair, at Mrs. Lee's

CUT PRICES ON FURS.

Colorlet for \$2 and \$25; Scarf for \$2 and \$25; Muff for \$2 and \$25; Children's sets \$5. Jackets and Capes. Also cloth Jackets and Capes at Extra Value. If you want a fine article cheap, call.

MILLINERY: for Everybody

The Largest Line Ever Carried

Pattern hats from Chicago, Toledo and Detroit. And ready to wear hats. Have just received three large orders from different cities.

Thanking my many friends for their liberal patronage in the past, and soliciting a continuance of the same

I REMAIN,

MRS. F. C. LEE.

CASS CITY.

STATE AID FOR ROADS

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT FOR IMPROVED HIGHWAYS.

What New Jersey Has Accomplished—How the Expense is Divided, Massachusetts' Good Work—Advances in Connecticut.

More than half the states have passed new and progressive road laws, and many hundreds of miles of good roads have already been built under the influence of the new conditions of administration, finance and construction. The general trend of legislation enacted in these states is as follows: More rigid provisions for carrying out the old systems without radical change in the systems themselves, more liberal tax levies, substitution of money tax instead of labor, local assessment, according to benefits, for the construction of new roads; construction by townships, counties and districts, with power to issue bonds; state highway commissions, provisions for working convicts, regulations compelling and encouraging the use of wide tires, state aid to road building and construction of state roads.

New Jersey was the first state to take any radical step toward the improvement of her public highways. Her state aid law was passed in 1891. It provides that on petition of the owners of two-thirds of the lands bordering any public road not less than a mile in length asking that the road be improved and agreeing to pay 10 per cent of the cost the county officials shall improve the road, one-third of the expenses to be borne by the state if the road is brought to the standard fixed by the state commissioner of public roads and the balance (66 2-3 per cent) by the county. The state's expenditures for such improvements in any one year are limited to \$150,000, while the county is limited to one-fourth of 1 per cent of its assessed valuation. At this rate the law makes possible the expenditure of \$450,000 a year, and at \$3,000 per mile this builds 150 miles of road. Ten miles of road were built in 1892, 25 miles in 1893, 60 miles in 1894, and since 1895 the applications for new roads have been far in excess of the limit prescribed by law.

Under this law about 450 miles of improved road have already been built in New Jersey, the state's portion of the expense being about \$715,800. The counties and towns have built out of their own treasuries 450 more miles, which brings the total mileage of improved roads for the state up to 900. These roads cost at first about \$6,000 per mile, but on account of the reduction in the price of materials and the increase of labor saving machinery the cost has been reduced to about half this amount. The farmers, who at first strongly opposed the law, are now equally enthusiastic for it, and more roads are being petitioned for than can possibly be built in many years out of the limited state appropriation. The system seems to be popular with all classes, and it is being carefully considered by the legislatures of other states. Its principles have been adopted by Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York and California. These laws of which state aid is the principal feature are regarded by the active advocates of road reform as affording a satisfactory solution of the problem.

Massachusetts, like New Jersey, also has adopted a system of road improvement which it is believed will result in a few years in securing to that state highways that will be second in excellence to none in the United States and equal to some of the best in the old world. The state has a permanent highway commission consisting of three persons. Each year this commission is allowed to spend \$600,000 for building and maintaining roads, which are called state roads. The law provides that not more than ten miles of road can be built in any one county in a year and that within six years after the construction of any state road the county in which the road is situated must pay to the state one-fourth of the money expended. Nearly 300 miles of excellent roads have been built in Massachusetts under this new system, the average cost per mile of which was about \$9,000.

Connecticut has made rapid progress in building highways during the last

five years. It now has a highway commission, which was provided in 1895-6 with \$450,000 and in 1897-8 with \$400,000 for road improvement. In 1895-6 the state paid one-third the expense of constructing the roads, the town one-third and the county the remainder, but in 1897-8 the state increased its part of the expense to one half, the other half being borne by the towns.

Although the Rhode Island commissioner of highways does not favor state aid as adopted in the adjacent states, the legislature has at his suggestion passed a law which enables him to build a half mile sample of good macadamized highway in each town. These permanent object lessons are of great benefit to the towns where good highways have not been built and are conducive to more liberal appropriations for new roads as well as more thorough construction when the local authorities choose to carry the work forward.

The legislature of New York passed a bill last year which provides that the state's share in the improvement of highways shall be 50 per cent of the cost, the county's share 35 per cent and the town's share the remainder. The boards of supervisors are given the right to decide what roads, if any, are to be improved, thus making the matter of road improvement entirely optional. No new offices were created, the state engineer being placed in charge of all road work. The law seems to give satisfaction. Several miles of new roads have been built, and work is still in progress under its provisions.

Lawyer Smart—Good morning, Mr. Gull. What can I do for you today?

"I want to get your opinion on a matter of law."

"Yes."

"My hens got into my neighbor Brown's yard, and he poisoned them. What I want to know is, can I recover damages?"

"Certainly. It was malicious mischief on his part, besides being a destruction of your property."

"Thanks. But hold! I stated that wrong. It was Brown's hens got into my yard, and it was I who administered the poison."

"Ah, yes; I see. That puts a different color upon the transaction, and it is clear that he, in the person of his hens, was the trespasser, whereas in leaving the poison on your premises you were quite unaware that his fowls would eat it. It was purely an accident, so far as you were concerned."

"Thanks. How much?"

"Thirteen and fourpence."

"Why, that's just twice what you asked for a legal opinion the other day."

"I know it, but you see, I have given you two opinions today."—London Answers.

A Midnight Escapade.

It was midnight as a thundering knock came at the door of room No. 43, Phenix hotel.

"What is wanted?" asked the occupant as he sat up in bed with furiously beating heart.

"We want you! Open this door!"

"Never!"

"Then take the consequences."

The man sprang out of bed and hurriedly dressed himself. His face was pale and his hands trembled, but he shut his lips with a determination to sell his life dearly. He heard foot-steps moving in the hall, and presently his door was burst from its hinges and a dozen men burst into the room. They found him standing with a revolver in each hand and the light of battle in his eyes.

"You may hang me," he said in a low, tense voice, "but 12 of you will go into the other world before me."

"Who said anything about hanging?" inquired a voice.

"But you have come for that! Twelve years ago in this town I killed four men. You have recognized me and have come for revenge."

"Not much, stranger. We don't know anything about the four men and don't want to. You live in Missouri, don't you?"

"I do."

"Well, what we wanted to ask was whether three of a kind beat a straight in your state."

"They do not."

"Then that's all, and you can go back to your snooze. Sorry to have disturbed you, but we had a dispute and wanted to settle it."—New York Sun.

ADVERTISE IN THE CHRONICLE QUICK RETURNS.

At the Old Stand— You will find a complete line of HARNESS

Both Double and Single, Heavy and Light.

All hand made and up to date. Remember we take the lead in

Trunks, Suit Cases, Bags, Telescopes

and everything in a first class harness shop. Call and examine our goods and we will be pleased to show you whether you buy or not.

A few wheels at cost.

G. W. GOFF,

Successor to W. D. Schooley.

Cass City Meat Market

W. C. Janks, prop.

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

We Will Make a Specialty Fair Week

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

FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY.

W. C. JANKS.

A Good Farm For Sale

Situated within four miles of Cass City

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

Enquire of

E. B. Landon.

School Books

Tablets, Pencils

and in fact everything necessary for school use. We take second hand books that are in good condition in exchange. Eggs taken same as cash at

Bond's Drug Store

Detroit and Pontiac

Railway Company's Electric Cars

connect with every train of the

Pontiac, Oxford & Northern R. R.

