

eir money with this

All Colors regular 75c and 85c Serges, Henriettas, Flannels, etc., we Regular 50c all wool Dress Flannels we sell for 39c. Regular 40c all wool Henriettas we sell for 25c. Regular 25c Dress Goods we sell you for 15c.

Death of Mrs. Sarah Burkhart.

Beautiful, New and Complete.

FOR

SALE!

Do you want to buy a Good Farm

I have three nice farms, and can

Come and see me if you have any

GEO. P. GLAZIER.

Chelsea, Michigan,

and will give you a Grand Bargain,

of views, hat are so to obtain

of Wight_ ndon.

Shirtings, Sheetings, Denims, Cottenades, Crashes, Bleached Cottons, inghams, Prints, Notions, Yarns, Bed Blankets, etc., cheaper than you ave ever seen them.

W.P.SCHENK&CO

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

Santa Claus.

We are now ready to make young and old

happy for Christmas.

Bring us your Butter. Eggs, and Dried Apples.

one who has long been known and esteemed in Lyndon for her rare qualities of mind and heart, and whose Christian character will long be cherished by those who knew her best.

Another pioneer has been called hence-

Mrs. Sarah Burkhart, widow of the late William Burkhart, died on Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1893, at the home of her son, F. A. Burkhart, of Lyndon, after a short illness

Her surviving children are F. A. Burkhart, of Lyndon, and Aaron Burkhart of this village.

The funeral was held from the Lyndon M. E. church last Saturday at 1 o'clock p. m. Rev. F. E. Pearce, of Dexter, officiated.

A Sad Funeral.

We take the following extract from the Owosso Argus in reference to the sad and untimely death of the late Mr. James Prendergast, so well and favorably known here. The funeral took place last Monday morning, Dec. 4, 1893

"St. Paul's Catholic church of Owosso has not often seen a sadder or larger funeral than that this morning of James at a Low Price, and on easy terms?

A. Prendergast. On the last day of November he was caught between two cars on the Pan Handle road in Chicago and eight hours later died. The remains as I want to sell them.

were brought here to the home of his boy idea of buying a farm. It will pay married six months ago, and a mother you. bowed with grief, an aged father, three brothers and one sister. The funeral was unusually sad for it was just a year and a half ago that a brother of the deceased, killed in a like manner, was buried here. The floral offerings came from Chicago and were elaborate.

High mass was said by Rev. Father Doman and after that he preached a most eloquent sermon. If words could heal the broken-hearted the consolation and the eloquence of the priest as he spoke with seeming inspiration would have dispelled the gloom that prevaded every part of the large church. The deceased was a good and faithful Catholic and died with the blessings of his church upon him."

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; Coughs, and Colds .- If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers

And no one looking after holiday goods can do better than give us a call.

Yours for Christmas Bargains,

P. GLAZIER & CO.

FARMS Chelsea Savings Bank Chelsea, Michigan.

Capital Paid In \$60,000.00.

Extends to its customers every facility in banking and solicits your patronage.

HON. S. G. IVES, President. THOS. S. SEARS, Vice-President. GEO. P. GLAZIER, Cashier. THEO. E. WOOD, 1st Asst. Cashier. ERNEST WALSH, 2nd Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. S. G. Ives Thos. S. Sears J. L. Babcock Heman M. Woods

Harmon S. Holmes Wm. J. Knapp Frank P. Glazier John R. Gates Geo. P. Glazier.



A good Tea 121c per pound.

A good Coffee 19c per pound. Best Cheese sold in Chelsea 14c per pound.

2 packages Breakfast food for 25c. 3 lbs 3-crown Raisens for 25c.

6 bars Jaxon Soap for 25c. 6 bars Queen Ann Soap for 25c. 6 bars Acme Soap for 25c. 6 bars Plymouth Rock Soap 25c. 6 bars Babbitt Soup for 25c. A good Wash Board for 15c.

Crockery, Glassware and Lamps. Before purchasing Holiday presents call and see our

Vase, Hanging and Banquet Lamps, Fine Dinner and Chamber Sets, China, Celery, Salad and Olive Dishes. Large variety of Water Sets just arrived. China Bread, Cake and Fruit

ered courent dates ght cents, there will 16 views coupons but only quired to paper of different mbers of

to

s for each cure two tained in entire 20 ich ready

test daily ave your card, and Part One. give this 11. Shop,

Santa Claus has loaded us down with everything that heart could wish in the shape of

Albums. Toilet Sets, Mirrows, Collar and Cuff hood for burial, and were followed to the Boxes, Jewel Cases, Shaving Sets, Perfume Boxes, Frames, Jewelry, Fancy Stationery, Fancy Baskets, Wood and Iron Toys, Rocking Horses, Shoo Flys, Tool Boxes, Drums, Black Boards, Banks, Blocks, China and Metal Dishes, Vases, Glass Toys, Fancy Chinaware and Glassware, Dolls and Doll Cabc.

In Furniture we have a full line.

Fancy Rockers, in Willow, cane and Plush, Fancy Stands, Parlor Furniture, Foot Rests, Easels, Pictures

In Hardware We Have

Granite Tea and Coffee Pots, Skates, Carving Knives and Forks, Plated Knives and Forks, Fruit Knives, Spoons, Nut Picks, and Castors.

We Invite Everybody.

To come and see our display and then you cannot help buying something because





CHELSEA. MICHIGAN ...

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

DOMESTIC. PRESIDENT BLAUT, ex-President Cryder and six directors were indicted for wrecking the Madison square bank of New York.

THE adventists at Battle Creek, Mich., think the end of the world at hand and a large number of them are selling their property for what it will bring and are going out into the world to convert the sinners before the end.

COLOBADO's gold output for 1893 will show an increase of over 100 per cent. over 1892, which was up to that time the largest yearly output in the history of the state or territory.

GEORGE KELLER, agent at Bertrand. Neb., of the Burlington & Missouri railroad, was sandbagged and robbed of an express package containing \$1,000.

THE postmaster general in his annual report estimates the gross revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, at \$84,427,748.44 and the estimated expenditures at \$90,399,485.33, leaving an estimated deficiency of \$5,971,786.89. On June 30, 1893, there were 68, 403 post offices in the United States-an increase of 1,284 over the previous year. There are 3,360 presidential post offices, a net Increase of 163 offices.

FOREST fires were doing great damage in St. Louis county, Mo. Three farms had been laid waste and over 800 acres of timber destroyed.

THE private banking nouse at Greenup, Ill., of Denman & James, closed its doors.

SHIELD's restaurant in Oil City, Pa., was burned, the loss being \$100,000, and Mrs. Shields and three children perished in the flames.

THE general assembly of the Knights of Labor closed its work at Philadelphia and adjourned to meet next year at New Orleans.

THE Mary Lee Coal & Railway company went into receivers' hands at Birmingham, Ala., with liabilities of \$500,000.

Or the grand jury which recently adourned at Columbia, Mo., three members are dead and another was ill. JOHN R. PROCTOR has been appointed civil service commissioner in place of G. D. Johnston, removed by the president.

SEVENTEEN business houses were burned at Jasper, Ala.

were drowned in the Missouri opposite and in 1884 he was elected to congress Blaire, Neb., while trying to cross the river with cattle.

In a drunken row among miners at vened at Columbia. Eckman, W. Va., six men were killed and four others were fatally injured. MISS EDITH ERSKINE, of Pleasureridge Park, Ky., won fifteen barrels of whisky by guessing on world's fair attendance.

The annual report of Secretary of the Navy fferbert shows that the total number of serviceable war vessels in the United States navy is forty-one, fifteen of which are armored. In addition there are sixty-four vessels on the list, mostly wooden cruisers, tugs and monitors that are set down as unserviceable for war purposes. The United States ranks seventh in the list of naval powers.

PROTESTING his innocence of the murder of his wife and mother-in-law Van Baker died of consumption in the West Virginia penitentiary at Moundsville. TWENTY-ONE horses were burned in a fire at Lexington. Mo., and five others

were made useless by their injuries. R. E. PRESTON, the director of the mint, in his annual report says the value of the coinage executed at the United States mints during the fiscal year was \$43,685,178. The stock of metallic money in the United States in July, 1893, was estimated to have been: Gold, \$97,697,685; silver, \$615,-561,484. The amount of money in active circulation, exclusive of the amount held by the treasury, was stated as \$1,596,701,255.

An incendiary fire destroyed Jackson City, the Monte Carlo of the district of Columbia.

PROMOTERS of the new town site at the gold discoveries in Colorado have named it Balfour, in honor of the English champion of bimetallism.

FIRE destroyed the interior of a large clothing store in Chicago, the loss being \$185,000.

HELEN DAUVRAY, the actress, was granted a divorce from John M. Ward, the ball player, by a New York judge.

It was reported that a large number of Chinese were coming into the United States at a point a few miles below Debrio, Mexico.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL NATHANIEL B. ELDRIDGE died at Adrian, Mich., aged 81 years. He served through the war in the Thir-IT was reported that thirteen persons | teenth Michigan as lieutenant colonel. and reelected in 1886.

THE South Carolina legislature con-

THE people of Rhode Island voted in favor of plurality election in place of majority elections, as at present. Ex-CONGRESSMAN PHILLIPS, of Salina

Kan., died suddenly at Fort Gibson, I T. He served three terms i the house GEN. WILLIAM LILLY, congressman at large from Pennsylvania, died at his

home at Mauch Chuuk of congestion of the lungs, JUDGE E. C. BILLINGS of the United States circuit court at New Orleans, La., died from heart disease at New Haven, Conn.

SAMUEL RICHARDS, one of the foremost of American artists, died at Denver of la grippe.

FOREIGN.

THE government of Switzerland is preparing a list of known anarchists, who, when the list is completed, will be expelled from the country.

As earthquake shock which lasted several seconds caused consternation in Montreal and at other points in Canada and did considerable damage.

A PARTY of Mormon colonists were ambushed by Indians in Mexico, but ; drove off their assailants.

An attempt to assassinate Chancellor von Caprivi at Berlin by means of an infernal machine failed through the watchfulness of an aid.

PRINCESS COLONNA, a daughter of "Bonanza" Mackay, is said to have applied for a divorce in Paris from her titled husband.

REV. DR. JOHN LIVINGSTONE NEVIUS, for forty years a Presbyterian missionary in the foreign field, died of heart disease at his home in Chufoo, China. THE steamship Sir John Hawkins, from Gibraltar to Liverpool, was lost with her crew of twenty-five persons. EMPEROB WILLIAM, of Germany, received an infernal machine from Or- The report gives the history of the opening

SMITH ON PENSIONS.

The Secretary of the Interior Defends His Policy.

He Says It Has Proven Satisfactory and Will Not Be Discontinued-Work of the Indian Bureau-Territories Favored for Statehood.

SECRETARY SMITH'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-In discussing the subect of pensions in his annual report Secretary Hoke Smith calls attention to the frauds dis covered by the special examiners in Norfolk, Va., and in New Mexico and Iowa. He says the pensions in the first two instances have been allowed upon testimony manufactured and forged by the claim agents. In Iow: examining boards had been systematically tampered with by the claim agents. The re port shows that the stoppage of these illegal pensions in the three places had saved to the government an amount equal to the expense of the entire force of special examiners. When it is remembered that this work of the examiners has been in progress but six months, and that payments of pensions would have continued for an average of nearly twenty years, the enormous saving to the government can be realized. Where it was thought that the pensions could not be sustained and another medical examination was necessary, payment of the pensions was suspended pending the investigation. "This," he says, "was done by the commissioner of pensions in pursuance of a uniform practice of the bureau existing almost from its early organization. It was found that many thus suspended were able to supply the proof when notice to that effect was given. Payment of these was at once resumed.

The report denies that the purpose has ever existed of an extreme and unreasonable manner of suspending pensioners, and it also denies that any abandonment has taken place of the policy of removing from the pension rolls those who are not legally thereon.

Referring to the work of the census office the secretary states: "I now feel all confidence that every effort is being conscientiously made to bring the census to a close and to render it as useful as possible when finished." It is intimated that the appropriation now available will be sufficient to meet the expenses up to the 1st of February, but that additional appropriations to the amount of \$500,000 will be necessary to continue the work from that time. Upon the question of public timber and forest the report shows that an utter inadequacy of legislation has been provided for the legitimate procurement of public timber to supply the actual necessities of the people dependent thereon and at the same time develop the national reserves of the public lands and to protect and preserve the forests. The report recommends legislation for a comprehensive forestry system and the selection of a forest commission to choose inspectors in connection with the land office.

leans similar to the one which was sent of the Cherokee outlet and descri booth system adopted. It says the rush of applicants for certificates was unprecedented and greatly in excess of the number expected. As soon as it was found that the force at work could not supply all the applicants with booth certificates, additional help was employed and all that offered obtained certificates before In a collision between passenger and hardships that were incurred by applicants, the report says that these were unavoidable on account of the fact that the crowd was so. large, far in excess of land to be obtained. The scarcity of water was due to an extended drought, and it was impossible to place all the booths at locations suitable for entry. The report says the plan adopted was carried to a successful conclusion, and that it prevented, to a large extent, the wrongful occupancy of land by people who were not entitled to settle thereon. Referring to the Cherokee Indian allotment, the secretary states that he sought unsuccess fully to dissuade those representing the Indians from seeking to select town sites for speculative purposes. In order to defeat the plans of the Indian speculators he approved the allotments made, but fixed town sites in such a way as to thwart their chances. The secretary recommends the passage of legislation to protect the people not settled in these towns from this discrimination. He also recommends as a substitute for the present system of settlement the adoption by congress of some plan which, by auction, lottery or otherment I will furnish proof. wise, may determine in advance the ownership of each particular section. The work of the Indian bureau shows that they are steadily advancing in civilization. It is a mistake, he says, to suppose that their number is rapidly decreasing. On the contrary, tribal wars and wars with the whites having ceased, they are increasing and there are now over 250,000. Much good is being accomplished by allotments in severalty and the schools. During the last fiscal year over 21,000 children have been trained in the schools. It says that civil service examinations do not furnish proper information for the selection of local superintendents of Indian schools, and urges that these officers should be selected without reg and to politics by the general superintendent. It is suggested that the teachers in the Indian schools should be selected on a plan perfected by the civil service commission and the general superintendent of schools, and that experience as well as mere technical knowledge should be considered. In connection with the recent Choctaw trouble the report urges the passage of the bill extending the jurisdiction of the United States court in the Indian territory so as to include the right of removal of all cases where local For "purity of material," "excellent flavot," and "uniform even composition." prejudice is shown. In regard to Indian depredation claims the report says that unless the law is changed the WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS. treasury of the United States is liable to be strained to the extent of many millions of dollars and intimates strongly that legislation should free the treasury from this burden. Referring to the condition of the patent office building the report shows that additional buildings must be constructed for the use of the interior department.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

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After a sunstroke I suffered with nervos I lost all appetite, and a prostration. strength failed me; I was on the point of givin up. I had read much about Hood's Saraan rilla, and concluded to give it a trial. Before nad taken half a bottle my appetite became voracious that I would be compelled

Od S Sarsa Darille CU

to eat between meals. Hood's Sarsaparilla ha now fully restored my strength and general health. That terrible nervousness is gone. feel as hearty and vigorous as ever." EDwam SCOLLIN, 1532 Ogden Street, Philadelphia, Pa Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Bill Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache



"For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said my stomach was worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food. On the reaommendation of a friend I procured a bottle of August Flower. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained strength and flesh rapidly. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has cured me." Jas. E. Dederick, Saugerties, N.Y.

