

# THE CHELSEA HERALD.

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

# THE NEWS.

## Compiled From Late Dispatches.

#### CONGRESSIONAL-Regular Bession.

In the senate the president's message on the Hawaiian matter was read on the 18th and a motion referring the document to the foreign affairs committee went over for the day. A bill was introduced to provide funds for immediate use in relieving the want and distress of the country .... In the house the Hawaiian message was read and provoked an exciting discussion. In the defate on pensions Mr. Dolliver (Ia.) denounced the policy of the administration and Gen. Sickles (N.Y.) said he did not believe wholesale fraud existed in the pension rolls.

On the 19th a bill was introduced in the senate to impose a discriminating duty on tea imported from this side of the Cape of Good Hope. The bill to repeal the federal election laws was discussed. The nomination of Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania, to be ambassador of the United States to Italy was received from the president .... In the house a resolution was offered and referred to the committee on rules for the appointment of a committee of seven to investigate the Hawaiian question and the privileges of the house in such matters. The Wilson tariff measure was reported, and the urgent deficiency bill was passed.

In the senate the Hawaiian question was discussed on the 20th and Senator Hoar in his remarks said that the president had no power to appoint a paramount commissioner without the advice and consent of the senate. A resolution was adopted directing the committee on toreign relations to inquire into and report on the whole matter. The urgent deficiency bill was passed .... In the house the New York and New Jersey bridge bill was passed. The committee on territories reported in favor of admitting Oklaboma as a state in the union.

SENATOR PROCTOR (Vt.) introduced a bill in the senate on the 21st to annex the territory of Utah to the state of Nevada. Adjourned to January 3 .... In the house it was decided that debate on the tariff bill would commence January 3. The foreign affairs committee presented s resolution condemning the action of ex-Minister Stevens in Honolulu and the minority report denounces the course taken by President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham. Adjourned to January &

#### DOMESTIC.

THE Benwood ironworks, the Top mill and the Wheeling plants of the Wheeling Iron and Steel company were closed at Bellaire, O., because the men struck against a reduction of wages and bonds at not less than par and not ex-8,000 workmen were idle.

THE president's Hawaiian policy, with all the accompanying correspon- sary expenses of the government. dence since March 4, 1859, with a special message, was spread before congress. The president gives his reasons for the belief that the overthrow of the queen was the result of the active efforts of ex-Minister Stevens. Having asserted that the United States was responsible for the revolt, the message deals with the moral obligation of this government to right a wrong. The president says Mr. Willis was instructed to advise the queen that this country desired to repair the wrong done her by restoring her to the throne, providing those engaged in the revolution were not punished, and that the queen declined to accede to the condition of amnesty.

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON has sold the control of the Chesapeake & Ohio Southwestern railroad to the Illinois Central for \$5,000,000. HALF the police force of Ironwood,

Mich., was under arrest for stealing goods sent to the starving Gogebic miners.

MARY GOULD, of New Bedford, Mass. has been sleeping for about three weeks. The case is attracting attention.

MORE than sixty girls, from 14 to 18 years of age, have disappeared from Lynn, Mass., within the last three or four weeks, and it was thought they had been enticed away and hidden in Boston.

WILL FERGUSON, for informing on Adel (Ga.) gamblers, was dragged to a swamp and killed to prevent him testifying.

HUNTER WILSON was killed and his wife fatally wounded by robbers in Baxter county, Ark.

ROBBERS held up the attendants in a gambling house in Chicago and got away with \$4,000.

THE private bank of Olmsted & Storms at Galesburg, Mich., has suspended.

WHILE sleigh-riding at Burbank, S. D., Miss Dolly Hemphill and Miss Kate Stefani were fatally shot by their escort, a man called "Shorty" Babcock, who then killed himself. No cause was known.

L. P. RYAN and wife, aged 81 and 78 respectively, were found murdered at their home near Winchester, O.

THE firm of Kleine, Timberman & Co., dealers in woolen cloths in Cincinnati, failed for \$125,000.

In the Virginia legislature Gen. Eppa Hunton was elected United States senator for the short term and Thomas S. Martin for the long term.

THE banking firm of Joseph Steiner & Sons at Greenville, Ala., failed for \$100,000.

HERMAN KLEVING, a carpenter out of work, fatally cut his wife's throat and his own in Cincinnati

THE annual report of the secretary of the treasury says that the probable deficiency for the year ending June 30 will be \$28,000,000. This, he says, it will be impossible to raise by any practicable plan of taxation as soon as it will be required, and he recommends that he be authorized to issue and sell

ceeding \$200,000,000 in amount bearing 3 per cent. interest to meet the neces

MARCUS LUND, Miss Alma Lund, his sister, and Mrs. Charles H. Lund, his sister-in-law, were killed by the cars at a crossing near Hollis, N. H.

FIRE destroyed the Mason flats in Duluth, Miun., the loss being \$100,000. TRAMPS caused a reign of terror at Oskaloosa, la., and the streets were patrolled by soldiers.

CLEVER shoplifters carried away a tray of diamonds valued at \$2,500 from the store of C. D. Peacock in Chicago. SECRETARY SMITH has ordered the purchase of additional supplies for the destitute Indians in Oklahoma.

SEVEN HUNDRED men started out from Minneapolis, Minn., on a wolf hunt and returned without a scalp.

PEDESTRIAN WESTON completed his walk to Albany from New York city. He claims to be as good as twenty-five vears ago.

THE police in Kubin, Hungary, killed five peasants who took part in a riot there.

#### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL

JOHN P. HOPKINS (dem.) defeated George B. Swift (republican) for mayor of Chicago by a plurality of 1,461.

BERT ADAMS, JR., (rep.) was elected to congress from the Second district of Pennsylvania to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Charles O'NeilL

DANIEL SINCLAIR, who published the New York Tribune from 1858 to 1872, died at his residence in New York of pneumonia, aged 71 years.

Ex-Gov. SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD celebrated his 80th birthday at Iowa City, Ia. Congratulatory telegrams were numerous.

GEORGE C. MAGOUN, the noted financier and railroad man, died suddenly at his residence in New York.

SENATOR CHARLES GUINOT, who had and Louisville. been a prominent figure in French politics for thirty years, died in Paris at the age of 66.

JAMES W. LOVE, consul to San Salvador under President Harrison, died at his home in Fremont, Neb., aged 43.

his home in Lincoln, R. L. THOMAS A. MARSHALL, one of Mississippi's famous lawyers and public

#### FOREIGŃ.

MARY DOYLE, aged 20, her brothers James, aged 13, and John, aged 12, and Charles Neal, aged 16, were drowned

#### BUSINESS IS BAD.

Depression in Trade Continues-Three Million Persons Without Support. NEW YORK, Dec. 25. - Bradstreet's says:

"The features of the business week are the increased uniformity in reports that general trade is quite as much or more depressed than previously: that holiday trading has been unsatisfactory and far below that of a year ago, continued closing down of important industrial establishments, reductions of wages and increased instances where short time is being enforced. Nearly all staple markets are quiet almost to stagnation, the exception having been cotton, the price of which was stimulated late in the week by revival of confidence in low crop reports. Wheat, too, was higher for a time, but reacted. On the other hand, pig iron never was lower than at present. Commercial travelers are on the road to a very limited extent, as is usual at this season, and stock taking is beginning at many points, which tends to emphasize the lack of business activity.

"With the exception of Augusta, Ga., and possibly one other point, absolutely no claim to even a slight improvement in any line of business is made at any point this week. Exports of wheat from both coasts of the United States are not as large as last week, amounting to only 2,605,000 bushels, about 60 per cent. of the total a year ago, and three-quarters of the aggregate so shipped in the week two years ago.

"Transactions in lumber, leather, wool, dry goods and, in fact, almost all staple lines, are for actual wants only, and the outlook is not for a material revival during the next sixty days

"Special telegrams to Bradstreet's from 119 important cities throughout the country indicate the total number of employes in industrial and other lines out of work at this time from all causes, together with the total number of people directly dependent for support upon those so rendered idle, is nearly 3,000,000.

"There is an improvement in Christmas trade among retailers at a few western cities. This is true at Cleveland, where business in other respects is unchanged. At Cincinnati trade is very quiet. Transactions in staple goods at Toledo are reported fair, but in other lines business is very dull. The holiday trade at Detroit is less than anticipated and industrial lines continue inactive. All departments of business are reported dull at Indianapolis

'The volume of Christmas trade at Chicago is only fair and in other lines there is comparatively little doing, travelers being off the road and merchants receiving relatively few orders by mail. This is the beginning of the season for inventories, which empathizes the dullness. Jobbers in hats and shoes at St. Louis report business restricted to actual wants and the Ex-Gov. ALFRED LITTLEFIELD died at movement of iron is as slow as ever. There is no activity in business circles at Kansas City aside from Christmas specialties except in lines of cheap goods. Trade remains steady at Omaha, though smaller than a year ago, and men, died at Vicksburg in his 85d year. dullness characterizes the situation at Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth and St. Paul, as for weeks past.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

"The year is practically over, except the holf-



"For the past nine years my head and maal pase ages have been clogged up, and in consequence I was unable to breathe through my nose. Aly breath became very bad and offensive. Fowders and medi-sines we: e uselessand I was discouraged. Indread considerable about the good being done by Hood's

Hond's Saratine Cures Barsaparille and decides to give it a trial. I had not taken more than one bottle before I began to feel benefit and atter taking two bottles my expe-tations were realized. Its offects have been wonder-ful for I feel like a new man." A. H. SMITH, it North Tweifth St. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists



My niece, Emeline Hawley, was, taken with spitting blood, and she became very much alarmed, fearing that dreaded disease, Consumption. She tried nearly all kinds of medicine but nothing did her any good. Finally she took German Syrup and she told me it did her more good than anything she ever tried. It stopped the blood, gave her strength and ease, and a good appetite. I had it from her own lips. Mrs. Mary A. Stacey, Trumbull, Conn. Honor to German Syrup.



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WAR between the sheepmen and cattlemen has broken out afresh in Colorado and many sheep have been slaughtered.

EDWARD PAYSON WESTON, the oldtime pedestrian, started on a walk from Bowling Green, N. Y., to Albany, a distance of 148 miles.

DURING the lake season just closed 10,000,000 barrels of flour were received and handled at Buffalo, N. Y. The value of the product was between \$30,-000,000 and \$40,000,000.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON made his debut at Detroit as a lecturer at a charitable entertainment. His subject was "Dramatic Art."

ABRAHAM STEERS, a New York lumber dealer and manufacturer, failed for \$415,000.

WALLACE, Deaton, Shelton and Bronson, who robbed the International -xə press at Duval, Tex., confessed in court and were sentenced each to thirty-five years' imprisonment.

WALTER SHANNON and Mrs. Ann Davis (negroes) were found dead in Bristol, Tenn. Matthew Davis, husband of the woman, was suspected of murdering them.

An attempt was made to kill President Engle of the Exchange bank at Breckenridge, Col., with a dynamite bomb.

DAVID STOUT, a farmer living near Indianapolis, was robbed of \$10,000 in gold which he had buried in his cellar.

ACTUATED by jealousy Birnie Patrick, of Fort Smith, Ark., killed Ida Dodson and fatally shot another woman and himself.

JAMES MATHIS and Henry Scott, two negroes, were shot and killed at Live Oak, Fla., by City Marshal Peary while resisting arrest.

EXPORTS exceeded imports during November by \$40,881,023, according to the bureau of statistics at Washington. Our of work and despondent, Henry Weber, a New York tailor, hanged himself in sight of his three motherless children.

JOE KANGLEY drank four cups of bad whisky at Gifford, Ia., and died of congestion of the brain.

UNITED STATES war ships will be sent trestle near Trout creek, about 75 miles tion by fire. Loss, \$100,000. liability of accident. in number to Brazilian waters to main-A PACKAGE of letters outlining a plan west of here, at 4 o'clock Friday ever In a race war at Laguna del Gallo, tain the principles of the Monroe docafternoon. The engine and one for kidnaping Ruth Cleveland, daugh-N. M., five American's and nineteen trine. and in each case car went over safely, but the elever ter of the president, and holding her Mexicans were killed. THE Richmond Southern Pacific exfor a ransom, was found at Abilene, accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for rising of the breast known, and worth the price for that alone. MRS. M. B.BUSTER, Als. following cars went down with the THERE were 344 business failures in press train was held up by robbers Kan. bridge. Engineer William Turner the United States in the seven days near Houston, Tex., the express mes-ALLEN COUSANS was hanged at Knox- ended on the 22d, against 339 the week jumped, but was caught in the wreck senger and fireman were killed and the ville, Tenn., for the murder of his wife previous and 283 in the corresponding and died in forty-five minutes after be-ing taken out. The rest of the crew Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Bold by all druggists, ATLANTA, GA express safe robbed. in May last. time in 1892. escaped injury.

SIXTY THOUSAND persons were said to be out of employment in New York, the majority of them heads of families. ANTON BALTZ, a miser who died in Baltimore of starvation, was found to have \$4,685 in bank.

THE house of Charles Stecke at Braddock, Pa., was burned, and Mrs. Stecke and a 5-year-old boy perished in the flames.

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED men were given work by the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., at one dollar a day.

THIRTEEN HUNDRED families were said to be without employment or support at Richmond, Va.

THE claims of world's fair concessionaires for \$638,707 were settled by the adjustment bureau for \$215,216. A RICH vein of gold was discovered north of Burlington, Ia., and a com-

pany was formed to work it. AFTER fasting for sixty-two days and

breaking the best record by forty eight hours Mrs. Ann Cook died at Burlington, N. J., of starvation. An abscess

of the liver prevented her eating. Nor a single passenger was killed by the cars in Ohio during the year ended

November 15. In a drunken row near Latty, O., two moonshiners were killed and several badly wounded.

IBREGULARITIES aggregating millions of dollars are said to have been discov-

ered by experts in the New York custom house. THE Louisiana rice mill at New Or-

leans was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$100,000. One fireman was killed by a falling wall and another hurt.

THE business portion of Wahahachie, Tex., was swept by fire, the loss being \$120,000.

Two women named Williamson and Alexander were drowned in the river at McCary's Ferry, Ala., while attempting to rescue the child of the latter. The child caught to a bush and was saved.

THE St. Nicholas bank in New York city closed its doors.

RECTOR R. W. GRAHAM, of the Church of the Good Shepherd at Columbus, O., resigned because the financial stringency has made it impossible to meet his salary.

WATER from an old mine broke into an adjoining shaft at Delaware, Pa., and three men were drowned.

SCHWARTZ & GRAFF, wholesale carpet dealers in Philadelphia, made an assignment with liabilities of \$275,000 and assets of \$330,000.

PATTERNS accumlated for twenty years were burned with the Dry Dock company's plant at Wyandotte, Mich. Louis PAQUET, arrested at Crawfordsville, Ind., turns out to be a noted forger who has been operating heavily.

change the rules so there may be less the loss of its principal busine

near Halifax, N. S., while skating.

