

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

VOLUME 23.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1894.

NUMBER 22.

A HUMMER!

150

Children's Regular
\$5.00
SUITS AT
\$3.00

All Wool;
Double Breasted;

Fast Color; made up first-class
in every respect, and warrant-
ed to wear equal to any \$5.00
suit ever sold in Chelsea.

We Bought Them Cheap

And the price we are selling
them at don't pay for the mak-
ing. Take a look at them the
first chance you have.

W. P. SCENK & CO.

A HUMMER!

1-4 OFF 1-4

SALE!

We are overloaded with Lamps and
Fancy China, and in order to reduce stock
have decided to give 1-4 off. Now is your
chance to secure these goods at much less
than they are worth, also have some great
Bargains in Bedroom Suits and Rockers. Ten
piece Toilet Set reduced to \$2.50.

HOAG & HOLMES.



We Don't Offer You the
Whole Earth,

But we do offer you Watches, Clocks
and Jewelry at

Lower -- Prices

Than any other dealer in the County.

L. & A. E. WINANS.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

JOHN BAUMGARDNER,

Designer and Builder of

* Artistic Granite Memorials. *

Office, 6 Detroit St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Established 1868.

We keep on hand large quantities of all the various granites in the
rough, and are prepared to execute fine monumental work on short notice.
Original Designs. Correspondence Solicited. Electric Works 6, 8, 10
Detroit St., and 17-19 5th Ave. Dock and Derrick 2-8 Miller Ave.

Fatal Accident.

Last Tuesday, while returning home
from school, Frederick Schwikerath, aged
8 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert
Schwikerath, of this village, was struck by
engine No. 103 at the Hayes street crossing
and instantly killed. The accident, as
near as we can learn, happened as follows:

Freddie, accompanied by his sister, who
is a few years older, was returning home
from school about 3:30 p. m., and when
they reached the Hayes street crossing a
west bound freight train was passing on
the north track and the boy stopped on
the south track, watching the cars as they
whirled by him, when an east bound freight
came along on the south track and struck
him, throwing him about thirty feet east
where he struck upon the cattle guards,
fracturing his skull in such a manner that
his brains oozed out upon the ground
where he lay.

Justice Wm. Bacon was called, and a
jury empanelled as follows: Chas. Stein-
bach, Jas. Wood, Mort Campbell, Frank
Brooks, Fred Canfield and Allen Stephens,
who with the Justice viewed the remains,
and adjourned until Thursday Jan. 25.
The remains were then taken to the home
of his grief stricken parents.

It is said by those who were near the
scene of the accident at the time, that the
trainmen did all in their power to warn
the boy of the trains approach, but he did
not seem to hear the danger signals,
probably owing to the noise made by the
train on the north track.

The funeral will be held from St. Mary's
church Friday forenoon.

A Bit of Advice.

Parents do not seem to realize when
they allow their children to remain out of
school that it is not only a damage to the
child but causes great inconvenience to
the teacher. We hear you make the
common remark, "That is what the teacher
is there for." Granted that that be true,
but when the child gets back to school he
comes dragging along several pages behind
his classmate and is not only unable to
derive any benefit from the lessons recited
by the class, but the whole class is cut
short a few minutes in order to give a
little time to one child. This is not the
most serious objection, but before the child
has caught up with the class it is allowed
to stay out another day and then another,
and soon he is so far behind his class that
he gets discouraged and is permitted to
remain at home the balance of the term;
and the next common remark, "He might
just as well stay at home, he don't learn
nothing, anyway." Who is to blame?
At the end of the term the teacher draws
her full pay, but how about your child,
can this time be made up to him?—Ex.

The Graduated Wage System.

A good plan to contract with men is on
the graduated wage system, says The Farm
Journal, which explains this system as
follows:

The agreement is \$200 and board. Begin
at \$15 for October and November; in
December reduce to \$18; January, Feb-
ruary and March, \$10 each month, April,
\$12; May, \$15; June, \$20; July and
August, \$25 each month, and close the
year in September with \$20. This gives
the man most wages in long days, when
others are earning day wages, and least in
cold weather, making him satisfied the
year round. Of course the monthly rates
named here will need to be altered to suit
altered circumstances in different localities
and under different methods of farming.

Remedy Against Plum Knot.

The Rural New Yorker states that a
correspondent paints portions of his plum
trees on which the plum knot appears with
coal oil and that this eventually stops the
growth of the swelling known as "the
knot." By taking it in time he says that
the disease does not spread and that the
knots eventually peel off, leaving only a
scar to mark the spot. Meehan, commen-
ting on the foregoing, says: As this disease
is caused by a minute fungus, there can be
no doubt of the accuracy of this observation.
Oils of all kinds are well known to be
fatal to all fungus or organisms. It is
more than likely that if the plum trees
were to get a painting of pure linseed oil
or any other vegetable oil once a year they
would continue at all times healthy.

Subscribe for the Chelsea Herald.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON OUR

PARACHUTE DROP!

Prices are tumbling all the time.

Impossible to tell you what's coming next.

All we can say it's bound to

Put - Money - in - Your - Pocket.

READ THIS PROGRAM.

All Dollar Medicines at 63c per bottle.
All Fifty Cent Medicines at 33c per bottle.
All Twenty-five Cent Medicines at 15c per bottle.
Sulphur 2 cents per pound.
Ammonia 3 cents per pint.
Spirits Camphor 35 per pint.

These are simply samples every thing else goes accordingly, we don't
give a bargain in patent medicines and then charge you a price for
prescriptions that will make you sicker than you was before.

REMEMBER US

When buying Teas, Coffees and and. Syrups.

We know we can give you goods that will please, and guarantee to
cut off a good per cent of your expense account besides.

A Very Nice Table Syrup 25c per gal.

A Good Coffee at 19c per lb.
An Extra Good Tea Dust at 12 1-2c per lb.
3 pkgs. Mince Meat for 20c.
27 lbs. Brown Sugar for \$1.00.
23 lbs. Granulated Sugar for \$1.00.
Kerosine Oil 7c per gal.
Fair Raisins 2 1-2c per lb.
Good Seedless Raisins 3c lb.
A Very Nice Fine Cut Tobacco 25c per lb.

Your For Bargains,

F. P. Glazier & Co.

Our Second Annual January Sale.

We do not advertise 1/4 off, as every one knows that to be a CHESTNUT.
But we do say, that WE WILL SELL you

Boots Shoes Hats Caps Gloves Mittens and Groceries

Cheaper than any other concern in Chelsea.

Men's Felt Boots and Perfection Rub- Men's Perfection Rubbers for Felt Boots
bers for \$2.19, were \$2.75. for \$1.33, were \$1.75.
Men's Pontiac Kilt Sock and Boston Misses' Rubbers for 17c worth 30c.
Rubbers for \$1.99, were \$2.50. Ladies' Rubbers for 25c worth 35c.
Men's Boston Rubbers for Mackinaw Just compare these with other prices.Socks for \$1.19, were \$1.50.

Groceries—That is where we get them all, for we sell them just for the
fun of doing them up.

Fine N. O. Molasses 25c per gal.
The best 50c tea in town.
4 pounds best crackers 25c.
2 cans choice peaches 25c.
Fine roasted coffee 19c per lb.
Royal baking powder 40c.
3 pounds 4 crown raisins 25c.

The best 30c tea in town.
6 pounds choice rice 25c.
Good baking powder 20c.
Starch 6c.

More matches than you can count in a
week for 25c.

We give you what lamp wick you want

When looking for bargains call on us, we do not sell at cost but
mighty near it. Highest price paid for butter and eggs.

W. F. RIEMENSCHNEIDER & CO.

R. A. SNYDER

Is in the Market for

Poultry & Veal Calves.

The Highest Market Price Paid in Cash.

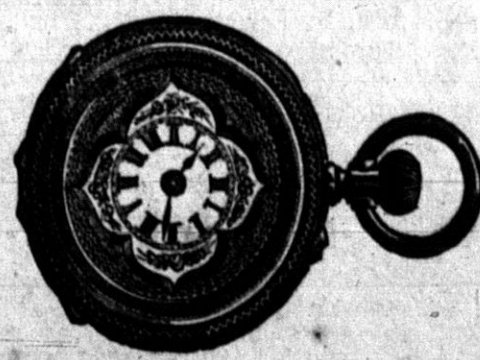
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Cigars & Tobaccos.

In connection with my jewelry stock I have
put in a

Choice Line of Cigars
Smoking and Chewing
Tobacco.

Give me a call
FRED KANTLENHER.



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

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL- Regular Session.

On the 15th the senate by a vote of 20 to 24 rejected the nomination of William B. Hornblower, of New York, to be an associate justice of the United States supreme court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Samuel Blatchford. In the house the consideration of the tariff bill under the five-minute rule was begun and the debate concluded with a tilt between Mr. Cockran and Mr. Reed.

In the senate the federal election bill and the tariff measure were discussed on the 16th. In the house several amendments to the tariff bill were offered and adopted and others were introduced but not acted upon.

The senate on the 17th after discussion of civil service reform until the close of the morning hour resumed as "the unfinished business" the house bill to repeal the federal election laws, and the debate continued until the close of the legislative day. In the house Mr. Wilson's amendment to the tariff bill fixing the date on which free wool should go into effect as August 1 was defeated, and the substitute making it go into effect immediately on the passage of the bill was adopted. The rest of the day was spent discussing the amendment of Mr. Burrows to substitute the print wool schedule for that proposed by the Wilson bill.

In the senate on the 18th Senators Peffer and Allen (populists) and Senators Moran and Daniel (democrats) condemned the bond policy of the administration. The announcement was made of the resignation of Senator Walthall, of Mississippi. Adjourned to the 22d. Almost the entire day in the house was spent in the continuation of the debate on Mr. Burrows' amendment to restore the existing duties on wool, with the result of its defeat by a strict party vote.

The senate was not in session on the 19th. In the house the time was occupied in discussing the tariff bill and the proposed amendment to put steel rails on the free list was lost by a vote of 100 to 72.

DOMESTIC.

The Fire and Marine bank in Milwaukee which failed in the panic of last July has reopened its doors for business.

Mrs. Fred Houston and her two daughters were burned to death at Barabourville, Ky.

A riot followed an anti-Catholic lecture by Father McNamara in Kansas City, Mo., and several shots were fired.

An oil car on the Western Indiana road exploded at Hammond and two men were fatally injured.

BETWEEN 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 bushels of wheat have been destroyed in the wheat districts of eastern Washington by continued rains.

Trains collided at Chester Court House, S. C., and twenty-five persons were either killed or injured.

SEEKERS for destitute persons in New York city found Catherine Patton, a colored woman aged 108, and her two daughters, aged 74 and 70 respectively, on the verge of starvation.

The Third national bank of Detroit, Mich., J. L. Hudson, president, was forced into liquidation.

THOUSANDS of coal miners in the vicinity of Mercer, Pa., struck because of a 12 per cent. reduction in their wages.

OSCAR SIMCOE, a Terre Haute (Ind.) gunsmith, was reunited to his son, who was abducted during the war.

Gov. MARKHAM, of California, designated January 27 as a public holiday in honor of the opening of the midwinter exposition.

The Indians on the Pine Ridge agency in Nebraska were said to be dying in large numbers from the grip.

In an accident on the Narrow Gauge road at Cazadero, Cal., seven men were killed.

The Commercial bank at Eau Claire, Wis., has resumed business.

EDWARD McFALL, 17 years old, had both eyes shot out by his 9-year-old brother in an accident while hunting at Newman, Ill.

EFFORTS were being made to have the death sentence of Wilson Howard, of Missouri, commuted. He has committed thirty murders.

The Wing flouring mill at Charleston, Ill., was destroyed by fire. It had recently been rebuilt and the loss was \$100,000.

The Bank of Zumbrota, Minn., with a capital stock of \$45,000, has suspended. ORDERS were received to close the two remaining coal mines at Almy, Wyo. This removes the sole industry in a town of 2,700 people.

TRING of office Postmaster Fenner of Stone's Corners, Ind., put the stamps, etc., in a pouch and took it to Richmond.

CIGARETTE dealers at Emporia, Kan., must pay a license of \$500 and are prohibited under penalty from selling to minors.

THOMAS DELMO and wife and Joseph Rogers were crossing the river at New Riker, W. Va., in a small boat, when they were carried over the falls and all were drowned.

SECRETARY CARLISLE issued a circular inviting proposals for \$50,000,000 5 per cent. bonds, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the government, after ten years from the date of issue.

CINGUS men met at Cincinnati and formed a national league, and Ephraim Sells was elected president.

FARMERS and dairymen from half the states in the union met in Chicago and organized the National Dairy union, the object being to fight against bogus dairy products. C. W. Horr, of Wellington, O., was elected president.

HENRY HEIST was hanged at Gettysburg, Pa., for the murder of Emanuel Monn nearly a year ago.

A RACE war was feared at Black Rock, Ark., as threats had been made to burn all factories where negroes are employed.

MARION DUNBAR, a dealer in fast stock, was thrown from a sulky in a runaway at Crawfordsville, Ind., and killed.

GOV. WAITE has called a convention of wool growers to meet in Denver on February 5 to consider the Wilson tariff bill.

THE courthouse at Hartland, Kan., was destroyed by fire and nearly all the Kearney county records were lost. NEGRO workmen in a turpentine distillery near Valdosta, Ga., were attacked by an armed party and nine were wounded.

In a fight between post office robbers and police at Danville, Pa., Officer Van Gilger was killed and two of the outlaws were wounded.

JOHN BUCHNER, a negro, who had been recently released from the state penitentiary, was lynched by a mob at Valley Park, Mo., for assaulting two women.

A LARGE meteor hung over Chesapeake bay, brilliantly illuminating the steamers in Baltimore harbor and down the bay.

FIVE masked men held up a train near St. Joseph, Mo., and escaped after looting the express car.

ALEX. ROSS, cashier of the First National bank of Lead City, S. D., was found to be a defaulter to the amount of \$24,893.46.

WHILE en route to Washington Minister Thurston, of Hawaii, was interviewed at Omaha, and said that there was no possibility of the queen being restored; that matter was settled for good.

FIFTY negro families in Monroe county, Ark., have arranged with the American Colonization society of Washington, D. C., for transportation to Liberia. DURING the year 1893 there were 1,373 fires in Philadelphia, the losses incurred being \$1,030,239.

THE national bank note circulation throughout the country, which reached \$209,500,000 during the money stringency, has declined to \$204,500,000.

THE cruiser Olympia, built in San Francisco, made 21.69 knots an hour and earned \$300,000 in premiums for its builder.

COMPULSORY education, after a fair trial, is reported a failure in Chicago by a committee of the board of education.

THE National Farmers' Alliance in session in Chicago denounced J. Sterling Morton, the secretary of agriculture, and called upon him to resign.

WHILE drinking water from a brook a boy at Muncie, Ind., swallowed an insect, which devoured his heart, causing death.

THREE men who robbed a train at Centralia, Ill., pleaded guilty and were sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

At Princeton, W. Va., Sheriff Hall attempted to arrest the Mullen brothers and the sheriff and both desperadoes were killed.

THE Colowash Indians, of Washington, have asked government permission to burn one of their medicine men at the stake.

It was said that the two recent train robberies in Missouri netted the bandits \$100,000.

MILTON BOND and Charles Colt, brothers-in-law, fought a duel at Sullivan, Ill., as the result of long-standing family troubles, and both were fatally shot.

At the annual meeting in New York of the American Protective Tariff league Cornelius N. Bliss was elected president.

FRIENDS of Ivey Harp, of Malvern, Ark., for a joke placed powder in a cigarette and gave it to him, and in the explosion that followed both of Harp's eyes were put out.

THE exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 19th aggregated \$624,925,525, against \$1,006,181,451 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1893 was 36.8.

THERESA JONES, 17, and Martha Hartford, 16, both mill girls, were drowned while skating on the river at Mitineague, Mass.

THE Yankton Sioux Indians in South Dakota have agreed to sell their lands to the government, and they may be thrown open to settlement.

THE city council has annexed all suburbs, including five towns, thus adding 20,000 to Louisville's population. It cost the government \$138,586 to pay the bounty on sugar during the fiscal year of 1892.

THOMAS BENNETT (colored) was sentenced at Mascoutah, Ill., to six years in prison for stealing two cigars.

