

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

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NUMBER 13.



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Cheapest place to buy Furniture, Etc.

3-piece solid oak bedroom suit \$12.50.

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We Have Just Bought a Bill of

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Of Factory Samples.

We bought these goods for less than half it cost to manufacture them, and will give you the benefit of this bargain if you will come and see us. Never before has there been offered in Chelsea such bargains as these.

The Shoes are A. C. McGran & Co's. make, and every pair warranted.

Come early, so as to get your first choice, as there is only one pair of a kind, and they are going like hot cakes.

Also a complete line of winter goods now on hand at bottom prices.

Groceries always at the bottom, and when others are crying low prices we are always just as low and generally cheaper. Try our Black Cross Tea at 50c a pound. You will use no other after you once try it.

Highest Market Price for Butter and Eggs.

W. F. RIEMENSCHNEIDER & CO'S.

Silver Jubilee.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Keusch will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding, or Silver Jubilee, next Monday, Nov. 26, 1894.

A high mass of Thanksgiving will be celebrated by their pastor, the Rev. William P. Considine, Monday morning at 8 o'clock in St. Mary's church. At this service the entire family with their relatives and friends will assist.

In the evening the happy couple will give a reception, and an elegant supper to invited guests. The HERALD begs to tender its sincere congratulations to the worthy and highly esteemed couple.

Charles Van Orden.

Mr. Charles Van Orden died at his home on North street, Monday, Nov. 19, 1894, at the advanced age of 78 years.

In 1894 Mr. Van Orden came to Michigan and has lived in this and adjoining counties until his death.

Funeral services were held at the family residence on Tuesday, and on Wednesday the remains were taken to Webberville for interment. Deceased leaves a wife and seven children to mourn his loss.

Reclaiming a Muck Swamp.

Serious mistakes have been made by the attempt to break up and cultivate a muck bed and putting in ordinary farm crops, says R. C. Kedzie in Michigan Agricultural College Bulletin for October. The first step in reclaiming such swamp is to thoroughly drain it to the depth of three feet, removing surplus water and causing the muck to settle and consolidate, changing its spongy texture and making a firm soil. In this way it becomes capable of holding moisture, and loses its "frostiness" by becoming a better conductor of heat from the subsoil. This drainage and consolidation of mucky lands are necessary conditions for reclaiming and preparing for successful cultivation. The evidence of improvement is seen in the settling of the soil, the gradual disappearance of wild grasses and sedges, and the appearance of bonset and red-top and June grass. These changes are promoted by a top dressing of wood ashes; even leached ashes if applied in liberal doses will make a great improvement. Sometimes by sowing seed of red-top on the surface of such consolidated swamp and lightly scratching it in with a light harrow a good meadow may be secured, giving a fair crop of hay for a number of years.

When it is decided to plow up a partially reclaimed muck swamp, this should be done late in the fall, and only a thin slice of the cheesy muck brought to the surface; thirty bushels of slaked lime should be scattered over each acre and this incorporated with the soil by harrowing.

KIND OF CROP.

It is a matter of importance what kind of crop to raise on such land at the outset. The truck crops, cabbages, onions, white turnips and potatoes usually succeed well; also beets and mangolds, corn often does well, but oats and wheat often give a large growth of straw but very small crop of grain. The hay crop—timothy and red-top—often gives large returns, and some farmers have grown rich by raising timothy hay on unclaimed tamarack swamps. The meadow often prepares the ground for grain crops. If the muck is not very deep, the time required for bringing such soils into condition for raising grain is much shorter. In fact the application of one or two inches of any kind of soil to the surface of a muck swamp will greatly increase its productive capacity.

Special crops, such as celery, cranberries and peppermint have given the largest profit in muck farming. I have had no experience in these special crops and must refer inquirers to those who devote special attention to these crops. One fact has aroused my attention, viz.: that peppermint farmers place little value on their peppermint hay or the material remaining after the peppermint oil has been distilled, whereas, analysis of peppermint hay shows it is nearly as valuable as timothy for stock food.

Rheumatic Twinges.

Are escaped by the use of Humphreys' Specific No. 15. The infallible cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica and Lumbago. For sale by all druggists, 25 cents.

WHEN THE SUN SETS IN THE EAST

You may expect to see F. P. Glazier & Co. getting a big profit on Groceries, but until that time

You Are In No Danger

Of paying them any more than the SMALLEST MARGIN they can do business on. If you wish to drink good Coffee and economize at the same time drop in and let us sell you a sample pound at 19c. We guarantee our Teas to be

Unequaled For The Money.

In strength and quality, etc.

25 pounds brown sugar for \$1.00.
5 pounds Vail & Crane Crackers for 25 cents.
6 pounds choice 3 Cr raisins for 25 cents.
7 cakes good Laundry Soap for 25 cents.
New Florida Oranges 20 cents per dozen.
Electric Kerosine Oil 7 cents per gallon.
New Seedless Raisins 5 cents per pound.
Good Mince Meat 5 cents per package.
3 cans Alaska Salmon for 25c
Good Fine Cut Tobacco 25 cents per pound.
3 pounds California Prunes for 25 cents.
Try our New Orleans Molasses 25 cents per gallon.

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CROCKERY! - -

We are showing a very fine line in DINNER SETS. We are carrying the finest line perhaps ever shown in Chelsea, at a very low price. Please call and see us.

GEO. BLAICH.

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Finest Line of Cutlery in town.

We can sell you silver plated knives and forks cheaper than any other dealer in the County.

C. E. WHITAKER,

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

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Chelsea Herald.

THE CHLSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA. : MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

DOMESTIC.

A HEAVY fall of snow was reported throughout Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin.

DANGEROUS counterfeit half dollars were in circulation in Indiana. The date upon them is 1894 and they are a trifle lighter than the genuine.

A GENERAL order, commending individual soldiers for specially meritorious acts during 1893, was issued by Maj. Gen. Schofield.

EX-BANKER A. A. CADWALLADER, of Superior, Wis., pleaded guilty of embezzlement and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

The general assembly of the Knights of Labor met in eighteenth annual session at New Orleans.

The annual report of George A. Howard, the auditor for the post office department, shows that the total number of money order offices in operation June 30, 1894, was 19,529.

The twelfth annual meeting of the National Baptist congress began at Detroit, Mich.

"JACK THE STRANGLER" is again at work in Denver. A Japanese girl of ill repute was his third victim.

BILL COOK and his robber band held up a Missouri, Kansas & Texas train near Muskogee, I. T. They were unable to enter the express car, but relieved the passengers of their valuables.

SECRETARY CARLISLE issued a call for bids for \$50,000,000 3 per cent. ten year gold bonds.

The schooner John Shaw with its crew of seven men was wrecked off Oscoda, Mich.

At Renova, Miss., a colored couple, Harvey Owsley and wife, were burned to death in their cabin, which caught from a forest fire.

JOHN KAREL, of Chicago, consul at Prague, has been made consul general at St. Petersburg, and Carl Jonas, of Wisconsin, will succeed him at Prague.

FOREST fires in north Mississippi, west Tennessee and eastern Arkansas continued to rage with unabated vigor, doing immense damage.

The annual report of the postmaster general shows that the total number of pieces of mail handled was 10,534,234,255, in which but 1,281,094 errors were made.

EIGHT persons were known to have perished in the forest fires in Tennessee.

An epidemic of typhoid fever was raging in the Nebraska institute for the deaf and dumb at Omaha.

The business portion Ithaca, of Neb., was destroyed by fire.

The Eagle, the senior republican organ of western Michigan, after half a century of publication ceased to exist at Grand Rapids.

ALLEN PRIME, of Louisville, Ky., tried to kill his wife and mother-in-law, wounded his sister-in-law and then shot himself.

Gov. ALTGELD appointed Elijah P. Ramsay state treasurer of Illinois to fill the vacancy occasioned by his father's death.

TWENTY negroes left New York for Liberia, the advance guard of an army of 4,000 awaiting means of deportation.

MOSES CHRISTOPHER, the negro who assaulted Moseley Carter, the 7-year-old child, two months ago and who was arrested, tried and convicted the same day of the crime, was hanged at Bowling Green, Va.

The cotton growers' convention at Montgomery, Ala., organized a national association for the protection of their interests. The cotton crop this year was estimated at 9,250,000 bales.

LAWYER WALTER D. ALLEN, of Philadelphia, pleaded guilty of embezzling \$24,000 belonging to his clients.

EMANUEL OTTO, a wealthy farmer living near Morton, Minn., was killed by robbers, who rifled his money chest. JOSEPH CONRAD fatally wounded John Martz at Zionsville, Ind., and narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of citizens.

ENRAGED by his failure to secure re-appointment as clerk, G. K. Whitworth, of Nashville, Tenn., killed Judge Allison and shot himself.

The body of William Sturges, of Chicago, was incinerated at the Presbyterian crematory in Newtown, L. I.

TWELVE men concerned in the lynching of John and Monroe Evans in Cullum, Ala., in 1891, were arrested.

WILLIAM DAWSON, a storekeeper at Smith's Ferry, O., was killed by a shotgun he had set for burglars and forgotten.

At the annual session in New York of the National Baseball league N. E. Young was reelected president for a term of three years.

HENRY BINDER, a retired business man of Ann Arbor, Mich., was burned to death in his barn by the explosion of a lantern.

At Plymouth, Pa., fire destroyed a breaker and its outhouses with all machinery, the loss being \$100,000.

At the industrial conciliation and arbitration congress in Chicago many important papers were read and the different phases of the arbitration question were discussed.

SEVEN men were under arrest at Ridgway, Pa., for attempting to destroy the family of a miser who would not strike.

The schooner Antelope, of Chicago, capsized at Grand Haven, Mich., and the three men comprising her crew were drowned.

For the ten months ended with October the exports of merchandise from the United States were \$600,166,648 against \$690,957,354 for the corresponding period of 1893. The imports were \$563,271,016, against \$677,060,694 in 1893.

A FOREST fire that started from a sawmill west of the mining camp of Ward, Col., had done fully \$2,000,000 damage and was still spreading.

SHEFFIELD, an Iowa town of 1,000 inhabitants, was almost entirely wiped out by fire.

