

The Lowell Ledger.

"WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE AND CHARITY FOR ALL."

VOL. III NO. 33.

LOWELL, KENT COUNTY, MICH., FEBRUARY 7, 1896.

WHOLE NO. 137.

BARGAINS

In Beaver, Felt and Wool Lined **SHOES**, and we offer great reduction in broken sizes. Come and see if we have your size in broken lots.

You can save some money.

GEO. WINEGAR.

YOU

Can get a Tender, Juicy Steak cut from young cattle

ALL

you need is to ask for a nice roast of veal and you can get it

KNOW

we keep the best Oysters on the market

THE

Pork we offer is all corn fed and very nice. Try a nice Juicy Pork Roast

PLACE

your orders with us and get good meats at reasonable prices

IS AT

N. L. COONS.

Join the Crowd

At Smith's. See his Fall and Winter Samples, before ordering elsewhere. He has the best goods at prices that defy competition for **GOOD WORK**. Smith won't do any Cheap John Slouch work. Both work is dear at any price.

Repairs and Pressing

a SPECIALTY and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

SMITH, The Tailor.

If you want to take comfort and enjoy life this winter weather, buy

Galloway Robes,

GOATS AND MITTENS

Then get into one of our elegant new cutters behind a spanking team and away you go.

H. NASH;

HE'S GOT 'EM.

THE LOWELL MARBLE WORKS.

JOS. H. HAMILTON, PROP.

Successors to Kisor & Ayres, Dealers in and Manufacturers of

MARBLE & GRANITE CEMETERY WORK.



All work Guaranteed. Please Call before Purchasing.

LOWELL PLANING MILL,

W. J. ECKER & SON, PROPS., AND DEALERS IN

Lumber, Lath, Shingles and Cedar Fence Posts,

MANUFACTURERS OF SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES AND SCREENS, MOULDING, EXHIBITION AND SHIPPING COOPS, DRIED APPLE BOXES, ETC., MATCHING, RE SAWING AND JOB WORK, WOODEN EAVE TROUGHES.

ECKER & SON, Lowell, Mich.

FARMERS' MUTUAL.

Directors Elected and a Good Financial Report Made.

At the thirty-third annual meeting of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance company of Kent county, held Tuesday afternoon in the county building, the following directors were elected under the new law requiring eight directors: John J. Reisinger of Nelson, A. J. Boran of Sparta, W. G. Bowman of Oakfield, B. B. Ray of Cannon, Walter C. Crath of Grand Rapids, P. W. McPherson of Vergennes, George Ewing of Byron, C. H. Richardson of Bowne. President and treasurer, Samuel Langdon of Paris, and Secretary, Edward B. Clement of Ada, still retain their offices.

The annual statement for the year ending Dec. 31, 1895, showed a present membership of 3,381, a net decrease of 139. The amount of risk now carried \$5,464,545, a decrease of \$308,948. The total receipts including cash on hand at end of the previous year amounted to \$7,678,33. The amount of cash on hand is \$323,10, which, with uncollected assessments, raise the resources to \$1,034,53. The liabilities for unmatured losses and for borrowed money amount to \$10,541.85.

KEEPER OF COUNTY HOME.

Supervisor Emmons of Wyoming Chosen by Superintendents.

Nichol D. Emmons, supervisor of Wyoming township, was yesterday appointed by the county poor superintendents as keeper of the county home to succeed R. V. McArthur, whose term of office expires April 1. Mr. Emmons competed with fourteen other candidates for the position and his backing was said by the superintendents to be without doubt the best. He has been for ten years a prominent member of the board of supervisors, having served one term as chairman of that body. He was chairman of the committee that built the home, and has been intimately acquainted with all the details of its management. Mr. Emmons is a Kent county man, having been born on the farm where he now resides in 1845. His father moved to the county in the previous year. The position pays \$1,000 a year and all expenses.—[Herald.]

A Great Farmers' Gathering.

The round-up farmers' institute, at Grand Rapids, Feb. 11, 12, 13 and 14, promises to be an immense and enthusiastic gathering of practical farmers and fruit growers. The following is the program in brief: Governor Rich will open the institute Tuesday evening. Wednesday will be "Fruit Day," chock full of the best addresses on this subject that can be secured. Thursday is "Stock and Dairy Day," filled with practical talks on these lines, both by college men and farmers. Friday will be "Soil and Crop Day." Drouth and forage crop will be prominent topics. Ex-Governor Luce closes the meeting Friday evening.

For the ladies there will be special sections as follows, under the general conduct of Mrs. Mary A. Mayo: Wednesday afternoon, "The Kitchen;" Thursday afternoon, "The Rural Home;" Friday afternoon, "Mother and Daughter."

Two evenings there will be a mechanics' institute, in addition to the regular program.

To get the benefit of reduced railroad rate of one and one-third fare, ticket to Grand Rapids and get a certificate of purchase from the agent. Have this signed by the secretary of the institute and you can get a ticket home for one-third fare. You must have the certificate however.

Hotel rates as follows: Sweet's, \$1.50 to \$2.00; Eagle, \$1.00; Bridge street house, \$1.00. All good hotels.

Come and bring your wife. Come one day if you can't come and stay through. Farmers from all over Michigan have promised to attend. K. L. Butterfield, Supt. Institute.

Henry K. Epley.

The funeral of Henry K. Epley was held at the home of J. W. Walker, Sunday, Jan. 24.