DR. KILMER'S

SWAMP-KUU

CURED ME.

IN THE BLADDER

LARGE AS A GOOSE EGG.

Gravel.or Stone

Gentlemen:-"I was under the care of diferent physicians for nearly two years; tried svery

doctor in our town; continued to suffer and decline until I was a physical wreck,

cemed to us all certain death. I shall never

WAMP-ROOT reached me. I send you by

his same mail sample of the stone or grav

hat was dissolved and expelled by the use

WAMP-ROOT, The Great Kidney & Bladder Cun.

must have been as large as a good sized goos

kept right on using SWAMP-ROOT, and t saved my life. If any one doubts my state

LABORNE BOWERSMITH, Marysville, Ohio,

At Druggists 50 cents and \$1,00 size,

Dr. Kilmer & Co., - Binghamton, N. Y.

(Medals and Diplomas) to

WALTER BAKER & CO.

BREAKFAST COCOA,

Premium No. 1, Chocolate, . .

Vanilla Chocolate,

German Sweet Chocolate, . .

Cocoa Butter.

On each of the following named articles:

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

Have made the

THE JUDCES 🖁

HIGHEST

'Invalids' Guide to Health" free-Consulta

g. I am feeling as well to-day as ever

how timely the good news of your

The most learned physic-

ians pronounced my case

in the Bladder, and said

that I would never be any

better until it was removed

by a surgical operation.

Oh! I thought what next?

Every one felt sad; I myself,

gave up, as an operation

GRAVEL or STONE

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

LUELLA WELZ, a Cincinnati type writer who sued Will Stribley, son of a wealthy shoe manufacturer, for breach of promise, was awarded \$10,000 by a jury.

TURMAN & HAMILTON, commission merchants at Shreveport, La., made an assignment with liabilities of \$111.712.

HENRY WESLEY was fatally hacked with an ax at Mason City, Ind., by his stepdaught er during a family fight.

CANTON (O.) residents appointed a committee of safety with a view of stemming the tide of lawlessness.

ENGINEER GAINES and Fireman Mirke were killed in a collision between two freight trains at Fremont, O.

G. W. MORBISON, a piano tuner, charged with assaulting a young girl at Winchester, Ill., was fatally beaten by a mob.

A TWO-MASTED schooner hailing from Bangor, Me., sank off Egg rock, near Swampscott, Mass., and the entire crew of eight men were drowned.

It has been learned that the steamers Australia and Annie Johnson, which recently cleared from San Francisco for Honolulu, carried arms and dynamite.

SENTENCED to the penitentiary for seven years, Andrew Hayes tried to kill Judge Clark at Atlanta, Ga.

IN Denver Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilkins, theatrical people, were held up by masked men and robbed of jewels worth \$1,700.

THE Mexico (Mo.) Daily Intelligencer, edited by S. B. Cook, secretary of the democratic state central committee, has suspended.

DISTURBED while preaching at Ashboro, Ind., Elder Dinsey stopped long enough to soundly thrash one of the offenders.

A NEW gold camp was opened in Colorado, near Colorado Springs, and scores were going to the place.

THE president has appointed Col. E. S. Otis, of the Twentieth infantry, to be brigadier general of the United States army, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Gen. Carlin,

MYRON A. KING instantly killed his wife at Grand Rapids, Mich., and then committed suicide by shooting. He was 55 years old and she 27. Domestic trouble was the cause.

tion at Cincinnati denounced the numerous lynchings of their race and called for a law compelling counties in which lynchings occurred to pay the heirs \$10,000.

mill exploded, killing Edward Gordon, engineer, Edward W. Monroe, sawyer, and David Wright, laborer.

THOUSANDS of Kansas City people were suffering from the grip. DR. ALEXANDER GUY, aged 93, died at Oxford, O. He gave thousands of | veiled. dollars to colleges, churches and charitable institutions.

THE public debt statement issued on the 1st showed that the debt increased \$6,715,898 during the month of Novemher. The cash balance in the treasury was \$95,199,617. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to \$961,568,316.

FIRE destroyed the Newell block at Utica, N. Y., the loss being \$140,000. THE exchanges at the leading clear-

ing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 1st aggregated \$790,870,812, against \$957,775,035 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1892, was 42.8.

FLAMES in the worsted mill of J. F. Cochran & Bro. in Philadelphia caused a loss of \$225,000.

THERE were 278 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 1st, against 387 the week previous and 236 in the corresponding time in 1892.

THE secretary of the interior in his annual report says the policy of removing from the pension rolls those who are not legally thereon will be continued, and denies that the purpose has ever existed of an extreme and unreasonable manner of suspending pensioners. He says the work of the Indian bureau shows that they are steadily advancing in civilization. He recommends that Arizona, New Mexico and Utah be admitted as states into the union.

THE Haymarket theater building in Chicago was damaged by fire to the extent of \$100,000.

COMPTROLLER ECKELS issued a statement showing that the national bank note circulation outstanding November 30 was \$208,850,788, a decrease during the month of November of \$363,878.

VICTOR F. CYRIER, a drug clerk em-

to Chancellor von Caprivi,

The memorial tablet erected to the memory of the late James Russell Lowell in the old Chapter house of Westminster Abbey in London was un-

freight trains in Italy twenty persons were killed and many injured.

TWENTY-ONE persons were killed in a fight to prevent troops closing a Cathlie church at Krosche, Russia. THE Mexican revolutionists were

making it unsafe for travelers to cross the border.

SEVERE earthquake shocks were felt at River Moisie and Seven Islands in Canada.

LATER.

In navigating the great lakes in the season just closed 123 lives were lost, fifty-three boats, with an aggregate tonnage of 24,258 and valued at \$1,040,-400, passed out of existence, and partial losses by stranding, collisions and fire bring the grand total of losses on boats to \$2,112,588.

SWEARING he would not go to jail for life Alfred Anderson swallowed poison in a Fort Madison (Ia.) court.

In Baltimore three large manufacturing buildings and the University of Maryland were burned, causing a loss of \$400,000.

JOHN BOYD, governor of New Brunswick, died of apoplexy at St. John.

DUBING the recent blizzard Nicholas Bergstrom and two daughters were killed by snow slides at Glendale, Mont., three miners met a like fate at Hecla, Mont., and near Pine City, Minn., Mrs. Russell and her daughter were frozen to death.

J. J. VAN ALEN has declined the appointment as ambassador to Italy.

THE special committee sent to the upper Michigan peninsula by Gov. Rich reports the miners in urgent need of relief.

For stealing cattle to feed starving families six men received a one-year sentence at Cheyenne, Wyo,, the lowest penalty.

scout of the rebellion, died at San Francisco from an overdose of morphine.

ber of important decisions

which will require the secretary of war to detail troops to guard and protect these reservations, and the fact is mentioned that the acting secretary of war declined to make details upon the opinion of the acting judge advocate that the employment of troops in such cases was not

ico, Arizona, Utah, Oklahoma and Alaska, in carefully reviewed. It commends Arizona and New Mexico for statehood. Referring to Utah it says: "From a careful study of the

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> IRVING Brazilian of El Ci Naval ad cadet fr 1887, pa course, 1 to final June 30

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

CHELSEA, 1 MICHIGAN

THE extra session of congress cost cle Sam about \$3,300,000.

THERE are now 530 lines of electric eet railroads in this country, using 500 miles of track and 17,000 cars, and apitalized at \$135,000,000. This is an nterprise, that has all developed witha single decade.

THE term "boodler" has received a udicial definition in Montreal, where, a confirming the judgment of a lower court that awarded \$500 damages to a plaintiff who had been called a boodler by the defendant, the court of review says "boodlers means the very meanest elass of thieves."

LIGHT blue-eyed men rank highest in the experts on target shooting of the colorado national guard, followed in their order by dark blue, slate blue. light brown, dark brown and black In the colored troops light blue eyes again stand at the top. Tall men shoot more accurately than short men.

BOSTON is to mark the historic scenes the throwing overboard of the tea into Boston harbor by a bronze tablet. The tablet measures five feet by three, and is a bas-relief representing a full igged ship, from which men are throwing overboard boxes of tea. Tea chests and tea leaves form the border.

This season's orange crop in Florida much above the average in quantity, being estimated at 5,000,000 boxes, and s much earlier than usual. While during the whole of last season some 58,-000 boxes were shipped through Savannah to New York, more than \$3,000 boxes have already been shipped there this year.

The movement against child labor is naking progress in various states, and particularly in Massachusetts. The ast year the police found only 253 children under fourteen years of age at work in Bay state factories in violation of law, a decrease from the pre-

STEVENS IS SEVERE.

He Makes a Peppery Reply to Commissioner Blount.

The Statements of the Latter Regarding the Situation in Hawati Prior to the Dethronement of Queen Liliuokalani Denied

SYNOPSIS OF HIS LONG LETTER. AUGTSTA, Me., Nov. 30.-Mr. Stevens, ex-minister to Hawaii, has issued the following answer to Commissioner Blount:

"A deep sense of obligation to my country and a minister's duty to defend an insult threatened against, a struggling American colony, planted as righteously and firmly on the north Pacific isles as our pilgrim fathers established themselves on Plymouth Rock, demand that I shall make an answer to the astounding misrepresentations and untruths of Commissioner Blount's report on Hawaiian affairs, a copy of which I first obtained with difficulty Saturday evening, November 25.

"It is proper for me to preface my answer by briefly alluding to the fact that those familiar with international rules and proceedings and those who have had diplomatic experience must be astonished that Secretary Gresham and his commissioner should make before the world such a persistent effort to discredit the recent acts of the department they now represent and which was once represented by Thomas Jefferson, William L. Marcy, William H. Seward and J. G. Blaine.

"Not only is the course of Gresham and Blount extremely un-American in its form and spirit, but it is also in direct opposition to the civilizing and Christianizing influence on the Hawaiian islands, while it is playing into British hands in direct opposition of the efforts of the American board of missions and to the American government for more than sixty years, in all of which period there has been a uniform, continuous and patriotic American policy. I may also make a preliminary remark regarding the repeatedly asserted opinion of those who have assailed my official action that I was prepared for and stimulated to it by the accomplished and thorough ly American statesman who occupied the department of state most of the period of President Harrison's administration. It is sufficient to say that this expressed surmise is utterly without foundation.

"Not wishing to be severe on a neophyte in diplomacy with little knowledge of the world's affairs outside of his own country, sent on a very peculiar errand amid currents and quicksands entirely unknown to Mr. Blount, I say he has been partly the victim of circumstances, having been caught in the meshes and snares adroitly prepared for him by the cunning advisers of the fallen Liliuo kalani and by the shrewd, sharp and long-experienced British diplomatic agent, whose aims and hopes Blount has served so well, and without the least suspicion that he was aiding ultra British interests even more than he was helpvious year, when seven times as many ing the Hawaiian monarchists and the just dethronement of the queen. "It is clear enough from Blount's manner from the day of his arrival at Honolulu as well IBVING BLOUNT, who has entered the as by his letter to the department of state, Brazilian service as one of the officers written shortly after, that he designed at whatever cost to repudiate the views and action of of El Cid, was formerly a cadet at the the recently terminated administration, and Naval academy. He was appointed a that in order to do so he must impugn the action cadet from Indiana on September 6, of Minister Stevens and the commander of the 1887, passed the requisite academic United States steamship Boston. Mr. Stevens then details how Commissioner course, performed service at sea prior Blount, "brusquely, E it to say insultingly," deto final graduation and resigned on clined to offer to occupy an American lady's house, tendered by three Americans, of whom Mr. Stevens says: "Born and educated in the United States, the superiors of Mr. Blount in A GREAT London merchant is said to education and manners, men who had not taken part in the revolutionary proceedings." He then says of Commissioner Blount that he at once placed himself amid royalists and ultra-British surroundings, the British legation being near this loyalist hotel, at which the British minister soon took residence and living. Continuing, the answer says: "Under the date of April 21 he says he disapproved of a request of the provisional government that the American forces be landed for drill. I here affirm that the provisional government never made such a request. The provisional government followed the exact counse followed under the monarchy.

LAMONT REPORTS. The Secretary of War Tells of Affairs in

His Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.- The annual report of Secretary of War Lamont contains 1,500 words. The following is a synopsis: It gives the usual review of the condition and operations of the army, and in addition is devoted especially to the progress of the work of the seast-coast defenses. Secretary Lamont reports that it may be assumed that Indian warfare is practically at an end in the United States; that demands for the employment of the army must become infrequent, as state authority, on which the obligation properly rests, demonstrates complete ability to discharge it, and that in consequence the gradual concentration of the army on the seacoast and the frontiers is prescribed by the conditions of the time. Any considerable increase in the numbers of the army would not meet with popular favor and it is not suggested by any contingency, immediate or remote: but the work of fortification at thirteen of our largest seaports already begun or projected for the near future renders the conversion of a portion of the infantry to the artillery army a manifest necessity of the period directly ahead of us.

The total strength of the army on September 30, 1893, was 2,144 officers and 25,778 enlisted men. From various causes - discharges, purchase, desertion, etc.-the army lost 9,416 enlisted men during the year and gained 9,074 recruits.

The secretary of war recommends strongly the repeal of the law fixing ten years as the maximum period of enlistment and favors a reduction of the period of first enlistment to three years instead of five. The prosecution of the experiment of enlisting Indian companies will be continued only on the present small scale until its success or failure has been proved. The three battalion organizations for infantry regiment is recommended.

- The adoption of the new magazine rifle is the most important step taken for the infantry since the war. A limited number will be completed within sixty days at the Springfield armory, and the infantry force will be equipped with the new arms before the close of the coming year.

One-third of the report is devoted to

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

HELP FOR MINERS.

Gov. Rich Asks Aid for Destitute Miners in Michigan.