A REVOLUTION was said to be brewing in San Domingo and the Kearsarge had been ordered to protect American interests.

THE officials at Honolulu have framed an ultimatum in which they decline to negotiate for the restoration of the crown and declare that they will resist with military force any and every attempt to overthrow the provisional government.

occupied by Hovey & Sons, drapers, in Sheffield, Eng., caused a loss of \$1,000,-000.

#### LATER.

TELEGRAMS from 119 important cities throughout the country indicated that the total number of employes in industrial and other lines out of work at this time, together with the total number of people directly dependent for barrel, lard 12.60, hogs 1.1 cents. support upon those so rendered idle, is nearly 3,000,000.

ROSCOE PARKER, a negro, confessed to killing L. P. Ryan and wife, aged 81 and 78 respectively, at their home near Winchester, O.

Two women named Thibodeaux and their three daughters and a Mr. Miller were drowned in Grand lake near Mer-

In a cave-in at Carnegie's new mill at Homestead, Pa., fourteen workmen, were killed and four badly hurt.

JOHN DAWSON. aged 104 years and 1 month, died at Terre Haute, Ind. He attended the funeral of Washington and served in the war of 1812.

THE barn of J. L. Shallcross, a stockman at Anchorage, Ky., was burned, together with thirty horses and 100 head of cattle.

IN a conflict at Kauar, Africa, between the Arabs and their old-time enemies, the Tuariks, the latter lost cerns, against \$5,459.409 for the previous week."

TREASURY officials at Washington were worried by the decrease in the cash balance, which was but \$90,589,-737.

A Loss of \$200,000 was caused by a blaze in a six-story building in Boston occupied by manufacturing concerns.

Gov. MITCHELL refused a charter to ville, Fla., before which Corbett and juring the other occupant.

JUDGE TAYLOB, of Terre Haute, Ind., from school because of failure to be vaccinated.

DISPATCHES from Pernambuco say that Rio de Janeiro had fallen into the rebels' hands and that Peixoto was a prisoner.

FOUR masked men, supposed to be white caps, murdered Pleasant Hendricks, living near Lynchburg, Va., and set fire to the house.

·· BREAST ·· MANCHESTER CENTER, Vt., suffered bound freight train went through a FOOTBALL men met in New York to

ay business, which is remarkably well sustained as respects number of sales, considering the state of industries and the army of the unemployed, but is materially diminished in volume, because purchases average much smaller in value than in recent years. Probably the stocks of holiday goods of the better class left on hand after next week will be larger than usual

"Other business, all branches included, appears from clearing house returns 25.1 per cent. less than last year at the same date. But much is done at prices which return no profit, merely to keep hands together or retain customers, and the losses by numerous and heavy failures reduce profits even where the volume of trans-A FIRE that started in the building actions has given fair promise. Changes during the past week have not been cheering in character. but the minds of many are now turning to the dawn of the new year with hope of better things

"Russian exports are beyond all precedent, in October and November 26,600,000 bushels, against 20,800,000 bushels last year, and the country is selling at ruinous prices because producers find it necessary to realize.

"Corn has declined 1% cents. Pork products have been somewhat active and lower, pork 75 cents and lard 25 cents. Wheat is 9 cents lower than a year ago, corn 15 cents, pork \$2.50 a

"The failure of the Crane Iron company last week, with some other smaller failures, outweighed in influence the resumption of work by a few iron works, and has increased depression at the east

"Woolen manufacture has started three more mills, but six have stopped, one employing 3,000 hands, and others are reported about to stop when stocks on hand are worked up. The shoe manufacture does somewhat better, though shipments from Hoston show a decrease menteau, La., by the upsetting of their of 24 per cent for the week, and many factories are working on orders now nearly exhausted, while few new orders come in and sales from stocks are comparatively rare.

"The delayed treasury report in favor of coin ing the silver bullion on hand, substitution of other issues for government paper currency, issues of bonds and a tax on incomes derived from corporations, attracts not much attention, but notwithstanding the abundance of money the market is rather less confident in feeling. It is believed, however, that the usual pinch about January 1 will not occur.

"Failures for the week were 344 in the United States, against 283 last year, and 37 in Canada, against 18 last year. The liabilities in failures reported last week appear to have exceeded \$6.220,587 in amount, including \$3,395,950 for manufacturing and +2,084,919 for trading con-

KILLED AT THE CROSSING. Sleighing Party of Four Run Down by an

Express Train. Hollis, N. H., Dec. 25,-The Shoo Fly express, leaving Nashua for Ayer Junction, collided near here with a sleigh containing four persons out for a ride, demolishing the vehicle the Duval Athletic club of Jackson- and killing three and fatally in-The parties all belong to this town. Their names are Marcus and Charles H. Lund decided a pupil could not be excluded and Miss Alma Lund, dead, and Miss Clara A. Stevens, fatally injured. The engineer of the train claims he did not see them until almost upon them. He whistled for the crossing but they tried to pass ah ead of the train.

THROUGH THE TRESTLE.

Engineer William Turner Killed in

Wreck Near Trout Creek, Mich. MARQUETTE, Mich., Dec. 25.-An eastSPARE

healthy flesh - nature never burdens the body with too much sound flesh. Loss of flesh usually indicates poor assimilation, which causes the loss of the best that's in food, the fat-forming element.

# Scott's Emulsion

of pure cod liver oil with hypophosphites contains the very essence of all foods. In no other form can so much nutrition be taken and assimilated. Its range of usefulness has no limitation where weakness exists.

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THE CHELSEA HERALD

#### A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

#### CHELSEA, : : MICHIGAN

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THE oldest congressman is the latest one. He is Hezekiah S. Bundy, of Ohio, and he has been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Enochs. He is in his seventy-sixth year.

GIFTS continue to pour into the Chicago Columbian museum, now in progress of installation in what we used to call in World's fair days the Art palace. The estimated value of the exhibits already assured by gift or purchase is considerably in excess of \$2.-000,000.

MUSKEGON, MICH., has secured the biggest puncher in the world. This gigantic mass of iron, weighing 48,000 pounds, has been set in its place at the Muskegon boiler works. It is a relic of the World's fair, and is capable of punching two-inch holes through twoinch plates of steel.

It is announced that Ex-King Milan, of Servia, has again come to the end of his financial tether. Since his abdication he is alleged to have spent nearly \$5,000,000, and it is regarded as probable that he will attempt some fresh coup d'etat with a view to the acquistion of a substantial subsidy from the Servian government.

THE Krupp steel 130-ton gun has a range of fifteen miles, and can fire two shots a minute. The shot weighs 2,600 pounds, and 700 pounds of powder are required for a charge. The cost of a single round from this gun is \$1,500 and it is said that the gun can not be fired more than fifty or sixty times. The cost of the piece is \$475,000.

A MACHINE, designed to separate the soot from the smoke which the fires of manufactories yield, has been invented by a Mr. Elliott, of Birmingham, England, and tried for several months past in the mint there. A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette has examined the device, and declares it to be perfectly simple and manageable.

# GIVES HIS REASONS.

The President Explains His Action with Reference to Hawaii.

Feeling That the Queen Had Been Overthrown by Reason of Unjust Intervention, He Deemed It His Duty to Right the Wrong.

HIS PLAN BLOCKED BY THE QUEEN.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESEN-TATIVES: In my recent annual message to the congress I briefly referred to our relations with Hawaii and expressed the intention of trans-mitting further information on the subject when additional advices permitted. Though I am not able now to report a definite change in the actual situation, I am convinced that the the actual situation, 1 am convinced that the difficulties lately created both here and in Hawaii and now standing in the way of a solution through executive action of the problem presented render it proper and expedient that the matter should be referred to the broader authority and be referred to the broader authority and discretion of congress, with a full ex-planation of the endeavor thus far made to deal with the emergency and a state-ment of the considerations which have governed my action. I suppose that right and justice should determine the path to be fol-lowed in treating this subject. If national honesty is to be disregarded and a desire for territorial extension or dissatisfaction with a form of government not our own ought to regulate our conduct I have entirely misapprehended the mission and character of our gov ernment and the behavior which the conscience of our people demands of their public servants.

#### The Annexation Treaty.

When the present administration entered upon its duties the senate had under consideration a treaty providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the territory of the United States. Surely under our constitution and laws the enlargement of limits is a manifestation of the highest attribute of sovereignty. and if entered upon as an executive act all things relating to the transaction should be clear and free from suspicion. Additional importance attached to this particular treaty of annexation, because it contemplated a departure from unbroken American tradition in providing for the addition to our territory of islands of the sea more than 2,000 miles removed from our nearest coast.

Instability of Provisional Government. These considerations might not of themselves call for interference with the completion of a treaty entered upon by a previous administra-tion. But it appeared from the documents accompanying the treaty when submitted to the senate, that the ownership of Hawaii was tendered to us by a provisional government set up to succeed the constitutional ruler of the islands, who had been dethroned, and it did not appear that such provisional government had the sanction of either popular revolution or suffrage.

#### History of the Revolt.

Two other remarkable features of the transaction naturally attracted attention. One was the extraordinary haste-not to say precipi-tancy-characterizing all the transactions connected with the treaty. It appeared that a socalled committee of safety, ostensibly the source of the revolt against the constitutional government of Hawaii, was organized on Saturday, the 14th day of January; that on Monday, the 16th, the United States forces were a at Honolulu from a naval vessel lying in its harbor; that on the 17th the scheme of a provisional government was perfected, and a proclamation naming its officers was on the same day prepared and read at the government building: that immediately thereupon the United States minister recognized the provisional government thus created; that two days afterwards, on the 19th day of January. commissioners representing such government sailed for this country in a steamer especially chartered for the occasion, arriving in San Francisco on the 28th day of January and in Washington on the 3d day of February: that on the next day they had their first interview with the secretary of state, and another on the 11th, when the treaty of annexawas practically agreed tion upon, and that on the 14th it was formally concluded and on the 15th transmitted to the senate. Thus between the initiation of the scheme for a provisional government in Hawaii on the 14th day of January and the submission to the senate of the treaty of annexation concluded with such government, the entire interval was thirty-two days, fifteen of which were spont by the Hawaiian commissioners in their journey to Washington In the next place, upon the face of the papers submitted with the treaty, it clearly appeared that there was open and undeter mined an issue of fact of the most vital importance.

note the fact and to observe that the project was one which was zealously promoted by the minister representing the United States in that country. He evidently had an ardent desire that it should become a fact accomplished by his agency and during his ministry, and was not inconveniently scrupu-lous as to the means employed to that end. Ex-Minister Stevens Scored.

On the 19th day of November, 1892, nearly two months before the first overt act tending towards the subversion of the Hawaiian gov-ernment and the attempted transfer of Ha-waiian territory to the United States, he addressed a long letter to the secretary of state in which the case for annexation was elaborately argued, on moral, political and economical grounds. He refers to the loss to the Hawaiian sugar interests from the operation of the Mc-Kinley bill, and the tendency to still further depreciation of sugar property unless some positive measure of relief is granted. He strongly inveighs against the existing Ha-waiian government and emphatically declares for annextion. He says:

#### Some of Stevens' Letters.

"In truth the monarchy here is an absurd anarchronism. It has nothing on which it logically or legitimately stands. The feudal basis on which it once stood no longer existing, the monarchy now is only an impediment to good government, an obstruction to the prosperity and progress of the islands.' He further says:

"As a crown colony of Great Britain or a territory of the United States the government modifications could be made readily and good administration of the law secured. Destiny and the vast future interests of the United States in the Pacific clearly indicate who at no distant day must be responsible for the gov-ernment of these islands. Under a territorial government they could be as easily governed as any of the existing territories of the United States.'

"Hawaii has reached the parting of the ways. She must now take the road which leads to Asia, or the other which outlets her in America, gives her an American civilization, and binds er to the care of American destiny.

He also declares:

"One of two courses seem to me absolutely necessary to be followed, either bold and vigorous measures for annexation or a 'customs union.' an ocean cable from the California coast to Honolulu, Bar Pearl harbor perpetually ceded to the United States, with an implied out not expressly stipulated American protectorate over the islands. I believe the former to be the better, that which will prove much the more advantageous to the islands, and the cheapest and least embarrassing in the end to the United States. If it was wise for the United states through Secretary Marcy thirty eight years ago to offer to expend \$100,000 to secure a treaty of annexation, it certainly cannot be chimerical or unwise to expend \$100,000 to secure annnexation in the near future. To-day the United States has five times the wealth she possessed in 1854, and the reasons now existing for annexation are much stronger than they were then. I cannot refrain from the expression of opinion with emphasis that the golden hour is near at hand.

#### More Hot Shot for Stevens.

These declarations certainly show a disposition and condition of mind, which may be use-fully recalled when interpreting the significance of the minister's conceded acts, or when considering the probabilities of such conduct on his part as may not be admitted.

In this view it seems proper to also quote a letter written by the minister to the secretary of state on the 8th day of March, 1892, near-ly a year prior to the first step taken toward nnexation. After stating the possibility that the existing government of Hawaii might be overturned by an orderly and peaceful revolu-tion, Minister Stevens writes as follows:

United States steamship Boston with two pieces of artillery landed at Honolulu. The men, upward of 160 in all, were supplied with double cartridge belts filled with ammunition and with haversacks and canteens, and were accompanied by a hospital corps with stretchers and medical supplies. This military demonstration upon the soil of Honolulu was of itself an act of war, unless made either with the consent of the government of Hawaii or for the bona fide purpose of protecting the imper-iled lives and property of citizens of the United States; but there is no retense of any such consent on the part of the government of the queen, which at that time was undisputed and was both the de facto and the de jure government. In point of fact the existing government, instead of requiring the presence of an armed force, protested against it. There is little basis for the pretense that such forces were landed for the security of American life and property. If so they would have been stationed in the vicinity of such property, so as to protect it, instead of at a distance, so is to command the Hawatian government building and palace.

#### Admiral Skerrett's Statements.

Admiral Skerrett, the officer in command of our naval force on the Pacific station, has frankly stated that in his opinion the locationof the troops was inadvisable if they were landed for the protection of American citizens whose residences and places of business, as well as the legation and consulate were in a distant part of the city, but the location selected was a wise one if the forces were landed for the purpose of supporting the provisional government. If any peri to invarial array ty calling for any such martial array had existed Great Britain and other interested would not have been behind the United States in activity to protect their citizens, but they made no sign in that.direction. When these armed men were landed, the city of Honolulu was in its customary orderly and peaceful condition. There was no symptom of riot or disturbance in any quarter. Men, women and children were about the streets as usual, and nothing varied from the ordinary routine or disturbed the orlinary tranquility except the landing of the Bostor's marines and their march through the town to the quarters assigned them. Indeed, the fact that after having called for the landing of the United States forces on the pleaof danger to life and property, the committee of safety themselves requested the minister to postpone action, exposed the untruthfulness of their representations of present peril to life and property. The peril they saw was an anticipation growing out of guilty intentions on their part and something which, though not then existing, they knew would certainly follow their attempt to overthrow the government of the queen without the aid of the United States forces.

