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STATE EXCURSIONISTS.

VISIT STATE PROPERTY IN UPPER PENINSULA.

Business and Pleasure Judiciously Combined.

Champagne and Flowers Abundantly Supplied by "The People."

From Our Special Correspondent.

Sunday evening, January 20, members of the Michigan legislature bound for the upper peninsula left Detroit in three handsomely furnished Wagner cars, in two of which were buffet tables bountifully supplied with refreshments—liquid and solid—for the inner man. The members of the different committees were on hand for the start, with the exception of Rep. Donovan, who joined the party at Bay City.

Maekinaw was reached early Monday morning, and after breakfast the party was transferred across the straits to St. Ignace; thence to Newberry, where the asylum was the first of the state institutions to receive official attention.

The asylum is located about two miles from the village, but is not ready for occupancy. There have been expended on the asylum to date \$75,000, and to complete according to the plans will require at least \$150,000. The result of this visit is a strong sentiment opposed to giving any more money to this institution, but to use the money asked for in erecting cottages for the use of the patients in the Traverse City asylum, and to sell, or even donate, the buildings already erected in Newberry to that village. It is strange that the asylum should have been located in a place at least fifty miles from any settlement of more than 800 or 1,000, and in a region where pine stumps are the only vegetation. It is an open secret that there is a large sized African in the fence and that there are some facts connected with the matter that will not bear investigation.

A special train conveyed the party to Marquette, which was reached early in the evening. A blinding snow storm and the Marquette Snow Shoe club welcomed the legislators, who were escorted to the club house, which place was the banquet hall in the evening. The display of oratorical pyrotechnics was remarkable for even Michigan men. The lion of the occasion was "Donovan of Bay," who was inclined to be somewhat facetious in his remarks. His assertion that "if the republicans continue treating me as well as they have begun, I do not know but the democratic party will be lost entirely," was greeted with deafening applause.

The state prison in Marquette was visited the next morning. Pure air and light, good food and plenty of exercise keep the one hundred and fifty inmates in excellent physical condition. The prisoners are constantly employed on contract work, making brooms, knit goods and snow shoes, but the prison is not self-supporting. Even with the present number of prisoners, the warden says that from \$20,000 to \$25,000 will be needed for the next two years; if more prisoners are transferred there from the other prisons, the appropriation must be increased.

The legislators found a crowd awaiting them in Ishpeming, who endeavored by the warmth of their welcome, to make amends for the six below zero weather. The visit in Ishpeming was purely social in its character. They were tendered a banquet in the evening, and at midnight left for Houghton.

The wire mills of the Tamarack Mining company were first visited, and the mysteries of wire making and tinning copper for cooking utensils carefully explained to the visitors; thence to the smelting works where the ore is reduced and the ingots cast.

One of the state's most important institutions, Mining school, is in Houghton; to this the legislators devoted considerable time and careful attention. The superintendent and teachers of the school sought to impress upon the minds of the law makers the need of generous appropriations as an auxiliary to successful work, and the imperative necessity for immediate improvement and extension in justice to the large number of students in attendance. The superintendent estimates that the work for the next two years cannot be successfully prosecuted with less than \$115,000, and that more than this sum could be used in the line of true economy.

The next morning the legislative party boarded a special train and in a few minutes were at Lake Linden, seven miles from Houghton, where are located

the smelting works and stamping mills of the Calumet and Hecla mining company, and spent an hour in inspecting the wonderful machinery in use and the marvelous results accomplished.

The next point of interest visited was the world-famed Calumet and Hecla copper mine located in Calumet, the largest and most productive copper mine in the world. Here the ore is taken from the mine, crushed and washed. Some of the more venturesome went down into the mine, the depth of which is more than one mile.

The visit to the mine ended, the party returned to Houghton and another banquet, and at midnight started for Escanaba, arriving there in time for breakfast Friday morning. Dinner was eaten in Gladstone, and then the junketers were taken to the immense iron ore docks, the examination of which engaged their attention until time to return to Escanaba, which place was reached in time to participate in another banquet before leaving for Chicago. The windy city was reached Saturday morning. Sight seeing was the order of exercises until Sunday evening, when the legislators started, via the Michigan Central, on the return to Lansing.

The citizens of Escanaba and of the bustling little city on the bay—Gladstone—outdid all other towns in their efforts to entertain the legislators, a fact more noticeable when it is known their motives were entirely disinterested, as they had nothing for which they asked for an appropriation.