THREE children of Jeff Raynor, left alone in the house at Oakland, Tenn., were burned to death and the building destroyed.

UNKNOWN persons made two attempts to wreck the midnight passenger train over the Chicago & Alton road at Joliet, Ill.

GOVERNMENT officials unearthed gigantic frauds perpetrated at the opening of the Cherokee strip to settlement.

JAY HICKS, who murdered Ranchman Meyers in South Dakota and nearly killed the sheriff, was hanged at Sturgis.

IRON NATION, the head chief of the Lower Brule Sioux, died in the reservation in South Dakota of pneumonia, aged 90 years.

By the cracking of a mud drum at muck bar mill in Muncie, Ind., five men were dangerously scalded. Three may die.

In his address before the Knights of Labor at New Orleans General Master Workman Sovereign urged the abolition of state militia and a decrease of the army.

The annual report of R. A. Maxwell, fourth assistant postmaster general, shows that the total number of post offices in operation in the United States on June 30 last was 69,805. Of these 60,377 were fourth-class offices and 3,438 presidential. During the year 3,136 post offices were established and 1,734 discontinued. The total number of appointments during the year was 23,166.

FIVE HUNDRED inmates of the Indiana home for feeble minded children were exposed to scarlet fever and ten cases had developed.

EDITH ELDER killed Frank Quinn, a well-known young man at Stockton, Cal., because he refused to marry her.

OPERATORS drilled in an oil well near Gibsonburg, O., which yielded 2,000 barrels of oil daily.

PAYMASTER SMITH in his report to the secretary of war opposes withholding a part of the wages of soldiers.

At the annual meeting in Washington of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations H. E. Alvord, of Oklahoma, was elected president.

DETECTIVES at West Superior, Wis., captured a man and woman engaged in counterfeiting, together with their outfit.

REV. RICHARD CARROLL, aged 89, a prominent Baptist preacher for sixty-five years, committed suicide by hanging at Maynardsville, Tenn.

STORMS extinguished the forest fires in Colorado mining districts. The damage to property was estimated at \$1,000,000, and several hundred people were made homeless.

THERE were 270 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 16th, against 261 the week previous and 232 in the corresponding time in 1893.

The firm of B. H. Douglass & Sons, confectioners at New Haven, Conn., failed for \$100,000.

MARTIN V. STRAIT, a flour and feed dealer at Elmira, N. Y., shot his wife and her sister, Mrs. William Whitford, and himself. Domestic trouble was the cause.

DUN's weekly review of trade says gradual improvement is noticeable in nearly all branches of business.

DURING a boxing match at Syracuse, N. Y., Bob Fitzsimmons struck his mate, Con Riordan, a chance blow which caused his death.

As the result of a feud Mayor Harman and Henry Lawrence, of Lula, Miss., were shot and killed by J. W. Boyd.

A DENVER newspaper says a big syndicate is scheming to obtain control of the entire American output of silver.

FIVE fires in one day at Winnipeg, Man., started by incendiaries, caused a total loss of \$210,000.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

CHARLES E. STRONG, general manager of the Chicago Newspaper union, died from paralysis of the heart at his home.

WILLIAM H. MAURO, Sr., aged 88, the oldest odd fellow in Iowa and the oldest living past grand master of the I. O. O. F., died at his home in Burlington.

The general assembly of Alabama convened at Montgomery and was sworn in by Chief Justice Bickell. The democrats have a two-to-one control in each house.

The official vote in the Seventh Kentucky district gives Owens (dem.) a plurality of 101 votes.

ANNIE DOWNING KEST died at North Andover, Mass., where she was visiting, and her husband, Albert Kest, died at about the same time at their home in Hartford, Conn.

OFFICIAL election returns from Connecticut give Coffin (rep.) for governor a plurality of 17,688.

HENRY KENEY, for sixty-five years the foremost merchant of Hartford, Conn., died at the age of 90.

MOUNT VERNON, N. H., lost by the democrats for the first time in ninety-one years, was the scene of a republican celebration.

JAMES LITTLE, editor and proprietor of the Preston (Ia.) Times, committed suicide by throwing himself in front of a freight train. No cause was assigned for the deed.

REV. HENRY L. KELLOGG, editor of the Christian Cynosure, died from injuries received at the burning of his home in Wheaton, Ill. He leaves a wife and nine children.

The official vote of Missouri in the recent election gives Robinson (rep.) for judge of the supreme court a plurality of 3,094.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP died in Boston at the age of 84 years. He was the oldest surviving ex-United States senator from Massachusetts and the oldest surviving ex-speaker of the national house of representatives, having been elected to the Thirtieth congress.

FRANCIS A. TEALL, who read the original proofs of Poe's "Raven" and "The Bells," died at Bloomfield, N. J., aged 73.

DR. JAMES MCCOSH, ex-president of Princeton (N. J.) college, is dead. He was 83 years of age and a celebrated writer.

FOREIGN.

MORE than 300 persons lost their lives in an earthquake in Japan. Sakata was almost entirely destroyed.

The death of Sir Thomas Matthew Charles Symonds, G. C. B., admiral of the British fleet, occurred in London at the age of 83 years.

The city of Paris, France, was visited by a terrific storm and many people were killed. Numerous roofs were blown off, the telegraph lines were broken down and the provinces were flooded.

BASHI-BAZOUKS were reported to have raided a number of Armenian villages and to have killed and wounded 6,000 persons.

The gold dollar of the United States will hereafter be the standard coin of Honduras.

JAPAN wishes definite proposals from China for a settlement of the war before accepting an offer of mediation.

FLOODS swept the seaport town of Limasol, on the Island of Cyprus, destroying much property and drowning twenty-one persons.

The British ship Culmore foundered 80 miles off Spurn Head during a gale and twenty-two persons were drowned.

THOUSANDS of Armenian women were subjected to indignities and then put to death by the Kurds.

SEVERE earthquake shocks in the provinces of Messina and Calabria destroyed many buildings and injured several persons.

LATER.

OFFICIAL returns show that the North Dakota legislature will be made up as follows: Senate—republicans, 21; democrats, 4; populists, 3. House—republicans, 50; democrats, 5; populists, 7.

TWELVE business houses and nine residences in Columbia, Ky., were destroyed by fire.

Mexico was hurrying troops to the Guatemalan frontier and war between the two countries was thought to be imminent.

COL. W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE will go on the lecture platform.

It was reported that many American laborers who were duped by sharpers to go to Panama to work on a railway were in a starving condition.

In one day four persons committed suicide in Leadville, Col.

The official vote complete shows that the Missouri legislature will have a republican majority of 16 on joint ballot.

J. R. MERCER & Co., dealers in fertilizers and farmers' supplies at Macon, Ga., failed for \$100,000.

TWO THOUSANDS more Armenians were massacred by Turks at Sassan, and their bodies being left unburied caused an outbreak of cholera.

EIGHT men lost their lives by the capsizing of a barge at Charlotte, Fla. The ship Dauntless was reported to have been run down off Shelburne, N. S., and sunk with her crew of twenty-six.

In a mine at Blackhawk, Col., four workmen were suffocated by smoke.

FORTY-SEVEN persons took refuge in a church at San Procozio, Italy, during an earthquake and were buried in its ruins.

M. FRANCIS MAGNARD editor in chief of the Figaro, died in Paris, aged 58 years.

It was said that 215 families of American Railway union men were on the verge of starvation in Denver, Col., because of the railway strike last June.

RUMORS of a royalist attempt to restore Queen Liliuokalani to the throne caused uneasiness in Hawaii.

The official vote in Ohio at the recent election gives Taylor (rep.) for secretary of state a plurality of 137,006.

The southern phosphate works at Macon, Ga., were destroyed by fire, the loss being \$150,000.

JAMES SHEARLEY, governor of Alaska, in his annual report says the people have enjoyed a season of unusual progress and prosperity and law and order has prevailed. The governor estimates the population at about 33,000.



Mr. Geo. H. Dietterich

The Plain Facts

Are that I have had Catarrh 10 Years. No catarrh cure did me any good, but Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla helped me wonderfully. My head is cleared, sense of smell returning. Hood's Sarsaparilla is doing my wife a world of good for That Tired Feeling.

GEORGE H. DIETTERICH, Hobbie, Pa.
Hood's Pills are efficient and gentle. 25c.



DR. KILMER'S SWAMP ROOT

THE GREAT KIDNEY LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

Dissolves Gravel

Gall stone, brick dust in urine, pain in urethra, straining after urination, pain in the back and hips, sudden stoppage of water with pressure.

Bright's Disease

Tube casts in urine, scanty urine. Swamp-Root cures urinary troubles and kidney difficulties.

Liver Complaint

Torpid or enlarged liver, foul breath, biliousness, bilious headache, poor digestion, gout.

Catarrh of the Bladder

Inflammation, irritation, ulceration, dribbling, frequent calls, pass blood, mucus or pus.

At Druggists 50 cents and \$1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

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NOW the BEST LINE to CALIFORNIA, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS.

Try the True Southern Route to California. Pullman First-Class Sleeping Cars, Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars, low rates and quick time, through from Chicago every day, to the land of oranges, roses and sunshine, that semi-tropical Kingdom by the sea, Southern California. Meals served on the train or in depot dining rooms. Daily First-Class Pullman Sleeping Cars, and through Pullman Tourist Sleeping Car Service from Chicago to the principal cities in Arkansas and Texas. For illustrated folders, maps, pamphlets and full particulars, call upon your home ticket agent or write to James Charlton, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago & Alton Railroad, Chicago, Ill.

We Pay \$10 Each for Ideas

We need TWENTY or MORE original and striking designs for Newspaper Advertisements of SANTA CLAUS SOAP. The manufacturers, The N. K. Fairbank Company, authorize us to pay TEN DOLLARS EACH for approved drawings with appropriate reading matter only. This offer is open to all. The competition will close December 1. As soon as possible after that date we will pay for accepted designs and return the others. Remember, for complete, acceptable advertisements we pay.

