

# THE CHELSEA HERALD.

VOLUME 16.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1886.

NUMBER 15

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Space.	1 w	1 m	3 m	6 m	1 y
Line.....	\$ 50	\$1 00	\$2 00	\$3 00	\$5 00
Column.....	1 00	2 00	4 00	6 00	10 00
Column.....	2 00	4 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
Column.....	2 50	5 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
Column.....	3 50	7 00	14 00	21 00	35 00
Column.....	4 50	9 00	18 00	26 00	45 00
Column.....	5 00	10 00	20 00	30 00	50 00

## CHURCH DIRECTORY.

**METHODIST.**—Rev. Wm. Campbell, Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock. Sunday school immediately after morning services.

**CONGREGATIONAL.**—Rev. John A. Kauffmann, Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Young people's meeting, Sabbath evening, at 6 o'clock. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock. Sunday School, immediately after morning services.

**BAPTIST.**—Rev. H. M. Gallup, Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at 12 M.

**LUTHERAN.**—Rev. Gottlieb Robertus, Services, one Sabbath at 10:30 A. M., alternate Sabbath at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 1 A. M.

**CATHOLIC.**—Rev. Wm. Considine, Mass every morning at 8 o'clock. Sabbath services at 8 and 10:30 A. M. Catechism at 12 M. and 2:30 P. M. Vespers, 3:30 P. M.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### MAILS CLOSE.

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
9:30 A. M. ....	8:30 A. M.
4:40 P. M. ....	10:35 A. M.
7:30 P. M. ....	5:45 P. M.
	7:30 P. M.

THOS. McKONE, P. M.

### CITY BARBER SHOP.

FRANK SHAVER.  
Two doors west of Woods & Knapp's hardware store. Work done quickly and in first-class style.

### H. STILES, DENTIST.

Office with Dr. Palmer, over Glazier, DePay & Co's. Drug Store.  
CHELSEA, MICH. v11-46.

### PHOTOGRAPHER.

E. E. SHAVER.  
We are making Cabinet Photographs at the reduced price of only three dollars per dozen; Card size \$1.50 per dozen. Gallery over H. S. Holmes & Co's store.

### GEO. E. DAVIS—Resident Auctioneer.

Auctioneer of sixteen years experience, and second to none in the State. Will attend all farm sales and other auctions on short notice. Orders left at this office will receive prompt attention. Residence and P. O. address, Sylvan, Mich. V-13-5.

### CHELSEA HOUSE BARBER SHOP.

J. A. CRAWFORD  
In basement of Chelsea House, has a spacious, pleasant room, runs two chairs, does first-class work and cuts ladies' bangs in every style.

## Doctor Champlin's

### OFFICE HOURS

—ARE—

8 to 9 a. m.

1 to 2 &

7 to 8 p. m.

### FINE JOB PRINTING

We are prepared to do all kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as Posters, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Tickets, Programmes, Tags, Cards, Pamphlets, Receipts, Etc., Etc., Etc.

### Office to Butter Makers and Consumers.

I will be constantly on hand at my new stand under the postoffice to pay the highest market price, in cash, for all the first class butter I can get, and will also sell first class butter to any who may want, at all times, and at as reasonable prices as any one can sell a good article of. And guarantee satisfaction.  
Cash paid for eggs. A. DORAND.

### GO TO HESCHSCHWERDT'S

for fresh oysters, DIRECT FROM ALTIMORE, by the plate or can, the Free Press and Spanish Pink Clams, and warm meals at all hours.

# FOR CHRISTMAS.

15 Patterns Colored Satin Rhadames at Bargains.

10 Patterns Colored Tricotines at bargains.

10 Pieces of Black Silks (Haskell make) at bargains.

5 Pieces of Black Satin Rhadames at bargains.

THESE WOULD MAKE ELEGANT PRESENTS.

20 Beautiful Pattern Table Cloths, Napkins to match, Cheap.

Our consignment of Handkerchiefs beats them all. We have Linen from 1c. up, and Silk from 15c. up.

PARKER, KEMPF & SCHENK.

## TRUTHS.

F. W. Dunn & Co.

Will sell you

### CHRISTMAS GOODS

at Spot Cash value.

Say nothing to any body, but quietly walk in and examine our Handkerchiefs at 5c., Dolls at 5, 10, 15, 25 and 35c., Alphabet and Building Blocks, Juvenile Toy Books, Photograph, Scrap and Autograph Albums,

Whisk Broom Holders, Plush Frames and Mirrors, Games—instructive and amusing.

### SUNDAY SCHOOLS

will find us well supplied with CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS Nuts, Oranges and Confectionery. at wholesale prices.

### JUST RECEIVED.

500 Lithoed. 14x17

### WATER COLOR ENGRAVINGS,

that we give away

with every 50c. purchase or over. Worth 25cts. each.

We have the largest stock of NEW HOLIDAY GOODS ever brought to this town all BOUGHT FOR CASH

and we will divide up our bargains at cheaper prices than any store in Chelsea. Give us a chance to prove this assertion.

The Housekeepers Bazaar, ON THE CORNER.

### LOCAL BREVITIES.

\$1.35

Pays for

The HERALD

From now until

January 1st, 1887.

Subscribe immediately.

The Christmas trade is lively.

Additional locals on last page.

Mrs. Berry has gone to Grass Lake.

Chelsea is the place to buy Christmas goods.

Chelsea clerks are requested to keep away from Francisco.

Mrs. McCarter has gone to Hall, N. Y., to spend the winter.

Mrs. Sam. Tucker has gone to Canastota, N. Y., to visit her parents.

Mrs. Margaret Moran left last Monday for a two weeks' visit at Jackson.

The Congregational Sunday School will elect officers for 1887 next Sunday.

J. W. Speer moved his family into their new home on Railroad street, Wednesday.

Charles Crane moved to Munith Tuesday, where he has charge of the creamery.

C. H. Kempf went to Ann Arbor Tuesday to attend the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Sipley.

Quarterly meeting at Lima next Sunday. Rev. T. John, presiding elder, will be present.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. will meet at Mrs. C. L. Harrington's next Tuesday, at 3 o'clock p. m.

M. J. Lehman Esq., in his suit against David Taylor Esq., for slander, obtained judgment for \$1.

Mrs. Finley B. Whitaker joined her husband last week at Mendota, Ill., which is to be their future home.

A Burden, of Howell, formerly of Lima, made us a call last Friday and renewed his subscription for the HERALD.

Miss Myrta Kempf is expected home tomorrow, for her holiday vacation. Myrta's friends will be glad to see her.

Herbert Freer, of Ashtabula county, Ohio, a distant relative of the Freers in this vicinity, spent a day or two here, last week.



For Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Wall Paper, Crockery, Jewelry, Watches, Silver Ware and Groceries go to Glazier's Bank Drug Store.

Timothy and Clover Seed at bottom prices at Glazier's.

Salt \$1 per bbl. at Glazier's.

Immense assortment of Toilet Powders and Perfumes at Glazier's.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

In having our special inducement sale we accomplished our object and sold a great many more goods than for years during the same number of weeks, and by so doing we were enabled to make some very large purchases at about our own price, which will allow us to continue the

## SPECIAL INDUCEMENT SALE

until December 15. Nothing of the kind was ever known in Washtenaw County. But we are determined to divide with the farmer, laboring man and mechanic this year on account of the low price of wheat and wages. Remember this special sale will continue until

DECEMBER 15.

All kinds of

## GLOVES

Black, white and colored, will be closed out—no room for them.

## FINE DRESS SHIRTS

\$1.25, sold elsewhere for \$2.00

Rooms, 27 & 29 Main St.

ANN ARBOR.

J. T. JACOBS & CO.,

The Famous One-Price Clothing House.



THE MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's Resume of National Affairs.

Civil Service Reform Heartily Endorsed and Good Words Spoken for the Laborer.—He Wants the Tariff Revised in the Interest of the Laborer and Farmer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—President Cleveland's message, read to congress this afternoon, begins with the usual survey of foreign relations, and one-third of the message is devoted to discussion and review of foreign relations. "Our government," he says, "has consistently maintained its relations of friendship toward all other powers, and of neighborly interest toward those whose possessions are contiguous to our own. Few questions have arisen during the past year with other governments, and none of those are beyond the reach of settlement in friendly council." The cruel treatment of inoffensive Chinese in the far west is alluded to, and in speaking of a remedy he says: "The paramount duty of maintaining public order and defending the interests of our own people may require the adoption of measures of restriction, but they should not tolerate the oppression of individuals of a special race."

THE FISHERIES DIFFICULTY.

Discussing the fisheries question, so long a subject of anxious difference between the United States and Great Britain, the president says the questions involved are of grave consequence, and from time to time, for nearly three-quarters of a century, have given rise to earnest international discussion, not unaccompanied by irritation. Temporary arrangements by treaties have served to allay friction, which, however, has revived as each treaty was terminated. While desirous that friendly relations should exist between the people of the United States and Canada, the action of Canadian officials during the past season toward our fishermen has been such, the president thinks, as to threaten their continuance; and although disappointed in his efforts to secure a satisfactory settlement of the question, negotiations are still pending with reasonable hope that before the close of the present session of congress, the announcement may be made that an acceptable conclusion has been reached.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL RELATIONS. Alluding to our relations with Hawaii, the president recommends an extension for seven years of the reciprocity treaty of 1875. He urgently renews his recommendation of legislation to carry into effect the Mexican reciprocity treaty of January, 1883, and proposes to initiate negotiations with Mexico for a new and enlarged treaty of commerce and legislation.

THE CUTTING CASE.

Referring to the Cutting case, Mr. Cleveland says the incident has disclosed a claim of jurisdiction by Mexico, novel in our history, whereby any offense committed anywhere by a foreigner, penal in the place of its commission, and of which a Mexican is the object, may, if the offender be found in Mexico, be there tried and punished in conformity with Mexican laws. This jurisdiction was sustained by the courts of Mexico and approved by the executive branch of that government, upon the authority of a Mexican statute. The appellate court, in releasing Mr. Cutting, decided that the abandonment of the complaint by the Mexican citizen aggrieved by the alleged crime (a libelous publication) removed the basis of all further prosecution, and also declared justice to have been satisfied by the enforcement of a small part of the original sentence.

The admission of such a pretension, the president argues, would be attended with serious results, invasive of the jurisdiction of this government, and highly dangerous to our citizens in foreign lands; therefore he has denied it, and protested against its attempted exercise as unwarranted by the principles of law and international usages. A sovereign has jurisdiction of offenses which take effect within his territory, although concocted or commenced outside of it; but the right is denied of any foreign sovereign to punish a citizen of the United States for an offense consummated on our soil in violation of our laws, even though the offense be against a subject or citizen of such sovereign. The Mexican statute in question makes the claim broadly, and the principle, if conceded, would make a dual responsibility in the citizen, and lead to inextricable confusion, destructive of that certainty in the law which is an essential of liberty.

When citizens of the United States voluntarily go into a foreign country, they must abide by the laws there in force, and will not be protected by their own government from the consequences of an offense against those laws committed in such foreign country; but watchful care and interest of this government over its citizens are not to be relinquished because they have gone abroad, and if charged with crime committed in the foreign land, a fair and open trial, conducted with decent regard for justice and humanity, will be demanded for them. With less than that this government will not be content when the life or liberty of its citizens is at stake.

Whatever the degree to which extra-territorial criminal jurisdiction may have been formerly allowed by consent and reciprocal agreement among certain of the European states, no such doctrine or practice was ever known to the laws of this country, or of that from which our institutions have mainly been derived. In the case of Mexico, there are reasons especially strong for perfect harmony in the mutual exercise of jurisdiction. Nature has made us irrevocably neighbors, and wisdom and kind feeling should make us friends. The overflow of capital and enterprise from the United States is a potent factor in assisting the development of the resources of Mexico, and in building up the prosperity of both countries.

To assist this good work, all grounds of apprehension for the security of person and property should be removed; and the president trusts that in the interests of good neighborhood, the statute referred to will be so modified as to diminish the present possibilities of danger to the peace of two countries.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The president recommends placing the consular service on a better footing, and reiterates the necessity of some mode of inspection and report of the manner in which the consulates are conducted.

He trusts international copyright will receive the attention it deserves from congress. He recommends that provision be made for the immediate discharge from custody of persons committed for extradition, where the president is of opinion that surrender should not be made, and renews his recommendations of last year that existing legislation concerning citizenship and naturalization be revised. "We have," he says, "treaties with many states providing for the renunciation of citizenship by naturalized aliens, but no statute is found to give effect to such engagements nor any which provides a needed central bureau for the registration of naturalized citizens."

REDUCING THE REVENUE.

Reaching domestic affairs, the first subject discussed is the tariff, and to this the

president devotes a great deal of space, arguing that the necessity for a reduction of the tariff is more urgent than ever. "The income of the government," he says, "by its increased volume and the thorough economy in its collection, is now more than ever in excess of public necessities. The application of such portion of the public debt as is now at our option subject to extinguishment, if continued at the rate which has lately prevailed, would retire that class of indebtedness within less than one year from this date. Thus a continuation of our present revenue system would soon result in the receipt of an annual income much greater than necessary to meet government expenses, with no indebtedness upon which it could be applied. We should then be confronted with a vast quantity of money, the circulating medium of the people, hoarded in the treasury when it should be in their hands, or we should be drawn into wasteful public extravagance with all the corrupting national demoralization which follows in its train."

"But it is not the simple existence of this surplus and its threatened attendant evils, which furnish the strongest argument against our present scale of federal taxation. Its worst phase is the exaction of such a surplus through a perversion of the relations between the people and their government and a dangerous departure from the rules which limit the right of federal taxation. Good government, and especially the government of which every American citizen boasts, has for its objects the protection of every person within its care in the greatest liberty consistent with the good order of society, and his perfect security in the enjoyment of his earnings, with the least possible diminution for public needs. When more of the people's substance is exacted through the form of taxation than is necessary to meet the just obligations of the government and the expenses of its economical administration, such exaction becomes ruthless extortion and a violation of the fundamental principles of a free government."

"The indirect manner in which these exactions are made has a tendency to conceal their true character and their extent, but we have arrived at a stage of superfluous revenue which has aroused the people to a realization of the fact that the amount raised professedly for the support of the government is paid by them as absolutely, if added to the things which supply their daily wants, as if it was paid at fixed periods into the hand of the tax-gatherer."

"Those who toil for daily wages are beginning to understand that capital, though sometimes vaunting its importance and clamoring for the protection and favor of the government, is dull and sluggish, till touched by the magical hand of labor, it springs into activity, furnishing an occasion for federal taxation and gaining the value which enables it to bear its burden. And the laboring man is thoughtfully inquiring whether, in these circumstances, and considering the tribute he constantly pays into the public treasury as he supplies his daily wants, he receives his fair share of advantages."

THE SURPLUS IN THE TREASURY.

"There is also a suspicion abroad that the surplus of our revenues indicates abnormal and exceptional business profits, which, under the system which produces such surplus, increases without corresponding benefit to the people at large. The vast accumulations of a few among our citizens, whose fortunes rival the wealth of the most favored in anti-democratic nations, are not the natural growth of a steady, plain and industrious republic."

"Our farmers, too, and those engaged directly or indirectly in supplying the products of agriculture, see that day by day, and as often as the daily wants of their household recur, they are forced to pay excessive and needless taxation, while their products struggle in foreign markets with the competition of nations which, by allowing a freer exchange of productions than we permit, enable their people to sell for prices which distress the American farmer."

"As every patriotic citizen rejoices in the constantly increasing pride of our people in American citizenship and in the glory of our national achievements and progress, a sentiment prevails that the leading-strings useful to a nation in its infancy may well, to a great extent, be discarded in the present stage of American ingenuity, courage and fearless self-reliance, and for the privilege of indulging this sentiment with the true American enthusiasm, our citizens are quite willing to forego an idle surplus in the public treasury. All the people know that the average rate of federal taxation upon imports is to-day in time of peace, but little less (while upon some articles of necessary consumption it is actually more), than was imposed by the grievous burden willingly borne, at a time when the government needed millions to maintain by war the safety and integrity of the union."

A REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

"It has been the policy of the government to collect the principal part of its revenues by a tax upon imports; and no change in this policy is desirable. But the present condition of affairs constrains our people to demand, that by a revision of our revenue laws, the receipts of the government shall be reduced to the necessary expense of its economical administration; and this demand should be recognized and obeyed by the people's representatives in the legislative branch of the government."

"In readjusting the burdens of federal taxation, a sound public policy requires that such of our citizens as have built up large and important industries under present conditions, should not be suddenly and to their injury deprived of advantages to which they have adapted their business; but if the public good requires consideration as shall deal fairly and cautiously with their interests while the just demand of the people for relief from needless taxation is honestly answered."

"A reasonable and timely submission to such a demand should certainly be possible without disastrous shock to any interest; and a cheerful concession sometimes averts abrupt and heedless action, often the outgrowth of impatience and delayed justice."

"Due regard should also be accorded in any proposed readjustment to the interests of American labor so far as they are involved. We congratulate ourselves that there is among us no laboring class fixed under all yielding bonds and doomed under daily toil. We recognize in labor a chief factor in the wealth of the republic, and we treat those who have it in their keeping as citizens entitled to the most careful regard and thoughtful attention. This regard and attention should be awarded them, not only because labor is the capital of our workingmen, justly entitled to its share of government favor, but for the further and not less important reason that the laboring man, surrounded by his family in his humble home, is as a consumer, vitally interested in all that cheapens the cost of living and enables him to bring within his domestic circle additional comforts and advantages."

"This relation of the workingman to the revenue laws of the country and the manner in which it palpably influences the question of wages, should not be forgotten in the justifiable prominence given to the proper maintenance of the supply and

the protection of well paid labor, and these considerations suggest such an arrangement of government revenues as shall reduce the expense of living while it does not curtail the opportunity for work, nor reduce the compensation of American labor, and injuriously effect its condition and the dignified place it holds in the estimation of our people."

"But our farmers and agriculturists—those who from the soil produce the things consumed by all—are perhaps more directly and plainly concerned than any other of our citizens in a just and careful system of federal taxation."

"Those actually engaged in and more remotely connected with this kind of work number nearly one-half of our population. None labor harder or more continuously than they. No enactments limit their hours of toil, and no interposition of the government enhances to any great extent the value of their products. And yet for many of the necessities and comforts of life, which the most scrupulous economy enables them to bring into their homes, and for their implements of husbandry, they are obliged to pay a price largely increased by an unnatural profit which, by the action of the government, is given to the more favored manufacturer."

THE PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

"I recommend that, keeping in view all these considerations, the increasing and unnecessary surplus of national income annually accumulating be released to the people by an amendment to our revenue laws which shall cheapen the price of the necessities of life and give freer entrance to such imported materials as by American labor may be manufactured into marketable commodities. Nothing can be accomplished, however in the direction of this much-needed reform, unless the subject is approached in a patriotic spirit of devotion to the interests of the entire country and with a willingness to yield something for the public good."

While on the subject of tariff and revenue, the president especially directs the attention of congress to the recommendations of the secretary of the treasury touching the simplification and amendment of the laws relating to the collection of revenues.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Less space is devoted to the silver question this year than last, but his opposition to compulsory coinage is no less pronounced. The difference in the bullion price of the standard dollar of 94 1/2 cents—when first coined—and its bullion value of 78 cents on November 30 last, certainly does not indicate, the president says, that compulsory coinage by the government enhances the price of that commodity or secures uniformity in its value. He has seen no reason to change the views expressed a year ago on the subject of compulsory coinage, and again urges its suspension on all the grounds contained in his former recommendation, reinforced by the significant increase of our gold exports during the last year, and for the further reasons, that the more this currency is distributed among the people, the greater becomes our duty to protect it from disaster; that we now have an abundance for all our needs; and that there seems but little propriety in building vaults to store such currency while the only pretense for its coinage is the necessity of its use by the people as a circulating medium."

DEPARTMENTAL AFFAIRS.

The attention of congress is called to the great number of suits in New York, growing out of conflicting views by importers and collectors as to the interpretation of our complex and indefinite revenue laws, and an amendment of the laws is recommended; but pending such amendment, the present condition of this litigation should be relieved by a law permitting the appointment of another federal judge in New York, where these cases have accumulated."

Of coast defenses and fortifications, the president says the defenseless condition of our sea coast and lake frontier is perfectly palpable, and the work laid out by the board on fortifications is delayed in default of congressional action. The absolute necessity of our preparation for effectual resistance against armored ships and modern steel guns, which may threaten our sea coast cities, is so apparent that he hopes effective steps will be taken in that direction at once.

THE CONDITION OF THE NAVY.

The condition of our navy as shown by the secretary of that department, should challenge the earnest attention of congress. The production in the United States of armor and gun steel is a question which it seems necessary to settle at an early day, if the armored war vessels are to be completed with those materials of home manufacture. In the event that the present invitation of the department for bids to furnish such of this material as is now authorized, shall fail to induce domestic manufacturers to undertake the large expenditures required to prepare for this new manufacture, and no other steps are taken by congress at its opening session, the secretary contemplates with dissatisfaction the necessity of obtaining abroad the armor and gun-steel for the authorized ships. It would seem desirable, the president adds, that the wants of the army and navy in this regard should be reasonably met, and that by uniting their contracts such inducement might be offered as would result in securing the domestication of these important interests."

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Postal service affairs showed a marked and gratifying improvement during the past year; the increase in revenue is in a gaining ratio over the increase of cost, demonstrating the sufficiency of the present cheap rates of postage to ultimately sustain the service. The differences with certain ocean steamship companies were terminated by the acquiescence of all in the policy of the government, thus affording a service generally adequate to the needs of our intercourse. The question of establishing ocean postal service to Brazil and the Argentine Republic is commended to the consideration of congress, and the suggestion is offered that, as distinguished from a grant or subsidy for the mere benefit of any line, whatever outlay may be required to secure additional necessary and proper service should be regarded as within the limit of legitimate compensation for such service."

A GOVERNMENT PENITENTIARY.

The president indorses the recommendation of the attorney general for the erection of a penitentiary for the confinement of prisoners convicted in United States courts. He considers it a matter of very great importance, which should at once receive congressional action. More than one of these institutions might be occupied and by employing the prisoners in the manufacture of articles needed for use by the government, quite a large pecuniary benefit would be realized, in partial return for the outlay of construction."

He indorses the recommendation of the attorney general for a change in the federal judicial system, to obviate the delays necessarily attending the present condition of affairs in our courts."

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Of Indian affairs, he says the present system of agencies standing alone is inadequate for the accomplishment of an object which has become pressing in its importance—the more rapid transition from tribal organization to citizenship of such

portions of the Indians as are capable of civilized life, and hence the necessity for a supplemental agency, a commission of six—charged with the management of such matters of detail as cannot, with the present organization, be properly and successfully conducted. The time is ripe, the president tells congress, for the work of such an agency."

The president recommends the repeal of the pre-emption and timber culture acts, and that homestead laws be so amended as to better secure compliance with their requirements of residence, improvement and cultivation for five years from date of entry, without commutation or provision for speculative relinquishment."

THE PENSION BUREAU.

Referring to the satisfactory exhibit of the operations of the pension bureau during the last fiscal year, and to pension matters generally, the president says: "The usefulness and the justice of any system for the distribution of pensions depends upon the equality and uniformity of its operations, and as long as we adhere to the principle of granting pensions for service and disability as the result of the service, the allowance of pensions should be restricted to cases presenting these features."

"Every patriotic heart," he says, "responds to a tender consideration for those who, having served their country long and well, are reduced to destitution and dependence, not as an incident of their service but with advancing age or misfortune. We are all tempted by the contemplation of such a condition to supply relief and are often impatient of the limitations of public duty. Yielding to no one in the desire to indulge this feeling of consideration, I cannot rid myself of the conviction that if these ex-soldiers are to be relieved, they and their cause are entitled to the benefit of an enactment under which relief may be claimed as a right, and that such relief should be granted under the sanction of law, not in evasion of it; nor should such worthy objects of care, all equally entitled, be remitted to the unequal operation of sympathy, or the tender mercies of social and political influences with their unjust discrimination."

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

Of the Pacific railroad debt extension proposition he says that congress is considering the plan suggested by the secretary of the interior and indorsed by the board of government directors. The sole matters which should be taken into account are the situation of the government as a creditor, and the surest way to secure the payment of the principal and interest of its debt."

Of interstate commerce he says that by a recent decision of the supreme court of the United States it has been adjudged that the laws of the several states are operative to regulate rates of transportation upon railroads, if such regulation interferes with the rate of carriage from one state into another. This important field of control and regulation having been thus left entirely unoccupied, the expediency of federal action upon the subject is worthy of consideration."

Of the relations of labor to capital the president thinks that when these differences between employer and employed reach such a stage as to result in the interruption of commerce between the states, the application of arbitration by the general government might be regarded as entirely within its constitutional powers, and he thinks we might reasonably hope that such arbitrators, if carefully selected and entitled to the confidence of the parties affected, would be voluntarily called to the settlement of controversies of less extent, and not necessarily within the domain of federal regulation."

The president recommends as a plain duty, on the part of the government, the payment of a million and a quarter of dollars still due to the Freedmen's savings bank depositors."

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Civil service reform is the last important topic discussed in the message. The continued operation of the civil service law, he asserts, has added the most convincing proofs of its necessity and usefulness. Every public officer who has a just idea of his duty to the people testifies to the value of this reform. Its staunchest friends are found among those who understand it best, and its warmest supporters are those who are restrained and protected by its requirements."

The meaning of such restraint and protection is not appreciated by those who want places under the government, regardless of merit and efficiency, nor by those who insist that the selection for such places should rest upon a proper credit showing active partisan work. They mean to public officers the only opportunity afforded them to attend to public business, and they mean to the good people of the country the better performance of the work of their government. It is exceedingly strange, the president thinks, that the scope and nature of this reform are so little understood, and that so many things not included within its plain provisions are called by its name. When civil yields more fully to examination, the system will have large additions to the number of its friends."

Our civil service reform, the president says, may be imperfect in some of its details; it may be misunderstood and opposed; it may not always be faithfully applied; its design may sometimes miscarry through mistake or willful intent; it may sometimes tremble under the assaults of its enemies, or languish under the misguided zeal of impracticable friends; but if the people of this country ever submit to the banishment of its underlying principle from the operation of their government they will abandon the surest guarantee of the safety and success of American institutions."

In conclusion, he invokes for this reform the cheerful and ungrudging support of congress, urges an increase of the salaries of the commissioners, and expresses the hope that such reasonable appropriations may be made as will enable them to increase the usefulness of the cause they have in charge."

"Yes, Mr. Oldboy," she simpered, "I have seen 27 springs. Would you think it?" "Well yes, ma'am, I don't know but what I would," Mr. Oldboy said, "and I guess some of them springs must have been very backward."—Harpers Bazar.

"Is there much water in the eastern Biddy?" inquired a gentleman of his Irish girl, as the same came from the cellar. "It is full to the bottom, sir, but there's none at all on the top," and she replied.—Boston Budget.

The New Orleans Picayune says, "the candidate is known by the election cogs he keeps." Wrong, entirely wrong. He is known by the election cigar he does not keep.—Boston Post.

Chicago widow: "Put it away carefully, Bridget. It has already served on two of these melancholy occasions, and we cannot tell what may happen."—Rambler.



able of  
y for a  
of six  
of such  
no pres-  
succe-  
the  
ork of  
peal of  
acts,  
aded as  
their re-  
a date  
or pre-  
t of  
du d-  
nion  
say:  
of any  
onity  
adher-  
s for  
result  
of pen-  
ent-  
s, "re-  
y long  
and  
misor-  
ntem-  
relia-  
in the  
sider-  
elieved,  
to the  
ch ro-  
or the  
it; nor  
re, all  
ue un-  
tender  
fluence

mon  
is con-  
y the  
the sole  
to ac-  
ment  
secures  
that by  
urt of  
udged  
are in-  
porta-  
tion  
from  
ortant  
aving  
the ex-  
e sub-  
al the  
differ-  
played  
inter-  
stages,  
a gen-  
as en-  
s, hope  
lected  
a par-  
called  
of less  
e do  
plain  
it, the  
of dol-  
s are  
port-  
The  
service  
con-  
suc-  
a just  
des to  
cheat  
under-  
orters  
oet-  
and pro-  
who  
at, re-  
or by  
on for  
on work  
ly op-  
to in-  
to coun-  
of the  
links  
form  
may  
a pre-  
Wash-  
as to  
ident  
of its  
and of-  
of op-  
a mil-  
tent;  
the as-  
the end-  
sub-  
lying  
their  
narrow-  
ness of  
his re-  
port  
f the  
e ex-  
le ap-  
able  
the

mon  
is con-  
y the  
the sole  
to ac-  
ment  
secures  
that by  
urt of  
udged  
are in-  
porta-  
tion  
from  
ortant  
aving  
the ex-  
e sub-  
al the  
differ-  
played  
inter-  
stages,  
a gen-  
as en-  
s, hope  
lected  
a par-  
called  
of less  
e do  
plain  
it, the  
of dol-  
s are  
port-  
The  
service  
con-  
suc-  
a just  
des to  
cheat  
under-  
orters  
oet-  
and pro-  
who  
at, re-  
or by  
on for  
on work  
ly op-  
to in-  
to coun-  
of the  
links  
form  
may  
a pre-  
Wash-  
as to  
ident  
of its  
and of-  
of op-  
a mil-  
tent;  
the as-  
the end-  
sub-  
lying  
their  
narrow-  
ness of  
his re-  
port  
f the  
e ex-  
le ap-  
able  
the

mon  
is con-  
y the  
the sole  
to ac-  
ment  
secures  
that by  
urt of  
udged  
are in-  
porta-  
tion  
from  
ortant  
aving  
the ex-  
e sub-  
al the  
differ-  
played  
inter-  
stages,  
a gen-  
as en-  
s, hope  
lected  
a par-  
called  
of less  
e do  
plain  
it, the  
of dol-  
s are  
port-  
The  
service  
con-  
suc-  
a just  
des to  
cheat  
under-  
orters  
oet-  
and pro-  
who  
at, re-  
or by  
on for  
on work  
ly op-  
to in-  
to coun-  
of the  
links  
form  
may  
a pre-  
Wash-  
as to  
ident  
of its  
and of-  
of op-  
a mil-  
tent;  
the as-  
the end-  
sub-  
lying  
their  
narrow-  
ness of  
his re-  
port  
f the  
e ex-  
le ap-  
able  
the

ered,  
you  
don't  
ad-  
of  
Har-  
stem  
of his  
the  
s, it  
w  
the  
ction  
directly  
Post-  
care-  
rered  
pen-

ered,  
you  
don't  
ad-  
of  
Har-  
stem  
of his  
the  
s, it  
w  
the  
ction  
directly  
Post-  
care-  
rered  
pen-

## A Flowery Emire.

Helen Thompson thus writes in the Brooklyn Magazine: The Spring and Summer in Japan is full of picturesque beauty, and yields an atmosphere of delightful comfort. The skies drop gladness, and the earth teems with loveliness. Its garden pictures are changing as a kaleidoscope. The terrace hill-sides rank with verdure, with wheat fields bending 'neath their load of grain; some just cut and sup- planted by rice, in fields flooded with water, while others, green with the tend- ershoots, are ready for transplanting. When the seasons are usually dry nothing is left to suffer. The reser- voirs are so large, and the irrigating system so complete, that Japan's wondrous garden smiles on beneath scorching rays.

