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Every day adds more to the list of eager bargain seekers made happy by trading at the corner double front clothing, boot and 1890. The program will be a most entershoe store.

We are yet loaded with winter goods farces, tableaux, plays etc. Success is asand we fully realize that as the season advances only extraordinary inducements will hall. keep up the rush. and move the goods.

We have reduced our prices on all winter goods, sell we will and at a saving to you

of at least 25 per cent.

OVERCOATS.

We have just opened our second supply of overcoats, bought at a great reduction, we are going to give the people the benefit of this purchase by making a special sale. We have divided them into two lots

\$8.00 and \$10.00

For \$8.00 you can have the choice of several styles, heavy weight all wool overcoats regular retail price everywhere \$12.00 to \$14.00 For \$10.00 you can have the choice of many styles as handsome overcoats as are sold in any first-class clothing store at from \$15.00 to \$18.00 in fact if bought early they could not be retailed for less.

If you want an overcoat save from \$3.00 to \$5.00 by attending this sale, come fifteen or twenty miles it will pay you well.

Boots and Shoes

In this department you can find anything you want in the shape of warm foot wear. Remember we show the largest stock in Chelsea, and you can always get just what you want. Dried apples, butter and eggs taken at the highest tracket tracket to the country between the states of the stat

P. S. Confidential to the ladies. If you are looking for a handsome present for a man or boy, don't buy until you have seen our line of holiday industrious and saving, they now are comgoods.

were the guests of Postmaster Judson and family, instead of A. N. Morton, as stated in our last issue.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvinsa Hutchinson, of Sacramento, Cal., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Cummings and Mrs. E. Spencer, a few days the past week. Mr. H. F. Sigler, Pinckney's leading druggist won the beautiful picture of Bishop Foley, which was raffled for the

benefit of St. Mary's church, Pinckney. Remember the literary and musical entertainment at the town hall Dec. 16th, given by the Baptist Sunday school. Supper will also be served from 5 until 8 o'clock. Admission free supper 25 cents.

The "Temple of Fame" at the town are requested to attend as the meeting hall last Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights, was the best entertainment ever will be of special importance. seen in this village. The hall was crowd-

ed each evening, and those who failed to attend missed a rare treat. day "Resolved that the needs of the country demands temperance legislation more Our thanks are due Cooper & Wood for a sack of their famous buckwheat flour, than tariff legislation," was decided in the and having tested it, we can truly say that affirmative. The next meeting will be at

it is equal if not better than any we have Simon Winslow's. ever used. Farmers get your buckwheat ground at the Chelsea Roller mills.

The annual Christmas entertainment will be given by the young people of St. Mary's church on Friday evening, Dec. 26, Frank Ward taining one, consisting of songs, recitations, sured for St. Mary's never fail. The en- J. F. Foster tertainment is to be given in the Town L.C. Webb

visited at St. Mary's Rectory. Father DeLannon is a nephew of Rev. Father

Belgium, and is destined for the diocese of Nesqually in the state of Washington. He officiated at the evening services in St.

The contract for new stained-glass windows for St. Mary's church, Pinckney,

of Detroit, and they will be placed in the chutch soon after Christmas. The windows have been donated by numbers of the congregation, and will be a decided

ments are contemplated in this church during the coming year.

Dr. Prices baking powder Miss Nellie Stormes and Mrs. Fannie All 50c Medicines28 to 38c Ward went to Detroit last Saturday, to .5c per can visit for a few days with their brother Rev. Sardines10c 8 lb cans tomatoes.

A. B. Stormes The report of the "Standard" in regard 2 lb cans sugar corn to that debate of the P of I's was a little Star Axle Grease premature. It did not come off but was All 35c Medicines 18 to 28c Good plug tobacco..... postponed until their next meeting. Good fine cut tobacco... The Hon. J. V. N. Gregory has rented Farmers' Pride smoking his farm so as to have plenty of time to

The next meeting of Telephone lodge, P. of I's will be held at the town hall Thursday 18th. They will elect officers for the ensuing quarter. All the members

New Subscribers.

For Sale.

Real Estate Transfers.

Verily, Merrily, More and More, It Pays to Trade at The grange meeting at Orrin Burkharts

was well attended. The question for the

FARMERS

8c "

... fc per box

250

.28c

..18c

All Goods Fresh.

Are especially invited to do their Banking usiness with the

All Goods Warranted,

Chelsea Savings Bank.

State Law Guarantee Fund and - \$109,155.88 Capital Deposits, Sept. 6th, 1890 - 164,527.41 Invested in Choice Bonds, \$1.00 4.00 Mortgages and approved Loans 1.00

- 171.568.40 1.00 1.00

If you have money deposit it in the Chelsea Savings Bank, that it may earn for you interest, or until wanted, that you may be free from care and fear of loss by first there are been and fear of loss by 1.00 1.00 1.00 fire, thieves or otherwise. If you nee 1.00

Two lots west of P. J. Lehman's resi-dence and three acres of land on West Middle street. Apply to J. Ross, Chelsea.

may be free from care and fear of loss by fire, thieves or otherwise. If you need to borrow money, upon good approved security, the Chelsea Savings bank will be glad to supply it for you. The Chelsea Savings Bank has recently had built for it one of the strongest safes made, being the new patterns of the Mosler Bank Safe Companies, Round Screw Door, Laminated Chrome Steel, Burglar and Dynamite Proof Safe, with no keyhole, spindle or other connection through the door or walls, nor any access to the lock from the outside, the door being screwed in and held secure by a Double Chronometor Time Lock from inside. It is considered the strong-est and best security ever devised against efforts of burglars. The safe is protect-ed by a large new fireproop vault made necessary to store the upwards of twenty years' accumulation of books and papers of its business, and the whole premises are further protected by an Electric alarm System, which gives instant warn ing of trespassers at night. DIRECTORS: When in need of a good medicine, try Miller's Neuropathic Remedies. Sold by C. H. Kempf to Joseph Eisele, Timothy Wallace to Geo. Bauer, V. Hinderlang to Margaret Cassi-

DIRECTORS: DIRECTORS: Samuel G. Ives, President. Thos. Sears, Vice President. John R. Gates, Capitalist and Farmer, Heman M. Woods, Capitalist. Frank P. Glazier, Druggist. Harmon S. Holmes, General Merchant. Wm. J. Knapp, Hardware Merchant. Jas. L. Babcock, Capitalist. Geo. P. Glazier, Cashier.

Toys for all. Having loaded these 5c., 10c., and 25c. Counters with Thousands of Elegant Toys and Christmas Presents, are prepared to offer

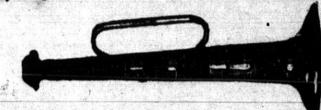


Them to the Trade for a very chesp price. Come and see them before you buy.





Have a line of Tin Toys, Wooden Toys, Horns, Harmonices, Albums, Sorap Books, Pictures, Vases, China Cups and Saucers.



Perfumery, and a little of everything, all for 5c, 10c, and 25c. Why pay 50c, 75c, and \$1.00 for goods that you can buy



Last Friday Rev. Fathers Buyse, of Edward Brown Jackson, and DeLannon, of Belgium, Caspar Winters

Buyse, and was recently ordained in

Glazier the druggist.

has been given to Friedrichs & Stappin,

Chelsea, \$150. ornament to the church. Other improve-

A very pleasant gathering was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Weaver last Thursday, Dec. 4th, 1890. the occasion being Mr. Weaver's 76th birthday.

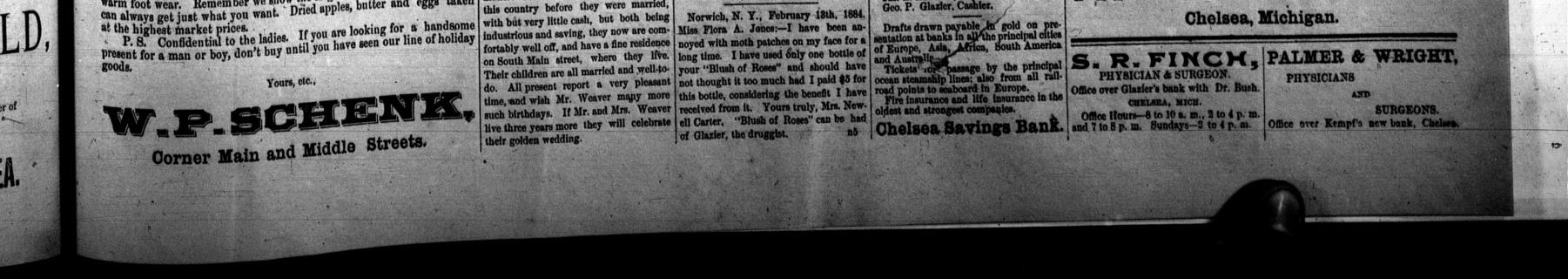
Mary's church last Friday.

Svlvan, \$1,970.

ell, Lyndon, \$1,100.

dy, Chelsea, \$450. Chas. E. Collins to W. J. Pickell, Lyndon, \$1,100. Chas. E. Collins to Jane A. Pick-

The following names have been added to our subscription list the past week: John Kelley **Joseph Stierle** Andrew Harr Thos. Wilburn



THE CHELSEA HERALD. A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor. CHELSEA. : : MICHIGAN

A FOREST of giant redwood trees has been discovered in Washington.

The average length of life is greater in Norway than in any other country in Europe.

"In the Puritan days a cord of oak wood was worth the same as a bushel of turnips-thirty-seven cents.

It is calculated that 91,828 persons die per day, 3,730 per hour, 60 a minute, or one every time the clock ticks.

THE Rio News says "the coffee crop of Hayti this year is unusually large and that the generally good news from coffee-producing countries this year promises' to cause much lower prices for the next year or two."

Among the many cases of saving life from drowning which have recently been reported to the British Royal Humane Society for recognition there are thirteen in which the ages of the heroes ranged from eight years to sixteen.

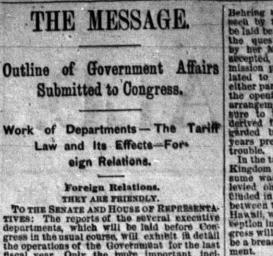
As advertisement has, been running in a Bristol, Eng., paper for the last year, offering fifty dollars reward for any well-authenticated case of a child being carried away by an eagle, no matter in what country. No eagle ever did it.