The deceased was in his 72nd year. He was born in the village of Black Rock, which is now included in the city of Buffalo, N. Y. When but a small boy, he moved with his father's family, to the eastern part of Michigan, where he resided until about 24 years of age, when he came to this county, being one of the early settlers in the Grand river valley.

Two years later he married Phoebe, daughter of Eliab and Mary Walker. After residing in the vicinity of Lowell for ten years, they moved to Stanton, where they lived fifteen years, he being engaged in lumbering. At the expiration of that time they moved back to Lowell, where they have lived for the past fifteen years, following the pursuit of farming.

They had a family of seven children, four boys and three girls, of whom two sons and two daughters and a widow, survive him.

Mr. Epley was of a genial, merry disposition and, singular as it may appear, it is not known that he had an enemy.—[Communicated.]

A Coming Musical Treat.

The Mendelssohn Chorus, consisting of sixteen voices, assisted by F. W. Tarleton, violinist, will give an entertainment at Music hall, Monday evening, Feb. 10. The Chorus trusts that the public appreciates the effort that is being made to build up a higher standard of vocal music than has heretofore obtained here, and that it will give them a rousing benefit, by way of encouragement. Entertainment will commence at 8 o'clock sharp, fast time. Admission 25 cts.

A Birthday Surprise.

Last Saturday evening, Feb. 1, Mr. and Mrs. Golds, Jr. were very pleasantly surprised by a number of their friends and relatives, at their home, 933, North College avenue, Grand Rapids. The evening was spent playing pedro and in other amusements, after which a very enticing lunch was served. The guests left several presents, as reminders of their visit. Among those present were: Frank

Withey and wife, Guy Heath, wife and daughter Addie, Bert H. Golds and wife, Chas. Maxfield and wife, H. A. Denison and wife and Laura Golds, all of the city, John Emans and wife of Belding and Milton Wilkinson of Keene. At an early hour the party left, after expressing their best wishes for Mr. Golds' success in the years to come.—[Communicated.]

City Lighting Plant Notes.

President Bergin says that the distance from the dam site to the center of distribution—the west side fire bell tower—is 900 feet less than eight miles.

As will be seen by the council proceedings in this issue, that body has decided upon the Gravity dam as the one to be constructed. Reports from places where this style of dam is in use are very favorable.

It is said in explanation of the fig-

ures given last week, relative to cost of electrical apparatus, that there are three different plans before the council, none of which yet have been adopted. The exact cost of the outfit cannot be known until the bids are in.

Death of Gladys Chapman.

A telegram from W. M. Chapman to C. W. Wisner last Tuesday brought the sad news of Gladys Chapman's death, which occurred Tuesday morning at Denver, Colo.

Miss Gladys was an active member and organist of the Christian Endeavor society when they went west, and the society last Tuesday evening appointed a committee to procure an appropriate piece or emblem of flowers for her casket upon the arrival of her remains.

Funeral services will be held at the Congregational church Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE!

We are going to have a clearing sale of all odds and ends of **BOOTS AND SHOES**

and Warm Goods during the month of February, previous to the arrival of Spring Goods. Everybody knows when we say

we are going to have a sale we mean business. Yours truly,

The Old Reliable Shoe House,

A. J. HOWK & SON.

For Sale—Five Splendid Farms.

Small payment down, balance on long time to suit purchaser, at six per cent interest. Low prices. Improved wholly or in part as you wish, well watered, with trout streams, buildings, good roads, schools, railroads, and stations, good market, etc., within one mile, described as follows, to wit: The SW 1-4 of Sec 3, T 13 NR 7 W, 160 acres, improved, W 1-2 of NE 1-4 Sec 10, 80 acres, partially improved. N 1-2 of SE 1-4 of Sec 10, 80 acres, small improvement. SE 1-4 of Sec 12 and a fractional piece adjoining of 23 acres, making 183 acres, house, barn and improvements. Also a farm of 286 66-100 acres, near Williamston on D. L. & N. R. R. and Grand River graveled turnpike, improved, and will divide into two farms. Enquire of or address,

A. A. DWIGHT,

S. B. KNAPP,

781 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich. Lowell, Mich.

DRESS GOODS SALE.

Commencing on Saturday, Feb. 1, 1896,

And continuing the entire week following,

We have a special on Dress Goods, and will sell our entire stock of

Dress Goods at unheard of prices. Most of them are fresh new goods bought this year. Note these prices:

25c Dress Goods, 19c; 50c Henriettas, 33c; 50c Novelties, 33c; 75c Serges and Henriettas 57c
\$1.00 Serges and Henriettas 75c; \$1.00 Novelties, 75c; \$1.25 Novelties, 95c.

THIS SALE LASTS ONE WEEK ONLY.

Wouldn't it be policy for everybody to buy a dress patterns at this sale and save 50 per cent?

A. W. WEEKS.

Lowell Ledger.

F. M. Johnson, Publisher.

LOWELL, NICHOLSON, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1905.

With all this advertising, Paul Kruger would draw well on the stage.

John Bull would better look out for the pooling before he steps to hard on the Orange Free State.

It is not enough for an actor to not well on the stage. He must not refrain from acting badly of it.

In the matter of poets laureate the country began with a Fry and seems fitted to end with a puddingshead.

The difference between obstinacy and tenacity is in the difference of viewing it from the outside or the inside.

The Ohio State Journal proposes to "Make Mary Elizabeth Lease boss in Turkey." She would shake the Sultan up.

