ALLISON, Proprietor.

ferms:-\$1.00 per Year in Advance.

IELSEA,

THE CHEISEA HERALD.

JOB OFFICE HAS THE

MOST APPROVED FACILITIES

THE CHELSEA HERALD

For the execution of every description of

PRINTING!!

would respectfully invite your atte

VOLUME 18.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

Malaga grapes at R. A. Snyder's.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY DEC. 13, 1888.

"Of the People and for the People."

NUMBER 15.

Single Copies 5 Cents.

NEW BROOM SWEEPS CLEAN

Successors to R. S. Armstrong. Have lately added to their stock of Drugs and Groceries, full line of

Holiday Goods. Elegant Albums, Christmas Cards, and all the late novelties in Books,

Musical Instruments and fancy goods. Please give us a call before purchasing. We will save you money. CASH PAID FOR BUTTER AND EGGS.

HUMMEL & FENN.

KEMPF & SCHENK

ANNUAL

Christmas

PRICES REDUCED

Ladies' Cloaks AT

FORMER PRICES \$15 & \$18.

35 pair elegant all wool bed blankets at special low prices.

Saturday, Dec. 15th,

ch

BIN.

ent

Great Cut on Dress Goods. - - THE - - PRICES

Felt shoes for Ladies and Gents.

KEMPF & SCHENK

SMYDE

KEEPS THE

BEST 25 CENT COFFEE IN CHELSEA.

Try a pound and be Convinced.

J. T. JACOBS & CO.

GOODS MOVING LIVELY.

DOWN WAY PRICES

and Caps Clothing, Hats, Underwear.

JACOBS & CO

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Local Brevities.

Pay your taxes. Sweet potatoes at R. A. Snyder's.

Come early and avoid the rush. 17 only

Red hot peanuts 10c per pound at F. I

Miss Abby Gates is visiting friends

Solid silver thimbles 80 cents each Glazier's.

Try a quart of those Baltimore oyster. t R A. Snyder's.

Głazier's prices on all Holiday good are way down.

All oysters and no water in bulk oyster

Heavy solid silver thimbles 30 cents each at Glazier's.

A young ladles' gymnasium will be es tablished at Flint.

Fine mixed candy 10c per pound at F. P. Glazier's.

We will cut your sausage just as you want it at Boyd's Market.

Dance at the town hall Friday night Everybody invited. Bill 50 cents.

What's the matter with Hoag's saw filer? He's all right. Give him a call.

We have by far the nicest line of slip pers for gents in town. Kempf & Schenk If you have yeal calves to sell let it be known at Boyd's Market. We want them Look at the new Holiday goods at Glazier's. His prices on all goods are

Total for the two nights of the fair at the town ball last week amounted to

Hair brushes, hand mirrors, toilet soaps, clocks and jewelry. perfumes, etc., for Christmes. Kempf &

See Glazier's goods and prices before you buy your Christmas presents, and

If you want your carriage or cutter painted in first class style call on Andrew Hewes, Chelsea. 17 Glazier, the druggist, gives a fine silk for Christmas. Kempf & Schenk

handkerchief with each \$2 worth of Holi-Buy your Christmas Slippers of B.

Parker, he has the largest assortment and the lowest prices. Everybody is exchanging gem pictures

with their friends. 17 only 25 cents at Inquire at this office. 14 the Gem Gallery. For a few days you will get a present

tea dust at M. Boyd's. See the line of books in Glazier's win-

dow that he is offering 8 for \$1.00. just think, 8314 cents each. Probably the largest line of Candies Sold by Hummel & Fenn, druggists,

trade is to be found at M. Boyd's. 500 new ladies and gents Japanese silk

and linen handkerchiefs. 200 silk mufflers for Christmas. Kempf & Schenk. Glazier, the druggist, will sell you a

Elgin G. M. Wheeler watch, full jeweled pendent set, stem wind, in 3 oz. silver case, for \$12 50. Mrs. Abigail Davis died at the residence

of Arnold Prudden, her old home, Monday, Dec. 10th, 1688. The funeral was held Wednesday at the house. Frederick Day and Wm. Campion who were arrested here recently received their

sentence last Monday. Day 3 years and Champion 2 years and 6 months at Ionia.

Physicians say that the gum chewing habit destroys female beauty. It draws the moisture from the glands and makes plump cheeks an impossibility. Gum

Glazier, the druggist, offers the largest and finest line of albums, books, plush cases, perfumes and toilet articles, ever shown in Chelses, at prices that will

make you smile. Mothers will find Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup just the medicine to have in the house for the c hildren; it will cure

weather this winter. We have cold weather every winter. So begin to pre-

Sell Cheap and the People will Buy.

Singly schools conducted by Geo. E.

Davis the coming winter, will be held in the following order: Monday and Thursthe following order: Monday and Thursthe following order: Monday and Thursthe following at the Tuesday and Friday evenings at the Tuesday and Friday evenings at the Tuesday and Friday evenings at the Baptist church in Chelsea, and Wednesstay and Saturday evenings at the Baptist church in Lyndon.

A Full Line in Every Department.

For the accommodation of tax payers of the township of Sylvan, I will receive taxes on Friday of each week during the month of December, at Chelsea Banking thours, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings at the Baptist church in Chelsea, and Wednesstay and Saturday evenings at the Baptist church in Lyndon.

Free Voget.

For the accommodation of tax payers of the township of Sylvan, I will receive taxes on Friday of each week during the month of December, at Chelsea Bank, during banking hours, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings at the Baptist church in Chelsea, and Wednesstay and Saturday evenings at the Baptist church in Lyndon.

One of the best things last week was evening at the Congregational fair by the Chelsea Orchestra, Miss Spencer of Jackson, Pref. Kempf and wife and Mrs. Woodchelsea Orchestra, Miss Spencer of Jackson, Prof. Kempf and wife and Mrs. Woodard of Ann Arbor. The singing of Mrs.
Kempf and Mrs. Woodard was especially fine, and highly appreciated by all
present.

Smallpox is broken out at Lansing. 18 pounds granulated sugar for \$1.00 at

Glazier's. Don't miss the chance. 17 pictures only 25 cents.

Glazier's.

Bulk oysters direct from Baltimore at R. A. Snyder's Finest line of cigars in Chelsea at

P. Glazier's. Read the new . "ad" of Hummel & Fenn on first page.

A good embossed plush album for 78 cents at Glazier's. 65 cents buys a nice velvet embroidered

Slipper a B. Parker's. Glazier's prices on Teas and Coffee beat the world.

etching. Kempf & Schenk. A Jackson firm has purchased o million almanacs for distribution.

Elegant tray cloths, splashers, etc.,

An Ann Arbor man has been granted patent on a goose-its a "tailor's goose." Elgin watches, pendent set, stem wind in 8 oz. case, \$7.50. Glazier, the druggist

Go to E. G. Hoag's to get your saws filed. All work warranted. R. Thacher. If you wish a good article of anything in line of groceries, call on R. A. Snyder. Toys, Christmas tree ornaments, and all Christmas goods, at your own price at

Glazier's. Died at his home in Chelsea, Monday, Dec. 10th, 1888, Mr. James L. Ackley, aged 74 years.

Glazier, the druggist is making the lowest prices ever heard of on all watches,

picture taken at the Gem Gallery. 17 pictures only 25 cents. Look at the fine assortment of gold plated Lace Pins and Brooches in Gla-

All the rage. Every one is having their

zier's window, at 89 cents each.

The Marshal has been instructed to keep the sidewalk clear in front of the Durand & Hatch block Look out boys. House and Lot for sale. The party

having purchased a farm would like to sell his village property. A bargain. The funeral sermon of Forest D. Buchanan will be preached by the Rev.

with every pound of tea or two pounds T. Robinson, Dec. 16th, at the Baptist church. Usual hour for morning service. Itch, Mange, and Scratches on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails

ever shown in Chelsea for the Holiday Chelsea, Mich. v18n38. We were in error last week in stating that the Pope congratulated Mr. Harrison on his election to the Presidency. The report as printed was given out, but was

officially denied from Rome. Uncle Sam's Condition Powders will cure Distempers, Coughs, Colds, Fevers and most of the diseases to which Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and poultry are subject. Sold by all druggists.

Hard, Soft, or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stiffes, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, Etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by Hummel & Fenn, druggist, Chelsea, Mich. v19n12

Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry is a safe, reliable and pleasant remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitls, Asthma, and all throat troubles; will relieve and benefit Consumption. Try it and be convinced. Every bottle warranted; price 50c and one dollar per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill.

The Enjoyment of a Bath.

the house for the c hildren; it will cure Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, and Regulate the Bowels. Try it.

J. C. & D. H. Grossman, Chelsea, Mich. are proprietors of Washtenaw county for F. H. Bissell & Co's. improved combination wire fence. Any one wishing to examine the fence can do so by calling on Frank Sweetland or Romeyn Chase.

It dosen't take a goose or a goose bone, a weather prophet or a ground hog, a corn husk or the burs in a steer's tail to tell that we are going to have some cold weather this winter. We have cold

Notice to Tax Payers.

Council Proceedings. CHELSEA, Nov. 26, 1888,

Board met in council room Nov. 26, 1888.

Meeting called to order by Pres. Roll call by clerk. Present, W. J. Knapp, President; Trustees, Schumacher, Kærcher,

Bacon and Lighthall and Holmes. Absent, trustee Guerin. Minutes of previous meeting read

and approved.

R. S. Armstrong and Milo Baldwin as surities be accepted. Moved and carried that the pe tition of Geo. P. Glazier and twenty-Middle street, as far as the cemetery Scoops.

Committee. Moved and carried that the Fi nance Committee be instructed to settle with Seney for damage to buggy, providing same can be settled for \$5.00.

Moved and carried that we ad ourn subject to call of the Pres. A. R. CONGDON, Clerk.

For Diseases of Horses.

There is nothing that compares with Cole's Veterinary Carbolisalve. It cures Cuts, Wounds, Bruises Collar and Saddle Galls, Sores, Mange, Scratches, Thrush, Inflammations and all skin and hoof dis-Inflammations and all skin and hoof diseases quicker than any other remedy. It is the only preparation that will invariably renew the hair its original color. Edwin D. Bither, driver of Jay Eye See, Says: "Having given Veterinary Carbolisalve a thorough trial, I can fully endorse it, and take pleasure in recommending it to all owners of horses as the best remedy that I ever say for general stable. Table cloths, scarfs, tidies, towels, remedy that I ever saw for general stable lambequins, plushes, picture scarfs, etc., use." Large cans \$1.00; small cans 50 cents. Sold by F. P. Glazier

Some Foolish People.

Allow a cough to run until it gets be-yond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c and \$1. Trial size free. At all Druggists.

142 MAIN ST. JACKSON.

Hardware. Cutlery,

Moved and carried that the bond HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS of Hummel & Fenn, druggists, with Tinware, "Agate" Ironware, Step-Ladders, Long Ladders, 12 to 40 feet, Stoves and Ranges, Mantels dent set. This is a watch that most and Grates, Pumps, Iron and Lead three others in regard to vacating Pipe, Rope, Chain, Barb and Plain Willow Avenue at the east end of Fence Wire, Shovels, Spades and extension, be refered to the Street

Prices the very Lowest

In making your selections for Christmas, call at

MARTIN HALLER'S

Furniture Store, 52 S. Main, & 4 W. Liberty Sts. Ann Arbor, Mich.

Bamboo easels, screens, tables and stands; Rattan chairs, rockers, stands and tables, Finished in cherry, mahogany and antique oak.

Fancy chairs and rockers, solid mahogany, antique oak and cherry.