The entire trip has been one of pleasure as well as profit. The state institutions have been carefully examined and information obtained of practical value. The members of the party have been "wined and dined" to a degree that ought to increase the revenues of Lansing druggists from the sale of remedies warranted sure cures for dyspepsia.

MAC.

"A QUESTION OF STANDARDS."

In an editorial of its issue of Jan. 24, our esteemed contemporary, The Ypsilantian, after quoting a criticism from the REPUBLICAN LEADER of January 18, replies as follows:

"Knowing our Brother Chase of The Republican to be well versed in science and scientific methods, we are somewhat surprised at his ideas of what is meant by 'standard' and its uses or influence on things measured by it. Thirty-two degrees mark the freezing point on Fahrenheit's thermometer. This thermometer, used largely as the 'standard' in this country, measures all the fluctuations of temperature, and Brother Chase is the last one to suggest that any decline in the temperature is due to a change in that standard. The only way by which we can get any idea of relative temperatures is to compare their effects with an invariable standard. If gold has appreciated in value, then it has ceased to be a standard; this is precisely the fact, if our friend's position is correct.

"Again, were we to substitute the Centigrade standard, on whose scale zero marks the freezing point, it would have no effect on the temperature. Zero temperature on Centigrade would be just as severe—and no more so—as thirty-two on Fahrenheit. As a scientist, our brother cannot fail to see the application of the argument to the price of commercial commodities. The substitution of silver for gold as a standard could have no more effect on prices than the substitution of Centigrade for Fahrenheit on temperature. As Mr. Garnett proves, the standard, whether gold or silver, has nothing whatever to do with prices, and we are at a loss to account for our friend Chase's enthusiasm over free silver as a remedy for low prices.

"We are glad, however, to agree with our friend in acknowledging that currency was in great demand when our industries were pushed to their utmost, and hence rates of interest were correspondingly higher. It is unaccountable, however, that while admitting this fact, he denies the converse proposition that now our industries are depressed, the demand for gold has ceased, and hence depreciated in value. This brings us to the real point in the controversy which Brother Chase admits inferentially, that industrial activity is the real source of good prices, and that the remedy for present low prices must be found, not in changing the standard of measurement, but by equalizing consumption with production.

We must thank Brother Osband for his illustration of the meaning of the term 'standard' by the thermometer in measuring temperature. It is a

good illustration; perhaps no better could be suggested. Having been for so many years professor of natural sciences in one of our great collegiate institutions, he knows all of the difficulties which the scientist meets in attempting to determine temperature accurately. First, it is necessary to select as an instrument of measurement some substance which is liquid at all ordinary temperatures, mercury being generally conceded to be best for all except very low and very high temperatures. But no substance expands uniformly at all temperatures, the coefficient of expansion of mercury varying rapidly for temperatures above 500 degrees. So the scientist, in order to arrive at true temperatures, must not take the readings of his thermometer, but must make a mathematical computation, and allow for deviations which will otherwise vitiate his results. The coefficient of expansion of mercury and the coefficient of expansion of glass (for the containing tube) are two variable quantities which must enter the computation. If the bore in the tube be not uniform, then the above element, very difficult to estimate, must enter the computation. For very high temperatures, mercury will not do and some solid metal must be used; and still more variable elements enter the computation. So, likewise, for very low temperatures a different substance must be selected, as alcohol, or some gas; and other elements of variation are to be allowed for. And if it is so difficult to determine temperature depending on the laws and properties of gross matter, comparatively fixed and stable, what must be the difficulty in determining so intangible a relation as value, depending as it does not only on varying external physical conditions, but as well on the seemingly erratic and wholly capricious attributes of the human mind included under the term 'wants'?

Physically considered, gold is an unmeasurable substance to be used as a measure of value, as no metal is more variable in its production when taken for a long series of years. When compared with silver the production of gold is extremely variable. For example, more gold was produced from 1850 to 1875, 25 years, than in the 357 years preceding. That is, the production was more than 14 times as rapid during the latter period. As all metallurgists agree with bimetalists that prices of all things depend on the law of supply and demand, can a substance which fluctuates so widely in its supply be a good standard of value? We believe Brother Osband must agree with us that it cannot. As to uniformity of production, silver is far more stable, and in this respect is a better standard of value.

On the other side—the subjective side, the mind—the argument is again in favor of silver; for it cannot so easily be controlled. Wants make prices—value—and when the major portion of the gold is in the bank vaults, it can be made plentiful or scarce by the concerted action of a few; its value is thus dependent on volition. Again, when gold alone is made redemption money, all other kinds of money and debts must be liquidated in gold. Thus many more want gold than would if both silver and gold were redemption money; and increased wants or demand raise the value of the commodity, gold.