When a man starts in to drown his troubles he generally acts as if he thought they were located in his stomach.

A Buffalo woman snapped a loaded pistol at her husband "for a joke." It is asserted that women have no sense of humor.

As a matter of courtesy to the protesting nations Turkey has stopped killing monkeys and is now only starving them to death.

The English people are not as yet acquainted with the American nation and what little they know is mostly things that aren't so.

Again comes the cheering announcement that the Keeley water is practically complete. All it needs now is a little more patience and several more dollars.

If war, pestilence, famine or something of the kind doesn't come along to check the growth of the magnetic boiler he gives promise of overrunning the century.

An orchestra leader liked the marquis of Queensberry's son the other day and the crowning humiliation is that he didn't do it according to the rules so carefully devised by the young man's mother.

Richmond, Ind., is boasting because it has a couple that have been married over seventy-five years. That is nothing at all. Chicago has people who have been married half a dozen times in half that time.

A Jewish rabbi lecturing from the pulpit of a Methodist church is a very pleasing spectacle. At least John Foster were living to-day there is no reason for the belief that they would not be friends.

Now that Gen. Harrison's engagements have been endorsed by the members of the women's clubs in St. Louis, the general can go on his way rejoicing, regardless of such little things as presidential nominations.

Buffalo claims to have Niagara's water power exactly where it wants it now, and invites unlimited immigration on the strength of its new business boom. Buffalo surely would not receive the people and obtain their money on faith promises.

Chicago and New York capitalists have organized a company with \$2,000,000 capital for the purpose of developing on a very extensive scale large gold mining properties, covering several thousand acres in the Adirondack region. Investigations of experts, it is claimed, show that the average of these ores gives over a better percentage of gold than either the South African or the Cripple Creek districts.

A circular on the prospects of emigration to the British colonies from the British Emigrants' Information Office states there is "no opening for labor in Victoria or South Australia, and that in New South Wales only experienced miners and agriculturists with capital have any chance." In Queensland the labor outlook is improving.

"In western Australia," says the circular, "there is a good demand for miners at the Coolgardie goldfields; but the cost of living is high, water is very scarce in summer and the heat very great, so that no one is advised to go there unless he is strong and has some money." The British program of public works "gives promise of increased employment for men in the building trades. In Natal there is a demand for bricklayers, carpenters and blacksmiths, but the office wants of increased employment for men in the building trades. In Natal there is a demand for bricklayers, carpenters and blacksmiths, but the office wants of increased employment for men in the building trades.

The national house of representatives applauded the prayer of its chaplain that Cuba might win in her fight for freedom. If the house would give the Almighty the little assistance by granting Cuba belligerent rights the prayer would shortly be answered. It is, however, not prayers that the Cubans need.

Having married American girls, half the dukes and lords of England would naturally be on our side in case of war with that country. Otherwise their American fathers-in-law would be likely to cut off their cash supplies.

FOR WOMAN AND HOME.

GOOD READING FOR THE WOMEN AND FOR GIRLS.

Some Current Notes of the Modes and Tinsy Hints for Household Work—The Modern Girl is Lucky—All Sorts.

CHARMING LITTLE GOWN FOR A MAID OF SEVEN YEARS

There is a body of scarlet boucle, very soft and woolly, with trimmings of scarlet and black and gold. There is a round yoke and a pleated vest, with epaulettes of velvet flanking over the sleeves. An trimming of ermine brightens the waist, and is set in full loops at the bottom. Black, black-lined lace threaded stockings, with scarlet shoes of kid, are worn.

How a Modern Girl Looks

The modern girl with her bicycle, golf, tennis, gymnastics and other

drawn into a mass of broad pleats at the back. The little waist is made with a slight fullness, brought into the point and tucked. There is a round yoke and a pleated vest, with epaulettes of velvet flanking over the sleeves. An trimming of ermine brightens the waist, and is set in full loops at the bottom. Black, black-lined lace threaded stockings, with scarlet shoes of kid, are worn.

Miss Deborah attracts no end of admiration in her smart, costume; in fact, gowned in "her figure," as the saying goes now. This casting aside the heavy outer wrap to appear on even colder days in the street gown, is a strictly Parisian fad, and an extremely chic one, as we have in abundance are worn, but not in such a manner as to hide the contour of the form. Of course, the heaviest, warmest materials are chosen for the purpose of going, not to speak of the large variety of velvet frocks. Soft boules,

A DRESSY WOMAN OF 1890.

with their furry coat of black, silky hairs, are much in favor.

The color is a deliciously deep, rich purple color, made dark and rich, as velvet in certain lights, and the thick coating of black "down." It is in price, nipped in small and round at the waist and curving beautifully over the full hips. The skirt is long and narrow, with a ruffling lining of heavy, crisp green silk. It is double-breasted, and fastened with odd ornaments in a belt from throat to foot. The sleeves are oddly cut to cling to the shoulders and upper arms and to flare out in rich folds at the wrist, while fitting the lower arm like a snug glove. There is a plain high neck collar, faced with velvet at the throat. A great thick bouffant of the same, with a king's ruff, gives the necessary warmth to the costume. There is a tip-tiled hat of shining black beaver, with a long, full black plume, and under the brim to rest against the bronze-tinted hair, and another long plume on the outside, with a

means of enjoying herself, has a much better time than could possibly have been enjoyed by her grandmother. There must have been just as many bright spirited girls and active, energetic women fifty years ago as there are now, but their high spirits, or exuberant vitality did not take the form of a healthy out of door life. They did not walk much. How could they walk along country roads and muddy lanes in sandaled shoes and thin stockings? And the dress depicted in the fashion plate published in a certain magazine does not seem to our eyes to be very well adapted for athletic sports. In large towns it was thought very laudable for girls to walk in the streets even in pairs, and utterly impossible in a maid or footman must be in attendance. If a father or brother was not available, and even in their own company or guarded by a depressing attendant, it was just as well in some of the more crowded streets that a girl should not walk at all.