THERE are more public holidays in Honolulu than in any other city in the world. Among the days observed are Queen Victoria's birthday, Coronation day, all the French and Portuguese holidays, the American Thanksgiving day and the Chinese New Year.

MARRIED women would do well to paste in their scrap-books the following statistics relative to a woman's work: In one year a woman gets dinner 365 times, washes the dishes 1.095 times. gets the children ready for school twice a day for 180 days, gets the baby to sleep 1,460 times and makes about 300 calls. Who says that a woman has nothing to do?

THE probable value of all the diamonds in the world, according to a recent estimate, is about \$1,000,000,000. The world's diamond trade is carried on ' by about 8,000 dealers, with a total stock of not far from \$350,000,000. The stones are prepared for market by perhans 4,500 cutters and polishers, principally in Amsterdam, Antworp, Paris and the Jura.

Ex-Govennoir-Long, of Massachusetts, possesses the remarkable ability of recollecting what he has written without reading it over even by himself. It is said that during his most animated speech he has in his mind's eve a vivid impression of his manuscript, so that he knows where every page ends and every line ends and even where there are in-Toward the end of the past year the only in line ends, and even where there are in-



TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTA TVES: The reports of the several executive departments, which will be had before Con-gress in the usual course, will exhibit in detail the operations of the Governmunt for the last fiscal year. Only the more important inci-dents and results, and chiefly such as may be the foundation of the recommendations I shall submit, will be referred to in this annual mes-

The vast and increasing business of the Gov-ernment has been transacted by the several de-partments during the year with faithfulness, en-ergy and success. The revenues amounting to above four hundred and fifty milled dollars have been collected and disbursed without re-vealing, so far as I can asbertain, a single case of defalcation or embezzlement. An extrast effort has been made to stimulate a sense of re-sponsibility and public duty in all officers and employes of every grade, and the work done by them has almost wholly decaped unfavorable criticism. I speak of these matters with free dom, because the credit of this good work is dom, because the credit of this good work is not mine, but is shared by the heads of the sev-eral departments with the great body of faithful officers and employes who serve under them. The closest scrutiny of Congress is in-vited to all methods of administration and to

vited to all methods of administration and to every item of expenditure. The friendly relations of our country with the nations of Europe and of the East have been undisturbed, while the ties of good will and common interest that bind us to the States of the Western hemisphere have been notably strengthened by the conference held in this capital to consider measures for the general weifare. Pursuant to the invitation authorized by Congress, the representatives of every indeweifare. Pursuant to the invitation authorized by Congress, the representatives of every inde-pendent State of the American continent and of Hayti met in conference in this capital in October, 1889, and continued in session until the 19th of last April. This important convocation marks a most in-teresting and influential epoch in the history of the Western Hemisphere. It is noteworthy that Brazil, invited while under an imperial form of Government, shared us-a Republic In the deliberations and results of the conference. the deliberations and results of the conference The recommendations of this conference were all transmitted to Congress at the last

The International Marine Conference, which sat at Washington last winter, reached a very gratifying result. The regulations suggested have been brought to the attention of

have been brought to the attention of all the governments represented, and their general adoption is confidently expected. The legislation of Congress at the last ses-sion is in conformity with the propositions of the conference, and the proclamation therein provided for will be issued when the other powers have given notice of their adhesion.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN AFRICA.

The conference of Brussels, to devise means or suppressing the slave trade in Africa, an opportunity for a new expression of the interest the American people feel in that great work. It soon became evident that the measure proposed would tax the fe-sources of the Gongo Basin beyond the revenues available under the general act of Berlin of 1884. The United States, ot being a party to that act, could not share in its revision, but by a separate act the Independ-ent State of the Congo was freed from the re-strictions upon a customs revenue. The destrictions upon a customs revenue. The de-moralizing and destructive traffic in ardent spirits among the tribes also claimed the earnest attention of the conference, and the delegates of the United States were foremost in advocating measures for its repression. An accord was reached, the influence of which will be very helpful and extend over a wide region. As soon as these measures shall re-ceive the sanction of the Netherlands, for a time withheld, the general acts will be sub-

pendent monarchical Government on the

is not yet ad rest The arbitration by her Majesity's Government, has not been accepted for the reason that the form of sub-mission proposed is not thought to be calcu-lated to assure a conclusion satisfactory to either party. It is sincerely hoped that before the opening of another scaling version some arrangement may be effected which will as-sure to the United States a property right, derived from Russia, which was not disre-garded by any nation for more than eighty years preceding the outbreak of the existing trouble.

trouble. In the tariff act a wrong was done to the Kingdom of Hawali which I am boand to pre-sume was wholly unintentional. Duties were levied on certain commodities which are inaded in the reciprocity treaty now existing tween the United Stales and the Kingdom o

petween the United States and the Kingdom of Hawali, withbut indicating the necessary ex-seption in favor of that Kingdom. I hope Con gress will repair what might otherwise seem to be a breach of faith on the part of this Govern-

ment. An award in favor of the United States in the matter of the claim of Mr. Van Höckelen against Hayti was rendered on the 4th of De-cember, 1888, beit owing to disorders then and afterward prevailing in Hayti, the terms of the payments were not observed. A new agree-ment as to the time of payment has been in-proved and is new in farce. Other just claims of citizens of the United States for redress of wrongs suffered during the late political con-fiet in Hayli will, it is hoped, speedily yield to friendly treatment. friendly treatment. Propositions for the amendment of the treaty of extradition between the United States and

Italy are now under consideration. You will be asked to provide the means of ac-cepting the invitation of the Italian Govern-ment to take part in an approaching confer-ence to consider the adoption of a universal prime meridian from which to reckon longitude and time as this proposal follows in the track and time. As this proposal follows in the track of the reform sought to be initiated by the mer-idian conference of Washington, held on the in-vitation of this Government, the United States

uld manifest a friendly interest in the Ital-

Jan proposal. THE PORTUGUESE INCIDENT. In the summer of 1859 an incident occurred which for some time threatened to interrupt the bordiality of our relations with the Gov-ernment of Portugal. That Government selzed the Delagoa Bay railway, which was constructed under a concession granted to an American citizen, and at the same time an-nulled the charter. The concessionary, who had embarked his fortune in the enterprise, having exhausted other means of redress, was having exhausted ther means of redress, was compelled to invoke the protection of his Government. Our representations, made coincidently with those of the Brussels Govcoincidently with those of the Brussels Gov-ernment, whose subjects were also largely in-terested, happily resulted in the recognition by Portugal of the propriety of submitting the claim for indemnity growing out of its action to arbitration. This plan of settle-ment having been agreed upon, the interested powers readily concurred in the proposal to submit the case to the judgment of three eminent jurists, to be designated by the President of the Swiss Republic, who upon the joint invitation of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and Portugal

United States, Great Britain and Portugal has selected persons well qualified for the task before them. The revision of our treaty relations with the France of Leron Empire of Japan has continued to be the sub ject of consideration and of correspondence. The questions involved are both grave and del-

icate; and, while it will be my duty to see that the interests of the United States are not by any changes exposed to undue discrimination, I sincerely hope that such revision as will satisfy the legitimate expectations of the

satisfy the legitimate expectations of the Japanese Government, and maintain the pres-ent and long existing friendly relations be-tween Japan and the United States, will be effected. The friendship between our country and Mexico, born of close heighborhood and strengthened by many considerations of inti-mate intercourse and reciprocal interest, has never been more conspicuous than now, nor never been more conspicuous than now, nor more hopeful of increased benefit to both na-

more hopeful of increased benefit to both na-tions. The intercourse of the two countries by rail, already great, is making constant rowth. The established lines, and those recently projected, add to the intimacy of traffic and pen new channels of access to fresh areas of

importance of the demand and supply. The importance of Mexican railway system will be further time withheld, the general acts will be sub-mitted for ratification by the Senate. Mean-while negotiations have been opened for a new and complete treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation between the United States and the Indemendent State of the Congo. hanced, to a degree almost impossible to fore-cast, if it should become a link in the projected intercontinentail railway. I recommend that our mission in the City of Mexico be taised to

The cordial character with our relations with

100,100 was due to the recent silver Phere have been purchased and tool March 4, 1889, 4 and 415 per cent. bond March 5, 1889, 4 and 415 per cent. bond unt of \$2:1,832,450, at a ulting in the reduction of the annual i harge of \$8,937,609, and a total saving erest charge of \$5,95 aterest of \$51,576,706.

Interest of \$31,576,706. I notice with great pleasure the statement of the Secretary that the receipts from interna-evenues have increased during the last fiscal ear nearly \$12,000,000, and that the cost of col-eting this larger revenue was less by \$00,617 han for the same purpose in the preceding ear. The percentage of cost of collecting the astoms revenue was less for the last fiscal year han ever before.

THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

THE CUSTOMS SERVICE. THE CUSTOMS SERVICE. The Customs Administration Board provided for by the act of June 10, 1800, was selected with great care and is composed in part of men whose previous experience in the ad-ministration of the old customs regulations had made them familiar with the evils to be remedied, and in part of men whose regal and judicial acquirements and experience seemed to fit them for the work of inter-preting and applying the new statute. The chief aim of the law is to secure honest val-pations of all dutiable merchandles and to make these valuations uniform at all' our ports of entry. It has been made manifest by a Congressional investigation that a system of undervaluntion had been long in use by certain classes of revenue, but in a most intolerable iserimitation against honesty. It is not seen how this legislation, when it is understood, can be regarded by the citizens of any country having commercial dealings with us as un-triendly. If any duty is supposed to be ex-cessive let the complaint be lodged there. It will surely not be claimed by any well-disposed properties that a remedy in y well-disposed to well in a system of quasi smuggling. The War Department.

The War Department.

DESERTIONS DECREASING.

beshtrions DECREASING. The report of the Secretary of War exhibits several gratifying results attained during the year by wise and unostentatious methods. The percentage of desertions from the army (an evil for which both Congress and the depart-ment have long been seeking a remedy) has been reduced during the past year 31 per cent., and for the months of August and September, during which time the favorable effects of the act of June 15 were felt. 33 per cent. as com-

utring which time the lavorable effects of the act of June 15 were felt, 33 per cent. as com-pared with the same months of 1889. The results attained by a reorganization and consolidation of the divisions having charge of the hospital service records of the charge of the hospital server remarkable. This change was effected in July, 1880, and at that time there were 40,654 cases awaiting atten-tion, more than half of these being calls from the Pension Office for information necessary to the adjudication of pension claims. On the 30th day of June last, though over 300,000 new calls had come in, there was not a single case that had not been examined and an-

COAST DEFENSES.