THERE were 407 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 19th, against 484 the week previous and 290 in the corresponding time in 1893.

HALF the business portion of Lewiston, Ill., was destroyed by fire.

A NEGRO named Williams, suspected of robbing a corn crib, was lynched by a mob in West Feliciana parish, La.

MASTER WORKMAN SOVEREIGN, of the Knights of Labor, will ask an injunction to restrain the contemplated issue of bonds by Secretary Carlisle.

THE business portion of Catawba Island in Lake Erie, 13 miles from Sandusky, O., was destroyed by fire.

Mrs. LOUISA LANCASTER and her 3-year-old child were burned to death in Milwaukee.

THE Indiana Associated Press was organized at Indianapolis as a branch of the Associated Press.

EXECUTIONS took place as follows: Ernest Lacore at Joliet, Ill., for the murder of Nellie Byron; John Hardy at Welch, W. Va., for killing a railway employee; Wils Howard at Lebanon, Mo., for the murder of Thomas McMichael, and Albert F. Bomberger at Cando, N. D., for the murder of six members of the Kreider family.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

W. I. BUCHANAN, of Iowa, was nominated by the president as minister to the Argentine Republic.

JOHN H. GEAR was formally declared elected United States senator for Iowa in joint convention of both houses of the legislature.

Mrs. ANNA AUSTIN was elected mayor of Pleasanton, Kan., by a majority of 8 in a vote of 388.

G. F. ROTHWELL, a member of congress from the Tenth Missouri district from 1879 to 1881, died in Kansas City.

COL. JOHN L. BRANCH, at whose command the first gun of the civil war was fired at Fort Sumter, died at Union Springs, Ala.

CHAIRMAN CUTCHEN, of the Minnesota democratic state central committee, has resigned, owing to the president's delay in making appointments.

In convention at Harrisburg, Pa., the peoples party nominated Victor A. Lapiere, of Danville, for congressman at large.

JUDGE C. P. THOMPSON, aged 67 years, committed suicide at Gloucester, Mass. In 1874 he was chosen congressman from the Gloucester district.

WILLIAM GASTON, who was governor of Massachusetts in 1874, died in Boston, aged 73 years.

Mrs. NANCY ADAMSON, the first white woman in Porter county, Ind., died in Valparaiso, aged 98 years.

FOREIGN.

A NUMBER of huts occupied by miners near Escalon, Mexico, were fired by incendiaries and eleven men, women and children were burned to death and ten others were burned so badly that they would die.

SIX of the crew of the Dutch steamer Amsterdam were drowned while seeking to rescue fourteen men on a sinking schooner.

ADVICES from Rio Janeiro say that the insurgent warships bombarded the batteries at Niteroy and killed fifty of the government forces.

NINE HUNDRED miles of territory were devastated and 200 people killed by an earthquake in China.

At Burton-on-Trent, England, Councilor Wileman's coffin lid was removed previous to interment and he was found to be alive.

TWO 6-YEAR-OLD boys, bound together by a ligament as were the Siamese twins, were being exhibited at Hong Kong, China.

Two hundred Sofas were killed and seventy-seven made prisoners in a battle with British troops at Bagvenia.

A CONSTITUTION patterned after that of the United States is in readiness for promulgation by the Hawaiian government.

LATER.

THERE was no session of the United States senate on the 22d. In the house the tariff bill was discussed, and messages were received from the president vetoing the New York and New Jersey bridge bill and transmitting the latest correspondence from Hawaii.

GREAT BRITAIN is now talking of the peaceful disarmament of all Europe instead of a war.

WILLIAM GILPIN, aged 80, first territorial governor of Colorado, was found dead in bed at Denver. He was appointed governor by President Lincoln, March 22, 1861.

It was rumored that the young king of Serbia had been murdered.

A HURRICANE swept over Oak Cliff and south and east of Dallas, Tex., destroying property to the extent of \$100,000 and killing a boy.

MORE than 3,000 articles lost at the world's fair are still in the service building at Jackson park.

THE mayor of Cincinnati was authorized to expend \$100,000 from the contingent fund for the benefit of the unemployed.

THE funds of the World's Columbian exposition were dwindling at the rate of nearly \$400,000 a month.

THE International Emigration society was incorporated at Birmingham, Ala., the object being to send negroes from the southern states to Africa.

Mrs. J. PLUMMER, living near Pawuska, O. T., drowned her two children and then killed herself.

DURING heavy gales in the bay at Bilbao, Spain, many fishing boats were lost and twenty-five fishermen were drowned.

L. LIPSCHUTZ, a Waco (Tex.) merchant, was murdered by robbers and his wife fatally injured.

WILLIAM RODECKER and his wife and Henry Russell were killed and three others were hurt in a grade crossing accident at Findlay, O.

WILLIAM HENRY STEGNER within three days married one St. Louis widow, promised to wed two others and swindled all three.

THE terminal and operating rooms of the Louisville (Ky.) Telephone company were destroyed by fire, the loss being \$100,000.

M. G. GAMBLE (colored), who criminally assaulted the little daughter of Bedford France, of Central Jellico Mines, Ky., was lynched.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, of Brooklyn, announced to his congregation that he would resign on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate, which occurs in the spring.

Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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

"I wish you wouldn't be asking me for money all the time," growled the husband. "I'm not, dear," responded the wife, sweetly. "Part of the time is occupied in spending it."—Detroit Free Press.

Don't be a Slave

To the absurd notion that tyrannies man's minds, that violent drastic purgatives will cure you of constiveness. In reality they only aggravate your ailment. For this obstinate trouble, as for biliousness and dyspepsia, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an all sufficient specific. It is an efficient safeguard against malaria, and cures rheumatism, inaction of the kidneys and nervousness.

THE reason women don't appreciate the telegram at half its value is that a post-script cannot be added without extra charge.—Texas Siftings.

McVicker's, Chicago.

Julia Marlowe's engagement at McVicker's Theater terminates Saturday evening Feb. 2. This third week a novel double bill will be presented. Seats secured by mail.

We believe that an Italian who should start out with a noiseless hand organ would make money.—Texas Siftings.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure

Is the greatest remedy known for whooping-cough. 50c. A. P. HOXSIE, Buffalo, N. Y.

A New Sensation.—Barber—"Have a shampoo!" Victim "No; give me a real po: I want a new sensation."

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are excellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat.—Christian World, London, England.

WHEN it comes to a ring with a diamond larger than any other in town any woman is a little weak.—Galveston News.

CHECK Colds and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle.....	\$4 00 @ 5 00
Sheep.....	2 50 @ 3 25
Hogs.....	5 80 @ 6 00
FLOUR—City Mill Patents.....	4 15 @ 4 50
Minnesota Patents.....	3 85 @ 4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	62 @ 64
Ungraded Red.....	62 @ 64
CORN—No. 2.....	4 1/4 @ 4 3/4
Ungraded Mixed.....	42 @ 43
RYE—Track Mixed Western.....	34 @ 35
OATS—Western.....	50 @ 52 1/2
PORK—Mess, New.....	14 25 @ 14 75
LARD—Western.....	8 15 @ 8 20
BUTTER—Western Creamery.....	18 1/2 @ 22
Western Dairy.....	13 1/2 @ 17

CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Shipping Steers.....	\$3 00 @ 5 00
Cows.....	1 40 @ 2 85
Stockers.....	2 25 @ 3 00
Feeders.....	3 00 @ 3 80
Butchers' Steers.....	2 20 @ 3 40
Bulls.....	1 50 @ 3 50
HOGS.....	5 00 @ 5 50
SHEEP.....	1 50 @ 3 80
BUTTER—Creamery.....	18 @ 24
Dairy.....	12 @ 21
BROOM CORN.....	13 @ 13 1/2
Western (per ton).....	35 00 @ 40 00
Western Dwarf.....	50 00 @ 70 00
Illinois, Good to Choice.....	50 00 @ 70 00
PORK—Mess (per bu.).....	45 @ 54
LARD—Steam.....	12 75 @ 13 10
FLOUR—Spring Patents.....	3 50 @ 3 90
Spring Straights.....	2 50 @ 2 80
Winter Patents.....	3 25 @ 3 40
Winter Straights.....	2 90 @ 3 00
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2.....	59 1/2 @ 59 3/4
Corn, No. 2.....	34 1/2 @ 35
Oats, No. 2.....	27 1/2 @ 27 3/4
Rye, No. 2.....	44 @ 44 1/2
Barley Choice to Fancy.....	50 @ 54
LUMBER—	
Siding.....	15 00 @ 22 50
Flooring.....	34 00 @ 36 00
Common Boards.....	14 00 @ 14 25
Fencing.....	12 00 @ 16 00
Lath, Dry.....	2 35 @ 2 40
Shingles.....	2 25 @ 3 00

KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Shipping Steers.....	\$4 00 @ 5 35
Stockers and Feeders.....	2 25 @ 3 00
HOGS.....	5 10 @ 5 30
SHEEP.....	2 00 @ 3 50

OMAHA.

CATTLE—Steers.....	\$2 75 @ 4 80
Feeders.....	2 25 @ 3 00
HOGS.....	5 15 @ 5 30
SHEEP.....	2 00 @ 3 50

ENLIGHTENMENT
enables the more advanced and Conservative Surgeons of to-day to cure many diseases without cutting, which were formerly regarded as incurable without resort to the knife. RUPTURE or Breach, is now radically cured without the knife and without pain. Clumpy Trusses can be thrown away! TUMORS, Ovarian, Fibroid (uterine) and many others, are now removed without the perils of cutting operation. PILE TUMORS, however large, of the lower bowel, are permanently cured without pain or resort to the knife. STONE in the Bladder, no matter how large, is crushed, pulverized, washed out and perfectly removed without cutting. For pamphlet, references and all particulars, send 10 cents (in stamps) to World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 633 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

MOTHER'S FRIEND
A remedy which, if used by Wives about to experience the painful ordeal attendant upon Child-birth, proves an infallible specific for, and obviates the tortures of confinement, lessening the dangers thereof to both mother and child. Sold by all druggists. Sent by express on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle, charges prepaid.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Hood's Permanently Cures

Because it reaches the seat of disease in the blood. By purifying, vitalizing and enriching the blood, it expels every taint of Scrofula, Catarrh, Malaria, etc., and so renovates and strengthens the vital fluid, and through it the whole system, as to enable it to throw off future attacks of disease. Be sure to get Hood's, and only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion. Try a box. 25c.

FREE. If you have not received one of the

August Flower and German Syrup Diary Almanacs for 1894, send your

name and address on a postal at once, asking for Almanac No. 1, and you will receive by return mail, free of all expense, one of the most complete Illustrated

books of the kind ever issued, in which you can keep a Daily Diary or Memoranda of any matters you desire. Write quick, or they will be all gone. Address,

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A Weak Digestion

strange as it may seem, is caused from a lack of that which is never exactly digested—fat. The greatest fact in connection with

Scott's Emulsion

appears at this point—it is partly digested fat—and the most weakened digestion is quickly strengthened by it.

The only possible help in Consumption is the arrest of waste and renewal of new, healthy tissue. Scott's Emulsion has done wonders in Consumption just this way.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

Three Good Things VERY CHEAP.

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SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE (one year) \$3.00
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EXHIBITION NUMBER (Scribner's) .25
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All for \$3.35.

World's Fair Book.

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A charming Souvenir of the Fair, by F. H. Johnson, Smith, William Hamilton Gibson, W. H. Low, J. A. Mitchell, F. D. Millet, Charles Howard Johnson, who have written and illustrated with drawings a book about the Fair. It is bound in cloth, and published at \$1.25.
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NEW YORK.

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COCOA and CHOCOLATE
Highest Awards (Medals and Diplomas)
World's Columbian Exposition.
On the following articles, named:
BREAKFAST COCOA, PREMIUM No. 1 CHOCOLATE, GERMAN SWEET CHOCOLATE, VANILLA CHOCOLATE, COCOA BUTTER.
For "purity of material," "excellent flavor," and "uniform even composition."

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WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

Ely's Cream Balm
WILL CURE
CATARRH
Price 50 Cents.
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y.

SOUTH MISSOURI WEST

For Maps and Circulars giving full description of the Rich Mineral, Fruit and Agricultural Lands in South West Missouri, write to JOHN M. PERDY, Manager of the MISSOURI LAND and LIVESTOCK COMPANY, Neosho, Newton Co., Missouri. SEND THIS PAPER every two weeks.

I WILL THINK OF YOU.

I will think of you, my sweetheart, when the shadows softly creep,
And the crooning chirp of mother bird bids tiny ones to sleep.
And the twinkling, glistening starlight throws a halo, tender sweet,
Caresing, nodding flowers blooming brightly at my feet.

I will think of you, my sweetheart, for I know you think of me,
Throughout the breadth of daylight till all its sunlit flees;
And the radiance of the mornings' glides so softly from its place,
To where sable shades are waiting, the brightness to embrace.

I will think of you, my sweetheart, for in all this world to-day
There're no thoughts like thoughts of you can lighten up my way,
Can ease the heavy burden—can cause the clouds to part—
Can let the rays of God's light in—so I think of you, sweetheart.

—Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

THE BLUES CURE.

What the Great Golden Remedy Did for the Patients.

There was a Water cure, a Rest cure, and a Mind cure in the same town; but all three together did not do half the business of the Blues cure. In fact, those three establishments complained bitterly that the Blues cure took away many of their patients. They did all they could to crush it out; they declared it to be a humbug, a mere quack concern, with its mysterious "Great Golden Remedy."

In truth, there was a mystery connected with the Blues cure. It was in one respect something like the Loissette Memory system, for every patient had to sign a bond that he would never reveal to anyone the secret of the "Great Golden Remedy." But, in spite of this, and the enmity of the other establishments, the Blues cure prospered extraordinarily, and people thronged to it from far and near. The Blues cure could proudly affirm that in all its career a case had never been lost.

The Blues cure office was a small, sunshiny room opening from a large, cheerful waiting room.

One fine October afternoon the clock was just striking three as the doctor, accompanied by a patient, entered the office and closed the door behind him.

The doctor was a jolly little man with a bald head, and a beaming smile so much like sunshine that on rainy days his great black cat would stretch herself out before him, as though she were really warming herself in its beams.

The patient was a tall, thin theologian, with a lugubrious expression of countenance, suitable for a chronic attendant of funerals.

The doctor's style was laconic.

"What's the matter?" said he.

"I am subject to depression of spirits," replied the theologian, with a deep sigh that roused the black cat from its slumbers.

"When do these attacks come on?" said the doctor, looking at him with half closed eyes, as an artist surveys a picture.

"Every evening," replied the theologian. "I can't use my eyes then, and I fall to thinking of my theological questions, and I get extremely down in my spirits."

"What kind of questions?"

"Oh, the most important and interesting which can stir a man's mind," said the theologian, with such unwonted animation that the black cat again was startled. "Whether Moses wrote the Pentateuch; whether the Levitical code came in with Ezra or before; the doctrines of original sin, future probation, and many others. I am so upset in my old ideas (for I was taught from my youth up that it was wicked to question anything about such matters) that I get terribly blue."

"Oh, ho!" said the doctor, jumping up and fetching a little gilt box from a table. "I see what you need! You must drop your studies for a time and devote yourself to taking this great golden remedy. Follow the directions as if your life depended on it and you'll be cured of the blues."

"Is that all?" said the theologian, in astonishment.

"You'll find it enough!" replied the doctor, as he showed him the door.

"Next!" he called through the ante-room door, much as a lecturer directs his assistant to throw the next picture on the screen.

In came a young woman of perhaps seven and twenty, attired according to the latest fashion.

"Oh, doctor, how can I get over the blues?" she asked, in the jerky, chopped-off, broad-A style of enunciation so fashionable among feminine "dudes."

"What gives them to you?" said the doctor, looking at her with a magnifying glass, as if to see to what genus she belonged.

"My looking glass," frankly answered the young woman. "It shows me that I'm getting plainer every day. I've got three gray hairs and one crow's foot."

"Well, what of that?" asked the doctor.

"What of that?" repeated the patient. "It shows I'm growing old, and that's enough to make anybody blue. There are lots of 'buds' coming out every year in society, and I'm getting to be one of the old girls. I just hate to be an old girl and be laid on the shelf. I had an odious time at my last ball, and life isn't worth living, and I'm sick of it!"