Directions.—Make drawings with black ink on heavy white paper, or card board. Do the work in outline. Elaborate shading will not print well. Space in papers will be four inches square. Draw to larger scale if you prefer, but have design square. The idea is most important. If that is good we can have it redrawn and still give you credit. Avoid poetry. Get up an ad. that would make you buy the soap. Points.—Santa Claus is a pure, high-grade Soap—made for laundry and general household use—a favorite whenever known. Merits generous praise. Sold by all grocers, wholesale and retail.

Do your best, and send results promptly. Address (only) N. W. AYER & SON, Newspaper Advertising Agents, PHILADELPHIA.

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General! First Consul! Emperor!

A Life that reads like a Romance—Napoleon's School Days—His Early Vicissitudes—Military Training—The Reign of Terror—Josephine—Marriage and Divorce—Maria Teresa—His Egyptian Campaign—The Battle of the Pyramids—Marengo—Austerlitz—Jena—Wagram—The Invasion of Russia—The Burning of Moscow—The Retreat—Elba—The Hundred Days—Waterloo—Exile—Death.

No matter how much you have read of Napoleon this New Life by Prof. Sloane of Princeton will interest you. Here is the concentration of all the lives and memoirs, magnificently illustrated, accurate in every particular, absorbing in interest. The latest and best biography of "the man of destiny."

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A NIHILIST MANDATE.

How Austen Gray Was Relieved of an Unpleasant Task.



HE crimson shade of the lamp cast a warm glow over the room in which a young man sat smoking and thinking. It was early in the evening, not long after seven, and he was wondering where to spend the hours till bedtime. A knock at the outer door of his chamber disturbed his reverie. Being alone, he went himself to answer the summons. A lady, tall and thickly veiled, stood in the passage without.

"Mr. Austen Gray?" "That is my name, madam." "May I speak with you in private?" Her accent was foreign. "Certainly. Will you come in?" The lady entered, Austen puzzling his brain as to the visitor might be. She declined the seat offered to her and glanced around the room.

"Are we quite alone?" she asked. "Quite." The lady lifted her veil. "Olga Dobrouloff!" cried the young man in a tone of consternation. "I have not altered so much in six years that you fail to recognize me, then, Cecil Austen?" said she, a faint smile at his start of surprise and sudden pallor crossing her darkly beautiful face. "Cecil Austen! Ah, but you are known more by your nom de theater now, are you not?"

Austen forced himself to appear calm. "What is your business with me, madam?" he inquired. "So austere! Your manner toward me was so different six years ago in Russia. Well, well, my business? To give you this." She handed him a letter, which he hesitated at first to open. Breaking the seal at length, he cast his eyes over the communication which he drew from the envelope. One glance was sufficient to cause his hand to tremble so violently as to rustle the paper it held. His pallor deepened for a moment. Then his face flushed and a disdainful look came into his eyes.

"Take this back to those who sent you to me," he said, "and say I have not held myself subject to their orders since I left Russia." "Remember your oath." "Such as it was, I took it in a moment of youthful—I might say boyish—enthusiasm over things I did not rightly understand. I saw my folly in time and abandoned the society into the membership of which I was beguiled by your father, who traded on my infatuation for you."

"Infatuation! You swore you could never love another woman, and taught me to love you, Cecil." Her voice softened; her face grew less stern. "I am sorry for that episode in my life," he answered. "I was learning to forget it, and hoped you had also." "I? Never! I shall love you to my dying hour. Oh, my darling," she cried, clasping her hands passionately and taking a step toward him, "have you really—truly—ceased to love me?"



"OLGA DOBROULOFF!" CRIED THE YOUNG MAN. "The topic is an unpleasant one, Olga—one I have no wish to discuss. It was not love I had for you. I have discovered that." "You have discovered—ah!" Her swift flashing eyes fixed themselves on a photograph standing upon the mantelpiece. It was the picture of a young girl whose face was the embodiment of beauty, tenderness and trust. "You have discovered it, have you? Did she help you to make the discovery?" "That is the lady I hope soon to make my wife." The words were spoken coldly, haughtily. For a moment Olga Dobrouloff's features, burned with the fierce fires of passionate hate. Her fingers gripped the picture tightly—gripped it as though they would crush it. Suddenly they relaxed, and with a piteous moan she sank upon her knees and bowed her head. "Oh, Cecil," she cried in bitter an-

guish, "then I must not hope—I, who have carried your image in my heart these long, long years? In what a fool's paradise I have lived! And yet it has been so sweet."

"Undoubtedly. I will not commit murder." "Ivan Bronski is a traitor—a dog unfit to breathe God's pure air. It is not murder to take the life of such as he. He revealed a plot which would have struck a gigantic blow for Russian freedom and betrayed my father, who is sentenced to a living death in the Siberian mines—he and his fellow martyrs. By good fortune I succeeded in escaping arrest. It was known that Bronski had fled to England. He had merited death, and the lot fell to you among our brothers in this country to wreak vengeance upon the traitor. I begged to be allowed to carry the decision of the chiefs to you, but on my arrival in London none of our fraternity could tell me where to find Cecil Austen. By chance I was present at the first performance of your play, recognized you when you were called before the curtain and followed you to this place. I have kept your identity a secret from our friends, because my instinct told me it would be for your good. Your repudiation of me is not unexpected, Cecil. Your six years' silence could only mean that you were tired of me. Nevertheless, it was a shock to hear the truth from your lips. And you still refuse to be true to your oath as a nihilist?"

"I am no longer a nihilist, however much I may sympathize with the nihilistic aims. To ask me to commit murder is revolting." "The chiefs punish with death those who do as you are doing." "I have no fear of them." She said nothing for some minutes, but, looking steadily at him, extended her hand. "I am afraid my coming has brought a cloud over your triumph and happiness. I am sorry, Cecil. Good-by." He pressed her hand. She, turning,

HE CAST THE OBNOXIOUS PAPER IN THE FIRE.



moved toward the door. Austen followed. "Olga," he said, a burning desire rising in his heart to speak kindly words to this woman whose love he was bound to reject. She interrupted him. "Say nothing to me except a last good-by." Sobs burst from her throat in a wild torrent. Austen stood with the paper she had given him still in his hand, looking, as he felt, terribly agitated. The memory of those few months he had passed in Russia as an attaché to the British embassy returned to him. He remembered the ambassador's ball, at which he first met Olga Dobrouloff. He had fallen in love with the surpassingly beautiful girl at first sight—or at least he believed it was love at that time.

Introduced to her father—her only living relative—the young Englishman eventually became the recipient of Paul Dobrouloff's views concerning his country, but it was not until Austen had strongly expressed his own opinion regarding the Russian system of government, with all its attendant evils, that Olga's father boldly avowed himself a nihilist. Austen applauded the aims of the society and was at length induced to become one of the brotherhood, taking the oath to aid them in their secret war against tyranny.

Shortly after this the death of a near relative called him home, and he had been in England but a little time when the conviction grew upon him that his love for Olga, which he had thought so all pervading, was dead. He wrote to her to this effect, but received no reply. Perhaps his letter had miscarried. Having no desire to return to Russia, he resigned his post there, and, having a small competency, devoted himself to literature with fair success. Indeed, only two days previous to Olga Dobrouloff's visit a play of his had been produced and well received by the critics.

The silence of the room was broken only by the ticking of the clock and the sobs of the kneeling woman. The latter grew fainter after awhile, and Austen was thinking he might approach and offer some words of comfort, when, with a quick movement, Olga rose to her feet. Her eyes were swollen with weeping, but the expression of her face was calm. "I accept my fate," she said, "and will not trouble you again. You refuse to execute the orders of the nihilist chiefs?" With head erect she passed out on the staircase and in a moment was gone from his sight. Austen waited

until her footsteps died away, and then slowly, thoughtfully, returned to his room.

The first thing his eyes rested on was the order of the nihilist chiefs that he, Cecil Austen, should take the life of Ivan Bronski, the traitor. It was lying on the floor, with the portrait of Dora Penfield, the girl he loved. With a shudder he cast the obnoxious paper in the fire, where it was quickly consumed, and, kissing the picture lovingly, he replaced it on the mantelpiece. His mind was no longer exercised as to where he should spend the evening. The fire was out, the gray dawn just creeping in at the windows, when he at last threw himself on the bed and fell into a troubled sleep.

It was high noon when he awoke. The first thing that arrested his attention was the shouting of newsboys in the street. "Mysterious murder in 'Am'stid this mornin'!" was the burden of their cry. As a dramatist his instinct for the sensational prompted him to send for a paper.

Turning to the column headed by the words forming the newsboys' cry, his eyes rested upon a name that sent a sudden agonizing thrill to his very heart center. "At an early hour this morning," read the account, "P. C. Robson found the dead body of a man lying under the trees in Beech Walk, Hampstead. Great reticence is maintained by the local police regarding the affair, but our inquiries have elicited the fact that the deceased was shot through the head, the course of the bullet being from back to front. The weapon has not been discovered. No one in the neighborhood seems to have been disturbed during the night, but this may be accounted for by Beech Walk being a somewhat lonely thoroughfare. The nearest house to the scene of the murder is fifty yards distant. From papers found on the body it is believed that the murdered man is a Russian named Ivan Bronski."

"A later report states that Bronski has been identified by a woman as a man who lodged in her house during the last few months under the name of Peter Dumaroff. Our representative is prosecuting further inquiries, the result of which will be published in our special edition." The rattat of the postman here resounded through the rooms, and a letter was brought in. Austen was conscious of a faint recollection of the writing on the envelope. He broke it open. Yes, it was from Olga Dobrouloff:

"DEAR CECIL, MY LOST LOVE—You were wrong to think lightly of the power of the nihilist chiefs to punish with death those of the brethren who fail to stand by their oath. Had I taken back to them your refusal to carry out their vengeance on a traitor you would assuredly have been doomed. But I will save you. When you read this Ivan Bronski will be a dead man, and my hand will have slain him, this partly to avenge my father, but chiefly to protect you. I am sufficiently acquainted with Bronski's movements to know that the opportunity I require will occur within a few hours of my concluding this letter. Escape for myself will be easy, I trust. I shall return to Russia and report to the chiefs simply that their orders have been obeyed, and I advise you at once to communicate with them (I enclose address), asking for release from your oath. My task accomplished, I need say no more than that life will be to me a burden unbearable, and I shall not hesitate to free myself from the torture of regret that is burning my poor heart away. Good-by, Cecil. May you be happier in your love than I."