I concur in the recommendations of the Sec retary that adequate and regular appropria tions be continued for coast defense works and ordnance. Plans have been practically agreed upon, and there can be no good reason for de-laying the execution of them; while the de-

laying the execution of them; while the de-fenseless state of our great seaports furnishes an urgent reason for wise expedition. The encouragement that has been extended to the militia of the States, generally, and most appropriately designated the "National Guard," should be continued and enlarged. These mil-itary organizations constitute, in a large sense, the army of the United States, while about five-sixths of the annual cost of their mainten-ance is defrayed by the States.

The National Laws.

SATISFACTORILY ADMINISTERED. The report of the Attorney-General is under the law submitted directly to Congress, but as the Department of Justice is one of the execu-

tive departments, some reference to the work done is appropriate here. A vigorous and in the main an effective effort has been made to bring to trial and punishment all violators of the laws; but, at the same time, care has been taken that frivolous and techni-cal offenses should not be used to swell the fees of officers or to harass well-dis-posed citizens. Especial attention is called to the facts connected with the prosecution of violations of the election the prosecution of violations of the election laws and of offenses against United States officers. The number of convictions secured,

very many of them upon pleas of guilty, will, it is hoped, have a salutary restraining in-

tice to the soldiers. The anticipation of the soldiers will not, it is ire, while very large, will not, it is in a cross of the estimates made The anti spenditure, while before the enactment of the istimates inade before the enactment of the law. This liberal eneral law should suggest a more careful crutiny of bills for special relief, both as to he cases where relief is granted and as to the mount subward. AFFAIRS IN UTAIL.

Emount allowed. ATTAINS IN UTAIL. The increasing numbers and influence of the non-Mormon population in Utah are ob-serred with satisfaction. The recent letter of Wilford Woodruft, president of the Mormon church, in which he advised his people "to refrain from contracting any marriage for-bidden by the laws of the land." has attracted wide attention, and it is hoped that its influ-ence will be highly beneficial in restraining infractions of the laws of the United States. But the fact should not be overlooked that the doëtrine or belief of the church that polygamous marriages are rightful and supported by Divine revelation re-mains unchanged. President Woodruft does not renounce the doetrine, but refrains from teaching it, and advises against the practice of it because the law is against it. Now it is quite true that the law should not attempt to deal with the faith or belief of any one; but it is quite another thing, and the only safe thing, so to deal with the Territory of Utah as that not have the power to make it lawful. TWO NEW STATES.

TWO NEW STATES.

TWO NEW STATES. The admission of the States of Wyoming and Idaho to the Union are events full of interest and congratulation, not only to the people of those States now happily endowed with a full participation in our privileges and responsi-bilities, but to all our people. Another belt bilities, but to all our people. Another Belt of States stretches from the Atlantic to the

We are under ne disadvantage in any foreign market except that we pay our working-men and working-women better wages than are paid elsewhere-better abstractly, better relatively to the cost of the necessaries of life. I do not doubt that a very largely increased foreign trade is accessible to us without bartering for either our home market for such products of the farm and shop as our own people can sup-ply or the wages of our working-people. Pacific. The work of the Patent Office has won from all sources very high commendat.on. The amount accomplished has been very largely in creased, and all the results have been such as to secure confidence and consideration for the suggestions of the Commissioner.

THE CENSUS. The enumeration of the people of the United States, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1890, has been completed and the result will be at once officially communicated to Congress. The completion of this decennial enumeration devolves upon Congress the duty of making a new apportionment of Representatives "among the several States, according to their respect-

ive numbers." USELESS PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

At the last session I had occasion to return with my objections several bills making provis-ions for the erection of public buildings, for the reason that the expenditures contemplated were, in my opinion, greatly in excess of any public need. No class of legislation is more liable to abuse, or to degenerate into an unseem-ly scramble about the public treasury than this. There should be exercised in this matter a wise economy based upon some responsible and impartial examination and report as to ach case, under a general law. list entitle us to expect a fair return in a way o

The Department of Agriculture.

FARMERS PROSPERING.

TARMERS PROSPERING. The report of the Secretary of Agriculture deserves especial attention in view of the fact that the year has been marked in a very un-usual degree by agitation and organization among the farmers looking to an increase in the profits of their business. It will be found that the efforts of the department have been intelligently and zealously devoted to the pro-motion of the interests intrusted to its care. A very substantial improvement in the market prices of the leading farm products during the year is noticed. The price of wheat advanced from Si cents in October, 1889, to 50% cents; oats from 19% cents to 43 cents, approximation of the sector of the sector of the sector for the sector of the sector of the sector of the sector advanced from Si cents in October, 1889, to 50% cents; oats from 19% cents to 43 cents, approximation of the sector of the sector of the sector advanced from Si cents for Si cents to 50% cents; oats from 19% cents to 43 cents, approximation of the sector of the sec error. control of this question open to Congress. I place all of these articles upon the dutiable 50% cents; oats from 19% cents to 43 cents, and barley from 63 cents to 78 cents. Meats showed a substantial but not so large tained until each treaty was ratified by the Senate and the necessary legislation enacted by Congres. Experience has shown that some treatis, looking to reciprocal trade have failed to secure a two-thirds vote in the Senate for ratification, and others have ing passed the stage have for years a waited the concurrence of the House and Senate in such modifications of our reve-nue laws as were necessary to give effect to their provisions. We now have the concur-rence of both houses in advance in a distinct and definite offer of free entry to our ports of in increase. The export trade in live animal and fowls shows a very large in-erease; the total value of such exports erease; the total value of such exports for the year ending June 30, 1890, was \$33,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1800, was so, 50,000 and the increase over the preceding year was over \$15,000,000: Nearly 200,000 more cattle and over 45,000 more hogs were exported than in the preceding year. The export trade in beef and pork products and in dairy products was very largely increased, the increase in the article of butter alone being from 15,504,978 pounds to 29, 748,049 pounds, and the total increase in the and definite offer of free entry to our ports of value of meat and dairy products exported be-ing \$34,000,000. This trade, so directly helpful to the farmer, it is believed will be yet further specific articles. The Executive is not re-quired to deal in conjecture as to what Con-gress will accept. Indeed, thus reciprocity and very largely increased when the system of inspection and sanitary supervision now pro-vided by law is brought fully into operation.

PHOTECTING AMERICAN MEATS.

for repugnancy. If these critics ress a report adopted by the internatio that the adoption by us of a intervent cy, or of tariff rates having reference sol revenue, would diminish the participat their own countries in the commerce world, their advocacy and the promot speech and other forms of organized eff speech and other forms of organized eff een the States represented in that confer-ce. Such an institution would greatly pro-ote the trade we are seeking to develop. this movement among our peopl hibition of unselfishness in trade on of unselfishness in trade, hand, if they sincerely bell on of a protective tariff p-y inurce to their profit and country inures to their profit and or noticeably strange that they shoul outery against the authors of a poli noticeably strange that they should lead the outery against the authors of a policy so help-ful to their countrymen and crown with their favor those who would snatch from them a sub-stantial share of a trade with other lands, al-ready inadequate to their necessities. There is no disposition among any of our people to promote prohibitory legislation, Our policies are adopted not to the hurt of others, but to secure for ourselves those advantages that fairly grow out of our favored position as a Nation. Our form ef Geverament, with its incident of universal suffrage, makes it imperative that we shall save our working people from the agitations and distresses which scant work and wages that have no margin for confort always beget. But after all this is done it will be found that our markets are open to friendly

found that our markets are open to friendly commercial exchanges of enormous value to

WAGES OF WORKING PEOPLE.

THE RECIPROCITY FEATURE.

ther great powers.

mote the trade we are seeking to develop. I renew the recommendation that a careful and well guarded charter be granted. I do not think the powers granted should in-cludes those ordinarily exercised by trusts, guaranty and safe depesit companies, of that more branches in the United States should be authorized than are strictly necessary to accomplish the object primarily in view, namely, convenient foreign exchanges. It is quite important that prompt action should be taken in this matter in order that any appro-priations for better communications with these be taken in this matter in order that any appro-priations for better communications with these countries, and any agreements that may be miside for reciprocal trade, may not be hindered by the incouveniences of making exchanges through European money centers, or burdened by the tribute which is an incident of that method of business.

RELIEVE THE SUPREME COURT.

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The bill for the relief of the Supreme Court The bill for the relief of the Supreme Court has, after many years of discussion, reached a position when final action is easily attainable, and it is hoped that any differences of opinion may be so harmonized as to save the essential features of this very important measure. In this connection I carnestly renew my recom-mendation that the salaries of the Judges of the United States District Courts be so re-edimeted that none of them shall receive less

From the time of my-induction into office, the duty of using every power and influence given by law to the Executive Department for the development of larger markets for our products, especially our farm products, has been kept constantly in mind, and no effort has adjusted that none of them shall receive less than \$5,000 per sanum.

SPANISH AND MEXICAN LAND GRANTS. SPANISH AND MEXICAN LAND GRANTS. The subject of the unadjusted Spanish and Mexican land grants and the urgent necessity for providing some commission or tribunal for the trial of questions of title growing out of them, were twice brought by me to the atten-tion of Congress at the last session. Bills have been reported from the proper committees in both houses upon the subject, and I very earn-estly hope that this Congress will put an end to the delay which has attended the settle-ment. of the disputes as to title between settlers and the cialmants under these grants. These disputes retard the pros-perity and disturb the peace of large and important communities. The Governor of New Mexico, in his last report to the Secretary of the Interior, suggests some modifications of been, or will be, spared to promote that end. We are under ne disadvantage in any foreign

In many of the products of wood and iron, and in meats and breadstuffs, we have advant-ages that only need better facilities of inter-course and transportation to secure for them New Mexico, in his instruction to the Secretary of the Interior, suggests some modifications of the provisions of the pending bills relating to the small holdings of farm lands. I commend tay your attention the suggestions of the Secre-tary of the Interior upon this subject course and transportation to secure for them large foreign markets. The reciprocity clause of the tariff act wisely sad effectively opens the way to secure a large reciprocal trade in ex-change for the free admission to our ports of certain producis. The right of independent nations to make special reciprocal trade con-sessions is well established, and does not inverte fiber the comity due to other powers of

A NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW NEEDED. The enactment of a National bankrupt law

The enactment of a Mational bunkrupt have still regard as very desirable. The constitu-tion having given to Congress jurisdiction of this subject, it should be exercised, and uni-form rules provided for the administration of the affairs of insolvent debtors. The inconve-tion for the administration of the affairs of insolvent debtors. sessions is well established, and does not impair either the comity due to other powers or what is known as the "favored nation clause" so generally found in commercial treaties. What is given the one for an adequate agreed consideration can not be claimed by another freely. The state of the revenues was, such that we could dispense with any import duties upon tea, hides and the lower grades of sugar and molasses. That the large advantage re-sulting to the countries, producing and exportniences resulting from the occasional and tem-perary exercise of this power by Congress, and from the conflicting State codes of insolvency which come into force intermediately, should be removed by the enactment of a simple, in-expensive and permanent National bankrupt sulting to the countries, producing and export-ing these articles by placing them on the free

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

ist entitle us to expect a fair return in a way of customs concessions upon articles exported by us to them was so obvious that to have gratu-ituously abandoned this opportunity to enlarge our trade would have been an unpardonable I also renew my recommendation in favor of legislation affording just copyright protection to foreign authors on a footing of reciprocal ad-vantages for our authors abroad. IN BEHALF OF TRAINMEN.