Country riding was equally tame. Only the emancipated women of those days hunted, and she did so in defiance of public opinion.

The difficulty was to find any exhilarating sport or game, or any health-giving pursuit in which women were allowed to take part, and exercise for the sake of exercise, always disastrous to men, did not commend itself to women either. There was nothing for them to do on horseback. No tennis, no polo, no even croquet! A woman who could swim a boat was unheard of; she never swam; shooting and fishing were in the freedom. If the house would give the Almighty the little assistance by granting Cuba belligerent rights the prayer would shortly be answered. It is, however, not prayers that the Cubans need.

Queen Victoria's first slip of a button, when it took up four or five minutes, naturally be on our side in case of war with that country. Otherwise their American fathers-in-law would be likely to cut off their cash supplies.

Beautiful, first waves, large, round baskets now cheap, and after being gilded or painted a delicate color are exceedingly pretty for holding palms or large plants.

The handsomest lunch cloths are made of fine linen and have a deep border of remembrance lace. Doilies and buff covers are also edged with the same beautiful lace. It washes well and is handsome as long as it lasts.

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TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"THE KING'S HIGHWAY" THE LATEST SUBJECT.

Golden Text: "And an highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called the Way of Holiness"—Isaiah xxxv. 8-10.

ASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1896.—Rev. Dr. Talmage's sermon for today was a picture of the road that many have traveled and others are trying to get on and is no more appropriate for the capital of the nation than for all places. It was chosen for today's subject.

It is an highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called the Way of Holiness; the unclean shall not pass over it; but it shall be for the wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein. And the heavy burden shall be taken off them, and their abridgement shall be made, and they shall walk in peace, and they shall be called the Way of Holiness, and the unclean shall not pass over it; but it shall be for the wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein. And the heavy burden shall be taken off them, and their abridgement shall be made, and they shall walk in peace, and they shall be called the Way of Holiness, and the unclean shall not pass over it; but it shall be for the wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein.

There are hundreds of people in this house who want to find the right road. You sometimes see a person halting at the crossroads, and you know he looks that he wishes to ask a question as to what direction he had better take. And I stand in your presence conscious of the fact that there are many of you here who realize there are a thousand wrong roads, but only one right one; and I take it for granted that you have some of the right ones. There is one road that opens widely, but I have not much faith in it. There are a great many expensive toll-gates scattered all along this way. Indeed, at every one of them you must pay in tears, or pay in grief, or pay in afflictions. On that road, if you get through it at all, you have to pay for it. I am certain that this differs so much from what I have heard in regard to the right way, I believe it is the wrong way. Here is another road, which opens to the right, and I take it for granted that you have some of the right ones. There is one road that opens widely, but I have not much faith in it. There are a great many expensive toll-gates scattered all along this way. Indeed, at every one of them you must pay in tears, or pay in grief, or pay in afflictions. On that road, if you get through it at all, you have to pay for it. I am certain that this differs so much from what I have heard in regard to the right way, I believe it is the wrong way. Here is another road, which opens to the right, and I take it for granted that you have some of the right ones.

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The Lowell Ledger. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT LOWELL, KENT COUNTY, MICH.

Entered at Lowell post office as second class matter. Subscription one dollar yearly.

Business local 5 cents per line each line. Local ads at special rates. Circulation direct volume \$100 per line per year. One inch \$5 per year.

The Bond and the Dollar. Historian Ridpath has a series of articles in the Arena, beginning with the January number, on the "Bond and the Dollar," which are worthy of the attention of all patriotic citizens.

On the first of March, 1896, the national debt, in round numbers, \$2,825,000,000. The debt at the close of the year 1895 (statement for November) is, in round numbers, with ten per cent premium added, \$1,237,500,000.

Abraham Lincoln said: "If a government contracts a debt with a certain amount of money in circulation, and contracts the money volume before the debt is paid, it is the most heinous crime a government could commit against the people."

Berrie Headall was on the sick list last week. Mrs. Nelson spent Sunday with her parents at Ada last Thursday.

James Ripst and daughter, Elnora, were in Grand Rapids Thursday evening. Mrs. Ripst and daughter, Elnora, were in Grand Rapids Thursday evening.

Charles and Edwin Cole made a business trip to Grand Rapids Saturday. Mrs. Ripst and daughter, Elnora, were in Grand Rapids Thursday evening.

Thomas Lawden of North Keene has sold his farm to the trusts. James Ayers and wife and B. F. Wilkinson and wife visited at Erastus Hall's Tuesday.

COME in and see the low prices you are making on FURNITURE.

C. G. McCONNELL & CO., Successors to Kopf Bros. UNDERTAKING in all its branches given prompt attention at all times.

Mr. Leroy Styles has been sick the past week. Mrs. Charles Davenport spent last Thursday with her son, Mr. H. H. Styles.

Mr. Chris Klahn is dangerously sick. Belle Cook and Cora Condit took dinner with Mrs. C. W. Taylor one day last week.