#### The Occupation of Honolulu.

Thus it appears that Hawaii was taken possession of by the United States forces without the consent or wish of the government of the islands or of anybody else, so far as shown, except the United States minister. Therefore, the military occupation of Honolulu by the United States on the day mentioned was wholly without justification, either as an occupation by consent or as an occupation necessitated by dangers threatening American life and property.

It must be accounted for in some other way and on some other ground, and its real motive and purposes are neither obscure nor far to seek

The United States forces being now on the scene and favorably stationed, the committee proceeded to carry out their original scheme. They met the next morning, Tuesday, the 17th, perfected the plan of tem-porary government and fixed upon its principal officers, ten of whom were drawn

independence was practically assured, and established, President Jackson dedined to recognize it, alleging as one of his reasons that in the circumstances it become us to beware of a too early movement as it might subject us, however unjustly, to the imputation of seeking to establish the claim of our neighbors to a territory with a view to its subse-quent acquisition by oursives." This is in marked contrast with the hasty recognition of a government openly and concededly set up for the purpose of tendering to us territorial annexation. I believe that a candid and thorough examination of the facts will force the conviction that the provisional government owes its existence to an armed invasion by the United States. Fair minded people with the evidence before them will hardly claim that the Hawalian government was overthrown by the people of the islands or that the provisional government has ever existed with their consent. I do not understand that any member of this gov-ernment claims that the people would uphold it by their suffrages if they were allowed to vote on the question. While naturally sympathizing with every effort to establish a republican form of government it has been the settled policy of the United States to concede to people of foreign countries the same freedom and independence in the management of their domestic affairs that we have always claimed

for ourselves, and it has been our practice to recognize revolutionary governments as soon ss it became apparent that they were supported by the people. For illustration of this rule I need only to refer to the revolution in Brazil in 1889 when our minister was instructed to recognize the republic, so soon as a majority of the people of Brazil should have signified their assent to its establishment and maintenance; to the revolution in Chili, in 1891, when our minister was disposed to recognize the new government "if it was accepted by the people," and to the revolution in Venezuela, in 1892, when our recognition was accorded on condition that the new government was "fully established, in po-session of the power of the nation, and ac-cepted by the people." As I apprehend the situation, we are brought face to face with the following conditions:

The lawful government of Hawaii was overthrown without the drawing of a sword or the firing of a shot by a process every step of which, it may safely be asserted is directly traceable to and dependent for its success upon the agency of the United States government through its diplomatic and naval representa-But for the notorious predilections of the United States minister for annexation, the dommittee of safety, which should be called the committee of annexation, would never have existed. But for the landing of the United States forces upon false pretexts respecting the danger to life and property the committee would never have exposed them-selves to the pains and penalties of treason by undertaking the subversion of the queen s government. But the presence of the United States force in the immediate vicinity, and in position to afford all needed protection and support the committee would not have proclaimed the provisional government from the steps of the government building.

Finally, but for the lawless occupation of Honolulu under false pretexts by the United States forces and but for Minister Stevens' recognition of the provisional government when the United States forces were its sole support and constituted its only military strength, the queen and her government would never have yielded to the provisional govern-ment, even for a time, and for the sole purpose of submitting her case to the enlightened justice of the United States.

Does Not Favor Annexation.

PROF. GARNER is by no means a pioneer in the investigation of the Simian language. Lady Burton records in her husband's biography that the late Sir Richard had forty monkeys which sat down daily with him at dinner, and that he had quite mastered the elements of their speech. He had made a list of about sixty of their most familiar words, but the paper was lost in a fire.

THE burgomaster of Brussels has ordered the formation of a cyclist corps in connection with the local fire brigade, for the purpose of carrying the first aid to the persons in danger through an outbreak. The men are already being drilled every day, the machines selected being tricycles, upon which they carry a coil of rope, a hatchet and other articles useful in cases of emergency.

MAINE used to boast its hard names of rivers, lakes and towns, but Alaska's simplest names are longer and harder than most of those for which Maine is famous. A few of the longest and hardest Alaskan names of villages are these: Ahgomekhelanaghamute, Ahgulakpaghamute, Chokfoktoleghamute, Kahlukhtughamute, Kennachanaghamute, Kyktoltowtin, Quiechogamute, Teeuahotozna and Akgulurigiglak.

PEAT diggers at Cavendish, Stradmore, Ireland, have made a remarkable discovery. At a depth of nearly twenty-five feet they have unearthed a stratum of what appears to be pure butter. The "vein" varies in thickness from one to seven inches, and is said to be of the consistency of common bar soap. Geologists who have visited the locality of the wonderful find say that it is simply a layer of mineral wax.

A PARIS beggar has been living very comfortably by hanging himself. He would choose a tree near where young children were playing, string himself up and groan to attract their attention, so that they would run for help. He would be cut down and restored, and a letter in his pocket would explain his attempted suicide by a statement of his destitution. He knew how to attach the noose so as to avoid strangulation.

SNOWSLIDES have begun in the Montana mountains. One came down upon the town of Hecla a few days ago, burying a portion of it under twenty feet of solidly packed snow and killing and entombing three men. Two days later another slide occurred above Lyon city, not far from Hecla. It came down upon the town without warning, killing four persons, badly injured several others and covered a large area under from forty to sixty feet of, snow.

MRS. LITTLEDALE, accompanied by

#### Harrison's Message.

The message of the president accompanying the treaty declared that: "The overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way promoted by this government," and in a letter to the pres ident from the secretary of state, also submitted to the senate with the treaty, the following passage occurs: "At the time the pro-visional government took possession of the government buildings no troops or officers of the United States were present or took any part whatever in the proceedings. No public recognition was accorded to the provisional government by the United States minister until after the queen's abdication and when they were in effective postession of the government buildings, the archives, the treasury, the barracks, the police station and all the potential machinery of the government

#### Protest of the Queen.

But a protest also accompanied said treaty. signed by the queen and her ministers at the time she made way for the provisional govern-ment, which explicitly stated that she yielded to the superior forces of the United States whose minister had caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu and declared that he would support such provisional govern-

The truth or falsity of this protest was surely of the first importance. If true, nothing but the concealment of its truth could induce our ment government to negotiate with the semblance of a government thus created, nor could a treaty resulting from the acts stated in the protest have been knowingly deemed worthy of consideration by the senate. Yet the truth or falsity of the protest had not been investigated.

#### Why Blount Was Sent to Hawail.

I conceived it to be my duty, therefore, to withdraw the treaty from the senate for examination and meanwhile to cause an accurate, full and impartial investigation to be made of the facts attending the subversion of the constitutional government of Hawaii and the installment in its place of the provisional government. I selected for the work of investigation Hon. James H. Blount, of Georgia, whose services of eighteen years as a member of the house of representatives and whose experience as chairman of the committee of foreign ence as chairman of the committee of foreign affairs in that body and his consequent famil-iarity with international topics, joined with his high character and honorable reputation, seemed to render him peculiarly fitted for the duties intrusted to him. His report detailing bie action under the instructions given to him his action under the instructions given to him and the conclusions derived from his investiga-

#### tion accompany this message. The Commissioner's Report.

These conclusions do not rest for their acceptance entirely upon Mr. Blount's honesty and ability as a man, nor upon his acumen and impartiality as an investigator. They are ac-accompanied by the evidence upon which they are based, which evidence is also herewith transmitted, and from which it seems to me no other deductions could possibly be reached than those arrived at by the commissioner.

President and Senate Misled. The report with its accompanying proofs, and such other evidence as is now before the congress or is herewith submitted, justifies in my opinion the statement that when the president was led to submit the treaty to the senate with

"Ordinarily in like circumstauces, the rule eems to be to limit the landing and movement of United States forces in foreign waters and lominion exclusively to the protection of the United States legation and of the lives and property of American citizens. But as the relations of the United States to Hawafi are exceptional, and in former years the United States officials here took somewhat exceptional action in circumstances of disorder, I desire to know how far the present minister and naval commander may deviate from established international rules and precedents in the contingencies indicated in the first part of this lispatch.

#### The Hour and the Man.

To a minister of this temper full of zeal for unnexation there seemed to arise in January, 893, the precise opportunity for which he wa watchfully waiting—an opportunity which by timely deviation from established international rules and precedents might be improved to successfully accomplish the great object in view; and we are quite prepared for the ex-uitant enthusiasm with which in a letter to the state department dated February 1, 1893, he declares

"The Hawaiian pear is now fully ripe and this is the golden hour for the United States to pick

#### Further Diplomatic Activity,

As a further illustration of the activity of the diplomatic representative, attention is called to the fact that on the day the above etter was written, apparently unable longer to restrain his ardor, he issued a proclamation whereby "in the name of the United States" he assumed the protection of the Hawaiian islands and declared that said action was "taken pending and subject to ne-gotiations at Washington." Of course, this assumption of a protectorate was promptly disavowed by our government but the American flag remained over the gov-ernment building at Honolulu and the forces remained on guard until April and after Mr. Blount's arrival on the scene when both were removed. A brief statement of the occurences that led to the supervision of the constitutional government of Hawaii, in the interests annexation to the United States, will exhibit the true complexion of that transaction.

#### The Committee of Safety.

Saturday, January 14, 1893, the queen of Hawall, who had been contemplating the proclamation of a new constitution, had in defer ence to the wishes and remonstrances of her cabinet, renounced the project for the present, at least. Taking this relinquished purpose as a basis of action, citizens of Honolulu, numbering from fifty to one hundred, mostly resident aliens, met in a private office and selected a socalled committee of safety composed of thir-teen persons, seven of whom were foreign subjects, and consisted of five Americans, one Englishman and one German. This committee, though its designs were not revealed, had in nothing less than annexation to the United States and between Saturday, the 14th, and the following Monday, the 16th of January -though exactly what action was taken may not be clearly disclosed-they were certainly in communication with the United States minister. On Monday morning the queen and her cabinet made public proclamation with a notice which was specially served upon the representatives of all foreign governments, that any changes in the constitution would be sought only in the methods provided by that instrument.

Nevertheless, at the call and under the auspices of the committee of safety a mass meeting of citizens was held on that day to protest against the queen's alleged illegal and unlaw ful proceedings and purposes. Even at this meeting the committee of safety continued to disguise their real pur-pose and contented themselves with procuring the passage of a resolution denounc-ing the queen and empowering the committee to provide ways and means "to secure the permanent maintenance of law and order and the protection of life, liberty and property in Ha-ward. This meeting adjourned between threeand four o'clock in the afternoon.

The Appeal for American Support.

On the same day, and immediately after such adjournment, the committee, unwilling to take further steps without the cooperation of the United States minister, addressed, him, a note representing that the public safety was men-aced and that lives and property were in dan-ger, and concluded as follows:

"We are unable to protect ourselves without aid, and therefore pray for the protection of

from the thirteen members of the committee of safety. Between one and two o'clock, by squads and by different routes to avoid notice, and having first taken the precaution of ascertaining whether there was anyone there to oppose them, they proceeded to the government building to proclaim the new government. No sign of opposition was manifest and thereupon an American offizen began to read the proclamation from the steps of the government building almost entirely without auditors. It is said that before the reading was finished quite a concourse of persons, variously estimated at from fifty to 100, some armed and some unarmed, gathered about the committee to give them aid and confidence. This statement is not important, since the one controlling factor in the whole affair was unquestionably the United States marines, who, drawn up under arms and with artillery in readiness only 76 yards distant, dominated the situation. The Government's Proclamation.

The provisional government thus proclaimed was by the terms of the proclamation "to exist until terms of union with the United States had been negotiated and agreed upon." The United States minister, pursuant to prior agreement, recognized this government within an hour after the reading of the proclamation, and before 5 o'clock, in answer to an inquiry on behalf of the queen and her cabannounced that he had done so. recognized our minister When the provisional government the only basis upon which it rested was the fact that the committee of safety had in the manner above stated de-clared it to exist. It was neither a government de facto nor de jure. That it was not in such possession of the government property and agencies as entitled it to recognition is conclusively proved by a note found in the files of the legation at Honolulu. addressed by the declared head of the provisional government to Minister Stevens, dated January 17, 1895, in which he acknowledges with expressions of appreciation the minister's recognition of the provisional government, and states that it is not yet in the possession of the station house, the place where a large number of the queen's troops were quartered. Though the same had been demanded of the queen's officers in charge, nevertheless, this wrongful recogni tion by our minister placed the government of the queen in a position of most perilous per plexity. On one hand, she had possession of the palace, of the barracks and of the police station, and had at her command at least 500 fully

armed men and several pieces of artillery. In deed, the whole military force of her kingdom was on her side and at her disposal, while the committee of safety, by actual search, had discovered that there were but very few arms in Honolulu that were not in the service of the government. In this state of things if the queen could have dealt with the insurgents alone her course would have been plain and the result inmistakable. But the United States had allied herself with her enemies, had recognized them as the true government of Hawaii, and had put her and her adherents in the position of opposition against lawful authority. She knew that she could not withstand the power of the United States, but she believed that she might safely trust to its justice. Accordingly, some hours after the recognition of the provi sional government by the United States minister, the palace, the barracks and the police station, with all the military resources of the country, were delivered up by the queen upon the representation made to her that her cause would thereafter be reviewed at Wasgington, and while protesting that she sur rendered to the superior force of the United States, whose minister had caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu, and declared that he would support the provisional government, and that she yielded her author-ity to prevent collision of armed forces and loss of life and only until such time as the United States, upon the facts being pre-sented to it, should undo the action of the representatives and reinstate her in the authority she claimed as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian islands. This protest was delivered to the chief of the provisional government, who indorsed thereon his acknowlegement of its receipt. The terms of the protest were read without dissent by those ussuming to constitute the provisional government, who were certainly charged with the knowledge that the queen, instead of finally abandoning her power, had appealed to the justice of the United States for reinstatement in her authority, and yet the provisional government, with this unanswered protest in its hands, hastened to negotiate with the United States for the permanent banishment of the queen from power and for a sale of her

kingdom.

Belleving, therefore, that the United States could not, under the circumstances disclosed annex the islands without justly incurring the imputation of acquiring them by unjustifiable methods, I shall not again submit the treaty of annexation to the senate for its consideration, and in the instructions to Minister Willis, a copy of which accompanies this message. I have directed him to so inform the previsional government.

