

DETROIT, JUNE 29, 1896.
LANSGING & NORTHERN R. R.
GOING EAST.

Lv. Howard City	8:00	8:10	8:20	8:30
Lv. North Greenville	8:10	8:20	8:30	8:40
Lv. Greenville	8:20	8:30	8:40	8:50
Ar. Belding	8:50	9:00	9:10	9:20
Ar. Ionia	9:20	9:30	9:40	9:50
Ar. Lansing	9:50	10:00	10:10	10:20
Ar. Detroit	11:40	11:50	12:00	12:10

GOING WEST.

Lv. Detroit	7:40	7:50	8:00	8:10
Lv. Lansing	8:10	8:20	8:30	8:40
Lv. Ionia	8:40	8:50	9:00	9:10
Lv. Belding	9:10	9:20	9:30	9:40
Lv. Greenville	9:40	9:50	10:00	10:10
Lv. North Greenville	9:50	10:00	10:10	10:20
Ar. Howard City	10:10	10:20	10:30	10:40

ADDITIONAL TRAINS LEAVE GREENVILLE FOR BELDING AT 5:30 P. M. AND 7:30 P. M. LEAVE BELDING FOR GREENVILLE AT 10:30 A. M. AND 7:30 P. M.

SAGINAW & GRAND RAPIDS—THROUGH TRAINS WITHOUT CHANGE.

GOING WEST.

Ar. Saginaw	11:40	11:50	12:00	12:10
Ar. Grand Rapids	12:10	12:20	12:30	12:40

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN.

Lv. Grand Rapids	1:25	1:35	1:45	1:55
Ar. Chicago	6:50	7:00	7:10	7:20

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.
THE "FISHING LINE."
Time card in effect June 22, 1896.

GOING NORTH.

Ar. Grand Rapids	5:30	5:40	5:50	6:00
Ar. Cedar Springs	6:00	6:10	6:20	6:30
Ar. Stantons	6:30	6:40	6:50	7:00
Ar. Edmore	7:00	7:10	7:20	7:30
Ar. Saginaw	7:30	7:40	7:50	8:00

Good Oak finishing lumber at Low Prices. If you have a bill we want to make you prices, and can make you very low figures on car lots. Yours truly, M. A. Reed, Cashier.

The People's Savings Bank
OF
BELDING, MICH.

\$55,000 Capital,
\$70,000 Stockholder's Liability.

Special attention given the
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT!
Nothing like it in the City.

Call and examine our System. No trouble to show and explain the workings. Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and Book given. Bank opens for business Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

For the People, of the People, and by the People.

Buy Your
Hammocks,
Base Ball Goods and
Fishing Tackle at
Wilder's.
Opera House Block.

Absolutely Free!
Now is the time to get a good
WATCH

FREE! FREE!
This Splendid 1896
YANKEE WATCH
Made on honor.
Guaranteed a good timekeeper.

Mention this paper and we will send you 5 sample copies of the
DETROIT JOURNAL, SEMI-WEEKLY,
containing full instructions how to get this watch. Act quick.

Address, DETROIT JOURNAL CO.,
Det. H. Mich

Every Woman
Sometimes needs a reliable monthly regulating medicine.

Dr. PEAL'S PENNYROYAL PILLS.
Are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine Dr. Peal's never disappoints. Sent in packages of \$1.00. Post Address to C. W. M. & D. L. S., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Holmes & Connel, druggists, Belding.

Banner Job Print
Catches Them All.
Come and See Us—Over People's Savings Bank.

BANNER and Detroit Tribune \$1.25.

NEW LIVERY STABLE!

Cobb & Knott, Prop's.

First Class Rigs at Reasonable Rates.

Location on Liberty, South of G. A. R. Hall
BELDING, MICHIGAN.

LUMBER!

We quote below our prices for
CASH!

Although times are dull, we are bound to sell! Low Prices will accomplish it. Prices on all grades equally low!

Good Com. Siz. bill stuff, ordinary lengths, \$ 8.00
No. 2 bill stuff, ordinary lengths, \$ 7.00
Southern Pine Finishing, \$ 10.12, in. Surf.
and Kiln dried, 30.00
Good Mouldings at \$6 per 1 in. per hundred feet.
Hardwood Sheath, \$5.50 to 6.00
Hardwood Floor, good common, 12.00
No. 1 and clear Hardwood siding, 15.00
Common Hardwood siding and Pine, 10.00
Common Pine Floor, \$12.00 to 14.00

SPENCER & HILLS.
CITY Steam Laundry.