"Humph!" said the doctor. "We'll

cure you, if you will obey me implicitly. You must follow this prescription faithfully. Take this Great Golden Remedy whenever you feel the symptoms coming on, and you won't have a single blue."

So saying he handed her a little gilt box like the one he gave the theologian, and she too passed into the street.

Next came a widow buried in crepe. "Well, Mrs. Rellet, I suppose you've come to report?" said the doctor.

"Yes," replied the widow. "The Golden Remedy has worked wonders with me. I thought it would be so easy, but I found it very hard to swallow at first. I persevered, and it has done me an enormous amount of good. I've slept and eaten as I haven't since John's death."

"You've given up reading your letters of condolence and wiping your eyes, then?" said the doctor.

"Oh, yes!" said the widow; "I don't have any time now."

"How often do you take the remedy?"

"Oh, nearly all the time," she replied. "If I go an hour without it, I get to thinking about John and how I miss him, and it gives me the blues terribly."

"Well, keep on the same way," said the doctor, heartily; "keep it up." No sooner had the widow departed than in came a pale young man.

"What gives you the blues?" said the doctor, with one of his most sunshiny smiles. The cat left the window and stretched herself out in front of him.

The young man hesitated in answering this question, but as the doctor pressed him he finally admitted the cause.

"I can't help thinking about myself," said he. "When I go among people I am pursued by thoughts of my own awkwardness and stupidity and am keenly sensitive to every little slight. This shuts my mouth and makes me doubly uninteresting, and naturally people don't enjoy me; and then I come home and brood over it, and it really seems as if everybody were laughing at me, and I get as blue as indigo."

"Yes, you're right," said the doctor; "it's an aggravated case of morbid self-centeredness; but if you take this Golden Remedy every time you get to thinking about yourself, and take large doses of it when you are in company, you'll be cured as sure as fate."

The young man looked incredulous as he took his little gilt box and his departure, and went his way.

"Oh, doctor!" said the next, a poor little dressmaker with so sad a voice that the black cat again retired to the sofa. "I'm so blue! When I get through my work and sit alone in my little room evenings, I feel so lonely I'd most like to kill myself. I haven't a relation or a friend in all the town, and it's something dreadful to have no one to welcome you home—nobody to tell things to, nobody to say good night or morning to you. Why, sometimes I kiss my own arm, I feel so desperately lonely!" and she burst into tears.

"Poor thing! poor thing!" said the doctor, in a cheerful voice, as if he were saying: "Fine day! fine day! We'll fix you up. Now, my dear, just follow the directions in this little gilt box whenever you begin to feel lonely; and take a specially large dose in the evening when you come home from work."

The young girl smiled a feeble little smile as she thanked him for the box and left the room.

"What in the world is the matter with you?" inquired the doctor of his next patient, an elegantly-attired young man, who looked as sleek and well-to-do and about as intellectual as a well-fed, well-curved horse.

"I'm bored to death," drawled the young fellow. "I was so bored with balls and parties and racing and cards and shooting and theaters and everything else in that line, it was positively a relief to wake up one morning and find I had the blues; for it was a new sensation. But I've had them so long now, I'm bored with them, too, and I've come here to get cured."

"Well," said the doctor, looking at him through his magnifying-glass till the young man actually blushed, "you'll find my remedy so hard to follow it will be like drawing teeth; but I can assure you it will be a 'new sensation,' and if you stick to it it will cure even you."

"I'll take it at any price!" said this afflicted representative of boredom.

"No price," said the doctor, "except secrecy. The remedy does no good if anyone else learns that you are trying it for such a purpose."

The young man signed the bond, and departed with a more animated expression on his blasé countenance, and a small gilt box in his pocket.

The next arrival was an invalid in a rolling chair. Her pale face beamed with pleasure.

"Oh, ho! So you're back! Remedy don't work?" said the doctor, knowing better.

"I should think it did work," she answered, gravely. "You know how long the days were as I lay in my bed or sat in this chair, knowing I could never take a step, and brooding over every ache and pain. Well, now the days are not half long enough to do all I want. The remedy has given me so much to do, and made life entirely different to me. How can I thank you, doctor?"

"Pshaw, child!" said the good man, "don't thank me. It's the remedy. Keep it up; just keep it up."

Next came a very intellectual-looking young woman, who had obtained a degree from a university. She complained

that through all the studying to which she devoted her life for the cultivation of her mind, there ran an undertone of melancholy which, whenever she stopped work, culminated in an attack of the blues.

As usual, the doctor dispatched her with his universal prescription, and also the other half dozen patients who called that afternoon. One was a man made miserable by his own selfish jealousy of any attention paid his wife. Another got the blues because she was so discontented with her humdrum, monotonous life, being kept at home by an invalid sister when she wanted to study music in Germany.

So they came, rich and poor, young and old, no class in society seeming to be exempt from this miserable ailment, and each, departed thankful for the Great Golden Remedy.

At last the clock struck six, and the doctor closed his office door and settled himself comfortably by the fire. The black cat jumped up in his lap, and the doctor took one of the mysterious little boxes from the table. As he, in an absent-minded way, removed the cover, a little paper fluttered out. Not a pill nor a powder was to be seen, and the Great Golden Remedy consisted only of the little paper, on which were printed in golden letters these words:

WHENEVER YOU ARE FEELING BLUE, SOMETHING FOR SOME ONE ELSE GO DO.

"How silly people are!" said the doctor to himself. "They travel miles to get here, take no end of trouble, sign that bond and all that nonsense just to get what they could have learned from the Book of the Great Physician just as well as I did. Just because the idea is dressed up in a poor rhyme and a gilt box, and there's a mystery about it, and it's the fashion to come here, the Blues cure is a howling success, and all the world is running after my Great Golden Remedy." And the black cat switched her tail and said amen, as well as she knew how.—N. Y. Independent.

TOO COSTLY FOR WINTER.

Ocean Greyhounds to Be Used Only in Summer Traffic.

The recent announcement that the Lucania and Campania were to be laid up for the winter marks another step in the differentiation of the Atlantic traffic that has been going on for some years. The record breakers of the ocean, of which the two ships named are at present the chief, are, according to the New York Times, too costly to run except at the height of the season of pleasure traveling, when a great number of people are making the voyage to whom time is much more an object than money, and who can afford to pay for the highest attainable degree of speed and luxury. The steamers which minister to this desire are far more costly to operate than slower ships that are equally safe and almost equally comfortable, and it is proper that the passengers who prefer them should pay for their preference. They are the limited trains of marine travel.

Next to them come the slower ships that can be kept in service all the year round, including those which were record breakers in their time, and after these the freight boats, in which the accommodation of passengers is incidental to their main business, and which may be either liners or tramps. The summer service, that is to say, is becoming a special service like the summer trains for pleasure travel on shore. Evidently a steamer which is not meant to make winter passages may advantageously be differently fitted and equipped in many respects from one that is. We may look to see the summer ships made capable not only of a higher speed but a greater comfort than can be afforded in a vessel that must be ready to encounter the Atlantic in midwinter. The luxuries the summer ships provide may become costlier than ever, while it is likely that the cost of a voyage on steamers of the second class will be considerably reduced as the differentiation goes on.

ORIGIN OF AN EXPRESSION.

A New York Veteran Coined the Phrase "All's Quiet on the Potomac To-night."

One of the favorite expressions heard during the war, and even nowadays, is the one: "All's quiet on the Potomac to-night." It was in general use during the conflict of '61-'65, and was originated by John H. Fralick, of this city.

Mr. Fralick enlisted in the Thirty-fourth New York volunteers. He was detached on an order of Gen. Scott and made acting assistant signal officer, with headquarters at Maryland Heights, Md. His duty was to send dispatches to the commander of the army and to communicate to him secret information.

While stationed at the point stated, on August 13, 1861, Mr. Fralick sent a written report to Capt. Rawley showing the condition of the southern army on the Virginia side. The report was written at midnight, and Capt. Fralick closed it with the words: "All's quiet along the Potomac to-night."

The expression came into public use through the instrumentality of Joseph Howard, Jr., the famous war correspondent, who, after seeing the report of Capt. Fralick, took up the phrase in his account of the movements of the armies, and from the time it first appeared in the New York Herald it became popular and a national byword.—Little Falls Times.

—The world annually manufactures \$3,300,000,000 worth of textile fabrics.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

ROBBED THE POST OFFICE.

Lindell Stewart, Aged 13, Steals \$1,500 at Traverse City.

Lindell Stewart, aged 13, has been bound over to the federal court on a charge of robbing the post office at Traverse City. He had operated systematically for over a year. He would go to the box window and ask for a certain man's mail. The next day he would ask for still another person's mail. Finally the citizens complained that they were not getting their letters. Recently Stewart got a letter containing a pension check. He read the name and boldly asked a banker to cash the check. The check had not been indorsed, so the teller inquired of the boy who had sent him. The name was coolly given, but the teller insisted that the man himself would have to indorse it. The boy walked out and did not return. This little episode led to his arrest. The boy's pecuniations amount to over \$1,500.

STATE CROP REPORT.

Wheat Is in Good Shape, But Prices Are All Down.

The Michigan crop report, issued by Secretary of State Jochim, says that wheat has been injured but slightly, if at all, by the weather during the last month. With the exception of hay, which is a few cents higher than it was one year ago, and much cows, which are bringing an average of \$1.50 more than they were in January, 1893, there is said to have been a decline in prices all along the line. The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed by farmers in December is 1,540,463 and in the five months ending December 31, 7,899,035 bushels, which is 212,580 bushels less than was reported marketed last year.

Too Many Reservations.

Attorney General Ellis has advised the state board of charities not to accept the deed offered covering the site at Newberry for the projected asylum for the insane in the upper peninsula. The statute requires that the state be given an absolute title, while the deed contains reservations of timber and land for highways and provides for the property reverting to the grantors in case it ever ceases to be used for asylum purposes.

Iron Mountain Needs Food.

W. A. Childs, sent by citizens to investigate the condition of the destitute of Gogebic and Dickinson counties, reports clothing sufficient for the winter at both places. Gogebic has provisions enough for all until February 20. Iron Mountain had only enough for ten days at the present rate of issue. He said both counties had methods of distribution well organized and systematized.

To Abolish Immigrant Inspection.

The state board of health has resolved, in view of the decision recently by Circuit Judge Steere, of Sault Ste. Marie, declaring the penalty provisions of the Michigan quarantine law unconstitutional, that the immigrant inspection at the Michigan border be suspended. The case would be appealed.

State Board of Health.

From various portions of the state the reports of fifty-six observers for the week ended January 13 show that intermittent fever decreased in area of prevalence. Scarlet fever was reported at forty-nine places, measles at six, diphtheria at twenty-six and typhoid fever at twelve places.

Michigan Millers.

The Michigan Millers' association at its annual meeting in Lansing elected the following officers:

President, W. A. Coombs, Coldwater; vice president, R. T. French, Middleville; secretary and treasurer, M. A. Reynolds, Lansing; executive committee, Alfred Green, Holly; S. J. Titus, Battle Creek; Alexander Stock, Hillsdale.

Detroit Gets the State Fair.

The Michigan state fair was permanently located at Lansing four years ago. The society now finds itself \$25,000 in debt, and in order to replenish its treasury the executive committee has favorably considered a proposition from the Detroit exposition managers to hold the fair in that city this year.

Short But Newsworthy Items.

Fire broke out in Manthe's meat market in Marquette and destroyed that building, McMillan's saloon and Maper's dwelling. Total loss, \$10,000.

Thomas F. Griffin, president of the Griffin Car Wheel company, was murdered and robbed in the barn in the rear of his residence in Detroit.

Mrs. Victor Bond, wife of a Michigan Central engineer, died in West Bay City of heart failure, as she was being assisted to turn over in bed.

The hunters and fishermen of Holland have formed an association for the propagation and protection of game and fish.

By an obstruction in the water pipes Marquette was left without fire protection.

The county house at Manistee has a curiosity in the form of a young girl who for the past year has taken no nourishment whatever except water that potatoes have been boiled in, and, strange to say, she is growing fat on that diet.

William Thomas, one of the oldest pioneers of Genesee county, died at his home in Davison township, aged 88 years. He had lived upon the farm where he died for fifty-five years.

WAR ON CARLISLE'S PLANS.

Knights of Labor Seek to Restrain Him from Issuing Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—The Knights of Labor after consultation among the officers present at a meeting sent the following dispatch to J. R. Sovereign, general master workman, Des Moines, Ia.:

"Secure counsel and go before the United States supreme court immediately. Enter injunction proceedings against Carlisle, restraining him from issuing fifty millions of bonds. The interests of the people, upon whom the burden of all taxation to pay the interest and principal of the bonds falls, require that you should immediately take this step against the secretary of the treasury, enjoining him from incurring any further debt while the resources of the government, if properly applied, are sufficient to meet all lawful demands.

JOHN W. HAYES, "General Secretary-Treasury, K. of L."

Friday the following telegram was received by Secretary Hayes:

"DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 19.—John W. Hayes, 814 North Broad street: Case submitted to counsel. If there is reasonable ground on which to force a standing in court, injunction proceedings will begin at once.

"J. R. SOVEREIGN, "General Master Workman."

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 20.—General

Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor, acting upon the advice of leaders of the order in different parts of the country and of Senator Allen (pop., Neb.) will, within a few days, file with the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia a petition for an injunction restraining Secretary Carlisle from making the proposed issue of government bonds. C. C. Cole, ex-chief justice of Iowa, is drawing up the petition, which will assert that the act of January 14, 1875, does not authorize the issue for any other purpose than the redemption of greenbacks, or, at any rate, to maintain the \$100,000,000 gold reserve.

The following specific claims are made by the persons seeking the injunction against the bond issue: There is nothing in the law providing for a reserve fund at this time in the United States treasury of \$100,000,000; there is no provision in the law for any special reserve as construed by the present government. The fact that the secretary of the treasury is to offer for sale a greater amount of bonds than necessary to replenish the so-called legal reserve indicates that he is not offering them for the purpose of redemption, and it further shows that he is not offering them for sale for the purposes specified in the law of January 14, 1875, the resumption act.

The secretary of the treasury, they claim, has no authority to offer bonds for sale for any purpose. There is no deficit in the United States reserve fund, for silver at present in the treasury is more than double the so-called deficit in the so-called legal reserve.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Philadelphia dispatch announcing a threatened injunction by the Knights of Labor against Secretary Carlisle to restrain him from issuing \$50,000,000 in bonds, as contemplated by him, was taken to the treasury department and showed to the secretary. Mr. Carlisle read the dispatch, but declined to say anything whatever on the subject for publication. Other officials of the department to whom the dispatch was shown were not surprised on learning its contents. The feeling of the Knights of Labor and of labor unions generally on the bond question was known to be unfavorable, as had been shown by the passage of resolutions against it.

The officials were a unit in the opinion that the secretary had nothing more than a temporary delay to fear from injunction proceedings, and even this they did not think in the least degree probable. The secretary consulted the attorney-general, the law officer of the government, and the president before issuing the bond call.

Applications for writs of injunction or mandamus against department officials are usually made to one of the justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. An appeal from a decision of the supreme court of the district would lie to the district court of appeals, but in the ordinary course of events could not be heard by the higher court for several months unless an order advancing it on the calendar was made. From the court of appeals the case might be taken to the United States supreme court if the discouragement that unquestionably would be met by the enjoiners in the lower courts did not cause them to cease their efforts. It is believed no delay would be occasioned by these legal proceedings, as even a temporary injunction doubtless would be denied.

TO FORM A REPUBLIC.

Hawaii Soon to Have an Independent Government.

HONOLULU, Jan. 12, via San Francisco, Jan. 21.—There is no important change in public affairs. Strong remonstrances have been addressed to Minister Willis. It is privately learned that a new constitution is all ready to be promulgated at the proper time. It seems to be definitely ascertained that for several weeks past and prior to Thurston's visit the government has been working out a form of constitution for an independent Hawaiian republic, which is now substantially settled upon. Its form is like those of the states of the union, with president and vice president and upper and lower houses of the legislature.

The government will not proclaim this constitution until after learning from Minister Thurston that there is no present prospect of any form of political union with the United States.

SPECIALS

FOR THE
WEEK

- OF -

Jan. 25 to Jan. 31, 1894.

One Lot of Gent's Underwear, assorted qualities, ranging from the cheapest to the best goods, to be closed out at

1-3 Off the Regular Price.