Gov. Rich has issued a proclamation calling attention to the distressed condition of miners in the upper peninsula, who have been thrown out of employment and are suffering for want of food and clothes. He asks the people of the state to aid the needy by contributions of food, clothing and cash. Immediate steps will be taken to organize relief committees to receive and distribute contributions.

Block Burns at Muskegon.

The Williams block in Muskegon was burned. The first floor was occupied by Falk's barber shop and Welch's restaurant, the upper part being used for offices and sleeping-rooms. Dr. Stamp and his wife were rescued in their night robes. The block was owned by Dr. O. C. Williams and was valued at \$15,000. It was insured for \$4,000. The doctor's library and furniture were destroyed. Loss, \$9,000. He also lost \$25,000 in United States bonds. Other losses amount to \$5,000, partly insured.

Repented of His Desertion.

Two weeks ago Albert Grosvenor, of Sand Lake, deserted Miss Bessie Shick on the evening set for their wedding. Recently she received a letter from him written at Fairmount, N. D. He said his father opposed the wedding and finally gave him a sum of money and insisted he should leave the girl and the country. He inclosed a portion of the money and urged the young lady to come to him at once in order that they might be married. She left for North Dakota.

Declared Void.

About two years ago Thomas A. Berry, an English tourist, secured a judgment in the United States court at Detroit for \$500 damages against Henry Mertz, a Port Huron hotelkeeper, for false imprisonment. To satisfy the judgment Mr. Mertz's property here was sold, and bid in by Berry. The sale has been declared void by Judge Vance in the circuit court, he deciding that the place was Mr. Mertz's homestead.



THE JEWISH PEOPLE

Some Popular Errors Concerning Them Pointed Out and Corrected. "Hobrew is the name of an ancient

race from which the Jew is descended. but there have been so many admixtures to the original race that scarcely a trace of it exists in the modern Jews. Intermarriage with Egyptians, the various Canaanitish nations, the Midianites, Syrians, etc., are frequently mentioned in the Blble. There have also been additions to the Jews by voluntary conversions, such as that in the eighth century of Bulan, prince of the Chasars, and his entire people. We can, therefore, not be said to be a distinct race to-day. We form no separate nation and no faction of any nation. We form merely an independent religious community. We are often charged with exclusiveness and clannishness, with having only narrow, tribal aspirations, and with being averse to breaking down social barriers. Few outside of that inner close circle that is to be met in the Jewish home or social group know aught of the Jew's domestic happiness and social virtues. If there is any clannishness in the Jew, it is due not to any contempt for the outside world, but to an utter abandon to the charm of home and the fascination of confreres in thought and sentiment. However, if there is a remnant of exclusiveness in the Jew of to-day, is he to blame for it? Did he create the social barrier? The fact that Jews are, as a rule, averse to intermarriage with non-Jews has been quoted in evidence of Jewish exclusiveness. The historical fact is that the Roman Catholic council held at Orleans in 533 A. C. E. first prohibited Christians to intermarry with Jews. This decree was later enforced by meting out the penalty of death to both parties to such a union. Jewish rabbis then, as a matter of self-protection, interdicted the practice of intermarriage. And though to-day men are free to act according to their taste, there exists on the part of the Jew as much repugnance to intermarriage as

on the part of the Christian. Such ties are, as a rule. not encouraged by the families of either side, and for very good cause. "So little is Judaism understood by

even educated men outside of our ranks that it is commonly believed that all Jews have the same form of faith and practice. Here the same error of reasoning is used to which reference has already been made in speaking of the character of the Jew as an individual and as a class. Because some Jews will believe in the coming of a personal Messiah or in bodily resurrection or in the establishment of a Palestinean kingdom, the inference is at once drawn by many that all Jews hold the same belief. Very little is known by the populace of the several schisms in modern Judaism denominated as orthodox, conservative, reform and radical. It is not my province to speak exhaustively of these sects, and it must suffice to merely remark here that orthodox Judaism believes in carrying out the letter of the ancient Mosaic code as expounded by the Talmudic rabbis; that reform Judaism seeks to retain the spirit only of the ancient law, discarding the absolute authority of both Bible and Talmud, making reason and modern demands paramount; that conservatism is merely moderate reform, while radicalism declares itself independent of established forms, clinging mainly to the ethical basis of Judaism. To prevent the inference that Judaism is no positive quantity, and that there are irreconcilable differences dividing the various sects, I will say that all Jews agree on essentials, and declare their belief in the unity and spirituality of God, in the efficacy of religion for spiritual regeneration and for ethical improvement, in the universal law of compensation according to which there are reward and punishment, either here or hereafter, in the final triumph of truth, and fraternity of all men. It may be briefly stated that the decalogue forms the constitution of Judaism. According to Moses, the prophets and the historical interpretation of Judaism, whoever believes and practices the Ten Commandments is a Jew. The meager results achieved by missionaries and tracts have proved how futile are all efforts to convert the Jews. "The Jew is tolerant by nature-tolerant by virtue of his religious teaching. He believes in allowing every man what he claims for himself-the right to work out his own salvation and make his own peace with God."-Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, in Menorah. The Necessary Shoe. Quite the correct thing for walking wear is a high-topped boot of black with low, broad heel. The abominable fad of torturous high heels has had its day, and on the street, at least, we wear shoes with firm, steadying heels. While enjoying the comfortable prettiness of a tea gown the social dame or demoiselle encases her feet in velvet shoes. They are to be had in all the art shades, and fancy may choose from rare olives, rich sapphires, bronzes, old blues, porcelain pinks, sunbeam tints, and leaf tones. Unpretentious evening slippers in bronze or plain kid are sprinkled with jet or steel spots as though they had been nailed, tiny horseshoe buckles decking the instep.

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N EXPOSITION

ARDS

use the phonograph every day to save d never be any the time in which he drives to his ofl it was removed fice. The instrument is put in his carrical operation, riage and on the way into the city he ght what next? talks instructions into it. At his office elt sad; I myself, the phonograph is handed over to the s an operation h. I shall never head clerk, who makes it repeat what news of your . I send you by stone or grave it has just learned. & Bladder Cure.

June 30 last.

EIGHT cars loaded with human hair arrived in Paris recently, consigned to dealers in that merchandise. The hair came from India and China, whence thousands of pounds are annually sent to England and France. This traffic, a foreign medical journal says, is the cause of the introduction of many of the diseases to Europe.

THE smokeless powder is not proving such an unadulterated success in Europe as was looked for. It is said that at least 500 Italian steel field pieces have been ruined by the use of this new explosive. If field pieces are thus destroyed in ordinary practice with the smokeless, the guns would hardly do for war. The party using the old-fashioned gunpowder would have all the advantage.

SIR BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, the eminent London physician, has expressed the opinion that bicycling is very injurious. He says that while riding the machine the spine of the rider becomes almost an arch; the chest bone is then affected by the unnatural pressure, circulation is impaired, and no doubt the lungs are interfered with, too. In fact, there is hardly any possible evil effect it does not produce.

As a result of the modern discovery and investigation of microbes, it has been found that next to air in motion flies are the most active agents in the spread of those animalcules that constantly threaten the lives of the human family. There is the authority of a celebrated Russian physician named Sawtschenko, who has literally been delving into flies, that during a slege of Asiatic cholera no agent is so active in the spread of the dread malady as are

THE respiration apparatus invented by Prof. Voit, of Germany, has been received by the Yale college medical school. Its purpose is to measure the oxygen absorbed by the body and the carbonic acid and water given off.

"What Blount says about the Japanese manof war is equally ex-parte, absurd and egotistic. For weeks after his arrival in Honolulu he had not even met or spoken with the Japanese minister.

"Every step of my action was duly reported to the department of state prior to Biount having any knowledge on the subject. His claim. to have put an end to Hawaiian anxiety abort rumored Japanese encroachment is purely assumption.

"In Blount's report as given to the press I find the following language: 'The two leading members of the committee, Messrs, Thurston and Smith, growing uneasy as to the safety of their persons, went to Minister Stevens to know if he would protect them in the event of their arrest by the authorities, to which he gave his assent.'

"It is enough to say that there is not a semblance of truth in this assertion of Blount, made by him without his ever having hinted it to me or made any inquiry of me on the subject "He says the response to a call of the committee of safety to land the men of the Boston 'does not appear in the files of the legation. The meaning of this insinuation is obvious. Enough to say there never was any such docu ment. I received the invitation of the committee of safety for what it is worth, as I received other information on the same subject. I should have requested Capt. Wiltse to have landed his force even had not the committee requested it.

"Blount squarely asserts that I promised to aid the committee of safety by force. This is emphatically and allegorically untrue. In reply to rival parties at different times-whether the representatives of the queen or her opponents-my answer was always the same, that the force should not land until danger should be plainly imminent, and then only to protect American life and property: and to no one did I ever hint that I could or would recognize any but the de facto government, whether monarchical or republican, as I said in my letter to Secretary Gresham. I here reaffirm that royalists and their opponents had equal access to the legation and to its official head. best answer to the baseless charge that I promised to use force against the queen is the order of Capt. Wiltse to his officers and men 'to remain passive,' and that no force was used, though the queen, through her ministers, strongly requested it hours before the provisional government was recognized by me and all the other diplomatic representatives in

Honolulu. Concluding, Mr. Stevens says:

"This extraordinary assault on the American colony in Hawaii, antagonizing the American Christian civilization there established at the cost of the lives and labors of noble American men and women: this strange turning back on an

the progress of the last eight years in the manufacture of heavy oranance and in the Pacific coast defense under the project of the Endicott board 1885. Progress already made of warrants the belief that within the time specified-thirteen yearsfrom the first appropriations the essential features of the plan can be carried out. The mounting of the first 12-inch gun with its lift in its emplacement at Mandy Hook is the evidence of remarkable progress during these eight years, signifying the ability of our manufacturers to produce heavy forgings for high-power guns. The completion of an army gun factory at Watervliet which takes rank with the best in the world, the invention and manufacture of gun carriages and lifts able to sustain the weight and recoil of these guns, and the completion of modern emplacements are noted. The cost of the type battery at Sandy Hook is \$524,121. By January 1, 1894, there will be ready for mounting nine 12-inch guns, twenty 10-inch guns, thirty-four 8-inch guns and seventy-five 12-inch mortars.

Work on the coast defenses at Narragansett bay, Charleston, Tybee roads and Savannah river and Pensacola will be begun during the year. Work will be progressing next year at thirteen of the twenty-eight ports proposed for fortification by the Endicott board.

The improvement of the harbors and internal waterways of the country, a work of immense consequence to our commerce and general benefit to the people, has made excellent progress under the support of liberal appropriations voted for that purpose. The chief of engineers estimated that in the continuance of these works in accordance with the existing projects as adopted by congress the sum of \$38,-770,611 can be expended during the next fiscal year.

The report pays much attention to the education of officers and men of the army and the instruction of the militia and military schools, holding that the short duration of recent wars demonstrates the important part of the exact science in modern warfare, and that progress in the war department must be along the lines of a national university of military science as well as along those of coast defense. An increase in the number of cadets at the West Point military academy to meet the demands of higher and more general military instruction is suggested for an early day in the future.

The latest returns report an organ ized militia of 112,597 in the states, of whom, in round numbers, 6,000 are in the artillary army maintained by thirty-four states, and 5,000 in the cavalry maintained by twenty-four states. Requests for the cooperation and assistance of the federal government in the equipment and structure of the militia

State Board of Health.

From various portions of the state the reports of sixty-one observers for the week ended November 25 show that scarlet fever increased and inflamma. tion of the kidneys, pneumonia and typhod fever decreased in area of prevalence. Scarlet fever was reported at fifty-one places, measles at six, diphtheria at forty-eight and typhoid fever at thirty-six places.

Will Have Electric Light.

At a citizens' meeting at Romeo ft was unanimously voted to instruct the common council to grant a franchise to the International Electric company, of Detroit, for the lighting of the village. Fifteen arc lights were recommended, with 1,200 candle power each.

Short But Newsy Items.

The common council at Grand Rapids declared Alderman George H. Jacobs guilty of embezzlement, perjury and conduct unbecoming a public official.

Fire at Port Huron destroyed part of the tunnel depot of the Grand Trunk railroad and ruined the restaurant and stock of Panwell. The railroad's loss is \$18,000 and Panwell's loss is \$6,000.

The grocery house of P. H. Leonard at Muskegon was closed on a chattel mortgage held by the Merchants' national bank. Leonard was supposed to be doing a prosperous business.

An unknown man from Hinsdale fell from a freight train at Naperville, Ill. and had both legs and one arm cut off, dving soon after. He was about 85 years old.

The Peck Mercantile company, of White Hall, has made an assignment, John H. Chapman being appointed receiver. The liabilities and assets are placed at \$5,000.

Zeph Tibbitts, a young business man in Grand Rapids, attempted to adjust an electric light carbon, and grasped a gas chandelier to steady himself. This action completed a circuit and he was instantly killed by an electric current.

The directors of the Grand Rapids driving club have decided to give an early summer meeting in July and have selected July 3, 4 and 5 as their dates.

At a meeting of the Coldwater common council the finance committee made a report on the shortage of City Clerk Dickey. His accounts are \$1,185.51 short, which was paid by his bondsmen.

Finding of human bones in Kalamazoo recalls the disappearance of Nels Anderson twenty-four years ago.

Farmers about Ravenna and Moorland are dipping into peppermint culture, and land that was classed as worthless is becoming highly valuable. The deer season is over, and now the inhabitants of the northern counties. can stir from their houses without being shot at by some amateur hunter in mistake for a deer.