Company at Pontiac.

Passengers are delivered to or taken from

Any part of Detroit for 25 Cents.

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

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

The Chronicle

From Sept. 1 to Jan. 1, 1901

for 20 cents

Freiburg x x

Items that will be of interest to our readers in Freiburg

Additional Chroniclings.

Argyle x

Items of Interest Picked Up by Our Correspondent

Fair weather.
Henry Riehl is on the sick list this week.
The roads are in a fine condition now.
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Graham of Uby Sundayed in our burg.
A goodly number from this part attended the Bad Axe fair last week.
Kenneth Hunt left for Opechee, U. P. Friday where he expects to remain for some time.
Will Donnellon has been indisposed since he had his fingers hurt but is able to be out again.
Our school children and teacher had their picture taken on Tuesday which no doubt will be a fine one.

Mrs. Talkso's husband was reading an advertisement which asserted that "the mail is quick, the telegrapher is quicker, but the telephone is quickest, and you don't have to wait for an answer."
"Ah," he reflected, "in one particular that reminds me strongly of Mrs. Talkso."—Baltimore American.
"Why, Johnny, how much you look like your father!" remarked a visitor to a small 4-year-old.
"Yes'm," answered Johnny, with an air of resignation, "that's what everybody says, but I can't help it."—New Orleans Picayune.

A. C. Graham's General Store and Farmer's Exchange

is the place to do business. A new stock of fresh

Summer Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Hats, Overalls and Shirts

just arriving. We can please you in Foot wear and Head gear. Our prices in groceries are the lowest.

Our new 40c Tea is a great favorite

Please bear in mind that we carry Harvest tools, Machine Oils, House and Floor Paint, Brushes, Binder Twine, Barrel Salt, Plows and Plow Repairs, Bicycles, Sewing Machines, Domestic Drugs and Medicines and everything in an up-to-date general store. Butter, fresh packed; 16c this week. Eggs 14c. Cash paid when desired.

A. C. Graham, Freiburger.

Millard Frink of Oxford visiting friends in town.

T. E. Young, of Bad Axe, has been engaged as cook, in the new Sheridan. Neil Livingston of Traverse City, is spending the week with friends in town.

Myron Fancher and Hugh Walters are among the visitors to the fair this week.

Mrs. Metcalf who has been visiting at Detroit for some time arrived home Tuesday.

The Saginaw District Epworth League will hold its convention at Caro, Oct. 12 and 13.

E. F. Marr reports just double the amount of express received this year over last year up-to-date.

HOLBROOK

Ed Jackson and Rachel Coaling were the guests of Mrs. Albert Price Sunday.

Mrs. John Henderson is slowly recovering.

Duncan Gillies of Greenleaf was a Sunday caller here.

Winfield Coon and Albert Birdsall were Uby callers Saturday.

Mary McRae and Sarah McLellan were callers here Wednesday.

Aletha Cowling entertained her uncle of Port Huron a short time Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kittendorf were made happy by the arrival of a baby girl at their home.

WICKWARE

Miss Cynthia Bennett has gone to stay a short time.

Mrs. Kelley visited her sister Mrs. Hewett Saturday.

Mr. Birdsall has moved his family over from Holbrook.

Travelling salesman Cook gave this town a call last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jackson visited friends in Cass City last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Burt visited friends in Hay Creek Sunday.

Mr. Kelley will move his photograph car to Cass City during the fair.

Rache Comstock of Crosswell was a caller in town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller of Holbrook spent Sunday at Mr. Birdsall's.

Miss Carrie Bigelow of Mt. Clemens is visiting at Mrs. Dave Hartwick's.

J. Hudson who has been working at Deckerville spent Sunday at his home.

Fred Klein passed through town Thursday on his way to Argyle to join the K. O. T. M.'s

A Sunday School convention will be held at this place Oct. 13. Don't let it be said that Wickware isn't up-to-date.

Dr. Scott and family of Tyre and Wm. Starr and daughter of Cumber visited at Mrs. H. B. Burt's Sunday.

SCHOOL NOTES, DIST. NO. 5.

No school this week on account of the fair.

Alvin Sansburn of Hancock and Miss Flora Jordan of Cumber visited the school on Thursday.

The picture of the school being taken on Wednesday was the means of drawing quite a crowd around the corners.

The attendance at the school is larger than it has been for a number of years during this time of the year.

Quite a number of new scholars are expected after the fair. A hearty invitation is given to all especially the parents to visit the school and examine the school work. We wish the co-operation of the parents.

Conquer (pointing to a large envelope)—Now, ladies and gentlemen, allow me to exhibit my concluding trick. I would ask any lady in the company to step on the stage and stand in this cupboard. I will then close the door. When I open it again, the lady will have vanished without leaving a trace behind.

Gentleman in Front Seat (aside to his wife)—I say, old woman, do me a favor and step up.—London Fun.

Strayed into my premises Sec. 12, Elkland, about a month ago a roan yearling steer. Owner may have the same by proving property, paying expenses and advertising.

10-71 P. McDONALD.

Will Exchange for Wood.

American sawing machine in good repair. Enquire of Wm. MESSNER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Tuscola, ss. At a session of the Probate court for said county, held at the Probate office in the village of Caro on the 2nd day of October, in the year one thousand nine hundred. Present John C. Laing, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of William Cole, deceased Hopsy C. Cole, the executrix of said estate, having filed in this court her final administration account. It is ordered that the 29th day of October, instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at said Probate court be assigned for examining and allowing said account. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the Tri-county Chronicle, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once a week for six weeks (succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for her appearance.

(Attested Copy.) WATSON BEACHE, Circuit Judge.

S. L. RASSOROFF, Solt. for Complainant's business office, Caro, Mich.

Cass City Foundry and Machine Co.

Gang Plows
Row No. 3 and No. 44 Plow
Cass City Steel Plows.

We also manufacture Plow Points for all plows, and Stone Boats with Cast Fronts. Give us a call and we will save you money.

SCHWADERER BROS., ED. BROTHERTON, A. H. MUCK, J. H. STRIFFLER, Proprietors.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit in Chancery.
Herbert M. Underwood, Complainant vs. Blanch Underwood, Defendant.
Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Tuscola in Chancery, at Caro, the 14th day of September, A. D. 1900. In this cause the appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendant, Blanch Underwood, is not a resident of this state, but is a resident of the State of Connecticut, one of the United States of America. On motion of R. L. Ransford, Complainant's Solicitor, it is ordered that the appearance of the said non-resident defendant, Blanch Underwood, be entered herein within forty days from the date of this order. And in the case of her appearance she answer to the bill of complaint to be filed and a copy thereof to be served on the Complainant's Solicitor within twenty days after service on her of a copy of said bill and notice of this order; and in default thereof, said bill will be taken as confessed by said non-resident defendant. And it is further ordered, that within twenty days, the Complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Tri-county Chronicle, a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once a week for six weeks (succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for her appearance.

(Attested Copy.) WATSON BEACHE, Circuit Judge.

S. L. RASSOROFF, Solt. for Complainant's business office, Caro, Mich.

N. BIGELOW & SON,

Have always been in the front with Full Lines in every department of their business, and are still there.
CALL DURING THE FAIR
And the Finest line of Good Durable Stoves and Stove Goods ever offered at the price. We are the sole agents in this vicinity for the famous Crysolete Enameled ware, the finest goods in the world. We will be glad to welcome you to our Fair and invite you to call and see us while in town.

N. BIGELOW & SON,

RIKER & BALL, Tonsorial Artists,

H. A. HATT, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

DENTISTRY I. A. FRITZ, Resident Dentist

JOHN R. FOOTE, M. D.