Elder Davis has gone home for a weeks vacation. Mrs. E. B. Chasness closed at the M. E. church South Lowell Sunday night.

Mr. Dennis of Grand Rapids made a flying trip to Ada last Thursday. Mrs. William Parks of Vergennes visited a couple of days last week with Mrs. E. B. Chasness.

Joe Parker of Kansas is visiting his mother, Mrs. Pauline Parker, who is seriously ill. Fred Headley, who has been ill at the St. Mark's hospital for some weeks, is so much improved that he was brought to his home at Ada last Friday.

Mame Sloughness is convalescing. J. R. Van Kappel made a business trip to Grand Rapids Thursday. G. W. Haight is on the sick list.

The dance at Robert Huggins' last Friday night was quite well attended. James Bristol and daughter, Elnora, were in Grand Rapids Thursday evening.

Charles and Edwin Cole made a business trip to Grand Rapids Saturday. Mrs. Ripst and daughter, Elnora, were in Grand Rapids Thursday evening.

Wind Hindlay's Shoes. Famous Surety Footwear. Suit. West Side Shoe Store.

"Facts and Opinions" by HAZEN S. PINGREE, Mayor of Detroit. For Sale at the Ledger Office at 25c.

Business Directory. We Are Still Doing Business at the Old Stand! LOW PRICES AND A No. 1.

Potatoes Cheap? They are, that's a fact but so are my GROCERIES.

MCCARTY. FOR FIRE INSURANCE! CALL ON F. D. EDDY & CO., Office of Town Clerk.

F. F. CRAFT, GENERAL Ditching, Tile and Drainage. Contractor. Orders by mail given prompt attention.

THE BOSTON PIANOS. For DURABILITY, BEAUTY, SWEETNESS OF TONE and LIGHTNESS OF TOUCH ARE UNEQUALLED.

WANTED - An idea who can think this thing up? Protect your ideas. They may bring you wealth.

WANTED - Several trustworthy gentlemen or ladies to travel in Michigan for established reliable house. Salary \$750 and expenses.

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ALLEN GRAY; The Mysic of Turkey's Point. Being a Poem Romantic Chapters From the Life of a Country Editor.

CHAPTER XVII. A HESITANT RECONSTRUCTION. Allen had been thinking of the history of that unfortunate gentleman, Mr. Dickson, yet so much he absorbed in the mystery of Christ's Point that he had only given a secondary thought to the poem.

"Very well, Miss Hopkins, if you do not wish to use your pen, I will not insist." "Oh, well, you may have it, but I wouldn't give it to another person."

"I will not insist," she answered, and another blush made a desperate effort to struggle through the redness on her cheeks. "Now look behind you, and read my paper as you are able."

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Appeals to One's Sympathies. Likewise arouses the interest and curiosity—does our new story, The Troublesome Lady.

Don't appear to be so very Troublesome in the Above Cut. Most Excellent Story. BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

Excursion Rates. The Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee and Toledo, Saginaw and Muskegon R.R. will make rates one fare and one-third on the certificate plan to the following places:

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GROFF'S Rheumatic Cure. Is the only positive Cure known to the Medical Profession for the Cure of Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Ovarian Neuralgia, Dismenorrhea, Psoaritis, Scrofula, Liver and Kidney Diseases.

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Teeth Extracted Without Pain! No Cocaine! No Needles! No Danger! Twenty-five Years Experience. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Office only.

F. E. LOVETT, House Painter, Paper Hanger, Graining, and Decorator, Glazing and Wall Tinting.

Carriage Painting a Specialty. All work guaranteed first class, and prices reasonable. Residence four doors east of Ledger office.

Lowell Markets. Invariably corrected Friday morning. Wheat, white, No. 1, 70 00; No. 2, 68 00; No. 3, 66 00; No. 4, 64 00; No. 5, 62 00; No. 6, 60 00; No. 7, 58 00; No. 8, 56 00; No. 9, 54 00; No. 10, 52 00; No. 11, 50 00; No. 12, 48 00; No. 13, 46 00; No. 14, 44 00; No. 15, 42 00; No. 16, 40 00; No. 17, 38 00; No. 18, 36 00; No. 19, 34 00; No. 20, 32 00; No. 21, 30 00; No. 22, 28 00; No. 23, 26 00; No. 24, 24 00; No. 25, 22 00; No. 26, 20 00; No. 27, 18 00; No. 28, 16 00; No. 29, 14 00; No. 30, 12 00; No. 31, 10 00; No. 32, 8 00; No. 33, 6 00; No. 34, 4 00; No. 35, 2 00; No. 36, 0 00; No. 37, 0 00; No. 38, 0 00; No. 39, 0 00; No. 40, 0 00; No. 41, 0 00; No. 42, 0 00; No. 43, 0 00; No. 44, 0 00; No. 45, 0 00; No. 46, 0 00; No. 47, 0 00; No. 48, 0 00; No. 49, 0 00; No. 50, 0 00; No. 51, 0 00; No. 52, 0 00; No. 53, 0 00; No. 54, 0 00; No. 55, 0 00; No. 56, 0 00; No. 57, 0 00; No. 58, 0 00; No. 59, 0 00; No. 60, 0 00; No. 61, 0 00; No. 62, 0 00; No. 63, 0 00; No. 64, 0 00; No. 65, 0 00; No. 66, 0 00; No. 67, 0 00; No. 68, 0 00; No. 69, 0 00; 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SILVER IS THE ISSUE.