It is somewhat difficult to estimate exactly the fluctuations in value of silver and gold, and the difficulty in estimating exact temperatures, as illustrated by the thermometer, is intensified by the fact that many more limiting and modifying conditions must be taken into computations. Sauerbeck's tables probably do not take into consideration all the elements of the problem, and may leave the extent of gold appreciation somewhat uncertain; but that the appreciation is great no sane man can deny.

We must dissent from Brother Osband when he says that Mr. Garnett has shown that the standard has nothing to do with prices. It does not require any great argumentation to show that it has all to do with prices. Suppose the gold of the world were doubled in one year, does Brother Osband mean to say that 25.8 grains of standard gold would buy as much as now—that is, that prices would remain the same? If so, then would 25.8 grains of gold buy the same if the amount of gold were quadrupled? If increased a hundred fold? a thousand fold? finally, if increased till gold dollars were as plentiful as pebbles? The objective and subjective conditions which affect the value of gold and silver must affect the buying power of the standard and thus affect the prices of the commodities. A standard of value should be undeviating in buying power from day to day, month to month, decade to decade, and century to century. It does not follow,

as is asserted by Brother Osband, that gold ceases to be a standard if it has appreciated, any more than a good thermometer ceases to be a standard because it cannot measure temperature accurately. A poor thermometer, with an irregular tube, varying in area of cross section of its bore, and at the same time carelessly graduated, would be a poor standard of temperature, but it still might be called a standard, and would be better than none to indicate approximately changes in temperature. So a substance which is so fluctuating that it has one buying capacity this year, double that capacity next year, and quadruple the next, would be a very poor standard; still if it were the one thing by which all other values were estimated and compared it would be the standard, though a very unstable and unjust one. Any commodity may serve as a measure of value, and with even justice to all; for as a measure, simply, time does not enter. Having the prices of all commodities before me today, I can select any one of the commodities and estimate all other values in it. But the standard takes time into consideration. When prices of yesterday are compared with those of today, those of last year with those of this, prices of any one time with those of another, then a standard is needed, and the more nearly invariable it is the better standard does it prove to be.

Finally, our enthusiasm for free silver as a remedy for declining prices is accounted for by our opposition to growing or fluctuating standards. We would object to a yard stick which were to double its length in a short time, especially if we had borrowed cloth and were to pay it back in yards. To say that gold cannot fluctuate because it is the standard, is always at par, is the thing by which all other values are estimated, etc., is about as sensible as to say the earth cannot move, because it is our point of view, the point from which all motions of heavenly bodies are reckoned, the fixed point in space from which all other positions of heavenly bodies are deviations. Value is a relation, and gold no more measures value of commodities than commodities of gold. When all commodities have fallen, or when all commodities have risen, the general average of prices has fallen, it is only another way of saying that gold has risen. But silver prices have been almost exactly parallel with commodity prices; silver prices have been tolerably uniform; and this fact shows silver to be by far the better standard of value.

GROVER'S SUSTAINED.

HIS ACTION IN HAWAIIAN TROUBLE ENDORSED.

The United States Guarantees the Construction of Nicaragua Canal.

Financial Situation Still Unsettled—The Income Tax to be Collected—Special Correspondence.

President Cleveland smiles once more. For several days following the widespread denunciation for his indifference (to put it mildly) in the Hawaiian matter, his manner did not denote a mind at ease, and it was plain to be seen that nothing short of another fishing excursion at Uncle Sam's expense could drag him from the slough of despond. The senate has, however, done this—by a mighty close vote, to be sure—but done it. Grover's policy towards Hawaii has been sustained in the senate by a vote of 24 to 22. The resolution upon which the vote was taken is in substance this: The people of the United States sympathize with every effort to establish republican institutions, but believe in a policy of non-interference with affairs of other nations, and the right of every people to adopt and maintain their own form of government; that President Cleveland's policy is along this line, and deserves the approval and support of the American people. The vote was on party lines, with the exception of Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota, who voted with the democrats. His vote carried the resolution, as it would have failed on a tie had the vote been on party lines.