A. A. BROWN, Wilmot

Groceries

HARDWARE

Frank H. Heartt

N. BIGELOW & SON,

Groceries

HARDWARE

Frank H. Heartt

N. BIGELOW & SON,

Groceries

HARDWARE

Frank H. Heartt

N. BIGELOW & SON,

Groceries

HARDWARE

Frank H. Heartt

N. BIGELOW & SON,

M. E. CHURCH

Preaching services on alternate Sundays at 11:00 a. m. Sunday school at 10:00 a. m. Epworth League at 8:00 p. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8:00.
REV. WM. CRIDLAND, Pastor.

R. C. CHURCH

Services every other week. Sunday school every Sunday at 11:00 a. m.
FR. BURKE; Pastor.

A. O. O. G.

Green Arbor, No. 122. Meet at Vatter's hall the first and third Thursday of each month at 8 p. m.
JAS. E. STARR, DONALD HENRY, C. G. Sec., Treas.

K. O. T. M.

Argyle Tent, No. 562. Meet at their hall on 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month.
GEO. R. STEVENSON, Com. Wm. H. MATTHEWS, R. K. S. W. SCHRIFLER, F. K.

L. O. T. M.

Argyle Hive, No. 137. Meets at K. O. T. M. hall the 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at 1:30 p. m.
EDITH FROST, Com. LOUISA MONTGOMERY, R. K. MATTIE MCLACHLIN, F. K.

D. D. McNAUGHTON, Physician and Surgeon.

Graduate of U. of M. Office at residence, Argyle Mich.

JOHN McPHAIL, Furniture and Undertaking,

VATTER'S HOUSE

N. VATTER, Prop.
Argyle, Michigan.

Cups, Saucers, Plates, Etc., Etc.

Decorated Chamber Sets are especially fine.

FRUIT JARS

at Rock Bottom Prices.

STRIFFLER BROS., ARGYLE.

Hello!

Farmers and Horsemen when in town please call and look over my stock and get my prices. It is a pleasure to show goods, whether you buy or not. We carry a nice line of

Double and Single HARNESS.

Also a complete line of LAP DUSTERS, FLY NETS, HORSE COLLARS, SWEAT PADS, WHIPS.

J. H. STEVENSON Argyle

Bargains

Large assortment of Wrappers and full line of Dress Goods and traw Hats at low prices.

Mrs. J. W. Amphret

Tri-County Chronicle.

A Weekly Newspaper,

Dedicated to the interests of Cass City and surrounding country in Tuscola, Huron and Sanilac counties.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year, 75c; Six months, 40c. The 75c Rate is only available when the subscription is paid in cash a full year in advance.

Advertising Rates made known on application.

TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The CHRONICLE is connected with the Moore Telephone System and can be reached from any office on the lines.

LANDON & KLUMP, Publishers.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

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

For Governor—
AARON T. BLISS of Saginaw.
For Lieutenant Governor—
O. W. ROBINSON of Houghton.
For Secretary of State—
FRED M. WARNER of Oakland.
For State Treasurer—
DANIEL MCCOY of Kent.
For Auditor General—
PERRY F. POWERS of Wexford.
For Commissioner of the State Land Office—
E. A. WILDEY of Van Buren.
For Attorney General—
HORACE M. OREN of Chippewa.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
DELOS FALL of Calhoun.
For Member of the State Board of Education—
JAMES H. THOMPSON of Osceola.

IN CHINA AND PORTO RICO

That Gen. Chaffee was ordered to remain in command of the legation guard which will remain in Peking, instead of accompanying the other American troops from China to the Philippines, is thought by many in Washington to indicate a belief on the part of the administration that the withdrawal of our troops from China is only temporary. Another thing which strengthens that belief is the ordering of a number of warships to join our naval force in Asiatic waters. While our minister to China is carrying out his orders by arranging for the opening of peace negotiations with Li Hung Chang and other Chinese envoys, the administration is arranging for possible war. While officials will not discuss the criticisms of this government which are daily appearing in German newspapers known to enjoy the confidence of the Emperor and being cabled to our papers, it is easy to see that they are causing considerable irritation, which may aid in bringing about strained relations between the two governments. It is claimed at the Department of State that this government has been consistent all the way through in its Chinese policy.

The U. S. acting Consul General at Frankfurt, Germany, has made an interesting report to the Department of State on the effect of the Chinese trouble on Germany. The report begins by saying that an official estimate of the German capital invested in China places the amount at \$71,400,000 and follows with an itemized statement of what Germany sold China in 1899, aggregating \$6,902,000 in value, and what Germany bought from China during the same year, aggregating \$12,042,800. The report then says: "Owing to the troubles in China, trade with that country has greatly diminished, and many German manufacturing lines have in consequence suffered severely. According to late press reports, the textile and needle industry of Aix la Chapelle is in sad condition, over 2,000 hands being out of work and 1,000 looms standing idle. In the needle factories, many operators have been discharged and one factory has stopped altogether. Other German industries also complain of reduction in the articles for Chinese trade. On the other hand, complaints come from lines working on raw materials and products mainly imported from China the advance in prices having handicapped trade.

Dr. J. H. Hollander, treasurer of Porto Rico, and chairman of the executive council, is in Washington, on official business. Of general conditions on the island he said: "Everything that I have seen and experienced in Porto Rico, makes me hopeful of the future of the island. It is rich in natural resources beyond measure. Political agitators are being dis-

counted and blatant demagogues are being relegated to their proper position. The best elements are rallying to the support of American institutions and a gradual but growing influx of American capital is after all the most potent argument.

CULTIVATE CONFIDENCE IN YOURSELF.

How many people of good intelligence, splendid physique and no apparent stumbling block to success who are leading a useless life; useless to the advancement of mankind all on account of lack of confidence in themselves to succeed. Forced down by the fear of defeat is the fate of many men of ability. A successful effort of a determination is a success even if the act be thwarted. Respect yourself and others will respect you. If you lack confidence in yourself you will find it impossible to respect yourself. It is said of Martin Van Buren that while a student in college, when asked why he was so careful about his knowledge of parliamentary rules he replied, "Why, I may be called upon to use them when in congress." His classmates laughed at him causing him to exclaim: "What, do you think I will never go to congress. Why, if I thought that I would not be a member of congress inside of five years I should leave college this very day." The confidence of this man inspired study thus laying the corner stone to the pyramid of his later success.

The readers must not confound confidence with conceit. Self confidence I construe as being the assurance in ones self as to his ability to work his way to success in one of the thousand walks of life. Conceit, as being capable to rise higher than his ability will allow, or without sacrifice and effort.

It is told of a young lady that while swimming a channel for a wager, a bystander called to her to undertake to stand on the bottom. On assuming an upright position she was paralyzed with fear to find no secure resting place for her feet. The systematic motion of swimming was replaced by a purposeless splashing and struggling. She soon sank below the surface and was rescued just in time to save her life. No one doubted her ability but the counteraction on the part of her lack of confidence left her powerless. Treat a young man as a gentleman and make him believe he is a gentleman and you inspire his self esteem and he will be a gentleman.

Let the coming citizen have parental encouragement and proper advice which will be a stimulus to their own efforts if judiciously administered. The careful assimilation of good literature, the persuasion of a noble course, the act of respecting respectable things are of no less importance than punctuality and exactness. The culture of such characteristics will refine the sentiments, excite the patriotism and give an aim to the existence. Without this no confidence will be felt and no success registered.

NORTHEAST KINGSTON.