It may still be possible for this Congress to There were but two methods of maintaining suitable legislation, a move-formity and increased safeinaugurate, by ment looking to ist subject to such treaty agreements as could ouplers and brakes upon ed in inter-State commerce. ty in the use be secured, or to place them all presently upon the free list, but subject to the reimposition of reight trains The chief difficurty in the way is to secure the free list, but subject to tent form which specified duties if the countries from which we receive them should refuse to give to us suitable reciprocal benefits. This latter method, I think, possesses great ad-vantage It expresses in advance the agreement as to the best appliances, simplicity, effectiveness and cost being considered. This difficulty will only yield to legislation, which should be based upon full inquiry and impartial tests. The purpose should be to secure the co-operation of all well-disposed managers and consents. Congress to reciprocity arrange-ments affecting these products, which must otherwise have been delayed and unascer-tained until each treaty was ratified by the wners, but the fearful fact that every year's delay involves the sacrifice of 2,000 lives and the maiming of 20,000 young men, should plead both with Congress and managers against any edless delay.

WATER FOR ARID REGIONS.

The subject of the conservation and equal distribution of the water supply of the arid regions has had much attention from Congress, but has not as yet been put upon a per-manent and satisfactory basis. The urgency of the subject does not grow out of any large of the subject does not grow out of any large present demand for the use of these lands for agriculture, but out of the danger that the water supply and the sites for the necessary catch-basins may fail into the hands of individuals or private corporations and be used to render subservicet the large areas dependent upon such supply. The owner of the water is the owner of the lands, however the titles may run. All unap-propriated natural water sources and all necesprovision is more than an offer. Our part of the bargain is complete; delivery has been made and when the countries from which we water sources and all nuces

should be held by the Gov

terlineations.

THIRTKEN years have elapsed since the death of Oliver P. Morton, the old "War Governor" and Senator of Indiana. On every anniversary his widow and other members of the family quietly visit and decorate his tomb. On this last occasion a company of twenty-three friends assembled, and a short address was made by Mrs. Morton's pastor, who prefaced it with prayer.

QUEEN VICTOBIA'S family now numbers no less than fifty living descendants, including sons and daughters, grandsons and granddaughters, greatgrandsons and great-granddaughters. She has also four sons-in-law, four daughters-in-law, five grandsons-in-law and one granddaughter-in-law. If all the descendants were living the immediate family would number seventyfour.

THE Southern law papers tell a story of a colored justice of the peace in Mississippi who was very careful to enter on his docket every item of public business that came before him. He did not have any ordinary cases to decide last year, and the only entry on the blank forms sent to, him to fill out was this: "Plaintiff, Bill Jones; defendant, Silvia Johnson; officer, justice of the peace; judgment, married; costs paid by plaintiff; satisfaction by both parties."

IT is said that there is in the Bodie mining district of California a spring which produces gold. The spring is not exactly a geyser, but the water is hot, and as it flows away and evaporates it leaves a deposit. That deposit contains gold. Whether the water disintegrates killed. It being evident that the Minister, Mr. Mizner, had exceeded the bounds of his gold-bearing rock far below the surface. and brings the gold to the top, or whether there is going on in the laboratory of nature a chemical process which produces gold in solution is an unsolved problem.

In the Court of Appeals at Albany, N. Y., in the case of Campbell vs. Arbuckle, for breach of promise, the judgment of "the lower court was affirmed, and therefore the complainant recovers \$45,000 damages. This case attracted wide attention when on trial in New York. Miss Clara Campbell, an Ohio lady, sued the defendant, Arbuckle, for \$100,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage. The letters of the defendant, which were read in court, created great amusement. The pet name of "Baby Bunting," which Arbuckle signed to his tender missives, will probably cling to him as long as he lives.

VERMONT is the fourteenth State to adopt ballot reform, its Legislature, which has just adjourned, having passed a ballot law similar to that of Massachusetts. It applies to all elections in & towns and cities of more than 4,000 inhabitants, and provides for the custommry booths and an official ballot pre-pared by the county clerks after the names of the candidates have been officially certified by the chairman of party conventions. The existing laws relative to elections are retained, the new law merely providing for a secret and official ballot, the expense to be borne by the towns where the law is operative.

NATURE seems to be doing its best to keep down the population of the world by its destructiveness in Oriental countries. Some months ago the Yellow river, swollen by heavy rain-fall, spread over the country, submerging over 6,000 e miles. Ten thousand persons

exist and was succeeded by a Republic. Dip-lomatic relations were at once established with the new Government, but it was not com-pletely recognized until an opportunity had been afforded to ascertain that it had popular approval and support. When the course of events had yielded assurance of this fact, no time was lost in extending to the new Govern-ment a full and cordial welcome into the family of American commonweather. It is consider the of American commonwealths. It is confidently believed that the good relations of the two countries will be preserved, and that the future will witness an increased intimacy of interv course and an expansion of their mutual com-

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The peace of Central America has again been disturbed through a revolutionary change in Sal-vador, which was not recognized by other States, and hostilities broke out between Salvador and Guatemala, threatening to involve all Central America in conflict and undo the progress which had been made toward a union of their interests. The effort of this Government was promptly and zealously exerted to compose their differences, and through the active efforts of the representative of the United States a provisional treaty of peace was signed August 26, whereby the right of the Republic of Salvachoose its own rulers was recognized. General Ezeta the chief of the Provisional Government, has since been confirmed in the Presidency by the Assembly, and diplomatic

recognition duly followed. THE BARRUNDIA CASE.

the Pacific mail steamer Acapuico, while an-chored in transit in the port of San Jose de Guatemala, demanded careful inquiry. Hav-Guatemala, demanded careful inquiry. Hav-ing failed in a revolutionary attempt to in-vade Guatemala from Mexican letritory, General Barrundia took passage at Acapulco General Barrundia took passage at Acapulco for Panama. The consent of the representa-tives of the United States was sought to effect his seizure, first at Champerico, where the steamer touched, and afterward at Ban Jose. The captain of the steamer refused to give up his passenger without a writ-ten order from the United States Min-ister; the latter furnished the de-sired letter, stipulating, as the condition of his action, that General Barrundia's life should be spared, and that he should be tried only for offenses growing out of his insurece. Should be spared, and that he should be tried only for offenses growing out of his insurrec-tionary movements. This letter was produced to the captain of the Acapulco by the mili-tary commander at San Jose as his warrant

to take the passenger from the steamer. General Barrundia resisted capture and was authority in intervening, in compliance with the demands of the Guatemalan authorities, to authorize and effect, in violation of seizure on a vessel of the United , the States of a passenger in transit charged with political offenses, in order that the might be tried for such offenses, under what was de-scribed as martial law, I was constrained to disavow Mr. Mizner's act and recall him from

his post. The Nicaragua canal project, under the control of our citizens, is making most encourag-ing progress, all the preliminary conditions and initial operations having been accomplished within the prescribed time.

During the past year negotiations have been renewed for the settlement of the claims of American citizens against the Government of Chili, principally growing out of the late war, and reports from our Minister at Santiago war-rant the expectation of an early and satisfac-tory adjustment.

Our relations with China, which have for several years occupied so important a place in our diplomatic history, have called for careful consideration and have been the subject of muc correspondence.

DIVERS FOREIGN MATTERS.

The communications of the Chinese Ministe have brought into view the whole subject of our conventional relations with his country, and at the same time this Government, through its legation at Pekin, has sought to arrange various matters and complaints touching the interests and protection of our citizens in China. In pursuance of the concurrent resolution of

October 1, 1890, I have proposed to the govern-ments of Mexico and Great Britain to consider a conventional regulation of the passage of Chi-nese laborers across our southern and northern

On the 22d day of August last Sir Ednu On the 22d day of Angust last. Sir Edmand Munson, the arbitrator selected under the treaty of December 6, 1855, rendered an award to the effect that no compensation was due from the Danish Government to the United States on account of what is commonly known as the Carlos Butterfield claim. Our relations with the French Republic con-tinue to be entirely cordial. Our representa-tive at that court has very diligently urged the removal of the restrictions imposed upon our ment products, and it is believed that sub-stantial progress has been made toward a just settlement. The Samoan Treaty, signed has represent the

settlement. The Samoan Treaty, signed last year at Ber-lin by the representatives of the United States, Germany and Great Britain, after due atifica-tion and exchange, has begun to produce sal-utary effects. The formation of the govern-ment agreed upon will soon replace the dis-order of the past by a stable administration, a like just to the natives and equable to the three powers most concerned in trade and in-tercourse with the Samoan Islands. The Chief three powers most concerne tercourse with the Samoan Is Justice has been chosen by th

