

E. G. DOVEY & SON

HAVE PLACED ON THEIR

REMNANT: COUNTER

AT PRICES TO CLOSE OUT QUICKLY.

Remnants of Black and Colored double width Dress Goods in 2 yds to 8 yds lengths.

Remnants of Prints, Sheeting and Muslins.

Remnants in Turkish Oil Red Prints nice lengths for boys Shirts and waists and a lot of odds and ends in Corsets.

We Make a very Material Reduction in the Price of our Ladies

SERGES AND STOCKINET JACKETS

For Spring Wear. A Full Assortment of Sizes.

TO REDUCE OUR

KID GLOVE STOCK

We offer a lot of about a hundred pairs in good shades at a price sure to sell them.

THE ABOVE ARE NOT OLD SHOP WORN GOODS WE INVITE YOUR ATTENTION TO THEM.

E. G. DOVEY AND SON

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.

No. 1. Farm Harness. \$24.50. Have sold to consumers for 10 years, saving them the dealer's profit. We are the oldest and largest manufacturers in America making Buggies and Harness this way. Ship with privilege to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant for two years. Why pay an Agent \$10.00 to order for you? Write your own order. Boxing free. We take all the risk of damage in shipping.

No. 80. Road Wagon \$32

No. 29. \$60.

WHOLESALE PRICES: Spring Wagons, \$45, \$48, \$50, and \$53. Guaranteed more as well for \$10.00. Road Wagons, Surreys with Fenders, \$90.00, same as well for \$10.00. Top Buggies at \$60.00, same as well for \$10.00. Road Carts at \$10.00, same as well for \$10.00. Riding Saddles all prices. \$12.00. Phaeton body, cushion and top back \$15.00.

OUR HARNESS are all No. 1 Oak-tanned Leather. Single \$9 to \$20; Double Harness, \$18 to \$25. Riding Saddles all prices. 64 page illustrated Catalogue free. Address

W.B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

Another Old Settler Gone. Wm. Lloyd died this morning at half past five o'clock, from rheumatism of the heart. Mr. Lloyd was about 80 years old and had been troubled with the rheumatism for some time past. He arose as usual this morning and came down stairs, and told his family that he would not live much longer. The doctor was sent for, but before he arrived Mr. Lloyd had passed away while sitting in his chair. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn his loss, five sons and one daughter, David, Joseph T. and George are married, and the others, Jane, Stephen and John, live at home. Mr. Lloyd came to this county from England for freedom after serving his time in the British army. He first settled in Washington county, New York state, where he married Miss Julia Mills, and they emigrated to the state of Illinois; there to this state, arriving here on the 15 day of June, 1867. He has always been known as a staunch republican all his life. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. The funeral will occur at 11 o'clock from his late home on Wednesday, February 24.

THE VERY BEST

THEY ARE

CHARTER OAK.

THE BEST OF THE CHARTER OAK GROUP

WIRE GAUZE OVEN DOOR

JUICES, BY USING THE OWN MEATS ROASTED IN THEIR OWN

AND ALL

CHARTER OAK TOOLS

IT IS NOT BECAUSE OF HER BEAUTIFUL HAIR THAT SHE IS SO BEAUTIFUL. IT IS BECAUSE OF HER BEAUTIFUL HAIR THAT SHE IS SO BEAUTIFUL. IT IS BECAUSE OF HER BEAUTIFUL HAIR THAT SHE IS SO BEAUTIFUL.

THE REASON WHY SHE IS SO BEAUTIFUL IS BECAUSE OF HER BEAUTIFUL HAIR. IT IS BECAUSE OF HER BEAUTIFUL HAIR THAT SHE IS SO BEAUTIFUL. IT IS BECAUSE OF HER BEAUTIFUL HAIR THAT SHE IS SO BEAUTIFUL.

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved. From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption coughs and colds. I gave it a trial took in all eight bottles; it has cured me and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman." Trial bottles free at E. G. Fricke & Co.'s drug store, regular size, 50c. and \$1.00.

TO SHIPPERS. Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Wild Game, Poultry, Meat, Apples, Potatoes Green and Dried Fruit, Vegetables Cider, Beans, Wool, Hides, Tallow Sheep Pelts, Furs, Skins, Tobacco, Grain, Flour, Hay, Beeswax, Feathers, Ginseng, Broccoli, and Hops. M. E. BALLARD. Gen. Com. Merchant and Shipper. 217 Market Street St. Louis, Mo. WANTED—Agent, you acquainted with Farmers and Shippers.

Subscribe for THE HERALD.

