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NORTHERN TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1884.

JUDGE TUTTLE ON ALGER.

He Thinks His Plurality Will Be 40,000. From Detroit Evening Journal.

"Alger will carry the State by a plurality of 40,000," remarked Judge J. E. Tuttle, of East Tawas, in the Russell House yesterday. "There is perhaps no employer in the country who has treated his subordinate with more consideration than has Gen. Alger. It is quite amusing to observe the regularity with which he is called upon by the brawney, red-shirted, heavy-booted backwoodsmen who happen to visit Detroit. At times four or five of them will sally up into his office, oftentimes quite hilarious from too frequent 'treat' during their trips. The General invariably meets them with the greatest courtesy proffers them his arm chair, passes the cigars around, and soon the party are as much at home discussing backwoods life as if they were in their log cabins drying their wet stockings by a blazing log fire. The same courtesy is extended by Mrs. Alger. Should the wives of any of the foremen happen to visit Detroit she invariably finds them out and insists upon entertaining them at her home.

"And this is no new thing. Gen. Alger has maintained this same policy for 15 years past. A skillful physician is employed by the and attends any employee for their families free of charge. An employee sick or disabled receives his pay as if on duty. Should a man be so injured as to unfit him for his usual work, some light employment is always found for him. You see such a record can't fail to count among the laboring men of the State. The Northern Peninsula is solid for Alger, and the true merits of the man will have their weight among the masses in every corner of the State.

Protection vs. Free Trade.

In a great meeting at Nashville a few days ago the Hon. Leonidas C. Honck, Republican nominee for Congress was delivering an address on Protection versus Free Trade. He appealed to the experience of the old men present and asked them if they did not remember the hard times the repeal of the tariff in 1842 brought upon the country. He told them that Free Trade would flood the country with goods until they broke down the American manufacturer, and then the prices would go up. He pointed out that everytime we have had Protection manufactured articles have decreased in price. Then, suddenly turning to the audience, he said:

"Under this Free-trade tariff for revenue only policy that prevailed in 1860 Jack Hall how much did you get for your corn?"
 Jack Hall—"About thirty-six cents."
 "How much is it worth this year?"
 "Sixty cents."
 "Well, that is nearly 100 per cent difference between a tariff for revenue only and a tariff for Protection."
 "How much per pound for your hog in 1860?"
 "About 2 1/2 cents." (A voice in the audience, about 1 1/2 cents.)
 "That would make about 3/4 of a cent on foot. Well suppose it was three cents, and suppose bacon was then worth four cents, how much is it now?"
 Mr. Hall—"We get 10 to 12 1/2 cents."
 "Three hundred per cent difference between the two policies for the product of the hog."
 "How much for your eggs in 1860?"
 "Three or four cents."
 "How much now, Jack?"
 "Fifteen or twenty cents."
 "How much did you get for flour then, per 100 pounds?"
 "About \$1.50."
 "And how much do you get now?"
 "We get \$3.50 now."
 "How about mutton. I suppose a good sheep was worth about fifty cents."
 Jack Hall—"That was about the price."
 "Fifty cents for a sheep in 1860! and now you get \$2.50."
 A voice, "A good sheep is worth \$3.00."
 "How much did you get for your cow in those days?"
 "Ten dollars for the best one."
 "Ten dollars for the best cow in the country, and now you would not drive a cow home that you could buy for \$10."
 "Oh, how the farmers are oppressed by this rascally Republican tariff!"

If all be true which is charged, that which remains is the least discreditable act laid against him. But it is not true. It is a vile falsehood, and its real object is Mrs. not Mr. Blaine. Mrs. Blaine is a noble, high minded woman, has made her husband a good wife through more than thirty years, has presided over a happy home, and the sole effect of this slander, as far as it can have any effect, is to mortify her and wound a household of innocent children. In this respect it is the basest and foulest job of scoundrelism that ever found its way into an American canvas, and hence we have stigmatized it, and all honest Democrats have disowned it.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Convincing Figures.

From the Toledo Blade.

One of the claims of the Free Trade theorists is that the wages of workingmen would be higher under Free Trade than under a protective tariff. Their course of reasoning is this; that Free Trade would increase our manufacturers and call for the employment of more people and that this demand for labor would increase the rate of wages. Of course the first statement is false. But grant it true for the sake of argument; then, as England has been for many years a Free Trade country, the rate of wages there should be higher than in America, under a protective tariff. The reverse, however, is the case. The report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics gives comparative tables of the wages paid in that state and in England. From this document we give the following extract, the occupations selected being all pursued in Ohio and hence the figures have an interest to our own people:

AVERAGE WAGES PER WEEK.		
Makers of	In Mass.	In England.
Agricultural implements.....	\$10 25	\$8 85
Artisans' tools.....	11 85	4 80
Boots and shoes.....	11 05	4 37
Brickmakers.....	8 63	4 16
Building trades.....	14 99	7 21
Carriages and wagons.....	13 80	4 80
Clothing.....	10 01	6 71
Furniture.....	11 04	7 95
Glass.....	12 23	6 94
Machinery.....	11 75	6 93
Metals, metallic goods.....	11 25	7 47
Printing.....	11 37	6 55
Stonemasons.....	14 99	8 55
Wooden goods.....	23 19	5 67

The above contains an argument that no Free Trader can successfully answer. The whole matter is embraced in a nutshell. If Free Trade prevailed in America, either our manufacturers would have to shut up shop, or wages would have to come down to the English standard. The reduction of wages of all men employed in manufactures would cause a reduction in the pay of workmen of all kinds. Experience teaches that this is the inevitable result of a wholesale reduction. Wages come down all along the line.