Snain warrants the hone that by the continu luence

ance of methods of friendly negotiation may be accomplished in the direction of justment of pending questions and of the in-crease of our trade. The extent and development of our trade with the Island of Cuba Vest the commercial relations of the United States and Spain with a peculiar im-portance. It is not developed that a special arrangement in regard to commerce, based upon the reciprocity provision of the re-cent tariff act, would operate most beneficially for both Governments for both Governments. This subject is now receiving attention. OUR CONSULAR SERVICE. On the 2d of Seutember last the commission

appointed to revise the proceedings of the com mission under the claims convention between the United States and Venezuela of 1866, brought its labors to a close within the period fixed for that purpose. The proceedings of the ate commission were characterized by a spirit impartiality and a high sense of justic an incident which was for many years the sut ject of discussion between the two govern-ments has been disposed of in a manner allke honorable and satisfactory to both parties. For the settlement of the claim of the Venezualy Steam Transportation Company, which was the subject of a joint resolution adopted at the last session of Congress, negotiations are still in progress, and their early conclusion is The legislation of the past few years has

evinced on the part of Congress a growing re-alization of the importance of the consular service in fostering our commercial relations abroad and in protecting the domestic revenues The killing of General Barrundia on board As the scope of operations expands, increased provisions must be made to keep up the essen-

The Country's Finances.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES. The revenues of the Government from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, were \$453,963,080,55, and the total expenditures for the same period were \$355,613, 584.59. The postal receipts have not bere-tofore been included in the statement of these aggregates, and for the pur-pose of comparison the sum of \$00,882.097.92 should be deducted from both sides of the ac count. The surplus for the year, including the amount applied to the sinking fund, was \$105, 344,496,03. The receipts for 1800 were \$16,030. 923.79 and the expenditures \$15,739.871 in excess of those of 1880. The customs receipts indreased \$5,835,842,88 and the receipts from internal rev-ence \$11,725,191.89, while, on the side of expend-Itures, that for pensions was\$19,812,075.96 in ex-cess of the preceding year. The Treasury statement for the current

fiscal year, partly actual and partly estimated is as follows: Receipts from all sources, \$406, 0.0,000: total expenditures, \$354,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$52,000,000-not taking the posta receipts into account on either side. The loss of revenue from customs for the last guarter is estimated at \$25,000,000, but from this is de-ducted a gain of about \$18,000,000, realized dur-ing the first four months of the year. For the year 1899, the local estimated receipts

e \$373,000,000, and the estimated expenditures 57.852,209,42, leaving an estimated surplus o No syna,000,000, and the estimated expenditures SN3,552,000,49, leaving an estimated surplus of S15,147,790.58, which, with a cash balance of S2,000,000 at the beginning of the year, will give S07,147,790.58 as the sum available for the re-demption of outstanding bonds or other uses. The estimates of receipts and expenditures for the Post Office Demonstrates balance and as post he Post-Office Department being equal, are not neluded in this statement on either side.

THE SILVER QUESTION, The act "directing the purchase of silver pullion and issue of Treasury notes thereon," buillion and issue of Treasury notes thereon," approved July 14, 1890, has been administered by the Secretary of the Treasury with an earn ast purpose to get into circulation at the earliest possible dates the full monthly amounts of Treasury notes contemplated by its provisions and at the same time to give to the market for silver buillion such support as the law con-templates. The recent depreciation in the price of silver has been observed with regret. The rapid rise in price which anticipated and followed the passage of the act was influenced in some degree by speculation, and the recent reaction is in part the result of the same cause and in part of the recent monetary dis-turbances.

Some months of further trial will be neces-sary to determine the permanent effect of the recent legislation upon silver values, but it is gratifying to know that the increased circu lation secured by the act has exerted and will continue to exert a most beneficial influence

continue to exert a most beneficial influence upon business and upon general values. While it has not been thought best to renew formally the suggestion of an international conference looking to an agreement touching the full use of silver for coinage at a uniform path, are has been taken to observe closely my change in the situation abroad, and no fa-vorable opportunity will be lost to promote a result which it is confidently believed would confer very large benefits upon the commerce of the world. The recent monetary disturbances in En-gland are not unlikely to suggest a re-examina-tion of opinions upon this subject. Our very large supply of gold will, if not lost by im-pulsive legislation in the supposed interest of silver, give us a position of advantage in pro-moting a permanent and safe international greement for the new use of silver as a coin metal.

FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION.

The vacation by judicial decrees of fraudulent certificates of naturalization, upon bills bills in equity filed by the Attorney-General in the Circuit Court of the United States, is a new application of a familiar equity Nearly one hundred decrees iurisdiction have been taken during the year, the evidence disclosing that a very large number of fraudulent certifi-cates of naturalization have been 'issued. And duty in this connection I beg to renew my recom-mendation that the laws be so amended as to require a more full and searching inquiry into all the facts necessary to naturalization before any certificates are granted. It certainly is not too much to require that an application for American citizenship shall be heard with as much care and recorded with as much formality

as are given to cases involving the petties property right. naving been made clear, the duty of the Execu-Postal Department.

METHODS GREATLY IMPROVED.

The report of the Postmaster General shows the most gratifying progress in the important work committed to his direction. The business methods have been greatly improved. A large economy in expenditures and an increase of four and three quarter millions in receipts have been realized. The deficiency this year is \$5,786,800 as against \$6,350,183 last this year, not withstanding the great enlargement of the service. Mail routes have been extended and quickened, and greater accuracy and dis-patch in distribution and delivery have been attained. The report will be found to be full

of interest and suggestion, not only to Congress, but to those thoughtful citizens who may be interested to know what business methods can tial standard of efficiency. The necessity of do for that department of public administra-some adequate measure of supervision and institution which most nearly touches all our people. THE ANTI-LOTTERY ACT.

The passage of the act to amend certain sections of the Révised Statutes relating to lotteries, approved September 19, 1890, has been received with great and deserved popular favor. The Post-Office Department and the Department of Justice at once entered upon the enforcement of the law with sympathetic vigor, and already the public mails have been largely freed from the fraudulent and demor-alizing appeals and literature emanating from the lottery companies,

The Navy.

SPLENDID NEW VESSELS. The construction and equipment of the new ships for the navy have made very satisfactory progress. Since March 4, 1889, nine new vessels have been put in commission, and during this winter four more, including one monitor, will be added. The construction of the other vessels authorized is being pushed, both in the Government and private yards, with energy and watch ed with most scrupulous care.

VALUABLE EXPERIMENTS. The experiments conducted during the year to test the relative resisting power of armor plates have been so valuable as to attract great attention in Europe. The only part of the work upon the new ships that is threatened by unusual delay is the armor-plating, and every effort is being made to reduce that to a minimum. It is a source of congratulation that the anticipated influence of these modern vessels upon the esprit de corps of the officers and seamen has been fully realized. Confi-dence and pride in the ship among the orew are equivalent to a secondary battery. Your favor-able consideration is invited to the recom-mendations of the Secretary. The experiments conducted during the year endations of the Secretary.

Interior Department,

SATISFACTORY RESULTE ATTAINED. The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits, with great failness and clearness, the vast work of that department and the satisfac-factory results attained. The suggestions made by him are carnestly commended to the consideration of Congress, though they can not all be given particular mention here.

REDUCTION OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS. REDUCTION OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS. The several acts of Congress looking to the reduction of the larger Indian reservations, to the more rapid settlement of the Indians upon individual allottments, and the restora-tion to the public domain of lands in excess of their needs, have been largely carried inte effect, so far as the work was confided to the Excentive. Arregements have been concluded Executive. Agreements have been concluded ince March 4, 1889, involving the cession to the United States of about 14,720,00) acres of land.

ese contracts have, as required by law en submitted to Congress for ratification and or the appropriations necessary to carry then nto effect. Those with the Sisseton and Wah into effect. Those with the Sisseton and Wah-peton, Sac and FOX, Iowa, Pottawatomies and Absentee Shawnees and Coeur d'Alene tribes have not yet received the sanction of Congress. Attention is also called to the fact that the ap-propriatious made in the case of the Sioux In-dians have not covered all the stipulated pay-ments. This should be promptly corrected. If an agreement is confirmed all of its terms should be complied with without delay, and full appro-priations should be made. LANDS FOR SETLERS.

The policy outlined in my last annual mes-sage in relation to the patenting of lands to settlers upon the public domain has been car-ried out in the administration of the Land Office. No general suspicion or imputation of fraud has been allowed to delay the hearing and adjudication of individual cases upon their mer-its. The purpose has been to perfect the title of honest settlers with such promptness that

The efforts of the Secretary to establish healthfulness of our meats against the dis-paraging imputations that have been put upon them abroad have resulted in substantial progress. Veterinary surgeons sent out by the department are now allowed to participate in the inspection of the live cattle from this country landed at the English docks and during the several months they have been on y no case of contagious pleuro-umonia has been reported. This in-ction abroad and the domestic inspection abroad and the of spection of live animals pork ducts provided for by the Act of August 30, 1890, will afford as perfect a guaranty the wholesomeness of our meats offered foreign consumption as is anywhere given to any food product, and its non acceptance will quite clearly reveal the real motive of any ontinued restriction for their use; and that

> tive will be very plain. BEET SUGAR INTERESTS.

The information given by the Secretary of the progress and prospects of the beet sugar in-dustry is full of interest. It has already passed the experimental stage and is a commercial success. The area over which the sugar beet can be successfully cultivated is very large, and another field crop of great the choice of the farmers. of great value is offered to

The Tariff and Its Effects. SOME STATISTICS.