Little more of importance was ever published regarding the Hampstead affair. An open verdict was returned at the inquest, and the mystery of Bronski's death was never elucidated.—London Tid-Bits.

An Exceptional Case. He was sitting on the sidewalk telling all he knew about himself to an admiring crowd of hotel loungers. "Talking of sleep," he said, "I can sleep in a room full of people, and nothing will waken me unless some one speaks my name." "Curious," said one of the crowd, "how do you account for it?" "Why, if anyone addresses you by name anywhere you give attention to it, don't you know?" "That's so."

"When my wife was ill I had to wake up every fifteen minutes to give her medicine, and I never went a minute over the time. Had it on my mind, you know, and woke right up." "But didn't burglars get into your house, old man, and clean you out?" asked one of the crowd; "how about waking up, then?" "Oh—ah—yes. You see, they didn't call me by name. If they had I'd have been awake in a jiffy, and cleaned out the whole posse—see?"—Detroit Free Press.

—In 1738, when he was 69 years old, Dean Swift was disabled by frequent attacks of deafness and vertigo. His infirmities rapidly increased, and in 1740 oft-repeated fits of passion ended in violent mania. This continued for two years, when it left him, and the last three years of his life were spent in speechless torpor. For many years he seemed to have anticipated madness. Once when walking with friends he lagged behind, and when they returned in search of him he was found gazing at a tree whose branches were dead. "I am like that tree," he said. "I shall die first at the top."

—Funeral orations are of the highest antiquity. Before written history began they were pronounced over the bodies of kings and heroes.

SUNNY ITALY SHAKEN.

Earthquake Shocks Cause Ruin and Loss of Life.

People Buried Beneath the Debris of Fallen Buildings—The Deaths So Far as Known Will Reach Over Sixty.

ROME, Nov. 19.—The earthquake Friday extended over a large area of southern Italy and Sicily. The shocks were sharply felt in the provinces of Messina and Reggio Di Calabria. Much damage was done in the towns of Messina and a number were injured. Severe shocks were especially felt at Palz, Seminara, San Procolio and other towns in the province of Reggio. In this province great damage has been done to property, and a number of people have been killed and injured in addition to those who are known to have been buried beneath fallen houses. A landslide, caused by the earthquake, on the railroad near Bagnara, in the province of Reggio, stopped railroad traffic in that district. The earthquake shocks were felt here and on the island of Ischia.

ROME, Nov. 19.—The reports of disasters caused by the earthquakes in southern Italy are still meager, but they suffice to show that there has been great loss of life. Procopio, a village of 1,200 inhabitants in Reggio di Calabria, has been obliterated. Virtually all the buildings were thrown into ruins. The number of deaths is not known, but in one church forty-seven persons were buried alive under fallen walls. The last authoritative report was that the list of dead was well above sixty. In another village of the same province eight persons were killed outright by falling buildings. The damage to property has been enormous. Troops and officials are going to the help of the suffering districts. King Humbert has sent several donations from his private purse.

The province of Reggio di Calabria has suffered most from the earthquakes, although several towns in the adjacent province of Catanzaro di Calabria were shaken severely. In Triparni, for instance, twenty buildings were laid in ruins and several persons were killed. In Mileto, also in Catanzaro, many were injured.

At 10 o'clock Sunday evening reports of deaths, injuries and the demolition of buildings had been received from seventeen communes. In Bagnara seven persons were killed outright; in Oppido Mamartina, four; in Santa Euphemia, eight. Scores of others were injured in these towns. Many provisions have been sent to the south of Italy and the relief work is organizing rapidly. Premier Crispi has sent the prefect of Bagnara and the head men of several smaller towns large gifts of money.

In Sicily telegraphic communication has been restored. The people of Messina still fear to return to their houses, and the majority of them are encamped in open spaces, railway carriages and vessels in the harbor. Electric lights have been set to replace the lighthouse which was destroyed, and a torpedo boat patrols the channel. In Milazzo, near Messina, a sharp shock was felt Sunday. Many walls were cracked, but nobody was killed.

GUARDING THE MEXICAN LINE.

Belligerent Feeling Toward Guatemala—War Preparations.

COMITANT, Mexico, Nov. 19.—New troops have arrived and taken station covering the line. There is the strongest possible feeling here in favor of war with Guatemala. The Chapana are all willing to shoulder muskets, and many of them have made offers to the government of arms for war purposes.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 19.—The national arms factory here is turning out cartridges as fast as possible. The greatest bustle is noticeable in the war department.

MAZATLAN, Mexico, Nov. 19.—The steamship Jandro is now ready to take on her new armament, and it is reported that she will immediately get ready to take 1,000 soldiers to the Guatemalan frontier from Acapulco.

SAN CRISTOBAL DE LAS CARAS, Mexico, Nov. 19.—The greatest enthusiasm exists in this state in favor of war. The government has been asked to accept volunteers. Societies have been organized who will tender their services to the state and to the federal government, expecting to be sent to the front.

BLACKLISTED.

National Baseball League Bars Buckenberger, Barnie and Peffer.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The National Baseball league has issued a manifesto in which is recited the efforts of several players to establish a rival association, whose purpose is to conflict with the national agreement regarding territorial and other rights of existing clubs, and declaring ineligible for employment in any capacity by any club or organization identified with the national agreement of A. C. Buckenberger, William Barnie and Fred Peffer, who are charged with treachery to their present employers in having taken steps to form clubs and associations antagonistic to the national agreement. This suspension is to become permanent unless the players named shall fail to prove their disloyalty before December 31, 1894.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

Crop Report for November.

The Michigan crop report for November gives the area seeded to wheat at 86 per cent. of the area seeded one year ago. In condition the growing wheat is reported at 91 per cent. in the southern counties, 98 in the central and 100 in the northern, comparison being with the average years. The average for the state is 94. Corn is estimated to yield an average of 40 bushels of ears to the acre. Compared with a full average crop potatoes are estimated in the state at 52 per cent. Live stock is in fairly good condition.

State Board of Health Report.

Reports to the state board of health by sixty observers in different parts of the state during the week ended November 10 show that inflammation of the kidneys increased, and that intermittent fever decreased in area of prevalence. Consumption was reported at 231 places, scarlet fever at fifty, typhoid fever at seventy-one, diphtheria at thirty-eight, measles at five and smallpox at Detroit, Manchester, Cheboygan, Royal Oak and St. Johns.

Engineer Demands Big Damages.

William Whalen, engineer of the train wrecked at Jackson October 13, 1893, in which thirteen world's fair excursionists were killed and many more injured, has commenced suit against the Michigan Central company for \$50,000 damages, alleging negligence in employing inexperienced men to assist in running the train. He also declares the angle cock was defective in construction, cutting off the air between the engine and cars.

Accidentally Kills Himself.

Angus McManus, a prominent young business man of Traverse City, accidentally shot himself in the head while hunting and died soon afterwards. His friends and his wife, who were camping with him, were obliged to drag and carry him over a mile to camp and the exposure probably hastened his death.

Michigan School Money.

The superintendent of public instruction has made the semi-annual apportionment of the primary school interest fund among the several counties. The total sum apportioned was \$460,021, or 68 cents for each child of school age in the state. The two apportionments made this year aggregated \$1,021,458.

Sale of Abandoned Lands.

The annual sale of abandoned homesteads and state lands for the nonpayment of interest was held at the state land office in Lansing. About 10,000 acres of homestead and 1,200 of forfeited lands were offered. There were few bidders, the only competition being over Baraga county lands.

Alleged Robbers Arrested.

Officers arrested Henry and William J. Niles on suspicion of having attempted to rob Peter Murray, who lives on the south line of Genesee county, about 6 miles southwest of Linden. Two attempts were made, the first on the night of November 2 and the second November 8.

Bay County's Poor.

The common council at Bay City appointed Aldermen Kronecke, Dearborn and Wilhelm as a committee to take into consideration the matter of providing a fund for the care of the destitute poor until such time as orders may be issued upon the county poor fund, now overdrawn.

Short But Newsy Items.

Commander Kanitz and the department executive council of the G. A. R. have called the next encampment for March 26-28 at Mount Clemens.

Mrs. Hindstrom left her two children alone while she went milking at Chassell. When she returned the building was in ruins and the children burned to death.

The trial of W. B. Ludlow on a charge of murdering Henry Hurd two months ago ended at Allegan in his acquittal.

From wreckage washed ashore near Fish Point it was believed a large steamer had gone down with all on board.

The supreme court has decided that any other mark than a cross on a ballot is illegal.

Roe Fletcher, aged 12 years, living in Algansee township, Branch county, was probably fatally wounded by the accidental discharge of his gun while he was hunting.

M. J. Clark, of Grand Rapids, sold to the B. B. Richardson Lumber company of Duluth 3,000 acres of pine land at New Duluth, Minn., for \$300,000 cash. The stumpage was estimated at \$0,000,000 feet.

The term of Elmer W. Bowen, of Detroit, brigadier general of the Michigan state troops, expired by limitation, and Charles R. Hawley, colonel of the Third infantry of Bay City, succeeds him.

George Steiner, of Detroit, on his way to Europe, made the acquaintance of two bunco men in New York and lost \$658.

At the examination of Henry Wain, an 18-year-old boy, in the police court at Detroit on the charge of larceny, Detectives High and Larkins told the story of a gang of boy robbers whose nest is located in one of the good residence parts of the city.

WELL, THIS IS C-H-I-L-L-Y It Makes Our Competitors *S-H-I-Y-E-R*

When they read our price list, but that need not bother you, you will get a warm reception every time you visit our store, and your pockets will keep warm with the money saved by trading with us.

25 pounds brown Sugar for \$1.00.
6 pounds good Raisins for 25 cents.
New Seedless Raisins 5 cents per pound.
3 pounds California Prunes for 25c.
5 pounds best Crackers for 25 cents.
25 boxes Matches for 25 cents.
2 cans best Alaska Salmon for 25 cents.

New Wall Paper

Prices Away Down.

Everybody says it pays to trade at

Armstrong & Co's.