#### Wants Justice Done to Hawaii.

But in the present instance our duty does not, in my opinion, end with refusing to consummate this questionable transaction. It has been the boast of our government that it seeks to do justice in all things without regard to the strength or weakness of those with whom it deals

By an act of war, committed with the participation of a diplomatic representative of the United States and without authority of congress, the government of a feeble but friendly and confiding people has been overthrown. A substantial wrong has thus been done which a

due regard for our national character as well as the rights of the injured people requires we should endeavor to repair. The proendeavor to repair. government has not visional government has not assumed a republican or other constitutional form, but has remained a mere executive council oligarchy, set up without the assent of the people It has not sought to find a permanent basis of popular support and has given no evidence of an intention to do so. Indeed, the representatives of that government assert that the people of Hawaii are unfit for popular government and frankly avow that they can be best ruled by arbitrary or despotic power.

#### America Must Vindicate Its Honor.

The United States cannot properly be put in the position of countenancing a wrong after its commission any more than in that of consenting to in advance. On that ground it cannot alitself to refuse inflicted through. allow. to redress injury an abuse of power by officers clothed with its thority and wearing its uniform; and, on the same ground, if a feeble but friendly state is in danger of being robbed of its independence and its sovereignty by a misuse of the nam eand power of the United States, the United States cannot fail to vindicate its honor and its sense of justice by an earnest effort to make all possible reparation.

#### Wants a Peaceful Adjustment.

In the belief that the queen, as well as her enemies, would be willing to adopt such a course as would meet the prevailing conditions, and in view of the fact that both the queen and the provisional government had at one time apparently acquiesced in a reference of the entire case to the United States government, and, considering the further fact that in any event the provisional government by its own declared limitation was only to ex-ist until terms of union with the United States any event of America have been negotiated and agreed upon, I hoped that after the assurance to the members of that government that such union could not be consummated I might compass a peaceful adjustment of the difficulty.

#### Demands Made Upon the Queen.

Actuated by these desires and purposes, and not unmindful of the inherent perplexities of the situation nor of the limitations upon my power, I instructed Minister Willis to advise the queen and her supporters of my desire to aid in the restoration of the status existing before the lawless landing of the United States forces at Honolulu on the 16th of January last, if such restoration could be effected upon terms providing for clemency as well as justice to all parties concerned.

#### Minister Willis' Instructions.

The conditions suggested, as the instructions show, contemplate a general amnesty to those concerned in setting up the provisional govern-ment and a recognition of all its bona fide acts and obligations. In short, they require that the past should be buried and that the restored government should reassume its authority as if its continuity had not been interrupted.

#### The Queen Not Satisfied.

These conditions have not proved acceptable to the queen, and though she has been informed that they will be insisted upon, and that, un-less acceded to, the efforts of the president to aid in the restoration of her government will cea I have not thus far learned that she is will-ing to yield them her acquiescence. The check which my plans have thus encountered has prevented their presentation to the mem-bers of the provisional government, while unfavorable public misrepresentations of the sit-uation and exaggerated statements of the sentiments of our people have obviously injured the prospects of successful executive media-

I therefore submit this communication with





to commence Saturday, Dec. 30, and 1893, and continue until Saturday evening, Feb. 3, 1894. The stock must be greatly reduced before our Annual Inventory, and in order to do this, we have decided to sell at 1-4 off the goods as advertised below.

We shall offer some very good values during this "Sale" in Clothing, Dress Goods, Notions, General Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Cloaks, Shawls, Carpets, Curtains, etc.

#### Dress Goods.

Among the many bargains offered in our Dress Goods Department we deem the following especially worthy of your special consideration. We shall offer:

Black Henriett Priestilevs silk warp, worth \$1.75, for 1/4 of or \$1.31 per yard

40c, for 14 off or 30c per yard. Colored Henrietta, 40-inch wide, worth

60c, for 14 off or 45c per yard. Colored Fancy Novelties, worth \$1.00, \$11.25.

for 14 off or 75c per yard

All Broadheads go at 18c per yard. Goods must be moved during this usually dull month of January, so shall offer regular price.

any style of Corset for 14 off usual price. All Zaara Melanges, (a good cotton 31- price.

inch wide printed dress goods, worth 15c) for 71/2 cents per yard.

All Cotton Chevrons, 31 inch wide, worth 15 cents, for only 6 cents pet yard.

All Centuary Cloth Prints, \$1 inch wide, that was always sold for 10 cents, now go for only 7 cents.

Shall make prices (special) on all bleached and brown cotton, during the month of January. Shall offer 9-4 brown cotton at the remarkable price of 20c and 14 off.

#### Cleaks and Shawls

We have a very complete line of Cloaks at 1/4 off usual prices. and Shawls left, for this season of the year, and we are determined to close them out, even if it means a heavy loss to us. To carry a Cloak over one year always of Underwear, we shall make very low means a loss, so we have decided to take prices. Shall offer, it this year instead of next in this department. We shall during this month, offer 50c for 1/4 off or 371/2c. any Cloak in this Department at 1/2 of the usual price.

Any shawl at 1/4 off the usual price. ment for \$2 50.

One lot of Ladies' short Jackets, Plush and Cloth, your choice for \$2 50, all sizes. Any style of Dress Trimmings at 14 off

the usual prices.

Clothing. We shall put the "Knife" into these prices in this Department, deeper than ever before, We are over-loaded and we know it too well. The stock of heavy goods must be reduced, must be moved and at once. We shall sell any Overcoat Black body Cashmere, (English), worth Suit, Odd Pant, in this Department for 1/4 off regular price.

An Overcoat worth \$20, now goes for \$15 An Overcoat worth \$15 now goes for An Overcoat worth \$10 now goes for

\$7.50 Shall sell Gloves and Mittens for 1/4 off

Shall sell Underwear at 1/4 off regular

#### Boots and Shoes.

We place, usually, heavy orders with the Manufacturers, for Ladies and Gents shoes. In looking over the stock we find it at least four thousand dollars heavier than ever before. This means carry them over to next year or lower prices for you. We

have as usual decided on Low Prices. Shall place on sale for this month, 3000 pairs of Ladies' fine and heavy Shoes

at 1/4 off usual price. 1500 pair of Men's Calf and Fine Shoes

at 1/4 off usual price. 2000 pair of Misses and Children's Shoes

#### Underwear.

In order to clean up "Odds and Ends" Ladies' Natural Cotton Underwear worth

Misses' Children's and Boy's Underwear proportionately cheap.

Remember we always carry the largest Any Ladies' New Market in this depart- and best assorted stock of General Merchandise in Chetsea.

Remember that we always endeavorto handle none but the best of Goods. Remember that we always do just as we claim and advertise, no more and no less

Mrs. L. A. Stephens spent Sunday with

Miss Jessie Merrill spent Sunday with her parents at Ann Arbor.

Frank Hindelang, of Columbus, O., wa Chelsea visitor the past week.

Mrs. Geo. Kempf has gone to Saginaw and St. Johns for a ten days visit

Matthew Jenson, of Sylvan, a son. M. Boyd is having the bay windows put

in the second story of his new store. C. J. Chandler is the guest of his parents a. Ogdensburg, N. Y. this week. Died, Dec. 27, 1893, infant son of Mr

and Mrs. Andrew Braun, of Freedom.

his cousin, Linna Runciman, this week. Mrs. Wm. Lehman, of Congdon street

visited her parents at Jackson this week. Miss May Judson is spending her vacation

with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Judson. Miss Nellie Stocking, of Lansing, is

spending holiday week with her mother Herbert Clark, of the Ann Arbor High School, is spending the holidays at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bachman, of Detroit, spent Sunday with Chelsea friends

John Alber and wife are spending a couple of weeks at Lansing and William-

Mr. and E. J. Foster and family ate Christmas turkey with Mr. and Mrs. F Staffan.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hatch spent Christ mas with Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Skinner, of Detroit.

Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Avery and son, of Park street, spent Christmas with relatives at Howell.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mc Millan, of Lima, spent Christmas with Mr. McMillan's sister in Detroit.

Dr. and Mrs. H W. Schmidt and son, James, were with Manchester friends Christmas.

Mrs. Etta Wright was entertained by Christmas.

home of Mrs. T. J. Stimson, of Park street,

#### Almost a Fatality.

The following in regard to Mrs. Jane Franklin, of Lansing, who is well known here, we clip from the Lansing Republican;

"A fire in the basement of the Catbolic church called out the department at 11:30 o'clock this morning. The blaze was a slight one, originating from the furnace, and was extinguished with little damage to the building.

While the crews from engine house No. 1 were on their way to the fire an accident occurred that only by a miracle escaped a fatal ending.

Mrs. Jane Franklin, an old lady who resides at 486 Washington avenue north, was crossing the avenue just in front of the Fine 4 Cr. Raisins 10c per pound. old Presbyterian church, corner of Genesee street, and, hurrying to cross in front of Wily Reynolds, of Jackson, is visiting an approaching car, did not see hose cart No. 1, which was going in an opposite direction. Driver Scott Edgerly pulled his horses up short and tried to pass to the left, but Mrs. Franklin stepped back again directly in front of the team, and was knocked down by the pole, the horses passing over her, one on each side. Although both team and wagon passed over her. Mrs. Franklin, as far as she knows, thinks that only one of the hind wheels grazed the back of her head, making a very painful wound. The men carried her into the residence of O. L. Matthews, just opposite. and in a short while Mrs Franklin revived sufficiently to be able to sit up in a chair. although she was unable to lie down, it giving her great pain to do so. Mrs Franklin thought she was not seriously injured other than the wound on her head though very much prostrated by the terrible shock to the nervous system.

> Mrs. Franklin was, able after resting some time, to walk to her home, a few doors north, and it is hoped that no serious consequences will result from the accident."

#### Ann Arbor Electric Granite Works.

We clip the following from the Ann Arbor Argus in regard to John Baumgardner whose "ad" appears in this paper: "This business was originally established Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellsworth at Detroit, over thirty years ago by Anton Eisele, who was succeeded by the present Glenn Stimson, of Parma, visited at the proprietor, Mr. John Baumgardner, in It is numbered with the most exten-

# 1893

IS ALMOST DEAD.

But our price list is just as lively as ever, and our bargains are just as new and fresh. Read them over, they will tell you

# What to Buy and Where to Buy

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25 pounds Brown sugar for \$1.09. Choice raisins 5c per pound. 3 pounds good Prunes for 25c. Oysters, Standards, 18c per can, Oysters, Selects, 23c per can. Lemons 20c per dozen 20 lbs, granulated sugar \$1.00. First-class lanterns 35c each.

All Patent Medicines 1-4 off. 4 pounds V. & C. crackers for 25c. 2 packages Yeast Foam for 5c. Full cream cheese 14c per pound.

Fine extracted honey 88c per quart. Best Alaska Salmon 12 1.2c per can. Tea dust 1216c per pound. 3 Cr Raisins 8c per pound. Gloss Starch 6c per pound.

Arm and Hammer Saleratus 6c per lb. Best Nudavene Flakes 8 lbs for 25c.

All laundry soups 6 bars for 25c 23 boxes matches, (300 to box) for 25c. Best kerosine oil 9c per gallon Lamp wicks 1c per yard. No. 1 lamp chimneys 3c each. No. 2 lamp chimneys 5c each. Best Lantern Globes 5c each

Choice Coffee 19c per pound.

3 cans best Pumpkin for zoc. Mixed and stick candy 10c per pound. Fine perfumes 35c per ounce. Clothes pins 6 dozen for 5c. Codfish in bricks 8c per pound.

Best Baking Powder 20c per pound. Choice Rice 5c per pound.

Fine N. O. Molasses for 25c per gal. Extra Japan tea 80c per pound. 9 sticks best chicory for 10c. Choice Mustard 15c per jug.

3 cakes elegant toilet soap for 20c. Fine syrup 25c per gallon Axle grease 5c per box.

25 pounds sulphur for \$1. Banner smoking tobacco 16c per pound. Presto fine cut tobacco 28c per pound. Good plug tobacco 25c per pound. 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