The general trade and industrial conditions throughout the country during the year have shown a marked improvement. For many years prior to 1888 the merchandise balances of for-eign trade had been largely in our favor, but during that year and the year following

The bank clearings which furnish good test of the volume of pusiness transacted for the first ten months of the year 1800 show, as compared with the same months of 1889, an increase for the whole coun-try of about 8.4 per cent, while the increase outside of the city of New York was over 13 per cent. During the month of October the clearings of the whole country showed an in-crease of 3.1 per cent over October 1880 while

throughout the country. That this larger business was being conducted upon a safe and profitable basis is shown by the fact that there nations as may meet our over for enlarged commercial exchanges. were 300 less failures reported in October, 1800, than in the same month, of the preceding year, with liabilities diminished by about \$5,000,000.

bandise during the last year ding year, and was only exceeded once in our history. About \$100,000,000 of this excess was in agricultural products. The production of pig iron-always good gauge of general prosperity—is shown by a recent census bulletin to have been 153 per cent, greater in 1880 than in been 153 per cent. greater in 1860 than in 1880, and the production of steel 290 per cent.-greater. Mining of coal has had no limitation except that resulting from deficient trans-portation. The general testimony is that labor is everywhere ully employed, and the reports for the last wear show a smaller num-ber of employes affected by strikes and lock-outs than in any year since 1884. The de-pression in the prices of agricultural products had been greatly relieved, and a buoyant and hopeful tone was beginning to be felt by all one nopeful tone was beginning to be felt by all our people.

the tariff act. MUST HAVE A FAIR TRIAL.⁵ There is neither wisdom nor justice in the suggestion that the subject of tariff revision shall be opened before this law has had a fair trial. It is quite true that every tariff sched-ule is subject to objections. No bill was ever framed, I suppose, that in all of its rates and classifications had the full approval even of a party caucus, since legislation is always and necessarily the product of compromise as to details, and the present law is no ex-ception. But in its general scope and ef-fect I thigh it will justify the support of those who believe that American legislation should conserve American trade and the wages of working-men. The misinformation as to the terms of the act which have been so widely disseminated at home and abroad will be cor-rected by experience, and the evil auguries as to its results confounded by the market reports, the savings banks, internal trade balances and the general prosperity of our people. Already we begin to hear from abroad and from our cus-tom houses that the prohibitory effect upon im-

munication which they maintain, is largely in our favor. Our total exports of merchandise to Australian ports during the fiscal year end-ing June 30, 1800, were \$11,956,484, while the total imports of merchandise from these ports were only \$4,277,676. If we are not willing to see this important steamship line withdrawn, or continued with Vancouver substituted for Sati Francisco as the American terminal, Con-gress should put it in the power of the Post-master General to make a liberal increase in the amount now paid for the transportation of this important mail. SOUTH ATLANTIC AND GULF PORTS The South Atlantic and gulf ports occupy a very favored position toward the new and im-portant commerce which the reciprosity clause of the tariff act and the postal shipping bill are desired to remote Staamship lings from

receive our sugar, coffee, tea and hides have the placed on their free lists such of our products sary reservoir sites as shall be agreed upon, as an equivalent for our concession, a proclamation of that fact completes the transaction, and in the meanernment for the equal use, at fair rates, of the homestead settlers who will eventually take up these lands. The United States should not, ams or canals, but should limit its work to time our own fee and hides. LOOKING FORWARD. time our own people have free sugar, tea, cof-

dams or canais, but should make its will de-such surveys and observations as will de-termine the water supply, both surface and subterranean, the areas capable of irrigation, and "the use, location of, and storage capacity of reservoirs. This done, the use of the water and of the reservoir sites The indications thus far given are very hope-ful of early and favorable action by the countries from which we receive our large imports of coffee and sugar, and it is confidently believed that if steam communication the use of the water and of the reservoir sites might be granted to the respective States and Territories, or to individuals or associations upon the condition that the necessary works should be constructed and the water farmished these countries can be promptly improved and enlarged the next year will show a most gratifying increase in our exports of breadstuffs ovisions, as well as of some important lines should be constructed and the water furnished at fair rates, without discrimination, the rates to be subject to supervision by the Legislatures or by boards of water commissioners duly con-stituted. The essential thing to be secured is the common and equal use at fair rates of the of manufactured goods.

Coming Legislation. WORK THAT REMAINS TO BE DONE

accumulated water supply. It were almost better that these lands should remain arid than that those who occupy them should be In addition to the important bills that becam laws before the adjournment of the last ses-sion, some other bills of the highest im-portance were well advanced toward a final come the slaves of unrestrained monopo controlling the essential element of land values vote, and now stand upon the calendars of the two houses in favored positions. The the two houses in favored positions. The present session has a fixed limit, and if those measures are not now brought to a final yote all the work that has been done and crop results. upon them by this Congress is lost. The proper consideration of these, of an apportionment bill, and of the annual appropriation bills will require not only that no working day of the session shall be lost, but that measures of minor and local interest shall not be allowed to interrupt or retard the prog ress of those that are of universal interest In view of those conditions I refrain from

ow well advanced. To some of those measures

which seem to me most important I now briefly

DEVELOP AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINES.

ports and the ins as may meet

call your attention.

America

ations

The use of the telegraph by the Post-Office Department as a means for the rapid trans-mission of written communications is, I believe, upon proper terms, quite desirable. The Government does not own or operate the rail-roads, and it should not. I think, own or operate the telegraph lines. It does, however, seem to be quite practicable for the Government to con-tract with telegraph companies, as it does with the railroad companies, to carcy at specified rates such communications as the senders may bringing before you at this time some sug-gestions that would otherwise be made, and most earnestly invoke your attention to the duty of perfecting the important legislation designate for this method of transmission. recommend that such legislation be enacted as will enable the Post-Office Department fair-

A GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

ly to thoroughly experiment the advantages of such use of the telegraph. BETTER ELECTION LAWS.

If any intelligent and loyal company of American citizens were required to catalogue the essential human conditions of life, I do not doubt that with absolute manimity it I desire to repeat with added urgency the recommendations contained in my last annual message i relation to the development of the essential human conditions of file, r as not doubt that with absolute unanimity it would begin with "free and honest elections." And it is gratifying to know that generally there is a growing and non-partisan demand for better election laws. But against this sign of hope and progress must be set the de-American steamship lines. The reciprocity clause of the tariff bill will be largely limited. and its benefits retarded and diminished if provision is not contemporateously made to en-courage the establishment of first-class steam communication between our ports and the ports of such for better election laws. But against hills sign of hope and progress must be set the de-pressing and undentable fact that election laws and methods are sometimes cunningly contrived to secure minority control, while relative to secure minority control, trand overtures ges. The violence completes the shortcomings of fraud.

PASS THE ELECTION LAW.

steamship carrying the mails statedly and fre-quently, and offering to passengers a comforta-ble, safe and speedy transit, is the first condition of foreign trade. It carries the order or the In my last annual message I suggested that the development of the existing law provid-ing a Federal supervision of Congressional elections offered an effective method of re-forming these always. The need of such a law out not all that is ordered or bo elections offered an effective method of the forming these abuses. The need of such a law has manifested itself in many parts of the gives to the sailing vessels such cargoes as are not urgent or perishable, and, indirectly at least, promotes that important adjunct of com-merce. There is now both in this country and restraints and The constitu-has been af Its probable has manifested itself in many parts of an country, and its wholesome restraints and penalties will be useful in all. The constitu-tionality of such legislation has been af-firmed by the Supreme Court. Its probable effectiveness is evidenced by the character of the opposition that is made to it. It has been denounced as if it were a new exercise of Fed-eral power and an invasion of the rights of the States. Nothing could be further from the truth. Congress has already fixed the time for the election of members of Congress. It has dein the nations of Central and South America, a state of expectation and confidence as to in creased trade that will give a double value to your prompt action upon this question. THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS. denounced as if it were a new exclusion of the rights of the states. Nothing could be further from the truth. Congress has already fixed the time for the election of members of Congress. It has de-clared that votes for members of Congress must be by written or printed ballots; it has provided for the appointment by the circuit courts in .cer-tain cases, and upon the petition of a-eertain number of citizens, of election super-visors, and made it their duty to supervise the registration of voters conducted by the State officers; to challenge persons offering to register; to personally inspect and scrut-inize the registry lists, and to affix their names to the lists for the purpose of identifi-cation and the prevention of frauds; to attend at elections and remain with the boxes till the votes are all cast and counted; to attach to the registry list and election, and to take and transmit to the Clerk of the House of Representatives any evidence of fraudulent practices which may be presented to them. The same law provides for the appointment of Deputy United States Marshals to attach at the pulk, support the supervisors in the discharge of their dutes and to arrest persons violating the election has well as in the South, by the filing with the court of the potitions required by law. It is not, therefore, a question whether we shall have a Federal election whether we shall have a Federal election the filing with the court of the petitions required by law. It is promote with zeal and réady interest were project for the development of its mate-vience with zeal and réady interest its. The present situation of our mail communi-cation with Australia illustrates the impor-tance of early action by Congress. The Oceanic Steamship Company maintains a line of steam-ers between San Francisco, Sydney and Auckland, consisting of three vessels, two of which are of United States registry and one of foreign registry. For the service done by this line in carrying the done by this line in carrying the mails we pay annually the sum of \$46,000, being as estimated the full sea and United States inland postage, which is the limit fixed by law. The colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand have been paying annually to these lines £37,000 for carrying the mails from Sydney and Auckland to San Francisco. The contract and Auckland to San Francisco. The contrac under which this payment has been made is now about to expire, and those colonies hav refused to renew the contract unless the United States shall pay a more equitable pro-portion of the whole sum necessary to maintain

portion of the whole sum necessary to maintain the service. I am advised by the Postmaster-General that the United States receives for carrying the Australian mails, and brought to San Francisco in the steamers, by rail to Van-couver, an estimated annual income of \$75,000, while, as I have stated, we are paying out for the support of the steamship line that brings this mail to us only \$16,000, leaving an annual surplus resulting from this service of \$99,000. The trade of the United States with Australia, which is in a considerable part carried by these steamers, and the whole of which is practically dependent upon the mail com-munication which they maintain, is largely in our favor. Our total exports of merchandise

Iaw. If to promote with zeal and réady interest every project for the development of its mate-rial interests, its rivers, harbors, mines and factories, and the intelligence and peace and security under the law of its communities and its homes is not accepted as sumclent evidence of friendliness to any State or section, I can not add connivance at election practices that not only disturb local results but rob the electors of other States and sections of their most priceless political rights.