Have You Time To Pay

Attention to the fact that your character is read by the linen you wear? You may wear a plain suit of clothes but if set off by clean, well laundered shirt, collar and cuffs, you are marked as neat and refined. We furnish the very best work because we employ none but competent help in both the washing and ironing departments. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work turned out.

Goods Called For and Delivered.

Chelsea Steam Laundry,
S. A. Mapes, Prop.,
North Street, West., - Chelsea, Michigan.

Central Meat Market!

ADAM EPPLER, PROP.,

Is the place to buy

**Fresh Meats, Smoked Meats, Salt Meats,
Poultry and Oysters.**

Our aim is to please patrons, and a most liberal patronage leads us believe that we are succeeding. Respectfully,

ADAM EPPLER.

Highest market price paid for hides and tallow.

It Is Always Cheaper

To pay a reasonable charge to the man who knows how and has the facilities to do what you want, than to expend many times that amount for the painful experience that always follows the employment of one who does not, from lack of experience, facilities, and the many other requirements necessary to successful REPAIRING.

This Applies Also,

To the purchase of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Etc., and the large number of other articles in the jeweler's line, on all of which we guarantee the best quality at lowest prices.

L. & A. E. WINANS, Chelsea.



GEO. E. DAVIS,

**Everybody's
Auctioneer.**

Auctioneer ! !

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HERALD OFFICE.

FIRE ! FIRE ! !

If you want insurance call on Gilbert & Crowell. We represent companies whose gross assets amount to the sum of \$45,000,000.

**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.

Chelsea and Vicinity.

Harvey Seney was a Jackson visitor last Monday.

The roof is being put on the Steinbach building this week.

Mrs. Geo. Eder was the guest of her sister at Dexter last Thursday.

A new Time Card went into effect on the Michigan Central last Sunday.

L. Miller, of North street, is having a new barn built on the rear of his lot.

Miss May Winchöfer, of Jackson, was the guest of Miss May Sparks last week.

Rev. Father Buyse, of Jackson, has returned from Europe. His health is very poor.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Staffan, of South Main street, were Detroit visitors last Friday.

The W. R. C. will hold their regular meeting Friday evening, Nov. 23, 1894, at 7 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. John Messner went to Marshall last Monday to attend the funeral of a relative.

The Courier urges the selection of Hon. R. Kempf as speaker of the next House of Representatives.

Mrs. Wm. Arnold and Miss Lucelle Stocking were among Ann Arbor friends the first of this week.

Married, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1894, Mr. Frederick Kline, of Lima, and Miss Emma Eichelbach, of Freedom.

Mrs. Reuben Kempf, of Ann Arbor, spent Friday of last week with Mr. and Mrs. John Kempf, of West Main street.

Dr. E. L. Avery, of Stockbridge, was the guest of his brother, Dr. H. H. Avery, of Jefferson street, last Sunday and Monday.

Mr. E. Treadway, of Grand Rapids, general freight agent of the M. C. R. R., was the guest of Dr. R. S. Armstrong last Tuesday.

Miss Mamie Stapish, who taught a very successful term of school last winter in the Buchanan district, has been engaged for the winter term in the same district.

The Chelsea Electric Light Co., are having a one-story brick addition, 18x45, built to the rear of their power house, which will be used as a dynamo room.

Mrs. J. H. Osborne, who has been spending some time with friends in Chelsea, returned to Grand Rapids Saturday evening, accompanied by Miss Nellie Noyes.

Mr. John Schanz and Mrs. Mary Oker Dettling are to be married at St. Mary's Rectory by the Rev. W. P. Considine, Thursday morning Nov. 22, 1894, at 9 o'clock.

W. W. Wedemeyer, who was a prominent campaigner for the g. o. p., is a candidate for School Commissioner Cavanaugh's official shoes.—Sentinel. And he can fill them to perfection, don't forget that

Two weddings are announced for next week. One of our young professional men will wed a young lady from the northern part of the state, and one of our most estimable young ladies will walk off with a Detroit gentleman.

The estimated wheat crop of Europe this year is 1,435,410,000 bushels, against a regular consumption of 1,536,500,000 bushels, leaving, in round figures, 1,000,000,000 bushels as the quantity produced in all the rest of the world.

J. L. Lowden, C. Eaton and C. H. Roberts have been appointed by the Judge of Probate Commissioners to determine the necessity of the drain known as Mill Lake drain and are to meet at Town Hall in Chelsea, Nov. 27 at 10 o'clock, a. m. All interested should attend.

Special services will be held as usual in St. Mary's church on Thanksgiving Day. The pastor will celebrate a high mass of Thanksgiving at 9 o'clock; the prayer for the civil authorities will be publicly recited; the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament will be imparted, and the impressive ceremony brought to a close by the entire congregation singing the Te Deum, or "Holy God We Praise Thy Name."

Census statistics show that less than one-fourth of our countrymen own all the land in the United States, and consequently over three-fourths are landless. Of our farming population 35 per cent are tenants just about the same proportion as in Germany, France, Belgium and many other countries. The landless three-fourths includes those living in cities, and about four million of them are homeless wanderers and outcasts. These are nearly all men, who, were conditions right, would be contented workers in homes of their own, with families growing up around them. We are moving fast to the time when we will be a nation of immense wealth and grinding poverty. Unless something intervenes that time is not fifty years off.

An Outsider's View.

The visitor to Chelsea who has an eye to the commercial facilities of the village he inspects, is immediately made cognizant of the energy and enterprise of Chelsea's business men, and the appreciation thereof, shown by the citizens generally.

Alighting from a Michigan Central train, the depot being in the heart of the village, the first impression received is that Chelsea has suffered libel by the latest census, and instead of 1423 inhabitants, has a population of about 2,000. This impression is produced by the activity on our streets, the many fine stores, etc. It proves Chelsea to be a village of "bustlers" to use a coarse but expressive term, and as full of energy as the active western villages, where the same exaggerated idea of population is always formed on a first visit and for the same reason.

Many Michigan villages boast of their conservatism, but in these days of enterprise that term includes inactivity, sleepiness and a general unwillingness to welcome any new enterprise or patronize it if established.

There are too many villages in Michigan afflicted by the same chronic affection, and when one arrives at any of the few municipalities that were never languid with "conservatism," a better comprehension is had of how Michigan has attained her widespread fame as an ambitious state.

Chelsea is one of the villages to which our state can point with pride. But by non conservatism is not meant a heedless recklessness in public or private expenditures, the "leap before you look" method, nor the encouragement of "booms" that temporarily give a false high value, and bring disaster in their train. By it, and its application to Chelsea, is meant rather the honest pride taken by the people in their village's prosperity, their cordial welcome to every undertaking that adds to their village's good repute.

"Room and welcome for all," and "Live and let live" are the legends our people should try to live up to.

List of Jurors.

The following list of jurors was drawn last Friday for the December term. They are ordered to report for duty on Tuesday, Dec. 4th:

Ann Arbor City—
1st ward—Wm. W. Watts.
2nd ward—Eugene Oesterlin.
3rd ward—Wm. A. Clark.
4th ward—Henry B. Dodale.
4th ward—Wm. Walsh.
5th ward—Walter L. Taylor.
5th ward—Elliott Williams.
6th ward—James B. Angell.
Ann Arbor Town—Henry Braun,
Augusta—Jonathan Wardle.
Bridgewater—Wm. Ebery.
Dexter—Emerson Howard.
Freedom—Matthew Schaible.
Lima—Frank Leach.
Lodi—John F. Lutz.
Lyndon—John McKernan.
Manchester—Joseph Kramer.
Northfield—Philip Duffy.
Pittsfield—Hiram H. Webb.
Salem—Wm. Naylor.
Saline—David Simmons.
Scio—George April.
Sharon—Anthony L. Halden.
Superior—John Shankland.
Sylvan—Fred Kalmbach.
Webster—John Conlin.
York—E. D. Warner.
Ypsilanti—
Town—David Owen.
City—Frank Stowell and George Richel.

Beer in the United States.

The brewing of lager beer in this country was begun about fifty years ago in the outskirts of Philadelphia. Before that brewery products were entirely ale and porter. Now, however, nearly all the output, which last year amounted to 33,822,000 barrels, is of lager. Each barrel contains 248 pints, or 496 glasses; therefore, according to the latest internal revenue returns, there was made and sold last year an average glass of beer for every working day to every man, woman and child in the United States.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at F. P. Glazier & Co's drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00.

YOU Want Them
and can
Find Them!

AT

SNYDER'S GROCERY,

**The Best Goods for the
Least Money.**

Frankforts, the best
in the market, 10 cents
per pound.

Ham sausage, as
good as you ever ate,
8 cents per pound.

Bolognas, made from
the finest of meat, only
7 cents per pound.

Good boiling beef,
5 cents per pound.

Beef rib 5 cents
per pound.

A good pair of shoes
for boys or girls, only
85 cents per pair.

The best thing in
the overall line in town
only 50 cents per pair.

Come to us for your
gloves this fall. Large
line. Price right.

If you want a good
whip for next to nothing,
come to us.

Remember we keep
everything in the grocery
line.

1000 gallons syrup,
sold everywhere at 30
and 40 cts., our price,
18c per gallon.

R. A. SNYDER.

Wanted to pay cash for 10,000
dozen fresh eggs at 18c per dozen.

MILLINERY

For stylish and artistic work we call
your attention to this season's
display of

Hats & Bonnets.

Also a fine line of

Feathers, Ribbons

and

Millinery Novelties.

All new and handsome trimmings.

ELLA M. CRAIG,

Over H. S. Holmes' store.

**Dr. W. A. CONLAN
DENTIST.**

Office Over Glazier's Drug Store,
CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

PALMER & TWITCHELL.

PHYSICIANS

AND

SURGEONS.

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.

H. H. AVERY, D. D. S.

Office over Kempf Bro's bank.

J. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

WE OFFER ALL

Dress Goods and Cloaks

AT

Reduced Prices,
Commencing

Friday, November 23, 1894.

J. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE COMPANY.

Sole agents for Chelsea for the celebrated Butterick patterns. Fashion Plates, Delineators, Metropolitan plate, etc.

"HOW ABOUT IT?"

Well it is all right
when you have your
Clothes Made
at

WEBSTER'S.

STOP! . READ! . THINK!