Typhoid fever invaded the household



	Gnoot Holidor Calal	Chelses and Vicinity.	Rev. Melitzer, of Francisco, was seriously injured last Monday by a runaway horse.	Wait For It!	
	Great Holiday Sale!	Prepare for Christmas. The sleighing is excellent. Seymour Goodyear is quite ill. Frank Haag is laid up with the rheuma-	A large number of persons from this vicinity attended the funeral of John K. Yocum at Jackson last Saturday. Miss Lillie Weinman, of Ypsilanti, spent	What?	R
	From Dec. 9 to Dec. 23, 1893. We are determined to do the largest Holiday Business ever done in	tism. O. T. Hoover was a Detroit visitor last week. Geo. Blaich has been on the sick list the past week. Geo. H. Kempf was a Detroit visitor Wednesday. Miss Lizzie Maroney spent last Wednes- day in Detroit.	a few days of last week with Miss Nellie Congdon, of South Main street. W. W. Wedemeyer, of Ann Arbor, helped his brother Fred to stow away a Thanksgiving dinner last Thursday. The Misses Fannie and Ldzzie Hammond of East Middle street, entertained Miss Fannie Hinckley, of Jackson, last week. Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Whitcomb, of Summitt street, entertained their daughter,	Christmas Pie. The people at the Bank Dmg Store are now preparing the most liberal Christmas Pie in their histor. It's too big to talk about here, so watch for announcements and also Watch Ous Bargains. Oysters, Standards, 18c per can. Oysters, Selects, 28c per can.	V
	Chelsea, and are prepared to make prices accordingly in all departments. Our "Forced Sale" was a great success, and has greatly reduced the stock, but we still have too many goods in some departments and shall have to make lower prices still to move the goods in these departments. In Clothing. We are over-stocked in Suits, Overcoats, Underwear, Gloves and	visitor this week. Mrs. Andrew Congdon has been quite ill the past week. Frank Brodrick visited his mother a few days of last week.	br. J. C. Twitchell spent a few days in Saginaw last week, and officiated as one of the groomsmen at the Ballard-Harvey wedding.	Fresh Oranges 20c per dozen. 20 lbs. granulated stigar \$1.00. 22 pounds Brown sugar for \$1.00. Choice raisins 6c per pound. Fine 4 Cr. Raisins 10c per pound. First-class lanterns 35c each. All Patent Medicines 1.4.	I am bo Goods
	Mittens. If in need of any of these goods, it will be a mutual benefit if you give us a call before purchasing. In Dress Goods. We shall open on Saturday, Dec. 9, forty pieces of double width (36 to 40 inches) fancy dress goods, bought at one-half price. These goods	Miss Anna Bacon will clerk in the Bazaar during the holiday. Miss Lizzie Geraghty, of Dexter, called on Chelsea friends this week.	days in Owosso the past week, and attended the funeral of James Prendergast while there.	2 packages Yeast Foam for 5c. 2 packages Yeast Foam for 5c. Full cream cheese 14c per pound. Fine extracted honey 38c per quart. Best Alaska Salmon 14c per can. Tea dust 1236c per pound	Next
	come in all colors and patterns, and were never sold for less than 25 to 40 cents per yard. To make quick work of these, we shall offer them at 16 and 19 cents. We predict that these will not last long. So if you want cheap dress goods come early. All other dress goods at greatly reduced prices.	Chelsea visitors last Thursday. Geo. Staffan is on the road for the Kalamazoo Casket Company. Miss Angeline Sherwood was the guest of friends at Ypsilanti last week.	South street. Another edition of the Souvenir of Chelsea is just coming out. Just the thing to send to a friend in the distance at holiday time.	Arm and Hammer Saleratus 6c per lb. Best Nudavene Flakes 8 lbs for 25c. All laundry soaps 6 bars for 25c 23 boxes matches, (300 to box) for 25c. Best kerosine oil 9c per gallon Lamp wicks 1c per vard	1-
	General Dry Goods.Best Prints (no poor qualities)5c per yard.Good Ginghams, apron check,4½c per yard.Lawrence L. L. brown cotton,4½c per yard.Turkey Red Table Damask,33c per yard.Our 14c Cotton Flannel,10c per yard.Ball's Corsets75c each.Children's 50c wool hose,33c per pair.Good Bleached Crash, worth 7c,3½c per yard.Best Towels in Chelsea for 15, 19, 25 and 50 cents.	Edwin Whipple, of Battle Creek, spent Thanksgiving with Chelsea friends. Miss Maude Congdon, of Ypsilanti, spent Thanksgiving in Chelsea with her parents. The Misses Anna and Helen Easton, of Dexter, were Chelsea visitors last Tuesday. Henry Herzer, of Ann Arbor, spent	in the Baptist church last Thursday. Rev. E. L. Moon, of the M. E. church preached an excellent sermon. Winter has come. There can be no doubt as to that, as we have a batch of snow, and the merry jingle of sleigh bells can be heard on all sides. Masters Louis and George Schwickerath who have been attending school at Monroe.	Mixed and stick candy 10c per pound. Fine perfumes 35c per ounce. Clothes plas 6 dozen for 5c. Codfish in bricks 8c per pound. Best Baking Powder 20c per pound. Choice Rice 5c per pound.	Wo If you w Dres
 	Books.	The long distance telephone wires were connected with the Chelsea office last week.	Mich, for some time, are expected in town this week on a visit to relatives and friends. St. Mary's church Pinckney will have	Extra Japan tea 80c per pound. I sticks best chicory for 10c.	В
	Just received, 500 cloth bound books, good standard works, usually sold for 25 cents, our price 10 cents.		St. Mary's church, Pinckney, will have its Christmas tree and social on Saturday evening. Dec. 23, 1893. An interesting	3 cakes elegant toilet soap for 20c.	S
* 8	We have just opened our second large lot of Ladies' \$2.00 Kid Shoes, patent tipped, to be sold at the same prices as before (only \$1.25.) Ask to see these Shoes.	Mrs. G. Weick, of West Middle street, a son.	given.	Axle grease 5c per box. 25 pounds sulphur for \$1. Banner smoking tobacco 16c per pound.	My C ces Mon that this

Ladies' Rubbers all sizes, 25 cents per pair.





Watches, Clocks, Chains and Charms, Gold Spectacles, and other fancy and common styles of Eye Glasses, also Razors, Shears, Scissors and Pocket Knives,



In connection with my jewelry stock I have put in a

Choice Line of Cigars **Smoking and Chewing** Tobacco.

Give me a call



\$5 Shee. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

W. F. RIEMENSCHNEIDER & CO. CHELSEA.



MICHIGAN

place.

home.

better.

Are you going to prepare a fine Fruit Cake for the holidays?

If so,

Consider

That in order to get the best results you must see to it that you buy nothing but strictly fresh goods.

Fruits!

Before you purchase any Call on Us.

And we will show you goods which will please you at sight. We are endeavoring to sell the

finest goods, and at prices which enable everybody to use the very best, Barrett, Montana, is the guest of Mr. and because it is the cheapest in the end. Mrs. Geo. Barthel. We let others push the trashy goods.

Raisins.

We offer the finest Valencias free from stems and thoroughly cleaned. Thos. Holmes and Rev. and Mrs. L. N. In Muscatals we offer elegant Fruit. Also Lemon and Orange Peel. Citron, cleaned Carrants and fine Jelly Apricots. These are all new and fresh goods.

Candy and Nuts.

Have you tried one of those delicious boxes of candy. Large assortment of Nuts.

Canned Goods.

We have corn, succotash, beans, peas, tomatoes, pineapples, apricots, peaches, pumpkins and all kinds of canned fish, to be had in a first-class grocery. No old goods.

Teas and Coffees. We are headquarters for all grades

of teas and coffees. Try a pound and you will be convinced.

Tobacco.

or smoking tobacco give us a call, delegate from this village.

spent Thanksgiving with relatives at this of Detroit, was entertained at the home of last week. Miss Francis Eder, who has been spending a few weeks at Dexter, has returned

Mr. Jacob Hummel, Jr., who has been very ill with tonsilitis, is rapidly getting

Mrs. S. Winslow, of Lima, received erious injuries from a fall on the ice last Saturday.

Miss Lucy Wallace, of Jackson, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Wallace, last week.

Miss Emma Neebling, of Manchester, was among Chelsea friends a few days of last week.

V. D. Hindelang, of Columbus, Ohio, spent Thanksgiving here with his father and sister.

past summer at Buffalo, N. Y., returned be purchased just as cheap at home.

visiting Miss Mary Negus, returned to Chicago Tuesday.

Fred Morton, of Detroit, spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Morton. of Jefferson street.

Mrs. Calkin entertained Dr. and Mrs. Moon last Thursday.

An insurance agent was in town Saturat the M. E. church.

Sportsmen returning from the north say that deer have been slaughtered in great numbers this season.

Miss Satie Speer, of Railroad street. entertained Miss Olga Jedele, of Dexter, a few days of last week.

Julius Klein enjoyed a visit from his former college friend, Oscar Guerlick, of Ann Arbor, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Tarbell, of Jackson, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lehman the past week.

Mr and Mrs. J. A. Eisenman are now living in the house lately occupied by Dr. Paige on Middle street.

Miss Mara Wheeler attended a Y. P. S When you want a good chewing C.E. convention at Saline last week as

Mr. and Mrs. A. Durand a few days of

Mrs. R. Herzog, of Syracuse, N. Y. who was called here by the death of her father, Mr. Adam Kalmbach, returned to her home last Saturday, accompanied by her mother.

"What are you reading?" That's what Mr. J. M. Hall, of Bay View, will talk about to the young people of this village, at the Methodist church on Tuesday evening, Dec 12th.

The annual election of officers of the Congregational Sunday School will be held at the regular meeting next Sunday, Dec. 9, 1893. A full attendance of members is desired. By order Com.

If you have anything to buy, buy it at home. We have good stores and plenty of them, and there is little excuse for chasing Miss Regenia Eder, after spending the to Detroit, or elsewhere for goods that may

Next Sunday evening, the 10th, Presid-Miss Jennie Carkeeke, who has been ing Elder, Dr. L. P. Davis, of Detroit, will conduct quarterly meeting services at the Methodist church. Business meeting Mrs. Maggie Hart, nee Barthel, of on Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock. п.

The regular meeting of Lafayette grange will be held at E. B. Freer's on Friday, Dec. 15. 1893, at 10 o'clock for the election of officers and other important business. All interested will please come. By order 2 to 5. of Committee.

The Ticket-of-Leave Man was played R before a large audience at the Opera House three evenings last week by the Chelsea day and adjusted the insurance on the fire Dramatic Company. All the parts from the largest to the smallest were well taken, and a delightfully smooth performance Office hours, 3 to 6 p. m. was given.

The H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co., W. P. Schenk & Co., Geo. H. Kempf, F. P. SIECECOLOGICE + COCCECCULS Glazier & Co., W. J. Knapp, Hoag & Holmes and C. E. Whitaker each have a change of "ad" in this issue. Those in search of holiday bargains should not fail to read their "ads."

Next Friday, Dec. 8, 1893, will be the Feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, a holy day of 2 obligation in the Catholic church. That day is also the patronal feast of the Catholic church in the United States. The services in St, Mary's church will be at 6 and 9:30 a. m. The juvenile choir will sing some beautiful hymns at the second mass.

Best Sardines 5c per box. Rising sun stove polish 5c per package. Purest Spices that can be bought. Fine toothpicks 5c per package. Pure Cider Vinegar 18c per gallon. Sweet Cuba tobacco 38c per pound. Verily, Merrily, More and More, It Pays to Trade at STORE

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office hours-10 to 12 a. m. and to 4 p. m. Office in the Sherry building. Chelsen, Mich.

PALMER & TWITCHEL PHYSICIANS

> ANI SURGEONS.

Office over Kempf's new bank, Chelses,

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Physician & Surgeon. SPECIALTIES .- Diseases of the Nose, Throat, Eye and Ear. OFFICE HOURS:-10 to 12 and

McCOLGAN,

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

BAUMGARDNER'S

Marble & Granite Works.

American and Imported

Granite and Marble.

All Kinds of Build-

ing Stone.

A SPECIALTY.

each. Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. 75 đ Office and residence west side South 2 for 2: Main street, second door from South St.

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Christmas Books at one-half their value. Century World's Fair Book, The Atlas of the World, and hundreds of other great books will be offered in this sale.

4 lc per vrd.

1000 yards check Gingham at 41c

per yrd. 1000 yards Turkey Red Prints at 4tc per yad.

1000 yards Indigo Blue Prints at 1000 yards best Dress Prints at 440

per yrd. 1000 yards best Shirting Prints at 44c per yrd.

2500 yards Lonsdale Cotton at 8c per yrd.

100 Balls and Coroline Corsets at 89c each.

50 Jackson Favorite Waists at 89c ach.

500 doz. Coats spool cotton at 4c per spool.

Best Dress Cambrics at 5c per yrd.

Handkerchiefs 150 doz. 15c Handkerchiefs at 5c

75 dozen 25c Handkerchiefs for 2 for 25c.

Hosiery

96 dozen 45c wool hose at 25c per pair.

12 dozen 75c Cashmere hose at 48c per pair.

35 dozen 40c ladies mittens at 29c per pair.

Underwear

All 58c Jersey underwear at 44c. All \$1.25 Jersey underwear at 99c All \$1.25 flanged skirts at 89c.

While other stores are complaining of being "loaded" we are buying and selling New Goods all the time at lower prices than my store in this vicinity.

other day. A neighbor's boy pulled the trigger and off hopped Hoppe's forefinger. The sonny who fingered the lock, feels real mortified about it."

The program for the state teachers' convention to be held in Lansing Dec. 26, 27 and 28 has been arranged. It includes papers by the best educators in the state,

including President Sperry, of Olivet college; Principal Boone, of the state normal, and several professors from the State university.

A gay party, consisting of the Misses Lula Johnson, Bertha Supple, Allie Clay, Ada Boland, Messrs. Will Supple, Arthur Goodyear and Paul King, of Jackson,

Miss Viola Hess and Mr. Frank Hess, of Ann Arbor, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Cummings, of Chelsea, were entertained by Miss Jennie Tuttle, of West Middle street, Thanksgiving night.

The nomination of officers of the L. O. T. M will be the order at next regular meeting Dec. 12th. It is the duty of all to be present. Also a special meeting has been called next Saturday afternoon Dec. 9th at half past 2, to give all the ladies a chance to bring or send their articles for

the fair and to attend to any other business pertaining to the fair. Com.

Bill Nye says: "Go where you will in this country today and you will find men talking about tariff and the tax on raw material, while there was none of that or any kind in their houses for weeks except

as their wife earned it and brought it to them. The country is full of men who have thought so hard for the common weal that the seats of their trousers shine like the dome on the Massachusetts state house."

An exchange says every town has a liar, a smart Aleck, some pretty girls, men who know it all, a woman that tattles, a neighborhood feud, more loarers than are needed, a man who understands the silver question, some men who make remarks about the women, hens that scratch up other people's gardens, a young man who laughs every time he says anything, and men who can tell you all about the finances but have made a dismal failure of their

own. At this season of the year grip is particularly active in scattering seeds of destruction. The temptation is constant to take chances of catching cold, going out without extra wraps, leaving off flannels and if the weather is rainy getting the feet wet. And to have the grip is no longer a joke. No more serious ailment has come to plague humanity during this century.

A pleasing modification of the above is when the lady is pretty well acquainted with her escort and reaches up and gives his manly biceps a tiny little squeeze, to let him know she's having a perfectly nice time.

Next we have the brotherly and admonitory arm-tangle. In this the gentleman takes the lady's forearm midway between elbow and wrist, with a gentle but firm grasp. This position is peculiarly favorable to mild lectures and friendly conferences. Although frowned upon by fashion its convenience explains its popularity, the greater length of the gentleman's arm allowing the lady's elbow to rest snugly within the angle of his own.