We Do
Fine Work Promptly.

All Orders Gathered up and Delivered.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
C. A. DIXON & CO.
Durable.

They're built to stand constant wear and rough handling.

Quick Bakers, Superior Cookers, Powerful Heaters.

Made in a great variety of styles. A written guarantee with every one.

For Sale by **Holmes & Ward**
BELDING, MICH.

Ask your Druggist for
A new pair of Kidneys
Free for the asking

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your idea, they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN W. WEDDLEBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. for their \$1.50 price offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Graham & Morton Transportation Co.

Twice Daily Steamers to Chicago, Connecting at St. Joseph with C. & W. M. Ry

Beginning May 25th and continuing until about Sept. 30th the steamers of this line make two trips each way daily between St. Joseph and Chicago, on the following schedule:
Leave St. Joseph at 4:30 p. m. and 10:30 p. m., daily including Sunday. Leave Chicago at 9:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m., daily including Sunday. Extra trips on Saturday leave St. Joseph at 8 a. m. and leave Chicago at 2 p. m. Running time across lake 4 hours. Tri-weekly steamers to Milwaukee, leave St. Joseph Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.
The equipment of this line includes the side wheel steamers City of Chicago and City of Milwaukee, the largest and finest west of Detroit, and the newly built propeller City of Louisville. Service first class. Connections with all C. & W. M. trains. Ticket on sale at all C. & W. M. and D. L. & N. stations. Chicago dock foot of Wabash Ave.
J. H. HARBO, Pres.
Henton Harbor, Mich.

HOW THE PRESIDENT IS ELECTED.

While the people elect a president by their votes they do not vote direct for the candidate. The work is done through an electoral college. In other words, each state puts up a ticket of presidential electors and these cast the vote which finally decides who shall be president and vice-president.

This ticket is made up so as to give one elector for each United States senator and one for each member of congress. Michigan has 14 electors. The college this year will contain 447 electors. The successful candidates for president and vice-president will be required to secure not less than 224.

For the aid and information of those who may take an interest in studying the situation it is shown that in 1888 Harrison carried the states of California, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin, giving him a total of 249 electoral votes.

Cleveland swept into the White House with majorities and pluralities behind him from the states of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin, giving him 271 out of the 444 votes of the electoral college as it then stood.

The Farmers and the Tariff

There is probably no class of men in the country, not even the manufacturers, who have suffered more during the past four years on account of threatened and accomplished changes in the tariff than have the farmers. The threat of modifying the tariff, on free trade lines, commenced its mischievous work as soon as the result of the election in 1892 was known. From that time on the agitation of the subject was a constant menace and a disturbance to business of all kinds, until the passage of the Wilson-Gorman act completed the destructive work. The farmers have suffered in two ways. In the first place the paralysis of general business, and especially of manufacturing, has diminished the consuming power of the country so that the home market is nowhere near as good as it was in the prosperous times of 1892. In the next place the Wilson tariff gave unfair advantage to the farmers and wool growers of other countries. These are the main causes of the present low prices of farm products. A third cause, which applies particularly to wheat, is the opening up of new territory in the Argentine Republic and in Russia, and the improved means of transportation by which their surplus can be taken to the European markets. The last named cause is beyond our reach. The other two can be remedied by the voters at the next election. What the farmer needs more than anything else is to have the tariff question settled on the protective policy and settled for a life time, so thoroughly settled that he will have time to raise and market a crop before the question is again agitated—time to grow a flock of sheep and get some benefit from them before the tariff on wool is again taken off. There is one way and only one to accomplish all this and that is to elect McKinley president with a good Republican majority in congress. But multiplying words on the subject is superfluous. The whole case was succinctly stated in a single sentence by Mr. McKinley himself in a recent speech, in which he said, "What this country needs is to get back to that policy that will give us work and wages."

What Is Free Coinage?