Handsome, upholstered with plush. Sofas, couches, arm chairs, Patent rockers, reclining chairs, hall and reception chairs.

work baskets in all styles. Heavy and light Drapery. Please inspect my assortment.

Parlor cabinets, desks, and secretaries

Respectfully, MARTIN HALLER.

For Holiday Gifts we offer the following goods in great variety:

Crockery in all kinds and quantity, Chinaware in sets and odd pieces, English Spavin Liniment removes all Glassware of all kinds, Lamps, goods of every description, Cutlery and Tableware, all grades pocket knives, from 5 cents to \$2.00, Carving sets, Granite and Agate Tea and Coffee Pots, Skates, full club, Sleds, Iron beams and runners, Sleds, wood beams and runners, Coasters, iron spring runners,

PLUSH GOODS

Of every description, Albums, Toilet Cases, Work Boxes, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Shaving Sets, Manacure Sets, Frames, etc. Juvenile Boocks very cheap. Games of all kinds. Rocking Horses. Dolls by the hundred. Toy Tea Sets. Toys in endless variety, useful, comical, amusing and interesting. In justice to yourself, make us an early visit. Christmas one week from Tuesday.

E. G. HOAG.

FINE GROCERS.

Teas, Coffee & Spices a Specialty.

Also, constantly on hand, Fresh Vegetable and Fruits of all kinds. Try a pound of the Best 50 cent Tea sold. We roast all our own Coffees, so they are always fresh and nice. Call and see us. Respectfully,

BLAICH BROS.

DON'T LET

Go by without buying a present.

of the dest tame of the Wednesday I will be constantly on hand at my new I have an elegant line of silk and linen Umbrellas, and Canes, as well the most complete line of Slippers ever in Chelsea, from. 30 cents to \$1.75 per pair.

Heavy solid silver Thimbles 30 cents each at Glazier's.

Elgin Watch, stem wind, pendent set, in 3-oz. silverore screw hezel case, for \$7.50, at F. P. Glazier's. This is a watch that other Jewelers have been selling at \$12.00.

Full jeweled G. M. Wheeler Elgin Watch in 3-oz. silverore case for \$12.50 at Glaziers. This is a firstclass watch in every respect, it has 15 jewels, patent regulator, and pen-Jewelers get \$18.00 for,

Ladies Gold Watches, all grades at hard pan prices. A good stem wind Ladies gold watch for \$19.00 warranted for 20 years, at Glazier's Look at the fine line of Gold plated Brooches we are selling at 59 cents. Glazier the Druggist.

See the low prices we are making on solid gold band and set rings, Ladies vest chains, charms, bracelets, collar and cuff buttons, scarf pins, ear drops and other jewelry that Glazier is offering at one half the price other Jewelers sell the same

All goods warranted as represented at Glazier's.

ever heard of at Glazier's. An immense line of Silverware at

Silverware at the lowest prices

Glazier's at prices that are right. Knives, forks, spoons, castors, cake baskets, butter dishes, pickle castors, berry dishes, fruit dishes, napkin rings, toothpick holders, tea sets, card recievers, and an endendless line of other goods at prices

that will suit you. An elegant silk handkerchief with \$2. worth of Holiday goods at Glazier's.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE BY

Geo. P. Glazier's Loan and Roal Estato Agency, Chelsea, Mich. Farm No. 1—270 acres, located 2 miles south of Francisco, 6 miles west from Chelsea, 5 miles east of Grass Lake, adjoining Michael Schenk's farm on the south, known as the Wales Riggs farm. One of the best soil farms in Michigan. There is a composite frame barre a large frame harm fortable frame house, a large frame barn 114 feet long, 2 small barns, 2 good wells of water, wind mill, corn house, hennery and tool house, orchard and a fine vineyard of one aere, 180 acres of land it for the plow, besides ample woodland. In all it is one of the best grain and stock farms in Michigan to make money from.

Farm No. 38 .- Consisting of four seperate 40 acre tracts of Beech and Maple timber land, in Cheboggan county, Michigan, near Sturgeon River, Price \$13.50 per acre. The owner will accept in part payment, good property in southern Michigan, A good chance to trade for desirable farm land.

Farm No 5—286 acres, located 236 miles from Chelsea, on prominent road, in good neighborhood, near church and school house and blacksmith shop. 175 acres of plow land, 25 acres of timber, 20 acres good mowing marsh, 16 acres of low pas ture with living stream of water through it. The northwest corner of this farm is the highest, gently sloping to southeast, protecting wheat from winter winds. It has a fine young orchard of grafted fruit just coming into bearing. The buildings are unusually good, consisting of a frame dwelling house, upright and wing each 18x26, two stories, kitchen 15x18, wood shed 15x20. A fine basement bara 26x80 with gambrel roof, built in 1885, also log house and kettle room, corn crib, carriage house and workshop attached, hen house 16x20, tool shed, and 2 good wells. Sandy loam about buildings but most of farm is a clay loam and is a superior grain and stock farm in excellent condition. The owner was offered four years ago, \$70 per acre, but will now sell at a sacrifice that he may remove to California. Price, \$60 per acre.

Farm No 6—160 acres, 834 miles N. W. of Chelsea, 834 miles from Gregory, 3 miles from Unadilla, 4 churches within 3 miles, on good road, excellent neighborhood, soil mostly sandy loam, remainder clay, surface level as desirable. 100 acres of plow land, producing excellent crops; 35 acres of good white oak, hickory and walnut timber; 25 acres of good mowing marsh, with good living stream of water through it; 3 sacres of orchard; 2 good frame dwellings, a frame stock and hay barn, a grain barn and 3 good wells of water. This farm is nicely arranged to divide into 3 farms. Ill health is the cause of owner selling. Price \$50 per acre.

Parm No 15—103 68-100 acres, situated 8 miles from Chelsea, near school, on good road, and in an excellent neighborhood of Eastern people. There is a frame dwelling house of 20 rooms (large and small), a frame barn 28x50, also a stock barn 100 feet long, wagon house 20x30, brick smoke house are true dryer, 2 good wells of excellent water medium sized oreher water cres of plow land, remainder good timber and. No waste land whatever. This is a uperior located farm, under high state of ultivation. The owner desires to retire rom active work and will sell for \$85 per

MARION OFFICERAL

anuts as a diet and taken to outmen!

ect. It has heartfiel perichiled inla-

to a seat in the Kansas Legislature is Hev. Attreds Fatsfax, who was the Republican nemino foroBess con totas

practicing law. The duct is off.

the United States for competies in that is about thirteen cents to each inhabition will confirm that but a little observation will confirm that some personauses great deal more than their share of silver, and for the establishment of silver, and for the establishment of a silver, and for the establishment of the conferse of silver, and for the establishment of the conferse of the sentence.

Anothers Wheeler and Sam Phifer, Anothers were executed on the 7th at Yorkville, & C. Both confessed their crimes on the gallows and acknowledged the justice of the sentence.

Surray were entered on the 7th by the Confessed their crimes on the gallows and acknowledged the justice of the sentence.

THOMAS A EDISON'S horse ran smashing his buggy, The gratinger tion of Mr. Edison will be some electricut contratanced there will phieses for perso hybride fet it life to Lmi was.

the oldest living Kentuckian in the perone hundred and Janey bus netter-She recently walked from her home in Ray whole to Lebemon and back again? twentypight miles mites auto day In order to attend a circus the same

dustrial education reports to the Board - sof Eabanation befavor of teaching/sewabout thirty-five thousand girls in bus vargeom WASHINGTON. stings schools. The tabass amministed has existed two and one half years, and has acted detrocratery in this matter.

The American people should another attack to an extension of the male heroismes Miss Mamie Dayls, a district fears income to practice marches, telegraph operator, has remained at operation man operator of the posts shiring the entire speading of Carrier M. Cook Secretary of the vellow tover repidemic at Jackson-ville. Fig., and thus afforded comaminication deligothat sally with the outside world. During this time sew statistics for salaries of officers, etc., \$338. endication all Misseroment final points

119h thingrafbauchnils angaibna Andoli the other day by the marriage of a sheter of the All Market He reven days

the girl the wedding was postponed from time to time. "The obstinate sisfrom time to thinks "The obstinate sister died in the says gives. the mostler relented a name of the says gives. The mostler relented a name of the says gives the making ender the says gives and over the says was very northly burned." making ended happily.

oldest persons in Middleton township, killed. N. J., were interested, pecherott a few and his bride is seven that his junior. On the 5th the Philadelphia & Reading The marriage was the facult plan Battway Company, reduced the working agreement on the bride part in mase, hours of its twenty five thousand employes Harrison was elected President

s, non springsement sliper very livery addistance dulade distant and thousands the oushoonProtty ston references or he got dather dinners y Tensyand N. Y. on the 6th five sui-

non-der Smilly through his cents. Make try on the morning of April 30 next, being a crying Bally smile of his appin the centennial of the inauguration of that will hold. Without will half a separate to constitute a federation of all that will hold. Wither a given with a giance, Talk with his amount field of pins. Carry his car face in this mouth. Make lever to two glats in the same room. Get a number six field with a number three shoe. Remain soll possessed when there is a pin sticking in him. Ruad a book at the window and serutinize every books that o passios.

have a possiliar knack of talling had appreher of the late William H. Seward, money from goods by lasting the cains. Secretary of State united Lincoln. Another point in their favor structulat. being habitual thieres office do not consider members above which he and hence possess none of the opportunities of the trusted amployor and beaziements, emeebrai lagditi valro mener

year. The total value of all milierally mined in 1887 was \$5.5000,000 contributed for 1886, and over \$10,000,000 greater than that of all Europe.

On the tit John H. Walsh tendered his resignation has impediate indent of the Treasury.

Navigation on the latter closed on the 5th During the year forty-eight boats were long this country, and, leaving out England, is greater than that of all Europe.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FTIETH CONGRESS. Dec. 4 -- In the Senate bills in the Interior Department of a purchil Jenks & Co., at Cleveland, O., or the 5th. Insonsts carried by cornet that salary of (a,000 per annum, and to allew persons who have abandoned or relibrarchell raisir homestead entries to
make another entry. Discuss on of the
Taria bill was postponed. In the flouse

III., three stockmen were killed. resolution was introduced propostract with Her house geoper not to get viding that the President and Vice President with the President with

be thosen every fourth year by trict tional conventions in North Dakota, Wash WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5 - The Tariff bill

was considered in the Senate, and thirty March. pages were disposed of. A resolution passed asking the Secretary of the Interior for information as to alleged outrages on Indians is Alaska. In the House the bill to quiet the title of set tiers on the Des Moines river lands in lowa was persit. Bills were introduced to divide the state of California into two States; providing for a graduated income who recontist had a bulle distinction tax, the further to be applied to payment of with Senator Blackburn, was a private in the Confederate army. He distributed in the Confederate army. He distributed is an indice, insane, or liable to miners and deputies.

At Columbus, O., the joint convention of miners developed into the National Progressive Union of Miners and Mine miners, and carms a great deal more convicted of any infamous crime, or who elected, with John McBride, of Onio, as the polyment sto Anarchist or Socialist, or Practicing law. The duct is off.

Who is afflicted with any loathsome or contagination of the American Congression of the American Congression to the American Congression of the American Congression to the Congre

a National pathobiological laboratory for the investigation of contagious and infecnway with him the other day, throw-ling) him out and brending bird and ment calarging the Presidential term of calce to six years. A bill was also introtor the establishment by the President of bureaus of labor information distributed throughout the country in Labor, 1,256 This shows an increase over traphical sections. Eight pages of the

refunded to the States by this bill is \$15,227, 1997032 €
Fildar, Dec. 7.—The Senate was not time was desected to the consideration in committee of the whole of the Senate BROOKLYN's special committee on in bost test child (281,767,500) was reported and the 4th with 50,000 belonging to creditors.