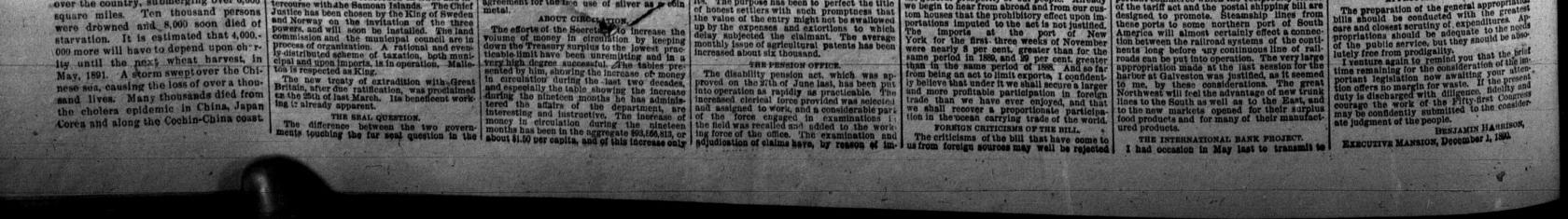
APPROPRIATION BILLS. The preparation of the general appropriation bills should be conducted with the greatest

THE LATE TARIFF ACT. The LATE TARTY ACT. The general tariff act has only partially gone into operation, some of its important provis-ions being limited to take effect at dates yet in the future. The general provisions of the law have been in force less than sixty days. Its permanent effect upon trade and prices still largely stand in conjecture. It is curious to note that the advance in the prices of articles wholly unaffected by the tariff act was be many note that the advance in the prices of articles wholly unaffected by the tariff act was by many hastily ascribed to that act. Notice was not taken of the fact that the general tendency of the markets was upward, from influences wholly apart from the recent tariff legislation. The enlargement of our currency by the sliver bill undoubtedly gave an upward tendency to trade and had a marked effect of prices; but this natural and desired effect of the sliver leg-islation was by many erroneously attributed to slation was by many erroneously attributed to the tariff act. MUST HAVE A FAIR TRIAL

they turned against us. It is very gratifying to know that the last fiscal year again shows a balance in our favor of over \$68,000,000.

crease of 3.1 per cent. over October, 1889, while outside of New York the increase was 1114 per cent. These figures show that the increase in the volume of business was very general

INCREASE IN EXPORTS. The value of our exports of domestic mer-handise during the last year was over \$115.-







Muscles, Eruptions, Hoof Ail, Screw Stiff Joints, Worms Backache Swinney, Saddle Galle, Galls, Sores, Piles. Spavin Cracks:

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY listes for everybody exactly what is claimed a Case of the reasons for the great popularity of Mustavy Liniment is found in its universal ability. Everybody needs such a medicina a Lumberman needs it in case of accident. he Housewife weeds is for general family use be Camler Leeds it for his teams and his men. he Mechanic needs it always on his work

a Miner needs it in case of emergency. Plenesr needs it -can's get along without th he Farmer needs it in his house, his stable,

is Steamboat man or the Beatman needs beral supply afloat and ashore. To Horse-fancier needs it-it is his best

The Stock-grower needs it-it will save him of dollars and a world of trouble. The Railroad man needs it and will need it so is life is a round of accidents and dangers. The Backwoodsman needs it. There is noth it as an antidote for the dangers to life, comfort which surround the pioneer. he Merchant needs it about his store among rees. Accidents will happen, and when the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once Seeps Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of

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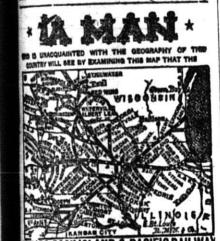
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Lepa Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate shows of accident saves pain and loss of wages Leep & Bottle Always in the Stable for when wanted.



CASD. ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC BAILWAY

NORTHWEST. Epitome of the Week. Official 'Crop Returns Show a Splendid INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION. Yield.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session

held from them.

was passed.

sell arms or ammunition to them.

ing week last year.

of a boat.

By the explosion of a saw-mill boiler

FROM WASHINGTON.

or promises of employment

The wonderful productiveness of the great wheat lands of Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest Territories receives a splendid indorsation in the crop

of 1890. That these Canadian lands are in Vermont, 105 years of age, asking for peculiarly adapted to the growth of the a pension. A bill was introduced provery finest grades of wheat and other viding that the present tariff act should cereals is already well known, and, in not be construed to repeal or impair the addition, they produce what are un- stipulations contained in the reciprocquestionably the greatest crops of potatoes, roots and all sorts of garden vegetables grown on the American conti-



Small wonder, then, considering the many advantages possessed by the Canadian country, and the millions of acres of fat lands now offered in Manitoba, Assiniboia and Alberta, that settlers are flocking thither eager to secure farms

in a well-governed, peaceable country, where the climate is most healthful and the soil does not wear out, but yields a rich return year after year for the labor bestowed upon it. The following dispatch in this con-

nection will no doubt be read with interest. It refers to the province of Manitoba:

"WINNIPEG, Nov. 27 .- The local government has just issued another bul-"letin which gives the following compar-'isons with 1889 in average yields and 'products of wheat, oats, barley and po-'tato 'crops, based on the returns of "acreage and average yields for the re-

"spective years: "Estimated average yield in wheat 12.4 bushels in '89, 21.1 bushels in '90. 'Oats, 16.8 in '89, 41.3 in '90. Barley, '13.6 in '89, 32.1 in '90. Potatoes, 119 in '89, 230 in '90. Product of wheat, "7,201,579 for '89, 14,665,769 for '90. Oats. 3,415,104 for '89, 9,513,433 for '90. Barley, 1.051.551 for '89, 2,069,415 for '90. Pota-

'toes, 1,383,385 for '89, 2,540,820 for '90. "Little information is given about flax, but field roots are spoken of as being more than usually productive 'this year.

"Large quantities of hay were put up In the United States the question 'this year, compared with last. During voted upon by all Methodist churches of admitting women as delegates to the "the harvesting season there was a great "scarcity of farm laborers.

general conference of that church was "Three persons from Hamilton, Dakodecided in favor of the women. THE death of J. H. Baxter, Surgeon-"ta, have been in the city since Monday, General of the United States army. "and to-day left for the West. Their "expenses here are paid by the Dominoccurred at Washington, aged 53 years. "ion Government, and their mission is On the 4th General Brooke reported to "to pick out sufficient good farm land the War Department that a majority of "on which to locate three hundred Da- the hostile Indians in South Dakota "kota families whose names are in their were willing to return to Pine Ridge "nossession, and who will remove to agency.

ton arrived in San Francisco from Honolulu with King Kalakaua, of the Hawaiian Islands, aboard.

Owing to the failure of the crops 10,-000 families in Nebraska were in want and would have to be assisted.

In the Scotten tobacco works at De-troit, Mich., fire caused a loss of \$300,-TUESDAY, Dec. 2 .- In the Senate petition was received from an old lady 000, and two firemen were killed and two others were injured.

AT Pennsboro, W. Va., a wedding took place in which the groom was 90 years old and the bride, Mrs. William Dixon, a widow, 81 years. ity treaty with Hawaii. The remainder THE most famous sire of trotting

of the session was occupied in discuss-ing the election bill. In the House horses in the world, Electioneer, died at Senator Stanford's stock farm in Calbills were introduced to provide for a ifornia at the age of 25 years.

representation of 356 members in the On the Chicago & Alton road a pas-House instead of 322 as at present; to senger train was run into by a Wabash place raw wool, coal and iron ore on the freight at Jacksonville, Ill., and two free list, and for the free coinage of silmen were killed and four wounded. ver, A bill was passed to pay the By the explosion of a tank in a chem-Miami Indians \$91,730, improperly withical manufactory at Cincinnati three'

workmen were fatally injured. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3.-A bill was in-NEAR Pickens, S. C., Henry Johnson troduced in the Senate to reduce letter (colored) was lynched for a criminal postage to one cent. The election bill assault upon Mrs. Thomas Walters, a vas further discussed. In the House white woman.

A BLAST furnace of the Illinois Iron the copyright bill was passed by a vote of 139 to 75. A bill was introduced to & Steel Company at Joliet collapsed, exclude immigrants who are hostile to and nine men were killed and nine the principles of the constitution or who others were injured.

THE State Board of Health of Indiana are insame or dependent for support. It also provides that no person shall en- in its annual report to the Governor escourage immigration by advertisements timates that the grip epidemic in Indiana in 1890 caused a money loss of more than \$1,000,000.

THURSDAY, Dec. 4.-The election bill RESIDENTS of Rawlins County, Kan., was further discussed in the Senate. Bills were introduced for a perwere said to be in a destitute condition, manent tariff commission and for the and many would starve unless assisted. THE inauguration of Governor Tillfree unlimited use of silver money. A man and the State officers of South resolution was adopted to issue arms to the States of North and South Dakota, Carolina took place on the 4th at

Nebraska and Wyoming. In the House Columbia. WOMEN crusaders destroyed a stock a bill was introduced authorizing the issue of a new series of legal-tender of liquor that was to be used in opening

notes to meet any deficiences in the a saloon at Kyana, Ind. AT Lockwood, Mo., a violent earth revenues of the Government. The bill providing for the punishment of every quake shock was felt, houses were guardian or other person for the em- shaken and the whole population fied

bezzlement of the pension of his ward into the streets for safety. Was passed. The Chicago Safe & Lock Company FRIDAY, Day, 5.-In the Senate the made an assignment, scheduling its astime was occupied in discussing sets at \$700,000 and its liabilities at \$600,the election bill. In the House the 000.

A BAND of ten thieves who for two pension appropriation bill (\$135,000,000) was discussed and finally passed. The years had robbed planters and burned Senate bill authorizing the Secretary much property, was captured near Memof War to issue 1,000 stands of arms to phis, Tenn.

THE firm of V. & A. Meyer, cotton each of the States of North and South dealers at New Orleans, suspended with Dakota, Wyoming, Montana and Neliabilities aggregating \$2,500,000 and braska was also passed. A bill was inassets \$3,000,000. This was the third troduced providing for the disarmalargest cotton house in the country. ment of the Indians and making it a

WHILE attempting to cross the chanpunishable offense for any person to nel from the islands to Santa Barbara, Cal., the schooner Undine was wrecked

and its crew of three men were drowned. Four men were also drowned by the loss of the schooner Ida Florence near the same place.

L. L. POLK was re-elected president of the National Farmers' Alliance in

session at Ocala, Fla. GOLD in large quantities had been discovered, it was said, in a gulch eighteen miles southwest of Columbus, Ind.

> FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE THE temperature in Eastern Ontario

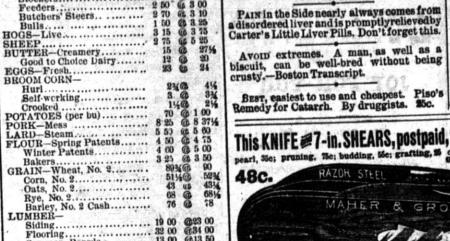
and Western Quebec ranged from 14 to

A BOOK TO BUY. -- Webster's International Dictionary. This new book is the authentic "Unabridged" thoroughly revised and en-larged under the supervision of NOAR POR-TER, D. D., LL. D., of Yale University. Editorial work on the revision has been in active progress for over ten years, and more than a hundred paid literary workers have been engaged upon it. The sum ex-OF TO BUY .- Webster's Interna more than a hundred paid literary workers have been engaged upon it. The sum ex-pended in its preparation before the first copy was printed exceeded \$300,000. This work, well used in a family, will be of more value to the members thereof than many times its cost laid up in money.