Sarah Osburn is on the sick list. Hay pressers are now at work in this vicinity.

Mrs. Church visited at Mr. Ashcroft's Sunday.

Miss Hannah Stevenson called on friends in Cass City Tuesday.

Jesse Cooper and A. L. Johnson were Cass City callers Thursday.

Mrs. Eli Leek and Mrs. F. L. Terry visited friends at Caro Thursday and Friday.

Several people from this vicinity attended the North Branch fair Thursday.

Died, Thursday Sept. 20, 1900, at her residence in Novesta, Tuscola Co., Mrs. Janet Rule, relict of the late Jno. Rule, aged 75 years, 3 months, 10 days. Mrs. Rule was born in Campbelltown, Argyleshire, Scotland, June 11, 1825. She came to this country in 1851 and settled in Lockport, N. Y. In 1855 she moved to Chatham, Ont., where she resided until 1865, then coming to Birmingham, Mich., where she made many warm friends. In 1883, Mr. Rule purchased land in Tuscola county where she remained until death claimed her. She was a kind, devoted mother and a member of the Presbyterian church since childhood. All the children follow in the footsteps of the christian parents. There are eight children all of whom survive her. The funeral was largely attended testifying to the love and esteem in which she was held. The services were conducted by Rev. S. McCready assisted by Rev. C. E. Lohuis of Deford. The bereaved relatives wish to extend their heartfelt thanks to the friends who so kindly assisted them.

WILL WE HAVE HARD TIMES?

Answer All Depends on How the Voters Cast Their Ballots in November.

Whether we shall have hard times this fall and for four years to come depends upon the voters. No patriotic publisher, business man or citizen of any kind wants to see hard times in the fall or ever. Still less does anyone who deserves the name of citizen want to see a panic. Moreover, no public man of any kind, nor any citizen, will do anything, no matter how little, to bring on hard times from any political motive whatever. It would be the basest kind of act, unworthy of any true man. Unluckily these business affairs are sometimes beyond the control of any person or group of persons. The panic of '93 was caused not because anybody wanted it, or tried to bring it on, but began, and waxed more terrible as time went by, in spite of the efforts of hundreds, perhaps of thousands of patriotic and strong men.

To understand how a season of hard times or panic will begin is almost impossible. A person, or persons, perhaps a dozen or perhaps 10,000, have felt that a period of contraction and of stagnated business was about to come upon them; and then the dozen or 10,000 as a matter of self protection must curtail their own operations of whatever kind. Perhaps they must loan less, or sell less, for fear that they cannot get their pay. That feeling may not be necessary, but it cannot be denied that it is natural. If it were possible to prevent everybody from imagining that any untoward circumstances could happen, it might be possible invariably to prevent a panic, but there is no controlling the timid. Indeed, in such a matter there is no controlling the brave. Men of immense financial resources and of uncommon nerve have been known to risk their entire fortunes, seeking to prevent financial disaster, for others as well as themselves, and they failed—failed to do this, and failed financially.

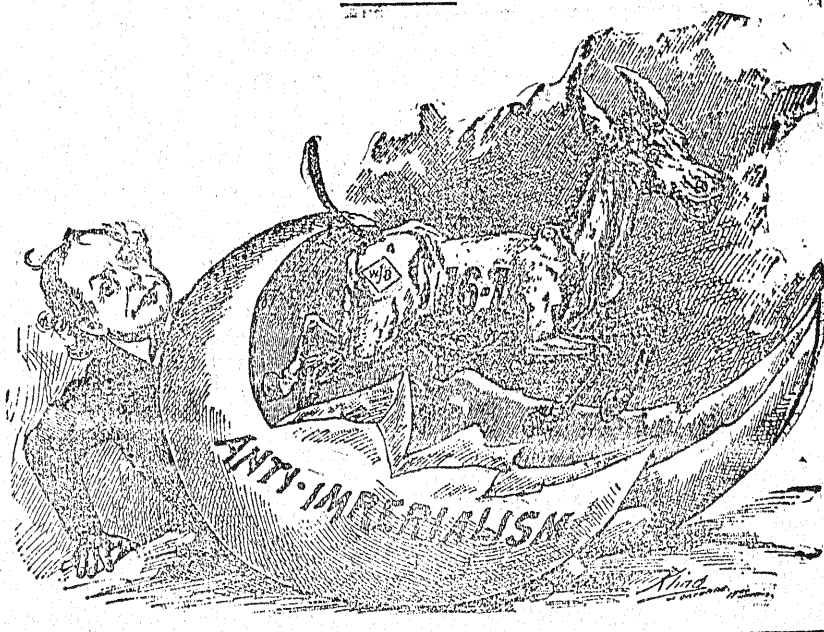
It is to be hoped for our own sakes, as well as on account of numberless laborers and capitalists of the country, whose interdependence upon one another cannot be denied, and all of whom depend upon a mutual confidence each for the advancement and happiness of the others, that nothing like a stringency in the money market, nothing like a curtailment of credits, nothing like the faintest timidity on the part of business men anywhere, will be perceptible at the next two or three months pass by. Perhaps it may seem optimistic to give the following advice. It is that everybody, great and small, high or low, who is charged with the making or marring of business, shall consider in the utmost seriousness whether he or she cannot go a little towards promoting that confidence which is so necessary for a continuation of good times, by distinctly determining to continue things political and economical as they are, and by distinctly determining not to help bring about a change. It is easy to say that a panic is not likely. We pray that it is not. It cannot be denied that the slightest appearance of dread at great political or economic changes has hitherto at times started a retrograde movement of financial devastation, which it has been beyond the power of any man, or any group of men, no matter how large, to stay.

The growth in the exports of American manufactures has been accompanied by a growth in all other classes of exportation and home consumption. Exports of agricultural products in the three years under the Wilson law amounted to but \$1,805,560,000, while in the three years under the Dingley law they amounted to \$2,474,584,000, an increase of over 33 per cent. Exports of products of the mine averaged \$20,000,000 per annum in the three years under the Wilson law, and in 1899 under the Dingley law amounted to nearly \$29,000,000, and in 1900 to \$38,997,550. Products of the forest exported under the Wilson law averaged \$33,000,000 per annum and in 1900 under the Dingley law amounted to \$52,309,484. During the three years' operations of the Wilson law the total exportations of domestic and foreign goods averaged but \$76,000,000 per month, while during the three years' operations of the Dingley law they have averaged over \$100,000,000 per month, and in the fiscal year 1900 averaged \$116,000,000 per month, or more than 50 per cent. greater than the average under the Wilson law.

The total exportation of farm products during the three years' operations of the Dingley law exceeded that during the three years under the Wilson law by \$670,000,000 while the increased market at home, according to the lowest estimates, has been more than double the increase in exportations, thus indicating that the sales of the farmers during the three years' operations under the Dingley law have exceeded by over two billions of dollars their sales under the three years' operations of the Wilson law.

An estimate recently made by the department of agriculture shows that the value of principal farm crops and farm animals in the year 1900 exceeded by more than \$1,000,000,000 the value of principal farm crops and farm animals in the year 1896.

THE REAL ISSUE COME TO LIFE.



CROKER'S PLAIN TALK

A RECORD TO BE PROUD OF.

Former Views of the Tammany Leader on Expansion.

Cuba Has Been Rapidly Getting Into Shape for the Promised Self-Government.

When No Election Was Pending He Talked in Favor of Holding What We Have—Said 16 to 1 Was Dead.

When no elections are pending such astute politicians as Richard Croker, the Tammany leader, will sometimes give expression to their real views on public questions. Mr. Croker, under date of January 6, 1899, contributed a signed communication to the New York Journal, Mr. Hearst's New York organ, which, by the way, is saying nothing against expansion in this campaign.