THE total money circulation of the country on December 1 was \$1,405,150,456. Secretary of War on the 4th directing that when not pringented by active service all the available infantry, cavalry and light artillery of the army shall devote a

the Secretary and M'Cook, Secretary of the 4th organica; for the year as follows: For salaries and mileage of Senators,

Isaac Besser Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate, celebrated the fifty-seventh In Knox County, Tenn., a courtship anniversary of his service as a Governemploye, in point of service, in the Government employ:

Douglass. In 1853 the couple because 70 lilian level 30, business failures in engaged, but owing to opposition from the United States, against 234 the previous in London.

rushed before the A MARITANE, "in which two of the 4th and saved two girls, but was himself fast mail train at Herkimer, N. Y., on the

A FEW years ago Silas Gray was condays ago, and was postoffed by Rev. Pittsburgh, Pa., on the testimony of John-William V. Wilson. The sentranding sept tresson for a genvict in that State. Sarah Moeris, bath of Port Monnouth, to imprisonment for life, and Dickson on The groom is biglity of the bath made affiliave that his evidence

> inteom that to eight Wages would be pro portionately cut down.
> Mines at Neaquenoming, Pa., were flooded

AND now it is the city of Clausiand that is taken in the party of the city of Clausiand that is taken in the hogaes land to the Philip Stevens and William Fitcher were GOVERNOR SPRAGUE'S mansion at Nar-

national reference bureau. Then when a Lord property of the state of t a Lord or a Duke or a Count comes On the 6th John Chistigan and wife were over here he 14 have to smow his bufferided by real gas in their house near

have the genuine article to work on!

Like to Erechman of the Work on the 6th County of the spirit of the 6th that the 6th that the 6th that the 6th the 6th that the 6th the 6th that the 6th that

Spend the whole that herrifold waen he doesn't want to buy bay the waen have a peculiar knack of talling bad adverter of the late William H. Seward.

Ox the Harlberge F. Tucker, a wealthy farmer residing fear Middletown, Conn., was box containing box containing in a closet in

occurred on the 7th at Bellefonte, Pa, at the age of seventy-six years. He was

ON the 7th John H. Waish tendered his the country.
resignation has sulped in sendent of the A sire wa

On the 5th Mrs. Henrietta Snell, of Chi-

In Detroit on the 5th an engine collider ith a street-car, demolishing the car and juring ten persons, five of whom would

SHIPMENTS of iron ore from the Lake

Superior region during 1888 exceeded all previous annual shipments from that distotas of the people. A petition HENRY BLACKMAN, convicted of the mur-

the for the admission of the two ty, Ga. has been prepared for execution follows and the right to hold constitu- four times, the date each time being put off by new trials. He was to have been hanged on the 6th, but on-account of new evidence the Governor respited h m until next MRS. BARBARA SNELL Was burned to

death on the 6th at Lima, U. BURGLARS attempted to rob the Knob noster (Mo.) Bank on the 6th, but only succeeded in getting away with \$400 after doing \$1,500 worth of damage. JOHN, William and Joseph Payne, moon-

shiners, were captured on the 7th at Cedar Urock, W. Va., by a large posse of revenue

United States Government against various corporations and individuals of Eureka, Nev., for amounts aggregating \$13,000,000 for cutting wood from unsurveyed Government lands. THE official vote of Colorado was de-

clared on the 7th as follows: Harrison, the vote of 1884 of over \$25,000. ABOUT seventy Kansas sportsmen were arrested on the 7th in the Indian Territory by United States scouts for trespassing.

In and near Tiffin, O., typhoid fever was epidemic on the 7th. One mun had lost his wife, mother and two daughters, and an-

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. HARRIS MYERS, a hosiery manufacturer

referred to the committee of the whole. At the evening session ten pension bills were at Trieste. Austria, in connection with a revolutionary plot to kill Emperor Francis Joseph. An attempt was made to blow up the

registry office in Paris with a a dynamite bomb, on the 5th. A FIRE burned forty-two houses on the 5th at Isabella De Sagua, Cuba, rendering

one hundred families homeless. On the 6th the British steamer Bartlepools was wrecked at Egersand, Norway, and only four of her crew of twenty-one were saved. el Dwyer, three

miles from Plymouth, Ont., was burned on the 6th, and Mrs. Dwyer, her daughter and three grandchildren perished in the flames. NEAR Quebec on the 6th three men named Fournia, father, son and nephew, were found dead in their boat, having died from exposure. DR. McBRIEN, an Oshawa (Ont.) drug-

gist and practitioner, absconded on the 7th, leaving debts amounting to \$50,000 and no particular assets. GENERAL CASSOLA resigned the Minister

of War portfolio at Madrid on the 7th. On the 7th Lord Sackville West, late British Minister at Washington, arrived A snock of earthquake lasting nearly

half a minute was felt on the 7th at Rimouski, Saint Flavia and Trois Pistoles, in Canada. Joseph Kanney and Charles Hansdorf

were fatally burned on the 7th at Toronto, Can, by the explosion of a vessel full of molten resin In various districts in Ireland, especialy in County Limerick, the provailing distress among the sgricultural population

was on the 7th said to be of enormous proportions, and many laborers were demand. ing means to emigrate to Buenos Ayres in preference to the United States. Apvices of the 7th from the City of Mexleo say that in that vicinity a number of goats and sheep had been frozen to death.

A mon bentupon lynching Hawes, a murderer, attacked the jail at Birmingham, Ala., on the night of the 8th. The sheriff and his officers fired upon the mob, killing nine men, some of them prominent citizens, and wounding thirty others, some fatally. MRS. WOODWORTH, the faith cure evan-

gelist, baptized sixty converts at Spring creek, near Springfield, Iil., on the 9th. Jony J. Ruff and Blake Ruff (brothers) were killed on the 8th at a street crossing

by an Erie railway engine at Paterson, A VOLCANO was alleged to have been dis-

Leavitt and Stone was finished in Boston on the 9th, Leavitt covering fifty miles and THE Central State Normal School building at Lockhaven Pa., was burned on the 9th, entailing a loss of \$150,000, with small insurance.

ALEXANDER McMillan, editor of the New York Commercial Bulletin, died at his residence in Brooklyn on the 9th, aged sixty-three years. At noon on the 8th the private bank of Isaac Lauferty in Fort Wayne, Ind., was robbed of \$2,000 while the proprietor was

at lunch. A STRAMER that transfers cars across New York bay was burned, with its load, on the Sth, causing a loss of \$300,000. A PIRE on the 8th in the shipyard and buildings of the Globe fron works at Cleveland, O., consumed \$200,000 worth of property, and one thousand workmen were

thrown out of work. T. W. WATSON, whose real name is Tom White, one of the most notorious hotel thieves in the country, was arrested on the 8th at Indianapolis, Ind.

MISS STELLA STIMSON, of Erie, Pa., by kissing a dead friend was poisoned on the 8th by a liquid applied by the undertaker. THE eleven-year-old son of James Demumbrum, near Edmonton, Ky., attacked two men on the 5th who had fatally

leo one of the heaviest sugar refiners in

A nipe watermelon was picked on the sth in a garden in Tehama, Cal. It weighed wenty five pounds. The exchanges at twenty six leading clearing houses in the United States dured ing the week ended on the 8th aggregated \$1,211,270,880, against \$102,070,811 the previous week. As compared with the corresponding week of 1887 the increase amounted to 18.1 per cent.

Detailed in the Secretary's Annual Report-Enormous Receipts and Expendport—Enormous Receipts and Expenditures—Comment on the Surplus, Bonds, Silver Coinage, Foreign Commerce, Rte. Washrkuris, Dec. 2.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury begins with an exhibit of receipts and expenditures for the facei year less, together with a detailed list of the uses-to which the surplus revenue was applied. The ordinary revenues of the Government from all sources in the fiscal year ended June 24, 1885, were Brit.200,074.75. The britant expenditures for the same period were

June 21, 1889, were \$13,956,17.76. The ordihary expenditures for the same period were
\$250,653,88.67. This left a surplus of \$119,612,116.02. After expending a perion of the surplus in ways provided for by law there was
left a balance added to the cush in the Treasury of \$85,527,710,58. The receipts of 1888 exceeded those of 1887 by \$7,802,797,10, of which
\$3,473,862,76 was internal revenue and \$1,804,20,850 customs. There was a decrease in the
ordinary expenditures of \$8,78,22,130.

For the year 1830 the total receipts are estimated, upon the basis of existing laws, at \$377,100,000, and the total expenditures, including
sinking fund, at \$123,567,488.34, leaving a surplus for that year of \$24,42,511,66. Or, excluding the sinking fund, \$101,23,511,66. The requirements of the act of February 25, 1852 (R.

\$3,588-3,689), establishing a sinking fund for
the gradual extinguishment of the public debt,
estimated for the current fiscal year at \$47,
183,003, have been thus far met by the redemption of treasury notes, fractional currency, and tion of treasury notes, fractional currency, and bonds of the United States which had ceased to bear interest, amounting to \$77,197.35, and by the purchase of \$ 6,839,650 of the funded loan of 197 and \$12,143,150 of the funded loan of 1981, at a cost to the fund for premium of \$7,672,222.29 on the former and \$844,296.73 on the latter loan.

THE STEADILY ACCUMULATING SURPLUS. THE STEADILY ACCUMULATING SURPLUS.
In the last annual report it was estimated that the revenues for the year to end June 30, 1888, would exceed the ordinary expenditures, not including the sinking fund, by \$113,000,000, Such excess was in reality \$112,612,16.09, or \$6,612,116.09 more than the department estimate. It was also estimated in the same remate. It was also estimated in the same report that the like surplus for the fiscal year to
end June 30, 1859, would be \$104,313,365,64.
Judging from the actual expenditures for the
first quarter of this fiscal year, and in the light
of receipts and expenditures to the middle of
November, it is probable that this estimate
will prove to have been fairly accurate, and
that the surplus will almost exactly equal the
predicted sum.

predicted sum.

The accumulated surplus on September 29, 1838, was \$96,444,845.81; the surplus revenues from that date to June 39, 1889, as estimated, are \$75, 365, 368,25, making the total accumulation on June 39, 1839, which could be used in the purchase of bonds, \$171.810,054,090; however, between said September 29 and November 22, \$44.595,509,50 has been paid for bonds; consequently if no more bonds were bought between now and June 30 next the surplus would then amount to \$127,000,000. Upon the basis of appropriations recommended by the Department, and upon the assumption that the revenues of the fiscal years to end June 30, 1839 and 1890, will be equal, the surplus revenues for the latter fiscal year will be \$101,000,000, which, with the surplus revenues of this year and the surplus al-ready accumulated, make a total of \$228,000,-000, which might be used during the next nine-teen menths in the purchase of the interest-bearing deut, and which ought to be used for that purpose, unless the laws are so changed as to reduce the difference between expendi-tures and revenue by nearly that sum. About \$188,00,000 of the 4½ per cent. bonds are now outstanding; they are payable Septem-ber 1, 1891. The total amount of interest which

will accrue on them from now until their ma-turity is in round numbers \$25,000,000; consequently is in round numbers \$25,000,000; consequently the present surplus and the surplus which will probably accrue before July I, 1800, will suffice to pay the principal of those bonds and all the interest which would accrue upon them should they be permitted to remain unpaid until their maturity. The principal of the 4 per cent. bonds is now \$630,000,000, and the interest which could accrue upon them until their maturity in 100? accrue upon them until their maturity in 1903 is about \$500,000,000; a calculation will show that the present surplus revenues, if continued, would pay before 1900 all of these 4 per cent, bonds and all of this interest. Of course all the money which is saved by purchase of bonds at less than the principal and the inter-erest to accrue but shortens the time when all the bonds may be paid if the holders will surrender them. WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY CONDEMNED.