The trees of Japan are a wonder. Here is the "Mockungi," with its pur- ple, bell-shaped flowers; also the mag- nolia, with its rich white and purple clusters. Queen among the trees towers the camellia. Some of these are sixty feet high, and are covered with blossoms from January to May, of many varieties, from the large pure white, resembling a double rose, to various shades of pink and red. The cherry and plum trees are cultivated solely for their blossoms, and are trees of rare beauty. The former grows thirty feet high and as many broad, its branches covered with red and white flowers, two inches in diameter and perfuming the air at a great dis- tance. Its petals of snow and cream, falling in showers, spread many a car- pet for the feet on the stone paths leading to the temples, verifying the native poet when he says: "There are snow showers which do not descend from the skies." The plum tree is par excellence the poet's tree. Often it is seen standing leafless in the snow, yet adorned with blossoms like a bride. The tree bursts into soft clouds of bloom and fragrance in February, but with no leaves.

## Precocity of Men of Science.

James Sully, in Popular Science Monthly for Sept.

Among the greatest discoverers, we have instances of juvenile distinction. Galileo showed remarkable aptitude from earliest childhood. His favorite pastime was the construction of toy machines. A passion for music did not seduce him from his supreme devotion to mathematics, and by nine- teen he was making important discov- eries. Tycho Brahe illustrates the same early bend in a slightly different way. His devotion to astronomy had to contend not with his own, but with others' inclination. Sent to read law at sixteen, he managed, after the day's studies, to pursue his astronomi- cal observations, passing whole nights in his favorite occupation. Newton, like Galileo, occupied his playhours at school with constructing model machines (water-clock, windmill, etc.) By the age of twenty-three or twenty-four he had conceived rough- ly his chief epoch-making discoveries. Another English investigator, Thomas Young, was a striking example of pre- cocity. He read with fluency at two. He showed extraordinary avidity of mind in very different directions, now busy mastering the difficulties of Ori- ental languages, now set on construct- ing a microscope for himself. His mind, unburdened with its weight of learning, was nimbly tracking out new truths in optics, by the age of twenty-nine.

Recent English biography supplies us with two of the most signal illus- trations of the precocity of the math- ematical mind, viz., Clerk Maxwell and Sir William Rowan Hamilton.

Among naturalists, too, examples of well-marked if less astonishing pre- cocity are to be met with. Linnaeus as a boy showed so decided a bent to botany that, through the advocacy of a physician who had marked the early trait, he was saved from the shoe- maker's shop, for which his father had destined him, and secured for science. At the age of twenty-three we find him lecturing on botany, and superintend- ing a botanical garden, and at twenty- eight he begins to publish his new ideas of classification. Cuvier's his- tory is similar. A poor lad, he dis- played an irresistible impulse to sci- entific observation, and by twenty- nine published a work in which the central ideas of his system are set forth. Humboldt, again, showed his special scientific bent as a child. From his love of collecting and labeling plants, shells, and insects, he was known as "the little apothecary." At twenty he published a work giving the results of a scientific journey up the Rhine. In medicine, Haller is a notable instance of precocity.

## How Cincinnatus Received the News.

From the Texas Sittings.

When the Roman Senate elected Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Consul by a handsome plurality, notwithstanding the Tammany defection and the fact that a Prohibition candidate was sprung on them at the last moment, they appointed a committee to visit the noble Roman on his farm and an- nounce to him his election.

They found him engaged in doing his spring ploughing. As they approached with all the dignity they could com- mand while stumbling across ploughed land in their long togas, he stopped his oxen to ascertain who they were and what they wanted.

"Most noble Roman," said the chairman of the committee, in that deep sonorous tone suited to the oc- casion, "we are here—"

"So I see," said Lucius Quintus, eye- ing them suspiciously, "but I signed a contract for some of those patent bee- hives last summer and found it was a note for \$500; that I had to pay at the bank. You can't play the green game on me twice."

"You mistake our mission altogeth- er," said the chairman, with offended dignity, "we are—"

"Lightning-rod men, perhaps. But I don't want any lightning-rods, nuth- er."

"Deign, most noble Cincinnatus, to give me your attention for a few brief moments."

"Well, hurry up, old hoss, and make it short, for I'm busy's a mule's tail in fly time," and he sat down on his plough-beam, fanning himself with an old straw hat.

"The Republic is in danger," he began, reading from a long roll of MS that he produced.

"That sounds sort o' familiar. 'Nuther 'lection comin' on, I reckon. You're going to sound the tocsin, ain't ye? And maybe you'll wave the bloody shirt."

"The Roman Senate, realizing the ex- igitency of the situation, has elected you—"

"If there ain't them pesky colts in my garden patch again," cried Cin- cinnatus, springing to his feet. "Whoa there! Git out o' that!" he yelled, as he grasped his ox-gad and started across the field to drive them out.

When he returned he was perspiring and swearing like a Roman trooper. "Blankety blank them blank colts," he cried, "they'll jump any fence that was ever made. Say, you fellers. You don't happen to know a poke that keep colts from jumping, do ye?"

"The city which Romulus founded," said the chairman, scarcely heeding the interruption, "in casting about for a competent commander, every way adequate to the emergency that has overruled us, the eyes of the Sen- ate have turned toward you."

"Shaw! you don't say!"

"Your steadfast championship of the rights of labor, your position on the silver question, your uncomprom- ising opposition to the Chinese, your refusal to avail yourself of the frank- ing privilege, and your scornful rejec- tion of a railroad pass while a member of your town council, the countenance that you gave to the early closing movement, your defiance on the fish- ery question, your—"

"Come now boys, let up!"

"You refused to have your portrait and biography published in a book of 'Eminent Men, your services as a volunteer fireman, the ability you dis- played as captain of a mili- tary company, your having nev- er written communications to the papers, or shown yourself in an open hack in Decoration Day processions, your refusal to allow your photographs to be placed on sale, your never sending proof slips of your speeches to the daily journals, never making a false return to the tax as- sessor, or wearing pointed-toe shoes, parting your hair in the middle, or saying 'chestnut' and above all your invariable habit of going to the polls and voting the old ticket without a scratch, have induced the Senate to call you to the highest office in their gift, the Roman Consulship!"

Cincinnatus was so overcome by this time that he could only press the speaker's hand silently and lead the way to the house, where he tapped a fresh barrel of cider and invited them all to join him in a drink.

But he accepted the nomination all the same.

## A Strange Experience.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

An instance may be cited as showing the degree of sensitiveness in some persons, the truthfulness of which is vouched for by friends and relatives of the lady in this city.

A gentleman residing near Youngs- town, Ohio, enlisted in the Summer of 1862 and joined the army in Ken- tucky. On the afternoon of October 8 his wife became deeply impressed with a feeling that something serious had happened. She resorted to all means at hand to allay her unusual nervousness, but without avail, and as the evening wore away she grew worse and worse, until she became almost frantic. Neighbors did all they could to calm her, but to no purpose. During the night she lay down, and after a time fell into a dose, from which she was awakened by a sharp snap, apparently caused by the breaking of her wedding ring. From that moment her nervousness ceased, the next day she learned that her husband had died at the exact moment of her awakening, from wounds re- ceived during the afternoon.

# THE GIANT OF MEDICINES.

## The Most Effective and Popular Remedy Ever Discovered.

### WHY IS IT SO EFFECTIVE IN SO MANY DIFFERENT DISEASES?

WHY one remedy can effect so many cases is this: The diseases have a common cause, and a remedy that can affect the cause, per- manently cures all the diseases. Unlike any other organ in the body, the Kidney when diseased, may itself be free from pain, and the very fact that it is not painful leads many people to deny that it is diseased. But Medical Authorities agree that it can be far gone with Disease and yet give forth no pain, because it has few if any nerves of sensation, and these are the only means of conveying the sense of pain; thus unconsciously diseased it affects the entire system. We do not open a watch to see if it is going or is in good order: We look at the hands, or note the accuracy of its time. So we need not open the kidney to see if it is diseased. We study the condition of the system. Now then, KIDNEY DISEASE produces any of the FOLLOWING COMMON AND UNSUSPECTED

**SYMPTOMS:** Backache; UNUSUAL DESIRE TO URINATE AT NIGHT; Fluttering and pain in the heart; Tired feelings; Unusual amount of GREASY FROTH IN WATER; Irritated, hot and dry skin; Fickle Appetite; Scalding sensations; Acid, bitter taste, with furred tongue in the Morning; Headache and Neuralgia; Abundance of PALE, OR SCANTY FLOW OF DARK-COLORED BLOOD; Sour Stomach; Heartburn with Dyspepsia; Intense pain, upon sudden excitement in the Small of the Back; Red- ness of white brick dust, ALBUMEN AND TUBE CASTS IN THE WATER; Constipation, alternating with looseness; Short breath, Pleurisy and Bronchial affections; Yellowish pale skin, etc.

These are only the CHIEF DISORDERS or symptoms caused by a diseased condition of the kidneys. Now then, isn't it clear to you that the kidneys, being the cause of these derangements, if they are restored to health by the great specific, "WARNER'S SAFE CURE," the majority of the above ailments will disappear! There is NO MYSTERY ABOUT IT. It does cure many bad states of the system precisely as we have indicated. Now when the kidneys are diseased, the albumen, the life property of the blood, escapes through- out the entire body, affects EVERY ORGAN, AND PRODUCES ALL THE ABOVE SYMPTOMS.

Therefore, we say confidently that "WARNER'S SAFE CURE" IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED FOR THE HUMAN RACE. It is the common remedy which, overcoming the common cause, REMOVES THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER OF EVIL EFFECTS FROM THE SYSTEM. Let us note a few of these diseases and how they are affected by kidney poison, and

## "WARNER'S SAFE CURE."

**CONSUMPTION:** In a great many cases Consumption is only the effect of a diseased condition of the system and not an original disease; if the kidneys are inactive and there is any natural weakness in the lungs, the KIDNEY POISON ATTACKS THEIR SUBSTANCE AND EVENTUALLY THEY WASTE AWAY AND ARE DESTROYED. Dip your finger in acid and it is burned. Wash the finger every day in acid and it soon becomes a festering sore and is eventually destroyed. The kidney poison acid in the blood has the same destructive effect upon the lungs; For this reason a person whose kidneys are ailing will have grave attacks of PNEUMONIA in the Spring of the year, Lung fevers, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, etc., at all seasons of the year. Rectify the action of the kidneys by "WARNER'S SAFE CURE," as many hundreds of thousands have done, and you will be surprised AT THE IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONDITION OF THE LUNGS.

### IMPAIRED EYE-SIGHT:

Kidney acid with some persons has an UNSPEAKABLE AFFINITY FOR THE OPTIC NERVE, and though we have never urged it as a cure for diseased eye-sight, many persons have written us expressing surprise that after a thorough course of treatment with "WARNER'S SAFE CURE," their EYE-SIGHT HAS BEEN VASTLY IMPROVED. In fact, one of the best oculists in the country says that HALF THE PATIENTS that come to him with bad eyes, upon examination he discovers are VICTIMS OF KIDNEY DISORDER. We have no doubt that the reason why so many people complain of failing eye-sight early in life, is that, all un- conscious to themselves, their KIDNEYS HAVE BEEN OUT OF ORDER FOR YEARS, and the kidney poison is gradually ruining the system.

### OPIUM HABITS:

It is a well-known fact, recently shown anew, that opium, morphine, cocaine, whisky, tobacco and other enslaving habits capture their victims by their paralyzing effects upon the kidneys and liver. In these organs THE APPETITE IS DEVELOPED AND SUSTAINED, and the best authorities state that THE HABITS CANNOT BE OBTAINED RID OF UNTIL THE KID- NEYS AND LIVER ARE RESTORED TO PERFECT HEALTH. For this purpose, leading medical authorities, after a thorough examination of all claimants for the honor of being the only specific for these organs, have awarded the prize to "WARNER'S SAFE CURE."

### RHEUMATISM:

Every reputable physician will tell you that rheumatism is caused by an acid condition of the system. With some it is uric acid, or kidney poison; in others, it is lithic acid, or liver poison. This acid condition is caused by inactivity of the kidneys and liver, false ac- tion of the stomach and food as- similating organs. It affects old people more than young people, because the acid has been collecting in the system for years and finally the system becomes entirely ac- idified. These acids produce all the various forms of rheumatism. "WARNER'S SAFE CURE" acting upon the kidneys and liver, neutralizing the acid and correcting their false action, cures many cases of rhu- matism. "WARNER'S SAFE RHEUMAT- IC CURE," alternating with the use of "WAR- NER'S SAFE CURE" completes the work.

### BLADDER DISORDERS:

Gross and other high medical authorities say that most of the bladder diseases origi-

### ate with false action of the kid- neys, and urinary tract. Uric acid constantly coursing through these organs inflames and eventually destroys the inner membrane, pro- ducing the INTENSE SUFFERING. Sometimes this kidney acid solidifies in the kidneys in the form of Gravel, which in its descent to the bladder produces KIDNEY COLIC. Sometimes the acid solidifies in the Bladder, producing CALCULUS OR STONE. "WARNER'S SAFE CURE" has restored thousands of cases of inflammation and catarrh of the bladder and has effectively corrected the tendency to the formation of gravel and stone. It CHAL- LENGES COMPARISON with all other remedies in this work. Buy to-day.

## "WARNER'S SAFE CURE."

### CONGESTION:

Congestion is a collecting to- gether of blood in any one place. If there is loss of nervous action in any organ the blood vessels do not allow the blood to circulate and it stagnates. If this condition exists very long the collect- ing blood clots and eventually DESTROYS THE ORGAN. Many persons are unconscious vic- tims of this very common condition. The heart, determined as it is to force blood into every part of the system, has to work harder to get it through the clogged organ, and eventually the Heart breaks down and palpitation, excessive action, rush of blood to the head, distressing head- aches, indicates that the Congestion has become chronic and is doing damage to the entire system. Congestion of the kidneys is one of the commonest of com- plaints and is the beginning of much chronic misery. "WARNER'S SAFE CURE" will remove it.

### FEMALE COMPLAINTS:

What we have said about Congestion ap- plies with particular force to the above com- plaints. They are as common as can be, and as every doctor can tell you, most of them begin in this congestive con- dition of the system, which, not being regularly corrected, grows into disease and produces these countless sufferings which can be alluded to but not described in a pub- lic print. Thousands have been permanent- ly cured.

### BLOOD DISORDERS:

It is not strange that so many, many peo-

ple write us that since they have given them- selves thorough treatment with "WAR- NER'S SAFE CURE" their thick and tur- gid blood, their heavy, blotched, irritable skin have disappeared under its potent influence. THE KIDNEY POISON IN THE BLOOD THICKENS IT. It is not readily purified in the lungs, and the result is the impurities come out of the surface of the body, and if there is ANY LOCAL DISEASE ALL THE BADNESS IN THE BLOOD SEEMS TO COLLECT THERE. Our experience justifies us in the statement that "WARNER'S SAFE CURE" is "the greatest blood purifier known." The treatment must be very thorough.

### STOMACH DISORDERS

Many people complain more or less through- out the year with stomach disorders: Dys- pepsia, Indigestion, Waterbrash, heat and distress in the stomach, sharp pains, frequent aches, want of appetite, lack of energy. Now, these are EXACTLY THE CONDITIONS that will be produced in the stomach WHEN THE BLOOD IS FILLED WITH KIDNEY POISON: People dose themselves with all sorts of stomach re- liefs, but get no better: They never will get better until they give their attention to a thorough reviving of kidney and liver action by the means of the only specific—"WAR- NER'S SAFE CURE."

### CONSTIPATION, PILES:

These distressing ailments, more common among one class than the other, are not origi- nal disorders, but are SECONDARY TO IMPER- FECT ACTION OF THE KIDNEYS AND LIVER. The natural cathartic is bile, which is taken from the blood by the liver. If the liver fails the bile is not forthcoming and the per- son gets into a constipated habit. This, event- ually followed by piles, is almost always an indication of congested liver, and a breaking down of the system. Remove the congestion, revive the liver and restore the kidneys by the use of "WARNER'S SAFE CURE," and these constitutional secondary diseases disappear.