The third variety is most for evening wear. The gentleman takes the lady's hand right in his own larger grasp, and tucks her elbow cosily into the hollow of his own. This is the "best girl" variety, and is deservedly popular as a fall and winter style.

Notice.

The Womaa's Relief Corps will give a chicken-pie social at the Town Hall Friday evening Dec 8th. Supper will be served from five to nine o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Supper 15 COM. cents.

Letter List.

Following are the letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Chelsea,

Mr. C. H. Lipscomb. Mrs. Alice Plummer. J. V. Lewis. Mrs. M. E Dinall. Persons calling for any of the above

WM. JUDSON, P. M.

Is injurious, but nothing gives strength, and tones up the stomach like a pure old port wine. "Royal Ruby Port," so called for its royal taste and ruby color, is on account of its purity, age and strength, particularly adapted for invalids, convalescents and the aged. Sold only in bottles (never in bulk) while cheap wine is sold by the gallon and gives a larger profit to the seller but less to the user. The wine is absolutely pure, and has the age without which no wine is fit to use. Be sure you get "Royal Ruby;" quart bottles \$1, pints 60 cts. Sold by R. S. Armstrong & Co.,

Gillert & Crowell. We represent Geo. W. Beckwith, treasurer of Sylvan

E. E. SHAVER, Photographer.

SEE OUR CELEBRATED " POLAR " SHOES.

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W.F.RIEMENSCHNE IDER & CO. EVER TOO KINDS AND SIZES THE GENUINE BEAR THIS TRADE-MARK

Our stock of furniture will be complete soon.

We have something Special to offer in Chairs for Holidays. When in need of anything in the Furniture line be sure to give us a call. Our prices will be right.





Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on

Dec. 4, 1893. please say "advertised."

Adulterated Wine.

Druggists.



THE TARIFF.

the New Measure.

An Increase in the Free List-Among Other Articles It Includes Coal, Iron, Wool and Lumber - Sugar Bounty Reduced.

WILSON INTERPRETS THE BILL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.-After weeks of preparation, involving an exhaustive study of the subject from a democratic point of view, the tariff bill is at last completed and has been given to the public.

Mr. Wilson, the chairman of the committee, has prepared the following statement, which was given out with the bill:

The democratic members of the committee on ways and means have felt as none others could feel the momentous responsibility resting upon them and the surpassing magnitude, difficulty and delicacy of the duty assigned them of framing a tariff bill for a nation of 70,000,000 people. The bill they were called on to reform is a wast and labyrinthian system of class taxation the culmination of eighty years' control of the taxing power by a few great interests, gathering on to their train a host of petty oligatherers. It was carefully framed to prevent as long as possible what its author called "any monkeying with the tariff," by which he meant any successful effort of the people to undo or to lessen the bounties which its beneficiaries were permitted to write therein in their own words and their own figures. It transferred to the free list proper and fruitful revenue articles, where nost of the taxes paid by the poople were reseived by their government, and greatly ingreased the rates of those articles where all or most of the taxes paid by the people went into private coffers. And it was burthened about by many defenses, chief among which are a ewept and garnished treasury and a swollen and colossal scale of permanent expenditure.

Such are the conditions that confronted us at the threshold of the work. The committee s welcomed information and counsel from every trustworthy source, and while it does not expect its bill to escape just criticism in all of Its details its does present it to the country as the result of months of patient, anxious toll and of an honest desire to discharge its duty, purged of all taint of local and personal favoritm or prejudice.

Main Features of the Measure.

Its main features are two. First, the adop tion whenever it seemed practicable of ad valorem instead of specific duties; secondly. the freeing from taxes of those great materials of industry that lie at the basis of production.

Specific rates of duty are objectionable for these reasons: They frequently conceal a rate of taxation too enormous to be submit- leaving raw sugar untaxed as at present. to if expressed in ad valoren terms, as the duty of 8 cents on 100 pounds on sait in bulk, which amounts to over 80 per cent on a common necesmary of life. They always bear heavily on the common article used by the masses and lightly on the expensive article consumed by the rich, .as a tax of \$30 on all houses would be little or mothing on the great maision and very high on the humble home. Contrary to common belief specific duties lead to greater frauds in administration, for counting and weighing at the custom-house are done by the cheapest and most easily corrupted labor, while ad valorem rates are assessed by the best paid and most responsible appraisers. The ad valorem system has worked well in practice, is essentally the fair system because it is a tax upon the actual value of the article, and was deslared by Mr. Clay himself to be in theory and according to every sound principle of justice entitled to the preference, and vindicated by Jong trial

doubt that these races will permit a very healthy growth of the industry here. In plate glass reductions are made, the largest sizes Chairman Wilson Makes Public silvered from 60 to 35 cents.

Iron and Steel.

In the iron and steel schedule we begin with free ore. The discovery of immense deposits of Pessemer ores in the lake region and of foundry ores in Alabama has rapidly swept us to the leadership of the world in the production of iron and steel, and brought near at hand our undisputed supremacy in the great field of manufactures. The use of steam shovels reduces the cost of mining to a point where the wages paid "natural labor" are irrel evant. Pig iron we reduce from 6.72 per ton, which is from 50 to 90 per cent, to a uniform duty of 22% per cent, a rate somewhat higher in proportion than the rest of the sched-ule because of cheap freight rates on foreign pig. it being a favorite freight on westward voyages. Steel rails we reduce from 13.44 per ton, now 75 per cent, to 25 per cent. As the pool which has kept up prices so many years in this country seems now disorganized. the other producers will soon need protection more against Mr. Carnegie at Pittsburgh and Mr. Stirling at Chicago than against foreign producers.

.The residue of the schedules vary from 25 to 20 per cent, wood screws being put at the latter figure. Beams and girders are 35 per cent. because of the waste in cutting beams and the variety of lengths and sizes, and of the frequent necessity of changing the rolls in making beams and girders because of the irregular quantities and lengths and sizes of orders.

Tin Plates.

Tin plates are reduced to 40 per cent, a little more than one-half of the McKinley rate. is a revenue duty and at the same This time enough to permit any existing mills to live and flourish. Cheaper grades of pocket cutlery are 35 per cent. Higher grades 45. Table cutlery is part at 35 per cent. These are very substantial reductions from present rates, which, being specific, reach in some grades of pocket cutlery as high as 90 per cent, but with release of takes on raw materials, especially on pearl and ivory for handies, seems ample. Both copper ores and pig copper are made free, we being large exporters of the latter and the duty serving only to enable the producers to sell higher to our people than to foreigners. Nickel is free. Lead ore has a small duty of 15 per cent. Pig lead 1 cent a pound. Silver lead ores are restored to the free list. Unmanufactured lumber is tree. Manufactured is put at 25 per cent, with the proviso that if any export duties are charged on foreign lumber it shall be admitted only a the rates now existing.

Sugar.

Sugar has been a difficult subject to deal with. Raw sugar was transferred to the free list by the McKinley bill because nearly all the taxes paid on it went to the public treasury. A strong desire among some members of the committee was to put an ad valorem duty of 20 to 25 per cent on it and abolish the bounty at once. After much consideration it was decided to reduce by one-haif the duty on refined sugar and to repeal the bounty one-eighth each year,

and products of coal tar, not colors or dyes, not specially provided for in this act. Oxide of cobalt.

Copper imported in the form of ores; old cop per, fit only for manufacture: clipping from new copper, and all composition metal of which copper is a compenent material of chief value not specially provided for in this act; regulus of copper and black or coarse copper, and copper cement, copper in plates, bars, ingots, or pigs, and other forms, not manufactured, not specially provided for in this act. Copperac, or sulphate of iron.

Cotton-ties of iron or steel cut to lengths, punched or not punched, with or without buckles, for belting cotton.

Diamonds, dust or bort, and jewels to be used in the manufacture of watches or clocks.

Yolks of eggs of birds, fish and insects Downs of all kinds, crude, not specially pro

vided for in this act. Fresh fish.

Furs, undressed. Iodine

Resublimated fron ore: also the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites and sulphur and pyrites or sulphuret of iron in its natural state. Lard.

Lemon juice; lime juice and sour orange fuice.

Mica, and metallic mineral substances in a crude state and metals unwrought, not specially provided for in this act .

Ochre and ochery earths; sienna and sienna earths; umber and umber earths, not specially provided for in this act.

Cotton seed oil, paintings in oil or water colors, and statuary, not otherwise provided for in this act.

Plows, tools and disc harrows, harvesters, reapers, drills, mowers, horse rakes, cultivators, threshing machines and cotton gins. Plush, black, for making men's hats. Quicksilver.

Salt

Silk, partially manufactured from cocoons or from waste silk, and not farther advanced or manufactured than carded or combed silk.

Soap, all not otherwise specially provided for in this act.

Sulphate of soda, or salt cake, or nitre cake; sulphuric acid.

Tallow and oil grease, including that known commercially as De Gras, or brown wool grease.

Straw.

Burr stone, bound up into millstones: free stone, granite, sand stone, limestone and other building or monumental, except marble, manufactured or undressed, not specially provided for in this act.

Wearing Apparel Free.

All wearing apparel and other personal effects shall be admitted free of duty, without regard to their value, upon their identity being established under such rules and regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe.

Timber hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and iu building wharves; timber squared or sided: sawed boards, plank, deals and other lumber; laths, pickets and chalings; shingles; staves of wood of all kinds: wood unmanufactured: provided, that if any export duty is laid upon the above mentioned articles, or either of them, all said articles imported from said country shall be subject to duty as now provided by

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Needs and Workings of the Mail Service Set Forth.

A Synopsis of Postmaster General Bissell's First Annual Report-His Recommerdation Regarding Several Branches of the Service.

AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.-Postmaster General Bissell's first annual report has been made public. He devotes considerable space to a discussion of civil service reform. There are 28,-324 employes in the classified civil service in the post office establishment of the government. He shows his earnest belief in civil service reform and his contempt for the system which has made his office a rendezvous for officeseekers. He makes the significant statement that "the time will soon come when it will be impossible for the postmaster general to attend to both the appointment of postmasters and to the business of the post office department."

The postmaster general in his financial statement shows that the deficiency for the year ended June 30, 1893, was \$5,177,171, instead of \$1,552,423, as estimated by Mr. Wanamaker. and that instead of a surplus of \$872,245 for the current fiscal year, as estimated by Mr. Wanamaker, there will be an estimated deficit of \$7,830,472. The postmaster general estimates the gross revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, at \$84,427,748, and the gross estimated expenditures at \$90,399,485, leaving an estimated deficiency of \$5,971,786, which, however, will be decreased \$1,250,000 from fund taken from the unpaid money order accounts.

The postmaster general makes special mention of the needs of the ten larger post offices of the country, to-wit: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Brooklyn, San Francisco, Baltimore and Pittsburgh, which yield one-third of the total postal revenue, and he recommends that offices be placed in a class by themselves, and appropriations made for them by congress direct without the intervention of rules and methods that are properly applicable to other post offices. In discussing the condition of these offices he says:

"If, however, this suggestion should not meet with favor as to all the ten offices named, or even as to the first five, then at least I urge it for the two cities of New York and Chicago."

Although there are nin ety-three additional post offices now entitled to the free delivery service, the absence of appropriation for extension renders impossible the establishment of the system in even one of these towns. There are now 610 free delivery offices. After a thorough trial of two and a half years the experiment in free delivery tried in 465 towns of populations ranging from 900 to 4.000 has not proved the desirability of establishing the system generally, which the postmaster general estimates would necessitate an annual outlay of \$10,000,000. The appropriation of \$10,000 made for the trial of rural free delivery has

THE NAVY. Secretary Herbert Says More Battleship Are Needed.

WASHINGTON, Dec, 1.-The report of Secre tary of the Navy Herbert begins with the statement that since the last report nine ves sels have been launched and six vessels have been completed and commissioned. The total number of serviceable war vessels is forty-one fifteen of which are armored There are sizy. four vessels on the list, mostly wooden cruis ers, tugs and monitors, unserviceable for war

The United States ranks seventh in the list of naval powers. The secretary requests authority to devote the \$450,000 authorized for a vessel similar to the Vesuvius for three torpedo boats and asks an increase of the limit of cost of the torpedo cruiser under construction that it may be finished this year. The bids for the three new gunboats are the lowest ever received. Of 12,300 tons of armor under contract 1.949 tons only were delivered by March 1

The vessels completed since March 4, 1885, cost \$25,000,432 and the premiums aggregated \$589,916, the heaviest sum being for the New York, \$200,000. This does not include the Columbia and other war vessels completed since the last fiscal year. In addition to these there are now in process of construction, or authorized to be built, vessels upon which have been etpended \$25,701,056.

Comment is made upon the growing foreign practice of installing on warships as many rapid-fire and machine guns as can be protect. ed, and toward the extension of the rapid-firing system of guns of higher calibers. The smoke less powder manufacture is regarded as being in the experimental stage.

The secretary says that he has approved the recommendation that the navy be equipped with a magazine rifle of .256 caliber, to use a smokeless powder which will give a muzzle velocity of 2,400 feet per second and effective range of a mile and a half, 200 rounds to be carried by each man. This rifle will be of a smaller caliber than that in use by any other power.

Reference is made to the remarkable success of the steel makers in producing armor piercing projectiles in this country, and it is said that they are the equal if not superior to any shells made abroad. A higher development, however, has been made necessary by the discovery that they will not penetrate nickel steel plate at ap angle of 45 degrees.

The armor plate tests during the last year have in cases exceeded in severity any ever attempted, and have demonstrated the desirability of using the Harvey process for armor. On a 14-inch nickel steel Harvey plate four 10-inch Holtzer projectiles were crushed without penetration. The striking energy was 3.244 foot tons per ton of plate attacked. The Harvey plate absorbed the energy of the ball in crushing it, while the untreated plate received nearly all the energy within itself and racked the vessel. The experiments induced the secretary to order that all of the armor already ordered be treated by the Harveyed process

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Large Free List.