THE treasury balance has been reduced to \$27,500,000, but Secretary Foster gives notice that it is still large enough for all practical purposes, and so the democrats have nothing to gain by predicting evil in the case.

THE big Minneapolis miller, Charles A. Pillsbury, presents a strong argument against free coinage of silver when he says that under such a policy the farmers would receive more nominal dollars for their products, but the dollars would not buy so much. This feature of the matter is one that the inflationists never mention.

THE Minneapolis convention will have but little else to do than to nominate Mr. Harrison as the candidate of the republican party for president. The declination of Mr. Blaine simplifies conditions and assures Harrison's nomination by acclamation. Next to Blaine he is the most popular of republican leaders and his administration has been one of the best for the people in the history of the nation. It is to be regretted that a man loved as Mr. Blaine should be so situated as to prevent the people placing him at the head of affairs in this country. The presidency would bring no honors to him but it would be a gratification to his friends to have the privilege of once more shouting his name. Blaine is to the American people what Napoleon was to the French.—Indianola, Iowa Herald.

WHY EDISON IS A REPUBLICAN.

The father and brother of the great electrical inventor, Thos. A. Edison, were both democrats. Some one recently asked him to explain how he happened to be a republican when his environment was republican.

"I will tell you all about it in a very few words," he said. "I became a republican in New Orleans. I was on a street corner where a poor devil in a blue uniform was grinding an organ. He was blind in one eye. He had a big scar above the other eye. One of his ears was slashed off. One of his legs was cut off below the knee. The other leg was severed above the knee. His left arm was cut off above the elbow. His right arm was so mutilated that only the little finger remained. With that finger he turned the organ handle and brought forth doleful tunes. A big brute of a southerner came along and stopped in front of the organ, looking the crippled soldier all over. Then he drew a ten dollar bill from his pocket and tossed it on the organ. As he started away the old soldier called after him to know if he had not made a mistake, saying no man had ever given him a bill before. The southerner turned about with a fierce look and responded that he was willing to give \$10 any time to see a Yankee sliced up like you like the organ grinder, because he would like to see every blankety blanked Yankee carved up. Well, that incident made a republican out of me."—Ex.

PLANS TO MAKE THE SENATE "POPULAR."

Apparently the proposition that United States Senators be chosen by the popular vote is gaining strength among the people. It is not a partisan matter, and it finds friends and enemies in each of the great organizations. The friends, however, of the scheme seem to largely outnumber the enemies. At least this conclusion is inevitable if the public men who have been giving their opinion of the matter, for or against, fairly represent the sentiment of the people. The notion is a taking one. Change is the order of the day among a certain set of political politicians and social thinkers, and institutions and beliefs which have been accepted by generations of wise and conservative men are compelled in a measure, to justify themselves anew and to show cause why they should not be overthrown.

Several bills are now before congress providing for a change in the mode of electing senators. All of them seek to put the choice of these officials directly in the hands of the people of the states, the selection to be by the majority of the aggregate vote, as is the case with governors. There are important differences of detail between the measures. One of them provides for a single senator from each state, and one additional for each million of inhabitants. It is safe to say that this bill cannot pass either branch of congress. It makes a wider departure from the present arrangement than the people are ready for at present. The equality of the states in the senate in the matter of membership will not be disturbed, even if the manner of choosing the senators be altered.

This is a big question, and much is to be said on both sides. The leading argument of the advocates of popular elections is that corrupt

and incompetent men reach the senate under the existing system who would be buried under the proposed plan. This reasoning is not conclusive. A state convention can be bribed as readily as a legislature, and can be made to do the bidding of the hoodlums. Indeed, the convention offers less difficulty than does the other body to this sort of work, for the members of the convention are in the public eye for a day or two only, and consequently are under less restraint than are the individual legislators whose service lasts a year or two. At all events, the proposed change should not be made lightly, and it will not be. Any scheme which involves an amendment of the constitution, as this does, will be sure to call out full, free and intelligent discussion.—Globe Democrat.

GENERAL WASHINGTON AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURED GOODS.

Would that all Americans had the love of country and of the home institutions that possessed the spirit of Washington. His adopted son, George Washington Parke Curtis, in a letter to Thomas Carbery, dated April 1, 1839, relates an incident which well illustrates the Americanism of the Father of his country. Says Curtis: "In 1799, when in command of his last army, in which I had the honor to bear a commission, a blue coat with embroidery was the arrangement made by a board of general officers as the costume of the chief. Washington merely asked, 'can this affair be done in the United States?' On being told 'no,' that the embroidery must be executed in Europe, the venerable chief declined the whole affair instantly."

THE EXILED EUGENIE.