Nothing more is needed than the foregoing Nothing more is needed than the foregoing statement to show the absolute necessity of a readjustment of the public revenues at the earliest possible date. That it will be necessary to pay nearly the whole of the interest which will accrue upon the public debt if an attention of the interest which will accrue upon the present surplus tempt is made to invest the present surplus Penalties, revenues in it before its maturity is evident Collection from the fact that even now the Govern paying for the 4½ per cent, bonds a price which realizes only about 1½ per cent, annually, and receives but meager offerings of them at that price. To continue taxation with no other use for its proceeds than such an investment is a cruel waste of the people's money.

BOND PURCHASES.

The purchase of bonds was resumed under a circular of April 17, 1888, and since that time nearly all the bonds which have been offered for sale to the Government have been bought for sale to the Government have been bought by it. Ninety-four millions of dollars of bonds have been secured under this circular, and a premium paid for the privilege of buying them of about \$18,000,000; the net rate of interest realized from this investment is only about 2 per cent. and the saving in the total amount of interest which would have been paid had the bonds been allowed to run to maturity, is about \$27,000,000. Had taxation been reduced so as to leave this money with the people, and if, it is worth in their business 6 per cent, per annum, the total value of the 6 per cent, per annum, the total value of the money to them during the term which these bonds had to run would be about \$83,000,000: bonds had to run would be about \$3,000,000: thus, there is a resulting loss to the people of \$55,000,000 upon this transaction alone; if this overtaxation is not stopped, and if the Government is forced to continue to be a purchaser of its own bonds at the holders' prices, the loss to the people, as could be shown by a like calculation, must be hundreds of millions of dollars. dollars.

URGING TARIFF REDUCTION. The Secretary repeats his recommendation of last year to reduce taxation, and as far as possible, without too sudden disturbance existing interests, to make this reduction in customs taxation, to the end that the people customs taxation, to the end that the people may get the greatest possible benefit from the reduction. Besides the vexed economic question as to whether a country can make itself prosperous by a tariff, there is a higher moral question which may well be asked, and that is: Can a Government be kept pure and free which, through the agency of its laws, offers vast pecuniary temptations to some kinds of business?

There are many indications that this ques tion must be answered in the negative. There are many proofs that large classes of our business men have come to depend for success upon their skill in manipulating Governmental ness men have come to depend for success upon their skill in manipulating Governmental agencies rather than upon industry, intelli gence and honorable competition. Is it not possible that eagerness for the money which men assume comes to them only through a government may lead them to use an ever-growing proportion of their gains to possess and influence the supposed source of their wealth? And will not the endeavor to make men rich soon become the chief function of our Government? Is not this already the case? If these dangers exist, if they are not overestimated, and they do exist and are not overestimated, then can it be doubted that the true welfare of our people calls for the rescue of the Government from them as speedily as may be?

This can only be done by severing Government from pr vate business. Steps should at once be taken in that direction, always, however, let me repeat, bear ng in mind interests which have become established under present laws, to the end that they may not suffer unduly while beneficent reforms are made.

THE CIRCULATION.

THE CIRCULATION. The current circulation November The current circulation November 1, 1888, shows a net decrease as compared with July 1, 1887, of \$90,045,646; the money and bullion held in the Treasury showing an increase of \$107,440,443 for the same period. As was the case last year the increase in circulation this year has been in the form of small money. The increase of outstanding paper and coin in denomcrease of outstanding paper and coin in denominations of \$20 and less is more than \$113,000,000, thus exceeding the total increase of circulation among the people by about \$25,000,000, and showing a conversion of larger into smaller denominations to that extent.

DANGER OF EXCESSIVE DANGER OF EXCESSIVE SILVER COINAGE.

decimal amount one temporary will be manifed as the continuous to that creams to have either the continuous and the continuous and transfer of the continuous and the

The Secretary reviews former recommendations for the remedying of important defects the customs laws which render it practically

PORRIGH CONNESCR

in steam vessels bearing our flag.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS. The receipts of capitation tax for the year ending June 33, 1888, were \$291, 189.50. The ex-

The Bureau of Navigation reports a small increase during the last fiscal year in the tonnage of the country, arising from the building of vessels, chiefly for the coasting trade. The tonnage built during the previous year was 150,450 tons, while that built during the past year was 218,086 tons, comparing favorably, according to the statistics available, with the amount built during that time in Austria Rel. INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from the several objects of internal taxation during the last two fiscal years, as reported by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, are as follows: Fiscal year ended June 30-

OBJECTS OF TAXATION. 30,108,067 13 4,288 37 220,204 83 29,283 49 repealed laws ...

The cost of collecting the internal revenue was reduced during this year from 3.4, the cost for the year 1887, to less than 3.2. for remuneration to officers for losses incurred in the suppression of dilicit distillation, and re-news the recommendation to amalgamate the internal revenue and custems systems, thereby reducing the number of officers and the expense of collecting the entire revenues. Reference is made to the suggestions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his annual NON-PARTISAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Almost all of the subordinate service of this department is now appointed under the civil service system of rules. But also five important branches of the Treasury Department are in a large measure removed from political influences, and yet are not under what is technically known as the Civil Service system. The are the costs and geodetic survey, life savin. are the costs and geodetic survey, life saving service, the revenue marine, the marine her pital service, and the lighthouse service Much has been gained in this regard in all c

ings where extensive repairs were specially appropriated for. Of the new buildings commenced, seven were provided for by legislation of the session of the Congress just closed, and but for the fact that many of the appropria tions have only lately become available, is greater number of buildings would have been

close of the calendar year, this number will be increased to twenty-three, and, under the terms of existing contracts, fourteen more will be completed before the close of the current fiscal year, making in all thirty-seven buildings that will be completed before June 30, 1889.

The most active competition in bidding has been secured by a greater publicity given to the advertisements, and in enlisting the cooperation of the building exchanges throughout the country. The work on all the buildings now under construction has been adapted to the limits of the cost placed by Congress, and unless some incident, now unforeseen, and unless some incident, now unforeseen arises, no request will be made for deficiency appropriations for the prosecution of work.

appropriations for the prosecution of work.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

The work turned out by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing during the last fiscal year exceeded the production of any previous year in its history. There were printed and delivered to the various offices by which they are used 38.040,084 sheets of securities, an increase of 5,388,777 over the production of 1887, and exceeding the output of any former year by 4,710,238 sheets. A comparison of the results for the three years ending June 30, 1888, with those for the three preceding fiscal years, shows an increase in production of 5,594,336 sheets of securities, and a decrease in expense of 5540,812,18. Of the appropriations made for the support of the bureau for the last four years, balances amounting to \$770,840.84 have been returned to the Treasury unused.

There were printed during the last year 8,147. 000 sheets of sliver certificates of the series of 1886. Of this amount \$14,308,000 censisted of \$1 certificates, and \$10,532,000 of \$2 certificates. To October 31, 1888, there had been delivered to the Treasurer of the United States \$30,652,000 in \$1 certificates, and \$30,300,000 in \$2 certificates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the prevention of the spread of this ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

MISCELLANGUE.

For the prevention of the spread of discase from one State to another, fumigation and inspection stations were established by regulations of August 28, which have required little modificat on to the present time. It is my opinion that inter-State commerce should be so regulated as to strip railroads and other common carriers of the r power to convey disease from one State to another, and that the regulations to be framed in accordance with such law should be enforced by National authority.

The report also includes a resume of the operations of the revenue-marine service, the marine-hospital service, the life-saving service, the steamboot-inspection service, the light-house-inspection service and the coast and geodetic surveys. The Secretary concludes as follows:

"The several reports of the heads of offices. MISCELLANEOUS.

FOUGHT ALL NIGHT.

Exciting Scenes in the Mining Town of Bevier, Mo.—An Ali-Night Hattle in Which One Non-Union Man is Killed by Strikers, and Many Buildings Ara Rid-dled with Bullets—The Town in a State of Siege; and the Ald of State Troops

Sought.

St. Louis, Dec. 8.—There was another pitched battle at Bevier Wednesday night between the Swedes imported from Chicago and the striking miners, which lasted until nearly 5 o'clock in the morning. Nearly 2,000 shots were fired, and the row of houses north of the Hannibal & St. Joseph passenger depot were riddled with bullets, merchandise and furniture being destroyed. The post-of-fice was riddled and much mail destroyed or injured. It was a veritable night of terror for the families of citizens not directly interested in the mine trouble. The only interested in the mine trouble. The only fatality known to have occurred was the killing of Charles Thombald, an imported Chicago Swede, who was shot dead while trying to get into a shaft. He is the man who fired the opening shot at the second riot three weeks ago. It is reported that several men were wounded on both sides, but, as the warring factions are intrenched in the buildings, outsiders can learn but little concerning the affair. No fighting occurred during the day, but a renewal of hostilities is expected. Governor Moorehouse has ordered a company of militia to proceed from Kansas City to the scene of the trouble. MACON, Mo., Dec. 8 .- Advices from

Bevier, the scene of the labor disturbance Wednesday night, are to the effect that all is quiet, and that the orders of the sheriff and posse to the contending forces to keep off the streets after dark are being obeyed. Adjutant-General Jameson telegraphed Sheriff Lydia from Jefferson City that he would arrive in Bevier to-day, when the request for militia would be acted upon. The sheriff maintains that the cessation of hostilities is but temporary, and unless the Governor acts promptly the disgraceful scenes of Wednesday night will be repeated. Nothing but the presence of the militia, he says, will prevent another outbreak, unless some adjustment of differences between the mine owners and the operators is reached. A man who passed through Bevier after

the riot says that the report that some 1,500 to 2,000 shots were fired is not exaggerated, as is evidence by the bullet-perforated buildings in the vicinity of the depot. Dozens of windows were shattered and the front of the post-office building was riddled with lead. The stockade in which the Swedes sought refuge is fearfully torn and splintered and the only marvel is that but one man was shot. In fact, that portion of Bevier near the depot resembled a battle-ground, and hundreds of cartridges could be picked up in the streets. . The imported miners, one of whom was

killed and several wounded in Wednesday night's rict, are kept close prisoners in their stockade at the mines. They are greatly excited and thoroughly armed .-Feelings run high against them on ac count of the belief that they set fire to the building that was destroyed in the last riot. The striking miners are also armed, and a single shot from the stockades may bring on another riot. People are afraid to go out after dark, and it is no uncommon sight to see men leave their homes on small errands accompanied by a double-barreled shot gun or a Winchester rifle. There is fear that the mines and the town may be at any moment destroyed by fire.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT. Complete Returns Show a Plurality for Cleveland of 95,854 Below will be found the popular vote of

all the States for President November 6, 1888, the figures in nearly every case being efficial. The results in Colorado, Minnesota and West Virginia probably will not be declared officially for several days, but in those States the nearest approximations possible have been obtained and are presented herewith. The figures are those cast for the highest electors on each