The boldest innevation of the bill is its large free list of raw materials Taxes upon production are double wrongs. They gather and accumulate on the consumer of the finished product. They hurt labor by marrowing the market for what it produces. Coal and iron are the foundations of modern industry. Material progress is measured by the amount of their consumption. No other country can supply them as abundantly or cheaply as we can No possible competition can interfere with our own producers a few miles in the interior of country. Remoteness from the sources the of supply is in itself enough disadvanto any section of the country, without further burdens in tariff taxes. Untaxed ores, coal. lumber, wool and other fibers must immensely stimulate production in certain parts of our country. The thin edge of American manufactures has entered every country. With release from taxes upon their materials there is no Amit to the growth of our foreign trade. will more than compensate This the home producers of raw material, who, tarif or no tariff, control all the interior of the country, for any apprehended loss of markets enywhere along the seaboard. Its incalculable advantage to labor is apparent. In every great the of manufactures we can produce in six months to nine, months enough for our home market. We can get rid of our surplus only by foreign trade. As long as we have taxes on the materials of industry we cannot build up that trade. Hence, the other alternative of trusts to keep down production to the home market. The workingman can see whether his interest in with a system that represses production and robs him of employment or with a system that gives natural and healthy play to production and emancipates him from trusts and like com binations of capital

Important Changes.

As to the details of the bill, I will briefly reapitulate the salient changes of the several schedules. In the chemical schedule we have transferred to the free list guite a number of articles used in manufactures, the most important of which is sulphurlo acid, one of the corner-stones of all chemical industry. The duty on castor oil is reduced from 8 cents to 35 cents per gallon, and the duty on Hinseed oil, which was secretly raised to 3 cents by the conference committee on the Mo Kinley bill after each house had openly voted for a lower duty, we put at 15 cents a gallon. Pig lead being reduced from 2 to 1 cent a pound lead paints are correspondingly reduced.

The McKinley bill increased the duty on opium prepared for smoking to \$12 a pound in the vain hope of lessening its importation. The custom house officers on the Pacific coast declare that this increase of duty has simply laced in the hands of smugglers the bringing a of opium to the demoralization of the cu toms service and the loss of over half a million revenue. The duty proposed is believed to be

The Tobacco Schedule. In the tobacco schedule those rates were

sought which would bring most revenue. The present taxes of \$2 and \$2.75 a pound on wrapping leaf have blotted out any small establishments and actually impaired revenue. We make the rates \$1 and \$1.25 per pound on wrapper leaf and 35 cents and 50 cents per pound on filler tobacco, unstemmed and stemmed in each. Manufactures of tobacco are put at 40 cents. Cigars are reduced from \$4.50 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem to \$3 per pound and 25 per cent, which is believed to be the most productive revenue rate and is higher than the law of 1883. Live animals are put at 20 per cent. Barley is reduced from 30 cents a bushel to 20 per cent.

which is about 12 cents. Breadstuffs, of which we are immense exporters, are made free except when imported from countries putting duties on our like products, in which case the duty is 20 per cent. Fresh vegetables, fruits, eggs and like food

products are untaxed for the benefit of our own consumers, largely the working people of the cities. Sait in bulk is free; in packages the sait is tree, but the covering dutiable at rates prescribed for like articles.

Tariff on Spirits.

The tariff on spirits is put at double the internal revenue rates on like spirits and some slight reduction is made on still wines, malt liquors, ginger ale and like beverages in the interest of increased revenue. The duty on sparkling wines is likewise slightly reduced for the same reasons, that on champagne being.put at \$7 per dozon quarts as against 58 in the Mo-Kinley bill and \$6 in the law of 1883.

In cotton manufactures substantial reductions are made, especially on cheap cloths and prints, and the existing system of taxing by count of threads in the square inch is retained. Hemp and flax are made free; dressed line of hemp and flax, 1 cent and 11/2 cent respectively. Burlaps and cotton and grain bagging are put at 15 per cent, but when imported for covering of articles to be exported are duty free.

Wool Is Free.

Wool is made free. This takes the stilts from under woolen manufacturers and begets the hope that they may recover from the languishing condition in which they have been for a quarter of a century and that we may get woolen goods at reasonable rates instead of at duties that on the common grades frequently reach 100 per cent, and in cases two or three times that merciless figure. Cloths and dress goods are put at 40 per cent. clothing at 45 per cent, rates higher than the committee desired, but deemed temporarily necessary because our man factures have so long been excluded from twothirds of the wools of the world that they will have to learn the art of manufacturing at free wool A sliding scale is therefore added by which the rates in the woolen schedule are to come down five points with the lapse of five years.

Revenues Reduced \$50,000.000.

The above is a rapid summary of the chief changes made by the proposed bill, and will give a satisfactory idea, I believe, of its general structure. It is estimated that it will reduce revenue on the basis of importations of 1892 about \$50,000,000, with an immensely larger decrease of tax binding to the American people. The administration law is reported with a few amendments, suggested by experience of its operation. That law was chiefly prepared by Mr. Hewitt when he was in congress and the changes proposed in our bill are to make it more effective, while at the same time softening some of the features added by the McKinley bill that would treat the business of importing as an outlawry, not entitled to the protection of government.

The Free List.

On and after the 1st of March, 1894, the following articles are to be added to the free list: Bacon and hams, beef, mutton and pork and meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for in this act. Chair cane, or reeds, wrought or manufac-

tured from rattans or reeds. Woods, namely, cedar, lignumvitas, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rose-

wood, satinwood and all forms of cabinet woods, in the log, rough or hewn. Bamboo and rattan unmanufactured.

Briar root or briar wood and similar wood

unmanufactured.

Reeds and sticks of partridge, hair wood, pimento, orange, myrtle and other woods in the rough, or not further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sun-shades, whips or walking canes.

All wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other like animals, and all wool and hair on the skin. Nails, yarns, waste, card waste, burr waste, rags and flax, including all waste or rags, composed wholly or in part of wool

TWO HUNDRED MEN KILLED.

Brazilian Soldiers Slain by the Artillery of the Insurgents.

LONDON, Nov. 29 .- The Times publishes the following from Rio de Janeiro, under date of November 23.

"Desultory firing continues daily and nightly. On Monday a small party of insurgent soldiers and satiors landed near Armaco. They were opposed by a party of soldiers, and in the engagement which took place the soldiers lost two officers and thirty men killed, while only five sailors were wounded. During the last week over 200 troops have been killed on the Nietheroy side by the artillery fire of the insurgents. The latter are making progress. Gen. Earaiva with 6,000 men is in the vicinity of Curitiba, the capital of Parala. The government has sent 1,000 reinforcements to Santos. The transports are expected at Desterro next week with 3,000 troops.

An Ex-Banker Sentenced.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 29.-William H. Schureman, the ex-banker of Normal who was ind'cted in twenty-nine cases for receiving money from depositors when his bank was insolvent, pleaded guilty on all the counts of the indictment and threw himself on the mercy of the court. Judge Tipton sentenced him to one year in the penitentiary at Joliet and to pay a fine of \$45,-000, twice the amount of the deposits embezzled.

Killed by Touching a Live Wire.

ST. Louis, Nov. 29.-Benjamin Lavigne, coal dealer, and a mule he was driving, were instantly killed by a shock from an electric wire at Third street and Washington avenue. One of the "guy" wires dropped upon the mule. It fell dead, pitching Lavigne off the wagon. He touched the wire as he fell, causing instant death.

Tragedy Over a Family Quarrel. ELYRIA, O., Nov. 29.-In Ridgeville, this county, Herman Barrows, a respected farmer, aged 68, shot his wife, aged 30, in the breast and head. He then sent a bullet through his own brain, dying instantly. Mrs. Barrows may recover. A petty quarrel between the couple prompted the terrible deed.

Township Funds Stolen.

YouNestown, O., Nov. 29.-Burglars chloroformed the family of L. V. Schnurrenberger, treasurer of Green township, and stole \$1,300 of township funds which he had secreted in the bed.

been found inadequate for a fair test, and the plan is not approved.

There has been a marked increase in the special delivery business, the entire number of such pieces of mail matter delivered being \$365,693, an increase over last year's business of 22 per cent.

The postmaster general by one one stroke has settled the carrier overtime question under the eight-hour law. Claims for overtime amounting to nearly \$1,000,000 were on file in the department when he assumed his duties. Under his order of April 4 last, however, postmasters have been held so strictly accountable for the time of their carriers that the making of overtime has practically ceased.

Great improvement is noticeable in the star railroad and steamboat transportation service. the length of routes being 453,832.83 miles. The postmaster general states that his desire is that wherever the general service can be advanced use should be made of rapid transit city and suburban car lines. He pays particular attention to the railway mail service, and requirements of this year will, he estimates, call for an increase of employes from 6,645 men to 7,000 men. He urges such legislation as will provide a reasonable amount to the widows and minor children of railway mail clerks killed while on duty, and estimates that \$20,000 annually will be sufficient for this purpose. He suggests that postal notes be abolished, and that the sales charged for all domestic money orders should be reduced and the form. of order simplified.

While Mr. Wanamaker estimated that the profits from the sale of Columbian postage stamps would be \$2,500,000, Mr. Bissell's estimate is only \$1.000,000.

Concerning the world's fair post office he says he is highly gratified at the most satisfactory results shown from the model branch post office which proved such a great attraction and convenience to the visitors at the world's fair. The gross receipts during the six months of its continuance were 164,388, or equal to the postal business of a city of 80,000 inhabitants. The total number of pieces of mail matter handled was 15, 178, 313.

Regarding ocean mail subsidy the postmaster general says that he is unable to ascertain that any positive advantages have accrued from either a mail or commercial point of view by reason of the contracts thus far put in operation under the act of March 3, 1891, and that no new contracts have been entered into.

He recommends that closer relations be brought about between the heads of the departments and the postmasters and other officials. Probably the most important order made by Mr. Bissell is the one which declares that postmasters shall devote their time to the duties of their office. In this connection he states that the time has passed when a post office appointment should be held as a political sinecure.

Concerning the fixing of government telegraph rates Mr. Bissell recites the protest of the telegraph companies against the rates fixed by his predecessor and the suits which have been instituted against the government to recover at the rates charged the public. The rates fixed by Postmaster General Bissell were accepted by the companies and are about 8 per cent. below those fixed by Postmaster General Dickinson in 1888.

On June 30, 1893, there were 68,403 post offices in the United States-an increase of 1.284 over tho previous year. There are 3,340 presiden tial post offices, a net increase of 163 offices

The question of the enlargement of the parcels post, so as to have it apply especially to Great Britain and European countries, is soon to receive the postmaster general's attention. The security of the registered mail is shown by the fact that of the 14,533,376 pieces carried during the year, actual loss was found in only 1,346 cases of the 3,923 complaints investigated. He makes special comment on the wholesale removals of democratic clerks in the railway mail service at the beginning of the last administration. The rule established by

boat of the detonation of a high explosive under water near by. The department is waiting for the result of experiments with 15-inch pneumatic guns before proceeding further with the test of the Vesuvius. The secretary suggests that in case department experiments show these guns to be of little value for naval purposes the Vesuvius should be made a torpedo cruiser.

As to the naval policy Mr. Herbert says that our navy has not yet come up to the standard, that the navy shall be as efficient when compared with others as that which the country possessed before the era of modern ships, and when the seaports were deemed to be, as they certainly are not now, amply provided with fortifications. The secretary says we have now building only four vessels which can properly be denominated first-class, battle ships The cruisers and gunboats constitute an efficient fleet and will prove efficient when they shall all be in commission for cruising purposes in ordinary times and to look after our commerce abroad. But unarmored cruisers are uot fighting vessels. Continuing:

"They can destroy merchant ships but they cannot meet armored vessels; and in time of war, scattered abroad over high seas, they would leave our unfortified seaccast, with all its cities, absolutely without reliance, ercept upon our first-class and secondclass battleships, seven coast defense vessels and two little torpedo boats These, if they were all concentrated, would scarcely be able to create a diversion of an enemy's fleet, and if scattered would not furnish a battleship, or even a torpedo boat, for the defense of each city. If we carried out such a programme during a war an enemy with a fleet of battleships could wreck cities while we were robbing schooners.

"The navy has now a sufficient number of cruisers and should be further strengthened by, battleships. The military value of a commerce destroying fleet is easily overraled. Many, indeed, were the complaints made against President Lincoln, because be sent so few ships to search for the confederate cruisers, but he was too wise to listen to the clamor. The fleets blockaded the ports of the confederacy, penetrated its rivers cut off its interior communications and thus rendered services to the cause of the union which the public has never yet fully appreciated. In the meantime, in spite of depreda tions, American commerce flourished. Commerce destroying was irritating, but it decided nothing.

"For fort defense torpedo boats are more effective, according to cost, than any other class of vessels. The English naval maneuvers last summer show that eighteen torpedo boats, valued at \$1,800,000, with crews of 350 men, destroyed a battleship and six cruisers, valued at \$0,750,000, and with crews numbering 2,050 men, the difference of losses being in money \$7,950,000, and in men. 1,090. Therefore, I recommend the construction of at least one battleship and six torpedo boats.

"Every vessel now authorized may be er pected to be in commission by July, 1896.

The secretary calls the attention of congress to the personnel of the navy. He points to the evils which result from retarding promotions so that men have passed the line of life without acquiring knowledge of responsible duties of having had the opportunity to assume the control of a man-of-war. He says that no method now exists whereby the government can get the flower of its personnel into those positions where they can be of the greatest service to the country.

He recommends that the number of enlisted men and boys in the service be increase by 200 men. He also recommends that the enlisted United States without forfeiting their centinnous service in the navy. At the date of the last report the number of men in the naval militia of seven states was 1,794, while the to-



TELLS OF THE BANKS.

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A Synopsis of the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

puring the Year 119 National Banks Were Organized and 158 Suspended-Causes the Depression -- Shortage in Liabilities and Resources.

MR. ECKELS REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 -The annual report of the comptroller of the currency will be submitted to congress more briefly than the report usually made by that officer. It differs from former reports in that no tables appear in the body of the text. It shows 3,796 national banks to have been in operation at the close of the report year, with a capital stock of 1695,558,120, represented by 7,450,000 shares, held by 300,000 shareholders.

At the last report of condition the total resources of the banks then in operation was 83,109,563,284. The total amount of circulation was on October 31 \$209,311,993. a net increase during the year of \$36,886,972. During the year 119 banks were organized in thirtytwo states and territories with a capital stock of \$11,230,000, distributed as follows: Forty-four with a capital stock of \$5,135,000 in the eastern states, 41 with a capital stock of \$2. 340,000 west of the Mississippi river and 34 with a capital stock of \$3,755,000 in the central and southern states.

Within the same period 158 banks suspended, with a capital stock of \$30,300,000. Of this number 80, with a capital stock of \$18,205,000, resumed and 65 passed into the hands of recivers. with a capital stock of \$10,885,000. At the close of the year 7 remained in the charge of examin ers pending resumption.