Mr. Croker's views, in part follow: "I believe in expansion; I believe in holding whatever possessions we have gained by annexation, purchase or war. 'This policy is not only patriotic, but it is the only safe one to pursue. Any other policy would show weakness on the part of the United States, and invite foreign complications. This must be avoided; hence our policy must be vigorous. 'Every patriotic American and every democrat in particular should favor expansion.

'Jefferson was an expansionist, otherwise he would not have favored the acquisition of Louisiana, with its foreign population, which in Jefferson's time was quite as remote as the Philippines. In this age of steam and electricity, distance is no argument against expansion.

'I say by all means hold on to all that rightfully belongs to us. If the great country west of the Rocky mountains was filled with wild Indians at the present moment, how long would it take us to suppress them and make them respect our laws and our constitution? The same thing applies to the Philippines and any other country that may fall into our hands by the provinces of peace or war. It is an insult to the American people and to our flag even to suggest that we abandon the people we have released from bondage, or what would be more disgraceful, that we sell them to the highest bidder. Such a proposition places the American people in the same category with the Chinese, who have neither patriotism nor a foreign policy, and are in consequence used as a door mat by the powers of the world. 'I think the 16 to 1 question as outlined in the Chicago platform a decidedly dead issue. This was fully demonstrated at the last election. We did not embody the 16 to 1 question in our (state) platform, and the result was that we elected every one of our congressmen.'

Mr. Croker is an ultra expansionist and although he is supporting Mr. Bryan for local reasons no doubt, the fact still stays that he considers 16 to 1 a dead issue in New York. He is only too ready to drop it.

The work of American occupation in Cuba may be briefly summed up as follows: Good order prevails all over the island. The country is self-supporting, with a much lower taxation than imposed by Spain, and at the close of the last fiscal year there was an available balance of \$2,500,000. Thirty-one hundred schools have been opened, 3,500 teachers employed and 30,000 children are in school. Seven courts having trial by jury have been established in the larger towns. The elections for mayors passed off quietly and no arrests were made. Preparations are now going forward for electing delegates to a convention whose duty will be to prepare a constitution and form of government for the island. The troops are being gradually withdrawn and the way to complete Cuban independence is being rapidly prepared. This record, unparalleled in the history of the dealings of one nation with another, is evidence of the fact that the republican party is a builder and supporter of republics, and not the friend of imperialism. It does its duty, untrifled by the shootings of all the Bryans, Baileys and Blackburns, who would shirk responsibility, minimize patriotism and refuse to guide the weaker nations into the noble, self-denying path of liberty.

Iron Trade as Indicating Prosperity.

Under the McKinley administration blast furnaces largest of use have been fired up, new ones built, and unprecedented prosperity inaugurated in the iron and steel business. The following table shows the wonderful growth in iron products:

	Furnaces Per Week In Blast.	Capacity Gross Tons.
September 1, 1897.....	161	185,100
September 1, 1898.....	186	213,000
September 1, 1899.....	257	267,000
October 1, 1899.....	295	278,000

It will be seen from this table that during the year following September 1, 1897, the capacity of furnaces increased at the rate of over 27,000 tons a week, the next year at 54,000 tons a week, and then in the single month of September, 1899, it jumped 11,000 tons a week. In two years' time the number of blast furnaces increased by nearly 100. These figures are from the statistics given by the Iron Age, and are correct.

Elmwood

What is Said of Elmwood People

W. A. Lockwood was in Cass City Monday.

Look out for a good time this week at the Cass City fair.

Mabel King and Mrs. W. A. Lockwood were in Caro on Monday.

Mr. Gifford and wife of Gagetown visited at W. W. Hargraves on Sunday.

Mrs. Jas. Belknap and Jennie Culver returned from a visit with friends in Bay City and Saginaw on Sunday night.

W. A. Lockwood and family returned Sunday night from a visit with friends in Bay City, Auburn, Midland, and Akron.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hendrick and J. P. Hendrick went to the bay Monday morning with a load of goods to take possession of the property lately purchased at Rose Island.

DEFORD.

Jesse Sherk died at the home of his son Samuel Sherk on Monday Sept. 24th after an illness of a week. Mr. Sherk came from Courtland, Ont., about seven months ago. He was in his 82nd year and besides a wife he leaves five sons and one daughter to mourn his loss. The funeral was held at the church on Wednesday afternoon and the remains were interred in the Novesta cemetery.

Blacksmithing

and General Woodwork

We do the above to the satisfaction of all. Give us a trial and you'll be convinced.....

Leach & Son

Elmwood

Matched Team for Sale.

Good heavy draft farm horses, well matched, color dark bays, kind and sound; also double harness cheap. En of A. Runy, Novesta, or at this office 9-21-

HEAVY TAX LEVY

Michigan Expenses for 1900 will be Very High.

THE ESTIMATE OF TAX LEVY.

Nearly \$3,000,000 Pledged on the Tax Rolls to Keep the Wheels Running—One-third of This Goes for the "General Purposes" of State.

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 1.—Although less by nearly \$800,000 than the tax levy of 1899, the state tax for 1900 apportioned by the auditor-general is still the largest, with this exception, in the history of the state. This year the total state tax levy is \$2,908,680.60, and is made up of the following items:

University	\$ 279,375.00
Agricultural College	74,000.00
State Normal College	29,800.00
Central Mich. Normal	25,000.00
Northern State Normal	7,500.00
College of Mines	65,250.00
State Library	7,500.00
Soldiers' Home	110,000.00
Home for Feeble Minded	78,000.00
State Public School	21,000.00
Mich. School for the Deaf	117,850.00
School for the Blind	28,115.00
Michigan Asylum	12,134.00
State Prison	25,300.00
Industrial School for Boys	62,750.00
Industrial Home for Girls	45,947.00
State Fish Commission	25,600.00
Compiling Military Records	3,000.00
Dairy and Food Commissioner	18,000.00
Dairymen's Association	300.00
Library Commission	800.00
State Militia	89,665.61
State Board of Health	4,500.00
State Weather Service	1,000.00
War Loan, 1898	138,137.50
Prisons (current expense)	100,000.00
Asylums (current expense)	504,089.32
General purposes	682,262.00
Total	\$2,908,680.60

The amount apportioned to each of the counties in the state is as follows:

Alcona	\$ 2,227.24	Lake	1,974.04
Alcona	2,227.24	Lapeer	30,847.73
Alcona	40,796.81	Leelanau	2,200.06
Alcona	10,528.21	Leelanau	78,901.56
Alcona	8,534.17	Leelanau	39,480.73
Alcona	3,200.06	Leelanau	3,918.08
Alcona	3,918.08	Leelanau	5,264.16
Alcona	3,918.08	Leelanau	48,532.94
Alcona	61,482.27	Leelanau	23,088.47
Alcona	3,006.00	Leelanau	47,376.23
Alcona	47,376.23	Leelanau	11,844.23
Alcona	10,688.09	Leelanau	11,844.23
Alcona	70,329.51	Leelanau	11,844.23
Alcona	39,480.73	Leelanau	11,844.23
Alcona	7,808.16	Leelanau	11,844.23
Alcona	12,107.44	Leelanau	11,844.23
Alcona	4,006.69	Leelanau	11,844.23
Alcona	47,376.23	Leelanau	11,844.23
Alcona	5,632.05	Leelanau	11,844.23
Alcona	9,212.18	Leelanau	11,844.23
Alcona	14,729.29	Leelanau	11,844.23
Alcona	50,008.99	Leelanau	11,844.23
Alcona	7,898.16	Leelanau	11,844.23
Alcona	65,103.25	Leelanau	11,844.23
Alcona	3,918.08	Leelanau	11,844.23
Alcona	36,848.73	Leelanau	11,844.23
Alcona	14,729.29	Leelanau	11,844.23
Alcona	52,273.09	Leelanau	11,844.23
Alcona	111,862.21	Leelanau	11,844.23
Alcona	22,030.40	Leelanau	11,844.23
Alcona	59,273.09	Leelanau	11,844.23
Alcona	48,692.36	Leelanau	11,844.23
Alcona	5,264.16	Leelanau	11,844.23
Alcona	10,688.09	Leelanau	11,844.23
Alcona	15,634.16	Leelanau	11,844.23
Alcona	80,277.59	Leelanau	11,844.23
Alcona	69,739.48	Leelanau	11,844.23
Alcona	7,298.14	Leelanau	11,844.23
Alcona	138,182.73	Leelanau	11,844.23
Alcona	4,211.28	Leelanau	11,844.23
Total	\$2,908,680.60		

Over \$7,700,000 Increase.