### HEADACHES:

Many people suf- fer untold agonies all their lives with headache. They try every remedy in vogue, for they have not struck the cause. With some temperaments, kidney acid in the blood, in spite of all that can be done, will irritate and inflame the brain, and produce intense suffering. Those obstinate headaches which do not yield readily to local treatment, may be regarded quite certainly as of kid- ney origin.

and from the way we have set them forth, it will plainly be seen that the statement we make that "WARNER'S SAFE CURE" is the "most ef- fective remedy ever discovered for the greatest number of human dis- eases," is justified. It is not a remedy without a reputation. Its sales for the past year have been GREATER THAN EVER, and the advertising thereof, LESS THAN EVER, showing inconspicuously that THE MERIT OF THE MEDICINE HAS GIVEN IT A permanent place and value.

People have a dreadful fear of Bright's disease, but we can tell them from our experience that it is THE ORDINARY KIDNEY DISEASE THAT PRODUCES NO PAIN that is to-day THE GREATEST ENEMY OF THE HUMAN RACE; great and all powerful, because in nine cases out of ten, its presence is not suspected by either the physician or the victim! The prudent man who finds himself year after year troubled with little odd aches and ailments that perplex him, ought not to hesitate a moment as to the real cause of his disease. If he will give himself thorough constitutional treatment with "WARNER'S SAFE CURE" and "WARNER'S SAFE PILLS" he will get a new lease of life and justify in his own experience, as hundreds of thousands have done, that 93 per cent. of human diseases are really attributable to a deranged condition of the kidneys, and that they will disappear when those organs are restored to health.

## ASK YOUR NEIGHBORS WHAT THEY THINK OF

## "WARNER'S SAFE CURE."



Have been heartily enjoyed by the citizens of nearly every town and city in the United States. Marvellous Cures have been performed, and witnessed by thousands of people, who can testify to THE WONDERFUL HEALING POWER OF

**Hamlin's Wizard Oil.**

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, HEADACHE, CATARRH, CROUP, SORE THROAT, LAME BACK, CONTRACTED CORDS, STIFF JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BURNS, And Many Other Pains Caused by Accident or Disease. It is safe and sure, does its work quickly and gives universal satisfaction. For sale by druggists. Price 50c. Our Song Book mailed free to everybody.

Address WIZARD OIL COMPANY, CHICAGO.

THE SETH THOMAS WATCH Best Watch in America for the Price.

Wanted

### PAGE'S -- MANDRAKE -- PILLS

are a certain cure for LIVER COMPLAINT, RICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA. They cleanse the stomach, purify the blood and increase the appetite. The best pill in the world.

Price 25 Cents.

Sold by Druggists or sent by mail by C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

For Fever and Ague use Moore's Ague Pills, by mail for 50 cents. From C. W. Snow & Co., Syra- cuse, N. Y.

### 100,000 SOLD IN ONE DAY In New York City.

Official Medal "Liberty Enlightening the World." Statue one side, Bartholdi Medalion on the reverse; finest Medal ever sold. Size of SILVER DOG- TAG. Patented by American Committee and M. Bartholdi. Mailed to all address on receipt of 25 cents.

AGENTS WANTED! School Boys and others. STATUE OF LIBERTY MFG CO. 30 Beekman St., New York.

### PATENTS F. A. LEHMANN, Solicitor

\$5 to \$25 a day. Sample worth \$1.50 FREE. Lines not under the name of the writer. Write for writer Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

### W. N. U. D. --4--51

FARMS on James River, Va., in Claremont Valley. Illustrated Circular Free. J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Va.



# THE HERALD.

PUBLISHED BY  
THOMAS HOLMES.  
CHELSEA, MICH.

TERMS: \$1.50 per year. To those who pay in advance (no-wait or new subscriptions), 10 per cent. discount.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1886.

If you want any other paper than the HERALD, let us know.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

For annual subscriptions until Jan. 1, 1887, we offer the following combinations:

The Herald and—	price.	month.
The Century	\$1.00	\$5.00
The American Farmer	1.00	2.00
The Michigan Farmer	1.50	2.50
The Michigan Farmer	2.50	3.50
The Christian Union	3.00	4.00
The Beacon	1.00	2.00
New York Independent	3.00	4.00
Public Opinion	3.00	4.00
The Observer	4.00	4.00
New York World	1.00	2.25
Yonkers Staatscourier	1.75	2.75
St. Louis Globe	3.00	4.00

## SPECIAL OFFER.

As a premium for new subscribers and for prompt remittance we offer **The New Family Atlas of the World**, containing colored maps of each state and territory, each province of Canada and nationality of Europe, together with full descriptive matter relative to topography, history, climate, population, etc.; graphically illustrated by colored diagrams, representing area, assessed value, railroad mileage, cereal products, gold, silver and currency in the hands of the people, bonds held by banks, etc.

The price of this Atlas is \$2.00; and \$2.00, cash in hand, will pay for both HERALD and Atlas.

Every debating society, every society that ever does any parliamentary business, and every presiding officer of such societies or meetings should have Smith's Diagram of Parliamentary Rules. For ready reference it surpasses all other works on that subject. A moderator who has this chart open before him and consults it, which requires only a glance of the eye, will never make a mistake in his ruling. Call at this office and see one.

In an address to workingmen, recently published by the W. C. T. U., we find the following well put statement: "Waste harms most those who can least afford it. It is not overproduction so much as underconsumption that grinds the faces of the workingmen. Four hundred millions annually drawn, chiefly from the pockets of workingmen, by saloon keepers and cigar dealers, means less flour in the barrel, less coal in the cellar, and less clothing in the laborer's family."

## OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIENCES ABROAD.

NO. 22.

Among these numerous castles, one, by its fresh, new and tidy appearance, will attract the attention of the traveler. Its style of architecture is thoroughly ancient and chivalric, but everything about it has the appearance of present occupation. This is Rheinstein. Its origin is very ancient and not definitely known; not later, at least, than the beginning of the 13th century. Its whole history is interesting, but we can not trace it now. Early in this century, about 1825, it came into possession of the Prince Frederick of Russia, afterwards Frederick William IV, who restored its dilapidated walls, without changing its style of architecture, fitting it up tastefully, in all respects after the manner of a knightly dwelling in the days of chivalry. The walls are hung with ancient armour, the windows filled with painted glass; the furniture either actually collected from ancient castles and convents or made to order after the fashions of former days, so that every article is in keeping with the general design. A romantic carriage way, excavated in the forest-covered hill side, leads to it from the village below. Strangers are cheerfully welcomed and conducted through its quaint apartments by a domestic, who is kept there for the purpose, and who will entertain you with particular accounts both of the castle itself and of each article of furniture and piece of ancient armor.

Do not fail to visit it when you "do" the Rhine. It is one of the lions of the trip. The scenic views from its windows and towers are among the most beautiful you will ever look upon.

We must pass without mention many interesting points in this vicinity; but we could not expect to be pardoned, should we neglect the Monstertower of Bishop Hatto. It stands near the left bank, is surrounded by water, and is made memorable by the strangest of all the legends of the Rhine. This tradition has been rendered immortal by the English poet Southey, in the following poem:

The summer and autumn had been so wet, That to winter the corn was growing yet, 'Twas a pitious sight to see all around, The grain lie rotting on the ground.

Every day the starving poor Crowded around Bishop Hatto's door; For he had a plentiful last year's store; And all the neighborhood could tell His granaries were furnished well.

At last Bishop Hatto appointed a day To quiet the poor without delay: He bade them to his great barn repair, And they should have food for the winter there.

Rejoiced at such tidings good to hear, The poor folk flocked from far and near; The great barn was full as it could hold Of women and children young and old.

Then when he saw it could hold no more, Bishop Hatto he made fast the door; And while for mercy on Christ they call, He set fire to the barn and burnt them all.

"I faith 'tis an excellent bonfire!" quoth he, And the country is greatly obliged to me, For ridding it, in those times forlorn, Of rats that only consume the corn.

So then to his palace returned he, And he sat down to supper merrily, And he slept that night like an innocent man, But Bishop Hatto never slept again.

In the morning as he entered the hall Where his picture hung against the wall, A sweat like death all over him came, For the rats had eaten it out of the frame.

As he looked there came a man from his farm, He had a countenance white with alarm.

"My Lord, I open'd your granaries this morn, And the rats had eaten all your corn."

Another came running presently, And he was pale as pale could be; "Fly my lord bishop, fly," quoth he, "Ten thousand rats are coming this way, The Lord forgive you for yesterday!"

"I'll go to my tower on the Rhine," replied he,

"'Tis the safest place in Germany; The walls are high and the shores are steep,

And the stream is strong and the water deep."

Bishop Hatto fearfully hastened away, And he crossed the Rhine without delay, And reached his tower, and barred with care, All the windows, doors, and loop-holes there.

He laid him down, and closed his eyes;— But soon a scream made him arise, He started and saw two eyes of flame On his pillow from whence the screaming came.

He listened and looked; it was only the cat;

But the bishop he grew more fearful for that.

For she sat screaming, mad with fear At the army of rats that were drawing near.

For they have swam over the river so deep And they have climbed the shores so steep And now by thousands up they crawl To the holes and windows in the wall.

Down on his knees the bishop fell, And faster and faster his hands did he tell, As louder and louder, drawing near, The saw of their teeth without he could hear.

And in at the windows, and in at the door, And through the walls by thousands they pour,

And down through the ceiling and up through the floor,

From the right and the left, from behind and before,

From within and without, from above and below;

And all at once to the bishop they go.

They have whetted their teeth against the stones,

And now they pick the bishop's bones; They gnawed the flesh from every limb, For they were sent to do judgment on him.

It is scarcely necessary to say that this horrible story is undoubtedly without foundation. Its origin is generally supposed to be this: The tower was built in the 13th century, 200 years before Bishop Hatto, as a toll house for collecting duties upon all goods that passed the spot. The word mouse (maus in German) is from *maul*, which means duty or toll, and the whole fiction is allegorical of the ruinous and despicable practice of robbery for which the tower was built.

Passing the mouth of the Nahe, a considerable stream flowing in at this point from the south, we arrive at Bingen—"Fair Bingen on the Rhine"—where we will rest until next week.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, Dec. 11, 1886.

Since I last wrote you Congress met, and amid its usual cordial greetings and floral tributes, read the President's message and went to work. On opening day, large crowds of people, not deterred by unpropitious weather, filled the galleries and looked down with interest and amusement upon the scenes enacted on the floor. In the House for an hour before the gavel fell, groups of members crowded the cloak rooms, blockaded the aisles, chatted, laughed, exchanged congratulations on success in the recent elections or condolences upon defeat. Victors twitted the vanquished, and defeated members, jokingly commiserated with victors upon their failure to throw off the burdens of public life.

The Senate, which is never given to demonstration under any circumstances, met quietly and shook hands as if it had only separated yesterday, instead of four months ago. But these scenes and happenings are now things of the past and I will not dwell upon them.

As to the President's message which Senators and members refrained from commenting upon until after they had read it themselves, there are various opinions. The Republicans are disposed to criticize its length and some of them to accuse Mr. Cleveland of having sacrificed conscientiousness to a desire to please conflicting elements of his party. Their criticism is not more severe however, than opposing political sentiment is usually regarded as calling for.

The Democrats are disposed to praise the document with the exception of that part relating to silver, which creates some diversity of comment. The tariff reformers contend that the President has committed himself to reform, while some of the protectionists regard his views as conservative enough to suit them.

When Chairman Randall was asked how he liked the message he replied that he was very well pleased with it. "What do you think of the tariff section of it?" "Oh, I am very well pleased with the message," the leader of the protectionist Democrats repeated. "That is the only opinion I have to give."

Members of Congress always think at the beginning of a new session that they are going to do a great deal of work. Each man hopes to get some action on his pet project. Those who want to reform the tariff are particularly eager and energetic. The strong position taken by the President on the subject has given them new courage. The members have come back free and ready to work with no fear of a campaign before them, and there is every reason why much should not be accomplished. A great deal of the long session is always taken up by committee work; now this work is done and everything is ready for legislation.

It is thought by members of the House Judiciary Committee that the Edmunds polygamy bill will be passed this winter in a modified form. The Edmunds bill would confiscate the Church's property as well as disestablish the Church, but the bill as modified by the House committee will respect the rights of property, while it will disestablish the Mormon Church and pluck polygamy out of the land.

It appears that Capt. Eads and his associates have concluded to give up their plea for Government aid, and will undertake to build their ship railway across the isthmus with their own money and in their own way. Thus the company will be independent, and can look everybody squarely in the face whether the enterprise succeeds or fails. The many annoyances incidental to Government supervision of the work will be avoided.

and all the money made will go into the pockets of the stockholders.

The Senate has shown great gallantry by paying its attention first to ladies. The House settled down to business with the subject of the Electoral Count, but the Senate, led by Senator Blair of New Hampshire, who advocates temperance, national education and female suffrage, took up the proposed amendment to the Constitution, extending that boon to women. It was a singular fact that while Mr. Blair was eloquently pleading their cause, not more than a score of ladies were in the gallery to smile down gratitude upon his efforts.

The Senator proposes to ask a vote on the question at an early day, and whatever may be the result, women who want to vote cannot claim neglect; for this speech in behalf of their necessities was made on the third day of the session.

Senator Edmunds is also early in the field with a memorial favoring a constitutional amendment that will enable Congress to make a marriage and divorce law uniform in all the States. How will the legal fraternity down east and west like this?

Report of Sylvan Center school for month ended Dec. 10, 1886.

Whole number, 36. Average attendance, 94 per cent.

Carrie Beckwith, Cora Beckwith, Harry Beckwith, Rolla Beckwith, Chris. Forner, Herman Forner, Mat. Forner, Will Forner, Mary Kalmbach, John Kern, Helen McCarter, Betsey Young, Charley Young, George Young, Mamie Young.

IRA GLOVER, Teacher.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

NORTH LAKE.

Mr. Orrin Burkhardt and Mr. Dancer, of Lima, attended lyceum last Saturday evening.

The cooky social at R. S. Whelan's, on Friday evening, was a success financially and socially.

Flossie Collins is visiting her teacher, Miss Lou Glenn, and having a good time with Rose and Mate.

The best way for a minister to get splicing jobs is to tell every couple he marries that they are the best looking couple he ever married.

Lyceum, Saturday evening, well attended. Question decided in the affirmative by a full vote. It was arranged to have a joint discussion, one week from this evening, with the Chelsea Lyceum; on same question, the Lakers taking the negative. A lively time is expected, and some body's head must come off sure.

UNADILLA.

Times lively! All quiet but the creek.

Wm. Gilbert has a new addition to his house.

Oyster supper and social last week; both well attended.

New preacher filled Rev. O. N. Hunt's pulpit last Sunday.

Tony was out to see his girl Sunday. Muddy roads do not stop him.

E. C. May and son are still driving nails and pushing the saw at Stockbridge.

Some of the young people from here attended Plainfield Lodge last Tuesday night. Good time.

LIMA.

Nettie Storms has gone to Tipton.

Henry Murray has gone up North.

Quarterly meeting here next Sunday.

Grange met at Walter Dancer's last Friday.

John Brown is visiting friends at Commerce.

Arrangements are being made for a Christmas tree.

Rev. A. B. Storms, of Tipton, spent Friday here.

Social at Rev. Palmer's Wednesday evening of this week.

Over fifty couple attended the dance and oyster supper here last week.

Mrs. H. Palmer's father, from Adrian, has been spending a few days here.

SYLVAN.

Homer Boyd has been sick the past week.

Miss Jennie Franklin left Friday to visit friends in New York.

Miss Cora Lutz, of Waterloo, spent Sunday with the Misses Kalmbach.

The lyceum in the Tipton district was largely attended Saturday night.

Mr. Wolf, of Manchester, was the guest of his cousin, William Wolf, Sunday.

Miss Ida Landis, of Waterloo, Sunday-d with her sister, Mrs. A. Mensing.