The aggregate resources and liabilities on October, 3, 1893, the date of the last report of condition, compared with those of September 30. 1892, were \$400.531,613 less. The shrinkage in liabilities is accounted for by a decrease between the dates mentioned in the following items:

Capital stock, 18,032,677; individual deposits. \$314,298,653, and bank and bankers' deposits, \$181,338,125. The decrease in resources is as follows: Loans and discounts, \$327,406,926; stocks, etc., \$5,965,564, and due from banks and bankers, \$132,054,654. Cash of all kinds increased \$30,968,606, including \$8,410,815 in gold. United States bonds held for all purposes increased \$40,601,250.

The comptroller reasons from the changes in these conditions that the business depression of the last months was occasioned by the action of depositors withdrawing so much money from the banks, which caused a sudden contraction in the volume of money needed or employed for business wants, and by the banks being compelled to call in loans and discounts to meet demands of depositors, which prevented the making of new loans and rendered it hazardous on the part of banks to grant renewals of credit or extensions.

The suspension of national banks during the year is discussed, and also that of resumption. Upon the question of resumption the comptheir suspension, the policy was inaug-

have justified the experiment of its adoption."

with the approval of the secretary of the treas-

comptroller of the currency may require.

The question of loans to directors is dis-

cussed and a distinction drawn between di-

rectors who are merely directors and those who

are constituted the executive officers of the

bank and are paid by the bank for their serv-

Upon the subject of currency legislation is

"The comptroller has been urged to make

some specific recommendations with respect to

a revision of the law so far as it pertains to the

issuing of currency. After a careful considera-

tion of the question the comptroller is of the

opinion that, aside from the amendments here-

tofore suggested allowing banks to issue cir-

culating notes to an amount equal to the par

value of the bonds held to secure circulation

and abolishing a portion of the tax on na-

tional bank circulation, the public good will be

best subserved at this time by making no rad-

ical change in the provisions of the law as it

"The financial situation of the last few

months was not the result of either a lack in

the volume of currency, of which there is

how a plethora, nor a want of elasticity in the

present system of issuing it, but arose from

a loss of confidence on the part of the peo-ple in the solvency of the distinctively

monetary institutions of the country. In

view of the fact that there is now a very great

abundance of unemployed currency in the coun-

try, as is shown by the daily money returns

from the commercial centers, it would seem

that whatever needs appeared some months

efficiency in work.

treasury.

the following:

now stands.

THE HIGHEST AWARD.

Royal Baking Powder Has Ail the Honora -In Strength and Value 20 Per Cent, Above Its Nearest Competitor.

The Royal Baking Powder has the enviable record of having received the highest award for articles of its class -greatest strength, purest ingredients, most perfectly combined-wherever exhibited in competition with others. In the exhibitions of former years, at the Centennial, at Paris, Vienna and at the various State and Industrial fairs, where it has been exhibited, judges have invariably awarded the Royal Baking Powder the highest honors.

At the recent World's Fair the examinations for the baking powder awards were made by the experts of the chemical division of the Agricultural Department at Washington. The official report of the tests of the baking powders, which was made by this Department for the specific purpose of ascertaining strength of the Royal to be 160 cubic inches of carbonic gas per ounce of powder. Of the cream of tartar baking powders exhibited, the next highest in strength, thus tested, contained but 133 cubic inches of leavening gas. The other powders gave an average of 111. The Royal, therefore, was found of 20 per cent. greater leavening strength than its nearest competitor, and 44 per cent. above the average of all the other tests. Its superiority in other respects, however, in the quality of the food it makes as to fineness, delicacy and wholesomeness, could not be measured by figures.

It is these high qualities, known and appreciated by the women of the country for so many years, that have caused the sales of the Royal Baking Powder, as shown by statistics, to exceed the sale of all other baking powders combined.

THE DRAGON'S BACKBONE.

Some of the Obstacles Put in the Way of Railway Development in China.

The obstacles which the railway development of China encounters from time to time are well illustrated by an incident which recently occurred in connection with the construction of the line between Kirin and Newchang, the seaport of Manchuria. It was proposed to make a junction at a place troiter says: "With a full knowledge of called Lanpien, outside the city of Italy. the general solvency . of these instutions Moukden. For this permission had to and the causes which brought about be obtained from the Tartar general of Moukden. urated of giving all banks which under or-This functionary at once proceeded dinary circumstances would not have closed. to call in his geomancers-a species of and whose management had been honest, an opportunity to resume business. This policy soothsayers who give information conwas one which seemed to commend itself to cerning the good fortune and ill fortune the comptroller as proper to pursue under the of sites and are supposed by the Chinese circumstances, and it is believed the results to know what demons and dragons in-"The following amendments are recomhabit the earth under the surface. These wise men reported that the "1. That every association may issue circudragon whose body encircles the holy lating notes equal to the par value of the bonds city of Moukden lay coiled up in such a "2. That the semi-annual duty on circulation way that, if the railway came through be so reduced as to equal one-fourth of 1 per Lanpien, the long nails driven into the ties would pierce his backbone and in "3. That the comptroller of the currency, all probability set him to raging violently, to the great detriment of the inury, be empowered to remove officers and directors of a bank for violations of law, first habitants of Moukden. giving such officers and directors an opportuni-The general consequently refused the ty to be heard, leaving the vacancy so created application of the railway people and directed them to carry the road in a straight line from Kirin to Newchang, avoiding Moukden. The engineers thereupon appealed to "5. The assistant cashier in the absence of Li Hung Chang, the imperial viceroy, showing that, as this proposed route would go through a marshy and uninhabited country, it could not be profitable for their enterprise. Li Hung Chang wrote to the general of Moukden highly commending him for his discretion in consulting the "7. That bank examiners be required to take geomancers but suggesting that these an oath of office before entering upon the discharge of their duties and to give a bond in sage persons go over the ground again such amount and with such securities as the and see if they could not find a place where the nails would not be likely to "8. That the comptroller of the currency, with strike into the dragon's back. the approval of the secretary of the treasury, be As a word from the viceroy is law in empowered to appoint two general examiners of conspicuous ability and experience, to be China the general had his geomancers paid out of the reimbursable funds, whose duty indicate a spot for the junction at it shall be to visit, assist and supervise the va-Lanpien where they thought that, rious examiners in their several districts, in order to secure uniformity in method and greater after all, the dragon's backbone would be safe and there the railway will be "9. That the law be so amended as to probuilt, if no other peculiarly Chinese vide that the compensation of all bank exobstacle intervenes -- Chicago News. aminers be fixed by the comptroller of the currency, with the approval of the secretary of the

REFUSED.

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Mr. Van Alen Declines the Italian Ambassadorship.

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NEW YORK, Dec. 5.- A personal friend of J. J. Van Alen, recently confirmed ambassador to Italy, has made public letters showing that Van Alen has declined to serve.

Under date of Newport, writing to the secretary of state, Mr. Van Alen says that he cannot accept, at the same time expressing his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him. He continues:

"Among the comments upon my nomination which appeared in the public press, one charge only merits attention, not because it was true, but because it was, and I suppose still is, be lieved by many persons unfamiliar with the individuals concerned and the facts essential to the formation of an accurate judgement. The charge was that I received the appointment in return for a contribution of \$50,000 to the democratic national campaign fund. While my nomination was pending in the senate it did not seem fitting and proper for me to offer more which was the best, and which has an interested party my statement would have been made public, shows the leavening little effect beyond the limits of my personal sequaintances. Now, however, when my action cannot be fairly attributed to purely selfish motives, it seems to me that a repetition of that denial, which I make without qualification, should be sufficient for any honorable man.

> "I have never denied, and do not now deny, that I contributed to the campaign fund-not \$50,000, but yet a considerable sum of moneysincerely believing, as I did, that a continuation of republican supremacy would be not only a hinderance to national progress, but in time a positive menace to the success of popular government, and, having large interests at stake, I was impelled by both patriotic and selfish reasons to aid the democratic cause.

"So far from attaching undue importance to it, I was fully aware that the contribution meant far less to me than the time and effort devoted by thousands of unselfish citizens to the same campaign. Nor did I believe that it should entitle me to any more consideration. On the contrary, I have not only admitted but have positively insisted at all times that it created no obligation to me whatever, and I feel confident that the president, who, in fact, was kind enough to say to the democrats of Rhode Island that his personal acquaintance with me enabled him to consider my candidacy solely upon its merits, will bear me out in this assertion. On the other hand, I frankly admit that, until after the appointment had been made, it never once occurred to my mind that my contribution could be used to my injury. It therefore seems to me sufficient to add that self respect compels me to adopt the only alternative and to decline the high office to which I have been appointed." "EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Nov.

22, 1893.-To Hon. J. J. Van Alen-My Dear Sir: The secretary of state has submitted to me your letter of the 20th inst. in which you tender your resignation as ambassador to

"I hasten to express my earnest wish that you will reconsider this conclusion. The sentiments contained in your letter do credit to your conscience and Americanism, but you must allow me to dissent from their application in this case. I did not select you for nomination to the Italian mission without satisfying myself of your entire fitness for the place. I am now better convinced of your fitness than ever. You know and I know that all the malignant criticism that has been indulged in regarding this appointment has no justification, and that the decent people who have doubted its propriety have been misled or have missed actual considerations upon which it rests. We should not yield to the noise and clamor which have arisen from those conditions "My preference should enter very slightly into your final determination, but so far as I have such preference it is emphatically that you accept the honorable office conferred upon you and vindicate in the discharge of its duties the wisdom and propriety of your selection. Awaiting an early reply, I am yours sincerely, "GROVER CLEVELAND." Mr. Van Alen, on November 25, replied to the president thanking him for the kind and flattering sentiments expressed, but firmly announcing his intention to stand by his declination as expressed in his letter to Secretary Gresham, considering it inadvisable to invite further misrepresentation by taking advantage of the president's generosity.

You Feel Ready to Go to War

With all mankind when your liver is out of order. Drastic cathartic pills will neither regulate your liver nor sweeten your temper. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, though, will bring comfort and calm, relieve your bowels pleasantly, and disperse all the symptoms of biliousness. Incomparable is it too for ma-larial, kidney and rheumatic ailments, dyspepsia and nervous debility.

It is astonishing to the girl who has just got a position as clerk in a confectionery store to see how many girl friends she has who feel like dropping in to lean over the counter and gossip with her an hour or two three or four times a week.

THE WESTERN TRAIL is published quarter-ly by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. It tells how to get a farm in the West, and it will be sent to you gratis for one year. Send name and address to "Editor Western Trail, Chicago," and receive it one year free. JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A.

HE was a young poet, in love with a girl, and speaking of her he said to his friend: "She is a perfect poem. If you don't think so just scan her feet when you meter."-**Rochester Democrat.**

THE MARKETS.

Man V	OPP	Dea	
NEW Y			
LIVE STOCK-Cattle	\$3 85	-	15
Sheep	1 50		50
Hogs	5 50	-	23
FLOUR-Fair to Fancy	\$ 45	6. 8	
Minnesota Patents	3 85	64	00
WHEA'I' No. 2 Red	679		67%
· Ungraded Red	65	6	67%
CORN-No, 2	443	0	451
Ungraded Mixed	463	10	47
OATS-Track Mixed Western.	35	6	36
RYE-Western,	50	Ø	57
PORK-Mess, New	15 00	@15	
LARD-Western	8 70	6 8	75
BUTTER-Western Creamery,	20	60	27%
Western Dairy	18		22
CHICAGO.			17.8.
BEEVES-Shipping Steers	\$3 10	60 6	00
	1 15	G 2	
Cows	2 2)	@ 2	
Stockers	2 90	(c) 2 (c) 3	
Feeders.	3 00		50
Butchers' Steers			
Bulls.	1 50		5)
HOGS	5 00		55
SHEEP.	1 40		75
BUTTER-Creamery	20	8	26%
Dairy	18	0	24
EGGS-Fresh		20	23%
BROOM CORN-	01 00	C- 0-	00
Western (per ton)	35 00	@65	
western Dwarf	90 00	@75	
Illinois, Good to Choice	55 00	@70	
POTATOES (per bu)	40	0	6)
PORK-Mess	12 75	@13	
LARD-Steam	8 15	10. 8	
FLOUR-Springs Patents	3 50		90
Spring Straights	1 50	@ 2	
Winter Patents	3 25	@ 3	
Winter Straights		40 3	
GRAIN-Wheat, No. 2	62	6	621
Corn. No. 2	35	60	35%
Oats, No. 2	28	0	2814
Rye, No. 2 Barley, Choice to Fancy	46	100	47
Barley, Choice to Fancy	48		53
LUMBER-		-	
Siding	15 00	6.22	50
Flooring	34 00	@36	
Common Boards	14 00		
Fencing	13 00		
Lath, Dry	2 40	@ 2	
Shingles	2 25	2 3	

· 2 25 @ 3 00 Shingles..... KANSAS CITY.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and sooth-ing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother becostive or bilious, the most gratifying re-sults follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

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JILLSON, whose eyesight is undimmed, says the only opera glasses he has any use for are those he is compelled to go out after between the acts.—Buffalo Courier.

High Five or Euchre Parties

should send at once to John Sebastian, G. T. A., C. R. I. & P. R. R., Chicago, TEN CENTS, in stamps, per pack for the slickest cards you ever shuffled. For \$1.00 you will receive free by express ten packs,

SHE—"Aren't you, as they say nowadays, talking through your hat?" He—"That's an easy matter. To see through yours is quite another matter."—Boston Transcript.

J. S. PARKER, Fredonia, N. Y., says: "Shall not call on you for the \$100 reward, for I believe Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure any case of catarrh. Was very bad." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 750.

Mother-"Now Violet, can you give meany reason why I should not punish you?" Violet-"'Es, I tan; ze doctor said 'oo-mustn't take any vi'lent ex'cise."

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure

Sent postpaid with beautiful souvenir spoon. Send 50c to A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

The man "whose words can always be relied upon" never went fishing .-- Yonkers Statesman.

FORTIFY Feeble Lungs Against Winter with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Yonkers Statesman.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES relieve all Throat irritations caused by Cold or use of the voice. Sold only in boxes.

CAST OUT,

the disorders, diseases, and weaknesses pecu-liar to women-by the prompt action of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's a powerful, invigorating tonic, and a strengthen-ing nervine. It brings relief for sleeplessness, backache and bearing-down sensations.

> Mrs. CORA CUMMINGS of No. 74 E. Yates St., Ithaca, N.Y., writes: "I took your Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription when I was run down and through the warm weather. It worked like a charm on my system and I am a good deal heavier in

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Maine Good Fare.