Upon her first visit to Paris Eugenie's beauty was ravishing. She was likened to a snowflake on a July day, like the fairy-like mist that hangs over Niagara; like all that is purest, freshest, loveliest in nature was the impression that she produced upon people. Once at a great ball she was clad entirely in white, of the fleeciest, gauziest mist-iest description, and with a very simple parrure of emeralds and diamonds glistening in her blonde hair, looping up her transparent sleeves, and shining on her lovely neck, she was as completely a vision of delight as ever existed on earth.

The remainder of the story is known, add her marriage, her reckless extravagance, the war, her downfall and escapes, are tales of history told again and again. She encouraged frivolity and spent money more recklessly, perhaps, than any other woman ever did. She was conceded to be the best-dressed woman in the world. Her wardrobe costs \$1,000,000, and her jewels were of fabulous value. She spent \$10,000 a day for household expenses. It was the age of gold. She undoubtedly was the cause of her own downfall, but she did many kindly deeds. She was one of the first to recognize the merits of Rosa Bonheur, and it was by her wish that the talented artist was decorated. Her legacy of woe is unmatched by any woman in history. She is all alone. Her jewels have been scattered to the corners of the earth; her crown is torn asunder, and the precious stones are now used to decorate women she never saw. Her steps are dogged by spies when she steals like a house breaker into beloved Paris. Her beauty and strength have faded. She has long waited for the end. —Ada Chester Bond in the March Ladies' Home Journal.

PROGRESS OF AMERICAN TIN-PLATE.

It must grieve the democrats to hear that American tin plate is still in the race. At the recent meeting of the Canned Goods association the secretary of the Tinned Plate Manufacturers' association, Mr. Clarence R. Britton, delivered an interesting address upon the progress made during the past year. The canning industry uses more tin plate than all other industries combined, and the address was therefore pertinent. It is only 12 months since active work was commenced on the development of this new industry. What has been accomplished in that time? Let the secretary of the association tell it in his own words:

There are now in successful operation twelve different tin plate works, varying in size from the one 7 by 9 feet which Governor Campbell's lieutenant claimed he found at Apollo, to those at Demler and St. Louis, covering from four to six acres. There are fourteen others in course of erection, some nearly completed, and all of which will be in full operation by the fall of 1892. These twenty-five works will contain 55 mills, with a capacity of about 35,000 boxes a week, or between 60,000 and 70,000 tons per year, which is about one-sixth of the present consumption. These twenty-five works, when completed, will represent an investment of between three and four millions of

dollars. If this be done in one year's time, what may be expected in three or five?

This is doing pretty well for one year. Who can deny it? The world's fair is not being built in a day. Neither can a great industry like this be built up in a day, or in a year. But who is not proud of the progress that is being made? Think of the number of men who find employment in these factories—carpenters and masons in building them, and the expert workmen in making tin. How much better this is than giving employment to men in Wales! And all this has been accomplished in the face of a bitter opposition and in the face of the threats continually made that the law would be repealed. It is nothing short of marvelous, this what has been done. Five years from now democrats and republicans will alike be proud of the great industry that is now developing in this country.—Iowa Register.

ALFRED DOLGE.

Alfred Dolge whose great piano, felt and shoe factory at Dolgeville, Herkimer county, N. Y., are known all over the world, is perhaps the most noted among manufacturers who has sought to bring workmen and employees into better relations with each other. Mr. Dolge's system of pensions and earning sharing is entirely original and has been so successful that it has attracted careful attention both in this county and Europe. The annual reunion of the firm and employees was held Saturday night. Mr. Dolge's address would occupy four columns of The Citizen and we can only make extracts from it. In opening he said:

I am glad to tell you, and I know that you will be glad to hear that the year 1891, all in all, has been the most prosperous that we ever had. This is our twenty-third reunion, and let me frankly say, that the pleasure I feel in meeting you all in these social gatherings increases year by year as I am able to report to you our growing prosperity and success.

Eighteen hundred and ninety-one was not only our most prosperous year; it was also the most eventful. The volume of business done exceeds by far that of any previous year.

As a matter of fact, we have been able to keep up within our orders, although the greater part of the year we ran the felt factories night and day.

Our friends of the Free Trade Press had a good deal to say last year, because I told you that on account of the McKinley bill I could not increase your wages about 12 1/2 per cent, and reduce the hours of labor to 9 1/2. They pretended, with an impudence that was sublime, that I was getting 40 per cent, more for the felt we make, and was making an extra profit of over \$500,000 per year because of the McKinley bill, the raise in wages of 12 per cent, was not near enough and I should have given you much more.