One lot of Ladies' Underwear, assorted qualities, ranging from 35 cents to \$1.50 each garment, to be sold at

1-3 Off the Regular Price.

All Fur Goods, Muffs, Boas, Collars, Children's Fur Sets, Fur Edgings, etc., at

1-4 Off the Regular Price.

We have just received a lot of extra quality Rugs, in Moquetts and Smyrnas, to be sold at unusually low prices. These goods are especially nice patterns and extra qualities.

New Spring Shoes just received.

Yours very truly,

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

**WE
WANT
EVERY
WIFE**

**INTERESTED
IN
COOKING
AND
HAVING
GOOD
THINGS
TO
EAT**

To know that we are giving some big bargains in Groceries this week; we want them to know that our goods are all of the best quality and the price is guaranteed on every article which we sell. We want every wife

TO HAVE THE BEST

Of every thing in the drug and grocery line, and we are going to see that they get it.

**WE SELL THE BEST FOR THE LEAST
MONEY EVERY TIME.**

You never pay us a profit to maintain a big expense, because we don't have such a thing attached to our business.

Water white oil 7 cents per gallon	4 pounds V. & C. crackers for 25c.
Choice 2-crown raisins 3 cents per pound.	Best cheese in Chelsea, 14c per lb.
Good Lemons 18 cents per dozen.	Dark sweet Cuba tobacco 38c per pound.
4 pounds choice prunes for 25 cents.	Good fine cut tobacco 25c per pound.
3 packages best mince meat for 25 cents.	Good plug tobacco 25c per lb.
Epps Cocoa 18 cents per box.	Banner smoking tobacco 16c per pound.
3 packages German sweet chocolate for 25 cents.	25 boxes matches for 25c.
Good rice 5 cents per pound.	Clothespins 6 dozen for 5c.
All \$1 patent medicines 65c.	The best 25c syrup.
All 50c patent medicines 33c.	The best 25c molasses.
All 25c patent medicines 15c.	The best 19c coffee.
23 pounds granulated sugar \$1.	The best 28c coffee.
27 pounds brown sugar \$1.	The best 30c tea.
8 pounds rolled oats for 25c.	The best 50c tea.

We Want Your Eggs.

D. S. ARMSTRONG & CO.

Chelsea and Vicinity.

P. J. Lehman was in Ann Arbor Tuesday on business.

Miss Helen McCarter spent Sunday with Dexter friends.

Geo. J. Crowell was an Ann Arbor visitor last Tuesday.

Ed. Daniels has purchased the B. H. Glenn farm at North Lake.

A. H. Mensing has hired John Freimuth by the year to work his farm.

Married, Jan. 17, 1894, Mr. Chas. Samp and Miss Bertha Hoppe, both of Sylvan.

Miss Nina Crowell, of Railroad street, is visiting with relatives at Sharon this week.

Mrs. T. McNamara and Master Guy were among Jackson friends a few days of this week.

Miss Nellie Lowry spent Sunday with her friend, Miss Jennie Woods at Ann Arbor.

Messrs. Simon Schaller and Wm. Pratt, of Dexter, spent Sunday in town with friends.

The donation for Rev. O. C. Bailey at the town hall last Friday night amounted to \$1.10.

Wm. Guerin, of Ypsilanti, visited among his many Chelsea friends last Tuesday.

Born, Monday Jan. 22, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Finkbeiner, of Harrison street, a daughter.

The W. R. C. will hold their regular meeting Friday evening, January 26, 1894 at 7 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Leach, of Chicago, are the guests of Mr. Leach's mother, Mrs. Jas. Leach.

Mrs. L. H. Wood, of Jefferson street, was among friends at Jackson a few days of this week.

Miss Helen Prudden, of Jackson, was with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Prudden last Sunday.

The C. L. S. C. will meet with Mrs. E. Negus on Monday evening, Jan. 29th at seven o'clock.

Henry Herzer, of Ann Arbor, was the guest of Miss May Wood, of Harrison street, last Sunday.

Mrs. Wm. Chadwick, of Stockbridge, made her Chelsea friends a pleasant visit a few days of last week.

Mrs. Sargent, of Detroit, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hatch, of East Middle street, last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Davis, of East street, were entertained by relatives in Detroit the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Clark and Mrs. N. T. Flagler were the guests of relatives and friends in Grass Lake last week.

Mrs. M. McEnany, of Jackson, who has been visiting her son Barney McEnany, returned home Tuesday evening.

Mr. Wm. Barr, of Saline, was entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Congdon, of South Main street, last Sunday.

Mr. Wm. Andres and son, Otmar, of Dexter, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. McCarter, the first of the week.

Mrs. J. McLaren, of Saginaw, is being entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McLaren, of Lima, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Sweetland spent a few days the past week visiting with relatives in Detroit and Ann Arbor.

The Congregational society of this village has decided to have their church repaired and an addition 12x18 feet added to the rear.

Rolla S. Armstrong, of Blanchard, Iowa, is spending some time here visiting his sisters, Mrs. Chas. Depew and Miss Mamie Armstrong.

Mrs. Geo. Irwin, who has been in Chicago a few days the past week, returned home Wednesday, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Cora.

A German medical paper recommends peanuts as a valuable article of food, rich in albumen and oil, and advises their use roasted and made into soup or mush.

Mrs. Arnold Prudden and daughter, Miss Ada, will leave in the near future for an extended visit with Mrs. Prudden's sister, Mrs. J. W. Notton, in California.

The HERALD congratulates Mr. and Mrs. A. Miller, of South Bend, Ind., on the arrival of a daughter. Mrs. Miller was Miss Mary Emminger of this village.

Dr. R. S. Armstrong left Tuesday for Saginaw, where he will attend the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., as delegate from Olive Lodge of this village.

Mrs. E. Kelsie, of Jackson, who has been visiting at the homes of Mr. and Mrs. E. Monroe and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sumner for the past three weeks, returned home last Monday.

Wm. Wolf, who has occupied A. H. Mensing's farm, near Cavanaugh Lake, will remove to Henry Hobert's farm near Francisco. Mr. Hobert and family will take up their residence at Grass Lake.

A well-to-do Clarendon farmer was obliged to use all of his wife's pin money, his little boy's penny bank money and borrow money besides to pay his taxes. About all he has left is the baby's shirt.

"John Huss, the Bohemian Martyr" is the subject of the sermon to be given at the Methodist church next Sunday evening. This was postponed from last Sunday night on account of the song service conducted by Prof. A. F. Myres.

Should you chance to meet one of the feminine gender on the street with her hair all deliciously mussed up, says the Easton Rapids Herald, do not chide her and think she has neglected to comb it. It has taken her two hours to dislevel it in that neglected fashion.

The United States geological survey gives the official figures of elevations in Michigan. Lakes Michigan and Huron are 583 feet above the level of the ocean, while Lake Superior is 602 feet above. The altitude above the ocean at Jackson is 928 feet.

There will be a grand rally of teachers from the counties Jackson, Ingham, Washtenaw, Calhoun and Hillsdale at Lansing, Feb. 2 and 3. Teachers, school officers, clergymen, and patrons are urgently requested to attend by the superintendent of public instruction.

The Chelsea Athletic Club is the latest addition to Chelsea's social organizations. The club starts out with a membership of twenty-five, and occupies the second floor of the Emminger block on South Main street. The officers are as follows: Pres., Steve Laird; Sec., Geo. Beckwith; Treas., Frank Miller.

An exchange says that a doctor says that quinine is one of the worst drugs that can be taken for the grippe. He says that quinine is liable to cause congestion of the mucous membrane of the head, and grippe acts in the same way. He has had a number of cases of ear diseases resulting from the use of quinine.

Members of the Chelsea Cornet Band with relatives and friends to the number of fifty tendered Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Shaver a surprise party Wednesday evening Jan. 17, 1894, that being the fifth anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Shaver's marriage. A number of tokens were left by the guests as reminders of the esteem in which they are held.

It is said that the home missions of the Congregationalists in Michigan are paralyzed on account of lack of funds. The association has had to borrow \$10,000 in order to meet current demands, and no more missionaries can be sent out. Even those already in the field may have to wait some time for their pay. A concerted effort is being made to lift the burden.

Cigarette-smokers are abhorred by all civilized people, and are constantly being told of the vicious results of the habit. As a contribution to the argument which may be brought against the vice comes the interesting information that it has been discovered that all the cotton-wool and lint used in one of the Paris hospitals has for years been sold by the servants to the makers of cigarette papers.

An Ypsilanti man has invented a device for the protection of bank vaults or express cars. It consists of a door with a battery of revolvers behind it, operated by a mechanism of rods connected with a movable panel, which yields to slight pressure and discharges volley after volley till the revolvers are exhausted. The revolvers fire in all directions and would make bloody mince meat of a good sized gang of bandits or burglars. The device may also come into use in editors' offices as a means of exterminating poets.

The adjourned meeting of farmers of Sylvan township, held in Sylvan Center, Jan. 18th was well attended; meeting organized and a committee appointed to draft resolution and reported the following: "Resolved that the placing of wool on the free list is detrimental to the farmers and their employees. Therefore we, irrespective of party, do petition your Honorable Body to retain wool on the protected list or if you deem it necessary to the best interests of the country to place wool on the free list we ask that woolen goods be placed on the free list." Also the resolution was unanimously adopted and signed by about forty names.

We were shown the plans and specifications for G. J. Chandler & Co.'s new warehouse one day this week. The building will be 56x84 feet, with a 12-foot driveway on the south side and a 12-foot dock on the north side, both covered. The company will also build an ice house 24x33. The buildings will be erected on the site of the stock yards, C. J. Chandler & Co. having secured the ground lying between the freight house and Taylor's warehouse having a frontage on the railroad of 300 feet and extending back to Jackson street, a distance of 100 feet. Besides the warehouse and ice house, Chandler & Co. will build a poultry house, the size of which has not been decided upon as yet.

**A
FEW
LEFT!**

But Going Fast!

If you are going to pick up any of our SNAP BARGAINS, you will have to hurry up about it. This kind of prices don't wait for you more than a week.

Fair Raisins 2½¢ per lb
P. & W. Quinine 33¢ per 1 oz bottle.
Electric Kerosene Oil 7¢ per gallon.
Pure Saltpetre 7¢ per lb.

Compare Our Goods.

Compare Our Prices.

27 pounds Brown sugar for \$1.00.
Choice raisins per 3c pound.
3 pounds good Prunes for 25c.
3 packages cleaned Currants for 25c.
23 lbs. granulated sugar \$1.00.
Fine 4 Cr. Raisins 10¢ per pound.
First-class lanterns 29c each.
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 12½¢ 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 soaps 6 bars for 25c.
3 packages mince meat for 20 cents.
Best kerosene oil 7c 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 25c.
Mixed and stick candy 10c per pound.
Fine perfumes 35c per ounce.
Clothes plus 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 30c per pound.
9 sticks best chimney 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 50c.
Banner smoking tobacco 15c per pound.
Good fine cut tobacco 25c 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 28c per pound.

Verily, Merrily, More and More,
It Pays to Trade at

GLAZIER'S STORE.

Dr. K. GREINER,

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Office hours—10 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 4 p. m.

Office in the Sherry building, Chelsea, Mich.

PALMER & TWITCHELL.

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Office over Kempf's new bank, Chelsea.

H. W. SCHMIDT,

Physician & Surgeon.

SPECIALTIES:—Diseases of the Nose, Throat, Eye and Ear.

OFFICE HOURS:—10 to 12 and 2 to 5. 17



Operative, Prosthetic and Ceramic Dentistry in all their branches. Teeth examined and advice given free. Special attention given to children's teeth: Nitrous oxide and Local Anesthetic used in extracting. Permanently located.

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Office over Kempf Bro's Bank.

FRANK SHAVER,

Proprietor of the

CITY BARBER SHOP

Kempf Bros. old bank building.

CHELSEA, - MICHIGAN.

The Parlor Barber Shop,

Chelsea, Mich.

Good work and close attention to business is my motto. With this in view, I hope to secure, at least, part of your patronage.

GEO. EDER, Prop.



I
AM
SELLING
THE
Best White Carpet
Warp at 16c.
Best Colored Carpet
Warp at 183-4c.
Best Coats Spool Cot-
ton 3 1-2c per spool.
Best Dress Cambrics
at 4c per yard.
Best Indigo Blue
Prints at 5 1-2c yard.
And All
Dry
Goods
Cheaper

THAN
Any Store
IN
CHELSEA.

Respectfully,

GEO. H. KEMPF.



Additional Local.

Apples are rather scarce this winter. Frank Riggs, of Ann Arbor, was in town Wednesday. A. W. Wilkinson was an Ann Arbor visitor Monday.

Wiggle waddle parties are all the rage at Grass Lake this winter.

The next state fair will be held in Detroit, beginning Sept. 10, 1894.

Fire in a marsh near Fred Artz's barn, Waterloo, did \$100 damage one day last week.

The Ypsilanti Sentinel says Ann Arbor is afflicted with the mumps and other forms of big-head.

James D. Winans, for 50 years a resident of Ann Arbor town, died last Monday at the age of 89.

Chas. Smith, administrator of the Jas. Smith estate, will sell at public auction all the personal property, Feb. 7, 1894. See more extended notice next week.

Some ambitious thieves stole a stack of hay from the barnyard of James Lord, in Bedford township, Calhoun county. Mr. Lord heard the noise and went out just in time to see the last of it vanish down the road. The residents say if this state of affairs continue they will be compelled to anchor their barns, outhouses and even residents with log chains.

An exchange declares that California has "women tramps." What is a poor woman to do when her father, husband, brother or son rides off and leaves her with the children to feed? One of the most pitiful aspects of modern civilization is the eagerness with which many itinerant men of various classes desert their families and devote their time and earnings solely to their own appetites.

Induced by private circulars, offering fabulous prices for mink, coon, cat, muskrat and dog skins, Monroe youth recently formed an extermination society, and many a cat and dog died the death. A huge shipment of pelts was made, and in due time a letter with 48 cents was received for the company, which the Monroe Democrat says immediately went into a state of insolvency.—Adrian Press.

There is an old rhyme or song, "The farmer feeds them all," and according to the report of the Secretary of Agriculture this is true, and may be added to say that he clothes them all, since agriculture, directly and indirectly, furnishes hundreds of thousands a livelihood. Farmers have reason to be proud of their calling, the oldest and most independent work in the world; the original "first families" were farmers.

The man who harvests ice may not understand what the law requires of him. Howell's Statutes, section 9,119, makes it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than \$100, or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than three months or both, in the discretion of the court, for any person engaged in procuring ice from any of the streams or lakes in this state to fail to erect, or place suitable danger signals at or near the places where they shall be cutting ice.

Too much cannot be said in regard to the danger of putting small articles in the mouth. A great many persons carelessly hold coins, pins and other articles in their mouths. They fail to realize that an ordinary coin which has been in circulation for a score of years and passed through thousands of hands is not only dirty but may hold the germs of the foulest diseases. Not many years ago the public was horror-stricken by the death of a clergyman from a cork which was suddenly blown into his windpipe by a fit of coughing. He was holding it in his lips, as many people do, while pouring medicine from a bottle. Another incident is that of a man who was killed by a handful of tacks which he was holding in his mouth while he was putting down a carpet, and which were blown into his lungs by a sudden fit of laughter. Sneezing, coughing, laughing or any slight involuntary spasm of the throat may at any time cause similar accidents.

From an esteemed Minnesota contemporary we learn that the Common Council of the beautiful city of Mankato, in that State, has enacted an ordinance providing that "all persons who shall sing or whistle 'After the Ball' in that city between the hours of 6 a. m. and 10 p. m. shall be fined half a dollar for each offense." The enactment, while vigorous, does not seem to be altogether well directed. The boys in this locality, and presumably in Minnesota, do not get onto their great singing and whistling act until after 10 o'clock, and therefore the ordinance does not protect the slumbers of staid citizens. Again, the penalty is ridiculously inadequate. It should be murder in the second degree, or at least manslaughter, and the offense should include "Boom-ter-a-ra" and "The Old Oaken Bucket," and "Farewell," and various other public nuisances. The only thing that should go free is "Irene, Good-night," for that means that it is time to go home.

Lima Beans.

The grange at S. Winslow's last Friday was largely attended.