Mr. and Mrs. Leander Tichenor are stopping with the latter's mother Mrs. Krum.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Glover and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Burchard are visiting at Saline.

O. A. Boyd attended the funeral of his cousin Frank Smith at Jackson last Wednesday.

## Washington's Home

A WORD TO THE PATRIOTIC AMERICANS OF MICHIGAN.

To the Editor:

Perhaps it is not generally known to the readers of this paper that an attempt is being made to rekindle in the people of Michigan the interest formerly felt in the work of restoring and preserving Mt. Vernon, the old home of Washington. A word of explanation in this connection may not be amiss. In 1856 the owner of the place, a descendant of Washington, feeling that he was unable to incur the expenses of keeping it up, tried to prevail upon congress to buy it for the government, but his offer was refused. The state of Virginia also declined to purchase it, and then the women of the United States formed an association, which bought the property, including land, house and other buildings, for the sum of \$220,000, and this association has ever since had charge of the place.

As may be readily understood the expense of keeping in constant repair so large a property is by no means small, and to this is added the cost of restoring the house and furniture as nearly as possible to its condition when Washington occupied it. The restorations are effected by allowing each state to select a particular room or portion of the estate which it furnishes or adorns in such a manner as seems suitable to the vice-regents of that state. The current expenses of repairs, salary of superintendent, etc., are met by subscriptions and the fee charged for admission to the grounds. The association feels very strongly that this fee should be abolished and the spot in which the most promising actor in the early scenes of our Republic lived for many years, and especially where his body rests should be free to all. But until the endowment fund reaches the sum of \$250,000 the income will be insufficient to meet the demands, and at present this fund is only about \$30,000. Is it unreasonable to ask our citizens to come to our assistance in this matter and enable us to throw open this fine old colonial home, with all its historic associations and tender memories of him whom Edward Everett has fittingly called "the greatest of good men and the best of great men," to a public who will appreciate the benefit we bestow?

The amount contributed by Michigan during the year ending in May, 1886, was \$362.30, but we hope this is only a beginning of the good work. It has been decided that the work undertaken by our state shall be the restoration of the old tomb of Washington, where his body rested from the day of his funeral till 1811, when it was removed to the sarcophagus prepared for it. When this is accomplished, we shall be able to turn over the main part of our receipts to the endowment fund, and thus hasten the time when admission to Mt. Vernon shall be free to all. We appeal for assistance not only to the older people, but to the boys and girls as well. I am sure that any one who has been so fortunate as to read Mr. Scudder's "Life of Washington," which has appeared in the pages of the St. Nicholas during the past year will feel anxious to assist in the good work of keeping in order the old place, the center of that home life which Mr. Scudder so delightfully describes.

We should be glad if on Washington's Birthday the children in the various schools of this county could have some exercises which would remind them of what we owe to our great leader, and would give them an opportunity to contribute to the work of the association. The fee for life membership is \$1.00. Any one wishing to become a member can do so by the payment of this sum either to Mrs. E. A. Rathbone, of Ann Arbor, vice regent for Michigan, or to the county manager.

While we naturally are anxious to increase the membership of the association, and thus the interest felt in it, we shall gladly receive any gifts large or small from those who are not entitled to membership.

Yours truly,  
L. M. ANON.  
Manager for Washington County,  
Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 8, 1886.







## STATE NEWS.

### PLEURO PNEUMONIA.

#### The Plague Must Be Kept Out of Michigan.

Whereas, Reports show that contagious pleuro-pneumonia has been found to exist among the cattle of Cook county, Ill., to a much greater extent and covering a much larger territory than had heretofore been supposed, as shown by the fact that large numbers of cattle are now being killed, including not only those which are known to be affected by the disease but those who have been exposed to the same within the county of Cook, and

Whereas, It is of the utmost importance to the cattle interests of the state of Michigan that every precaution possible should be taken to exclude such disease from this state, and

Whereas, In the judgment of the live stock sanitary commission of this state, established by act No. 183 of the session laws of 1888, the precautionary measures hereinafter named ought to be adopted.

It is hereby ordered, in accordance with the act heretofore referred to, that hereafter, and until this order is countermanded, no live stock shall be shipped to any place in this state from said county of Cook, in the state of Illinois, either for feeding, slaughtering or other purposes, and that all cattle shipped through the state shall not be unloaded and fed within the state except at such points as will not expose other cattle.

#### State Sunday School Officers.

At the state Sunday-school convention held in Jackson recently, the following officers were elected:

President—The Rev. Washington Gardner, Jackson.

Vice Presidents—J. R. Clarke, Union City; the Rev. K. B. Tupper, Grand Rapids; E. E. Saunders, Saginaw.

Treasurer—W. L. C. Reed, Jackson.

Recording Secretary—The Rev. E. W. Miller, Big Rapids.

Statistical Secretary—M. H. Reynolds, Owosso.

Executive Committee—E. A. Hough, Jackson; J. M. Ballou, Otsego; Geo. M. Buck, Kalamazoo; the Rev. E. D. Rundell, New Buffalo; E. K. Warren, Three Oaks; L. C. Storrs, Lansing; the Rev. H. P. Collins, Coldwater; Horace Hitchcock, Detroit; Horace M. Turrell, Litchfield.

District Presidents—1st, J. E. King, Detroit; 2d, H. M. Morey, Marshall; 3d, D. B. Allen, Three Oaks; 4th, C. C. Bicknell, Cedar Springs; 5th, C. Holman, Corunna; 6th, J. V. N. Hartness, Cass City; 7th, T. F. Shepard, West Bay City; 8th, the Rev. Geo. L. Haught, Mt. Pleasant; 9th, the Rev. F. W. McKee, Ludington; 10th, Frank Hamilton, Traverse City; 11th, the Rev. J. B. Lombey, Oscoda; 12th, the Rev. H. H. Van Anken, Alpena; 13th, the Rev. A. E. Cook, Cheboygan; 14th, the Rev. John Ferrier, St. Ignace; 15th, J. E. Laycock, Petoskey; 16th, E. L. Wright, Hancock.

#### Shot by the Teacher.

Fred Joslin, a school teacher in Henderson, Shiawassee county, had occasion to chastise one of his pupils, a son of Thomas Morrison. This action of the teacher aroused Morrison's indignation and he visited the school for the purpose of calling Joslin to account. Morrison is a large powerful man and it is said possessed of a very quick temper, while Joslin is of very light build and of a peaceable disposition.

Morrison, it is said, made a savage assault upon the teacher who thereupon shot his assailant with a revolver, two balls taking effect in Morrison's breast. It is thought his injuries are fatal.

Joslin has heretofore borne a good reputation, and considering the fact that he has allowed pupils in his school to impose upon him in various ways, it creates much surprise among his friends that he should have committed the deed. The general impression that he was very hard pressed by Morrison, and that he deemed the act necessary to save his life. Joslin is 23 years old and Morrison about 35. A warrant has been issued for Joslin's arrest. The shooting was witnessed by a number of pupils, and a scene of indescribable panic and disorder ensued.

#### Michigan Will Be Benefitted.

The bill which has passed the house authorizing the establishment of the free delivery service in towns which have a population of 10,000 or in which the gross revenue of the postoffice are \$10,000 or more will make it possible for the cities of Adrian, Ann Arbor, Coldwater, Flint, Manistee, Muskegon, Port Huron and Saginaw to enjoy the benefits of the carrier service within the next eighteen months. The present law requires a population of 20,000 or gross revenues of \$20,000 a year. The bill passed was recommended by Postmaster General Howe, Gresham and Hatton, and has been reiterated by the present chief of the postoffice department. It is a step in advance and will aid in making the postal service more efficient and valuable.

#### MICHIGAN ITEMS.

The question of extending the Fish Lake branch to North Branch and Lapeer is being considered by the Michigan Central authorities, and surveys are being made to ascertain its probable cost. Local aid will be expected.

The Evert shock factory employs about forty men, and makes 250 hogheads in the knock down per week. They are made of red oak, and are designed for the Cuban molasses trade.

Wm. Klyne, a prisoner en route to Jackson, in charge of sheriff Follensbee of Port Huron, to serve a term of four years for burglary, jumped from the cars and was killed.

Providing the money is raised by the citizens of Grand Rapids, the board of trustees of the masonic home have decided to take the Burchard property on which to erect the home.

The immense ferry boat to be built by the Michigan Central railroad for service winter and summer at the straits of Mackinac, will have a screw wheel in each end. Its crushing power will be prodigious, and no trouble is anticipated in making its way through ice two to two and a half feet thick.

Dr. R. C. Wardell, formerly a prominent citizen of Battle Creek, died recently in St. Paul, Minn. The remains were brought to Battle Creek for burial.

A project that ought to succeed is now being agitated in this state, viz: the establishment of a home for ex-convicts, a place where they can be cared for after their release from prison, were they can work and pay their way until they can obtain positions in other places. A subscription has been started, and the public will be asked to aid in the project.

Wm. Gordon died in George Bush's restaurant in Flint the other evening. The proprietor on closing up, found Gordon sitting with his head resting on his hands and tried to arouse him, but discovered that he was cold and had evidently been dead for some time.

Mrs. Saunders of Newaygo, who assisted her son to escape from jail by taking off her clothing and dressing him up, has been held for trial in the sum of \$1,000, and unable to secure bail, she is lying in jail. There is no present indication that the son will aid her to escape in like manner as she helped him.

The engine and boilers for the Port Huron tunnel company have been placed in position. A 100-foot shaft is to be sunk near the river bank and the work of tunneling pushed day and night.

Chilpeming has hardly gotten over the diphtheria, and now scarlet fever has appeared in the suburbs of that city, and schools and churches have been closed again.

Hon. Sylvester Larned of Detroit, is to defend Samuel Haden, who shot his father near Corunna, some time ago.

The contractors and engineers of the Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegon railroad have established at Greenville headquarters for the winter. They have begun to clear the road bed and get out ties at Greenville, Sheridan and Carson City, working east from each of the points mentioned toward Ashley, the proposed junction with the Toledo & Ann Arbor railroad. The work will be vigorously prosecuted, 1,000 men being employed on this contract, and cars will be running by August 1 next. It is still a matter of debate whether the line from Greenville to Muskegon will be direct or via Grand Rapids.

The Chicago & Northwestern extension from Iron River to Watersmeet is being pushed by about 500 men, who have been at work for two weeks. Work will continue all winter.

The Michigan Central railroad company has reduced the amount required to be raised to build the Gladwin road from \$45,000 \$40,000, and of this amount \$32,000 has been subscribed.

A party of hunters near Houghton lake found the skeleton of a man in the woods a knife in one hand, and a hatchet in the other, a Winchester rifle by his side, empty, with empty shells scattered around and signs of a desperate struggle.

The Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegon company has made Greenville its headquarters for the winter. Over 1,000 men are now at work, and cars are to be running by Aug. 1 next year.

Allegan business men have formed an association, having for its object the encouragement of local improvements and an increase of facilities for collecting bad debts in business.

John Conley of Three Rivers, who was captured at Decatur, Ill., as a burglar, gets two years in Joliet penitentiary.

The Bell telephone company has completed a new line from Jackson to Union City, connecting intermediate points.

The Thompson house of Port Huron, which has been open for over 50 years, has been closed.

William Dorr of Port Huron has been acquitted of the charge of murder.

The trade in hemlock has picked up the past year, both in the Saginaw valley and a number of million feet have been sold at Manistee. This timber is likely to cut a larger figure in lumber calculations in Michigan in future than in the past. And there is a world of it available.

John Foster, claiming to hail from Jackson, is held at Atlanta, Ga., on a charge of theft. Foster was prominent in organizing assemblies of the Knights of Labor, and recently, while one of his lieutenants, a colored brother, was outdrumming up the wage-workers, Foster went through the premises, stealing a watch and other valuables.

Many Livingston county farmers have placed their names on the gate-posts for the benefit of passers-by.

A meteoric stone weighing 50 pounds dropped upon Frank Remington's farm near Charlotte a few days ago. A tree was split in twain by the heavenly visitant.

The official canvass shows that 380,885 votes were cast for governor at the late state election, as follows: Luce, 181,474; Yapple 174,042; Dickie 25,179; scattering 190. Luce's plurality 7,432.

The salt inspection of this state for the year which ended Nov. 30 will aggregate 3,720,000 barrels, and the quantity on hand is about the same as last year. The market has been dull and unsatisfactory to manufacturers throughout the year. During the fall the movement has been greatly restricted, owing to the lack of transportation, it being impossible to obtain cars.

Attorney General Taggart responding to the inquiry of Insurance Commissioner Raymond, decides that the mutual life insurance of minors is improper and illegal, and instructs the commissioner to revoke the licenses of companies organized for that purpose, and refuse to issue any others of that nature. He says the companies would be unable to carry out contracts with members because it cannot compel the payment of assessments which might be made upon a large number of minor corporations.

J. M. Church, a prominent business man of St. Louis, Gratiot county, was found drowned in a cistern on his premises the other morning.

Matilda Maranalia of Howard City, who was arrested for adultery in November last has been discharged. Her husband told the judge they had four small children, and she had consented to go back home if released, and he desired to withdraw the complaint.

District Attorney Godwin has been up at Menominee investigating the case of Supt. John Murphy of the Spaulding lumber company at Cedar River, who is charged with cutting timber on government land. The case was before United States Commissioner Opsahl, who placed Mr. Murphy, under \$3,000 bonds to appear at the May term of court at Marquette. Mr. Murphy claims that the Spaulding lumber company was an innocent purchaser, having bought the land from a homesteader. The amount involved is about \$10,000. This is the second case that has been brought against the Spaulding company, and it seems the end is not yet.

W. W. Wing, a Saginaw valley millwright, was killed in Florida last week.

The Michigan poultry and pet stock association will offer \$1,000 in premiums at their exhibit at Grand Rapids in January.

The director of the mint wants congress to remove the limit of \$50,000,000 to the outstanding subsidiary silver coin so that an additional amount may be coined.

The Kalamazoo cart company has been shipping its carts to Danzig, Germany.

The Northwestern Lumberman sees in the new Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic road an outlet for a strip in Ontonagon county, 50 by 30 miles, which is covered with pine that has not yet been properly explored. The Milwaukee & Lake shore has touched the southern limit of this belt, but the South Shore alone can bring the pine into market.

Coroner Lansing of Detroit held an inquest in the case of Engineer W. H. Price of Detroit, who was killed Nov. 27 at Lowell, Mich., in a railroad collision. The accident occurred on the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee railway, and was the result of a dispatch not being delivered to the conductor of Price's train. The jury returned a verdict that engineer Price came to his death in an accident resulting from the criminal carelessness of station-master F. O. Taft of Lowell.

Hon. Frank L. Smith, one of the most prominent business men of Jackson, is dead.

Cadillac had an \$8,000 fire on the 7th inst. Rev. James Dubuar, for over 20 years pastor of the Presbyterian church of Northville, is dead.

## HOME NEWS.

Capt. James B. Eads says the ship canal across the isthmus will be built by a private corporation, refusing all government aid with its consequent restrictions. An appeal will be made for financial aid to all the money centers of the world.

A great cave in took place at the Fairmount colliery, situated in Pittston, Pa., on the 4th inst. It covers an area of ten acres and virtually ruins the mine. In some places the earth's surface has gone down a distance of ten feet. A half dozen houses occupied by miners and their families were totally wrecked. Two miners were killed. Had not the sinking been preceded by an alarm the loss of life would have been very great.

William Cisson of Marion, Ind., aged 10 years, has been adjudged insane and sent to an asylum. The use of tobacco, commenced when he was only five years old, is the cause of his insanity.

Congressman William T. Price of Wisconsin is dead. He was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., June 17, 1824, and received a common school education. He served several terms in the Wisconsin legislature, both as assemblyman and senator. He was serving his second term in congress at the time of his death. In politics he was a republican.

The president has appointed Geo. A. Allen to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, vice Wm. A. Stone, suspended for offensive partisanship.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ended December 4 was \$281,011. The issue during the corresponding period of last year was \$693,385. The shipments of fractional silver coin during November amounted to \$747,491.

Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, who died in Brooklyn, N. Y., a few days ago, was at one time congressman from the third district of New York. He was a school boy in Detroit in 1838, and is well remembered by the older residents of that city. He was an author of no small merit, among his most notable productions being "Gilead, or the Vision of All Saints' Hospital" and "Haran, the Hermit, or the Wonderful Lamp."

A rich diamond field has been discovered near Paducah, Ky.

When Mrs. Myron Collins of Portland, was found dead in her bed on the morning of November 20 with a bullet through her heart, suicide was the verdict. Since then stories of domestic troubles have been floating around the neighborhood, and Collins has been arrested, charged with the murder of his wife.

The Michigan shorthorn cattle breeders, at their recent meeting, elected officers as follows: President, Prof. Samuel Johnson, agricultural college secretary, L. H. Butterfield, Lapeer; treasurer, B. J. Gibbons, Detroit; directors, W. S. Bates, Ionia, C. F. Moore, St. Clair, L. L. Brooks, Novi. They adopted a resolution demanding that congress immediately pass a law for the complete eradication of pleuro-pneumonia and to provide for payment for animals slaughtered from the national treasury. They also ask for a law absolutely prohibiting the importation of cattle from other countries where this disease exists.

Albert H. Ellwood, the defaulting route agent on the G. R. & I. between Grand Rapids and Cincinnati, has drawn his check for \$800 and turned it over to the United States officials as a partial restitution for the \$1,505 78 he confesses to have abstracted from registered letters entrusted to his care. He is 53 years old, declares that he is a highly moral man, does not smoke, drink nor gamble, and says he sinned to save his family from want; but another report says he is building a fine house at Richmond, Ind.

Twelve members of the forty-ninth congress have died.

A monument was dedicated in Arlington cemetery recently to the memory of the late Gen. G. R. Paul.

The government has received through the British legation in Washington an official invitation to participate in an international exhibition, which is to be held in Manchester, Eng., next year, to be held in the jubilee of her Britannic Majesty's reign. The object of the exhibition will be to illustrate, as fully as possible, the progress made in the development of art and manufactures during the Victorian era.

Colored men of the south are organizing for the purpose of giving a colored people's world's exposition to show the progress made by the colored people. Several city councils have approved the scheme.

The trades and labor unions of the country have agreed to amalgamate.

The heaviest snow storms ever known in the south are prevailing now. In North Carolina 26 inches of snow fell on the level. As far south as Alabama there were heavy snows.

A wild engine on the Buffalo, New York & Pittsburgh railroad collided with a passenger train near Wellington junction, Ohio, on the 9th inst. Engineer Mack and fireman Devoe of the wild engine were killed.

Lewis Edwards, 18 years old, colored, shot and killed R. J. Smith, proprietor of an opposition hotel, at Savannah. He barely escaped lynching.

A seven feet six inches seam of anthracite coal has been struck at Banff, N. W. T.

Gen. Sheridan has issued a notice that the society of the army of the Cumberland will hold its eighteenth reunion in the city of Washington, on the 11th and 12th of May, 1877, on which occasion the statute in memory of Gen. James A. Garfield will be unveiled.

The treasury estimate for the next fiscal year is \$325,185,794, which is \$14,403,759 less than this year's estimate.

The knights of labor at Troy, N. Y., have given permission to the Cohoes knit goods manufacturers to reopen their mills.

Senator Beck has a bill in the senate for the retirement of all United States bills of less value than \$10, and their replacement by coin certificates.

Commissioner Black, of the pensions bureau, warns pensioners against having their pension receipts dated prior to the payment of the pensions.

Rich coal discoveries have been made in Henderson and Smith counties, Texas.

Ezekiel Price Greenleaf of Boston, who died recently, bequeathed \$500,000 to Harvard college.

A small house in Oange City, Kan., was burned the other day and George Clark and his wife were burned to death.

The treasury department has decided that Canadian postal cards imported into the United States are dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem as printed matter not specially provided for.

The Rev. T. Rappaport, a rabbi, says he has been imprisoned in Mexico on a charge of being a revolutionist. They also took from him \$43 to pay costs. Consul Brigham will investigate.

It is emphatically denied that the British government has sent an agent to Washington to negotiate a new fisheries treaty.

A five-per cent tax levy has been made on the estate of the late S. J. Tilden on all bequests to all beyond nieces and nephews.

## WASHINGTON WHISPERS.

Work of the Senate and House, with Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

Since congress assembled the house has passed a bill amending the act "For the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces," to relieve certain soldiers of the Twelfth Michigan infantry of dishonorable discharges; appropriating \$200,000 for a permanent school for cavalry and artillery instruction at Fort Scott, Kansas; authorizing the establishment of the free delivery system in towns which have a population of 10,000, or in which the gross postal revenues are \$10,000 or more, and the electoral count bill. This important measure received but one amendment in the house, and now goes back to the senate for its concurrence. In committee of the whole the bill creating a department of agriculture and labor has been pretty thoroughly discussed. Bills are introduced every day and "referred," which simply means that many of them will never be heard of again.

The sessions of the senate have been devoted to the discussion of tariff and pension matters. The tariff question was called up by a resolution declaring it inexpedient and detrimental to the trade and industry of the country to at present make any further attempts at revising the tariff. Among other bills introduced in the senate is one providing for the erection of a monument to the Negro soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in the service of their country. The Chinese, divorce and marriage questions have all been under debate and the executive sessions have in the main been devoted to considering appointments.

Immediately after reading the journal in the house this morning, the death of Representative Dowdney of New York was announced, and after adopting resolutions of respect and condolence, and providing for a committee to attend his funeral, the house adjourned.

The death of Representative Dowdney swells to twelve the death list of the forty-ninth congress; Vice-President Hendricks. Senators Miller of California and Pike of New Hampshire. Representatives Elwood of Illinois, Rankin of Wisconsin, Hahn of Louisiana, Beech, Arnot and Dowdney of New York, Price of Wisconsin, Cole of Maryland and Duncan of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Morrison doesn't propose to be defeated on his tariff bill and has decided to call it up in the house before the holiday recess. There are many members who believe that there is not the faintest hope for the action on the tariff by both houses at this session, and it is believed that as these men nearly all have bills which they desire to pass there will be little actually accomplished, and that business men interested need not be worried over the outlook.

The special congressional committee appointed to investigate the strikes in the southwest, held a meeting to-day. Nothing of importance was accomplished and an adjourned meeting was called for January 3 next.

The members of the rivers and harbor committee are developing a vein of industry truly commendable and surprising. They have announced that they will not avail themselves of the holiday vacation, but will remain and perfect the bill that it may be ready when congress reconvenes.

President Cleveland has greatly improved in health and to-day resumed his public receptions.

It has been decided by the quarter-master-general that the Christian Brothers' College in St. Louis is entitled to \$15,000 for occupation of its buildings by United States troops during the war.

We've been "cordially invited" to attend and participate in the international exhibition to be held in Manchester, Eng., next year to celebrate the jubilee of her Britannic majesty's reign.

Rawlins post, G. A. R. of Washington, and Gabriel R. Paul post of New Jersey, united in dedicating a monument in Arlington cemetery to the memory of the late Gen. G. R. Paul. The Hon. William Walter Phelps delivered the address.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The German government will not object to any arrangement of the Bulgarian question if Turkey and Russia agree on the conditions.

England will reject France's proposition for the neutrality of the Suez canal unless English ships are given free passage in time of war.

Two steamers collided off Queensland early in December, and 42 persons were drowned.

Wholesale arrests of socialists are being made in Germany.

The Russian press has been prohibited from detailing the movements of the Russian troops.

A furious storm swept over the British Isles on the 9th inst., carrying death and destruction.

A French vessel foundered in the English channel Dec. 8, and six lives were lost.

"United Ireland" is to be suppressed by the police.

Two life-boats were wrecked the other day off Southport, Eng., while going to the rescue of a distressed vessel, and 37 of the crew perished.

The order of business in the coming session of Parliament has been revised and the program will be as follows: The session will open with the introduction of a Coercion bill, including special provisions for the suppression of boycotting. It has been decided that the local government measures affecting England and Scotland shall have precedence over legislation on the same subject for Ireland. The result of this will be that no Irish business except such as relates to coercion and to the bill extending the scope of the Ashbourne land act will be transacted.

Rich, Prairie Mange, and Scratches of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by Dr. R. S. Armstrong Drug gist, Chelsea, M'Ch.

## DRUNKENNESS.

Every Wife, Mother, Sister, Daughter, Father, Brother, Son, or any one who suffers, or has a friend suffering from any of the following habits:

LIQUOR HABIT, TOBACCO HABIT, MORPHINE HABIT, OPIUM HABIT, CIGARETTE HABIT.

Should send their name and address and one 2-cent stamp and receive FREE by return mail, securely sealed, my Book giving full directions for curing, either with or without the sufferer's knowledge, each and every one of the above habits. This Book tells how to perfectly form a COMPLETE CURE. All business strictly confidential.

WM. H. JEROME, Palmyra, N. Y.

We have Thousands of Testimonials to the Fact that



## Imperial Egg Food

Will Largely Increase Egg Production. Strengthens Weak and drooping Fowls, Promotes Healthy Growth and Development of all varieties of Poultry, and Insures Fine Condition and Smooth Plumage.

It will help them through moulting, wintering, and thus save them. It will furnish bone and muscle for young chicks and thus save them.

Prevents and absolute Cures the diseases incident to Poultry.

## CHICKEN CHOLERA

Is usually the result of weakness caused by a lack of the proper chemicals in the system. These are supplied by the IMPERIAL EGG FOOD.

It is no forcing process; you simply give them the chemicals to make eggs, at a cost of less than one cent a week for each fowl. Ask for it of your local tradesman; if he does not keep it, write to F. C. STURTEVANT, Manufacturer of Ground Oyster-shells and all Poultry Supplies, Mills, 193-194 Commerce Street, Office, 216 State St., Hartford, Conn.

## 10 Per Cent INVESTMENT.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. The MORTGAGE BANK, Ipswich, Dakota, will loan your money on BOND and MORTGAGE from 5 to 10 per cent. Mortgage made to you direct, Bond payable at your own Bank or in New York as you prefer, and has for SALE CITY AND SCHOOL BONDS, that net 7 to 13 per cent. Will furnish as reference the names of gentlemen residing in THIS COUNTY for whom it has invested money. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

AGENTS wanted for The History of a grand chance. A \$4 book at the popular price of \$1.75. Liberal terms. The religious papers mention it as one of the few great religious works of the world. Greater success never known by agents. Terms free. STINSON & Co., Publishers, Portland, Maine.

## PATENTS!

Patents, Trade Marks and Copyrights Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for moderate fees.

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain patents in less time than those made from Washington. Send Model or Drawing. We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make no charge unless we obtain patent.

We refer here to the Postmaster, Supt. of Money Order Div., and to officials in the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and reference to actual clients in your own state or country, write to

C. A. SNOW & CO., Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

## YOUNG MEN

and Women can save money by attending

W. F. PARSONS COLLEGE, KALA AZOO, - - - MICH.

Bookkeeper, Banking, Telegraphy, Railroad,orthand and Typewriting, taught by experienced instructors. Send for Journal. W. F. PARSONS, Pres't

We can furnish our new series of Copy Slips of Penmanship for 25 Cents,

containing over 90 copies of Plain and Ornamental writing for self-instruction. Address, W. F. PARSONS, Kalamazoo, Mich.

## DELANO & CO'S

CAFFEINATED SODA

SALERATUS SODA

Best in the World.



# Heron's Nest.

BY BERTHA M. CLAY.

CHAPTER XI—CONTINUED.

"It has been a terrible mistake, my dear," she said, bending down to kiss me; "the Squire was greatly to blame. You have been cruelly treated!" She was silent for a few moments, then she continued, "For my share in it I beg your pardon. I was completely misled. I was forced to believe that you were the acknowledged daughter of an old servant—a friendless dependant on the charity of the house; and, in treating you as such, I did no wrong. Indeed, after a pause, 'I am sorry I had not the faintest idea that you were Gracia Dacre.'"

I drew her hand to my lips and kissed it. "I hope I shall never get well, Lady Caryl," I said. "I cannot bear the thought of taking Heron's Nest from Sir Adrian. He is so proud of the old place!"

She smiled—a peculiar smile, such as I had never seen on her face before. "It is your right," she answered. "My son will feel the loss; but he is not a poor man; he will soon find another home. No harm has been done to us; but great harm has been done to you. We must atone for it."

When Lady Caryl did anything, it was always royally done, and she made full amends to me.

"I can never do too much for you," she said to me one day; "for you would have given up everything you had in the world for my son."

As I grew stronger, I found that the whole county knew of the strange incident which had taken place at the old manor-house. Lady Caryl herself had at once made it public; and, as accounts of it had appeared in all the newspapers, every one in England knew how the poor companion had become the proud owner of Heron's Nest.

The day came when I was well enough to discuss my future with Lady Caryl. I had not seen Sir Adrian since my illness began. Lady Caryl had promised me from day to day that when I was a little better he should be present at the consultation we were going to have. It was one of the last days of October, and I was carried into the library on my couch.

How it brought back old times to me, to see that room again, the chair in which my father, the Squire, had sat writing, the table on which those precious papers had lain!

It was a bright warm autumn day; a few late roses were in bloom, and the chrysanthemums were unusually fine. During all these long weeks I had forgotten Lady Aditha; but now I remembered her suddenly as the woman whom I understood Sir Adrian was to marry. I asked Lady Caryl where she was.

"Gone," she replied. "Mrs. Roper has a great dread of illness. As soon as she knew that you had brain-fever, she left, and Lady Aditha went with her."

"I hope—!" Then I paused, for the words seemed so difficult to utter. "I hope that my illness did not delay the marriage."

"What marriage?" asked Lady Caryl quickly.

"Did I dream it? I had many dreams when I was ill, and they were so real. I am confused at times. I thought Sir Adrian and Lady Aditha were to be married."

Lady Caryl looked a little perplexed. "I told you that," she said. "I ought to explain. Lady Aditha's mother and I were great friends, and our children were playmates twenty years ago. It was her mother and I who talked about their marriage then, and I have wished for it ever since."

"Then they were not engaged?" I queried. "Not perhaps in the strict sense of the word," she replied; "but I have always looked upon them as an engaged couple. I have always thought of Lady Aditha as my son's wife."

"And he has done the same, I suppose?" was my remark; but she did not seem quite so sure of it.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Graham came in, followed by Sir Adrian; and, when my eyes fell once more upon his face, I forgot everything. I had seen it last in the moonlight in that supreme hour of my life when he had taken the papers from me.

"Gracia," he said, as he took my hands, "I am pleased to see you again." Then he sat down by my side; and to my foolish happy heart it was as though he had taken possession of me.

There could be no question, Mr. Graham said, as to the validity of the papers, none as to my rights. I was indeed heiress of Heron's Nest. Then I made my petition to them, and it was that they would not take Heron's Nest from Sir Adrian, but let him keep it. I would accept money from them—enough to live comfortably on—enough to live in luxury—but not Heron's Nest. Sir Adrian loved it; let him keep it.

"You do love it, do you not?" I said, turning to him.

"I do," he returned earnestly; "for it holds the noblest heart in the world."

"But you love it for itself, do you not?" I asked again.

"Yes," he answered, with a smile that I never forgot. "Let me give it to him; let me make it legally his!" I entreated.

But Mr. Graham shook his head. "It can not be done, Miss Dacre. Heron's Nest is yours, and you must keep it."

Sir Adrian bent down and kissed my hand. "There could be no better mistress for it, Gracia," he said.

It was arranged that I should remain where I was until Christmas, and that Lady Caryl should stay with me.

"Do you know where I am going, Gracia?" Sir Adrian whispered presently.

I forgot that any one else was near—I forgot Lady Caryl and the lawyer as I clung to the hands that held mine.