All of you know that we do not get one cent more than we did before for the goods which we have made since the passage of the McKinley bill. On the contrary, the prices of some of our goods have been lowered. And with all that I find myself in a position where I can raise the wages of some of you felt makers another 10 per cent, this year because of this very McKinley bill.

How is this? Our friends of the Free Trader will ask.

Let me tell how it is.

Because we have a basis to work upon; we are no longer at the mercy of the importer of foreign felts. We can keep our machinery going the year round and know that our competitor cannot sell any cheaper than we can unless he has superior methods of making felts.

If protection prevails, if we have a period of rest from agitation so that we can conduct our business on the basis of its present adjustment to tariff laws. I believe that the hours work can be reduced within a year or two to nine per day. I think you will agree with me that this can be safely done after the experiment and the experience of this year.

It is true that on some of the machines less goods have been made, because a machine cannot possibly make as many revolutions in nine and one-half hours as it does in ten hours, but on the whole we have turned out as many goods during the past year while working only nine and one-half hours as we did working ten. True, there are some amongst you who will come late; they would do that even if they had to work but four hours per day.

I have found, however, that the majority begin to understand more and more that time is money, and that no factory can be run successfully unless absolute order be maintained in every department. Some of our leading men have proposed that a fine be imposed on

all who do not keep the factory hours properly, on the ground that the other workmen have to suffer for it, and I think that you will agree that it would be proper to charge a ten cent fine for every such case, the fines to be paid to your Aid society.

At the risk again being accused of making propaganda for a political party. I must state that this reduction of working hours and maintenance of the present rate of wages is only possible if protection prevails.

The Free Trader cannot say, as they did last year, that this is an empty threat. Hardly have they assembled at Washington than a bill is offered in congress putting wool on the free list. In the speeches they make in their newspapers they argue that the road for free trade will be clear as soon as the wool tariff is smashed.

The Free Traders appeal again (as they have always done) to selfishness of the manufacturer, and they seem to think that they can make the manufacturer believe that free wool would be a benefit to him and his work people. You might as well tell a teamster to kill his horses because he has to pay for their feed.

An American wool manufacturer know that if wool is put on the free list, the American farmer cannot afford to raise wool and compete with the foreigner. A large number American farmers who raise sheep would be forced into bankruptcy.

Our flourishing mills and factories are an eyesore to the Free Traders. That is why they want to smash and destroy them. Our prosperous farmers with their comfortable homes fitted out with American carpets are distasteful to them; that is why they want to smash the wool tariff, break up the farmer's flocks of sheep and destroy our great wool raising industry.

While the free traders cannot destroy all that has been built up during these years of protection, they can cause uneasiness and frighten capital, which is always timid, from embarking in a new industrial enterprise.

If protection prevails, and I do not doubt for a moment that it will, you will see one factory after another put up in our village as you have seen factories put up along the Mohawk valley during the past year. Dolgeville will prosper as the entire country has prospered during the year and a quarter, that the McKinley bill has been in operation.

I believe I voice the sentiment of the majority of business men, importers included, when I say to the free traders assembled at the Capitol, at Washington, what Grant said after the War of the Rebellion: "Let us have peace."

If a democratic house, with a majority of two-thirds, can run two months at an expense of over \$700,000, without doing anything, or even getting as far the adoption of rules, how much can it expend and how little can it accomplish in the course of two years?

The nearer the farm and factory are to each other the greater the home market, and the greater the home market the greater the value of the farm.

EVERY worker at manufacturing in this country consumes over \$90 worth of our agricultural produce per year, the English laborer consuming only \$4.42 worth.

ALL great, successful, and progressive ideas bearing on the public life and policy of the nation, within the last thirty years, have been originated by republicans.

Reciprocity is a great, successful, and progressive idea.

The Factoryville Roller Mills' new process buck wheat flour "takes the cake." There is no better made. Ask your grocer for it. All live grocers keep it, if they do not they will order it for you.

T. M. WARNE, Union, Neb.

Robbed a Clothes Line.

Last night some sneak thief purloined two white shirts a pair of pillow shams and a dress from the clothes line in Fred Kroeler's yard. Fred says it is not very often that he wears white shirts, but when he goes to a dance or a democratic jubilee he has to wear one. He says he will have to buy a new one or stay at home hereafter.

Captain A. D. Yocum yesterday shot and killed Myron Van Fleet, at Hastings. The trouble grew out of an article alleged to have been written by Van Fleet in it was stated that Yocum daughter eloped with his colored coachman: It was afterwards proven that the young in question was in the city all the time. Captain Yocum's just arrived home the other day and has been looking into the matter which resulted fatally.