	H. S. H	olmes Mercantile Co.	the past week.	sive marble and granite works of Michigan		-
	N. BButter, Eggs and Dried	d Apples wanted, at the highest	The Misses Tressa Staffan and Mabel	and is one of the few establishments in the		
	market prices.	The second of the highest	Gillam were the guests of friends in Detroit this week.	west where the granite is dressed. He orders the granite in the rough direct from	GLAZIER'S STORE.	1.3
				11. 37		1°C
	Del D		Mr. and Mrs. M. Brooks, of West Middle street, took Christmas dinner with	fine as any similar establishment in the	Dr V ODEINED	
	Best Drugs and Grocer	ing top the Logot Manaw	friends in Dentons.	country, and fears no competition in either	UI. N. UNCINED.	
	MANA MA NAN MUN MI AAATI		John B. Castner, of Jackson, spent	quality or material workmanship or prices	Homeopathic Physician and	
	. • •	U	Christmas with Miss Maggie Kelley, of	At his large works on the corner of Detroit and Catherine streets, a busy scene pre-	8	Dno
	While others are pounding away	at the bottom we have knocked	West Middle street.	sents itself There thirteen men wield the	once nouis-io to 12 a. m. and	Dre
			Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Van Tassel, of	hammer and chisel, or guide the electric	1 to 4 p. m.	
	it clean out and here it	is in the wreck below.	Jackson, are the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Eugene Freer.	machines that import such a wonderfully	Chelsen Mich	
	\$1.00 medicines for 75 cents	the medicines for the		ingo minorine polish, to the nnished		
	25c medicines for 18 cents	50c medicines for 38 cents	Mr. and Mrs. T. McKone, of Main street are entertaining their daughter, Miss Agnes,	Mr. A. C. Brook lucks often the most	PALMER & TWITCHELL	50 dozen
		25 lbs Sulphur for \$1.00	of Washington, D. C.	ical part of the business with the eye of an		per spo
	Spirits Camph	or 40c per pint.	Mrs. Jas. Geddes and Miss Ella Slimmer	experienced workman. During the past	THIOICIAND	00 yards
	All plasters, pills and ountr	nents 25 % off regular price.	spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. M.	dull season Mr. Baumgardner kept his	AND	per yar
			Brenner, of Ann Arbor.	full force constantly employed, a fact that	SURGEONS.	
	Epps' Cocoa 20c per box.	20 lbs Granulated Sugar for \$1.00.	Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Freer, of Lima,	speaks volumes for his work. He has a	Office over Kempf's new bank, Chelsea.	000 yard
	German Sweet Chocolate 3 cakes	25 lbs Brown Sugar for \$1.00.	spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stocking, at Ann Arbor.	very large stock on hand at present, and those who contemplate purchasing a	U W COUNT	per yar
	for 20.	3 pkgs best mince meat for 25c			H. W. SCHMIDT,	00 yards
	Fine Florida Oranges, 15c per doz.	3 lbs Prunes (choice) for 25c	Mrs. T. E. Wood, of Summitt street, left Saturday morning for Syracuse, N. Y.,	executed during the winter months, as		74c per
	Choice Lemons, 18c per doz.	3 pkgs best cleaned currants for 25c	where she will visit relatives.	they can save a liberal discount by so	Physician & Surgeon.	
	Good Raisins, 5c per lb. 4 Cr. L. M. Raisins, 10c per lb.	All Laundry Soaps, 6 bars for 25c.	Miss Nellie McLaren is home from	doing.	SPECIALTIES:-Diseases of the	5 dozen
	Choice California Prunes, 10c per lb.	Royal Baking Powder 42c per 1b.	Saginaw and is visiting her parents, Mr.	During the coming season this firm will make a speciality of field boulders, of		21c per
	Choice Cluster Raisins, 121c per 19.	a but the source, woo per 10.	and Mrs. Jas. McLaren, of Lima.	which they have some finished samples at	OFFICE HOURS:-10 to 12 and 2 to 5	5 dozen
	Lamp Wick 1c per yd.		Miss Emily Treadwell, a teacher at	their works.		Drawe
	Full Cream Cheese, 14c per lb.	Best Kerosine Oil 9c per gal. Stick Candy, 10c per lb.	Milan, visited her sister, Mrs N. E. Freer.	Mr. Baumgardner is a Michigander by	<b>R</b> McCOLGAN,	2.4
	4 lbs. V. & C. Crackers for 25c.	Mixed Candy 10c per lb.	of Lima, a few days of last week.	on in, choice and natural preference. He		7 dozen
	8 lbs Rolled Oats for 25c.	Good Rice, 5c per lb	Mr. and Mrs. M. Morrisey, of Blooming-	is among our best business men, and takes an active interest in all matters pertaining	Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.	Drawe
	Starch, 6 per lb.	Good Salmon, 2 cans for 25c.		to the welfare and advancement of Ann-	Unce and residence west side South	0 doze
	Arm & Hammer Saleratus, 6c per lb.	Cod Fish in 2 lb pkgs, 8c per lb.	parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. McCover.	Arbor."	Main street, second door from South St.	Waists
	Clothes Pins, 6 doz for 5c.	Sardines in Oil, 5c per can.	The Lima Cornet Band elected N. E.	Letter List.	Office hours, 3 to 6 p. m.	25 Lad
	Tooth Picks, 5c per box.	Sardines in Mustard, 10c per can. 3 cans Pumpkins for 25c.	Freer of that place as leader at their meet-		CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.	price.
	Lantern Globes, 5c each. Lamp Chimneys, No. 1, 3c each.	Choice Canned Corn, 10c per can.	ing Saturday evening Dec. 16, 1893.	Following are the letters remaining un-	Operative, Prosthetic	price.
	Lamp Chimneys, No 2, 5c each.		A magnificent Sunday School holiday	claimed in the postoffice at Chelsea, Dec. 25, 1893.	and Ceramic Dent- istry in all their	-
	Itising Sun Stove Polish, 5c per pkg.	at 25c per gal.	entertainment will be given at the Methodist church on Friday night Jan. 5, 1894.	Rev. E. Serviance.	branches. Teeth ex-	
	Axle Grease, 5c per box. 2 pkg. Yeast Foam for 5c.	Also Sugar Syrup at 25c per gal.	Mr and Mrs Wm Hanne AG	DeWitt C. Chapman,	amined and advice	
	Good Roasted Coffee. 19c per 1b.	A fine line of Cigars and Tobaccos.	Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hayes, of Grass Lake, were entertained by Mrs. Hayes' parents,	ior any or the above	attention given "	I AI
	The best 28c Coffee in the market.	Banner Smoking Tobacco, 16c lb. Sweet Cuba Tobacco, 38c per lb.	Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Schatz, the past week.	please say "advertised."	children's teeth: Nitrous oxide and Local Anesthetic used in extracting. Permanently	
	Good Tea Dust 121 per lb.	Good Plug Tobacco, 25c per lb.	Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Self entertained Mrs.	WM. JUDSON, P. M.	located	A
	A nice Japan Tea, 30c per lb.	Good Fine Cut Tobacco, 25c per lb.	A. M. Thompson, of Grass Lake, and	All Free.	H. H. AVERY, D. D. S. Office over Kempf Bro's Bank	
	The best Japan Tea that money can buy for 50c per lb.	Spices-we have the best-and	Miss Lissie Treat, of Leoni, last Sunday.	Those who have used Dr. King's New		Any
	buy for boe per 10.	our prices are right.	Dr. C. W. Mixer, of Hastings, was	Discovery know its value, and those who	BRANK SHAVLD.	V
	While we are quoting prices we	have no hesitancy in saying that we	the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Arnold, of	have not, have now the opportunity to try		
	have the BEST 28c per pound coffee	in the market: the best 19c coffee in	hast bliddle street, a few days last week.	it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist	Proprietor of the	Nam
	we can save you money and give you	arket; the best 25c syrup; and in fact better satisfaction on everything in	Mrs. Anna Rademaker and children, of	and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co.	CITY   BARBER   SHOP!	1
	the line of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Syri	ups and Molasses. All we ask is a	perents Mr and Mrs G. D.	Chicago, and get a sample hor of D-	Kempf Bros, old bank building.	
	trial and you will do the rest.		week	Aing s New Life Fills Free, as well as a	STORIGAN.	A1
	Come To US for anything in	the line of Tooth Brushes, Hair	The scholars of the Lime Cont	copy of Guide to Health and Household		Alwa
	Drusnes, Clothes Brushes, Nail Brus	hes. Combs. Curling Irons and all	with their teacher. Miss Josie Hoppe gave	Instructor, Free. All of which is guaran-		A general
	toilet articles, and druggists' sundries		a very interesting exhibition last Friday	at F. P. Glazier & Co's Drug Store		
		e You Money.	night.		Good work and close attention to busi-	
masterne		Caus	and a second	week and another the state of the	Good work and close attention to	LAnn



# My Annual

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# Sale

Commences



And runs to

25 an.

Notice Prices For





## Here and There.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Freer, and children, and Miss Carrie C. Freer, of Jackson, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Freer, of Railroad street.

Miss Helen Prudden, of Jackson, and Miss Ada Prudden, of Charlotte, visited with their parents at their home south of town the past week.

Mr. C. Stenger, of Ann Arbor, a student of the Theological College, St. Lewis, will fill the pulpit at St. Paul's church next Sunday at 10:30 o'clock a. m.

Miss Matie Stapish will finish the winter term of school in the Buchanan district. Miss Inez Stocking, the former teacher, will attend school at Ann Arbor.

The H.S. Holmes Mercantile Co., W P Schenk & Co., F. P. Glazier & Co., R. S Armstrong & Co., Beissel & Staffan each M. D. Sullivan, of Lyndon. The funeral have a change of "ad" in this week's issue. Last Friday evening a large box containing a live turkey was left on Harry Shaver's east stoop, with Mr. and Mrs. Shaver's Jackson for burial. name on. They thank God for kind friends.

The Thank-offering raised for the danger from lightning if an umbrella be forwarded to the state treasurer. Mrs. Report Campbell, of Ann Arbor.

Schleicher, of Ann Arbor, were entertained Schumacher, of South Main street.

A Baltimore man has given the name Havseed gas burner to a recent invention of his. He claims, first, that it can't be blown out and, secondly, that if it is blown out it immediately relights itself automatically.

the farm.

The Rev. L. N. Moon is preaching a series of sermons on Christianity and ville, Ont.; Evening Recorder: "One of industrial problems. The special topic for Brockville's popular young citizens, Mr. next Sunday night will be "A Seething hands and hungry multitudes. Christmas was celebrated in the Lutheran church Sunday evening by a Christmas tree and exercises by the children of the Sunday School. Music by the choir was interspersed with the exercises, at the close of which gifts were distributed to the delighted children. the following officers last Tuesday evening: L. C., Mrs. Ella Drislane; L. L. C. Mrs. Edna Martin; R. K., Mrs. Lucy Stephens; F. K., Mrs. Mary Boyd; S., Mrs. Hattie Chandler; M. A., Mrs. Ada Wood; Sentinel, Mrs. Julia Foster; P., Mrs. Addie Hirth; Chaplain, Mrs. Clara Clark.

Died at his home in Jackson Dec. 16, 1893, of nervous prostration, Edward Ryan. Mr Ryan was on his way to attend services at St. John's Catholic church on the evening of the 18th, when he slipped and fell on the icey walk, breaking his left leg through the knee and receiving severe injuries of the spine. The deceased was a highly respected citizen of the city of Jackson, and during Goy. Winan's administration was appointed one of the keepers in the state prison, which place he filled with credit and to the explicit confidence of his superiors; his treatment ever shown the prisoners being such that he was at all times warmly esteemed by them and the news of his death was received by them with feelings of deepest grief. The deceased leaves a widow and one child, a grief stricken mother, two brothers, John and James, of Howell, and one sister, Mrs services were held at St. John's church at Jackson Dec. 19th, Rev. Fr. Buyse officiating and the remains were taken to

An eminent electrician is quoted as authority for the opinion that "there is no

Weman's Foreign Missionary Society carried during the storm and brass chains amounted to sixtees dollars and has been hung from the ribs." Electricity no doubt in its applied forms is going to solve a good many problems in life, economic or other

wise, and it seems almost a pity that the Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Schumacher and present season is too far advanced to give daughter, Edna, Mrs. L. C. Stewart and this method of protection the trial it son, Master Earle B. and Miss Sophie deserves. Meanwhile there is food for picturesque reflection in the idea suggested. at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Whether the chains are to be hung from the ribs before leaving the house or whether one is expected to carry them in the pocket and at the first rumble of distant thunder to take off one's clothing and to attach them to the ribs is not mentioned. Nor whether they are to be worn

inside or outside the clothes, nor how they are to be hung from the ribs. These are A barn on the David Rockwell farm was matters of detail that may be left to consumed by fire last Wednesday night individual taste, but the community going together with the contents, consisting of round with chains hanging from its ribs horses, cattle, sheep, wheat, hay, etc., would certainly be a spectacle for Ajax belonging to Jacob Schiller, who rented defying the lightning and a sight for all gods besides.

> We clip the following from the Brock J W. Brighton, yesterday deserted the

# BEISSEL & STAFFAN

# Are Offering:

### For Pies.

Crystalized evaporated Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Huckelberries, Apricots, Raspberries, and Blackberries, also Mince Meat, the finest Apples in the state and nice hard Cranberries.

#### Vegetables.

Although there isn't a great deal to be had in this line we are showing everything that can be had.

#### Flour.

atent and Roller Process Flour.

Our Stork Tea is a winner, it always suits try a pound and you will say the same thing. We show the Best Grades of Coffee Fancy and Plain Graham, Corn Meal, in town and our prices will suit your Buckwheat, Jackson Gem and Chelsea pocket-book. See our African Jave Coffee it is the finest ever grown.

Remember

We carry the largest and best assortment

of Canned Goods in Chelsea and our prices

are the lowest, quality considered. These

goods are all strictly fresh and you can

Teas and Coffees

Don't forget that when you leave an order with us your goods will be first quality and the prices as low as the lowest.

depend on them.



## Because C. E. Whitaker Pleases All.

Stoves, Oilcloth, tinware, Woodenware, Sewing Machines, etc., at greatly re-

A fine line of Copper Nickel and Silverware, suitable for holiday gifts. Prices right. Mrs. Potts' Sad Irons only 85c per set.

.3 On Goods. Dress

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50 dozen Coats Spoel Cotton at 32c per spool.

00 yards Best Drees Cambrics at 40 per yard.

000 yards Best Dress Prints at 41c per yard.

00 yards Best Lonsdale Cotton at 74c per yard:

dozen Ladies Wool 40c hose at 21c per pair.

dozen Ladies Jersey Vests and Drawers worth 58c for 36c pair.

dozen Ladies Merino Vests and Drawers worth 58c for 36c pair.

dozen Ladies \$1.00 Favorite Waists for 71e each.

25 Ladies Sample Corsets for price.



Any reasonable offer will be taken. ame your own price.

Alwas the Cheapest. GEO. H. KEMPF,

The collection taken for the Northern Peninsula sufferers at the Baptist church last Sunday night amounted to \$10.25. Quite an amount of clothing and provision was also promised. The concert of itself was a success, the orchestra music fine and the beautiful solo, "The Birthday of a King," by Miss Jean Whitcomb, of Albion, was listened to with greatest attention.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Holmes, of East Middle street, entertained Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Copeland and daughter, Miss Nellie, of Dexter, Mrs. J. J. Tuomey and daughter proved himself to be a hard and energetic Mrs Holmes, of Scio, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Martin, of Webster, and Mr and Mrs. D. H. Wurster and daughter, Nina Bell, of

this place. Christmas day.

Mr. Bert Sparks and sister, Miss May, entertained Misses Inez Walkins, Susie Smith, Lottie Howard, Anna Schleicher, Nellie Gibson, Edith Saxton, Agnes Masson and Mr. Will Sagendorph, of the Jackson Chapter of the Lambda Gamma East and Park streets, last Wednesday Mich. No 18 evening. The party returned to Jackson on the 9:20 train, taking their host and hostess with them.

The teaspoon has been banished from the tables of the ultra elegant says the Philadelphia Times. Its use has long been forbidden to assist in eating any sort of kernal or soft vegetable, but it survived for a time as an aid to consuming what the Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one grandmothers call "sause," and for certain bottle. Warranted the most wonderful deserts of a custard nature, of teas and ice Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by R. S. cream. Now its employment is considered as the fashionable woman told her child, "worse than wicked-vulgar" in any such service. So like Fatima in the "Arabian Nights" eating her grains of rice, people pick at all these yielding gelatinous and

Caldron, or long hours, unjust wages, idle ranks of bachelorhood and took unto him- duced prices.

self a live partner in the person of Miss Lydia Bristow, of Ottawa. The residence of the bride's father at the Capital was the scene of the happy event, where at 4 p. m. the nuptial knot was tied by Rev. Dr. Moore, of the Bank street Methodist church. The marriage was a quiet one, the immediate friends of the contracting parties only being present. However, an

Columbian Hive, L. O. T. M., elected informal reception was afterwards held when the newly wedded pair received the congratulations of a large number of warm friends. The bride is a very popular young lady in Ottawa, which was also the original home of the groom. Mr. and Mrs. Brighton were escorted to the Brockville train last night by a large party and left for here amid the usual showers of rice and congratulations. To-day they took up their residence on the corner of James and Bethune streets Mr. Brighton has been a resident here for only a little over a year, but it did not take long for those with whom he came in contact to find out that he was endowed with the many good qualities that go to make up the best of citizens. He has been actively connected with the Y. M. C. A. and Christian Endeavor society of the First Presbyterian church, and in both organizations has

and Arthur Briggs, of Jackson, Mr. and worker. With his estimable wife he starts Mrs Geo. A. Peters and daughter, and married life in Brockville with the best wishes of many friends."