STATE.	Har- rison.	Cleve-	Fisk.	Street-	Sei
Alabama		117 8:0	588		
Arkansas		86, 714	61	10, 671	l
California		117, 720	5, 761		•1,
Colurado	51,796	37,610	220	112	
Connecticut		74, 921	4, 231	24	
Delaware	14, 240		40,		
Florida		39, 561	48		
Georgia		100, 4, 2	1.80	136	
Indiana		84%, \$58			
lowa			9, 8:1		
Kansas	21 ,598 182,904	179, 877	8,50		***
Kentucky	155, 14	198, 800	6, 179	87, 787	***
Louistana	30, 70	15.13		622	
Maine	73, 73	50, 482	2,960		
Maryland	19 76	106, 172	5, 358	1, 345	***
Massachusetts	183, 892	151, 90	8, 701		***
Michigan	236, 370	213, 404	2), 942	4,542	
Minne sota	133.8 0	99, 20	14, 926	1. 02	657 (1)(2)
Mississippi	30, (2)6	85,471	218	41100	***
Missouri	296 20.0	261, 954	4,510	18, (8)	200
Nebraska	108, 42	80, 357	9, 425	4, 226	
Nevada	7,088	5, 149	41		
N. Hampshire	45, 72	4% 444	1,570		
New Jersey	1:4.341	151, 400	7.10	2,068	
New York	2 650, 838	635, 945	30, 231	2,068	23.
North Carolina	184, 709	148,136	2,787		
Ohio	4.6,0.4	196, 450	24, 356	3, 496	
Pennsylvania.		29, 524	1,677	303	
Rhode Island.			20, 947	3, 873	
S'th Caro ina.		17,530	1,250	10	
Tennessee	13,740	65, 92	- 3	*******	
Texas	88, 250	15:,079	5, 669		
Vermont	45, 192	2 4,185	4, (16)		
Virginia	150, 499	16, 788	1,400	******	
West Virginia.	78, 100	79, 25			****
Wisco sin	176,55	155, 82	14, 277	9 85	
Control of the Contro	-		AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN		EW1762
Plurality	7, 433, 995	5, 531, 850	244 501	140 600	
*Curtis (Am				140, 003	10,1

ROASTED WITH RESIN. Horrible Results of an Explosion in Toron-

to - Two Men Converted Into Living Torches by the Burning Fluid. TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 8 .- While Charles Hansdorf and Joseph Harmey were emptying a copper chamber containing resin by beating it it exploded, igniting the resin and throwing it in a liquid state all over the men. In a moment their whole bodies were in flames. The hair was burned off their heads and the flesh on their faces and necks was literally roasted. It fell off in great pieces. One of the unfortunate men was completely maddened by the pain, and wrung his hands in his agony when great pieces of flesh drepped when great pieces of flesh drepped till nothing was left off them till nothing was left but the bones. The book-keeper heard the explosion, and running out of the office found the faces and heads of the two men blazing like torches. The flames were extinguished as soon as pos-sible and the men removed to the hospital,

FOR

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BEAST

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Liniment Contracted
Muscles,
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Sprains, Strains, Stitches, Stiff Joints, Berew Backache, Worms Galls, Swinney, Saddle Gall Sores, Spavin Piles. Cracks.

Bruises,

Bunions

torns.

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY complishes for everybody exactly what isclaims brit. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal replicability. Everybody needs such a medicina.
The Lumberman needs it in case of accident. The Housewife needs it for general family use. The Canalor needs it for his teams and his men, The Mechanic needs it always on his sork

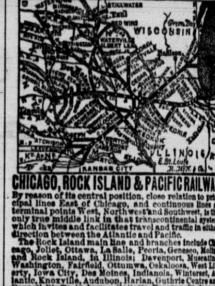
The Miner needs it in case of emergency. The Pioneer needs it can't get along without it The Farmer needs it in his house, his state end his stock yard. The Steamboat man or the Boatman people in liberal supply affoat and ashore.

The Horse-fancier needs it-it riend and safest reliance. The Stock-grower needs it-it will save his ads of dollars and a world of trouble The Railroad man needs it and will need it se ong as his life is a round of apridonts and danger.
The Back wordsman needs it. There is note
ing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life.

imb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The Merchant needs it about his store among employees. Accidents will happen, and when esse come the Mustang Liniment is wanted stones. Keepa Bottle in the House, "Tis the bestof Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Itsimmedian

ase in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages. Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable fer se when wanted.



The Great Rock island Route Guarantees Speed, Comfort and Safety to these with travel over it. Its roadbed is thoroughly ballasted. It track is of heavy steel. At bridges are solid strecture of stone and iron. Its rolling stock is perfect ashumatical street in the safety appliances that mechanical genius has invented and experience prove valuable. Its practical operation is conservative and methodical—its discipline strict and exacting. The large of the provided in the west—unsurpassed in the world.

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besideness, meetical and the anomaly is heard of in Siam, and the age of seventy-six years. He was made Brigadier General for bravery at Antietam.

The United States Collogical Survey and Sale and Sale

go, chered a reward process, the supposed arderer of her husband.

FAIRCHILD ON FINANCE.

ties which have long affected the system.

It is gratifying to be able to show a further reduction in the percentage cost of collecting the customs revenue; during the past year it was 2 91 per cent.; for the year 1883 it was 3.77 per cent. I renew the recommendation made last year, and repeatedly made by my predecessors, for the consolidation of customs districts and the abolition of useless customs establishments.

lablishments.

The total value of the imports and exports of the last fiscal year, when compared with that of the fiscal year 1837, shows an increase of \$23,992,323.

The value of our exports of domestic merchandise during the last fiscal year were less than that of 1837 by \$19,160,819.

The total value of the imports of merchandise increase if from \$692,319,768 in 1887 to \$723,997,114 in 1888, being an increase of \$31,637,346, or 4 6 per cent, of which \$9,830,484 represents the increase in the value of free merchandise, and \$21,786,862 the increase in the value of dutiable imports.

and £21,786,862 the increase in the value of dutiable imports.

The principal changes in duties collected on articles and classes of articles imported was an increase in the duty collected on manufactures of wool; flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of; silk, manufactures of; manufactures of; iron; and potates; and a falling off in the duty collected on imports of sugar, molasses and confect enery, raw wool and iron ore.

For the year 1887 the total values of imported articles entered for consumption was \$450,325,-321,55, the duty collected being \$212,032,433,90. Our foreign commerce, carried in vessels of the United States, measured by its value, has steadily declined from 75 per cent. in 1856 to less than 14 per cent. in 1888. Even of this small percentage only 53 per cent, was carried in steam vessels bearing our flag.

ending June 33, 1888, were \$291, 189.50. The expenditures on account of immigration during the year were \$159,833.10. The total number of allen passengers coming into the United State, by steam or sail vessels from foreign countries other than the Dominion of Canada and Mexico, during the year ending June 30, 1888, was 567,510, of which number 21,61 were tourists or allens not intending to stay in the United States. In the intending to stay in the United States. In the year ending June 30, 1888, the total number of immigrants arriving at the various ports was 529,333, of whom 313,774 were males. Of these 1,118 were returned for the following causes: Convicts, 15; lunatics, 73; idiots, 19; liable to become public charges, 1.011.

cording to the statistics available, with the amount built during that time in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Russia and Sweden combined. The amounts in either case, however, are small as compared with the tonnage built in the United Kingdom, where, on the 36th of June, 1888, 377 vessels, of 608, 118 tons gross, were under construction. It is useless to expect any material increase in the building of iron and steel steamvessels in this country for the foreign trade under present conditions. Were all the reunder present conditions. Were all the re-strictions of the tariff removed, the business would still be hampered by the higher cost of the completed vessel as compared with the ex-pense of a similar ship built upon the Clyde or at Belfast.

Distilled spirits... \$65,829,321 71 \$09,306,166 41 9.768 87

these branches, particularly the latter, durin the past three years, and if their administraspirit it will be of benefit to the country. PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

During the year work was commenced or nineteen new buildings, and upon three build

inder way.

Work has been so actively prosecuted an work has been so actively prosecuted and such satisfactory terms secured, that of the seventy-five buildings under construction dur-ing the past year, nineteen have been com-pleted, with every indication that, before the close of the calendar year, this number will be close of the calendar year, this number will be

The Labor ticket (Coogan Electors) received 2,663 of these votes and the Socialist ticket 636.

completed.

Our survival for 100 years is not sufficient to assure us that we no longer have dangers to tear in the maintenence, with all its promised plessings, of a Government founded on the freedom of the people. The time rather admonishes us to soberly inquire whether in the past we have always closely kept in the course if safety, and whether we have before us a ray plain and clear which leads to happiness and perpetuity.

way plain and clear which leads to happiness and perpetuity.

When the experiment of our Government was undertaken the chart adopted for our guidance was the constitution, and departure from the lines there laid down is failure. It is only by a strict adherence to the directions they indicate, and by restraint within the imitations they fixed, that we can furnish proof to the world of the fitness of the American people for self-government.

ple for self-government.

After dwelling at considerable length upon the growth and prosperity of our country, the President strikes upon the subject of trusts, pools and monopolies. He speaks thus of the conflict between capital and labor: DANGER AHEAD.

We discover that the fortunes realized by our manufacturers are no longer solely by reward of sturdy industry and enlightened foresight, but that they result from the discriminating favor of the Government, and are largely built upon undue exaction from the masses of our people. The gulf between employers and the employed is constantly widening, and classes are rapidly forming, one comprising the very rich and powerful, while in another are found the toiling poor. in another are found the toiling poor.
As we view the achievement of aggregated capital we discover the existence of trusts, combicontemplating every incident of change in-separable from these conditions, it is our duty as patrious citizens to luquire at the present stage of our progress how the bond of the Goy frament made with the people has been kept and performed.
Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from

io life,

Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from our citizens to the necessities of the economical administration, the Government persists in exacting from the substance of the people millions which, unapplied and useless, lie dormant like Treasury. This flagrant injustice and this breach of faith and obligation add to exaction the danger attending the diversion of transfer. tortion the danger attending the diversion of the currency of the country from the legitimate channels of business. Under the same laws by which these results are produced, the Government permits many millions more to be added to the cost of the living of our people and to be taken from our consumers, which unreasonably swell the profits of the small but powerful minority. The people must still be taxed for the surport of the Government under the operation of tariff laws, but not to the extent that the mass of our citizens are inordinately burdened beyond any useful public purpose and for the benefit of a favored lew.

The Government, under pretense of an exercise of its taxing powers, enters gratuitously into partnership with these favorites to their advantage and to the injury of a vast majority advantage and to the injury of a vast majority of our people. This is not equality before the law. The existing situation is injurious to the health of our entire body politic. It stiffes in these all patriotic love of country, and substitutes in its place selfish greed and grasping avarice. Devotion to American disconding for its own asked

grasping avarice. Devotion to American citizenship for its own sake and for what it should accomplish as a motive to our Nation's advancement and the happiness of all our people is displaced by the assumption that the Government, instead of being the embodiment of equality, is but an accordance with the expressed wish of both being the embodiment of equality, is but an assumption that the Government, instead of being the embodiment of equality, is but an instrumentality through which especial and individual advantages are to be gained. The arrogance of this assumption is unconcealed. It appears in the sordid disregard of all but personal interest in the refusal to abate, for the benefit of others, one lota of selfish advantage, and in combinations to perpetuate such advantages through efforts to control legislation and improperly influence the suffrages of the people. The grievances of those not included within the circles of these beneficaries, when fully realized, will surely arouse irritation and discontent. Our farmers by long suffering and patient struggling in the race of life with the hardest and unremitting toit, will not fail to see in spite of misrepresentations. and misleading fallacies that they are obliged to receive such prices for their products as are fixed in foreign markets where they compete with the farmers of the world; that their lands are declining in value while their debts increase; and that without compensating favor they are forced by the action of the Government to pay for the benefit of others such enhanced prices for the things they need that the scanty returns of their labor fall to furnish their support or leave no margin for accumulation.

their support or leave no margin for accumulation.

Our working-men, enfranchised from all delusions and no longer frightened by the cry that their wages are endangered by a just revision of our tariff laws, will reasonably demand through such revision steadier employment, cheaper means of living in their homes, freedom for themselves and their children from the doom of perpetual servitude and an open door to their advancement beyond the limits of a laboring class. Others of our citizens whose comforts and expenditures are measured by moderate salaries and fixed incomes will insist upon the fairness and justice of cheapening the cost of necessaries for themselves and their families.