The senate has passed a bill pledging the faith of the United States to the construction of the Nicaragua canal, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The bill directs the issue of \$70,000,000 Nicaragua canal bonds, each of which bears this guarantee: "The United States of America guarantees to the lawful holder of this bond the payment by the Nicaragua canal company of Nicaragua of the principal of said bonds and the interest accruing thereon, and as it accrues." Bonds to the amount of \$30,000,000 will be issued without this guarantee, and the total of \$100,000,000 will be used in constructing the canal. The United States will control stock to the amount of its guaranteed bonds and hold a mortgage on the company's property.

The president, Monday, sent a message to congress on the financial situation. He has changed his mind on this question, abandons his pet theory about the "safety fund" principle, and advocates the immediate issue of \$500,000,000 in gold bonds. The gold reserve is rapidly diminishing, and by Saturday of this week will have reached \$35,000,000.

It is said that the delayed action of congress is due to lack of information as to the true condition of the treasury, and daily statements of the same will hereafter be sent to the president, each member of the cabinet, and each member of congress.

A rumor is in circulation that an effort will be made to secure financial relief by "padding" some of the appropriation bills to be acted upon by the committee on appropriations. This scheme can be worked, unless republican senators find coupled therewith silver legislation or the repeal of the state bank tax, in which case it will not pass the senate.

The house committee on labor has under discussion two bills for arbitration of labor difficulties, the authors of which are Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, and Attorney-General Olney. Objection is taken to that portion of General Olney's bill which gives the attorney-general power to apply for a receiver who should manage a railroad in the interests of the public when the employers and employees refuse to submit to arbitration disputes which would seriously affect public interests. The plan is regarded as socialistic and along the line of government control of railroads.

Mr. Wright's plan is for the appointment of a salaried commission, but this, it is feared, would defeat the object for which it is created, inasmuch as the commission might become allied to the corporation in its sympathies.

A notice has been issued from the internal revenue bureau, copies of which have been posted in all cities and villages throughout the country, notifying those who come within the provisions of the income tax law that on or before the first of March next all persons of lawful age, having an annual income of more than \$3,500, must so report to the collector or deputy collector of the district in which they reside; and all guardians, trustees and corporations acting in any fiduciary capacity, must make a like return for their wards or persons for whom they act.

AN INTERESTING BOOK.

"Chronicles of Break o' Day."—The Author a Michigan Boy.

Aside from its literary merits, the book talked about in "Chronicles of Break o' Day," by E. Everett Howe, has great interest for Michigan readers from the fact that the scenes are known to be laid in this state, and the story has for its foundation incidents of the old Belknap farm in Ingham county, near which is located the charming sylvan village "Break o' Day."

The Belknap farm is not a myth, but a veritable reality, and there was at one time in this state a village of the strange name "Break o' Day." More than forty years ago John Belknap came to this state from France, and purchased fourteen hundred acres of land about fourteen miles northeast of where the city of Jackson is located. The finest stock to be found in France was sent to this farm, and the rarest varieties of the vegetable and floral kingdoms were transplanted to its soil, and the place but a short time before a wilderness was soon a prototype of Arcadia.

Today the tourist getting off the cars at the village of Manistee can see the spruce grove to the north of the Belknap farm, of which Mr. Howe has presented such a beautifully tinted word picture in "Chronicles of Break o' Day." This is the Ratke farm of Mr. Howe's story, and the small low building standing out in bold relief in the "club house" where the male goings of "Break o' Day" were wont to congregate as a mutual admiration society, and the family dwelling is snugly ensconced among the trees.

It is safe to assert that nowhere else in the United States, certainly not in Michigan, has there ever been a counterpart of life on the Belknap farm as it was a quarter of a century ago. The fourteen hundred acres were cultivated by a dozen hardy young men and boys, responsible to no one but themselves for the manner in which the work was performed or the time consumed in doing it. Their employer was an easy-going day-dreamer, and with no incentive to industry, his employes soon became as indifferent as himself, their one ambition being to play pranks upon each other and upon their employer.

The ancient owner of this farm died about a year ago in sunny France, to the last as well meaning, impractical and imprudent as in his early manhood; and scattered over this state are men whose faces are "turned toward life's sunset," who love to recount reminiscences of the days of their service in "Break o' Day," and whose stories have been the means of making the Belknap farm famous.

There is one inaccuracy in Mr. Howe's book. He says the spruce grove has been thinned by fire. He is wrong. The axe of the vandal despoiled this charming piece of its beauty.

If John Belknap had a reason for spending several thousand dollars to make this wilderness "blossom as the rose," his secret died with him. "Chronicles of Break o' Day" has told part of his romantic career, but of the real life of this peculiar man it has naught to say.