There will be a dancing party at Henry Wilson's Wednesday evening, Jan. 24th.

Jacob Sterle now wears a smiling face, the cause is the arrival of a son, Jan. 19th.

Mr. and Mrs. Hermon Fletcher gave a dancing party to a number of their friends last Wednesday evening.

Charles Paul's free dance held at the town hall last Friday evening was well attended. There was a nice crowd present, refreshments were served and everyone seemed to enjoy the occasion.

North Lake Breezes.

C. W. Watts is up north looking for a farm to let.

Jas. Cook is getting up his years' supply of fuel on the old farm.

The ice in the lake is now very rotten and not safe to venture on.

Mrs. Wilson, of Leslie, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. S. Whallan.

Mr. Geo. Cook is now the guest of his sister at the home of your scribe.

Mrs. Geo. Webb is able to sit up and will be well again soon it is hoped.

Mr. S. A. Mapes, of Isoco, spent a few days in the vicinity of North Lake the past week.

Messrs. Pierce and Calkins are expected to furnish music at the oyster supper here Thursday evening.

Mrs. W. H. Glenn has lost about forty hens and one turkey gobbler with cholera within the past week.

Why don't the lyceum start up now that the holiday season is passed and all are married that want to be?

Bunker and Brown are making the hills resound, felling the big trees down over in Lyndon Town at 30 cents a cord and found.

The literary entertainment at the hall last Friday evening was well attended and gave general satisfaction. A good chance to laugh and grow fat.

This neighborhood was settled in 1833, and now the fourth generation is on the stage of action, at least one was a star in the entertainment last Friday evening.

Fishing has been indulged in of late to considerable extent with only medium results. A very few, from six to eight pound pickerals have been taken and a few large bass. It is thought the fish can see through the clear ice and are frightened away.

There will be an oyster supper at Grange Hall on Thursday evening, Jan. 25th given by the Ladies Aid Society for the benefit of those partaking of said feast. The price of supper is 25 cents, but you are not expected to go without the three previous meals to make too large a vacuum. Amusements will be the order of the evening after supper.

Quite important changes will take place here in early spring. Mr. H. W. Watts will move on to the Walter Webb homestead which he has bought of the heirs, and Mr. E. Daniels has bought the Charles Glenn homestead of B. W. Glenn and Mr. Shultz has traded with R. McQuillen and will move soon. Other changes are likely to occur before spring.

Mourning Paper.

Mourning paper is a satire in itself. It wears the deepest possible black margin for the first six months, say. Then it grows a little narrower. Is that a sign that you are not mourning so much as you were during the first half year? Next year it is narrower still. The grief is greatly mitigated. The third year it is a mere streak. Your sorrow does not amount to much now! The next year the black border has entirely disappeared. Does that mean that you have forgotten your bereavement? That would be the logical interpretation, and yet in the case of how many whose stationery has gone through this diminishing perspective to the vanishing point the sorrow has been even more bitter after years perhaps than it was at first.—Boston Transcript.

Growth of Trees.

In the earlier period of life trees increase much faster than when adult—the oak, for instance, grows more rapidly between the twentieth and thirtieth years—and when old the annual deposits considerably diminish, so that the strata are thinner and the rings proportionately closer.

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.

BEISSEL & STAFFAN

Offer:

Bakery Goods.
Try our Milk Lunch and Fancy Graham Wafers, something new. For Fresh Bakery Goods call on us.

Fish.
See our Halibut, Codfish and Fancy Bloaters.

Fruit.
Another shipment of those elegant Malaga Grapes, Michigan cranberries, Oranges, Lemons and Bananas.

Confectionery.
We still continue to show the finest line of candies in Chelsea, only the choicest and purest.

Bottled Goods.
Remember that all goods are first quality so cheap stuff. Finest Table Catsup, Chow Chow, Gerkins, Fancy Mixed Pickles, small White Onions, Spanish Queen

Olives, Imported Pickles, Lea & Perrins Table Sauce, Best and Purest French Mustard, Spanish Pepper Sauce, Durkins Salad Dressing.

Canned Goods.
In this line we certainly cannot be beat as we have an endless variety and all this year's goods. Have you tried our Fruit Preparation, it is giving perfect satisfaction New Mince Meat No last year's goods. Vermont Maple Syrup.

Teas and Coffees.
In this line we can show you the largest and best assortment in Chelsea. Our Oolong English Breakfast and Gunpowder Tea are not to be matched in Chelsea. Try a pound of our uncolored Japan and you will be convinced that it is the finest you ever drank. When you want an extra good cup of coffee come to us, we show the best line in town. Use Eocene Oil, no smoked chimneys.

BEISSEL & STAFFAN.

Durand & Hatch Block.

FORCED SALE?

Oh, No!

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

I need money and to obtain it quickly I 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.

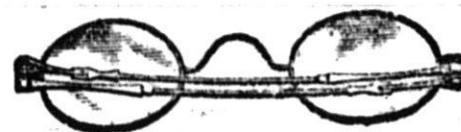
SPECIALTIES.

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.

OVER 700 KINDS AND SIZES FROM \$10.00 TO \$75.00 THE GENUINE ALL BEAR THIS TRADE-MARK. Beware of imitations.



IF

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.

DR. SCHMIDT.



Excelsior Bakery,

Chelsea, Mich.

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. First class Restaurant in connection.

During the Month

—OF—

January

We will give Special Bargains on HARDWARE and FURNITURE. Be sure to give us a call when in need of anything in the line of Furniture, it will be to your interest. Call and see our New Cross Cut Saw, two men can do the work of four with the ordinary saw. Also best brands of all steel axes.

W. J. KNAPP.

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That does all kinds of Paper Hanging, Decorating, Preserving, Gilding, Plastic and Relief Work, Painting and Graining.

Sign Painting.

Furniture Repairing and Upholstering a specialty. Give me a call.

Sam Heselsetwerdt.

Shop in the basement of Wilkinson Block, first door east of Hoag & Holmes hardware store.

FIRE! FIRE!!

If you want insurance call on Gilbert & Crowell. We represent companies whose assets amount to the sum of \$1,000,000.

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

ORNITHOLOGISTS are quoted as estimating the number of birds annually sacrificed to the vanity of American women at 8,000,000.

THERE has been little of winter weather in the central western states yet. It is sixteen years since Nebraska had anything like so mild a winter, and its people are doubtful about securing an ice crop.

A PROPOSAL to hold an international exhibition in St. Petersburg in 1903, to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the founding of the Russian capital, has met with much approval, and it is probable that such an exhibition will be held.

THE current work of congress is looked after by 141 regularly accredited correspondents in the press galleries of the senate and house, and they serve 171 papers. New York is represented by 21 correspondents, who serve 13 papers.

A MASSACHUSETTS court has been called upon to decide whether a housekeeper is a servant girl. The case was caused by the refusal of an elevator man in Boston to allow the housekeeper in a flat to ride and so the man of the flat threw up the lease.

UTAH has written the record of her mineral resources all over her territory in geographical names. There are towns, cities, post villages and railway stations named Ironton, Bullion City, Bullionville, Diamond, Agate, Emery, Graniteville, Coal Mine, Asphalt, Argenta, Antimony, and doubtless many more.

BAPTISM by immersion was performed in a peculiar manner a few days ago in Buffalo township, Washington county, Pa. Thomas Toland was too ill to leave his room, and was desirous of baptism. A large box was made and filled with water, and into this Mr. Toland, suspended in a sheet, was lowered.

REV. DR. GREER, of New York, has in mind a scheme to open a pawnshop which shall be run on strictly Christian principles, that is, not on business principles. It would not be a money making concern, and only people known to be in need of money would be allowed to enjoy the rare privileges of such an establishment.

SEVERAL hundred cats are maintained by the United States government, and the cost of their support is a regular item on the accounts of the post office department. They are distributed among the post offices in the chief cities, where they perform their duty of keeping rats and mice from destroying postal matter and mail sacks.

ST. LOUIS has been considering a plan of filtration of the water supply and finds that there is nothing seriously difficult about it. The estimated cost of the filtration beds is \$1,500,000. The project has not yet taken definite shape, but the local papers strongly advocate it and the probability is that the construction of a filtration system will soon be under way.

THE most widely separated points between which a telegram can be sent are British Columbia and New Zealand. The telegram would cross North America, Newfoundland, the Atlantic, England, Germany, Russia (European Asiatic), China, Japan, Java and Australia. It would make nearly a circuit of the globe and would traverse over 20,000 miles in doing so.

AT Quebec the winter markets are very curious. Everything is frozen. Large pigs, killed perhaps months before, may be seen standing frozen in the butcher's shop. Frozen masses of beef, mutton, deer, fowl, cod, haddock and eels, long and stiff, like walking sticks, abound on the stalls. Milk also is kept frozen and sold by the pound, in masses which look like lumps of white marble.

M. BAYIN, well-known in engineering circles in France, proposes in brief, to build an Atlantic liner on eight rollers, with the view of securing speed much higher than any thus far attained, arguing that the wheels or rollers on which the vessel is to rest will so greatly diminish the resistance offered by the waves that thirty knots an hour will be easily within the bounds of possibility and will enable the passage from Southampton or Liverpool to New York to be made in four days.

IN spite of the hard times, the little giant of the Northwest, Seattle, continues to grow at a rate that fairly eclipses the marvelous growth of Chicago in her early history. Ten years ago Seattle had a population of but 6,645. By careful estimates it is shown that these figures have been multiplied by ten in 1894. From an assessed valuation of property in 1883 of \$5,919,385 the amount has grown to \$43,892,710. The city had six newspapers and periodicals in 1883, ten years later it had thirty-four. Ten years ago it had no street railroads, now it has ninety miles of them.

THE TARIFF.

Synopsis of the Debate in the National House of Representatives.

On the 13th Mr. Fiecher (rep. S. D.) spoke in opposition to the Wilson bill. His state being principally engaged in agriculture he confined his remarks almost entirely to the agriculture features. He said South Dakota had all the natural advantages for the raising of sheep for wool, and had facilities for raising many more sheep than it now possesses; but under the operations of the Wilson bill this industry would be ruined. And so with the raising of cattle, horses and other farm stock.

Mr. Turner (dem. Ga.) spoke in defense of the pending measure. He undertook the refutation of the charge that the Wilson bill was framed in the interests of southern as against northern farmers. Touching upon the question of rice cultivation he said: "The rice industry is exotic in this country. It has always been unable to flourish in spite of the immense sums expended to promote its cultivation. Yet a duty has been still left upon rice, and it has been done for the benefit of the African laborer of the south—for these poor Africans, who are as ignorant now as they were when their ancestors were sold by the people of New England to the people of the south. I believe in free trade, but at the same time the measure which is put before the house deals with existing institutions, and I, being in a slight degree responsible for its preparation, prefer to throw the mantle of liberty over the subject."

Mr. Grosvenor (rep. O.) made an argument in favor of protection and in opposition to the Wilson bill. He said the inevitable and necessary consequence of the Wilson bill will be the ruin of the remaining industries of the country. It will reduce the value of sheep to \$30,000,000, close up innumerable factories and workshops, and greatly lessen and practically destroy the demand for the enormous output of coal now and heretofore being mined and marketed for manufacturing purposes. The republicans will not aid in shaping this bill to make it palatable. It is base and defective and full of wounds, bruises and putrefying sores from the crown of its head to the soles of its feet, and if it passes will overthrow the democracy in 1896.

Mr. Cockran (dem. N. Y.) spoke in support of the Wilson bill, and said the objection that the bill would not afford sufficient revenue is one born of absolute ignorance of the laws of revenue reductions. A low tariff will not only increase the revenues of the government, he said, but it will increase the opportunities of American labor. For every dollar that goes into the treasury, hundreds of dollars are collected by the processes of consumption and trade throughout the country: so that the amount contributed for the support of the government is but a feature, a mite of this system of taxation, the real extent of which no man can tell. He discussed the benefits of diversified industries, and said if the pending bill were passed it would take more than six months of hard times to put soap kitchens in every city. In conclusion he said the Wilson bill was not perfect in all particulars. Many articles had been left on the dutiable list on the principle that a man who had been engaged on a prolonged debauch would die if his whiskey was cut off too suddenly.

Messrs. Taylor (rep. Tenn.), Draper (rep. Mass.), Doolittle (rep. Wash.) and Wright (rep. Mass.) opposed the Wilson bill, and Mr. Wadsworth (dem. Mich.) spoke in its favor. The discussion under the five-minute rule was begun on the 15th. The reading of the bill consumed over two hours, after which Mr. Wilson (dem. W. Va.) offered the first committee amendment by striking out in the tobacco schedule the words "commercially known" in the description of wrapper tobacco. He explained that the amendment was desirable to prevent incorrect interpretation at the custom house.

A warm discussion followed, Mr. Payne (rep. N. Y.) offering and Mr. De Forest (dem. Conn.) supporting an amendment to the amendment to increase the duty on cigar wrappers from one to two dollars.

Mr. Payne's amendment was finally lost—yeas, 70, nays, 170—and the Wilson amendment agreed to by a viva voce vote. Other amendments offered by Mr. Wilson were agreed to—include cotton duck in the cotton schedule, and to add the free list sweat leathers, binding ribbons, cut felt, etc., for hat trimmings.

In the course of the debate Messrs. De Forest (dem. Conn.), Cockran (dem. N. Y.), Payne (rep. N. Y.), Boutelle (rep. Me.) and others engaged in a spirited discussion in which the question of labor wages was considered. Mr. Cockran asking whether the rate of wages depended on the trades unions or whether it depended on the law of supply and demand.

Mr. Payne replied that the manufacturer must first be given the ability to pay the wages as a conditional precedent.

Mr. Cockran then asked whether Mr. Carnegie and the proprietors of the Homestead mills had not abundant means to meet the demands of the laborers when the strike occurred there.

Mr. Payne said he did not know, but stated that a democratic member of the committee, when he found out what wages the Carnegie workmen had been receiving, said they were the highest wages he had ever heard of in this country.

To this Mr. Cockran replied that when the trades unions sought to maintain those wages they were met by bullets in the hands of hired assassins in the protective interests.

Mr. Boutelle here interposed by saying that his position was that protection furnished to the manufacturer a market for his commodities so that he could convert them into cash and be able to pay good wages for labor.

In the course of his further remarks Mr. Cockran asked as to what was left for the benefit and protection of the laboring man to enable him to get his share of the robberies made universal under the appellation of protection? Why, he asked, are laborers hungry and manufactory comfortable? What principle of division of profits has been used which enables the manufacturers to look on the condition of things with composure while the men who work are wandering homeless, hopeless, and without food?

Mr. Reed (rep. Me.) said how easy it was to meet Mr. Cockran's assertions by similar ones and to say that the reason why labor was walking the streets in idleness was on account of the unfaithfulness of the democratic party to its duty. It was because to-day all industry was arrested by the mere threat of attempting another system. He went on to argue that the theory of wages being dependent upon the law of supply and demand was exploded. He said the democrats would sacrifice their market at home for a more extended one abroad, while the republicans believed in enlarging the market in a different direction. They did not mean to go to the ends of the earth and struggle with the cheaper labor of the old world. What they meant to do was to elevate the market of this country by giving higher wages to labor and thereby constituting a market as broad as American production.

Mr. Boen (pop. Minn.) opposed and Mr. Hudson (dem. Kan.) defended the provisions of the Wilson bill.

On the 16th Mr. Springer (dem. Ill.) stated that he had highly commended the pending tariff measure, instead of denouncing it as had been reported.

Amendments offered by Mr. Wilson (dem. W. Va.) were agreed to—reduce the duty on furs for hatters' use from 20 to 10 per cent; to place on the free list, in addition to books, etc., printed over twenty years, hydrographic charts; changing the rate on condensed milk from 20 per cent. ad valorem to 2 cents a pound; restricting the increase of the tax on cigarettes from 50 cents a thousand to \$1.50 to those wrapped in paper; to take chairs, cane or reed, wrought or manufactured, from

the free list and restore the dutiable list at 7 per cent. and make the lumber schedule on the free list effective only against such countries as admit the same articles from this country free.

An amendment was also offered by Mr. Wilson providing that the free wool schedule should not go into effect until August 1, 1894. Mr. Payne (rep. N. Y.) offered an amendment to this amendment fixing the date at October 1, 1893. Mr. Johnson (dem. O.) submitted a substitute for the amendments pending providing that the free wool clause should go into effect immediately after the passage of the Wilson bill.