He mocks the people who proposes that the Government shall protect the rich and that they in turn will care for the laboring poor. Any intermediary between the people and their Government or the least delegation of the care and protect on the Government owes to the humblest citizen in the land, makes the boast of free institutions a glimmering delusion and the pretended boon of American citizenship a shameless imposition.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF NEEDED.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF NEEDED. After drawing attention to the necessity of a eduction in the tariff, the message continues follows:

as follows:

A just and sensible revision of our tariff laws should be made for the relief of those of our countrymen who suffer under present conditions. Such a revision should receive the support of all who love that justice and equality to American citizenship; of all who realize that in this justice and equality over Government flads its strength and its power to protect the citizen and the property of all who believe that the contented competence and comfort of many accord better with the spirit of our institutions than colossal fortunes usfairly gathered in the hands of a few. of all who appreciate that the forbearance and fraternity among our people, which recognize the value of every American interest, are the surest guarantees of our National progress, and of all who desire to see the products of American skill and ingenuity in every market of the world, with a resultant restoration of American commerce

who appeared in the hands of a few, of a six who all the order area of the who are the products of the raise of every American interest, are the great guarantees of our National progress, and the raise of every American interest, are the great guarantees of our National progress, and the strengt guarantees of our National progress, and the strengt guarantees of our National progress, and the strengt guarantees of our National progress, and the great guarantees of the product guarantees of the world, with a guarantees of the guarantees of

callding of prisons for United States convicts and the crection of a post-office at Washington. He next deprecates the non-revision of he Pension laws, and condemns legislation and appropriations to meet private ends.

AT PEACE WITH ALL NATIONS.

The President says the close of the year finds he United States in the enjoyment of lomestic tranquility and at peace with linations. Our foreign relations have been strengthened and improved by new renewed treaties of amity, compared and reciprocal extradition of criminals. The president says are all reasonably within the domining and the peace international questions which still swait estimates are all reasonably within the domining subject of dispute between the United lister and any foreign power that is not sus-

coptible of welsfactory adjustment by diplomatic treatment.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

The Pres dent in referring to the questions between Great Britain and the United States relating to the rights of American fishermen in the territorial waters of Canada and Newfoundiand, says nothing has occurred which should be added to the facts stated in his messages of August 23 and September 12 last. Ho merely desires to repeat as applicable to the present time the statement which will be found in his message to the Senate of September 12 last. That since March 3, 1857, no case has been reported to the Department of State wherein complaint has been made of unfriendly or unlawful treatment of American vessels on the part of the Canadian authorit és in which reparation was not promptly and satisfactorily obtained by the United States Consul-General at Halifax." He continues:

Having essayed in the discharge of my duty to procure by negotiation the settlement of a long-standing cause of dispute and to remove a constant menace to the good relations of the two countries, and continuing to be of opinion that the treaty of February last, which failed to receive the approval of the Senate, did supply "a satisfactory, practical and final adjustment upon a bas s honorable and just to both parties of the difficult and vexed question to which it related," and having subsequently and unavail.ngly recommended other legislation to Congress which I hoped would suffice to meet the exigency created by the reject.on of the treaty, I now again invoke the earnest and immediate attention of Congress to the condition of this important question as it now stands before them and the country, and about the settlement of which I am deeply solicitious.

THE BACKYILLE WEST AFFAIR. THE SACKVILLE WEST AFFAIR,

THE SACKVILLE WEST AFFAIR.

Near the close of the month of October last occurrences of a deeply regrettable nature were brought to my knowledge, which made it my painful but imperative duty to obtain with as little delay as possible a new personal channel of diplomatic intercourse in this country with the Government of Great Britain. The correspondence in relation to this incident will in due course be laid before you and will disclose the unpardonable conduct of the official referred to in his interference by advice and counsel with the suffrage of American citizens in the very crisis of the Presidential election then near at hand; and also in his subsequent public declarations to justify his action, superadding impugnments of the Executive and Senate of the United States, in connection with important questions now pending in controversy between the two Governments. The offense thus committed was most grave, involving disasirous pessibilities to the good relations of the United States and Great Britain, constituting a gross breach of diplomatic privilege and invasion of the purely domestic affairs and essential sovereignty of the Government to which the envoy was accordited. Having first fulfilled the just demands of interpational comity by affording full apportunity for Her Majesty's Government to act in relief of the situation, I considered prolongation of discussion to be unwarranted, and thereupon declined to further recognize the diplomatic character of the person, whose continuance in such function would destroy that mutual confidence which is essential to the good understanding of the two Governments and was incensistent with the welfare and self-respect of the Government of the United States. The usual interchange of communication has since continued through her Majesty's legation in the sity.

The Total Ball Mercents.

The wellow the last year has the imperial

THE ARMY.

he examination of officers to test their fitness for promotion is approved.

The President concludes this portion of his

satisfactory progress made in reconstructing

their benefits.

While for the most part the railroad com-

panies throughout the country have cordially co-operated with the Post-Office Department in

of refusal is for the Postmaster-General to send mail forward by pony express. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

the navy.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

message with the allus on to the death of General Sheridan and the cond tion of the Apache Indians.

The message also contains mention of the THE TO DEAD EMPERORS.

Twice within last year has the imperial house had a my been visited by death, and I have hastened to express the sorrow of this people and their appreciat on of the lofty character of the late aged Emperor William, and their sympathy with the heroism under suffering of his son, the late Emperor Frederick. I renew my recommendation of two years ago of the passage of a bill for the refunding to certain German steamship lines of the interest upon tonnage dues illegally enacted.

The CHINESE QUESTION.

In a message accompanying my approval, on the 1st day of October last, of a bill for the exclusion of Chinese laborers, I laid before Congress full information and all correspondence touching the negotiation of the treaty with China, concluded at this Capital on the 12th day of March, 1888, and which, having been confirmed by the Senate, with certain amendments, was rejected by the Chinese Government. This message contained a recommendation that a sum of money be appropriated as compensation to Chinese subjects who had suffered injuries at the hands of lawless men within our jurisdiction. THE CHINESE OURSTION subjects who had suffered injuries at the hands of lawless men within our jurisdiction. Such appropriation having been duly made, the fund awaits reception by the Chinese Gov-

governments, a cause of unkind feelings has been permanently removed.

abuses of the generous privileges allorded by our naturalization laws call for their careful revision. The easy and unguarded manner in which certificates of American citizenship can now be obtained has induced a class, unfortunately large, to avail themselves of the opportunity to become absolved from allegiance to their native land, and yet by a foregn residence to escape any just duty and contribution of service to the country of their proposed adoption. Thus, while evading the Guties of citizenship to the United States, they may make prompt claim for its national protection and demand its intervention in their behalf. International complications of a serious nature arise. Our laws regulating the issue of passports should be carefully revised, and the institution of a central bureau of registration at the Capital is again strongly recommended. By this means full particulars of each case of naturalization in the United States would be secured and properly indorsed and recorded, and thus many cases of spurious citizenship would be detected and unjust responsibilities would be avoided.

of bonds. After complying with this law, as positively required and bonds sufficient for that purpose had been bought at a premium, it was not deemed prudent to further extend the surplus in such purchases until the authority to do so should be more explicit. A resolution, however, having been passed by both houses of Congress removing all doubt as to Executive authority, daily purchases of bonds were commenced on the 23d day of April, 1888, and have continued until the present time. By this plan bonds of the Government not yet due have been purchased up to and including the 30th day of November, 1888, amounting to \$14,703,400, the formal purchased up to and including the 30th day of November, 1888, amounting to \$15,758. them, and commend its continued conservance.

The Sicux tribes on the great reservacion of Dakota refused assent to the net passed by the Congress at its last session for opening a portion of their lands for settlement, not withstanding modification of the terms was suggested which met most of their objections. Their demand is for immediate payment of the full price of \$1.25 per acre for the entire body of land, the occupancy of which they are asked to relinquish.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

about 2 per cent, interest for the time they still had to run, and the saving to the Gove a nent represented by the difference between the amount of interest at 2 per cent, upon the sum pail for principal and premæm; and what it would have paid for interest at the rate specified on the bends, if they had run to their maturity, is about \$27,165,000. At first sight this would seem to be a profitable and sensible transaction on the part of the Government, but, as suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, the surplus thus ex ended for the purchase of bonds was money drawn from the people in excess of any actual need of the Government, and was so expended rather than allow it to remain idle in the Transury. If this surplus, under the operation of just and equitable laws, had been left in the hands of the people, it would have been worth in theif business at least 6 per cent, per annum. Deducting from the amount of interest upon the principal and prem.um upon the bonds and the time they had to run at the rate of 6 per cent, the saving of 3 per cent, made for the people by the purchase of such bonds, the loss will appear to be \$55,760,000. This calculation would seem to demonstrate that if excessive and unnecessary taxation is continued and the Government is forced to pursue this rolley of purchas ng its own bonds at the premiums which it will be accessary to pay, the loss to the people will be hundreds of millions of dollars. Since the purchase of bonds was undertaken as mentioned, nearly all that have been offered were at last accepted. It has been made quite apparent that the Government was in danger of being subjected to combinations to raise their price.

Notwithstanding the large sums paid out in the purchase of bonds, the surplus in the Treasury on the 30th day of November, 1883, was \$52,234,610.01, after deducting about \$20,000,002 just drawn out for the payment of pensions. and bountiful in others will prove a benefaction alike to buyer and grower.

During the past four years the process of diffusion as applied to the manufacture of sugar
from sorghum and sugar cane has been introduced into this country and fully perfected by
the experiments carried on by the Department
of Agriculture. This process is now universally considered to be the best economical one,
and it is through it that the sorghum sugar industry has been established upon a firm basis
and the road to its future success opened.

THE CONGLUSION.

The consciousness that I have presented but an imperfect statement of the condition of our country and its wants occasions no fear that any thing omitted is not known and appreciated by the Congress upon whom rests the responsibility of intelligent legislation in behalf of a great Nation and a confiding people. As public servants we shall do our duty well if we constantly guard the rectitude of our intentions, maintain unsullied onr love of country, and with unselfish purpose strike for the public good.

GROVER CLEVELAND. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Washington, Dec. 3, 1883.

THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Secretary Endicott's report to the President of the administration of the War Department during the fiscal year ended June 20 last shows the total expenditures to have been \$41,165,107; the appropriations for the current fiscal year amount to \$50,679,934; and the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 33, 1830, aggregate \$44,622,507, as follows: Salaries and contingent expenses, \$61,978,8-0; military establishments, support of the army and Military Academy, \$25,193,378; public works, including liver and harbor improvements, \$13,783,234; miscellaneous objects, \$3,575,000.

The Secretary indorses the recommendation of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy for new buildings for soldiers' quarters, for a new academic building, a new gymnasium, a separate building for the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and the purchase of the Kinsley estate.

It is hoped that soon preciseal instruction in ment.

000,000 just drawn out for the payment of pensions.

At the close of the fiscal year ended June 20, 1887, there had been coined under the Compulsory Silver Coinage act \$266,988,287 in silver dollars, \$55,504.376 of which were in the hands of the people. On the 39th day of June, 1888, there had been coined \$299,908,990, and of this \$35,829,303 was in circulation in coin and \$200,387,376 in silver certificates, for the redemption of which silver dollars to that amount were held by the Government.

On the 30th day of November, 1888, \$312,570,990 had been coined, \$60,970,990 of the silver dollars were actually in circulation, and \$237,418,346 in certificates. The Secretary recommends the suspension of the further coinage of silver, and in such recommendation I carnestly silver, and in such recommendation I carnestly

Natural and Experimental Philosophy and the purchase of the Kinsley estate.