"Where are you going?" I asked quickly. "Oh, Sir Adrian, do not go! Stay here!" He bent his head still lower.

"Gracia," he said, in a low tone, "I could not stay here just now, dear. It would be hardly right. I am going to Spain. I shall see the old church in Granada where your mother and the Squire were married, and I shall see the white marble cross with the name 'Isola' upon it. Are you content?"

"Must you go?" I cried.

"Yes, Gracia," he said; "it is imperative; but I shall be back for Christmas, and you will

be quite well by then. I shall go hoping to find you better—nay, well—when I return." He went; and I, growing better and stronger every day, did nothing but count the hours until his return.

CHAPTER XII.

It was Christmas eve again; but how changed was all the world to me! Last year a nameless outcast, this year I was Gracia Dacre, heiress of Heron's Nest; and, with swiftly-falling tears, I offered up my thanks to Heaven.

Nothing could have been kinder than the world's welcome to me. I contrasted it with that accorded to me when I first came to the old manor-house. I learned many lessons then that I should never have learned otherwise. The wonder excited by my story did not last long. I heard afterwards that no one was very much surprised; people confessed that they had not thought of it before. The neighboring residents welcomed me most heartily, while they approved highly of Lady Caryl; they said that she had done the right and proper thing—that, by remaining with me for a time, she had shown the greatest magnanimity and generosity; and the whole county warmed to her ladyship as it had never warmed before.

Lady Caryl thought it better to change most of the new servants, but not the older ones; they were only too delighted to know that I was the old Squire's daughter.

I must confess that I enjoyed the first call made by Mrs. and Miss Sale. When I was simply Gracia, without a second name, they had treated me with the coldest contempt; they treated Miss Dacre with the utmost respect. Mrs. Sale held out her arms to me, and would have embraced me; but I could not suffer her to do that.

"My dearest child," she cried effusively, "you must do your best to make up for those wasted years now. Anything that we can do—my daughter and myself—we will do most willingly."

Lady Caryl cut her raptures very short. "To think," cried Mrs. Sale, "that the last of the Dacres was living amongst us, and we did not know it!"

She made me many overtures of friendship; and her daughter, who had never had a civil word for the friendless girl, was fawningly polite to the heiress of Heron's Nest; but I could not encourage their advances.

Lady Caryl, in talking to me about the future, said that she fancied Sir Adrian would purchase an estate in Norfolk. She expressed great affection for me, and said that, if the idea met with my approval, I should spend next season in town with her. I did not tell her why the suggestion pleased me so much. I knew that, if I were in town with her, I should see her son almost every day.

Sir Adrian wrote to me from Spain, and told me that he had seen the church where my mother and father were married—that he had seen the marriage register and the marble monument that bore the name of "Isola." He added—and I kissed the written words again and again—that he should be back at Christmas, and hoped to spend it at Heron's Nest.

And Christmas came with a pure mantle of snow and a crown of green holly. All that had passed since the Christmas before would have seemed like a dream but that it was so happily true. This Christmas Eve was exactly like the last, cold and clear and beautiful, with the stars shining brightly. There amongst them shone the luminous star that had led me only last year to the postern-gate. Little need to ask whether its light had led me now! I could hear the bells chiming, as I had heard them years before. "Christmas is come—Christmas is come!" Every word came so clearly to me over the snow.

Heron's Nest that Christmas Eve looked most picturesque, and I had taken great pains to make it so. Mistletoe and holly hung in profusion on the walls of the grand old mansion. Christmas was indeed come, bringing with it love and peace. No harsh word disturbed the harmony that reigned throughout the house.

I had resisted every effort that Lady Caryl made to relinquish her position. I was determined that, so long as she remained in the house, she should be complete mistress of it; and, when she discovered that, she showed her appreciation by increased kindness to me. We had both agreed that the old manor-house should look its fairest and best on Christmas Eve. Every picture-frame, every pillar was wreathed with holly and laurel. There was no doubt about it being Christmas, and the gay appearance of Heron's Nest unmistakably proclaimed it.

Sir Adrian was to come that night, just as he had done on Christmas eve the year before, through the starlight, over the snow. Oh, happy Christmas that was to bring him to me! I did not reflect whether his stay would be long or short; I did not try to foresee any ending; all my thoughts were concentrated on the fact that I was to see him.

Lady Caryl had ordered my dress—pale rose silk, trimmed with white tulle—and I wore diamond ornaments. Yes, I—Gracia, who last year was a friendless dependant—wore the Dacre diamonds, and at my throat and in my hair was fastened a sprig of laurustinus. May Heaven forgive me if, as I looked in the glass, I felt a thrill of pride! I could not help seeing then that I was beautiful; and I was glad.

The bells of Heronsdale Church had not ceased chiming, and the moon was shining white and high in the heavens. Feeling restless and impatient, I went to one of the windows of the drawing-room; whence I could see the drive. This was my home now, and I must bid him welcome to it. When at last I saw the carriage, I never thought of etiquette, but hastened to the hall door to be the first to greet him; and I remember no more until a handsome face, cold with the fresh air, touched mine, and the voice I loved best on earth cried "Gracia!" then I bade him welcome home. After that both of us must have forgotten everything else in the world but each other, as we stood on the top of the great flight of steps of the wide open hall door, the ruddy light streaming out upon the snow.

Presently he clasped his arms, and, going into the hall, he took down a large fur cloak that was hanging there and wrapped it round me.

"Come with me, Gracia," he said. "I have something to say to you; and I can say it nowhere else but at the old postern-gate."

I went with him down the terrace-steps, across the lawn, and over to the postern-gate.

The ivy-mantled wall was covered with snow, as it had been a twelvemonth before, and the bright Christmas star was shining overhead. I did not tremble; but a feeling of awe came over me. He had not spoken as we walked along; but, when we stood near the ivy and the wind stirred the green leaves and the snow fell, he caught me in his arms and kissed me passionately.

"Oh, Gracia," he cried, "here, where the light of the star first led you to me, let me ask you—will you be my wife?"

I took courage, and looked up into his face. "What of Lady Aditha?" I asked, blushing deeply.

"Lady Aditha is going to marry the Duke of Cortland," he laughed. "She was very fond of me when I was a little boy; but, to tell you the truth, Gracia, she ceased to care for me when she found that I had lost Heron's Nest."

"Did you care?" I asked falteringly.

"Not at all. Why, Gracia, I have always loved you, and no one but you! On the night I first saw you—you, with your beautiful dark eyes and sweet quaint name—I loved you. I loved you then, and I have loved you ever since. Will you be my wife, Gracia?"

I could not speak for very excess of joy.

"I shall never love any one else," he went on. "My love for you, Gracia, will never change. Will you be my wife?"

I said "Yes;" and then I in my turn told him how I had loved him.

So we plighted our troth under the light of the stars, with the Christmas snow lying white on the ground and the bells chiming—a troth that has never been broken, and will be kept while life lasts.

It was twilight that the light of the Christmas star led me, and its rays shine warm in my heart even now.

THE END.

## A SLICK SWINDLE.

How a Parisian Gamin Engineered a Pretty Confidence Game.

A few days ago a little street musician with his violin under his arm entered a pork-butcher's shop in the Rue des Martyrs and purchased a knuckle of ham for two francs. On feeling in his pocket he found that he had left the money at home which his mother had given him to pay for it. As it was luncheon-time, and he would be scolded if he went home empty-handed, he asked the shopkeeper to take the violin in pledge; he would come and redeem it in the afternoon. The shopkeeper consented, and put the instrument away in a corner. A quarter of an hour later a gentleman of distinguished appearance drove up in a landau, made purchases of pate de foie gras to the amount of forty francs, and carelessly taking up the violin, exclaimed: "What a superb instrument!" He tried it *en connaisseur* and offered 100, 200, 500, and finally 1,000 francs for it. The shopkeeper could not dispose of what did not belong to him, but promised to try and obtain it for his wealthy customer, who took his departure leaving as his address: "Lord Russel, Grand Hotel."

A very pretty scene ensued on the return of the poor little musician. He for some time objected parting with his favorite fiddle, but last, after going home to obtain his mother's consent, he gave it up for 850 francs. The pork-butcher dressed himself in his best, called a cab, and drove to the Grand Hotel, where he was politely informed that no such person as Lord Russel was staying there. The unfortunate tradesman turned all colors, excitedly insisted that he was not mistaken, and brandished his fiddle with such energy that he had to be turned out. The value of the instrument has since been ascertained to be six francs.—*Paris Morning News.*

## Mental Disease Frequent Among Sovereigns.

The death of the King of Bavaria has called forth a great number of essays and treatises on mental insanity and its causes. In one of these the well-known German scientist, Professor Hackel, points out that mental disease is much more frequent among the higher and highest classes of society than among the common people. He says: "Mental diseases are remarkably frequent among sovereigns. The celebrated specialist for diseases of the brain has shown that the proportion of lunatics in reigning families, as compared to that of the population of their country, is as 60 to 1—that is to say, that lunacy occurs sixty times as often in reigning families as among ordinary mortals. If similar accurate statistics were taken as to the frequency of lunacy among the nobility it would at once appear that this class also furnishes a much larger contingent of lunatics than non-aristocratic humanity. The cause of this is the unnatural or one-sided education and the artificial separation of the 'privileged' classes from the rest of their fellow creatures, which separation causes many dark sides of human nature to become particularly developed—artificially trained, as it were, and by the law of hereditary they are more strongly developed in every succeeding generation."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

## The Judge and the Lawyer.

The other day an attorney came into Judge Coffey's court guiding a very unsteady client. The room was a trifle small for him, but he managed to get into a chair somewhere. When the case was called the chippy attorney got up and said:

"Your honor, I don't see the attorney on the opposite side present, but I'm on deck."

"Yes," said Judge Coffey, looking over to the client who had fallen off his chair, "and your client seems to be overboard."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Mrs. Cleveland expresses her entire approval of the movement which is now on foot for the abolition of the feminine hat in the theater, and says that she will be among the first to observe "the usage that unites good sense and good form."

Heinrich Heine's brother, Baron Gustave Heine, just dead at Vienna, left a fortune of many million florins to his four children.

Postmaster General Villas takes his noonday lunch at a dairy restaurant, where he gets a mug of milk and a piece of apple pie for 15 cents.

A cat with six young kittens was removed from Milton to Greenfield, N. H., a distance of 16 miles. She was not at all pleased with the change, and took her family all the way back.

David Dana, a brother of the New York editor, lives at Lubec, Me., and works for his living. Come to think of it, so does the New York brother.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, is still holding court in Paris, where she gives sumptuous entertainments at her magnificent residence, the Hotel de Castille.

Laura Bridgman, the wonderful blind deaf mute, after an extended absence, has returned to the institute for the blind at South Boston. She is now nearly 57 years old.

Cleanses the scalp, and leaves the hair soft and beautiful.

If you have any form of throat or lung disease, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

A Red Butte, Wyo., correspondent says these are blue times for the cattle men. Prices are down, feed is scarce, a hard winter is feared, and the cattle are in bad condition to meet it, being thin and poor.

During the war, Dr. Lloyd of Ohio, from exposure contracted consumption. He says: "I have no hesitation in saying that it was by the use of Allen's Lung Balsam that I am now alive and enjoying perfect health." Don't experiment with new and untried medicines. If you have a cough or cold, take at once Allen's Lung Balsam.

Gov. Robinson of Massachusetts is an active member of a swell Boston tobogganing club.

FOR THROAT DISEASES, COUGHS, COLDS, etc., effectual relief is found in the use of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL THROCHES." Price 25 cents.

The official investigations made in Prussia relative to the causes of mine explosions show, among other things, that many explosions attributed to fire damp, or outbursts of gas, are really due to the fine coal dust in mines.

## "One Nail Drives Out Another."

is a French saying that finds exemplification in the way one disease will substitute itself for another and graver one, in very many cases. Liver disease for instance will soon induce blood disorders, throat ailments, skin affections and eventually, because of impoverished blood, consumption itself, unless, indeed, it be treated in its incipency and early progress by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" which acts as a specific in these ailments, accomplishing a rapid cure by its powerful alternative action upon the great organs of the body.

The income of Mme. Patti from her present six months' tour in this country will be \$150,000.

Young or middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses, should send ten cents in stamps for large treatise giving successful treatment. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Jesse Grant is in San Francisco and Ulysses is attending to the interests of his wife's estate in Mexico.

## Your Friends Will Never Tell You.

but perhaps somebody, who isn't your friend, will, that your presence is rendered offensive by the foul, fetid smell of your breath. Every word you utter, though it be the very echo of wisdom and poetry, disgusts your hearers, and your laugh is productive of anything but mirth to them. It is a duty you owe, not only to yourself, but to society to remove this cause of offense. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will heal the diseased mucous membrane, will bring relief to yourself and others. Do not hesitate to employ it.

When Emperor William wants to shoot a deer he sits in his carriage and has the deer driven within easy range.

MEN look slovenly with run-over heels. Lyon's Heel Stiffeners keep boots straight; 25c. a pair.

The Chief Signal officer has decided to establish a station in Alaska.

A young lady is driving a cab in Berlin. She asks thrice the ordinary fare, because she sits by the side of her employer while she drives him.

PATENTS obtained by Louis Hagger & Co., Attorneys, Washington, D.C. Est'd 1861. Advice free.

**ESTERBROOK STEEL PENS**  
Leading Nos.: 14, 048, 130, 135, 333, 161.  
For Sale by all Stationers.  
**THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,**  
Works: Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York.

A woman of Lewiston, Me., who is a storekeeper, while talking with a customer crumpled a \$10 bill in her hand. Then she forgot what it was and tossed the little wad into the fire. She remembered it when her cash that night was \$10 short.

Many people's remarks are irrelevant, but if you've got a pain or ache or a bruise, *Salvation Oil* will reach the subject instantly. Price 25 cts.

Francis Darnell and his 17-year-old son visited Griffin, Ga., the other day, and crowds followed them. The father is 4 feet 4 inches tall and the son 3 feet 1 inch.

An unknown lunatic was captured recently by officers at Springfield, Ky. His paroxysms of violence only come on when he hears some one inquire his name.

A big gopher snake was killed recently at Daytona, Fla., in whose stomach was found a three-foot rattlesnake, still alive. The gopher was over six feet in length.

British Guiana is making large shipments of gold to England, and the prospects are that the shipments will rival in value the great exports of sugar, molasses and rum.

Although we have heard persons remark—"it is worth its weight in gold!"—still Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is to be had at all drug stores for the small price of 25 cents a bottle.

An orange tree over 400 years old, in the orangeries of Versailles, was first planted by Eleanor de Castille, the wife of Charles III.

## A Miraculous Escape from the Grave.

I have been in poor health with a diseased stomach and liver, causing a cankered mouth continually for ten years. I kept about my house until a year ago last June. For three years prior to that time I had a severe pain in the region of my heart, at times seeming past endurance. It affected my shoulder, took all strength from my arm; could get no relief only by poulticing. My stomach being so diseased, my food caused me great distress. My age also seemed to be in the way of my recovery, and not the least of my sickness. I employed the very best medical assistance I could get while in Caro, this state, but little encouragement could I get. Was moved to Vassar Oct. 1, 1885, on a bed, giving me every ten minutes a teaspoonful of brandy and ice with only a teaspoonful of nourishment at a time. I commenced bloating soon after arriving here, every appearance of dropsy. We called our Caro physician to come here, and he said my condition was worse than when in Caro. On the 27th day of May last we called a council of doctors from Vassar, "three in number." All of them pronounced my case incurable. I had with the rest inflammation of the bowels, and I lay almost lifeless, and one of the leading physicians said if I could be restored to a sane mind again it would be all my husband might expect, and anything that would soothe me was all that could be done. My husband got me some medicine at Johnson & Williamson's, druggists at Vassar, and commenced giving it to me, and in three weeks' time they began to put me in an easy chair, "for a short time each day," at which time I had no use of my lower limbs and my back was numb; it was a little more than two months before I could walk without crutches. I am now a well woman, have walked one and a half miles within a month, can eat all kinds of food and enjoy it, have gained from 82 pounds, since last May, to 116 now, could say more of sickness, put delicacy prevents. I want to say to my friends that Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and Plasters are the medicines that cured me. I used four plasters with the first five bottles; have used ten bottles in all and am well. If any one who reads this has any doubt as to the authenticity of my statement, it will afford me pleasure to refer them to my neighbors all about here, as they are all astonished at my recovery. It is a great family remedy. Very truly,  
MR. CHESTER GAGE.