Considerable discussion followed on the proposed amendments.

Mr. Cannon (rep. Ill.) was not in favor of Mr. Wilson's amendment because if the clause had to go into effect at all within the next twelve months he thought the sooner it took effect the better.

Mr. Wilson said it was improbable that the bill could take effect March 1, and it was impossible to predict when it would take effect, and he would like to give the wool growers a chance to get up their spring kids. And he proposed to offer another amendment, fixing the date at which the reduction on woolen manufactures should take effect as December 1, 1894, in order that the manufacturers might work off their stock of wool.

In the debate which followed, Mr. Bryan (dem. Neb.) said not one farmer in ten raised sheep for wool; and while one farmer might be benefited by a protective tariff on wool, the other nine would be injured by having to wear 98 per cent. woolen goods. Mr. Marsh (rep. Ill.) opposed the bill. Mr. Bland (dem. Mo.) said he would like to see a general reduction all along the line, and he would vote against the amendment.

Mr. Henderson (rep. Ill.) spoke against the bill and was followed by Mr. Wadsworth (dem. Mich.) in its favor. Mr. Clark (dem. Mo.) said representatives who wanted to put off the date of the enactment of the wool schedule until 1894 might as well put it off until the day of judgment. When a man was freezing in 1894 it would be cold comfort to tell him he would have a good coat in 1898, and to make up the deficit which would be caused by the Wilson bill, he said, we are going to pass such an income tax as will make the eyes of the multi-millionaires bulge out. Mr. Shaw (rep. Wis.) opposed the bill, and said it was neither fish, flesh nor fowl. Mr. Hopkins (rep. Ill.) said he had been born in Illinois and had lived in Illinois all his life, and he knew the farmers there enjoyed a degree of prosperity which they had never had under a low tariff. Mr. Burrows (rep. Mich.) submitted a letter from a wool grower at Adrian, Mich., showing that the wool industry of Michigan would be killed by the passage of the Wilson bill. He then submitted an amendment providing for the taking effect of the wool schedule December 30, 1893. Mr. Funk (rep. Ill.) spoke against the Wilson bill from the standpoint of a practical farmer.

The committee arose without coming to any decision on the pending amendments and their substitutes.

At the night session the speakers were Messrs. Arnold (dem. Mo.), Ellis (rep. Ore.), and McDearmon (dem. Tenn.).

On the 17th Mr. Burrows (rep. Mich.) read from statistics to show that our foreign trade and exportations had increased under the full operations of the McKinley law.

Mr. Springer (dem. Ill.) stated that the balance of trade between 1850 and 1893, under a low tariff, was in favor of this country; that this country had bought more than it had sold, and he thought the country was so much better off by the excess of importations.

Mr. Dingley (rep. Me.) said if \$200,000,000 worth of goods were brought into this country it was depriving American manufacturers of a sale of that amount and stopped work to just that extent.

Mr. Hatch (dem. Mo.) spoke in favor of free wool. Whenever the tariff on wool had been raised American wools declined in price, he said.

Mr. Bynum (dem. Ind.) spoke briefly in favor of extending the time for the operation of the wool schedule to take effect.

Mr. Cannon (rep. Ill.) asserted that wool had been as cheap in this country since the 1st of last June as it could be bought in Australia. He had opposed the extension of time because if free wool had to come it might just as well come then as later. The only advantage to be gained by postponing the time would be that it would give the importer time to sell out his stock on hand without benefiting the wool grower or consumer.

Mr. Cockran (dem. N. Y.) said the importation of \$250,000,000 worth of goods meant the exportation of an equivalent amount in goods or money. He argued that if the amount of goods had been imported it must have been because they were cheaper than they could be bought here, and that consequently we must have got more goods for the \$250,000,000 expended than if we had manufactured \$250,000,000 worth ourselves. And if we import more goods we must manufacture more goods to meet it and pay for it.

Mr. Wilson's amendment was then stated, proposing that the free wool clause of the tariff bill should go into effect August 1, 1894. Mr. Payne (rep. N. Y.) offered an amendment making the time October 1, 1893. For these Mr. Johnson (dem. O.) proposed a substitute providing that the clause should go into effect immediately after the passage of the bill. To this substitute an amendment was offered by Mr. Bower (rep. Cal.) fixing the date of operation of the clause as of December 31, 1893.

Messrs. Payne's and Bower's propositions were defeated, and the next vote was on the substitute proposed by Mr. Johnson, which was agreed to—yeas 112, nays 102, a large number of republicans voting in favor of the immediate enactment.

The next amendment submitted by Chairman Wilson was one putting marine engines and equipments on the free list, which was agreed to.

In the course of the debate Mr. Walker (rep. Mass.) took occasion to make several thrusts at Mr. Cockran (dem. N. Y.) for references made to the former by the latter in his recent speeches. Replying to Mr. Cockran's remark that the (Walker) was not bound by the usual practices of controversy and good sense, Mr. Walker said that when Mr. Cockran was unable to answer his (Walker's) question, he pounded his desk violently with his fist so that his voice was drowned in the uproar. Another way he had of answering was to say four words at the beginning and four at the end, put three words in the middle and add two at the end, and then say: "Isn't that what the gentleman said?"

Mr. Burrows (rep. Mich.) offered an amendment to the wool and woolen manufactures schedule substituting the clause in the McKinley bill for the one in the pending bill, and he spoke in support of this proposition. He stated that he had in his desk remonstrances from thirty-four states and territories against putting wool on the free list, and not one in favor of it, and that the only petition presented to the committee on ways and means in favor of free wool had come from the Thurman club of Ohio.

Mr. Pickler (rep. S. D.) offered an amendment increasing the duty on first-class wool from 12 to 13 cents; and on second-class wool from 12 to 13 cents; and made an argument in support of it. What he complained of is that there is no protection for any article raised by the farmer—for his horses, his cattle, his sheep.

Mr. Springer (dem. Ill.) explained that under the inducement of high protection millions of dollars had been invested in wool manufacturing, and the committee desired to give the manufacturers time to adjust their business.

Mr. Hunter (dem. Ill.) declared that no man

should be called a democrat who was in favor of protection.

At the evening session Messrs. Sperry (dem. Conn.), Talbot (dem. S. C.), Hunter (dem. Ill.), Bower (dem. N. C.) and Post (rep. Ill.), engaged in the debate.

Almost the entire day on the 18th was spent in the continuation of the debate on Mr. Burrows' amendment to restore the existing duties on wool, with the result of its defeat by a strict party vote.

Mr. Johnson (dem. O.) offered his amendment placing on the free list railway bars (made in part of steel), rails and girder street rails and punched iron or steel flat rails which in the bill are dutiable at 25 per cent. He explained that his amendment included in paragraph 115 girder street rails specifically, so that there could be no misunderstanding about that class of rails. That a steel rail pool existed which paid steel rail mills to close their works and gave them a monopoly of this production, he said, was generally admitted. No revenue would be produced from putting a duty of 25 per cent. on them. The ways and means committee did not claim that it would produce revenue, and he asked the house either to put steel rails on the free list or show a good reason for not doing so.

Mr. Springer (dem. Ill.) asked Mr. Johnson, who is himself a steel-rail producer, whether making rails on the free list would drive rail manufacturers out of the business, to which the latter replied that it would not. Its only effect would be to reduce the profits of the mill owners.

In reply to a sarcastic remark of Mr. Boutelle (rep. Me.) Mr. Johnson said he was not in congress voting money into the pockets of his stockholders. To this Mr. Boutelle replied that his (Johnson's) patriotism had about it an element of improbability.

In further reply to Mr. Springer Mr. Johnson stated that his mill was not more favorably situated than others; that it was in about the center of the steel-rail production.

Mr. Dalzell (rep. Pa.) said that steel-rail production was an important industry in eleven states. This proposition was to place steel rails on the free list and leave billets and blooms, out of which they were manufactured, dutiable at 25 per cent. Was that just? The steel industry was the most splendid monument of protection. Under its beneficent operation the price of rails had gone down from \$50 to \$25.

Mr. Johnson wanted to know, if the price went down here, what brought it down abroad? To this Mr. Dalzell replied it was the inventive genius stimulated by the establishment of the industry here. He said wages paid abroad were 40 per cent. lower than here. Any argument based on the present price of rails was fallacious, because of the depressed condition of business at this time. Mr. Johnson, he continued, sought to give strength to his plea for free rails on the ground that he was himself a manufacturer. He sought to give the impression that he was in competition with the mills in the alleged trust. As a matter of fact he had only manufactured street railway rails and he had a monopoly of that production.

Mr. Dalzell went on to say that he held in his hand copies of the 102 patents issued to Moxham, the president of the Johnson company. They gave him the most complete and despot form of protection, yet from behind that wall of protection he assumed the role of philanthropist and wanted to take the protection away from the producers of railroad rails who had no patents. He accused Mr. Johnson of facturing the Congressional Record.

At the night session Mr. McKeligan (ind. Neb.) wanted free trade, pure and simple. He was followed by Mr. Sibley (dem. Pa.) who ridiculed the pretensions of the framers of the Wilson bill, and severely criticized the president and secretary for issuing bonds. Mr. De Forest (dem. Conn.) in favor of the bill, and Mr. Russell (rep. Conn.) against it, concluded the debate for the night.

On the 19th Mr. Dalzell (rep. Pa.) continued his remarks. He began by recapitulating the charges he had made against Mr. Johnson (dem. O.). He did not believe, and had it on the authority of the president of the Cambria iron works, that Mr. Johnson paid higher wages than his neighbors. Johnson and Carnegie were both robber barons, with the difference that the latter was a true philanthropist and gave \$50,000 a day for the relief of the poor in Pittsburgh, while the false philanthropist from Cleveland (Johnson) takes advantage of the winter's blast to dictate about the wages of his employees. He (Johnson) had waxed fat on the wretched stock of his street railways, and his bank account was larded by the manufacture of rails under the protection of patents.

Mr. Johnson replied by saying that the question before the committee was whether steel rails should go on the free list. He had listened to the fearful tirade against himself and his party, but every confession that all said was true that offered no reason why rails should not go on the free list. The personal side of this controversy was not brought into the house by him. Instead of arming himself with arguments he (Dalzell) had brought pins here to stick into the back of his opponent. As to the personal charges, Mr. Dalzell said that he was a monopolist. To the next charge, that he was manufacturing a class of rails protected by 120 patents and would not be affected by free rails, Mr. Johnson replied: "We only have twenty or thirty patents on rails; we tried to perpetrate the monopoly and control in the market, but the courts decided against us. That threw us open to home competition. My amendment proposes to put girder rails on the free list, so that we will be open to the world's competition."

Mr. Johnson went on to explain that the alternative was to reduce wages or close the mills entirely, as was done at Sparrow Point, Md. As to the grave charge that in changing the record he had practiced a deceit upon the house, he explained that when he made his speech he was totally unprepared to answer the question Mr. Dalzell propounded to him. When he went home and consulted his records he found he was slightly in error and he had made the change to which Mr. Dalzell had alluded. But the first thing he had done the next day was to inform Mr. Dalzell of that fact.

The gentleman had been so hard pressed, continued Mr. Johnson, that he had lugged in his wicked partner, Arthur J. Moxham. Mr. Moxham, although not a naturalized citizen, when the flood at Johnstown left 12,000 people in the water and 3,000 drowned, was chosen dictator. He fed the living and buried the dead. It was also true that he had purchased an engine in England because he could not get it here until five months after the English manufacturer agreed to deliver it. In those five months he had paid out \$175,000 in wages. The purchase of that engine had benefited American labor. The other personalities had been brought into this controversy by the eloquent advocate of the steel rail trust to cloud the argument. In all respect Mr. Dalzell declared that this steel-rail pool was very typical of other protected trusts, the existence of some of which was perhaps not so easily proved as this.

Mr. Bland (dem. Mo.) declared that free rails would enable many companies to repair their roads and take many out of the hands of receivers.

Mr. Wilson, chairman of the committee, took a position against Mr. Johnson. He and many other democrats had no doubt sympathized with much that Mr. Johnson had said, but they like this half-cock. There were, he declared, no friends of the steel-rail pool among those who framed this schedule. The steel-rail schedule had been dealt with in the same spirit of fairness as others had been.

Mr. Hopkins (rep. Ill.) offered an amendment to restore the existing rates on steel rails. This was lost without a division.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Johnson's free-rail amendment, which was defeated by a vote of 109 to 79, forty democrats voting with Chairman Wilson.

Mr. Hendon (rep. Pa.) was then recognized to offer the agricultural schedule of the McKinley law as a substitute for that of the Wilson bill.

Mr. Hull (rep. Ia.) followed with a discussion of the effect of the agricultural schedule on his state. This precipitated a long discussion between Mr. Hull and Mr. Springer (dem. Ill.), who produced statistics and figures to prove that protection for the farmer was a sham and a fraud.

TO RAISE FUNDS.

Secretary Carlisle Decides to Issue New Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Wednesday evening Secretary Carlisle gave authoritative utterance to the policy that has been foreshadowed for several days past by issuing a circular inviting proposals for \$50,000,000 5 per cent. bonds redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the government, after ten years from the date of issue. The bonds are to be issued under the authority conveyed in the resumption act of 1875, and will not be floated at a price lower than the equivalent of a 3 per cent. bond. Five per cents. were decided on because under the resumption act they are the shortest term bonds that can be issued. Secretary Carlisle's circular is as follows:

The Call.

"By virtue of the authority contained in the act entitled 'An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments,' approved January 14, 1875, the secretary of the treasury hereby offers for public subscription an issue of bonds of the United States to the amount of \$50,000,000 in either registered or coupon form, in denominations of \$50 and upwards, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the government after ten years from the date of their issue and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Manner of Proposals.

"Proposals for the whole or any part of these bonds will be received at the treasury department, office of the secretary, until 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st day of February, 1894. Proposals should state the amount of bonds desired, whether registered or coupon, and the premium which the subscriber proposes to pay, the place where it is desired that the bonds shall be delivered, and the office, whether that of the treasurer of the United States or an assistant treasurer of the United States, where it will be most convenient for the subscriber to deposit the amount of his subscription. Failure to specify the above particulars may cause the proposal to be rejected.

"As soon as practicable, after the 1st day of February, 1894, the allotment of bonds will be made to the highest bidder therefor, but no proposal will be considered at a lower price than 117.23, which is the equivalent of a 3 per cent. bond at par, and the right to reject any and all proposals is hereby expressly reserved. In case the bids entitled to allotment exceed the bonds to be issued, they will be allotted pro rata.

"Notices of the date of delivery of the bonds will be sent to the subscribers to whom allotments are made as soon as practicable, and within ten days from the date of such notice subscriptions must be paid in United States gold coin to the treasurer or such assistant treasurer of the United States as the subscriber has designated, and if not so paid the proposal may be rejected.

"The bonds will be dated February 1, 1894, and when payment is made therefor as above accrued interest on both principal and premium from February 1, 1894, to date of payment, at the rate of interest realized to the subscriber on his investment, will be added.

"All proposals should be addressed to the secretary of the treasury, Washington, D. C. and should be distinctly marked: 'Proposals for subscriptions to 5 per cent. bonds.'

"JOHN G. CARLISLE, Secretary."

HEROES OF THE SEA.

Six of the Crew of a Dutch Steamer Perish in Trying to Save Others.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The Dutch steamer Amsterdam, from Rotterdam, January 4, which has just arrived, lost her chief officer, J. Meyer, and five men by the capsizing of her port lifeboat while proceeding to the assistance of the crew of the American fishing schooner Maggie E. Wells, which was in a sinking condition.

On Sunday morning, January 14, in latitude 43°21', longitude 58°18', with strong northwest breezes blowing the Amsterdam sighted a schooner showing an American union down and at half mast. The sea was washing over her and it was only by hard pumping that she was kept afloat. She had a crew of about fourteen men. The crew signaled the Amsterdam by gestures that the vessel was in a sinking condition, showing at the same time by throwing overboard pieces of their boats, that some had been wrecked.

To Their Death.