It is hoped that soon practical instruction in sea-coast defenses and the handling of heavy artillery may be given to the mil tia, and the officers of the army may be relied upon to give THE ARMY.

The Secretary of War reports that the army, at the date of the last returns, consisted of 2,189 officers and 24,549 enlisted men. The actual expenditures of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, amounted to \$41,165,107.07, of which sum \$9,158,516.63 was expended for public works, including river and harbor improvements. Plans and specifications for guns of large caliber, including dynamite guns, and for the establishment of an army gun factory have been prepared and bids for the work will be advertised for. The recommendation of the Secretary of War that there shall be a plan for the examination of officers to test their fitness for appropried to appropried. The attention of Congress is called to the defenseless cond tion of the sea-coast and lake frontiers, and in view of the fact that the last frontiers, and in view of the fact that the last session gave appropriations for the construction of heavy ordnance, he says, it will be of comparatively little use without heavy platforms, strong armored protection and other permanent emplacements. He recommends that the construction of gun and mortar batteries be carried on simultaneously with the construction of armament. He asks an appropriation of \$2,840,000 for the beginning of the construction of such defenses. Two hundred thousand dollars is asked for the repair and preservation of existing works; for the purchase of torpedoes and submarine mines, and for experimenting to ascertain the best of the many torpedo inventions, for the construction of necessary case metal, eable galleries, and for working the submarine mine and torpedo system \$1,330,000 is asked. The construction of a torpedo shed in San Francisco harbor, to cost about \$22,000, is recommended.

The number of post-offices on July 1, 1888, was 57,376, an increase of 6,124 in three years, and of 2,219 for the last fiscal year. Free-delivery offices have increased, from 189 in the previous year to 358 in the year ended June 30, 1888. In the railway mal service there has been an increase in one year of 168 routes, and in the number of miles traveled per annum 150,795,917. The estimated increase of railroad service for the year was 6,000 miles, but the amount of new railroad service actumended,
During the fiscal year ended June 20, 1888, 41, was 57,376, an increase of 6,124 in three years, and of 2,219 for the last fiscal year. Free-delivery offices have increased from 189 in the previous year to 358 in the year ended June 20, 1888. In the railway mal service there has been an increase in one year of 168 routes, and in the number of miles traveled per annum 150,795,917. The estimated increase of railroad service for the year was 6,000 miles, but the amount of new railroad service actually put on was 12,764,50 m les. During the past year parcel-post conventions have been concluded with Barbadoes, the Bahamas British Honduras and Mexico, and are now under negotiation with all the Central and South American States.

The practical operation of the parcel post conventions, so far as negotiated, has served to fulfill the most favorable predictions as to the machines, including the larger ones, which pneumatic dynamite guns the specifications are now being prepared. It is expected that the machines, including the larger ones, which may be, of special design, will be completed

may be, of special design, will be completed within eighteen months.

The Secretary concludes his report by calling attention to the great need of an Assistant Secretary of War, and says that such an officer is imperatively needed for the proper and efficient administration of the War Department. rendering excellent service, yet under the law as it stands, while the compensation to them for carrying the mail is limited and regulated,

SOMETHING ABOUT THE BANKS. Mr. Trenholm, Comptroller of the Currency, Furnishes Some Interesting

or the state of unkind feelings has been permanently removed.

JAPAN.

On the 9th of August, 1887, notification was given by the Japanese Minister at this Capital 1887 and the order of the conference for the revision of the treatise of Japan with foreign to of the adjournment of the conference for the revision of the treatise of Japan with foreign the order of the configuration of the terminal code of the Empireon of the state and the state and the configuration of the creatise and forfeits were imposed amounting to 854,8843, only 818,48,484 was paid to find the creation of the eriminal code of the Empireon of the creatise and forfeits were imposed amounting to 854,8843, only 818,48,484 was paid to find the creation of the eriminal code of the Empireon accompanied with an assurance of Japan's indication was, however, accompanied with an assurance of Japan's indication that the configuration of the creation of the eriminal code of the Empireon of the creation of the eriminal code of the Empireon and the configuration of the creation of the eriminal code of the Empireon of the creation of the eriminal code of the Empireon and the configuration of the creation of the creation of the creation of the creation of the eriminal code of the Empireon and the creation of the eriminal code of the Empireon and the creation of the cre

and adequate appropriation is now recommended.

It is with sincere satisfaction that I am monopoly of corporations or grasping intended to admit the spirit of good ne'ghborhood and friendly co-operation and conciliation that has marked the correspondence and action of the Mexican authorities in their share of the task in maintaining law and order about the line of our common boundary.

Other foreign matters referred to are the abolition of slavery in Bazzii, the claims against Chili, Hayti and Venezuela, and the assemblage at Washington during the coming year of the representatives of South and Central American States with those of Mexico, Hayti and San Domingo, to discuss important commercial topics.

ABUSE OF IMMIGRATION LAVS.

With the rapid increase of immigration to our shores and the facilities of molern travel, and san bonings above the representatives of course of the representatives of the course of wisdom appears to be much the supply of viduals, as appears to be much the existing statute; 1904,000; gross cellections from such assessments levied on shareholders, 1904,000; gross cellections from such assessments levied on shareholders, 1904,000; gross cellections from such assessments levied on shareholders, 1904,000; gross cellections from such assessments levied on shareholders, 1904,000; gross cellections from such assessments levied on shareholders, 1904,000; gross cellections from such assessments levied on shareholders, 1904,000; gross cellections from such assessments levied on shareholders, 1904,000; gross cellections from such assessments levied on shareholders, 1904,000; gross cellections from such assessments levied on shareholders, 1904,000; gross cellections from such assessments levied on shareholders, 1904,000; gross cellections from such assessments levied on shareholders, 1904,000; gross cellections from opposition to the conting the heads of monopolites, which by a productive. I can not

BRIEF DISPATCHES.

session of National ownership and control.

THE PENSION BUILEAU.

The number of pensioners added to the rolls during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, is 60,252, and increase of pensions was granted in 45,716 c. es. The names of 15,739 pensioners were dropped from the rolls during the year for various causes, and at the close of the year the number of persons of all classes rece ving pensions was 452,559. Of these were 806 survivors of the war of 1812; 10,787 widows of those who served in that war: 16,660 soldiers of the Mexican war, and 5,104 widows of said soldiers. A rich vein of silver has been discovered near Ashland, Wis. Lord Salisbury has declared in favor of female suffrage. The sickness of the German Emperor

may take him off at any time. England is again interfering with Egypt, and another Soudan war is probable. It will cost \$10,000,000 to properly celebrate the marriage of the Emperor of

The Illinois State Grange will hold its seventeenth annual session at Springfield December 11.

The Armour packing-house at Omaha was damaged by fire to the extent of \$100, 000 Saturday night. By the fall of an elevator used in hoist ing bricks at Olneyville, R. I., Saturday

five men were seriously injured. Frank Valley was burned to death at Flambeau Station, Wis., by a fire which destroyed Fritz Duccumin's tarn. H. B. Sweeral shot and fatally wounded James R. McDonald at Orrsville, O., be-

cause he had dunned him for \$1. The Burlington & Missouri road has commenced work on 168 miles of road from Alliance, Kan., to Crawford, Neb. It has been learned that the defalcation of County Treasurer Winchell, of Spirk County, D. T., amounts to \$16,000.

Dr. E. H. Wood, of Hersey, Mich., has been convicted of burning the \$50,000 resi dence of his brother-in-law, D. A. Blod-James Sullivan and Joseph Putz were drowned at Ortonville, Minn., Thursday

while sailing on Big Stone lake on an ice Valuable slate and coal mines have been discovered along the line of the St. Louis river between Thompson and Cloquet,

Littlewood won the six days' walking match in New York, making 623 miles, 1,320 yards. Herty, who was second, made

The property of the Montezuma Valley Water Supply Company of Cortez, Col., is reported sold to an Eastern syndicate

for \$250,000 Michael Dillon, aged 80, was burned to death at Davenport, la, Friday night. While reading is bed he fell asleep and knocked the lamp over on him.

THE POSTAL SERVICE. Annual Report of Postmuster General

Washington. Dec. 4.—The annual report the Postmaster-General is made public. presents an elaborate array of figures tending to show improvement and expansion in the service under the present Administration. The gross revenue for the year unique to the gross for the year unique and embracing the amount for the gross inclusive of liabilities for the year unique and embracing the amount for the service of the Government receives credit, was \$56,83,403. The estimated deficiency therefore its \$4,190,227. The total estimated gross receipt for the year ending June 33, 1889, is \$57,392,576. The amount appropriated for the service of this year is \$6,860,283, or an excess over the amount of revenue estimated above of \$3,407,0.7, which will be drawn from the General Treasury should the total amount appropriated be needed. The estimated amount of postal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, is \$62,508,638. The probable amount of expenditure to be made in carrying on the business of the postal service for the year ending June 30, 1890, is \$63,812.073. The deficiency to be supplied from the General Treasury is therefore \$13.303,414.

The total number of post-offices is \$7,876, an increase over 1885 of 6,124. In the railway mail service an increase of about 12,000 miles is shown, as against the previous year's estimated increase of 6,000 miles. There is an increase of 17,077,999 in the number of miles traveled per annum, and a decrease of 22 per cent. In the rate of cost per mile traveled, and an increase of 3.32 per cent. in the average number of trips per week. The business of the registration division has increased during the year 8.7 per cent. The free delivery service was extended to 169 additional places, making a total of 358 free delivery cities.

The Postmaster-General submits that appropriations for special pay to railroads should be better distributed, or, if need be, increased if the policy of special appropriations for interest. Secretary Endicott Submits His Report of the Year's Operations of the War Department-A Synopsis of the Docu-

a total of 355 free delivery cities.

The Postmaster-General submits that appropriations for special pay to railroads should be better distributed, or, if need be, increased if the policy of special appropriations for increased pay is to be continued.

Statistics are submitted contrasting our service with that of Great Britain, Germany and France, demonstrating than in cheapness of postage, gross revenue and expenditures, number of post-offices, extent of mail routes, mileage of mail service, and volume of mail matter transmitted, the postal system of the United States is the leading one of the world.

After submitting through the report various recommendations relating to the improvement of the detail of the service the Postmaster-General recommends the passage of the House bill for the purchase of post-office buildings by the Government in certain cities.

The report favors Government postal telegraphs and recommends the appointment of a comm ssion of competent and disinterested men, learned in science, who may examine new inventions and invite others, who shall be authorized to erect short experimental lines, and who shall report to the President or to Congress the result of their investigations.

The Secretary recommends a revision of the law regulating the compensation of the fourthclass postmusters by which the compensation shall be permitted which was intended by the act of Congress fixing the standard previous to the reduct on of postage rates.

The Postmaster-General calls attention to the reduct on of postage rates.

The Postmaster-General calls attention to the abuses of the franking privileges, and recommends a revision of the law with penalties

THE YEAR'S COINAGE.

Annual Report of the Amount of Gold and Silver Coined at the Mints. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Dr. James P. Kitaball, Director of the Mint, in his annual report on the operations of the mint service for fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, shows the c

on the operations of the mint service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, shows the coinage of the year to have been as follows: Gold, 2,350,534 pieces: value, \$28,304,170,50. Silver dollars, 38,713,873. Subsidiary silver coins, 12,583,521; value, \$1,417,422.25. Minor coins, 6),977,819 pieces: value, \$63,719,242.32.

The silver purchased during the year for coinage aggregated 28,208,805 ounces, at a cost of \$21,237,553, or an average of 95,47-100 per ounce. The seignorage on the coinage of silver dollars coined during the year amounted to \$8,407,922, and on subsidiary coinage to \$71,191. The seignorage on the coinage of silver from July 1, 1878, to June 30, 1888, has amounted to \$4,536,681.