Marquette, Mich., Oct. 1.—The tax commission increased assessments of personal property on Marquette roll over \$803,025, and on Negaunee roll over \$210,000, making a total increase for Marquette county, including mine advances, of over \$7,700,000. The heaviest individual raise was received by Capt. Sam Mitchell, of Negaunee, who was increased from \$12,700 to \$115,000 and who is now credited with the largest amount of personal property of any individual in Marquette county. Pere Marquette Land & Mine Co. was advanced from \$8,500 to \$145,000, and Keewauwan Land association from \$8,500 to \$54,950, while many wealthy citizens got big raises.

FILIPINOS MORE QUIET.

Two American Civilians Believed to Have Been Captured.

Manila, Oct. 1.—The Filipinos in the vicinity of Manila have been more quiet of late, although last Wednesday night there were brisk attacks at Las Pinas and Paranaque, south of Manila, as well as outpost firing at Inus, Bacoor and Muntin Lupa. The American officers are satisfied that the alleged Amigos living in and around the towns in question participated in these attacks.

Official reports have been received of insurgent activity in Zambales province and in Batangas province. Two skirmishes occurred during the week on the Bicol river, in the province of South Camarines. It is estimated that the insurgents lost ninety killed in the various districts.

Two civilians, John McMahon and Ralph McCord, of San Francisco, who started on a business trip for Vigan and Bangued, in northern Luzon, have not been heard from for three weeks. It is feared that they have been killed or captured by insurgents.

New Michigan Corporations.

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 1.—The following new corporations have filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state during the past week: Escanaba Brewing Co., Escanaba, \$30,000; Blackmer Manufacturing Co., Detroit, \$15,000; Rescue Life Boat Co., Muskegon, \$1,000,000; Au Sable River Lumber Co., Au Sable, \$5,000; Twentieth Century Club, Tecumseh; United American of Grand Rapids; Petoskey Harbor Springs & Northern Ry., Petoskey, \$25,000; Gutchess School, Detroit, \$25,000.

For the Increase of the American Navy.

Washington, Oct. 1.—In anticipation of the assembling of congress two months hence to-day was set as the time for receiving the annual reports of the naval bureau chiefs, outlining the naval work to be done during the coming year. Most of the estimates are now completed and in the hands of Secretary Long, and the more detailed reports will go in within the next few days. Until they have been gone over by the secretary no authentic details are available. In the main, however, they are understood to involve little in the way of expensive or new projects, and to cover only the usual requisites of the service for the year. The chief item as usual is that for the "increase of the navy," covering both construction and engineering work on ships already authorized. This will be in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000. In the branch of yards and docks it is understood that the total will be not far from \$13,000,000 and will not involve any additional dry docks or extensive changes in our naval stations. In addition to the foregoing item for increase of the navy there is the usual sum for repair of vessels already in the service, which is a considerable item, amounting this year to approximately \$7,000,000. In the branch of steam engineering the estimates do not go beyond the requirements for carrying forward the regular service. The item of armor and armament is of special interest in view of the controversy on the cost of armor, but the future course regarding this probably will depend considerably on the result of the present efforts to get armor within the rate fixed by the last congress.

Dove Into An Excavation.

Bay City, Mich., Oct. 1.—Clarence Walrath, driver of a farm team, came down Jefferson street from Twelfth at 11 o'clock Saturday night. Near the city electric light works there is an excavation four feet wide and eight feet deep. In it is being laid a steam pipe to connect the electric plant with the high school for the purpose of heating the latter. There was a red light at either end of the trench, and Walrath supposed the coast was clear in the center. When he came to the trench the horses stopped, but the driver urged them on and the animals gave a long jump, clearing the hole, but when the vehicle struck the excavation Walrath was thrown out into the mud. He picked himself up all covered with clay, and proceeded to the police station to make a complaint. It was found there were no bones broken, but he was so bruised and muddy that his best friends would not recognize him. The horses came to a standstill directly after the mishap.

Given Thirty Days.

Marshall, Mich., Oct. 1.—Eva May Weith, alias Anna Loring, the forger, has at last been sentenced, being let down with thirty days in the county jail. In the opinion of the court the woman was but the tool of the man Keith whom she claims as her husband. Her offense consisted in securing blank checks in Detroit, Ann Arbor, Jackson, Marshall and Battle Creek of banks in those cities upon which money was obtained by false signatures. She and her companion were arrested in Goshen, Ind., last spring and have been the guests of Sheriff Williams ever since.

A Mysterious Affair.

Bay City, Mich., Oct. 1.—When Eugene Fifield returned to the city yesterday morning he found the interior of his residence on the corner of Fifth and Monroe street in a topsy-turvy condition. The rooms looked as if they had been thoroughly ransacked, but strange to say, he did not miss anything. There seems to be considerable mystery surrounding the affair as none of the windows or doors were unlocked when he came in. It was from this house that a thousand dollars' worth of diamonds were stolen when occupied by J. E. Noyes.

Serious Conflict in Peru.

Lima, Peru, Oct. 1 (via Laredo Junction).—Owing to a lack of prudence on part of police authorities of Lima, a serious conflict took place yesterday afternoon in the principal square of the city between the populace and a force of mounted police. So great was the excitement that the cathedral bell rang an alarm. Some of the leading journals of Lima urge President Romana to follow the example of Min. Casimir-Perier and Grey, former presidents of France, and resign. Former Minister Belaundo is a prisoner in Fort Santa Calallana.

Suicided While Dependent.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 1.—Warren M. Newbold, superintendent of the south and north and Birmingham mineral divisions of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, committed suicide at his residence in this city yesterday by shooting himself in the mouth with a 38-caliber pistol. Mr. Newbold lost his wife some months ago and since that time has been dependent, and to that cause is attributed the deed. He was about 55 years of age and has been connected with the L. & N. for many years. He was prominently mentioned as a probable successor of General Manager Mellett, who recently resigned to go with another road.

New Vessel Built.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The quarterly statement of the commissioner of navigation shows that 208 sail vessels of

88,700 gross tons were built in the United States and officially numbered during the quarter ended September 30, 1900. Of the vessels constructed of wood 160 were sail and 127 steam. Of the steel vessels four were sail and seventeen steam. Of the whole number 100 were built on the Atlantic and gulf coasts 28 on the Pacific; 32 on the great lake and 58 on the western rivers. The largest tonnage, 37,657, was on the great lakes and the next largest was on the Atlantic and gulf coasts.

The English Steamer Nonpareil Has a Rough Experience.