A good many inquiries are made of the newspapers as to exactly what free and unlimited coinage of silver means. It means that any one, citizen or foreigner, individual or corporation, may take bullion, old spoons or foreign coin worth 53 cents, and have it coined, free of cost, into a dollar with a debasing power of 100 cents. The word unlimited means that there should be no restriction as to the amount of silver thus coined, and the word independent, often used in this connection, means that this government proposes to try that experiment without reference to what any other nation is doing. Under the Bland act the government purchased bullion in open market and coined 2,000,000 silver dollars per month and made whatever profit there was on the coinage. Under the Sherman act it purchased 4,500,000 ounces a month and either coined it or issued silver certificates against it, the profit going into the treasury. Under the plan proposed by the Chicago convention and the free silverites the profit would go, not to the government, but to the individual or corporation that carried the silver to the mint.

McKinley on the Value of Labor.

No worthy American wants to reduce the price of labor in the United States. It ought not to be reduced; for the sake of the laborer and his family and the good of society it ought to be maintained. To increase it would be in better harmony with the public sense. Our labor must not be debased, nor our laborers degraded to the level of slaves, nor any paper or servile system in any form, nor under any guise whatsoever, at home or abroad. Our civilization will not permit it. Our humanity forbids it. Our traditions are opposed to it. The stability of our institutions rests upon the contentment and intelligence of all of our people and these can only be possessed by maintaining the dignity of labor and securing to it its just rewards. That protection opens avenues for employment, broadens and diversifies the field of labor, and presents variety of vocation is manifest from our own experience.—Wm. McKinley.

"THE CRIME OF 1873."

Sound Currency for June contains a very interesting article by Congressman McCleary of Minnesota, on the coinage act of 1873—"the crime of '73," as frequently designated by cheap money advocates, who charge it with the stealthy and corrupt demonetization of silver.

Mr. McCleary shows conclusively from contemporary records that the bill instead of going through Congress "like the silent tread of a cat," had actually been before that body for about three years; that it was printed at least thirteen times; that it was carefully debated in both houses (the debates in the Senate occupying 66 columns and those of the House 78 columns of the Congressional Globe); and that with the exception of the silver trade dollar to meet the wishes of the Pacific coast, it finally passed substantially as introduced. Every important feature of the bill was fully explained in the original report and repeatedly afterward in the debates on the bill itself. Instead of the surreptitious dropping out of the standard dollar just before the passage of the act, as so frequently alleged—the fact appears that the standard 412 grain dollar (or any other provision for free coinage of silver) was never in the bill from first to last.

The fact of and reasons for this omission were carefully pointed out in the reports on the bill and in the subsequent debates; while from contemporary as well as earlier records, quoted by Mr. McCleary, it is apparent that little significance was attached to such omission, since it merely registered what had been the force of law for 20 years. The act of 1853 establishing our subsidiary silver coinage upon a limited tender basis was universally regarded as fixing our currency financially upon the standard of one metal and that gold.

Mr. McCleary also exposes with great clearness the Ernest Seyd myth, and shows conclusively that the allegations so widely circulated as to that gentleman's corrupt connection with the act are most audacious falsehoods.

The welfare of the business interests of the country demands a return to the conditions which existed previous to the election of 1892. This can be attained only by voting the Republican party back into power. The St. Louis platform declares for protection and reciprocity and for the maintenance of the existing currency—the money we had in 1892 when all were prosperous. To talk and vote for McKinley and Hobart is the only safe way to help bring a return of prosperity and good times.

People naturally love to talk most about the things they have the least of. The man without money in his pocket is generally the loudest educator of the public on finance.

The Depreciation of Silver.

The advocates of the free coinage of silver charge upon the "crime of 1873" the great depreciation in the value of the white metal, and affirm that if its coinage is resumed, and all the silver in the world, depreciation will cease. A few facts are worth a volume of theories on this subject.

From the establishment of the mint in 1793 till 1853 we had free coinage for silver dollars and subsidiary coin, and from 1853 till 1873 we had free coinage for silver dollars, the government making subsidiary coin on its own account. During this whole period of 80 years, from 1793 to 1873, with the mints open to every one, the total coinage of silver dollars was only 8,031,238, while the gold coinage amounted to \$1,010,900,324, or about one hundred and twenty-six times as much in value as the silver. Yet near the end of that period silver was at a premium of three per cent above gold, and had an actual value, as bullion, of \$1.33 an ounce. From 1878, when the coinage of the silver dollar was resumed, till 1896, there were coined 429,239,916 silver dollars, while the gold coined was valued at \$801,330,711, less than twice the coinage value of the silver. Yet the latter metal had depreciated in bullion value to 65 cents an ounce. If with a coinage of only \$8,000,000 in 80 years silver was at a premium, and if with a coinage of \$429,000,000 in 18 years, it had fallen off in bullion value 50 per cent, there must surely be some cause other than the coinage for the fluctuation.