Then go to Shavers Gallery, Examine his work, Compare with others, obtain his

LATEST PRICES.

Have a Sitting and when the work is delivered you will be pleased. Our work is all finished upon the celebrated

American Aristo Paper.

We also have a stock of frames to choose from. Orders received for Ovation Portraits at reasonable prices.

Gallery over Holmes' store.

E. E. SHAVER, Photographer

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!



Look through our
Stock before you buy
a stove this fall. It
is complete and our
prices as usual are
right. Heating stoves
from \$5.00 up.

Lowest prices ever
known on Furniture.

Pictures Framed.

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Designer and Builder of

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Office, 6 Detroit St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Established 1868.

We keep on hand large quantities of all the various granites in the
ough, 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.

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\$3 SHOE



Best in the World.
See descriptive advertisement
which appears in this
paper.
Take no Substitute.
Insist on having W. L.
DOUGLAS SHOES.
with name and price
stamped on bottom. Sold by
F. Riemenschneider & Co.

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Proprietor of the

City Barber Shop & Bath Rooms

Babcock building, N. Main St.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

Store to Rent.

The best Grocery Stand in Chelsea. Also
rooms over Store. Furnished as desired.

Inquire of J. P. Wood. 36

Subscribe for the HERALD. \$1.00.

Additional Local.

Fire consumed H. J. Hales barn at Grass
Lake last Friday. Loss covered by
insurance.

Fred Freeman, of Manchester, is a
candidate for deputy county clerk under
the new dispensation.

Misses Mary and Helen Eder, of Park
street, entertained their cousin, Miss Katie
Stoll, of Dexter, last week.

The Sewing Circle of the M. E. church
met at the home of Mrs. G. Kempf
Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 21, 1894.

Remember the Famous Canadian Jubilee
Singers at Town Hall, Dec. 4, 1894.
Reserved seats on sale at J. S. Cummings'
store, Saturday Dec. 24th.

Strayed or stolen, from my barn on
Jackson street, Monday, Nov. 19, a mooley
steer, cherry red, 2 years old. Please
return to R. A. Snyder and receive pay for
trouble.

Lost, a pocket-book containing several
notes and a deposit certificate on Kempf's
bank issued to Tommy McNamara.
Finder will be rewarded by returning
same to Tommy McNamara, Chelsea.

The Rev. Walter Elliott, of New York,
whose eloquent work last winter is still
remembered by our citizens, is engaged at
the present time in a similar course of
instruction in the diocese of Cleveland,
Ohio.

The 23d meeting of the Michigan School-
master's Club will be held at the Normal
School, Ypsilanti, on Friday and Satur-
day, Nov. 30 and Dec. 1. A hearty
invitation is extended to all teachers to
attend the meeting.

Ottawa Free Press, May 6th, 1893:—
Every seat in the Opera House was
occupied last night, when the Jubilee
Singers opened their entertainment. They
gave great delight to the large audience
and won golden opinions.—At Town Hall
Dec. 4th, 1894.

Henry Binder, an old and respected
citizen of Ann Arbor, was burned to death
Tuesday of last week by the explosion of
a lantern. Mr. Binder came to Ann Arbor
from Germany in 1849, and has lived there
ever since. He was 63 years old and leaves
a wife and seven children, Mrs. John
Lindenschmidt, Mrs. Gabrielski, Mrs.
Martin Haller, Miss Emma Binder, Will
and Fred Binder, all of Ann Arbor, and
Henry Binder, of Detroit.

Chelsea has a new steam laundry. To
wash or not to wash, is the question. Ay,
there's the rub. The proprietor is a man
of iron nerve, probably, and will be the
happiest, when deepest in the suds. The
only thing that staggers him thus far is
the Herald's office towel, which stalked in
on the day of opening, and in the name of
the civil rights bill demanded that the
color line be abrogated.—Adrian Press.
And the towel turned white.

Brantford Expositor, Sept. 13th, 1893:—
The Famous Canadian Jubilee Singers and
Imperial Orchestra made their first bow to
a Brantford audience last night in Wick-
liffe Hall, before a crowded house, and
those who went enjoyed an evening of
harmony and melody, such as has never
been heard here before. The program
consisted of twelve numbers, but the
audience demanded an encore to every
selection.—At Town Hall Dec. 4th, 1894.

Rt. Rev. John S. Foley, D. D., Bishop
of Detroit, has issued a beautiful letter to
the clergy and faithful of the diocese,
urging a fitting celebration of Thanks-
giving Day in all the Catholic churches of
the diocese. Bishop Foley will leave for
Rome about Dec. 1, 1894. He will be
accompanied by Cardinal Gibbons and
other bishops. In his absence, Monsignor
Joos, the beloved chaplain of St. Mary's
Academy, Monroe, will have charge of the
diocese.

The following are from official farm
statistics of Michigan for 1893-4. Acres
of wheat, 1893, total 1,533,071; bushels,
24,432,201; yield per acre, 15.94 bushels;
acres of wheat in May, 1894, 1,267,865.
Acres of corn in 1893, 797,797; bushels of
ears, 27,761,591; average per acre, 47.33
bushels. Acres of oats in 1893, 813,406;
bushels, 22,333,976; average per acre,
26.47 bushels. Acres of clover seed
raised in 1893, 174,949; bushels 170,792.
Acres of potatoes in 1893, 172,235; bushels,
13,589,205. Acres of hay in 1893, 1,762-
768; tons, 2,282,538.

That St. Louis weather prophet says:
On the 21st the indications of gathering
storms will appear, and between that date
and the 25th, a regular storm period will
run its course from west to east. Storms
of rain, snow and wind will result pro-
gressively and another polar wave will
bring up the rear, spreading heavy frosts
and sharp freezing over the greater part of
the continent. The new moon on the 27th
will cause a sudden and marked change to
warmer weather, including active storms
of rain, wind and snow. Navigation on
the waters will be especially hazardous.
November is pretty sure to end in the
midst of sharp freezing in all northern
sections, with frosts far to the south.

Baptist Growth.

The first Baptist church west of the
Allegheny mountains was organized in
January, 1790. The first Baptist meeting
house was dedicated in 1792. At the close
of 1793 the eleven western states—Ohio,
Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin,
Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska,
South Dakota and North Dakota—showed
a total of 3,437 ministers, 4,543 churches
and 278,053 members, Illinois leading with
a membership of 100,639. Indications
point to a large increase in 1894. The
Sunday school has kept pace with this
remarkable progress and the Baptist
Young People's union is an astonishment
by reason of its unprecedented growth
and efficiency.

There are some 200 missionaries repre-
senting three states upon the foreign field
while the work of evangelization is
continually pushed forward upon the
home field. Higher education has by no
means been neglected, munificent sums
having been donated to establish and endow
the great University of Chicago and other
Baptist institutions of learning in this
great northwest. The value of the assets
of the Baptist institutions of learning in
the states above named was at the begin-
ning of this year over eight millions of
dollars; with the gifts of the year added
there can hardly be a doubt but that the
assets will reach ten millions of dollars by
the close of 1894. The baptisms through-
out the state of Michigan for the year
ending October 17, 1894, number about
4,500.—Patriot.

We Have Been Deceived.

"Life is too short," said a famous
cooking teacher, "to waste time in digest-
ing potatoes." Physicians agree with her
that the digestive powers could better be
employed on less difficult food, and the
good people who feel that their stomachs
must not be overworked have declared
against the potato. No matter how
alluringly they are presented—hashed and
brown, in crisp balls or slender spikes, in
chips or mashed to flakiness—potatoes
must be tabooed.

The woman who has been struggling
against an ever increasing embonpoint has
known for many years that potatoes were
her enemies. The starch and the sugar
they contain are fattening, and she who
loves sylph-like outlines better than
dainty dishes should beware of them.
But nowadays, when every woman is
seeking after health and the beauty
supposed to accompany health, the potato
has no place in even the most slender
woman's diet.

When people, however, have not the
strength of mind necessary to exclude the
potato entirely from their menus they
should at least learn a few facts about the
proper way to cook it. They should know
that to leave potatoes in even the smallest
amount of moisture after they have been
cooked is to render them sodden, soggy
things, unfit for the consumption of
civilized beings. On the other hand,
soaking uncooked potatoes in cold water
improves them. The uncooked starch
does not unite with moisture, and so makes
the vegetable poor, but the cooked starch
absorbs water like a sponge, and makes
the potatoes damp and most unpleasant.

The Girl Whom Everybody Likes.

Of course all our girls desire that they
should be regarded with esteem and
respect by those who know them. But
how shall they be so regarded?

This is a question that awakens thoughts
that are certain to lead to goodness and
amiability. There is one type of girl that
everybody likes. Nobody can tell exactly
why, but after you have met her, you turn
away to some other woman and say:
"Don't you like Miss So-and-so?"

Now, the reason you like her is a subtle
one. Without knowing all about her you
feel just the sort of girl she is.

She is the girl who appreciates the fact
that she can not always have the first
choice of everything in the world.

She is the girl who is not aggressive and
does not find joy in inciting aggressive
people. The is the girl who has tact
enough not to say the very thing that will
cause the skeleton in her friends' closet to
rattle his bones.

She is the girl who, whether it is warm
or cold, clear or stormy, finds no fault with
the weather.

She is the girl who, when you invite her
to any place, compliments you by looking
her best.

She is the girl who makes this world a
pleasant place because she is so pleasant
herself.

And, by and by, when you come to
think of it, isn't she the girl who makes
you feel she likes you, therefore, you like
her?

A large number of people in London
make a living "breaking" new shoes. A
large number of people in this country
who buy new shoes break themselves.

Don't Forget

That we Guarantee
every cent's worth
of

Extracts

and

Spices

we sell

They are

Absolutely Pure

And the quality the

Finest on Earth.

A complete new line of California
evaporated and dried fruits.

New

Florida

Oranges.

When you want goods that will give
satisfaction and please you in
regard to your pocket-book
don't forget that

We Sell only the Best.

And prices are as low as any one
who sells good goods.

Fresh Oysters Daily
this week.

Beissel & Staffan.

Wanted, a few bushels of choice
apples.