TARIFF WILL CUT NO FIGURE IN THE CAMPAIGN.

The Populists Looming Up as the Greatest Power in American Politics—Sure of a Silver President in 1897—Shadows of Coming Events.

Day by day it becomes clearer that the great issue of 1896 will be, whether the American people shall return to the honest money of the constitution, by the complete restoration of silver, or permit themselves to be dragged to their death and destruction at the wheels of England's golden chariot.

That is the issue and there is no blinking it. The senseless drive about "50-cent dollars," and "honest money," presents an issue that is absolutely false, and if the people will study the question a little they will see it.

There is no question of a "fifty-cent dollar" involved. It is a one-hundred cent dollar or a "two-hundred-cent dollar," which the gold dollar actually is. The republican convention goes to St. Louis. In that convention there will be a tremendous struggle over the money plank. The extreme silver men will have nothing less than free coinage at 16 to 1. Unless they get it, there will doubtless be several spokes knocked out of the republican wheel then and there.

The democratic convention comes to Chicago, but no one looks for a representative convention. Two-thirds of the democratic party are for free coinage. If the administration and the money power together do not capture the convention it will certainly be a grand triumph for the people.

If the sentiments of the rank and file of the party do not find expression both in the platform and the candidates, there will not only be some spokes knocked out of the democratic wheel, but the hub will go too. That is, these things will take place if silver democrats are true to their principles, as we believe they are.

Then the populist party is looming up as an unquestioned power in American politics. In the creed of this organization there is much that is good, and it has in its ranks some very able and admirable men.

The more conservative of its elements understand that they cannot expect to win in the near future on all of their issues. In order to win at all, they must plant themselves on middle ground, where the dissatisfied elements of other parties can meet them. Should they conclude to make bimetalism the paramount issue, it may lead to combinations that will revolutionize the country.

On the 22d instant a conference of leading men was held in Washington for the purpose of outlining a policy. This conference was composed of men from all parties and all sections, and was a fair representation of the average silver sentiment of the country.

The national executive committee of the populist party has appointed a committee to confer with the American Bimetallic Union at Washington.

Thus events thicken and the tide of silver sentiment rolls on.

The campaign of 1896 bids fair to be the most important and exciting of any since the close of the war, and the "ghost" of silver, of which we have heard so much, will be the grand central figure of the play.

clearer that "honest money" is the most important question before the people of this country. When we say "honest money" we do not mean money that is always equal to itself, which is the gold's test. We do not mean money that appreciates 4 per cent each year, increasing the burden of debt and robbing the producer at that rate, as the gold dollar is now doing. We mean money that has the same purchasing power, today, tomorrow and forever,—just as nearly as that result can be attained by human intelligence. Hall to the silver men of Nebraska! Other states will speedily follow and we shall then extend our congratulations to them.

PRECIOUS METALS IN CHINA.

Purchasing Power of Silver Has Not Declined but Gold Has Appreciated.

(Prepared for The American by Col. E. R. Jeffers, an American Engineer, now in Shanghai.) Gold, in the form of money, is never seen in China, neither are gold ingots in use in trade, but are used for hoarding only. Hoarded gold is generally found in only two forms. One is in ingots shaped like a boat about 3.6 inches long, 0.8 inches wide, and weighing 11.575 oz. Troy weight; the other is in the form of gold leaf, measuring about eight inches square and weighing about thirty grammes. The relative value of gold to silver was in the beginning of the Ming Dynasty (A. D. 1375), one to four; under the Emperor Wan Li (1594) of the same dynasty, one to seven; at the end of the Ming Dynasty (1625), one to ten; under the Emperor Kung-hsi (1622) of the present dynasty, one to twelve; under the Emperor Kien-lung (1737), one to twenty; in the middle of the reign of Tokwang (1840), one to eighteen; at the beginning of the reign of Hun-fung (1850), one to fourteen; in 1882, one to sixteen to eighteen, and at present one to thirty. Gold not being used in China as money but as a commodity, its only value is for hoarding and ornamental purposes, thus the people can readily comprehend that gold has advanced nearly one hundred per cent since 1882. One ounce of silver will buy just as much rice, corn, cotton, silk or other commodity, except gold, as ever it would, but gold is too high for all but the very richest people to indulge in. Precisely the same conditions, as far as values are concerned, prevail in the United States, only our people have been bulldozed into the belief that all values, except gold, have gone down, down, while the value of gold remains stationary.

Mr. R. E. Bredon, commissioner of customs, in the Decennial reports of the custom house, Shanghai, says: "It would be impossible in the space at my disposal to discuss the influences which tell on the movements and value of the precious metals in China, even if, writing with only the trade of a single port before me, I am in a position which qualifies me to do so. I can only say that, in the general opinion, a tael of silver buys as much produce as it did when it had a sterling value." This, I believe, is a fair general statement. An intelligent native says that as regards prices, a man who has an income of one hundred taels a year, can now buy a greater quantity of useful articles than he could with the same money ten years ago.—The American.

On the 22d instant a conference of leading men was held in Washington for the purpose of outlining a policy. This conference was composed of men from all parties and all sections, and was a fair representation of the average silver sentiment of the country.

The campaign of 1896 bids fair to be the most important and exciting of any since the close of the war, and the "ghost" of silver, of which we have heard so much, will be the grand central figure of the play.

FOR JOSEPH CANNON.

BIMETALLIST DEFINES "CHEAP" MONEY FOR HIM.