The cause is clearly shown by the study of a few further figures. To go back to 1853, when the disproportion between the production of the two metals was the greatest, the world's product of gold was 7,520,000 ounces, and that of silver was 31,300,000 ounces, or only 4.16 times as much as gold. The same year the product of gold in the United States was 3,144,000 ounces, and that of silver only 40,000 ounces. In other words we produced almost eighty times as many ounces of gold as we did of silver. From this time on for twenty years there was a gradual diminution in the amount of gold produced in the world, and a steady, though not very rapid, increase in the production of silver, till in 1873 the world's production of the latter metal had increased to 61,100,000 ounces, while that of gold had fallen to 4,820,000 ounces, the proportion being 12.68. In the United States gold had fallen to 1,741,500 ounces, and the silver had increased to 2,237,000 ounces.

When the Sherman law for the free coinage of silver was repealed, the world's production of gold had risen to 7,609,000 ounces, while that of silver had increased to 166,092,000 ounces, the proportion being 21.83 to 1. In the United States we produced 1,739,300 ounces of gold, and 60,000,000 ounces of silver. In other words, instead of producing 80 times as many ounces of gold as we did of silver, as was the case in 1853, we produced 34 times as many ounces of silver as we did of gold.

It requires no expert in political economy to understand that, under these circumstances, a change in the relative value of the two metals was inevitable. We must add to these changes in production the fact that since 1853 all the commercial nations of Europe have ceased to coin silver as standard money. If we open our mints to the free coinage of the world's product the tide would be irresistible. The hope that we could alone maintain silver at par with gold on a basis of 16 to 1 would be folly. Gold would go out of circulation and we should speedily be on the single silver basis, with silver at its depreciated value. We should be in poor condition to trade with other nations of the earth.

Johnnie Wyatt, a colored lad, fell under a freight train at Circleville and had both legs and an arm severed. His injuries are fatal.

The woman who does not love flowers and babies is not worthy of the name.

The Doctors Extend Their Time.

Services first three months free. A staff of eminent physicians and surgeons from the British Medical Institute of Detroit have opened a permanent office in Grand Rapids, in the Widdicombe Building, 34 Monroe St. All invalids who call upon them before Sept. 1st will receive services for three months free of charge. This will not only include consultation, examination and advice, but also all surgical operations. Under no consideration will remuneration in any form be accepted for any services rendered; therefore the most humble in circumstances can avail themselves of the most expert medical skill and without cost.

The object in pursuing this course is to become rapidly and personally acquainted with the sick and afflicted. The doctors treat all forms of chronic diseases, but will not accept incurable cases. If upon examination, you are frankly told so, also advised against spending money for useless treatment.

Male and female weakness, catarrh and catarrhal deafness, and all diseases of the rectum are positively cured by their new treatment.

Office Hours: 9 a. m. till 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m. till 2 p. m.

Physicians in charge, Drs. Hale and Brown.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage whereby the power therein contained to sell has become operative, executed by Richard C. Coryell and Hannah G. Coryell, his wife, of the township of Otisco, county of Ionia, and state of Michigan, to John Rogers, of the township of Grand Rapids, county of Michigan, bearing date the eighteenth day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Ionia, state of Michigan, on the 19th day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, in Liber 379, seventy-nine mortgages, on page 381 three hundred and twenty-one, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of \$1,145.85, eleven hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty-three cents as principal and interest, and the further sum of \$40.00 ten dollars and thirty-nine cents, being the amounts paid for state, county, town, and school tax, for the taxes for the year, A. D. 1896, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of September, A. D. 1896 at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder (sale to take place at the front door of the court house in the city of Ionia, that being the place where the circuit court for Ionia county is held) the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: eighty acres of land, more or less, situated in the township of Grand Rapids, county of Michigan, bearing date the eighteenth day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Ionia, state of Michigan, on the 19th day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, in Liber 379, seventy-nine mortgages, on page 381 three hundred and twenty-one, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of \$1,145.85, eleven hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty-three cents as principal and interest, and the further sum of \$40.00 ten dollars and thirty-nine cents, being the amounts paid for state, county, town, and school tax, for the taxes for the year, A. D. 1896, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