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HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically
and carefully prepared remedies, used for years in
private practice and for over thirty years by the
people with entire success. Every single Specific
a special cure for the disease named.
They cure without drugging, purging or reducing
the system, and are in fact and soul the Sovereign
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LIST OF DISEASES.	CURES.	PRICES.
1-Fever, Congestions, Inflammations.		.25
2-Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic.		.25
3-Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness.		.25
4-Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.		.25
5-Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic.		.25
6-Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.		.25
7-Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.		.25
8-Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.		.25
9-Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.		.25
10-Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation.		.25
11-Suppressed or Painful Periods.		.25
12-Whites, Too Profuse Periods.		.25
13-Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.		.25
14-Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions.		.25
15-Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains.		.25
16-Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.		.25
17-Piles, Blind or Bleeding.		.25
18-Ophthalmia, Sore or Weak Eyes.		.25
19-Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head.		.25
20-Whooping Cough.		.25
21-Asthma, Oppressed Breathing.		.25
22-Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing.		.25
23-Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling.		.25
24-General Debility, Physical Weakness.		.25
25-Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions.		.25
26-Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding.		.25
27-Kidney Diseases.		1.00
28-Nervous Debility.		.25
29-Sore Mouth, or Canker.		.25
30-Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed.		.25
31-Painful Periods.		.25
32-Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation.		1.00
33-Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance.		1.00
34-Rhaphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat.		.25
35-Chronic Congestions & Eruptions.		.25
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"THE PILE OINTMENT."

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding;
Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum.
The relief is immediate—the cure certain.
PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS.

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NEWSPAPER LAWS.

Any person who takes the paper regularly from the postoffice, whether directed to his name or whether he is a subscriber or not, is responsible for the pay. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the postoffice, or removing and leaving them unclaimed, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

DR. HOLMES, it is said, received the highest price—\$800—for his poem eulogizing Garfield, from a Boston paper. Early editions of his works have an increased demand since his death, but not at high prices.

FRENCH and German scientific farmers are experimenting in "vaccinating" land. A plant bearing a small animal which absorbs and restores nitrogen to the land has been discovered, and this they sow in their fields.

THE transit of Mercury, as observed at Washington, was about ten minutes later than the time fixed by the astronomers. An attempt will be made to correct the error in the calculations from the observations taken.

THE preliminary plans for the great Southern exposition to be held in Baltimore in 1897, contemplate fifteen buildings to cost about \$1,600,000. A total expenditure of \$5,000,000 aside from private investment is promised.

THE costliest fur in the markets of the world is that of the sea otter, and it is year by year becoming more expensive. At the London spring sales of the present year one of these beautiful skins brought £210, and yet the size of it was only six feet long by two feet wide.

IN Randolph township, Crawford county, Pa., at a sheriff's sale, a span of good work horses sold for thirty cents, a good top buggy for fifteen cents, a wagon brought six dollars, a 125-pound pig brought two cents a pound and three chickens sold for ten cents each.

A NEW breed of trout has been propagated at the Minnesota state fish hatchery at St. Paul. It is an albino, with pure white body, dotted with pink spots, and has pink fins and pink eyes. The fish is a freak, and the superintendent has now about 700 of the trout in the tanks.

IN his annual report the third assistant postmaster general criticizes the abuse of the privileges accorded second-class mail matter. Under the guise of organs of benevolent associations millions of advertising sheets load the mails. Congressmen are also scored for abusing the franking privilege.

ACCORDING to the official statistics from Paris, there were 933 suicides in that city in 1893. Of this number 231 took the cold water route, 113 powder and ball, 71 used the knife, 77 threw themselves from some lofty eminence, 4 smothered themselves, while but 66 of the entire number availed themselves of the easiest route of all, the poison route.

DR. ZACHARIN, who is afraid to return to his home in Moscow, has the largest and most lucrative practice in that city, and a St. Petersburg correspondent of the British Medical Review says he has done more than any other living man to raise the status of the medical profession in Russia. His mistake was in telling the late czar the truth about the hopelessness of his case.

IN France the sexes approach more nearly to equality than in any other country, there being 1,007 women to 1,000 men. For the same number of men in Sweden there are 1,964 women, and in Greece there are only 933 women. In the French colony at Reunion there are 457 creole women for 1,000 provincial Frenchmen, colored men included. In Hong Kong there are 1,000 men for 336 women.

THE trans-Siberian railway, which is to be the longest in the world, has now been opened as far as Omsk, and one may go there from St. Petersburg, 2,300 miles, in less than five days. The difficulties encountered have been prodigious, and in draining a bog sixty miles wide engineers and men had to live in huts built on piles and accessible only in boats. Four thousand masks were bought to keep off the venomous mosquitos.

THERE is a probability that Wesleyan university, at Middletown, Ct., will be temporarily closed, because of an epidemic there of typhoid fever similar in event and severity to that which visited the institution twenty-four years ago. This time the responsibility is laid to the water of a certain well located in the college campus. In 1870 medical men traced the devilment to the water which came from the reservoir, draining a water-shed on which there had been a case of typhoid fever.

THE Russian, or Russo-Greek, church differs essentially from the Roman Catholic in two points of doctrine. First, it denies the spiritual supremacy of the bishop of Rome and asserts that of the czar; secondly, it denies that the Holy Ghost "proceeds from the Father and the Son" and asserts that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father alone. There are differences of ceremonial customs, such as the use of the Greek or old Slavonic language in church services instead of Latin, but such differences as these are not considered of any importance.

MADE PUBLIC.

Report of President Cleveland's Special Labor Commission.

The General Managers' Association Scored—Pullman Company, Its Workmen and Tenants—Cleveland's Attitude Justified—Specific Recommendations.

The report of the special labor commission appointed to investigate the causes of the recent railway strike has been made public. It is signed by the federal labor commissioner, Carroll D. Wright, and his fellow-investigators, John D. Kernan, of New York, and Nicholas E. Worthington, of Illinois, and is addressed to President Cleveland.

The report says the capitalization of the twenty-four railroads directly represented in the General Managers' association was \$2,108,562,617. The number of employees was 221,067. In its constitution the object of the association is stated to be "the consideration of problems of management arising from the operation of railroads terminating or centering at Chicago."

"Until June, 1894, the association's possibilities as a strike fighter and wage arbiter lay rather dormant. Its roads fixed a 'Chicago scale' for switchmen, covering all lines at Chicago. In March, 1893, the switchmen demanded more pay from each road. The association concluded that they were paid enough; if anything, too much.

"This seems to show that employees upon association roads are under subjection to the General Managers' association."

The report, after detailing the action of the association in establishing agencies and employing men, adds:

"This was the first time when men upon each line were brought sharply face to face with the fact that in questions as to wages, rules, etc., each line was supported by twenty-four combined railroads. This association likewise prepared for its use elaborate schedules of the wages paid upon the entire lines of its twenty-four members. The proposed object of these schedules was to let each road know what other roads paid.

"The distribution of these schedules alone enabled the report to be used with efficiency as an 'equalizer.' As the result during 1893—it being then well understood that as to wages, etc., it was an incident of the General Managers' association to 'assist' each road in case of trouble over such matters, one form of assistance being for the association to secure men enough through its agencies to take the places of all strikers—reductions were here and there made on the different roads, the tendency and effort apparently being to equalize the pay on all lines.

"It is admitted that the action of the association has great weight with outside lines and this tends to establish one uniform scale throughout the country. The further single step of admitting lines not running into Chicago to membership would certainly have the effect of combining all railroads in wage conventions against all employees thereon.

"It should be noted that until the railroads set the example a general union of railroad employees was never attempted. The unions had not gone beyond enlisting the men upon different systems into separate trade organizations. These neutralize and check each other to some extent and have no such scope or capacity for good or evil as is possible under the universal combination idea inaugurated by the railroads and followed by the American Railway union. The refusal of the General Managers' association to recognize and deal with such a combination of labor as the American Railway union seems arrogant and absurd when we consider its standing before the law, its assumptions and its past and obviously contemplated future action."

Pullman Company and Its Town.
"This is a corporation organized in 1867, with a capital of \$1,000,000. It has grown until its present paid up capital is \$30,000,000. Its property has enabled the company for over twenty years to pay 2 per cent quarterly dividends, and in addition to lay up a surplus of nearly \$25,000,000 of undivided profits."

Speaking of the town of Pullman, of which the report states the company is owner and landlord, the commission says:

"The conditions created at Pullman enable the management at all times to assert with great vigor its assumed right to fix wages and rents absolutely and to repress that sort of independence which leads to labor organizations and their attempts at mediation, arbitration, strikes, etc. On the other hand, it is an economic principle generally recognized that the shutting down of such a plant and the scattering of its forces usually result in a greater loss than that exhibited by the continuance of business. The Pullman company could hardly shut down for seven and a half months at a cost and loss of less than 1 per cent upon its capital and surplus. To continue running was for its obvious and unfair advantage so long as it could divide losses equally with its labor. The men at Pullman claim that the company, during 1893-94, set the pace through experts so that with forced loss of time an average man could earn little more than the rent of his home owned by the company. The company alleges that it simply readjusted piece-work prices to suit the necessities of the times.

"During all of this reduction and its attendant suffering none of the salaries of the officers, managers or superintendents were reduced. Reductions in these would not have been so severely felt, would have shown good faith, would have relieved the harshness of the situation and would have evinced genuine sympathy with labor in the disasters of the times.

"If we exclude the esthetic and sanitary features at Pullman, the rents there are from 20 to 25 per cent higher than rents in Chicago or surrounding towns for similar accommodations. The esthetic features are admired by visitors, but have little money value to employees, especially when they lack bread.

"While reducing wages the company made no reduction in rents. Its position is that the two matters are distinct and that none of the reasons urged as justifying wage reduction by it as an employer can be considered by the company as a landlord.

"The company claims that it is simply legitimate business to use its position and resources to hire in the labor market as cheaply as possible and at the same time to keep rents up regardless of what wages are paid to its tenants, or what similar tenements rent for elsewhere; to avail itself to the full extent of business depression and competition in reducing wages and to disregard these same conditions as to rents. No valid reason is assigned for this position except simply that the company had the power and the legal right to do it.