#### Business Pointers.

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

Itch on human and horses and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold Chi, of Jackson, at their home corner of by R. S. Armstrong, Druggist, Chelsea,

> 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, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Stifles, Armstrong, Druggist, Chelsea, Mich. 18

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

For sale or rent, house and lot on Harri-



## But a Genuine Reduction Sale, for Cash, during the next 60 days.

I need money and to obtain it quickly will make it an object to Cash buyers, if you need a Double or Single harness, Blankets, Robes, Storm Covers to protect your horses, Whips, Curry Combs, Brushes, etc., come and see me I have also a few more Trunks and Satchels left that will be sold at great bargains.

### SPECIALTIES.

I keep a full line of Violins and other small musical goods, also Violin, Guitar and Banjo Strings of the best quality. music books and sheet music of all kinds. Call and see me before ordering elsewhere.

I have received the agency for the Celebrated International Stock and Poultry Food, warranted to prevent hog and chicken cholera. Come and try a package, only 25 and 50 cents.

C. STEINBACH.



"INTERNATIONAL Grock Foop" has a g tion for curing and proventing Hog Choier gwine diseases. It also insures very ray Owing to superior medication our 60-ont b

3 FEEDS 🏧 ONE CE Your Money Refunded In any case of fail Food" for Horse, Mules, Onflie, Sheep, Hi Calves, Lambs or Figs. Equally good for all it purifies the blood, permanently strengthen tire system, gives perfect assimilation (there much more strength and flesh from same a grain), and is the greatest known appeting pared by a practical stockman. Thousands o testimoniage-Free, \$1000, guarantee that the Ruy the Lanuing Owing to the wender tee that they Buy the Genuine. Owing to the wonder

WE OFFER \$100 CASH PREMIUR anyone raising the largest hog from an 1892 f restrictions as to breed, food or fredim uired to use International Stock Food, See or full particulars—Free from our dealers. ional Stock Food, "International Poultry Silver Pine Healing Oll" are guaranteed word only by and any by INTERNATIONAL FOOD CO.









## Our stock of furniture will be complete soon.

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

W. J. KNAPP.



In connection with my jewelry stock I have put in a

Choice Line of Cigars Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

Watches, Clocks, Chains and Charms,



#### "A HAPPY NEW YEAR."

The' earth may be clad in a mantle of snow. the fair season when hearts warmes glow;

hen sweetly is ringing. in tones fresh and clear

The glad salutation: "A Happy New Year."

To the year that has flown, like a friend that was true

With a lingering fondness, we've bidden adieu: and behind us are left all the scenes, sad or dear.

While before us lies smiling a Happy New Year.

From neighbor to neighbor we catch the re frain

joyously back it is wafted again; hearts that are sorrowing brighten and

When they kindly are greeted with: "Happy New Year.

now pleasing the thought, as the months gent ly glide.

That the privilege blessed to none is denied-"ho" meager his portion and lowly his sphere-Of helping to make this a Happy New Year.

For small acts of kindness that fall by the way.

beauty can add to the summer's bright day; nd language of tenderness soft on the ear, With love can illumine the Happy New Year.

• Father of Light, from Thy mansions on high. On Thy children look down with compassionate

eye. Oh, keep in Thy favor our loved ones so dear, And grant to Thy children a Happy New Year. -The Worker.



Year's day at the White homestead, and the cousins were saying as they sat eround the large open fireplace in the old long kitchen now used as a dining room as the night closed in:

"Do you remember this reunion? and hat reunion?" and as the details of former frolics were recounted the large room resounded with peals of laughter. In a little hush Aunt Susanna, who was nearly ninety, said: "I can remember a New Year's eve nearly two hundred years ago." "Oh, Aunt Susanna!" "What a memory!" "How can that be?" "Oh, I have heard so many old-time stories that I seem to recall events ever since my grandmother was a girl." "Oh, tell us the very oldest story you can think of. Aunt Susanna," they all clamored, and the lovely old gentlewoman told it after the manner followlng: It will do you young people who are so fond of taking your ease no harm to hear how your ancestors roughed it when the country was new. My grandparents moved from Mansfield to Dublin, N. H., when my mother was twelve years old. It was in the early spring, and the family walked the whole distance, carrying their few effects and implements in their arms or upon their backs. Arrived at their destination in the shadow of Mount Monadnoc, they speedily built a log house over a large flat rock at the foot of an abrupt ledge that not only formed one side of the house, but with the help of a few carefully adjusted stones made a natural fireplace and chimney with a hearth stone that served as a floor to their one room. At first they were very homesick, but as the season advanced they all with the exception of my mother became wonted. The great gruesome mountain was wintry night? And can you remember in making haste to tell you, for even from the first a terror to her, and she the garden of Eden, and Adam and you can see no further than your light was neverable to overcome her dread Eve, and Moses and Aaron-here you shines." of it. As the days grew short and cold see a namesake of his away in this in the autumn, her homesickness in- western wilderness." creased and all the resources available were brought in play to divert Susanna, Zanna, "or judgment will surely come or Zanna, as she was called. She had upon us." daily lessons in spinning, weaving. knitting and sewing. Every day she learned by heart a portion of Scripture | wondrous light show us how to catch and psalm, and she had lessons from | and kill him; let him be fat and not too the few books they had brought, for old, and let him have a soft, shaggy my grandfather was well educated for skin that we can spread on our broad those times and highly prized his few hearthstone here for our own comvolumes of history and poetry. The early winter was very cold, but no snow fell and game was scarce, so that for a time the family were reduced to a diet of roasted potatoes and came out from the shadow of the salt and johnny-cake. "If only we could kill a bear," the father would "There are fat bears on the say. south side of the mountain, and if we a bear, and if it should so prove, oh could get one the meat would last us all winter." "Perhaps the Lord will send us one," the mother would reply; but no bear made its appearance, and they were forced to be satisfied with an occasional rabbit. At this juncture the nearest neighbor, who lived four or five miles away, came, begging the house mother to go to his sick wife, and my grandmother than other days." took the opportunity to accompany her "If it is a bear I shall take it ;

our father and mother will be unable to come home and we shall starve to death." At this Abial began singing, dancing and cutting all sorts of pranks and antics on the big rock that formed the floor of the cabin.

One thing they had in plenty and that was wood, and they kept a continual roar in the stone chimney, pulling the live coals far out on the rock until it was warm for several yards from the fireplace. Here they sat and talked and talked and sang songs until Zanna was actually laughing, and then she sighed. "We must not carry on so; a judgment | habit is to curl up in some snug place will come upon us, surely.'

"I hope it will come in the shape of a bear," said 'Bial, "and we will coax it in and kill it."

"Oh, don't talk so," cried Zanna, "but help me now to get supper." So Abial took a peck of potatoes and buried them in the hot ashes and pounded some salt with a stone pestle on a clean place on the rock. As soon as one of the potatoes burst its coat enough to steam

up, showing that it was cooked, it was raked out with a long wooden fork, and Zanna ate roast potato and salt door and put some johnnycake down faster than her brothers could brush off the ashes and pare them for her.

When the coat of one was not in just the right condition to be eaten they would throw it back upon the fire. "Oh, boys, don't be so wasteful," Zanna crumbs and morsels out for God's dear little birds.'

They topped off their meal with corn parched in the ashes, and as this was a him through the cracks of the hewed never-failing diversion they kept it up staddle floor of the loft as he walked until the full moon arose and looked in at the log cabin's one window, a narrow sash with small glass panes that grandfather had brought in his arms all the way from Massachusetts.

Abial began talking to the moon.

"You look bright and beautiful, for all you are so old," he said. "Will you not tell us what you can see at this to be so situated as to be obliged to moment? This is the first day of the new year, and Christmas is not far behind us; tell us what they are doing in thankful on our own account, and no merry England, where we are told that white man could say less. All ready, friends remember each other with gifts | take aim!-fire!-I can't pull the old at Christmastide and sing carols to thing off; put your finger back of mine, celebrate. Tell us if it be wrong, in- Aaron." deed, it seems a goodly fashion, to re-King, the Prince of Peace. Do you re- smoke; as it cleared, Zanna was the

"The old gun is here. I will get it. We will leave the cabin door open and all go up in the loft. When he comes in I will reach down through and close the door, that will be easy, and then I will shoot him. The gun is now loaded with powder and slugs for large game."

"I do not believe in its being a bear," said Zanna; "I have heard that they curl up and sleep all winter." "The mother bears do that," said

Abial, "but the father bears sometimes go out on fine days when there is no snow for them to burrow under. Their and allow the snow to drift over them.

He must be tired waiting for snow, and the smell of those potato skins was too much for him and he thought he would come out and get a bite for himself. Go up in the loft, Zanna!"

"Poor thing! Do you think we ought to make way with him, 'Bial? The Indians, even, dislike to kill bears."

"They make'n right by apologizing and excusing themselves; we can do as much as that. There, go up, Zanna; and Aaron, you go too. I will open the near the fire to make a savory smell."

The bear came slowly, sniffing like a large hog. Perhaps he thought the firelight shining from the cabin-door was sunshine, for he quickened his pace, and as he sniffed the warm air would say. "You should throw all the granted with satisfaction, and was not long in entering the door standing invitingly open.

The three children looked down at about on the great flat, warm rock, winked and blinked at the fire and lay down and stretched himself and rolled over in enjoyment of the genial warmth. He took no notice when the door was Now, as Zanna looked sad again, closed, but continued to show his intense enjoyment of the situation.

"You are a beautiful animal, Mr. Bear," said Abial, "and I am very sorry kill you. I pray you to excuse me-no Indian could say more. I am very

## WILSON TARIFF BILL.

The Majority of the Committee on Ways and Means

Submits Its Report to the House-The History of Tariff Legislation Reviewed -Why Duties Were Redaced-Alleged That the Consumer Will be Benefited.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-The report of the ways and means committee on the new tariff was submitted to the full committee yesterday.

It states that it has been decided that the ower of taxation has no lawful or constitutional exercise except for providing revenue for the support of the government

The bill on which the committee has expended much patient and anxious labor is not offered as a complete response to the mandate of the American people. It no more professes to be purged of all protection than to be free of all error in its complex and manifold details. We believe that reduction of duties will not injure but give more abundant life to all our great manufacturing industries, however much they may dread the change.

A glance at the tariff legislation of our own country ought to satisfy every intelligent student that protection has always shown its falsity as a system of economy by its absolute failure to insure healthy and stable prosperity to manufactures

Although the demand for tariff reform and for reduction of taxes has ever since 1872 been agrowing one in this country, the protected industries have exacted and received from every republican congress elected since 1874 an incre se of their protection, occasionally permitting the repeal or lessening of a tax that was paid into the treasury in order to keep away from or to increase duties levied for their benefit. A protective tariff never has and never can give stability and satisfaction to its own beneficiaries. The history of American industry shows that during no other period has there been a more healthy and rapid development of our manufacturing industry than during the fifteen years of low tariff from 1846 to 1861, nor a more healthy and harmonious growth of agriculture and all the other great industries of the country.

No chapter in our political experience carries with it a more salutary lesson than this, and none could appeal moré strongly to the lawmakers to establish a just and rational system of public revenues, neither exhausting agricul ture by constant blood-letting, nor keeping manufactures alternating between chills and fevers by artificial pampering In this direction alone lies stability, concord of sections and of great industries.

We represent the people who are the many as well as the protected interests who are the few, and while we have dealt with the latter in Bang! went the old fusee. They no spirit of unfriendliness, we have felt that it joice over the birth of the new-born looked down; the cabin was full of was our duty and not their privilege to make the tariff schedules. Every tax on the producer in this country is a protection to his competi tors in all other countries, and so narrows his market as to limit the number and lessen the wages of those to whom he can give employment It is a narrow and short-sighted view that supposes that a removal of the tariff duties on necessaries of industry will inflict any real loss upon those who produce them in our own country. The enlargement of markets for our products in other countries, the increase in the internal commerce and in the carrying trade of our own country will insure a growing home market for all these things that will quickly outstrip anything they could have under the protective system. It could never have been intended that a constitution which establishes perfect freedom of internal trade among states should countenance laws that hold one section of the union, however remote, tributary to other sections for the supplies of those necessary materials whose location is ordained by natural law and not by human choice The tariff on wool has disastrously hampered our manufacturing industry and made cruel and relentless war upon the health. the comfort and the productive energy of the American people. We have put undressed lumber on the free list. This may serve to cheapen and improve the dwelling houses of some of our people, but it is justified if it shall accomplish nothing more than to delay the rapid destruction of American forests. We have also placed hemp and flax unbackled on the free list for the reasons that we may give to the American workingman untaxed material to work with and that we may give the finished product, as far as possible, to the consumer with but a single tax, and that a moderate one, instead of a medley and cumulation of taxes gathered during the process of production In addition to these socalled raw materials we have released from tariff duties certain important articles and manufactures which we have shown our capacity to produce cheaper than any other country, such as pig copper and the more important agricultural implements. Any article of manufacture which can sustain the competition of like foreign articles in other markets can defy such competition in the home market, and is not protected by the duty, but by its own intrinsic superior cheapness and quality. The only effect of a duty on such articles is to enable those who make them to charge higher prices to the citizens of their own country than they charge to foreigners, and this has been notoriously the case with both copper and many agricultural implements. In adjusting duties upon what may be called the finished products we have tried to impose such rates as will not destroy or distress any of our home industries on the one hand nor on the other secure them an oppressive monopoly of the home market. For this rule we have the recognized authority both of well known and leading tariff reformers and of those who in days past were considered protectionists. In the earthenware schedule we have made substantial reductions, still leaving rates as high as were deemed necessary in the war tariff. In common window glass, where close combinations 'have kept up the prices to consumers under a scale of duties averaging more than 100 per cent, we have made a reduction of about one-half. Upon the larger sizes of plate glass, where the duties were even higher, we have made a reduction of about one-third. In the iron and steel schedule beginning with free ore and a duty of 22% per cent. on pig iron we have reported a scale of duties considerably below those of the existing law, graduated according to the degree of manufacture, which should bring benefit to the Consumer without calling for any halt in the imperial progress of that great industry in our country. The duty upon steel rails has been put at 25 per cent., which, according to the reports of our department of labor, quite compensates for all difference in the cost of production in this country and abroad.

with it in the more open and offensive form we have dealt with other schedules where property interests are at stake, we have ported a provision for its repeal ty such a as shall gradually obliterate it from our while permitting those who have invested in means under the expectation of its ance, reasonable time in which they my pare to take their stand with the other tries of the country.