Uncle Bill Merrill gave an oldfashioned husking-bee last week, so reports the Byron correpondent of the Oxford Democrat, who lets his memory and his imagination run away with him in this wise: "Baked beans, puddings, pies, cakes and sauces and apples that would melt in your mouth. Loaves of brown bread stood so high and so large on the table that Freel Abbott (six feet high) had to stand on tiptoe to get sight of his partner on the other side. Forty guests surrounded the table, while sixteen babies were laid away in beds and cubbies to revel in innocent dreams. After supper music from four viols and a tambourine, with frequent choruses from the babies, made old age and youth forget all care and sorrow. Abraham, a three years' cripple, was so elated he took the floor and gave a splendid exhibition of fancy clog dancing, while George Maher wore a hollow in the doorstone dancing."-Lewiston Journal.

COL. INGERSOLL says that as long as we love we hope. That depends a good deal upon the attitude taken by the girl and her arents.-N. Y. World.

HELD UP A DOZEN.

Twelve Men Robbed by Bandits at Lazerne, la.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Dec. 5.-When passenger train No. 8, eastbound on the Chicago & Northwestern road, arrived at Bell Plaine, near here, Saturday night nothing could be heard from Luzerne. After waiting half an hour Conductor Ward took an operator from the office and started on a slow run for Luzerne. When the train pulled in he jumped off and ran into the depot. As he did so three men emerged, the tallest of the three stepping in front of him and closely peering into his face. Mr. Ward passed on into the depot, but finding no one about called out and wanted to know what was the matter. An answer came from the freight room, and breaking down the door he found a dozen men haddled up in a corner shivering from cold and fear.

"We've all been robbed!" gasped one, and then quickly followed a narration of what had transpired. Conductor Ward rushed back to the train, and throwing open the door of the smoking car he shouted: "Every man who has a gun get it ready. I think the train is going to be held up." Immediately fifteen revolvers were drawn, and as the conductor went on through the train the armed force was increased, and everybody was preparing for the assault which was momentarily expected. But the bandits had been frightened away, and after a few minutes the train pulled out.

About 7 o'clock three men entered the depot and told Agent Thompson to hand over his money. He did so and was pushed into the freight-room and locked up and told if he made any





PEOPLE TALK

Chelses Union Schools.

Odds and Ends.

Business Pointers.

They talk about us because we sell Fine Goods Cheap.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE

That we have one of the largest and finest stocks Jewelry in Chelsea. That is another reason why they talk. These are facts.

L.& A. WINANS.

Repairing neatly and promptly done. When ip need of anything in our line give us a call.

BARGAINS.

Six dozen Men's Heavy Wool Underwear worth \$1.00 at 79 cents.

Five dozen Men's Buck Gloves worth \$1.25 at \$1.00.

Felt Boots and Rubbers at Bottom Prices.





That does all kinds of Paper Hanging, Decorating, Frescoing, Gilding, Plastic and Relief Work, Painting

Furniture Repairing and Upholstering a Specialty. Give me a call. Wortie Bacon

Sam Heselschwerdt.

Whole number enrolled Number left for all causes Number of re-entries Number belonging at end of month Aggregate tardiness..... Time lost by teachers in half days No. of times teachers have been tardy Number of non-resident pup!ls..... Number of suspensions..... No. of cases of corporal punishment ...

E. E. WEBSTER, Supt.

Roll of honor for month ending Nov. 24, 1898, including all who have not been tardy, and whose standings in scholarship, attendance and deportment have been 90 or above. The star indicates that the pupil has not been absent.

FIRST GRADE. Flora Atkinson* Jennie Geddes **Marguerite Bacon** Veva Hummel Paul Bacon Erma Hunter Charles Bates Esther Selfe Grace Swartout* **Gussie Bahmiller** Willie Winters Aggie Conway Lee Chandler

8. E. VANTYNE, Teacher.

SECOND GRADE. Annie Eisele

Nellie Atkinson Flossie Eisenman Arthur Armstrong Howard Boyd Harold Glazier George Bacon* Alfred Icheldinger John Miller* Annie Corey M. A. VANTYNE, Teacher.

THIRD GRADE.

Leeland Foster* Annie Barrus* Oscar Barrus* Nellie Martin Herbert Schenk * Josie Bacon* Maggie Bahmiller Willie Wilkins* Bennie Frey

MARA L. WHEELER, Teacher.

FOURTH GRADE. Mabel Bacon* Leon Kempf Cecilia Bacon * Emily Steinbach* Nina Carpenter* B. Schwikerath* Helen Eder. Rosa Zulke Vera Glazier

DORA HARRINGTON, Teacher FIFTH GRADE.

Warren Geddes Annie Mast Louise Heber Enid Holmes

CORA BOWEN, Teacher.

SIXTH GRADE. Mary Breitenbach* Bernard Miller* Bertha Schumacher* Leonard Beissel* Lizzie Schwikerath Mabel Brooks* Clara Snyder **Tillie Hummel** Mason Smith*

Any train robbers who contemplate rifling the Michigan Central express trains hardware store and have them filed by h in the future should be carefull to have F. Tuttle, who is an expert at the builden their wills drawn up before the attack. It will be equal to running up against an arsenal in good working order. Every

train carrying American Express Company's freight will include an arsenal car No. of pupils neither absent nor tardy 148 in which the conductor, two brakemen, and the express company's guards will ride. Three of these rolling amenals will be required for the trains running between Detroit and Chicago, and two on the Canadian side from Buffalo. The frequency of train robberies determined General Superintendent Miller to have these cars built. Five Winchester repeating shotguns comprise the implements of war with which the men are provided. Each gun contains seven cartridges and may be quickly reloaded, and in each cartridge are twenty-two large buckshot. The guns scatter enough so that even though a man was a poor marksman he could make it pretty dangerous for an attacking

> party. An English paper records an event which may do away with waltzes and polkas forever. Flirting, when carried too far, is checked (in certain circles) by the action for breach of promise, and now the law has been called in to redress the grievance of a young lady at Newark, whose partner fell with her in a ballroom and broke her leg. She claims damages for contributory carelessness. What partner is safe? A collision, a slippery bit of floor, and a couple is down, and a broken leg, a dislocated ankle, and an action at law ensue. No prudent man will in future risk a round dance. We must go back to the pas seul, to the slow, stately minuet or the livelier rigadoon, or, in lower spheres of life, perhaps, to the jig or hornpipe-dances where every young lady has the sole conduct and care of her

"Royal Ruby" Port Wine.

If you are reduced in vitality or strength by illness or any other cause, we recommend the use of this Old Port Wine, the very blood of the grape. A grand tonic Everybodys -:

Leave your saws at Hoag & Hele

Glazier, the druggist, sells all 50c medicines at 28 to 38c.

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Itch on human and horses and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by R. S. Armstrong, Druggist, Chelses Mich. No 18

Glazier, the druggist, sells all dollar medicines at 58 to 78c per bottle.

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stiffes, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by R. S. Armstrong, Druggist, Chelsea, Mich. 18

Glazier, the druggist, sells all pills plasters, and 25¢ medicines at 12 to 18c.

Farmers, I have a full blood Jersey ball for service. Terms \$1.00. C. Haciner.

For sale or rent, house and lot on Harrison street. Enquire of U. H. Townsend, 9



GEO. E. DAVIS.

Lena Williams own limbs.

Shop in the basement of Wilkinson Evelyn Miller* block, first door east of Hoag & Holmes' hardware store.

WEAK, NERVOUS@DISEASED MEN.

brough early indiscretion and later excesses. Self abuse and Constitutional Blood Discasses have ruined and wrecked the life of many a promising young man. Have you Diseases have runed and wrecked the file of many a promising young man. Have you any of the following Symptoms: Nervous and Despondent; Tired in Morning; No Ambi-tion; Memory Poor; Easily Fatigued; Excitable and Irritable; Eyes Blur; Pimples on the Face; Dreams and Drains at Night; Restless; Haggard Looking; Blotches; Sore Throat; Hair Loose; Pains in Body; Sunken Eyes; Lifeless; Distrustful and Lack of Energy and Strength. Our New Method Treatment will build you up mentally, physically and sexually.

Chas. Patterson. What DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN Have

GUARANTEED



Curey + Sears and

Capt. Townsend.

"At 14 years of age I learned a bad habit which almost ruined me. I became nervous and weak. My back troubled me. I could stand no exertion. Head and eyes became dull. Dreams and drains at night weakened me. I tried seven Medical Firms, Electric Belts, Patent Medicines and Family Doctors. They gave me no help. A friend advised me to try Drs. Kennedy & Kergan. They sent me one month's treatment and it cured me. I could feel myself gaining every day. Their New Method Treatment cures when all else fails." They have cured many of my friends."

"Some 8 years ago I contracted a serious constitutional blood disease. 1 went to Hot Springs to treat for syphilis. Mercury almost killed me. After a while the symptoms again appeared. Throat became sore, pains in limbs, pimples on face, blotches, eyes red, loss of hair, glands enlarged, etc. A medical friend advised Drs. Kennedy & Kergan's New Method Treatment. It cured me, and I have had no symptoms for five years. I am married and happy. As a doctor, I heartily recomend it to all who have this terrible disease-syphills." It will eradicate the poison from the blood."

15 YEARS IN DETROIT. 150,000 CURED. "I am 33 years of age, and murried. When young I led a gay life. Early indiscretions and later excesses made trouble for me. I became wa's and nervous. My kidneys became affected and I feared Bright's disease. Married lif was unsatis-factory and my home unhappy. I tried everything—all failed till I took treatment from Dr4. Kennedy and Korgan. Their N·w Method built me up mentally, physically and sexually. I feel and act like a man in every respect. Try them."

12 No Names Used Without Written Consent of Patient.

Our New Method Treatment never fails in curing Diseases of men. drains and losses, purifies the blood, clears the brain, builds up the nervous and sexual systems and restorm last visual visual visual sexual systems and restores lost vitality to the body.

We Guarantee to Cure Nervous Orbility, Falling Manhood, Syphilik, varicoccie, stricture, Gleet, Unsstural Discharges, Weak Parts and All Kidney and Bladder (iseases.

REMEMBER Drs. Kennedy & Kergan are the leading specialists of America. They guarantee to care or no pay. Their repa-tation and fifteen years of business are at stake. You run no risk. Write them for an honest opinion, no matter who treated you. It may save you years of regret and suffering. Charges reasonable. Write for a

Question List and Book Free. Consultation Free.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN. 148 Shelby St. Detroit, Mich.

The Parlor Barber Shop, FRANK SHAVER,

· Chelsea, Mich. Proprietor of the

Bessie Winans* LIBBIE DEPEW, Teacher.

SEVENTH GRADE. Warren Boyd Leigh Palmer Edith Bacon Addie Snyder*

Eddie Keusch* Lula Steger* Florence Martin* Lillie Wackenhut* Rose Mullen Emma Wines*

FLORENCE BACHMAN, Teacher. EIGHTH GRADE.

Sabila Barthel Ethel Cole* Charlie Taylor* Fred Welch*

F. BACHMAN & N. STORMS, Teachers. NINTH GRADE.

Minnie Schumacher* Sabtna Barthel* Will Zincke*

NETTIE STORMS, Teacher.

HIGH SCHOOL. Dorrit Hoppe Leora Laird* Flora Kempf* Nellie Congdon* Mary Goodrich Edith Foster* Chas. Carner Effa Armstrong Max Moon* Minnie Allyn* Henry Stimson* Augustus Steger Mabel Fletcher* Eric Zincke Vathan Bowen Edith Noves Hattie Spaulding Nellie Lowry* Bertha "paulding" Nina Crowell* LeRoy Hill*

A. SHERWOOD, Preceptress.

There can be no doubt that we are becoming a nation of dyspeptics. Our forefathers, those hardy old pioneers who conquered the wilderness, were blessed with good appetites and sound stomachs. They knew not pepsin nor the hot water cure. Rum was good enough for themrum and true religion, with a casual witchburning for an appetizer. Their degenerate descendants, however, are chronic sufferers from indigestion. The slightest indiscretion in diet brings a train of tortures and somtimes terminates fatally. Out at Duncan, Oklahoma, for example one Frank Martin, Sunday, ordered and ate a light lunch, the materials of which were eighteen fried eggs, three-quarters of a pound of beefsteak, a dozen oysters, two or three fishes. five cups of coffee and a sufficient quantity of bread and butter. Soon after partaking of this light refreshment Mr. Martin remarked that he feared he had eaten too much, "although he did not complain." Shortly afterward he became extremely deceased. Thus may we perceive the effects of luxury and sumptuous living upon the descendants of the pilgrim fathers. Two hundred years ago Mr. Martin would have been looked upon as a light and finicky eater.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

for nursing mothers, and those reduced by wasting disease. It creates strength; improves the appetite; nature's own remedy, much preferable to drugs, guaranteed absolutely pure and over five years of age. Young wine ordinarily sold is not fit to use. Insist on having this standard brand it costs no more. \$1 in quart bottles, pints 60 cents. Royal Wine Co. For sale by R. S. Armstrong & Co., Druggists.

A long chapter of dentists' secrets-the secrets revealed to them by customers made unconscious but talkative by gas-has been revealed by a conscienceless tooth puller One society young lady swore several lines of blank spaces while a tooth was being drawn. A burglar taken from jail to have a tooth pulled confessed all the details of his crime when under the "influence" and parted with 10 years of liberty. Occasion ally men want to fight and are very strong others are jolly and confidential.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pa n in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by R. S. Armstrong & Co. Druggist, Chelsea, Mich.

Boys-you who spend more time on the streets than in your homes-read the fol lowing opinion of street education by an unhappy man in jail waiting trial: "I had good home education. My street education ruined me. I used to slip out of the house and go off with the boys in the street. In the streets I learned to lounge, in the street I learned to swear; in the street I learned to smoke; in the street I learned to gamble; in the street I learned to pilfer and to do all evil. O, sir, it is in the street that the devil lurks to work the ruin of the young."

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's cost you nothing to try the business. Any one New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve can do the work. Beginners make money from and Electric Bitters, and have never the start. Failure is unknown with our workers. The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, handled remedies that sell as well, or that Every hour you labor you can easily makes dollar.

:- Auctioneer. Headquarters at HERALDOFFICE,

MIGHIGAN CENTRAL "The Niagara Falls Route."

Time table taking effect Nov. 19th 1893. 90th MERIDIAN TIME.

Passengers Trains on the Michigan Celtral Railroad will leave Chelsea Station as follows :

GOING WEST. Mail 9.24 A.N.

GOING EAST. Detroit Night Express..... 5.10 A. H Grand Rapids Express...... 10.25 A.M Atlantic Express..... 7:47 A.M.

WM. MARTIN, Agent, Chelsea. O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. Chicago.





at the employment which we furnish. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. As capital is not required you run norisi. We supply you with all that is needed. It will Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Feyer have given such universal satisfaction. No one who is willing to work fails to make more days money every day than can be made in three days