Seems That He Never Could See That "Cheap" Money Means "Dear" Prices for the Products of the Farmer and the Mechanic.

Hon. H. F. Bartine in National Bimetallic: The above named gentleman is a good fellow personally but he is a republican politician at all times and above all things. If the idea that the republican party can do any wrong or make any mistakes ever found its way into his head, it became a fast prisoner upon reaching there. Mr. Cannon has just been interviewed by an Inter-Ocean reporter, and takes occasion to sneer at "cheap money" men of all parties. This is to be regretted because Mr. Cannon has bestowed some thought upon the money question, and has certainly many times expressed a desire to have silver restored. True, he opposes every measure looking to that end, but still he claims that he wants it done. Why? How will the restoration of silver have any effect upon business? In just one way. By lessening the demand for gold. If that will not make gold "cheaper," then there is nothing in the law of supply and demand. But Mr. Cannon does not like "cheap" money. He despises it. Then we ask again why does he want silver restored?

Whether silver be restored by international agreement or by the action of the United States alone, the effect must be to make gold cheaper. That means a rise of prices. We are scarcely prepared to believe Mr. Cannon is ignorant enough to think that prices can be raised without making money cheaper, although there are people who assert that claim. Mr. Cannon is strongly opposed to the retirement of the greenbacks. But why? What harm will it do? Certainly the presence of all this mass of paper in our currency tends to make money "cheap," that is, cheaper than it would be without it. He seems to be afraid that if the greenbacks be retired, it may make money just a little too "dear" to be good. Then the questions arise what in his judgment is "cheap" money, what is "dear" money, and what is money that is neither "cheap" nor "dear," but just "sound"? He surely must know that the true test of either "cheapness" or "deariness" in money is its purchasing power. If so, perhaps he will kindly vouchsafe to inform us what quantity of products of any kind he chooses to name, it will take to buy a "cheap" dollar, what quantity a "dear dollar" and what quantity a "sound" dollar.

People who have so much to say about "cheap" money ought certainly to be able to give some definite idea of what they mean by the term "cheap" as applied to money. If by "sound" money Mr. Cannon means gold, he ought in all consistency to favor the retirement of the greenbacks, because that would bring us just so much nearer to the true value of gold. If it was a good thing to destroy silver as standard money and make things cheaper, why will it not be a good thing to destroy the greenbacks and cheapen things still more? "Ah, Joseph, Joseph! Have a care or you will never be a bishop."

WILL VETO IT.

The president appeals to congress for help in sustaining the finances of the country on a "sound basis." It is next to certain that congress will not respond in accordance with his desires. In the first place Mr. Cleveland takes it upon himself to determine what is a "sound basis," and in the second place he assumes to dictate the legislation necessary to preserve it. Such being the case, the question naturally arises: What has congress to do with the legislation of the country anyway. Mr. Cleveland seems to be under the impression that he is the government, and that the only function of congress is to come together and register his decrees. A mere matter of form, of course. His second election, coupled with his success in forcing the repeal of the "Sherman law," appears to have completely turned his head. It is more than likely that he will veto any measure that is sent to him. So far as the merits of the tariff bill are concerned it is a matter of indifference to us what he does with it. As a party measure it is neither fish nor flesh, and its merits are doubtless fairly open to dispute. But in our judgment any president makes a mistake who vetoes a bill merely because he does not approve of its details. The veto power is an extraordinary one and should only be exercised on extraordinary occasions. Unless a measure contravenes public policy, or violates the constitution, the president should not set up his judgment against the combined wisdom of both houses of congress. In the present juncture nothing will satisfy Mr. Cleveland but legislation that will fasten the golden shackles upon the limbs of his countrymen for all time. Cannon forces us to admit, though, that there are large numbers of republicans in congress who would be very glad to help him. Some of them may actually do so. But some will not. Others dare not. We do not believe that there will be any legislation that will tend to sustain the gold standard. Without such legislation that standard cannot be maintained for any considerable length of time. With a war, under existing conditions, that premium is bound to come a little later, and then good bye to the gold standard with all of its oppression, extortion and wrong.

SLY JOHN SHERMAN.

The Benedict Arnold of the United States Senate.

Senator Sherman in his late public speeches has declared himself as being opposed to the retirement of the greenbacks. The National Bimetallic commenting thereon expressed the belief that he made the declaration merely as a matter of policy, and that he could be safely counted on the side of the money power all the time. His resolution looking to the preservation of the gold reserve and providing that when greenbacks are redeemed, they shall be reissued for gold, fully confirms that belief. The resolution is simply an attempt to do by stealth what he does not dare do openly. To say that the greenbacks shall only be reissued for gold is equivalent to saying that they shall not be reissued at all. Under existing conditions nobody would give gold for them. The men who control practically the entire mass of gold in the country, are the very ones who are vociferously demanding the retirement of the greenbacks. The idea that these men would exchange gold for greenbacks is absurd. Mr. Sherman and the whole republican party had better heed the sharp word of warning that comes from the Chicago Inter Ocean. In its issue of January 2, that paper says: "Does John Sherman really think the country would tamely submit to such a radical monetary revolution? The hook is baited with a merited attack on the democratic revenue law, but its barb is none the less plainly visible. The American people have had enough demonetization on the sly." "Demonetization on the sly." Is not that pretty sharp? But it is absolutely true, nevertheless. The resolution not only means the permanent retirement of the greenbacks, but it means the gold standard pure and simple. It is a distinct recognition of that standard, and in effect a declaration that it must be maintained. No, you don't, John! A resolution of that kind might have been sneaked through Congress in 1873, but the people have their eyes open now, and they are focused right on you.—National Bimetallic.