New York, Oct. 1.—The British tramp steamer Glengolf, which arrived from Alexandria, Egypt, and other ports in the Mediterranean, brought into port 29 shipwrecked seamen taken from the British steamer Nonpareil on Sept. 22. Their vessel foundered shortly after they abandoned her. Capt. Hatfield, on his arrival here, reported that his ship, the Nonpareil, sailed from New York on Sept. 10, bound for Sourabaya, Java, with a full cargo of case oil. Two days after leaving Sandy Hook a strong southwest gale sprang up and soon increased in force and hauled to west southwest and assumed the proportions of a hurricane. All of the sails were furlled, except the lower topsails, which were set to steady the vessel, as there was an exceedingly high sea running. The seas boarded the vessel frequently, tons of water falling upon the deck, doing considerable damage to the fittings and finally throwing the vessel on her beam ends. The Nonpareil remained in this position and all efforts to right her were unavailing. The storm continued until Thursday, the 13th, at noon, and then the sea continued to run very high. It was found that the cement along the port side of the waterways and the stanchions had started, and strained so violently that the decks had also started. The large spar which had been secured to eyebolts in the deck on the port side broke adrift, wrenching the eyebolts out of the decks. All these damages opened up the deck and let a lot of water into the hold.

Conditions continued to grow worse for several days, and on Monday, Sept. 17, the wind increased to a fresh gale and the ship was under water on the port side. The gale became so violent the crew were set to work throwing over the cargo. Unsettled weather and a very rough sea continued throughout Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 20th, there was much heavy lightning and violent squalls. The seas which swept over the vessel washed everything from the decks filled the deckhouses and smashed the cabin skylights. The cabin was filled with water up to the deck. At 3 o'clock in the morning of Saturday, the 22d the ship was lying at an angle of 45 degrees and the crew were in constant danger of being washed overboard. The chief officer and several men had been injured. At 3:30 in the afternoon the smoke of a steamer was sighted and as she came nearer she sighted the wreck and headed toward it. The steamer proved to be the Glengolf bound to New York. She went to and sent a boat and took off part of the men, the injured being sent first. All had to jump overboard and were hauled into the boat by a rope. When the boat returned to the Glengolf it was stove alongside, but its occupants were safely landed on board the steamer. Another boat was sent and made two trips successfully. The last trip of the boat was made after dark and when she went alongside of the steamer F. George, one of the boat's crew got crushed on the gunwale and was washed overboard and lost.

Capt. Hatfield and the 28 men of the crew of the Nonpareil lost all of their effects. They express gratitude for the care and kindness of Capt. Davidson and the bravery of the crew of the Glengolf in effecting the timely rescue. The Nonpareil foundered in latitude 39.50, longitude 72. She sailed from Leth, Scot. Ind. was 1,670 tons register and was owned by the Standard Oil Co. She was a new vessel.

Best Records of Twenty Years.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—Shipments of wheat from Chicago for the month of September reached the noteworthy total of 6,365,644 bushels. It is said among vesselmen that for no month for twenty years have these shipments been exceeded. The greater part of wheat came from Kansas and the southwest. While Chicago has been sending out wheat by the million, Duluth and other Lake Superior ports have done practically nothing. Rates from Duluth have averaged materially less than from Chicago all through the month. The large proportion of wheat in the grain trade has proved burdensome to low grade vessels, which are compelled to pay excess insurance. Wheat being valued at twice as much as corn, this excess for barges and low grade steamers, doubles the amount which the vessel is required to pay to become standard.

Denial by Dreyfus.

Paris, Oct. 1.—Ex-Capt. Dreyfus denies the Havana report that he had accepted an engagement to reorganize the Filipino army at sea with the United States. He said he had received many letters asking him to lecture on the stage, etc., but the report that he had agreed to reorganize the Filipino army at sea was not true.

of it, as he never attempted to read all the communications he received. Continuing, Dreyfus said his gratitude to the United States for its support of his cause during the Rennes trial and before was too great to permit him to take up arms against that country, no matter how just he might think the cause of the Filipinos. Dreyfus said he had but one aim in life, and that was his legal habilitation before the world.

Five Birthday Present.

London, Oct. 1.—It is officially announced that Lord Roberts has been appointed commander-in-chief of the British army. It was on Lord Roberts' birthday. Although the fact that the appointment had been made was already known the formal announcement is hailed by the Unionist party as a welcome pledge that army reorganization will be carried out in the most effective manner. It was beginning to be recognized that something was needed to give strength to the Unionist campaign.

Charged With Murder.

Laporte, Ind., Oct. 1.—The trial of George Ayers, of Mancelona, Mich., on a charge of murder, will be begun this week in the Circuit Court, at Goshen, this state. Ayers was in a Goshen saloon with a companion named Hess, when the two men became involved in an affray with Levi Spahr and the latter received injuries which caused almost instant death. Ayers' father, who also lives at Mancelona, has engaged three attorneys to conduct his son's defense. The trial will occupy about one week.

FARMERS GAIN WIDER TRADE.

The More Markets Opened, the Better Prices Are Certain to Be.

It is often asked how expansion benefits the farmer; how good prices and steady prices are to be obtained for his crops if our foreign trade is extended; how, in short, the policy which our country has just begun to enter upon is going to affect him in the future.

Expansion is the natural, economic, inevitable outburst of a growing nation, which cannot sell advantageously enough all of its products at home. Not only do the other nations of the earth wish to buy our food products, but they are feeling a greater and greater need for our machinery and all the other products of our mills, in order that they, too, may enter for the race of progress. Their demands have possibly been anticipated by our captains of production, industry, transportation and finance; perhaps we have been ready for them just a little before they were ready for us. At all events, we have the goods; and they have the use for them and the money to pay.

The foreign market is diversified and steady. Uncounted millions, almost stand ready to draw upon us for supplies; they simply need to be reached. American goods simply have to be shown. When their superiority is seen millions of dollars worth of business can be done. This cannot mean anything except that those who raise and sell our food products, those who manufacture and sell our machinery, cotton goods, and any one of the thousand and one other goods, are going, if there is anything in the law of demand and supply, to have a wider and steadier scale of selling prices. There is this other thing in it, all; it is, in a word, the tremendously beneficial effect of the growth of a foreign demand upon a local demand. The figures show that the increase of our export trade in the last two years has been simply astonishing; still more so has the growth of our imports of raw material or of material used by manufacturers. It is inconceivable that our monthly excess of \$50,000,000 of exports over imports should mean anything, to the biggest city or the smallest, to Maine or Texas, to Washington or Georgia, but an increased demand, locally everywhere, and growing steadier everywhere, for the products of the farm. Does it mean nothing to the neighboring farmer that those of our cities that the census office has already reported upon have increased their population from 25 to 50 per cent.? Surely it means that, within the range where this additional and growing population must buy advantageously, the prices of farm products that they must have will rise.

It may be said in a general way that it is impossible for one group in the body politic to enjoy prosperous conditions unless every other one does. (Things industrial and commercial adjust themselves fairly for all concerned; they do it ultimately and soon, because they do it automatically. The rich man cannot prosper unless those who earn their daily wages do; nor can the working people prosper unless some in the community assumes the heavy responsibilities, and, just as inevitably, gains the great returns of leadership. Always, however, the tendency in every quarter is onward and upward; onward and upward for price returns for products, or for labor, always onward and upward in the scale of living; which means that the vast and most important of all the stages of human improvement, the social and the intellectual, must climb and ever climb higher, also.

In buying a harness

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

Whips, Nets, Lapdusters, Sweat Pads, Etc.