The first officer and six of the Amsterdam's crew offered to man a boat and go to the rescue of the schooner's crew. No. 4 lifeboat left the Amsterdam, and everything went all right until in the vicinity of the wreck, when a snow shower with squalls capsized the boat. Three of the crew were drowned. The other four succeeded in taking hold of the capsized boat. The captain of the Amsterdam went at once to their assistance, and succeeded in getting alongside, but the four men were thoroughly exhausted by the cold and were not able to take hold of the life-saving apparatus which was given to them, and they were drowned, with the exception of one sailor who got hold of a rope and was taken on board.

Another crew presented themselves to man a second boat, but owing to the increasing wind and sea, the captain objected and concluded to wait for better weather. The Amsterdam kept in the vicinity of the wreck until she lost sight of her in a heavy snow squall, and although search was made she was not able to find any trace of the wreck and proceeded on her voyage. The wreck appeared to be the American fishing schooner Maggie E. Wells.

The Wrecked Schooner.

The Maggie E. Wells is thought to be a vessel of that name whose home port is Gloucester, Mass. Although every possible means of saving the sailors was employed, their strength was so far spent that they were unable to keep their hold on the ropes and belts thrown them, and in the very act of being lifted to the deck, three fell back exhausted and were drowned. The passengers of the Amsterdam were much impressed with the efforts of all the ship officers and crew to save the crew of the American schooner. The captain did everything in his power.

HAWAII AGAIN.

Willis and Dole Engage in Spicy Correspondence.

Substance of Their Letters, Which Have Been Transmitted in Full to the American Congress by President Cleveland.

WILLIS TO GRESHAM.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23. President Cleveland, in a brief note of transmittal, has submitted to congress the latest correspondence relating to Hawaii.

The most important part of the correspondence consisted of a long letter from Minister Willis to Secretary Gresham, containing inclosures of correspondence between President Dole and himself. The letter, No. 20, to the secretary Gresham, says:

"On Wednesday, the 27th ultimo, at 12 a. m. the steamship Oceanic arrived with newspapers containing the president's special in full, together with the instructions to Mr. Blount and myself. The message was reproduced in the Hawaiian papers with conspicuous headlines. At 10 p. m. of the same day I received the four-page, closely-written letter which I inclose, signed by Minister Dole, minister of foreign affairs, asking to be informed, without delay, whether I held instructions to enforce your policy with respect to the use of arms in any event. The information desired, although fully embodied in the president's message, might have been asked, and, except for the remarkable statements contained in the letter, would have been promptly and satisfactorily given in a few words.

"Confident that the charges so surprisingly and unjustly made could not be sustained, an answer herewith was on the following (Thursday) morning sent to President Dole asking that he be more direct and specific. On Friday morning, the 19th ultimo, I received another letter from Mr. Dole, in which he says: 'The special message of the president has rendered any further correspondence on the subject of my letter of December 11 unnecessary, as the message satisfactorily answers the question. But,' he added, 'if you still desire the specifications requested, I will be ready to furnish them.'

"At 3 p. m. of that day, January 1, I received the letter from Hon. H. B. Dole herewith inclosed, in which he states: 'It was not my intention to withdraw any of my letters, and, of course, left every charge and statement in full force, as of that date. Believing that these charges, whether intended or not, reflected very unjustly upon the president whose agent I was, I replied in the inclosed letter asking that the desired specifications be furnished at the earliest convenience. Up to this date, January 1, no reply has been received and no intimation of when it may be expected.

"This delay in answering is a great surprise and regret. I am fully prepared to show that every step taken by the representatives of our government has been in the direction of peace and good order."

In President Dole's letter to Mr. Willis, dated December 27, he calls the attention of the latter to the "dangerous critical condition of the community arising, I must respectfully submit, out of the attitude which you have assumed and the language which you have used in public and in communications to the government and also out of the published letter of the secretary of state of the United States and the president's message on the subject of restoration of the monarchy."

He continues: "At the time of your arrival in this country, the forces of this government were organized and were amply sufficient to suppress any internal disorder. After your arrival you have used communications regarding your policy, which were ambiguous, and for several weeks you failed to disclose your intentions, and have only partially done so up to the present moment, leaving this government to wonder what they may ultimately be from the letter from Mr. Gresham and the president's message, in which it has been declared a very distinct language that the deposed queen ought to be restored to the throne by the government of the United States. Your language, expressed in public, declared that you intended to perform some act when the proper time arrived, without disclosing that that act would be.

"Under these circumstances there arose at once a general feeling of disquiet. The natural inference from your attitude, language and refusal to disclose your purpose, and from Mr. Gresham's letter and the president's message was, and is, that you intended to use force in maintaining your policy. The fact is well known, as you admitted in your communication of December 9, that, without the consent or knowledge of this government, you have held negotiations with the deposed queen, for the purpose of overthrowing this government."

President Dole declares that, in consequence of Willis' attitude in this respect, the enemies of the government have become emboldened, and that threats of assassination of the officers of the government have been made. He also calls attention to the general disquietude and anxiety created.

"This government," says President Dole, "is reluctant to believe that this condition of affairs was contemplated or expected by yourself or by the president of the United States. I have therefore to ask you to inform me with the least delay whether you hold instructions to enforce your policy with the use of arms in any event."

The remainder of the correspondence consists of communications between Minister Willis and President Dole arising out of the statements made in the latter's letter as given above. The date of December 27 Willis submits as these statements reflect upon the president of the United States and his diplomatic position they should, "in view of their gravity, be set forth with more particularity and certainty." Each important statement in the letter is cited and specifications are asked. The letter closing with the opinion that Mr. Dole, upon re-examination, will not feel at liberty to affix his signature to such an extraordinary declaration. December 29 President Dole replied that it was not necessary to further go into the matter as the president's message to congress satisfactorily answered the question as to the further action of the administration.

Then follows a letter of Mr. Willis' suggesting the withdrawal from the government records of all this correspondence, to which President Dole politely declined assent. Then follows the last inclosure, which is a letter dated January 1 from Minister Willis to President Dole, renewing the request for specifications as to the allegations made by President Dole in order that he (Mr. Willis) might answer them, as he is fully prepared to show that they are not warranted by the facts. Here this letter expresses regret at the Dole communication, as it brings to the first time, official information of warlike preparations, caused by and intended for the diplomatic and military representatives of the United States."

TRAGEDY IN CHICAGO.

A Waiter, Suddenly Crazed, Shoots Two Women and Himself.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Walter Phipps, a former waiter at the Union League club, supposedly while suffering from a sudden visitation of insanity at noon, emptied the contents of a six-shooter at a number of people, wounding two women, one of them fatally, and then killed himself. The shooting took place at a saloon at 52 North State street, kept by James McCormick. So far as could be learned the tragedy was the impulsive act of a man suddenly stricken with mania.

Five minutes before it took place Phipps was chatting pleasantly with Pat Clark, the barkeeper. The man seemed perfectly sober and, as he said he had been up late the night before, he concluded the brief conversation by declaring that he was going to bed for a few hours, and he left the saloon for his room on the second floor.

The two floors over McCormick's saloon are rented as furnished rooms. Phipps' room overlooked the street. When he entered it he found the servant, Ella Erickson, engaged in setting the apartment to rights. The girl—she was only 18—was rather pretty and it was said that Phipps was enamored of her. A moment or two after he entered the room Mrs. McCormick, wife of the proprietor, sitting in her apartments on the floor below, heard the girl cry out; then came the sounds of a scuffle. She started to run up the stairs to learn what was the matter. Before she had gone more than a few paces a shot was fired. Then came another.

The girl was pleading for mercy and her voice had an imploring accent that lent speed to Mrs. McCormick's movements. She reached the door just as the second shot was fired and saw the girl fall to the floor, a stream of blood gushing from a wound in her head. Phipps had thrust the revolver just over her right ear and fired while the muzzle of the weapon was pressed up against her hair. Horrified at this sight, the second woman drew back, uttering as she did so a frightened cry that caused Phipps to turn.

Hastily turning the revolver upon Mrs. McCormick, Phipps fired again. Mrs. McCormick fell, the blood gushing from a wound in her mouth. Phipps then closed the doors of the room and rushed downstairs. He fired two shots at Bartender Clark as the latter had run into the street to give the alarm. Phipps then turned the revolver upon himself and ended his life.

FATAL DUEL IN KANSAS.

A Woman's Admirer Kills Her Son After a Fierce Exchange of Shots.

ELDORADO, Kan., Jan. 23.—Orey Tabing and Bruce Sowers, members of well-known families, fought an impromptu duel at Leon, a little town 12 miles southeast of this city Saturday night. Tabing was killed. Orey Tabing's father and mother separated some time ago. Since that time Bruce Sowers had been paying Mrs. Tabing marked attention. Orey notified Sowers, without effect, that he would kill him if the attentions did not cease. Sowers and Mrs. Tabing were spending Saturday evening together at the home of a Mr. Morton when young Tabing, who had learned of their whereabouts, attempted to shoot Sowers through a window. The bullet struck the window casing. Sowers drew his revolver and rushed out of the house. There Tabing met him and they fired at each other and shot until Tabing received a mortal wound. He ran about one block and then fell dead. Sowers surrendered himself.

A VETO.

The President Refuses to Sign the New York-New Jersey Bridge Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—President Cleveland has vetoed the bill passed by congress providing for the erection of a bridge across the Hudson river and terminals in New York city and connections with railroads in New Jersey. The reasons assigned for the veto are as follows:

Because the bill does not prohibit the construction of piers in the river; that the commerce of the river should not be interfered with by the erection of bridges; that expert engineer opinions agree that the river at the point fixed for the crossing of the bridge can be spanned by a single span; that in the bill of the New York legislature chartering the company the erection of piers is prohibited; that the bill permits the bridge company to charge an undue amount for the transportation of mails, and that a charter for a similar structure has already been granted by congress to another company by an act which requires the construction of a single-span bridge.

DROPS THREE HUNDRED FEET.

An Aeronaut Falls to the Earth in North Carolina and Is Killed.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 23.—News reached here of an accident at the town of Washington, in the eastern part of this state, which resulted in the almost instant death of L. N. Odell, an aeronaut of the Grace Shannon Balloon company. Friday afternoon Odell made an ascension, but before the balloon had reached a height of 300 feet above the ground it burst. Odell cut the parachute loose on the instant, but the height was not sufficient to permit its spreading properly and man and balloon went to the ground like a flash. At least 200 persons witnessed the accident and Odell fell right in the midst of the horrified spectators. Odell is said to have been from Pennsylvania and was 30 years old.

A Wife's Promise.

The words are said which make us one, And hand in hand through life we go; Together under summer's sun— Together over winter's snow. And should the way be strewn with flowers, Or set with thorns life's journey through: Up hill or down, this path of ours, I'll have a smile for you.

And when the hand of time has strewn Some snowflakes in your raven hair, And my fair locks of golden brown Show traces of his silver there; When life's fair morn is in its wane, And heav'n draws nearer to our view, As we descend life's downward plane, I'll have a smile for you! —N. Y. Mercury.

The Fisherman's Luck.

That's a funny kind of feelin' that a feller can't define When he sees the water ripplin' from the wiggin' of his line: An' he stoops, a-smilin' softly, with a thumpin' of his heart, Jest a-pausin' fer a minnit to give the fish a better start.

That's a nervous sort of quiver in the careful, outstretched hand, That's a reachin' fer the noddin' pole a stickin' in the sand; An' he braces fer a struggle that he knows his jerk awaits, 'Fore he can land the whopper what's a foolin' with his bait.

That's a swishin' of the waters—a jerkin' of the pole, An' a cloud of spray's a flyin' in the sun above the hole: There's a sudden shout of cussin'—then a grindin' of the sand, Sends another little tarrapin' to the far-off promised land.

—Edward N. Wood, in Atlanta Constitution.

Little Boy Who Went Away.

Little boy who went away— Think of him by night and day, Used to think he cried, but he Never cried too much for me! Wish that I could hear him now— Kiss the gold curls from his brow, Hear him say some little word— Sweetest voice you ever heard.

Little boy who went away, Took December, too, and May! All life's sunshine round him curled— Sweetest boy in all the world! For the Christ's own kingdom fit— Never heard him cry a bit! —Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

216 Bus. 8 Lbs. Oats from One Bus. Seed.

This remarkable, almost unheard-of, yield was reported to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., by Frank Winter, of Montana, who planted one bushel of Great Northern Oats, carefully tilled and irrigated same, and believes that in 1894 he can grow from one bushel of Great Northern Oats three hundred bushels. It's a wonderful oat. 20 sorts field corn, yielding 80 to 130 bushels per acre.

If you will cut this out and send it with 8c postage to the above firm you will receive sample package of above oats and their farm seed catalogue. [K]

MODEST.—Tramp—"The world owes me a living." Citizen—"Well, I'm not the world. Get out!"

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

A LOCAL dealer advertises "a new stock of walking sticks for gentlemen with carved wooden heads."—Philadelphia Record.

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.

MR. GAILY—"You know man proposes—" Miss Waitlong—"No, I don't; I've only heard that he does."—Inter Ocean.

"Their courtship was full of romance, was it not?" "Very. Neither one of them told the other the truth."—Indianapolis Journal.

The worst enemy of the industrious workman is the workman who will not work.—Galveston News.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

IN all receipts for cooking requiring a leavening agent the ROYAL BAKING POWDER, because it is an absolutely pure cream of tartar powder and of 33 per cent. greater leavening strength than other powders, will give the best results. It will make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor and more wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

A FAIR Proposition.—She (doubtfully)— "I believe you want to marry me for my money." He (confidently)—"Try me and see."—Detroit Free Press.

MOTHER—"How did this ink get all over this table?" Small Son—"It run right out all by its own self, quick as the bottle upset."—Good News.

"Inkley's only gift to his sweetheart was his last poem." "Strange, but I didn't notice that there was a waste basket among her presents."—Inter Ocean.

THE farmer who makes his load of wood eight feet long, four feet high, and four feet broad, strikes the popular chord.—Lynn Item.

MAUDE—"Our engagement is a secret." Lena—"So everybody tells me."—Brooklyn Life.

An exchange asks: "Why do we wink?" The chief reason why we wink is because we are thirsty and out of money.—Galveston News.

THE State of the Case.—Johnnie—"Pa, does a man have to take an oath when he goes into office?" Pa—"He takes several if he doesn't."—Detroit Free Press.

WHEN a burglar asks the conundrum: "Where's your money?" it is generally the wisest plan to give it up.—Life.

"I AM no prize fighter," said the laundryman, "but if anyone gives me cuffs I'll proceed to do 'em up."—Rochester Democrat.

WHEN a real estate agent begins to go down hill he loses ground very fast.—Texas Sittings.

THE pawnbroker never gets so old that he takes no interest in life.—Boston Transcript.

Extreme, Chronic, Torturing Cases of

NEURALGIA

ARE CURED BY ST. JACOBS OIL. PROMPT AND SURE.

Have a Shampoo?

When you do, have it with Pearlina. It's delightful. Not only cleans your head, but clears your brain. It's good for your hair and scalp, too—invigorates them, just as a bath with Pearlina invigorates your body.

You're missing half the luxury of bathing, if you're doing it without Pearlina. Moreover, you're not getting quite as clean, probably, as you might be. This may surprise you—but it's so.

Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearlina." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearlina, be honest—send it back. 450 JAMES PYLE, New York.

GET THERE ELI RADISH SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS - POTATOES \$2.50 PER BRL. The person planting Salzer's Seeds never knows of hard times, because they double all yield. Try it for 1894 and be happy. Vegetable seeds for the million. 35 pgs. Earliest Vegetable seeds, \$1.00 post paid. Largest growers of Farm Seeds in the world. FREE sample pkg. "Get there ELI RADISH" for use in 14 days and catalogue for postage. Catalogue alone, 5c. for postage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

CALIFORNIA

Full information regarding the State, its lands, climate, the mid-winter fair and the most comfortable and economical way to go will be cheerfully furnished by the undersigned. Pullman

TOURIST SLEEPERS

Run through from Chicago to Los Angeles, California, Daily via THE TRUE SOUTHERN ROUTE—CHICAGO & ALTON to St. Louis; ILLINOIS MOUNTAIN ROUTE, St. Louis to Texarkana; TEXAS & PACIFIC RY., Texarkana to El Paso, and SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY'S El Paso to California destination. This is the BEST winter way to California. No high altitudes; no snow blockades, and sunshine and comfort all the way. 125 Send for free illustrated folders.

WRITE TO-DAY.

JAMES CHARLTON, General Passenger & Ticket Agent, CHICAGO & ALTON R. R., CHICAGO, ILL. NAME THIS PAPER over this you will.