The production of gold and silver in the United States for the calendar year 1837 is estimated at \$3,000,000 gold and \$53,357,000 silver. The production of gold in the world during the past four years has remained nearly constant, ranging from \$101,694,030 in 1884 to \$93,056,850 in 1888, while the production of silver has in creased in the last four years about \$25,000,000, ranging from \$107,773,000 in 1884 to \$93,056,850 in 1888. The aggregate coinage of the world during 1887 was: Gold \$194,902,455; silver, \$160. in 1888. The aggregate coinage of the world during 1887 was: Gold, \$124,952,465; silver, \$160,-

The stock of gold and silver coin in the The stock of gold and silver coin in the United States on July 1, 1888, is estimated to have been: Gold coin, \$599, 319,837; silver dollars, \$299,798,790; subsidiary silver coins, \$76,400,376. At the same date there was gold buillion awaiting coinage in the mints of the value of \$110,-659,018; silver buillion, \$8,550,388; melted trade dollars, \$6,545,554, making a total of metallic stock of \$1,092,429,963. Of this there was in the Treasury of the United States \$594,533,172; in National banks, \$105,435,492, and in other banks and in general circulation, \$292,461,299.

CHURCHILL FEARS DISASTER.

He Implores the Government to Take Steps to Prevent Threatened Annihilation of British Troops in Suakim-His Plea Unheeded. LONDON, Deg. 5 .- In the House of Com-

mons Lord Randolph Churchill moved to adjourn the debate in order to discuss the question of sending British troops to Suakim. He thought the Government was ignoring the advice of the highest m litary authorities. A battle was imminent between the British troops now there and the Arabs, with the British force entirely inadequate to cope with the enemy. He implored the Government to take immediate steps to prevent the threatened slaughter of English soldiers. Little reliance was to be placed upon Egyptian troops, as experience had shown. Stanhope, Secretary for War, replied that the Government had acted upon reliable information in the matter of the adequacy of the force sent. The same quality of information attested the fact that the black troops at Suakim were perfectly reliable. Lord Churchill's motion was rejected-231 to 189.

AN AWFUL FATE.

A Ladle of Molten Steel Overturned in a Pittsburgh Mill - Five Employes Horribly Burned-One Dies of His Injuries and Two Others Can Not Survive.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 5 .- About 7 o'clock Tuesday evening a terrible accident occurred in the converting department of the Bessemer steel works at Shoenberger's Fourteenth street mill. A large ladle filled with molten steel was accidentally overturned, the contents splashing over five employes who were terribly burned. Henry Schweitzer died an hour later. Albert Stokes is fatally burned, and Michael Hurley will hardly survive his injuries. Two others were badly burned about the head and shoulders, but will re-

cover. A Street-Car Struck by a Train. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5. - About 10:45 o'clock Monday night, while locomotive 767 of the Pennsylvania railroad was crossing Cedar street, on Lehigh avenue, it struck car No. 230 of the Richmond branch of the Traction company. Elisha Shaw, aged 50 years, driver of the streetcar, was killed. One of the two passengers in the car, James Martin, aged 26, had his right hip and knee hurt and sustained serious internal injuries. The other escaped.

Overwhelmed by a Tidal Wave. ST. JOHN, N. B , Dec. 5 .- Although there were no heavy winds the tide in St. Johus harbor Tuesday was the highest known for ten years. In some places the water rose th'rty feet, submerging wharves, en tering and covering floors of warehouses on Merritt's and Walker's wharves. Reports from Moneton state the tide is the highest for years. The Buctsuche and Moncton stations were surrounded by water. Farmers Swindled.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 5. -Two young men operating under the names of Hughes and Caytor have swindled farmers and others in the southern counties of New York out of \$15,000 and left for parts unknown. They represented themselves as commission merchants in this city and thus succeeded in having consignments of farm produce, etc., forwarded to them. They pecketed the proceeds and decamped. Death of a Noted Dwarf.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 5 .- General Pouce, Angola, Ind., last week had three in-cendiary fires. The criminal has not been apprehended, nor is there any clew to his identity.

a dwarf who has been exhibited in Amer-ica and Europe, died here Tuesday of old age. He was born in Germany in 1841 and his correct name was Ernest Gayer. The King of Italy gave him the title of General Tom Pouce. He was three feet tall and for several years past conducted a cigar store in this city, where he had a six.foot brother.

William Ignite was killed while horse racing in Illiopolis, DL, by falling from

Arkii's Armanae for 1889, published by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.; Lowell, Mass., comes to us in the shape of s neat presentation book of about five hundred pages, being made up of numerous editions calculated for the latitudes of many lands. A score of more of nationalities are addressed in their own languages in this volume, and could they all be heard clamoring together for Ayer's Barsaparilla and Ayer's Pilis what a Babel would break forth! Ayer's Almanac, in its familiar yellow cover, has long been known as the most accurate and reliable of its kind; and if any one is ignorant of the superior merits of Ayer's medicines, and suffers in consequence, it is not the fault of this enterprising firm, who scatter their "leaves" by the million, "for the healing of the nations." Ask your druggist for Ayer's Almanac.—Home Topics.

A DAINTY and unusual dish with apples is the following: Stew half a dozen large as ples as for sauce, and while still warm stir in a bit of butter and sugar to taste—say one cupful. Let this get cold, then stir in three eggs well beaten and a little lemon juice. Put a little butter into a frying-pan, and when it is hot add a cupful of bread crumbs and stir until they color to a nice brown. Then sprinkle a part of these bread crumbs upon the bottom and sides of a but-tered pudding mould, fill the mould with the stewed apple, sprinkle the remainder of the bread crumbs on top and bake twenty minutes. Turn out of the mould and serve with a sweet sauce if liked.

Signs One Can't Mistake. Among these are yellowness of the skin and eyeballs, a furred tongue, nausea, pains in the right side, sick headsche and constipation. They unmistakably indicate liver disorder, for which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a superlatively fine remedy. Use it promptly and at given intervals. Malarial complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, debility and trouble with the kidneys, are also remedied by it.

LEMON juice is cordially recommended for one kind of felon; the penitentiary for the other.—Boston Budget.

THE revivalist says that men have no faith. Wonder did he ever see a man bite into a store pie!—Philadelphia Call.

DEC. 18th, 1888, Jan. 15th, 16th and 29th and Feb. 12th and 26th, 1889, the Evansville Route (C. & E. I. R. R.) will sell excursion Route (C. & E. I. R. R.) will sell excursion tickets to certain points in the States of Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida at unusually low rates. For further information address William Hill, General Passenger and Ticket Agent C. & E. I. R. R., 501 First National Bank Building, Chicago. Chicago City Ticket Office, 64 Clark St.

The girl who seeks to marry for the sake of a bank account is quite likely to be check-mated.—Merchant Traveler.

Interested People. Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam, for Coughs and Colds, does it is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give to those who call for it a sample bottle Free, that they may try it before purchasing. The large bottles are 50c and \$1.00. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

A DRUNKEN man is said to walk with

A COUGH, COLD, OF SORE THROAT should not be neglected. Brown's Bronchial Troches are a simple remedy, and give prompt relief. 25 cts. a box.

A WITHERED buttercup is butter little faded flower. HALE'S Honey of Horehound and Tar cures Coughs and bronchitis and consumption.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

DOUBLE-HEADED freaks are barred out of single skull races.—Texas Siftings.

great Homoeopathic Bronchial Syrup, 25 ets. Ask Druggists, or Halsey Bros., Chicago. A MIST-ERIOUS proceeding-going ahead

A social proverb-man proposes, but woman musn't.—Judge,

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

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HOGS - Live Good to Choice BUTTER—Creamery ... 250 @ 4 25
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GRAIN-Wheat, No. 2.....

Corn, No. 2 103 6
Corn, No. 2 34 1/40
Oats, No. 2 26 4/40
Rye, No. 2: 51 6
Barley, Samples 35 6 Fencing..... Lath 2 10

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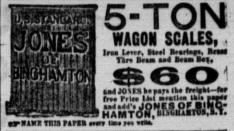
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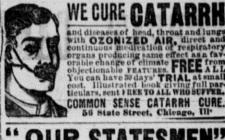




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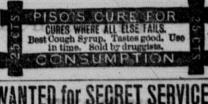
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FROM

Drapery,

whom he had one child, named Anna, who died in infancy.

Mr. Steadman was for forty-eight years a consistent member of the Methodish Opiscopal church. Only those who were intimately acquainted with him could pr'ze his qualifications of head and heart.

Although his disease was of a very Although his disease was of a very lingering and painful nature, he bore his sufferings with patience and christian

The funeral services were held at the M. E. church ond the 5th inst., and attended by a large concourse of old acquaintances, and many mourning friends.

J. H. McI.

The Population of Chelsea

Is about 1,800, and we would say at least one half are troubled with some affection of the Throat and Lungs, as those opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Baisam for the Throat and Lungs. Trial size free Large Bottles 50c and \$1. Sold by all druggists.

Last Chance.

In household goods and notions at Kantlehner's. Bring cash, make your bids, and a long happy life will be yours. CAPT. J. L. SOMERBY.

Thanks.

In behalf of the Y. P. S. C. E., of the Congregational church, the undersigned desires to express thanks to all who rendered assistance and encouragement of 200 Hand Lamps, any kind during their late successful fair. We will endeavor to reciprocate their kindness when occasion permits.

Mrs. Geo. Kempp.

The Handsomest Lady in Chelsea

Remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when other cough remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit, any druggist will give you a sam-ple bottle free, Large size 50c and \$1.

Card of Thanks.

To the many friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted me during the long illness of of my husband, and to the Methodist people of Chelsea, and especially the choir who furnished such appropriate music for the funeral services, I wish to MRS. C. B. STEDMAN.

Having sold my stock of Drugs, Groceries, etc., I take this means of tendering my thanks to all who have favored me with their patronage. I also heartily recommend my successors, Messrs Hummel & Fenn, to all as being gentlemen in every way, worthy of confidence.
And of Mr. Henry Fenn I would especially say I know him to be a competant and first-class druggist. Very Respectfully.
R. S. Armstrong.

A Phenomenal Memory.

A learned gentleman in Athens, Ga, recites an instance of a wonderful memory. While at college years ago a professor of his had often stated that he could read an article in a paper and then repeat it verbatim. The narrator was anxious to test him, and one day, walking up said: "If you have no objection I should like to have you read this piece on Know-Nothingism and repeat it to me." The professor took the paper, read the article of column and a half, in a few moments and then repeated it without an

CHELSEA, Dec. 12, 1888. Corn, per bushel... Onions, per bashel..... Potatoes, per bushel..... Apples, per bushel...... Wheat, per bushel..... Beans, per bushel.....

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Commissioners' Notice.

Commissioners' Notice.

State of Michigan, County of Washtenaw, ss. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Darwin Downer, late of said County deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for Creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of D. B. Taylor, in the Village of Chelsea, in said County on Thursday the 21st day of February and on Tuesday the 21st day of May next, at ten o'clock a. m. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims,

Dated, November 21, 1888.

GOTTLIEB HUTZEL ERASTUS WHITE, Commissioners,

Probate Order.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washte-

and the hearing there of, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the CHELSEA HER-ALD, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WM. D. HARRIMAN

[a true copy] Judge of Probate.

Wm. G. Doty, Probate Regisjer.

Probate Order.

said county, three successive weeks previous said day of hearing.
WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN.
[A true copy.] Judge of Probate Wm. G, Doty, Probate Register.

Mortgage Sale.

A. L. BALDWIN, Chelsea, Mich. is prepared to put in Tubular and Drive Wells; repairing done on short notice. Give him a call. v18u17



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