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HIGH GRADE

Buggies and Wagons

at prices that will be sure to please you. Look them over and judge for yourself.

Repairing promptly and neatly done.

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in connection. All work guaranteed.

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

Prices that defy competition.

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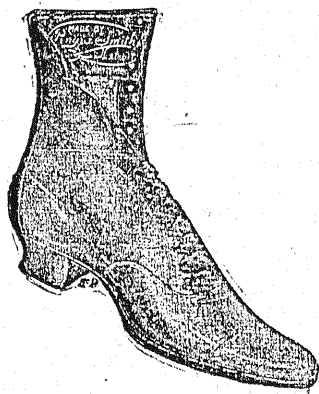
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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON I, FOURTH QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, OCT. 7.

Text of the Lesson, Luke xiv, 1-14. Memory Verses, 12-14—Golden Text, Luke xiv, 11—Commentary Prepared by the Rev. D. M. Stearns. (Copyright, 1900, by American Press Association.)

1. "They watched Him!" The wicked watcheth the righteous and seeketh to slay him (Ps. xxxvii, 32). Remember always who Jesus was, God manifest in the flesh, God the Great Creator of all things, on earth in human form to live the life that man should live and by taking man's place as a sinner against God and bearing that which was due to us for sin, providing for us the forgiveness of sins and the power to live the life that He requires. In the gospels we see Him coming to Israel as their Messiah, if perchance they will accept Him, that He may set up on earth the Kingdom of which the prophets had spoken and for which some devout ones were watching (Luke ii, 38; Acts i, 6), but instead of receiving Him they hate Him and watch Him and seek to find something against Him that they may kill Him (Math. xii, 14; John v, 16).

2. Being anointed with the Holy Ghost and with power, He went about doing good and healing all that were oppressed of the devil (Acts x, 38), and every sick or suffering one with whom He came in contact gave Him an opportunity to show the work of God (John ix, 3; xl, 4). He seems to have gone willingly where He was invited, but always, as when He was 12 years old, about His Father's business. He was always living before God and doing that which was pleasing in His sight.

3. "He took him and healed him and let him go." In chapter xiii, 14, we read that a ruler of a synagogue was indignant because Jesus had healed on the Sabbath day, so now He says to the lawyers and Pharisees, "Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath day?" But they would not answer Him, so He just healed him and let him go. Every such miracle was a foreshadowing of the kingdom where "the inhabitant shall not say, I am sick, and the people that dwell therein shall be forgiven their iniquity." The blind shall see, the deaf shall hear, the lame shall leap as a hart, and the tongue of the dumb sing; joy and gladness shall prevail, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away (Isa. xxxiii, 24; xxxv, 5, 6, 10).

5. C. "They could not answer Him again to these things." Sometimes they talked back to Him, and very wickedly, while at others they seemed awed before Him. How solemn it will be when His people stand before Him at His judgment seat, and how much more awful when the ungodly stand before the great white throne (Rom. xiv, 10; Rev. xx, 11). As to the Sabbath day, they did not seem to distinguish—and many today seem not to distinguish—between man working and God working. Man is given six days in which to do his ordinary work, but on the seventh God invites him to spend the day specially with Him that He may in a special manner bless him. God is ever working for the good of all His creatures, and happy are the people who allow Him to work in them all His pleasure.

7. Pre-eminence, or to be first among people, is that which many love. The best clothing, the best home, the best room, the best seat, the first place—these are things oftentimes desired and sought for, and even in the church there is many a Diotrophes who loves the pre-eminence instead of seeking in all things to give it to Him who alone deserves it (III John 9; Col. i, 18). Even at the Passover and the supper on the night before His crucifixion there was a strife among the apostles as to which of them should be accounted the greatest (Luke xxii, 24). How unlike Him whose they were!

8-10. Meekness and humility are rare graces and are the work of the Holy Spirit in us. That we should think something of ourselves and esteem ourselves better than others is natural, but in lowliness of mind to esteem others better than ourselves (Phil. ii, 3) is spiritual and Christlike. It is not for us to appoint ourselves places of honor, but rather for those who invite us. When the mother of James and John asked that her sons might sit on His right hand and on His left hand in His kingdom, He said that such positions would be given to those for whom they had been prepared by His Father (Math. xx, 20-23).

11. Not the exaltation of self, but the denial and humiliation of self is our business here. The time is coming when all the loftiness and haughtiness of man shall be brought down and laid low and the Lord alone shall be exalted, when at the name of Jesus every knee shall bow and every tongue shall confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father (Isa. ii, 11, 17; Phil. ii, 10, 11). He, when on earth, never sought His own will nor His own glory (John vi, 38; viii, 50), and we are here that His life should be made manifest in us (II Cor. iv, 10, 11). Blessed are the poor in spirit. Blessed are the meek.

12. Having spoken to the guests, He now has a word for the man who invited Him. He ever has at heart the welfare of all men. He is not willing that any should perish, and He desires not only to give life, but abundance of life. He desires not only that His redeemed ones be rewarded, but that they have a full reward (II Pet. iii, 9; John x, 10; II John 9). There is no credit in doing good to those who can do the same to us or as we say, "return the compliment," but if we do good and lend, hoping for nothing again, then our reward shall be great in heaven (Luke vi, 32-35).

13, 14. "Recompensed at the resurrection of the just." When our Lord would assure John the Baptist that He was indeed the Christ, He told John's disciples, among other things, to tell John that the poor had the gospel preached to them (Luke vii, 22). If we have the spirit of Christ, we will live to give the gospel to every creature without special regard to the recompense we may here receive for our services, knowing that in the resurrection morning He who judgeth right-

to his works (Math. xvi, 27; Rev. xxii, 12) and that not even so little a matter as a cup of cold water given in His name shall lose its reward (Mark ix, 41). Note here that the first resurrection is spoken of as a special one, "the resurrection of the just," and we are told in Rev. xx, 5, that the rest of the dead, the ungodly, shall not rise till after the thousand years. Note also that our rewards for service are not given at death, but at the resurrection, at His coming (I Pet. v, 4; II Tim. iv, 8).

Metairie Terms. Speech is silver, silence is golden, giggling is brazen, and laughing is often ironical.—Columbian.

CLIPPING LIST

For a short time we will quote the prices here given for subscriptions received for the papers named below when they are taken with the CHRONICLE. These prices are strictly cash in advance. Send all subscriptions to the CHRONICLE office.

Here is the list:

Detroit Free Press, daily	With the Chronicle	\$5.00
Twice-a-week Free Press		1.30
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Detroit Journal, daily		4.50
Detroit Journal, semi-weekly		1.35
Thrice-a-week (N. Y.) World		1.30

CASS CITY MARKETS.

Cass City, Mich., Oct. 5, 1900

Wheat, No. 1 white	70
Wheat, No. 2 red	72
Rye, No. 2	45
White oats, No. 2	52
Hand picked beans	1.40
Screened beans	1.00
Peas	.48
Eggs per doz.	.13
Butter	.15
Live hogs, per cwt.	42 1/2
Beef, live weight, per lb.	2 50
Sheep, live weight, per lb.	3 4
Dressed Veal	9
Dressed Hogs	6 1/2
Dressed Beef	5 00
Chicken	5
Ducks	6 7
Geese	5
Turkey	7
Hides, green	5 1/2

ROLLER MILLS.

White Lily, per bbl.	4 25
Heller's Best	4 80
Spring patent	2 00
Graham flour	2 15
Bolted meal, per cwt.	1 75
Feed	90
Meal	90
Brum	1 00
Middlings	75
Rye flour	85
Buckwheat flour	2 00

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