—THE LAST PUBLIC SPEECH OF—

Hon. Carter H. Harrison

LATE MAYOR OF CHICAGO. Delivered to the visiting Mayors at the World's Fair a few hours before his death. Sketch of his life. Full account of the murder. Illustrated. Price 10c. Order at once. Send stamps. EDWIN NEWTON, 300-310 LaSalle St., Chicago.

Buy the "COLCHESTER" RUBBER CO.'S "SPADING BOOT" If You Want a First-Class Article.

WIS. LAND

80 ACRES Fine Farming Land —IN— Phillips Co., Wisconsin. Will be sold at a BARGAIN. ADDRESS A. N. KELLGROD NEWSPAPER CO., 500 Dearborn St., Chicago.

HALM'S ANTI-RHEUMATIC AND ANTI-CATARRAL CHEWING GUM

Cures and Prevents Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Catarrh and Asthma. Useful in Malaria and Fevers. Cleanses the Teeth and Promotes the Appetite. Sweetens the Breath. Cures the Tobacco Habit. Endorsed by the Medical Faculty. Send for 10, 15 or 25 cent packages. Be convinced. Silver Stamps or Postal Note. Geo. E. Halm, 140 W. 39th St., N. Y.

1,000,000 ACRES OF LAND

for sale by the SAINT PAUL & DULUTH RAILROAD COMPANY in Minnesota. Send for Maps and Circulars. They will be sent to you

FREE.

Address HOPEWELL CLARKE, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

RUMELY TRACTION AND PORTABLE ENGINES.

Threshers and Horse Powers. Write for Illustrated Catalogue, mailed Free. M. RUMELY CO., LA PORTE, IND.

FAT REDUCED

From 15 to 25 lbs. in a month. Harmon's treatment (by process of electrolysis). Notwithstanding thousands cured. Send for stamped card. O. W. F. SNYDER, M. D., Mail Dept. 21, McVicker's Theater, Chicago, Ill.

BIG MONEY MAKER

Situations Guaranteed. WANTED—Men and Women, Boys and Girls to LEARN TELEGRAPHING on our Lines. POSITIONS IN NEW POSITS. Address GENERAL OFFICES, 175 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO, Ill. NAME THIS PAPER over this you will.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

A. N. K.—A 1484

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Here and There.

A man with a large thumb should never marry a woman with a similar characteristic. There will in such case be a constant struggle for the mastery.

Two doctors are explaining why they refused to attend a man stricken in the streets with hemorrhage. If they had treated him, and the treatment been as bad as the explanations, he would probably have died instantly, whereas he did have the felicity of surviving for a few moments.

Five misers, four sisters and a brother, and all together worth \$100,000 lived near Warwick, N. Y. Two of the sisters have died of the grip, and the rest of the family there are hopeful expectations, will follow the example. The miser is believed to be the meanest form of vertebrate, and just where in the process of evolution it got separated from the pig science has yet to determine.

At a prayer meeting in an Indiana church the other evening a stranger offered the following petition: "Lord, Thou knowest I am a stranger here. Thou knowest I do not live here, but reside in a neighboring town. Thou knowest I have relatives in another town, whom I am on my way to see. Lord, Thou knowest why I am here instead of there. Lord, Thou knowest why I can't get there. Lord, Thou knowest just what I want. I want forty cents, Amen." He got the forty cents, and is now a firm believer in the efficacy of prayer.

A bible teacher in one of our city Sabbath schools, says the Cadillac Mail, assured his class of young ladies last Sunday that Adam, the father of the human race, was 150 feet tall, a statement that was verified by geometrical lines and mathematical surveys. The conclusion was not entirely satisfying as to whether our first parent stood that high in his stocking feet or had his boots on, but the attentive listeners were more than gratified to learn that they were the legitimate descendants of an ancestor of such high standing.

A bridge of straws is said to be built across the Red River in Texas. The bed of this river is very wide, and is a fine, red treacherous sand, making heavy hauling impossible. The bridge is really a causeway, three miles long, about five feet high and wide enough for two teams. It was constructed by a near-by settler, who charges a small toll for its use. It is built of alternating layers of long grass and sand and is rebuilt every season, as the high water washes it away. An attempt has been made to build an iron bridge, but it was washed away almost immediately, and the straw bridge is said to have proved itself better and cheaper.

"They don't fall in love as frankly, as honestly, as irretrievably as they used to do. They shilly-shally, they pick and choose, they discuss, they criticize." That is Mr. Grant Allen's opinion of the young men of the present day. Well, a certain amount of hesitation is pardonable before entering upon a state out of which there are only two ways, and both unpleasant. But the trouble is not so much that men pick and choose as that they do not choose at all. They are indifferent; they do not marry. Mr. Grant Allen says that it is due to the "cumulative effect of nervous over-excitement." It is an age in which there is no leisure. But the present age has always been wrong and always will be wrong.

Sometimes it is very difficult to remove a glass stopper from a bottle. A cloth wet in hot water generally is sufficient, but if this fails, remember the principal is to expand the neck of the bottle by heat and not the stopper. With hot water the latter is often heated equally with the neck, and thus the desired effect is not produced. By holding the neck of the bottle about half an inch above the flame of a lamp or candle, however, in a few seconds the most obstinate cork will generally come out. Care must be taken to turn the bottle rapidly and not allow the flames to touch the glass, as it might crack it. When the glass is thoroughly heated, a steady pull and twist will almost always bring out the stopper.—Ex.

Eight dollars in money, a pair of brass knuckles and a bulldog revolver found in the pockets of an applicant for public charity indicate the way in which Chicago is being "confounded." The possessor of the articles mentioned was young, strong and fairly well dressed. His nerves were in perfect condition. He had the effrontery to apply at a police station for tickets which would entitle him to free meals and lodging, and an illustration of the prevailing charity case is to be found in the fact that the police, after disarming him, dished out the tickets and sent him on his way rejecting. This is philanthropy run mad. The socks and the pillory should be re-established for the benefit of such sturdy beggars and impostors.

Keeping Butter Over Winter.

For preserving butter over winter careful manipulation and good salt, specially prepared for winter use, only are required. As for "preservatives," as they are termed however good, they may be made out to be, at best they are only adulterations, and butter which has been packed by such concoctions is, or should be, marketable only as artificially preserved mixtures. Butter for keeping should be completely free from buttermilk and all impurities, with very carefully manufactured brine salt, and use one ounce of salt to every pound of butter during working on the butter worker, after which it may be packed after the method you are best acquainted with. Use wooden crocks, and store in a cool place until required for use.

The Grip.

An experience with this disease during all its past epidemics, warrants the bold claim that Dr. King's New Discovery will positively cure each and every case if taken in time, and patient takes the ordinary care to avoid exposure. Another thing has been proven, that those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery, escape the many troublesome after results of this disease. By all means get a bottle and try it. It is guaranteed, and money will be refunded if no good results follow its use. Sold by F. P. Glazier & Co.

Origin of the Fork.

In the middle ages, the fork appeared only as a curiosity, and the use of it was not the same as that to which it is now put. It was employed for eating fruit or slices of bread and cheese. We find a few forks figuring in the treasury of John II., duke of Burgundy; and Gaveston, a favorite of Edward II. of England, owned, says an historian of the time, sixty fine silver spoons and three forks for eating pears with. At this epoch they had but two tines, and it is from that circumstance that is derived their name.

La Grippe.

During the prevalence of the Grippe the past seasons it was a noticeable fact that those who depended upon Dr. King's New Discovery, not only had a speedy recovery but escaped all of the troublesome after effects of the malady. This remedy seems to have a peculiar power in effecting rapid cures not only in cases of a Grippe, but in all Diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs and has cured cases of Anthrax and Hay Fever of long standing. Try it and be convinced. It won't disappoint. Free Trial Bottles at Glazier & Co's. Drug Store.

Market.

Chelsea, Jan. 25, 1894	
Eggs, per dozen	12
Butter, per pound	15
Ons, per bushel	30
Corn, per bushel	25
Wheat, per bushel	55c
Potatoes, per bushel	50c
Apples, per bushel	80c
Onions, per bushel	45c
Beans, per bushel	\$1 50

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—President White expresses the opinion that present college life is an improvement upon that of fifteen years ago.—Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal.

—Rev. Phillips Brooks says that his recent tour through India has led him to believe with great faith and earnestness in the general work of foreign missions.

—The Boston Watchman says that within the last nine years nearly eight hundred churches have been burned in America, mostly through defective heating apparatus.

—Joseph Cook has an alarm clock on his desk on the Boston platform, to warn him when to end his prelude and begin his lecture, when to break off for an interlude, when to resume his lecture, and when to conclude the whole performance.—Boston Herald.

—The Moravians have just been celebrating their 127th anniversary. This leaves the Edinburgh tenantry far in the rear. The Moravians claim to be the oldest Protestant sect in Christendom. They are able to go back to the year 1457.

—"Our observation is," say the Methodist bishops in their quadrennial address, "that where the ministry is holy and aggressive, the churches prosper, whether in our rural districts or in our cities; but when men remain in the ministry simply to retain positions and to receive support, and mechanically perform the duties of office, our churches fail."

—"There is no class of workman in the country," says the New York Journal of Commerce, "so miserably fed, clothed and paid as the clergy. There is no class of men to whom others, high or low, rich or poor, faithful or unbelievers, so uniformly go, and from whom they uniformly receive help in physical as well as mental suffering and need."

What Goes to Make Paper.

Paper can be made out of almost anything that can be ground to pulp. Over fifty kinds of bark are employed, while old sacking or bagging make a good article. Paper is made out of banana skins, from bean stalks, pea vines, coconut fiber, clover and timothy hay, straw, fresh-water weeds, sea weeds and more than one hundred different kinds of grass. Paper has been made from hair, fur and wool, from asbestos, which furnishes an article indestructible by fire; from hop plants, from husks of any and every kind of grain. Leaves make a good strong paper, while the husks and stems of Indian corn have also been tried, and almost every kind of moss can be made into paper. There are patents for making paper from sawdust and shavings, from thistles and thistle-down, from tobacco stalks and tan-bark. It is said that there are over two thousand patents in this country covering the manufacture of paper. No matter what the substance, the process is substantially the same; the material is ground to a pulp, then spread thinly over a frame and allowed to dry, the subsequent treatment depending on the kind of paper to be made.

Figs and Thistles.

The man who agrees with us does not come around near often enough.

No matter where a good man lives, his house is always built on the rock.

No man can succeed in being happy without asking God to tell him how.

Sing at a foothold in this world by making itself look harmless and little.

A prudent man doesn't tell everything he knows every time he opens his mouth.

If the Lord could trust His people with money, every Christian would own a bank.

Seek happiness for yourself and you will lose it, but seek it for others and you will find it.—Ram's Horn.

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

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by John W. Cowan and Dorcas M. Cowan, his wife, to Charles Kingsley, bearing date the 1st day of January, A. D. 1886, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1886, in Liber 3 of Mortgages on Page 111, and duly assigned by Charles Kingsley, Jr., executor of the last will and testament of said Charles Kingsley deceased, to Anna K. Calkin by assignment, bearing date the 1st day of January, A. D. 1891, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1894, in Liber 11 of Assignment of Mortgages on Page 529. By which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at this date the sum of Nine Hundred and Fourteen dollars and twenty five cents (\$925.00) as an Attorney fee, as provided for in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, and no suit or proceeding at law, or in Chancery, having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Notice is therefore given that, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed on Monday the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1894, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the East door of the County House in the City of Ann Arbor in said County of Washtenaw, (said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County of Washtenaw), by sale at Public Auction to the highest bidder of the premises described in said mortgage, which said mortgage premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: A certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Manchester, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to-wit, the North half (1/2) of the South East quarter of section number two (2), in Township number four (4) South, Range number three (3) East, containing twenty acres of land, be the same more or less. Dated Chelsea, Mich., January 25, 1894. ANNA K. CALKIN, Assignee. G. W. TURNBULL, Attorney for assignee.

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. 1889 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 17 of Mortgages on Page 101, 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-five Cents as an Attorney fee as provided in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, and no proceeding at law or in Chancery having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed on Monday, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1894, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the East door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw, (said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County of Washtenaw), by sale at public auction to the highest bidder of the premises described in said mortgage which said mortgage premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situated in the Townships of Sylvan and Lyndon in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The South-east quarter of the South-west quarter of section thirty-four (34) Township one, South of range three East (Township of Lyndon.) The North-west part of the North-west fractional quarter of section three (3) in Township of Sylvan. Also the North-east part of the North-west fractional quarter of said section three (3) in Township of Sylvan. Also the South half of the South half of the South-west quarter of the South-east quarter of section four (4) in said Township of Sylvan. Dated Chelsea, Mich., December 14th, 1893. CHARLES H. KEMPf, Mortgagee. G. W. TURNBULL, Attorney for Mortgagee.

The Best Shoes for the Least Money.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN

\$5, \$4 and \$3.50 Dress Shoes
\$3.50 Police Shoe, 3 Soles
\$2.50, \$2 for Workingmen
\$2 and \$1.75 for Boys,
LADIES AND MISSES
\$3, \$2.50 \$2, \$1.75

CAUTION—If any dealer offers you W. L. Douglas shoes at a reduced price or says he has them without the name stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.

THIS IS THE BEST \$3. SHOE IN THE WORLD.

WARRANTED

W. L. DOUGLAS Shoes are stylish, easy fitting, and give better satisfaction at the prices advertised than any other make. Try one pair and be convinced. The stamping of W. L. Douglas' name and price on the bottom, which guarantees their value, saves thousands of dollars annually to those who wear them. Dealers who push the sale of W. L. Douglas Shoes gain customers, which helps increase the sales on their full line of goods. They can afford to sell at a less price and we believe you can save money by buying all your footwear of the dealer listed below. Catalogue free upon application. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. F. Riemenschneider & Co., Chelsea.

GEO. E. DAVIS,
Everybody's
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HERALD OFFICE.

WEAK, NERVOUS & DISEASED MEN.

Thousands of Young and Middle Aged Men are annually swept to a premature grave through early indiscretion and later excesses. Self abuse and Constitutional Blood Diseases have ruined and wrecked the life of many a promising young man. Have you any of the following Symptoms: Nervous and Dependent; Tired in Morning; Ambition, Memory Poor; Easily Fatigued; Excitable and Irritable; Eyes Blurred; Pimples on the Face; Dreams and Drains at Night; Restless; Hazardous Looking; Blotches; Sore Throat; Hair Loose; Pains in Body; Sunken Eyes; Lifeless; Distrustful and Lack of Energy and Strength. Our New Method Treatment will build you up mentally, physically and sexually.

Chas. Patterson. Read **DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN** Have Cured in one month.

Dr. Moulton.

Cured in one month.

Capt. Townsend.

CURES GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

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

15 YEARS IN DETROIT. 150,000 CURED.

"I am 35 years of age, and married. When young I led a gay life. Early indiscretions and later excesses made trouble for me. I became weak and nervous. My kidneys became affected and I feared Bright's disease. Married life was unsatisfactory and my home unhappy. I tried every thing—all failed till I took treatment from Drs. Kennedy & Kergan. Their New Method built me up mentally, physically and sexually. I feel and act like a man in every respect. Try them."

No Names Used Without Written Consent of Patient.

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

We Guarantee to Cure Nervous Debility, Failing Manhood, Syphilis, Varicocle, Stricture, Gleet, Urinary Discharges, Weak Pains and All Kidney and Bladder Diseases.

REMEMBER Drs. Kennedy & Kergan are the leading specialists of America. They guarantee to cure or pay. Their reputation and fifteen years of business are at stake. You run no risk. Write them for an honest opinion, no matter how treated you. It may save you years of regret and suffering. Charges reasonable. Write for a Question List and Book Free. Consultation Free.

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

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time table taking effect Nov. 19th 1893.

MERIDIAN TIME.

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

GOING WEST.

Mail 9.24 A. M.
Grand Rapids Express 6.38 P. M.
Chicago Night Express 9.30 P. M.

GOING EAST.

Detroit Night Express 5.10 A. M.
Grand Rapids Express 10.25 A. M.
Mail 8.49 P. M.
Atlantic Express 7.47 A. M.

Wm. Martin, Agent, Chelsea.
O. W. Ruggles, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

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