Vassar, Mich., Oct. 11, 1886.

This is to certify that I have known Mrs. Gage since she came to Vassar, and know the facts set forth in her statement above to be true. Very truly,  
GEO. E. WILLIAMSON,

Of the firm of Johnson & Williamson, druggists, Vassar, Mich.

J. K. Delbridge, Conductor on the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, Becomes Heir to a Large Fortune.

I have suffered more than language can express with sciatic rheumatism for twelve years, and have expended hundreds of dollars for medicines. I have never found anything that has done me as much good as Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and plasters. They are truly a rheumatic specific, and I take great pleasure in recommending them to my friends. Yours truly,  
J. K. DELBRIDGE,  
33 Pleasant street,  
Grand Rapids, Mich.

The public curiosity as to what Tennyson has to say about "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After" will soon be gratified.

# Striking Stories

Of Adventure in  
**The Youth's Companion,**  
And Illustrated  

# Sketches of Travel

CONTRIBUTED BY  
Lieut. Schwatka, Nugent Robinson, W. T. Hornaday, C. A. Stephens,  
T. W. Knox, W. H. Gilder, C. F. Holder, F. W. Calkins,  
Hon. S. S. Cox, and Lieut. Shufeldt.

The Companion is published weekly. Price \$1.75 a Year.  
Specimen copies free. Mention this paper.  
Address **PERRY MASON & CO., Publishers,**  
37 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.



## RUPTURE

Successfully cured in 60 days by Dr. Horne's Electric Magnetic Belt. Truss combined. Guaranteed the only one in the world generating continuous Electric & Magnetic current. Scientific, Powerful, Durable, Comfortable and Effective. Avoid Frauds. Over 2,000 cures. Send stamp for pamphlet. ALSO ELECTRIC BELTS FOR DYSPEPSIA.

DR. HORNE, INVENTOR, 191 WABASH AVE. CHICAGO.



# E. G. HOAG & CO. UP STAIRS.

HOLIDAY trade has commenced in earnest at our store. People that are unable to decide what to buy for Christmas are no longer puzzled after seeing our large stock of Choice Holiday Novelties.

In Toilet Cases we have about twenty styles to select from, ranging in price from \$1 to \$5, \$8 up to \$20. Good values at \$2.50 to \$3.

In Shaving Cases we have several styles from \$2.50 to \$4.50.

A very large assortment of Odor Cases from 75c. to \$5.

Collar and Cuff Boxes in plush and Leather from 35c. to \$5.

Work Boxes from 15c. to \$10.

Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, satin lined, from \$1 to \$2.50.

In Jewel Cases we are offering good values at \$1 to \$2.50.

We have a very large line of Whisk Holders, in both plush and brass from 65c. to \$2.

Photograph Albums are always good presents. Our line is very large consisting of all the new designs, both in plush and leather with white, dark and tinted insides, also bronze insides. One of the best selling albums this season is the oblong quarto, all cabinets.

We are displaying a large line of Fancy Glassware and China, also Decorated Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets in many different shades and decorations, Vases of all kinds and shapes, Cups and Saucers in endless variety, Fruit Plates, Fruit Baskets, Individual Fruit Dishes, Butters, Fancy Glass Novelties in Salts, Peppers, Toothpick Holders, Ash Receivers, in fact, everything you can think of and at such prices that you will not hesitate to buy.

We desire especially to call your attention to our large assortment of Hanging Lamps, Hall Lamps, Stand Lamps, Bracket Lamps, Shades, etc.

About our Christmas Cards we cannot say enough. Our line was selected with care, and includes many novelties, never offered to the trade before, such as hand painted cards, cards with wreaths made from flowers gathered in the Holy Land. A very large assortment of 5c. Cards.

Photograph Frames still continue to be in great demand. Besides the very staple plush frames that always sell, we have some new designs in hardwood, burnished bronze, and plush, which are very handsome and low in price.

In Toy Books we have a very large line consisting of all grades from the infant to the youth, and ranging in price from 1c. to \$1.

In Scrap Albums our trade is larger than ever, our assortment better than ever, and our prices lower than ever.

Our line of Papeteries is very large and contains many very desirable things, such as ragged edge, linens, also a good article put up in plush boxes for presents, the box making a nice jewel case when emptied.

In Jewelry we are offering many bargains. Ear-drops, Lace Pins, Neck Chains, Charms, Rings, Cuff Buttons, Scarf Pins, etc.

We have a very large line of Shopping Bags, both in leather and plush, at very low prices.

We can show you many styles of Work Baskets, Hand Baskets, etc., at unusually low prices for this class of goods.

Brass Crumb Brushes and Trays, Brass Trays, Brass Match Safes, Brass Toothpick Holders.

E. G. Hoag & Co.

In order to better display our line of Toys, we have this season fitted up our second story, and if you will step up one flight of stairs we will show you a large assortment of Dolls which comprises about everything desirable—Wax Dolls, China Dolls, Bisce Dolls, Washable Dolls, Doll Bodies, Kid Doll Bodies, China Doll Heads with or without bangs, Bisque Doll Heads with long, flowing hair.

We have also Dolls' High Chairs, Pianos, Pony Railways, Accordions, Wash sets, Drums, Bureaus, Doll Cabs, Sleds, Coasters, Toy Chairs, H. rses, Carts, Express Wagons, Solitaire Boards, Engines, Trains, Blocks, Too Casts, Blow-up Forts, Boats, Ten Pins, Building Blocks, Tin Toys of all kinds from 5c. upwards, over one hundred different Games, a number of New Games, Steeple Chase, The House that Jack Built, Parlor Base Ball. All these goods we have and many more for you to select from. We make this our business and can judge better what you want than those who know nothing about it.

We would ask our friends to make their selections early in the season. We will lay your packages aside, and deliver them when wanted. By doing this you will not be disappointed and will avoid the crowds we always have the last two weeks before Christmas.

We request that you will visit our store and look over our line, whether desiring to buy or not. We welcome all.

E. G. Hoag & Co.

**Business College**  
*Chas. J. Cleary*  
School of Penmanship and Shorthand Institute  
Ypsilanti, Mich.  
Offers unequalled advantages for preparing Young and Middle Aged Men and Women to fill Important and Lucrative places in life. Superior system of Actual Business. No vacations. Large attendance. NINE teachers. Good board with well furnished room, \$2.00 to \$3.12 per week. Now is a desirable time to enter. Call or write for Circulars. P. R. CLEARY, Principal.

## Clergymen

Lawyers, Actors, and Singers, are often troubled with loss of voice, resulting from a slight cold, weakness of the vocal organs, or inflammation of the throat, and in all such cases may be promptly relieved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

I would not be without Ayer's Cherry Pectoral on any account. It is an invaluable remedy in Bronchitis and Lung Complaints, and speedily relieves Hoarseness or Irritation of the Throat, caused by public speaking.—Rev. E. Bethune, Janesville, Tenn.

I have been so much afflicted with Bronchitis that I should be unable to perform my clerical duties without the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.—A. G. Kirk, Pastor Baptist Ch., Hillsville, Pa.

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,**  
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

## Don't Fail to Try It.

J. C. Barrows, Kalamazoo, Mich., testifies: "For more than five years, a member of my family has been afflicted with Hay Fever, culminating late in the fall in a hacking cough. Every remedy proved futile. Not half a bottle of Papillon (extract of flax) Catarrh Cure had been used before the cough entirely disappeared, and general relief followed. It is simply wonderful. Large bottles only \$1.00, for sale by Glazier, DePuy & Co.

## A Captain's Fortunate Discovery.

Capt. Coleman, schr. Weymouth, plying between Atlantic City and New York, has been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but allayed the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner. Free trial bottle of this standard remedy at R. S. Armstrong's Drug Store.

## Additional Local.

The most desirable building lot in Chelsea for sale. Inquire of H. S. HOLMES.

Mrs. Betts, of Adrian, who has been spending about a month with her brother Henry Stedman, returned to her home last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Gates and their daughter Maggie left last Thursday for Bordentown, N. J., where they will spend the winter.

After two or three days of moderate weather, winter set in again Tuesday night in good earnest with about two inches of snow.

Our overcoats must be sold and you can buy one cheap for cash.

BE GORE & MORTON.

The Congregational Sunday School will give a Christmas entertainment and social at the Town Hall on Christmas eve. All friends of the school invited.

O. D. Royal, of Ann Arbor, spent last Thursday and Friday here, looking after varied interests of the Register Publishing House. Quite a concern that.

Mrs. John W. Nutton, who has been in California, about fifteen years, arrived here last Thursday, expecting to spend about a year among friends in this vicinity.

What will \$10.00 do? It will buy the best overcoat or suit ever sold in Chelsea for that amount. BE GORE & MORTON.

In the school report last week, the names given in Miss Depew's department should have been accredited to the Nora Glazier Memorial Fund instead of the Roll of Honor.

There will be a debate between the Chelsea Debating Club and the North Lake Lyceum, Saturday evening at the Hall at North Lake. Question, *Resolved*, That capital punishment is just.

Don't do it. Don't buy an overcoat or suit without seeing our goods and prices.

BE GORE & MORTON.

A social will be held at the residence of Collin Babcock, on East Middle street, on Friday evening, December 17, from 8 to 10 o'clock, for the benefit of the young people of Chelsea, to whom a general invitation is given. BY ORDER OF COM.

The Chelsea Library will be open on Friday afternoon, December 24th and 31st, instead of Saturday as is customary, for the exchange of books. Miss Tillie Mutschel serves as librarian in place of Mrs. J. R. Gates, who is spending the winter in New Jersey.

We have the finest line of Christmas Slippers, coat, scarfs, handkerchiefs, etc., ever sold in Chelsea, and at prices to suit the times.

BE GORE & MORTON.

We are indebted to the Pope Manufacturing Co., Boston Mass., for the Columbia Bicycle Calendar for 1887. This is a very artistic and elegant work in chromolithography. Each day of the year appears on a separate printed slip, and each contains, besides the day and date, a small paragraph relating to the great bicycling art. It is both beautiful and instructive. Many thanks.

More than one person a minute! This is the truthful count for fifteen consecutive minutes, of persons entering one of the saloons in this town, at no unusual hour, nothing transpiring to call a crowd. More than one person a minute! Drawn where the hounded "Octopus" sucks in the lifeblood of his victims. Ah! How wearily lies the head that wears the crown of motherhood! Forgive, Father, they know not what they do. ONE OF THE W. C. T. U.

The dedication of the Michigan Soldiers' Home, near Grand Rapids, will take place on Thursday, Dec. 30, 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., on which occasion "all the people of the state of Michigan" are invited to be present. The dedicatory address will be delivered by Gov. R. A. Alger. Other addresses will be given by Hon. John A. Logan, Gov. elect Cyrus G. Luce, Hon. Lucius Fairchild, Commander-in-chief, G. A. R., and other invited guests. Railroads will carry passenger, on this occasion, for one fare for the round trip.

Quarterly meeting service will be held in the M. E. church, of Chelsea, next Sunday, Dec. 19th, commencing with love feast, at 9:30 a. m., in the basement, and public service at 10:30 a. m., followed by the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; in the audience room. The morning service will be conducted by the pastor. In the evening, Rev. T. J. Joslin, of Adrian, will preach. A general invitation is cordially extended to the public to attend these services. W. M. CAMPBELL, Pastor.

The undersigned hereby desires to tender thanks to the many friends and citizens of Chelsea for the generous donation visit at the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening. Although the storm raged outside, within there was good cheer and general social enjoyment. The large number present on such a stormy evening and

# SPECIAL HOLIDAY HANDKERCHIEF SALE.

Having purchased a large line of **SILK HANDKERCHIEFS**

at a trade discount from regular prices, we shall place them on sale December 1st at their exact cost per dozen. We are also showing the most complete line of Ladies' and Children's Handkerchiefs ever shown in Chelsea, and much below regular prices.

Our line of Gents' Mufflers, both in silk and wool, is selected especially for this year's trade. It will pay all when in search of Holiday Goods to look through the stores of

**H. S. HOLMES & CO.**

the liberal donation conspired to encourage and cheer the heart of the recipient, who will ever hold the occasion in grateful remembrance. W. M. CAMPBELL, Pastor M. E. Church, Chelsea, Mich.

## BeGore & Morton

Wish most heartily to all their patrons a MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR, and in token thereof, offer them, during the Holiday season, clothing, overcoats, gloves, mittens and furnishing goods cheaper than ever before offered in Chelsea.

## Letter List.

Following are the letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Chelsea, for the week ended December 11, 1886:

Beach, Mrs. Cynthia.  
Bridges, Mr. Joseph.  
Robinson, W. E.  
Swallow, Cameron.

Persons calling for any of the above please say "advertised."

THOS. MCKONE, P. M.

## Grammar School Notes.

We have two new pictures, which make our room look very pleasant. Come and see them.

James Bacon has been out of school for two weeks. Cannot wear his boots on account of chilblains.

Six reasons why a Grammar School boy does not smoke:

1. I do not want to.
2. My mother does not want me to.
3. It is a foolish waste of money.
4. It often leads to other bad habits.
5. It injures the health.
6. It would make me sick, on the principle that the larger the cigar the sicker the boy.

## Obituary.

The death angel has visited our community, and took from us, on Monday, Dec. 6, Wallace Ferguson. He was born in Clarence, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1808, and had therefore passed his seventy-eighth birthday. He came to Michigan in 1832, spent a few years in Ypsilanti and Sharon, but for many years has lived in Lima. He united with the Methodist Church in 1820, and was a faithful attendant until feeble health made it impossible. He was an invalid for years, and for the past two years was confined to the house with sciatic rheumatism. He was a most patient sufferer, and in his death Lima loses a

most exemplary citizen. His funeral services occurred at his home on the 8th inst., conducted by Rev. W. Palmer. He leaves a wife and two daughters to mourn his loss, but they mourn not as those who have no hope, for "To live is Christ and to die is gain."

## Christmas and New Years.

For the above holidays the Michigan Central railroad will issue excursion tickets between all stations at one fare for round trip. On Dec. 24th, 25th, 31st, 1886, and Jan. 1st, 1887. Tickets are good to return Jan. 3rd, 1887.

## Protection.

Farmers who feel themselves victimized by the new plans of the Creamery Company, protect yourselves by raising a stock of cows that will give you a high quality of milk. The subscriber has just purchased a high bred Jersey bull for his own and his neighbors' use. Call and see him, two miles east of town. C. M. BOWEN.

## The Latest Swindle.

Three men came into this town on Tuesday, for the ostensible purpose of buying horses. After making inquiry respecting the responsibility of certain parties, they hired a livery rig, and went into the country. Proceeding to the house of James Kellam, in Lima, they bargained for a horse at \$150, paying \$5 and agreeing to pay the balance, \$145, when the horse was delivered at the stockyard in Chelsea, on a certain day. They then produced a blank contract for the delivery of the horse, filled the blanks, and obtained Mr. K's signature. Fortunately, Mr. K requested a duplicate, and, upon examination, after their departure, discovered the trick. This contract was so ingeniously constructed that, by cutting off a portion, the remnant was a regular note for \$150. By following the men to town immediately, he overtook them, exposed the fraud, and obtained his note. The men left town on the first train.

LEGAL BLANKS.—A full stock of legal blanks, including several that have never been kept here before, just received at this office. Whatever legal form you want, call here and get it.

One good newspaper like THE CHESLEY HERALD, well read is worth half a dozen sixteen page city papers, filled with matter you care nothing about and lying around in the way unread.