Duties upon imported totacco leaf su for cigar wrappers, which were so enorm advanced by the act of 1890, have been at such figures as. after careful investig were deemed likely to produce most rein to the treasury, but this object has alone cided the rates, their amount is so high that domestic producer need claim that there is abundant protection and to spare for his

Of the staple agricultural products, inclu meats and provisions, we are such large enp ers and must continue to be such large ers ers that any duties upon them are useless protection and fruitless for revenue, and gen ally can only be imposed for the purpose d hading the farmers into the belief that they receiving some consideration and benefit had the tariff, although the prices of their prob are fixed in the world's market in competiti with like produced by the cheapest labor of a

To the farmers of the country we have gin untaxed agricultural implements and blad twine and untaxed cotton ties for addition reason in the latter case; that cotton int largest export crop of the country, sold about in competition with the cheap labor of indian Egypt, believing that it was su private tax-gatherer to follow the there for a markets of his own country and hot top him into all the markets of the world lase ton bagging can be used but once, we have thought it but just to extend the drawback st tem to such bagging made of jute, but this the used upon our exported cotton, a privile which the exporter of wheat can already a enjoy, coupled with the further advantage the the same bags may be used for successive portation of grain. In the schedule of spirit wine and other beverages the changes made a slight and with the view to production of creased revenue from these very proper source of revenue taxation.

The placing of wool upon the free list has ja tified a very substantial reduction of the dath on woolen goods. Of the woolen tarifitm be said, as was truly said of the woolen tarife 1828, "that it is the masterpiece of the sitrastrictionists and exhibits all the worst feature of the system.

Although the imports of 1892 show an average duty of 95 and 82 hundredths per cent inf woolen schedule. it cannot be said that we manuf cture has been a flourishing industr this country or that the American wool grow has secured remunerative prices for his wood With free wool we anticipate great benefits of the consumer of woolen goods, a revival of the woolen industry, such as that which tollored the tariff of 1857, and a steadler and better market for the American wool grower. The present tariff is not only cruelly exhorbitant but it is so adjusted as to bear most heavily upon the poorer people. In the carpet schedule we have not felt : essary to adopt this sliding scale, because that branch of our textile industry has long teenen of the most flourishing of all our manufact res. has asserted its full control of the home man ket and recently has been threatening to invide with American products the markets of other countries. With free carpet wool we have be lieved that this industry might well stan i there ductions reported in the bill without imperiling its vigorous growth and prosperous existence. The average rate of duties levied under th existing law upon the dutiable goods imported in 1892, was 48 61 per cent. Had the duties proposed in the present bill been levied upon that year's importation of dutiable goods, the average rate including those we have transferred in the free list, would have been 30.31 per cent It must be understood, however, that the rates above mentioned can only be called closely approximate and not mathematically accorate, but they illustrate the extent of the reductions proposed by the present bill and the relation which it will give to the taxpayers, and esped ally to the laborers of this country. Taking the importations of 189?, the latest which were as essible to the committee when its tables were prepared, the new rates would operate a reduction of nearly one-third of the duties collected under the tariff; but this great reductioning taxes actually paid to the government is b/ measure of the lightening of burden to the turpayers of the country. That reduction may te estimated at several times more than the reduction of taxes. Such a reform of tariff must quicken every industry and open a larger field for the employment of labor. We have been compelled to retain somearticles upon the dutiable list and to leave some duties higher than we desired because of the present necessities of the treasury, but we have not felt that any temporary shrinkage of rev nue should deter us from carrying out as faithfully and as effectually as we could the insine tions given by the American people when this congress was put into power. A most important change in the bill propose from the present law will be found in the general substitution of ad valorem for specific duties. This must always be the characteristic of a revenue tariff levied upon a large range of articles, especially when they include the plain necessaries of life. It is the purpose of the present bill to repeal in told section 2 of the tariff act of October h 1890, commonly but most erroneously called its reciprocity provision. That act placed sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides on the free list, but authorized the president, should he be sat isfied that the government of any other country producing such articles imposed duties upon the agricultural or other products of the United States which he might deem reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, to suspend the provision under which these articles ware so mitted into this country free. This section has brought no appreciable advantage to American exporters, is not in intention or effect a provision for reciprocity but for retaliation. It inflicts penalties upon the American people by making them pay higher prices for these atticles, if the fiscal necessities of other nations compel them to levy duties upon the productsof the United States, which in the opinion of the president, are reciprocally unequal and unreasonable. Under the provisions of this section. presidential proclamations have been issued imposing retallatory duties upon the five above mentioned articles, when coming from certain countries. These proclamations have nearly led to ill feeling in the countries thus discriminated against and in the case of several of them have led to diplomatic correspondence in which they have claimed with apparent justice that such discriminations against them were riolations of our solemn treaty obligations. Under the presidential proclamation we have been imposing duties on hides and coffee, the products of Colombia, introduced into this country, while like products of other countries have been admitted free. No concessions of any kind have been made to the United States as \$

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member Him, oh, moon? Did you first to whisper: "He is dead! smile down at Him on the plains of "Yes, he is dead, oh moon," said 'Bial,



"ALL READY; TAKE AIM; FIRE!"

"Oh, don't, 'Bial, don't!" whispered

"Let it come in the form of a bear, we pray thee, moon, and with thy fort."

"There is something coming through the clearing," said silent Aaron, who stood by the window. "I saw it as it wood."

The others ran to the window. "I can see it," said 'Bial. "I believe it is moon, we will give thee thanks for showing it to us and accept it as a gift from God at Christmastide."

"It will be a New Year's gift, and that our mother says is right and proper," said Zanna; "but she says also that all good gifts are from God, and that it is unseemly to select a day and set it apart as having more significance

Judea as you are smiling at us this going to the window. "I take pleasure

"You must not, 'Bial," began Zanna, but silent Aaron said: "It has proved 'Bial was not wicked. The moonlight did show me the bear and had he not been talking to the old moon I should not have gone to the window to get a better look at it."

"Yes," said Zanna, "but it was the Lord after all, and it has proved to me that He is just as able to care for us away off up here as He was when we were at our old home--and I never will doubt Him again."

"Now we must off with his hide," said 'Bial. "Isn't it shaggy? We will cover a settle for mother and Zanna with it."

While they were excitedly getting their knives ready, they heard their father's step, and never were ther three prouder children than the three who opened the cabin-door and exhibited their big game. The bear's coat was carefully tanned and was for many years used for a great variety of purposes-for a wrap as warm, if not as stylish, as the ones you girls now wear-for a rug and a bed-covering long after Abial and Aaron were both dead.

soul," grandmother always said, when

and leaves great cities Need he woolens assumes. to have ts, where awaits th ed of the fight busi of year by the do ence is on Je "rob" reiterati the same. is true the te to the eep, but t the citize pay, so t 45 per ce ard of wo ry will c lesse rtations s Virginia vill be sti sentirely. portation ded so th erate, stil here and r ess of oth

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# ANOTHER VIEW.

Tariff Bill as Regarded by Republican Leaders.

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Minority Report on the Wilson Measare Presented to Congress-Their Criticism of the Proposed Changes.

## CONDEMNED BY REED.

ASHINGTON, Dec. 23.-The report of minority members of the ways and ns committee on the tariff bill was zell, Hopkins and Gear-prepared portion of the report dealing with tial features. The report says:

rial features. The report says: emest surprising thing about this bill is fact that this proposition to raise reveaue lower the revenue of this country \$74,000,-blow the revenue of 1893, which was only 0,000 above our expenses. 10,000 fact and the other fact that by this bill larger part of the burden of taxation is sferred from foreigners and borne by our citizens should always be kept in mind he discussion. Had the commistee, in

ing the discussion. Had the commistee, in ing what the chairman on the floor of the e has called a "political bill" followed the aucompromising declaration of the party h they represent, and abolished protection, in they represent the revenue only, our task in menting upon the result of the committee's is would have been much more simple. bill would then have been a straightbill would then have been a straight-rard, manly attempt to carry out ges and would have placed in is-two great principles and have led clear and comprehensible discussion at, however, have the committee departed the demands of their national convention we should have been much tempted to we should have been much tempted to ow a phrase from their own platform and gate the bill as a "cowardly makeshift," eit not that the results have been already serions for mere epithets. Such a phrase, thus sanctioned, would be out of place in investion which involves so much of the scussion which involves so much of im ance to all classes of citizens. It still, ever, remains a fact that the bill presented

in no way be justified by people who claim ave obtained possession of all branches of list has jus t the date tariff it may den tariff e government upon a distinct promise, which now as distinctly repudiate. it should be said that the pledges, solemnhe ultra-re

ade on a yea and nay vote, after full discuswere not intended for action, then the king of the pledges has the additional dis-antage of premeditation. If subsequent is have convinced the committee that the ocratic platform is utterly wrong and indeible as history will know it to be, then it is reat misfortune to this country that the mittee did not have the courage to openly ndon the false doctrine and leave the counundisturbed, so that it might convalesce the shock of its great mistake. It the committee, instead of proceeding in

reat work of abolishing protection and preing the people from the load of taxation th they have always averred was the re-of protection, has presented a bill which is another tariff tinkering bill, the like of the has disturbed the conditions of business

of industry under the factory system, has given to organized labor the material to work upon, the fund of which it has demanded distribution.

the fund of which it has demanded distribution. Protection has established the clusters of great manufacturing and working centers which have given railroads the possibility of existence which no scattered population could ever have created. The railroads which these great manufacturing towns and their need of transportation of freight have built are sources of enjoyable wealth which are not comsources of enjoyable wealth which are not confined to the protected industries, but are spread through all the business of the United Spread through an the busiless of the Onited States and in Europe to the comfort and hap-piness of all the people. Without being guilty of that attempt to press the question into a nutshell, which is the bane of aconomic discussion it smay be briefly said

of economic discussion, it may be briefly said that every product which goes to market must meet every other like product on equal terms. If in the United States there are higher wages and a higher cost of capital there must be such ns committee on the tariff bill was nited to the house Thursday. The part of the report, discussing the generally, was prepared by ex-aker Reed. The other members of aker Reed. The other members of they can there for do much more work that the higher wages will continue as a mark of their superiority. But much as we would like to be lieve this there are no manufacturing figures which justify the assertion.

#### A Demand for Lower Prices.

There is also a constant demand for lower prices, which demand has to be listened to in a country always striving toward a higher plane of civilization. We have, therefore, before us always three problems-wages to be maintained, hours of labor to be lessened, and prices to be lowered. Not one, but all. It is true that invention at once keeps pace

with and regulates the demand for higher wages and lower prices and fewer hours, which are the conditions of our higher plane of civil-zation; but it cannot do more. It cannot meet in addition the lower prices of a lower level of civilization.

Our inventions are too quickly absorbed by foreign countries to permit this. Hence the result of a refusal to protect our labor at its present rates must result in lower wages.

Some men soothe themselves with the thought that perhaps some return will come from the cheapness of things made abroad, without thinking that all that is made abroad by this plan is but labor unemployed and unpaid here at home. But while this easy solution of the problem is simple enough on paper, it will prove very uncomfortable in practice. Men who have worked at one rate of wages cannot be easily taught in real life that it is just as well to work at a lower rate.

#### Another Question of Wages.

There is also another view of the question of wages which is not to be overlooked. Lessened wages mean lessened consumption. If wages were diminished one-half, one-half our market for products would be gone. But while this bill in its principle, if it has any, is not unprotective, it will be absolutely so in practice not only in its direct reductions, but also in its indirect reductions sure to come from the change from specific duties to ad valorem, which is a marked feature of the bill.

An ad valorem duty, as the name implies, is one which varies according to the price. If prices could be exactly determined nothing would seem to be fairer than the ad valorem duty. But, unfortunately, prices are very much matters of opinion, on which honest men may differ much and rogues much more. Inas-inuch as the duty depends on the price, a cheat on the price is a cheat on the duty. If a piece of goods is worth \$6 a yard and the duty is 25 per cent. the correct duty is \$150. If the price be invoiced at \$5 a yard and the fraud not detegted the duty collected becomes \$125, and the ad valorem, which seems to be 25 per cent., becomes about 20 per cent. and not only is the government cheated out of its quarter of a dol-lar, but the manufacturer is cheated out of one-fifth of the protection his government has promised him. This is not theory. It is within the experi-ence of every merchant that goods which cannot be purchased at all in Europe can be pur-chased, duty paid in New York at lc wer prices

#### \$100 Reward, \$100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co, Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills, 25 cents.

MR. BEENTHERE—"Well, I think marriage at the best is but a lottery." Miss Yellow-leaf (eagerly)—"You don't happen to know where they sell tickets, do you?"— Chips.

#### Have You Thought

About going to Florida this winter? It's the greatest resting place in America. Sea-son soon opens. Elegant hotels, magnifi-cent tropical surroundings. While people in the North shiver and button their great coats closer you can sail summer streams, lounge through the magnolias, or rest under the bloom of orange groves.

You can angle in the best stocked fishing waters of America.

You can have the most perfect hotel service

The way to reach Florida is by the Vestibuled Trains of the Queen & Crescent Route.

Finest trains in the South.

Solid Trains and Through Sleepers to Jacksonville.

109 miles shorter than any other line. Service as perfect as a modern American railway can make it.

Apply to any agent, or send your address to W. C. RINEARSON, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O., for winter tourist rates, schedules, in-formation as to hotels, etc. See that your tickets read over

THE QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE.

WIFE (to husband who is in tatters and badly battered)—"Why, dear, have you been in an encounter?" Husband—"Worse than that; it was a bargain counter."-N. X. Journal.

#### 16 World's Fair Photos for One Dime.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul HOGS Railwey has made an arrangement with a first-class publishing house to furnish a BUTTI series of beautiful World's Fair pictures, of EGGS a large size, at the nominal cost to the purchaser of only ten cents for a portfolio of sixteen illustrations. Nothing so handsome in reference to the World's Fair has before been published. The series would be worth at least twelve dollars if the pictures were not published in such large quantities, and we are therefore able to furnish these works of art for only ten cents.

Remit your money to GEORGE H. HEAF-FORD, General Passenger





I once asked my old darky the age of the two boys he left behind him in old "Kain-tuck." Thoughtfully he polished his bald, old skull a moment and then said: "Dere's one of 'em big enough to plow and de udder's two sizes smaller."-Washington Post.

THE WESTERN TRAIL is published quarterly 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.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure Saves thousands of lives. Checks lung troubles. Send 50c. to Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y

#### THE MARKETS.

NEW Y	OR	К.	De	C. 1	23
LIVE STOCK-Cattle	\$3				30
Sheep		00			50
Hogs		46	a		00
FLOUR-City Mill Patents	4	2.)	ú		35
Minnesota Patents	3	5)	ě		90
WHEAT-No 2 Red	-		10		67
Ungraded Red.		65	144		67
UORN-NO. 2			400		44
Ungraded Mixed			10		45
OATS-Track Mixed Western.		34	G		35
RYE-Western		5)	(G		57
PORK-Mess. New	13			13	75
LARD-Western	8	20	Ga		25
BUTTER-Western Creamery	-	2)	0		28
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Dairy		18	Ø	25
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Western (per ton)	40	00	@65	00
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POTATOES (per bu.)		45	116	57
PORK-Mess	12	57	1212	624
LARD-Steam	7	82	1/2 60 7	90
FLOUR-Spring Patents	8	50	@ 3	90
Spring Straights	1	50	@ 2	80
Winter Patents	3	25	@ 3	50
Winter Straights.	22	80	63 3	00

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SHEE

MRS. PEACHBLOW-"Why does your husband carry such a tremendous amount of life insurance, when he's in such perfect health?" Mrs. Flicker-"O, just to tantaline me. Men are naturally cruel."-Life.