The book is handsomely gotten up, printed in large, clear type, bound in paper, and sells for fifty cents. It is published by the Arena Pub. Co. of Boston.

Applying His Knowledge.

"Whah you git dat chicken you's pickin'?" asked Aunt Seraphina.
"Nemmind," replied her husband.
"Ef you's gwine ter bring chickens roan' hyah, I kain't see why you doan wait till de folks gits 'em cooked."
"Dat shows yer weakness 'bout plitical 'conomy."
"G'long."
"Hit do, sho."
"How do it?"
"Ef cooked chicken am in de house, ooked up, but de na'ral fowl am out n de hen-house, what you kin git to em. All ob which am in accordance wif de well-known principle dat de raw material doan 'quire ez much pertection ez de finished article."—Washington Star.

FIFTY EIGHT YEARS OLD.

Wonderful Progress Made by the State in That Time.

Fifty-eight years ago Friday, January 25, Michigan was admitted into the union of states. At that time the population of the state was 174,467; now it is more than 2,241,354. In 1837 this state was the youngest in a sisterhood of 23 states; in 1895 it is the ninth in a union of 44 states. When Michigan came in, the Union was 61 years old, and wonderful progress had been made by the original 13 states in material development. Obstacles almost insurmountable confronted the new state, but in spite of them she has gone forward, and today stands first in the production of lumber, iron ore, charcoal iron, salt, furniture and peppermint oil, second in the production of copper, and third in sheep and wool production. She is first in the value per acre of her agricultural products, and also in miles of coast line and ship building.

All these facts, although gratifying, are inadequate to measure the full value of her resources. The state's exhibit at the world's fair was most creditable, but failed to convey a proper estimate of the undeveloped wealth therein.

In other directions we boast of the state's advancement. Our schools, colleges and universities are our pride; our penal institutions are models; the provisions for the surviving soldiers, the insane, deaf, dumb and blind and dependent children are monuments to the nobility and generosity of our citizens.

All these things have been accomplished by the men and women of Michigan. The patriotism of Michigan has never wavered. No state responded more promptly in the hour of national peril, nor held out the olive branch of peace more quickly when the Stars and Stripes floated over a nation united.

For Sale.

A. H. and A. W. Stone, residing five miles north-east of Breckenridge and three and one-half miles north-west of Wheeler, have a quantity of seasoned hemlock, soft maple and black ash lumber for sale. Will furnish all grades of sized boards, shingles and bill all sizes. S. B. Webb.

A Chance to Make Money.

I have had my first streak of luck, and I want to tell you about it. A little over four weeks ago I commenced selling Dish Washers, and have cleared, in that time, \$400. Isn't that pretty good for the first month? I am sure I can do better every month right along, as every Washer I sell helps to sell others. I can wash and dry the dishes for an ordinary family in two minutes, and as soon as people see such a machine they will buy it quick. This is a business anyone can do well at in any locality. You can get full particulars by addressing the Iron City Dish Washer Co., E. E. Pritchard, P. O. Box 100, Iron City, Tenn. Don't wait till someone else gets your home territory, but start at once.

Mrs. W. HENRY B.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A Great Leader. 2
We are pleased to inform you that we have received the sole agency for Otto's Cure, the great throat and lung healer. Otto's Cure is the great leader of all proprietary preparations for the cure of cough, croup, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, etc. We guarantee Otto's Cure to you and if you will call at our store we will give you a bottle of this great guaranteed remedy free of charge. Otto's Cure instantly relieves croup and whooping cough. Don't delay. Samples free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. At B. S. Webb's, sole agent.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A Big Surprise. 2
In store for all for all who try Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves. The general verdict of all who have used this great vegetable preparation is that it is the grandest remedy ever discovered for the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaint, general debility, etc. Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves stimulates the digestive organs, regulates the liver and restores the system to vigorous health and energy. Samples free. Large packages 25 and 50 cents. Sold only by B. S. Webb.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



Right Arm Paralyzed!

Saved from St. Vitus Dance.

"Our daughter, Blanche, now fifteen years of age, had been terribly afflicted with nervousness, and had lost the entire use of her right arm. We feared St. Vitus dance, and tried the best physicians, with no benefit. She has taken three bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine and has gained 31 pounds. Her nervousness and symptoms of St. Vitus dance are entirely gone, she attends school regularly, and has recovered complete use of her arm, her appetite is splendid."
—MRS. R. R. BULLOCK, Brighton, N. Y.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Cures.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit all druggists sell it at \$1.00 bottles for \$5.00, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.