"I'M a stranger about these parts," ex-plained the new barber, who was undecided as to which side he should comb the custom-er's hair.—Yonkers Statesman.

WE value everything in this world by comparison. Water and air have no tutrin-sic value, and yet Jay Gould, if famishing in the desert, would give all his wealth for a pint of the former, and think it cheap; hence, life and health are the standard of all values. If your system is full of Mala-ria you will be very miserable; a few doses of Shallenberger's Antidote will make you well and happy. Is one dollar a high price to pay?

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK, Dec. 8. Sheep...... Hogs..... FLOUR-Fair to fancy..... Syrup of Figs, Produced from the laxative and nutritious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently, on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constituents. is impossible to conceive of such a thing as a sponge who is not on the free list, how-ever.—Boston Transcript.



 MBER 19 00
 623 00

 Siding
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 634 00

 Common Boards
 13 00
 613 50

 Fencing
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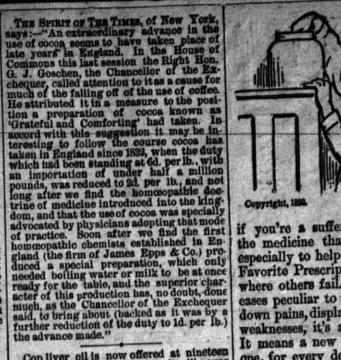
 Lath-Dry
 2 50
 62 20

 Shingles
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OMAHA.

HOGS S'JACOBS OIL CURES PERMANENTLY LUMBACO. SCIATICA.

410 Kearney St., N. Ogden, Mich., San Francisco, Cal. May 17, 1890. April 28, 1890.



Syrup of Figs,

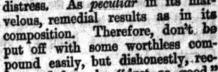
SPONGES are not to go on the free list. It

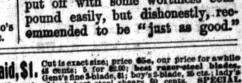
WANT THIS PAPER every time you write.

Help you

if you're a suffering woman, with the medicine that's been prepared especially to help you—Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It will do it where others fail. For all the diseases peculiar to the sex-dragging-down pains, displacements, and other weaknesses, it's a positive remedy. It means a new life, and a longer one, for every delicate woman. In Con liver oil is now offered at nineteen cents a pint bottle, but we fear it will never become a popular beverage even at that price.-Lowell Courier. every case for which it's recom-mended, it gives satisfaction. It's guaranteed to do so, or the money is refunded.

It improves digestion, invigorates the system, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, produces re-freshing sleep, dispels melancholy and nervousness, and builds up both flesh and strength. It is a legitimate medicine-not a beverage. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to sour or ferment in the stomach and cause distress. As peculiar in its marcomposition. Therefore, don't be put off with some worthless com-





This KNIFE 7-in. SHEARS, postpaid, \$1. Cut is exact size; price 65e, our price for awhile sents in 5 for 500; best ranger steel blades, pearl, 35e; pruning, 75e; budding, 55e; grafting, 5 cents; 74nch best steel shears, 60 cents. SPECIAL pearl, 35e; pruning, 75e; budding, 55e; grafting, 5 cents; 74nch best steel shears, 60 cents. SPECIAL Dillow ground ranger, 51.55; bust strop Hollow ground ranger, 60. 11.118 ever made, sor. ILLUS TRATED LIST FREE aud " HOW TO USE A Maher & Grosh, 5 S Street TOLEBO, OMIO.



MAKE MONEY

TO SUCCEED IN LIFE

My wife and child having a severe attack of Whooping Cough, we thought that we would try Piso's Cure for Con-sumption, and found it a perfect success. The first bottle broke up the Cough, and four bottles completely cured them.-H. STRINGER, 1147 Superior St., Chicago, Illinois.

"Manitoba early in the spring."

STRANGE that people go South for the winter when we have so much of it in the North. -Elmira Gazette.

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says:

Cure. Taken internally. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

Fine Playing Cards.

Sold by Druggists, 75c

a may have of the set and south weet, is the simal point west, North west and South weet, is the prosmiddle link in that transcontinental system is havies and facilitates travel and traffic in either stime between the Atlantic and Pacific. If the set of the set of the set of the point, Ottawa, La Salls, Peoria, Genetico, Moltan Poor Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatina, Mington, Fairfield, Ottam wa, Oskaloosa, West Lib Acch Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatina, Mington, Fairfield, Ottam wa, Oskaloosa, West Lib Acch Island, in Illinois, Indianoia, Winterset, At Mington, Fairfield, Ottam wa, Oskaloosa, West Lib estor and Kansa City, in Missouri; Leavenworth ditchen, in Kansas; Albert Lee, Minneapolis and Atalien, in Kansas; Albert Lee, Minneapolis and Atalinois of Intermediate cities, towns and villages. What he says: TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1887. MESSRS, F. J. CHENEY & Co.—Gentlemen: I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience have in an my practice and that I could pre-scribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would

The Great Rock Island Route The Great wook shart wook whe maintens peed, Comfort and Safety to those whe midder it is roadbed is thoroughly ballasted. Its midder it is roadbed is thoroughly ballasted. Its middeney atted. Its bridges are solid structures finn make it. It has all the safety appliances that Hamicaj genius has invented and experience prove main. Its practical operation is conservative and midden-its discipline strict and exacting. The lur-wide passenger accommodation is unequaled in the safety applied and the safety applied and the safety of the safety applied and the safety applied and the safety of the safety applied and the safety applied and safety of the safety applied and the safety applied and the safety of the sa say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions. Yours Truly, L. L. GORSUCH, M. D., Office, 215 Summit St. We will give \$100 for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured with Hall's Catarrh

al position, close relation to pria bloago, and continuous lines at North west and Southwost, is the in that transcontinental system

Ministri-its discipline structure and or is unequaled in West-unsurpassed in the world. El Express Trains between Chicago and the Missouri Encosist of Comfortable Day Coaches, magnificent Encosist of Coaches, magnificent Encosist o

"WILLIE," said the teacher, "how did electricity first come from the clouds?" "It came a-kiting, ma'am."-Washington Post The Famous Albert Les Route The Famous Albert Les Route its direct, favorite line between Chleago and Rinne-pika add k Paul. Over this route solid Fast Expres-mis run daily to the summer resort, picturesque addites and hunting and fishing grounds of lowa and baseds. The rich wheat fields and graring lands of here platots are reached via Watertown. A short, beinheroute, via Senees and Kankakee, ofters sup-straheroute, via Senees and Kankakee, ofters sup-trinuements to travelers between Clincinnati, In-timatic, Lafayette and Council Bluffs, di Joseph, haiton, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Bt hai and intermediate points. All classes of patrona-metaly families, ladies and children, receive from dista and employee of Rock Island trains protection, insettile courtery and kindly treatment. Strickets, Maps, Folders-obtainable at all principal betoffnees in the United States and Carada-or any statistion and out of States and Carada-or any betoffnees in the United States and Carada-or any statistionnation, address.

INEAS CITY STLDUES LINKED TOGETHER BY THE

CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS, ESTWEEN

FULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING GARS

The Short Line to

THE President has appointed Romu- 87 degrees below zero on aldo Pacheco, of California, to be Min- with high winds. At St. John's the ister of the United States to the Central gale blew at the rate of eighty miles American States in place of Minister an hour and houses, barns and fences were blown down. Mizner, recalled.

In the City of Mexico a severe earth-In the United States the business failures during the seven days ended on quake shock was felt, causing the inthe 5th numbered 312, against 249 the habitants to rush from their houses in preceding week and 316 the correspond- terror.

Foun caravans of horses, sheep and camels and thirty Kirgese riding across the steppes in Eastern Russia were THE EAST. EDWARD HOLLAND, under a life senfrozen to death.

ORDERS were given for a British mantence in Sing Sing (N. Y.) prison for of-war to convey ten tons of bread to murder in 1878, was liberated on a parthe famine-stricken inhabitants of don fróm Governor Hill. On the 2d the New Hampshire Legis- Clareiscland and Innistunk, in Ireland. In the work-house at Newcastle-onlature met in extra session at Concord.

Tyne six persons were burned to death GEORGE HERBERT, Frank I. Greene, Mr. Case and Mrs. E. E. Turner, resi- during a fire. THE firm of Bevis, Russel & Co., dents of New Haven, Conn., who were prospecting in Florida, were drowned London merchants, failed for over

in Lake Tohopekaliga by the capsizing \$1,000,000. On account of recent executions in Russia of men who were subsequently The Court of Appeals at Albany, N. proved to be innocent, the Czar ordered Y., in the case of Miss Campbell against Arbuckle ("Baby Bunting"), for breach that no death sentence shall be carried of promise, affirmed the judgment of

out until approved by him. In Canada nine cotton mills were pur chased by the Dominion Cotton Mills near Espytown, Pa., four men were Company, composed of wealthy Mont-

at Waxahachie, Tex., was entered by burglars who secured from \$12,000 to

the majority of the Irish Nationalists deposed Mr. Parnell from the leader-







ning over with love.

Every Sweetheart, with eyes marked them, will soon reduce the downcast, will ask him what will be suitable for her "Johnnie" and variety.

Every Child will endeavor to make friends of this bringer of joy them laid away for you. and happiness.

Verily, Merrily, More and More, it Pays to

Select your goods now, and have

Frederick Crich, an Ypsilanti shoe-maker, committed suicide last week by taking five grains of morphine. Hoag & Holmes are showing a very

arge assortment of rocking chairs. Pure drugs and medicines at Hummel & Fenn's Hoag & Holmes are showing the largest holiday stock in the county.

Blaich.

If you want anything in the line of watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, drugs or groceries, go to Glazier and save money. Roger's Bros. 1847 sripple plate knives and forks \$2.95/per dozen at Glazier's. Complete assortment of watches and ewelry at lowest prices on record at jewelry Glazier's For all kinds of salt fish go to Geo.

Silverware, clocks and jewelry, at kul

All Goods Warranted

Cor, Main & Park Sts.,

SCHMIDT CHAS. KAERCHER, H Physician & Surgeon. Chelsea, Mich., Calls by night or day will receive prompt attention. Office over Glaz-Is now prepared to repair wagons, buggies, carts, etc., in a workmanlike ier's drug store. Reside corner East ble rates. Shop at anner, and at reaso the Foundry, North Main street. and Jefferson Sts. FOR SALE

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