#### Only One Night Out to Florida.

The morning train via the Monon Route leaving Dearborn Station, Chicago, at 8:23 a. m. connects at Cincinnati with the a. m. connects at Cincinnate With and Through Vestibuled Train of the Queen and Crescent Route leaving at 7:00 p. m., reach-ing Jacksonville at 10:50 p. m. the follow-ing day. The service of this popular line is unsurpassed by any line to the south. For rates, time tables, etc., address City Ticket Office, 232 Clark St., Chicago, or FRANE J. REED, G. P. Agt., Monon Block, Chicago.

#### **High Five or Euchre Parties**

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

The "Black Crook" at McVicker's Started in last week for another dose of success. It seems only yesterday since this spectacie of uncommon splendor and reputed wickedness left Chicago. "Crook" remains till January 15th.

TOMMY—"Willie, do you know the names of all the stars?" Willie—"No." Tommy— "Well, I do. That one's O'Brien."

CURE your cough with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

DEATH does not end all. Look at the large number of contested will cases .--Texas Siftings.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR ALL THE

#### AILMENTS OF WOMEN.

is assured with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's a specific tonic and nervine, compounded by an eminent physician, for the various forms of female complaint "Prescription" will cure Backache, Bearing-down Feeling, Irregularity, and Womb Troubles. By restoring the natural funotions, it cures nervous prostration, dizziness.

DR. R. V. PIERCE:

Dear Sir - Your ad-vice to Mrs. Sayler was carefully followed, and

five bottles of Doctor

nany times the last thirty years. It is a at misfortune that such is the case, for had bill been for revenue only, in the only sense tible for that term, the people of this counmight have seen at one glance whether they red the one policy or the other, and the sdon might have been settled once for all, the country might have attained to that restability and certainty which our busi-

ection, why take this time to cause a read. ster will be the result?

th the framers of this bill charged upon the and very few of its virtues. It is open to the derisive and harsh epithets with which present system used to be overwhelmed. ares the people with tariff taxes. It creor rather proposes to maintain, what they to call privileged classes, and is defended

alled "free raw material," so that what into the mill pays no taxes and what goes consumption pays all the taxes. The manturers pay no taxes on what they buy and people the equivalent of taxes on all they thase.

goods, but inasmuch as that very lumber y means. And with the dwellers on the

ent with starvation realize that the odious class legislation there can possibly s the legislation which protects labor in the and leaves it in the mines to the charity of

hawaits them in countries where they are d by the dominant party, against the exist-system, we repeat, be against this bill. The tence is only one of degree. If the present en se "robbery," as these men have iteratnd reiterated, the proposed system is prely the same.

turers are still authorized to lay tribute the citizens of the United States who ortation of millions of tons of freight:

moral and social well-being of a nation

schedule.

the loss in revenue would be \$2,000,000.

and one market and one development.

money and without price.

Juicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, at Chicago, Ill., and the pictures will be sent promptly to any specified address. They will make a handsome holiday gift.

LAURA-"Tell me, Uncle George, is that

vignette of St. George and the dragon.

MAUDE MARIE PASSE-"I'm proud to be

AN EXTENDED POPULARITY. Brown's Bron-

WE met a man to-day with a string tied



# KNOWLEDGE

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-





Your eyes are strained why give up work when you can obtain a FIRST-CLASS pair of glasses at a Special Discount of 50% and over, viz: Steel Spectacle in bronze, blue or nickel for 65c; Gold \$2.75, etc Call and get prices.



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If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't pay \$6 to \$8, try my \$3, \$3.50, \$4.00 or \$5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, on the other in the non-possession of do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and other shelter than that which is solorded price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by no proper dwelling, and no capacity

W. F. RIEMENSCHNEIDER & CO.

CHELSEA,

#### Markets.

	С	h	e]	8	e	8		I	)	e	c	•	2	8	3,	1	893
Eggs, per dozen			•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•	•	•	0e2
Butter, per poun																	16
In s, per bushel		••	•	,		,	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	304
Corn, per bushe	١	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•		•	•			25
Wheat, per bush	el				•	•	•	•				•		•			540
otatoes, per but	she	•															50
pples, per bush	el.		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•	750
Inions, per bush	el.			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•		40
leans, per bush	1.																\$1.40

SEE OUR CELEBRATED " POLAR " SHOES.



tical and popular

#### Beast Men.

The young lad at school, when he begins the study of the classics, and reads of Romulus and Remus being suckled and raised by a wolf, an animal that he has heard and read of as being one of the most ferocious of all the carnivora. thinks to himself what a terrible lot of liars these old classical authors were. But of late years scientific investigation has unraveled much that renders it not improbable that the old Roman historians spoke the truth, for children have been discovered reared in caves possessing animal habits and tastes-wolf characceristics-that has led naturalists to assert that wolves do raise children. The beast-men and wolf-children of India and Europe resemble savage races on the one hand and many wild animals

other shelter than that which is afforded by the caves and forests They have for constructing any. In India they live in caves just as do the wolves, with MICHIGAN which they associate, and by which it is believed in some instances they are brought up. Gerhardt says that at the Lucknow Mad-house was an elderly fellow who had been dug out of a wolve den by a European doctor. These wolf-children, as they are called, tear c and eat raw flesh, gather and gnaw bones like dogs, catch and swallow flies, bite the heads off live fowls, 'lap water with their tongues. One of them is c thus described: He drank like a dog. e and liked a bone and raw meat better e than anything else. His civilization has progressed so far that he likes raw meat less, though he will still pick up bones and sharpen his teeth on them Then there are others who before they eat or taste food smell it, and when they don't like the smell they throw it away. A boy found in company with a

female wolf and her cubs rejected cooked meat with disgust, but delighted in raw flesh and bones, putting them on the ground like a dog, under his paws, says Colonel Sleeman. Prof. Max Muller, who saw the same boy, says the wolf-child would devour anything, but preferred raw meat. He even ate half a lamb without may effort. Even a quilt stuffed with cotton, given him in cold weather, was torn by him and partly swallowed.

the scientists, such as the squirrel-like habit of climbing trees, as Peter of Hanover and Victor of Aveyron did; per bottle at Glazier & Co's. Drug Store prowling at night and hiding in solitary places and sleeping by day; lapping or sucking water like an ox, horse or dog, which the Aveyron wild boy did; eating raw flesh; snapping at flies and cannias seeds, roots, bark, leaves, grass, both of which characteristics were peculiar to the two boys above mentioned. Ferocions biting-the boy found with the wolf and her cubs in India flew at and tried to bite children. Such children never smile, are insensible to kindness, and snow no signs of joy and have no sense of shame. They have an absolute repugnance to clothing of any sort, and do not have a spoken shoe language, only yell, howl and whine. Hanoverion Peter uttered no sound, while Victor's voice was imperfect and gutteral. They can not be educated any more than an idiot. Dr. Arbuthunot at the request of George I. attempted to educate Peter, the wild boy, but he could not be taught to do the simplest act without superintendence. One of a couple of wolf children of Oude, India, is described by Prof. Seely which died in the midst of Anglo-Indian civilization, but the child considered he was in captivity all the time. His habits in the woods has been those of a wolf, and despite all the reformatory efforts he organs to perform their functions. If you died as he lived, a beast-child. are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will There are some scientific men who claim that these children are abandoned idiots who have been left to perish; but this would not account for the traits that are so peculiarly wolfish. It is not impossible that the common people of india are correct, and that their fostermothers are wolves. There are many savage tribes who live as animals do, by grubbing up roots. Some relish lice, like monkeys. The Digger Indians eat lizards raw, only pulling out their tails. They eat dead horses and moldy meat, while the Apaches love dead horses and asses. The Dokos and Mencopics eat raw food, and the fierce Zulus eat carrion. Bruce and Baker say that the Hamram Arabs eat steaks cut raw from live oxen, and the Neddas of Ceylon eat wild honey, monkey, deer and boar flesh .- Cincinnati Enquirer.

### Dairy Notes,

A creamery should not be started until 300 cows are guaranteed.

Stunting the calf's growth is running into debt for the future.

No matter what breed the cow is, she requires good care to produce profitable results,

The wise dairyman provides soiling crops to patch out the dry pastures during the summer time.

No calf should be raised for dairy purposes from a cow of weak constitution or one with organic discese.

The best dairymen practice the best economy in feeding when they feed all the cow will eat up clean and no more.

Bulky food should always be fed with concentrated food, to avoid possible discomfort and injury from the latter.

The cream should be set as soon as soon as possible after milking. It will not seperate rapidly, when subjected to jarring and shaking.

The milk tester and the separator are important factors in dairying. The milk tester in the near future will be a sine qua non in dairying.

Cows should be trained so that they will let any kind of person milk them, but they do better when the same person milks them each time.

## Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special men tion. All who nave used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise-a purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils Salt Rhenm and other affections caused by impure blood .- Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cause all Malarial fevers .- For cure of Headache, These children have a number of ani- Constipation and Indigestion try Electric mal characteristics that have puzzled Bitters-Et tire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded .- Price 50 cts. to \$1.00





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Nervous Debility and Catarrh Cured.

Thomas Minchin says: "I was reduced to a nervous wreck—only weighed 118 pounds. The result of early abuse was the cause. I had the following symptoms: Miserable mentally and physically, melancholy, nerv-ousness, weakness, specks before the eyes, diszy, new memory, melancholy, the

DRS. KENNEDY & KER

The Celebrated Specialists of Detroit. Mich.

TREAT AND GUARANTEE TO CURE Catarrh; Asthma; Bronchitis; Con-sumption (1st and 2nd stages); Rheumatism; Neuralgia; Nervous, Blood and Skin d.seases; Stomach and Heart dis-enses; Tapeworm; Piles; Rupture: Impotency; Deafness; Disenses es of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat; Epilepsy; Disenses of the Kidneys and Bindder; Errors of Yenth; Failing Manhood; Diseases of the Sexnal Organs; Female Weakness; Disenses of Men and Women, and Chronic Diseases in general. They cure when others fail ! ProNLY CURABLE CASES ARE TAKEN FOR TREATMENT Their NEW METHOD IKEATMENT known the world over, is curing diseases of every NEW METHOD 'family doctors' - they make a speciality of Chronic and difficult diseases. To DISE ASEE OF MEN They guarantee to cure all Weakness; Men and

DISEASES OF MEN. They guarantee to curs all Weakness of Men arising man, you need help. Drs. K. & K. will cure you. You may have been treated by Quacks-consult Scientific Dortors. No cure, no pay. Consult them.

Before Treatment. After Treatment

#### **Blood Disease and Dyspepsia Cured.**

Nervous Debility and Catarrh Cured.
Thomas Minchin says: "I was reduced to a nervous wreck—only weighed 118 pounds. The result of early abuse was the cause. I had the following symptoms: Miserable mentally and physically, melancholy, nerv-ousness, weakness, specks before the eyes, dizzy, poor memory, palpitation of the heart, flushing, cold hands and fest, weak back, dreams and losses at night, tired in the morning, pimples on the face, loss of ambition, burning sensation, kidneys weak etc. Doctors could not cure me; but Drs. Kennedy & Kergan by their New Method Treatment, cured me in a few weeks I weigh now 170 pounds. It is three years gince I have taken their treatment."
Bleod Disease and Dyspepsia Cured. Major Simfield says: "I had Dyspepsia cured. Constitutional Blood Dicease. My bones ached. Blotches on the skin looked horrible. I tried sixteen doctors in all. A friend recommended Drs. Kennedy & Kergan. I began their New Method not say too much for those scientific doc-tors who bave been in Detroit for four-ten years. I conversed with hundreds of patients in their oflices who were being cured for different disenses. I recommend them as honest und reliable Physicians."

-Henry F. Waters, the London agent of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, has discovered among

#### For Sale Cheap

Sixty acre farm, all improved, well balism; smelling food before eating it fenced, new house and barn, was formerly and eating acorns and raw fruits, such owned by George Oesterle, 5 miles west of Time table taking effect Nov. 19th 29 Chelsea. For price and terms write L. R. COOPER, Saginaw, East Side, Mich.

#### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Feyer Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Glazier & Co.

#### Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has I-ft you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those

are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find a speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need Large bottles only 50c at Glazier & Co's. Drug Store.

#### Mortgage Sale.

**Mortgage Sale.** DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by Maria A. Cohoon, by Henry Cohoon her Attorney in fact, Edward Sumner and Alice Sumner, his wife, Mary C, Carr, Almira Perry, Alonzo Newton and Jennie Newton, his wife, Welcome B. Sumner and Maggie Sumner, to Charles H. Kempf, bearing date the Twenty-fourth day of September, A. D., 1899 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, on the 21st day of November, A. D., 1892, in liber 77 of Mortgages on Page 166, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at this date the sum of One Thousand and Forty-nine Dollars and Twenty-rive Dollars as an Attorney fee as provided in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, and no proceed-ing at law or in Chancery having been institut-ed to recover the debt so secured by said mort-gage or any part thereof. Notice is therefore hereby given that by

# MICHIGAN CENTRAL

" The Niagara Falls Route,"

90th MERIDIAN TIME.

Passengers Trains on the Michigan Co tral Railroad will leave Chelses Stations follows :

#### GOING WEST.

Mail 9.24 A.1
Grand Rapids Express
Chicago Night Express 9 20 P.1
GOING EAST.
Detroit Night Express 5.10 A. 1
Grand Rapids Express 10.25 1.1
Mail
Atlantic Express 247 A.S
WM. MARTIN, Agent, Chelsea.
O. W. RUGGLES, General Passeng and Ticket Agent. Chicago.



at the employment which we furnish. To at not be away from home over night. You as f your whole time tashe work, or only your spire no ments. As capital is not required you ren porisi We supply you with all that is needed. It will cost you nothing to try the business. Any ent can do the work. Beginners make money freit the start. Failure is unknown with our vorteri-Every hour you inber you can easily make a dolar-No one who is willing to work fails to make not money every day than can be made in three days at any ordinary employment. Send for fre bolt containing the fullest information.

H. HALLETT & CO. Box 880, PORTLAND, MAINE.

## Probate Order.

STATEOFMICHIGAN, County of Washten been at a session of the Probate Coart is the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Pro-bate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on we needay, the 23rd day of December in the par-one thousand eight hundred and ninety-the Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Pro-bate.