That is to say, the following pieces or parcels of land, viz: the west one-half (1/2) of the north-west quarter (1/4) of section number three (3), except the north forty (40) acres of same, and enough land on the east side of the east half (1/2) of the north-east quarter (1/4) of section number four (4), except the north forty (40) acres of the same, to make eighty (80) acres with the above parcel on section number three (3). The whole parcel herein described being eighty acres of land, more or less, situated in the township of Grand Rapids, county of Michigan, bearing date the eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1891, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Ionia, state of Michigan, on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1891, in Liber 379, seventy-nine mortgages, on page 381 three hundred and twenty-one, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of \$1,145.85, eleven hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty-three cents as principal and interest, and the further sum of \$40.00 ten dollars and thirty-nine cents, being the amounts paid for state, county, town, and school tax, for the taxes for the year, A. D. 1896, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Dated, Belding, Mich., June 25th, A. D. 1896.
GEO. S. ROSEBLET, JOHN ROGERS,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. Mortgagee.

H. J. LEONARD, Pres. A. N. BELDING, V. Pres.
CONDITION OF THE
Belding Savings Bank

At close of business July 14th, 1896.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts	\$ 23,139.53
Banking House and Real Estate	13,814.09
Due from Banks and Bankers	6,277.17
Cash on Hand	9,211.78
Total	\$102,962.57

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock	\$ 25,000.00
Surplus Fund	35,000.00
Undivided Profits	548.48
Commercial and Savings Deposits	23,604.10
Bills Payable	4,000.00
Total	\$102,962.57

This Bank pays 4 per cent. INTEREST on all TIME and SAVINGS DEPOSITS, and LOANS MONEY on approved security.

Our DIME SAVINGS DEPARTMENT is a special feature for the accumulation of small savings deposits, upon whose accounts interest is compounded semi-annually.

CHAS. S. FELCH, Cashier.

Agents Wanted \$10 TO \$20 A DAY.
LIFE OF MCKINLEY

And **HOBERT** Republican Candidates for President and Vice President, by **Robt. P. Porter**, the noted journalist, present editor of the *Cleveland Herald*, and intimate friend of **MCKINLEY** for twenty years. Absolutely the only authentic **LIFE OF MCKINLEY** published for more than two years in preparation. The only work that has received the endorsement of **MAJOR MCKINLEY** and his most intimate friends. No book equal to it as a soldier, country body wants the book published at **MCKINLEY'S HOME**. Porter's book sells at sight. Readily and accept no other. A gold mine for live, active workers. Our agents are clearing from \$10 to \$20 a day. Change for thousands of others to do as well. This is the opportunity of your life. The highest commission paid. **Order outfit now.** Send 3c (stamps taken) as an evidence of good faith, which amount will be refunded with agent's first order. If it is only for one book, making outfit free. Books on time. Charges prepaid, leaving profits clear. Act quick or while you are waiting others will cut you out.

THE N. C. HAMILTON PUB. CO.
The Arcade, Cleveland, O.

The Advantages of Prepared Mince Meat

should be honestly considered by every housewife. It has great advantages, as one trial of

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT

will prove. You will find that it is clean—it could not be more so; that it is convenient—always ready and never spoils on the shelf; that it is economical—a 10c. package makes two large pies, fruit pudding, or delicious fruit cake. Get the genuine—take no substitute.

Send your address, naming this paper, and we will send you a free book,—"Mrs. Popkin's Thanksgiving Dinner," the most popular and humorous series of the day.

MERRELL-SOULE CO.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Johnnie Wyatt, a colored lad, fell under a freight train at Circleville and had both legs and an arm severed. His injuries are fatal.

The woman who does not love flowers and babies is not worthy of the name.

The Advantages of Prepared Mince Meat

should be honestly considered by every housewife. It has great advantages, as one trial of

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT

will prove. You will find that it is clean—it could not be more so; that it is convenient—always ready and never spoils on the shelf; that it is economical—a 10c. package makes two large pies, fruit pudding, or delicious fruit cake. Get the genuine—take no substitute.

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