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Consulting Wall Street.

Dear Editor: The effect produced by the demonetization act of '73 can be nicely shown by the following problem and solution:

Given—The United States prior to '73 with a certain unit of value; double the unit of value and find the result.

Solution: (1) Let "U. S." equal the U. S. prior to '73. (2) Let "U." be the unit of value prior to '73. By the requirements of the problem, (3) "U." is doubled and becomes "W" (Double U). (4) Then by substitution "U. S." becomes "W. S.," which being given in full is Wall Street. Therefore—By doubling the unit in '73, the United States has become Wall Street.

Proof: (1) When about to adopt some measure, the president or secretary of the treasury consults Wall street instead of the people as a whole through their representatives. (2) The period of '73 has produced more Wall street millionaires than all previous time. History tells us that Crassus at the time of Caesar in Rome was one of the richest men in the republic, and that he was worth only \$8,875,000. We say "only" because some of our nineteenth century multimillionaires could buy him out fifty times and not give a mortgage to do it either.

More proofs might be given, but we think more are not necessary. Respectfully yours, A Student.

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Syndicate Profits.

It is estimated that a bond issue of one hundred million dollars, consummated with the Morgan syndicate will net the latter a clear profit of \$11,750,000 in excess of legitimate interest. The business man may struggle to meet his payments, the manufacturer may have to close his establishment on account of dull trade, the farmer may have to sell his potatoes for 7 cents a bushel, feed his wheat to hogs, and burn his corn, but business booms with the gold combine as it never boomed before.

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DEAR VS. CHEAP MONEY.

The People Getting an Insight Into Mysteries Thereof.

One of the mysteries of the present situation is the fact that so many apparently intelligent and fair minded Americans have permitted themselves to be blinded to the real nature of the financial issue. Americans are naturally honest and in many cases their judgments seem to have been completely warped by appeals to them in the name of "honest money." It is to be devoutly hoped that as the issue becomes more clearly defined they may be able to grasp the fundamental truth that money may be "dishonest" by being too "dear," as well as by being too "cheap."

In every financial transaction there are two sides. "Dear money" is "good money" to one side, but it is frequently ruin, and always injury to the other. Let those who have been deluded by the specious cry of "sound money" make a note of this, and they will have taken an important step toward a correct solution of the monetary question. Let them then proceed to investigate how a dollar that is appreciating—that is, increasing in purchasing power—works as between the monied classes and those who are in debt or engaged in production. Just a little figuring will give them ideas that they never had before. When they proceed in this way they will soon discover the reason why the money centers are so unanimously against what they are pleased to term "cheap money." "Dear money" gives them an enormous advantage. It enriches them while they sleep. At the same time the more the dollar grows in value the harder it is for those to obtain it who have to depend upon their own exertions. This was the natural effect of demonetizing one of the precious metals and basing all values upon the one which was retained. Hence the cry of distress and demand for relief that for more than twenty years has gone up from the producing classes in every country that has adopted the gold standard.

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The friends of bimetalism have every reason to feel encouraged, for the outlook is most cheering. The gold standard, with its burden of oppression, is tottering and evidently nearing its end. The people of this country will neither submit to endless taxation nor to a further fall of prices in order to sustain it. In no other way can it be upheld. We must either go on borrowing gold indefinitely, or a large part of our paper currency must be drawn in and retired, which means of course still lower prices for what we have to sell. The Senate is standing like a rock against any contraction of the currency, and if the people be but true to themselves the battle will be won in 1896.

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NEBRASKA ALL RIGHT.

Free Silver Advocates Will Sweep the State in November.

Governor Holcomb and ex-Congressman Bryan, with other members of the Nebraska Free Silver League, have issued an extended address to the voters of the state. After urging men of all parties to unite, it says:

The unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, the veto of the seigniorage bill, the refusal of the treasury department to retire the greenbacks and treasury notes in the interest of a national bank currency, the issue of interest bearing bonds in general and the execution of the Rothschild contract in particular—all parts of one comprehensive scheme to fasten the monometallic system upon the people of the United States and make gold the only legal tender money—have made it certain that the money question will for the time being be one of the most prominent issues before the people. The election of 1896 may determine whether this nation will return to the bimetallic principle or place itself in the absolute control of the money changers.—Press Dispatch.

The silver sentiment in Nebraska is strong and constantly growing stronger. The course of recent events has shown the true inwardness of the "sound money" cry with which the people have been deceived for years. "Sound money," with the champions of the gold standard, means simply the money that the great financiers can control and manipulate for their own advantage, regardless of its effects upon the general welfare of the country. The syndicate, for example, which furnished the government with \$65,000,000 in gold, realized a net profit of \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000. We have not the exact figures, but we feel safe in expressing the opinion that all the farmers in Nebraska, working fifteen hours a day, have not cleaned up such an amount of net profit during the last two years. It is becoming apparent to all that the interests of the "money kings" are directly antagonistic to the interests of the people as a body. Therefore, when those "money kings" demand "sound money," (meaning gold), that they are demanding something highly injurious to the great mass of American toilers and producers. Day by day it is becoming

Send for "The Great Conspiracy." Read it. Then send it to some one you know who is not an advocate of silver. Write to-day National Bimetallic Union, 134 Monroe street, Chicago.

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