Now will some of the experts who have been figuring on the Free Trade side have the kindness to figure out what compensating advantage Free Trade would give the working classes to atone for so great a reduction in wages?

Hendricks' Record.

From the Toledo Blade.

He has been a life long office-seeker. He was appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office by Pierce, and it is significant that he left the office richer than when he took it.

When the war began, he was, and continued to be, one of its most bitter opponents.

He organized the Knights of the Golden Circle, or "Sons of Liberty," a treasonable secret order, pledged to aid the South in the struggle.

In 1862, through the influence of this Order, Indiana was carried by the Democrats, and Hendricks was elected to the United States Senate as a reward.

As Senator he voted against every bill to raise money to prosecute the war against armed treason. Because they would aid in obtaining money to pay the soldiers, he was one of the five Senators who voted against the tariff act of 1864 and one of the three who voted against the Internal Revenue bill of the same year.

He voted against the draft act of 1864. He voted against the passage of the supplementary enrollment act of July, 1864.

He opposed the employment of colored troops.

He voted against and opposed in every way the Constitutional amendment for abolishing slavery.

He opposed the Fourteenth Amendment.

In short he opposed any and every measure devised for putting down the rebellion, and advocated every one that could embarrass the Government in its struggle for the perpetuity of the Union.

When the States began to secede, in 1860, Hendricks stood by Buchanan in denying that the government had the right to "coerce a sovereign State."

When the war began, he left the First Presbyterian church of Indianapolis because its pastor urged his people to support the government.

He arraigned all war measures as intolerant and tyrannical, and declared in a speech on January 8th, 1862 that if the war meant the abolition of slavery he should advise the Northwest to "look out for itself."

In his Shelbyville speech in 1863 he said:

"At any moment I am ready for compromise and adjustment upon the basis of a restored Union—to give the South all rights under the same constitution, and such guarantees as may make their rights secure."

As the Governor of Indiana he pardoned Democratic contractors who had swindled the Government, Collectors of Customs who had committed frauds, persons who had violated the internal revenue laws, and Rebel guerrillas who came over into Indiana from Kentucky and killed an office of the Union army.

He is a selfish, corrupt and unprincipled demagogue, who will betray any personal friend for his own advancement, as he did McDonald in 1880 and in the present year at Chicago.

Can any patriotic American hesitate one moment in making a choice between this man and the glorious soldier Gen. John A. Logan.

REBUKING THE MUGWUMPS.

A Woman Excoriates Them.

Mrs. H. M. Tracey Cutler, of Cobden, Ill., in a letter to the Independents, published in the Women's Journal, thus covers one weakness of the course being pursued by the Independents:

The want of moral insight which has been shown is among the most unaccountable freaks of this present defection. Had the Democrats brought forward Thurman, whose correct life Garfield so touchingly praised, one might have seen some reason for your conduct. But to follow the lead of such a man as Cleveland, and to gloss over his crimes as some of you have done, is among the monstrosities of sophistry. You have not in this instance the excuse of remarkable administrative ability to set off against a corrupt private life, according to the showing of several of our leading men. You admit his moral and social delinquencies. You show him to be the bora companion of men who were the betrayers of their families, and make his sins, most loathsome, almost count to his honor.

This candidate for the chief place in the Nation is, by your own admission, a man from whom delicate sensibilities should shrink. You offer to the ladies of the land the indignity of filling the White House with a dishonored character, whose vileness, or whose weakness, should set him apart from social eminence.

You offer to the nations of the world the affront of putting a disreputable man in the high position of head of our National household, a man whom the wives and daughters of foreign ambassadors should shun rather than honor.

You commit to the hands of this man, who, by your showing after his character had had time to mature, was either so weak or so vile as to be overcome by the seductions of a woman said to be vile already, the great interests of the Nation, knowing that half the betrayal of the interests of nations has come through the enticement of women. Could such a man withstand the allurements of the fair courtesan, employed by designing men to betray great interests? He is, according to your own admissions, unfit to be trusted with a Nation's welfare.

Great names have been mentioned as sanctioning your theory that a man may be bad in his private life and yet serve the public with fidelity. But in this you have vainly uncovered the nakedness of lives that might have been sublime but have gone out in diminished splendor. They never attained to the moral eminence they should have done, because of the taint they took from the grandeur of clean, noble lives.

How will your chosen candidate, Cleveland, stand up before George Q. Cannon, the Mormon delegate in Congress, and argue the question of the monogamic family? The advocates of plurality will say "I do not dishonor the woman who consents to bear my offspring. I give her my name. I acknowledge my relations with her. I give my children loving recognition, and they are my acknowledged heirs. Has not the Nation sanctioned us by indorsing you?"

Of the woman herself I have said nothing. She is said by some to have been a reputable person working for her children and conducting herself in a creditable, womanly way. By others she is reported dissolute and unworthy. If she chose such an associate as the latter, what must we say of his social character, and how must we value ourselves as a people to aid in his promotion? If the former, what was the crime against the family, broken, ruined, the mother degraded, the children worse than orphaned? Dare you give the sanction of your vote to such a crime?

Mrs. H. M. TRACY CUTLER.

Dr. Frazier's Root Bitters.

Frazier's Root Bitters are not a dram shop beverage, but are strictly medicinal in every sense. They act strongly upon the Liver and Kidney's keep the bowels open and regular, make the weak strong, heal the lungs, build up the nerves, and cleanse the blood and system of every impurity. Sold by Packard & Upham. \$1.00.

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