"The demand of the employees for the wages of June, 1893, was clearly unjustifiable. The business in May, 1894, could not pay the wages of June, 1893. Reduction was carried to excess, but the company was hardly more at fault therein than were the employees in insisting upon the wages of June, 1893."

As to the great railroad strike proper the report says:

"It is apparent that the readiness to strike sympathetically was promoted by the disturbed and apprehensive condition of railroad employees, resulting from wage reductions on different lines, blacklisting, etc., and from the recent growth of the General Managers' association, which seemed to them a menace."

The President is upheld. The commission disposes as follows of the matter of the use of federal troops:

"Section 4 of article 4 of the federal constitution reads as follows: 'The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature, or the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.' United States troops were not sent into Illinois upon the application of the legislature, nor of the executive, against domestic violence, violence affecting the state and its government as such. The president ordered the troops to Chicago: 1. To protect federal property. 2. To prevent obstruction in the carrying the mails. 3. To prevent interference with the interstate commerce. 4. To enforce the decrees and mandates of the federal courts.

"He did this under the authority of section 5,288, of the revised statutes of the United States, which provides:

"Whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the government of the United States, it shall become impracticable in the judgment of the president to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceeding the laws of the United States within any state or territory, it shall be lawful for the president to call forth the militia of any or all of the states and to employ such parts of the land or naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States or to suppress such rebellion in whatever state or territory thereof the laws of the United States may be forcibly opposed or the execution thereof forcibly obstructed. Other statutes tend to confer authority in the same direction."

Debs and Associates Exonerated.

"There is no evidence before the commission that the officers of the American Railway union at any time participated in or advised intimidation, violence or destruction of property. They knew and fully appreciated that as soon as mobs ruled the organized forces of society would crush the mobs and all responsible for them in the remotest degree and that this meant defeat. The attacks upon corporations and monopolies by the leaders in their speeches are similar to those to be found in the magazines and industrial works of the day. From the testimony it is fair to conclude that strikers were concerned in the outrages against law and order, although the number was undoubtedly small as compared with the whole number.

Permanent Commission Advised.

In conclusion the report says:
"Some of our courts are still poring over the law reports of antiquity in order to construe conspiracy out of labor unions. We also have employers who obstruct progress by perverting and misapplying the law of supply and demand, and who, while insisting upon individualism for workmen, demand that they shall be left alone to combine as they please and that society and all its forces shall protect them in their resulting contentions.

"The rapid concentration of power and wealth, under stimulating legislative conditions, in persons, corporations and monopolies has greatly changed the business and industrial situation. Our railroads were chartered upon the theory that their competition would amply protect shippers as to rates and employees as to wages and other conditions. Combination has largely destroyed this theory and has seriously disturbed the natural working of the laws of supply and demand, which, in theory, are based upon competition for labor between those who demand it as well as those who supply it. For instance, as we have shown, there is no longer any competitive demand among the twenty-four railroads at Chicago for switchmen. They have ceased competing with each other; they are no longer twenty-four separate and competing employers; they are virtually one.

"However men may differ about the propriety and legality of labor unions, we must all recognize the fact that we have them with us to stay and grow more numerous and powerful. Is it not wise to fully recognize them by law; to admit their necessity as labor guides and protectors; to conserve their usefulness, increase their responsibility and to prevent their follies and aggressions by conferring upon them the privileges enjoyed by corporations, with like proper restrictions and regulations? The growth of corporate power and wealth has been the marvel of the last fifty years. Corporations have undoubtedly benefited the country and brought its resources to our doors. It will not be surprising if the marvel of the next fifty years be the advancement of labor to a position of like power and responsibility.

"The commission therefore recommends:
"First, That there be a permanent United States strike commission of three members, with duties and powers of investigation and recommendations as to disputes between railroads and their employees similar to those vested in the interstate commerce commission as to rates, etc.

"(a) That, as in the interstate commerce act, power be given to the United States courts to compel railroads to obey the decisions of the commission after summary hearing unattended by technicalities, and that no delays in obeying the decisions of the commission be allowed pending appeals.

"(b) That whenever the parties to a controversy in a matter within the jurisdiction of the commission are one or more railroads on one side and one or more national trade unions, incorporated under chapter 567 of the United States statutes of 1885-6 or under state statutes, upon the other, each side shall have the right to select a representative, who shall be appointed by the president to serve as a temporary member of the commission in hearing, adjusting and determining that particular controversy.

"This provision would make it for the interest of labor organizations to incorporate under the law and to make the commission a practical board of conciliation. It would also tend to create confidence in the commission and to give to that body in every hearing the benefit of practical knowledge of the situation on both sides.

"(c) That during the pendency of a proceeding before the commission inaugurated by national trade unions or by an incorporation of employees it shall not be lawful for the railroads to discharge employees belonging thereto except for inefficiency, violation of law or neglect of duty; nor for such unions during such pendency to order, unite in, or aid or abet strikes or boycotts against the railroads complained of; nor for a period of six months after a decision for such railroads to discharge any such employees in whose places others shall be employed, except for the causes aforesaid; nor for any such employees, during a like period, to quit the service without giving thirty days' written notice of intention to do so; nor for any such union or incorporation to order, counsel or advise otherwise.

"That chapter 567 of the United States statutes of 1885-86 be amended so as to require national trade unions to provide in their articles of incorporation and in their constitutions rules and by-laws that a member shall cease to be such and forfeit all rights and privileges conferred on him by law as such by participating in, or by instigating force or violence against persons or property during strikes or boycotts, or by seeking to prevent others from working through violence, threats or intimidation; also that members shall be no more personally liable for corporate acts than are stockholders in corporations.

"Contracts requiring men to agree not to join labor organizations or to leave them as conditions of employment should be made illegal as is already done in some of our states. The labor commission urges employers to recognize labor organizations; that such organizations be dealt with through representative with special reference to conciliation and arbitration when difficulties are threatened or arise.

LABOR CONGRESS.

It Discusses the Relations of Employer and Employed.

Arbitration and Conciliation the Main Topics of Consideration—Congressman Springer Speaks of His Bill—Commissioner Wright Speaks.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The opening session of the congress of industrial conciliation and arbitration was called to order by Lyman J. Gage, Prof. E. R. L. Gould, of Johns Hopkins university, read a paper on the "History of Industrial Arbitration in England and the Continent."

Judge William A. Vincent presided at the afternoon session. James Peabody, editor of the Railway Review, speaking on the subject of "Arbitration in Railway Affairs," said that the law was now powerless to prevent the crippling of railroads by the striking of employees. Some law was needed, he thought, to prevent men from getting in a body without warning. The public was more to be considered than either railroad managers or employees.

L. S. Coffin, of Iowa, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, thought that railroad employees, as in every sense public servants, should not cripple the public service, but the railroad should also pay them fair wages. He believed that labor should have the right to combine and make a strong plea for Sunday rest for railroad employees. He was opposed to giving state and national commissions more power in regard to the settlement of strikes. Let their work be merely advisory.

Springer and His Bill.

Representative William M. Springer spoke on his bill for arbitration of labor troubles between railroad employees and employers. This bill is now on the congressional calendar. It asks for a national commission of arbitration of three members to be appointed by the president at a salary of \$5,000 each, to hold office for three years. Mr. Springer believed that the deference to public opinion of both parties to labor controversies would make them abide by any decision rendered by a national labor commission.

Rev. Dr. John H. Barrows, of this city, presided at the evening session. "The Distinction Between Arbitration and Conciliation" was discussed by Josephine Shaw Lowell, of New York. Voluntary arbitration only came in this country, she said, after a long siege between capital and labor, and the public had entirely lost their patience. The result was generally satisfactory. The best plan, instead of trying to arbitrate troubles and strikes, was to prevent them. The character of employees and employers needed to be changed; a Christian feeling should prevail and conciliation was the word that applied.

Wednesday's Sessions.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Miss Jane Adams, of Hullhouse, presided over the Wednesday morning session. John D. Weeks, editor of the American Manufacturer and Iron World, spoke on the relation of manufacturers and employees. Strikes he looks upon as the greatest of evils. The trouble cannot be met by competition or the doctrine of laissez faire—leave alone. Legislation or compulsory arbitration are out of the question. Public opinion, he thought, in addition to some method of getting the contending parties together for a peaceable settlement, is the most potent factor.

M. M. Garland, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, treated of the sliding scale system and its workings. He said:

"The amalgamated iron and steel workers have solved these labor difficulties, and their solution has been in operation for twenty-eight years. The sliding-scale system and fairness in the counsel-room have brought about a peaceable settlement. To be sure, we have sometimes disagreed, but eventually the ironworkers and their employers have come together."

Carroll D. Wright, United States labor commissioner, discussed the "Distinction Between Compulsory and Voluntary Arbitration," "Distinction Between Compulsory Arbitration and Public Investigation of Labor Disputes" and "Distinction Between Adjudication of Past Contracts and Settlement of Future Ones." He said that the labor question broadly stated simply means a struggle for a higher standard of living. A strike in itself is simply a protest against changing conditions adversely. It is only through conflict that good ever comes in this world. So the labor conflict means the uplifting of the laboring man and the bettering of his condition. There should always precede arbitration, he said, an attempt at conciliation. Compulsory arbitration is not to be thought of. A law compelling workmen or employers to accede to a decree of the court under penalty could not be enforced. Mr. Wright believed in public investigation. Publicity is always salutary. Let the responsibility for the troubles be fixed, he said, and public opinion will do the rest. It is more potent than a mandate of the courts.

Prof. Adams, secretary of the interstate commerce commission, read a paper on "Economics of Arbitration." There could be no industrial liberty without industrial ownership of property, according to his views. He recognized, but two classes of persons—the property holders and those who have no property. Without proprietorship the labor question could never be

solved. There existed no interest common to all laborers. Each trade had its own interests and no combination of all trades was possible. No more was a great labor party a possibility.

William H. Sayward, of Boston, secretary of the National Association of Builders, spoke on "The Relation Between Employer and Employee in the Building Trades." The workmen, he declared, have never applied to employers for sympathy; it is sole justice that workmen want. The interests of employer and workman are not identical. Their relations are of the buyer and seller.

As a final remedy the speaker advocated organization of both employers and workmen which would lead to conferences and agreements between the two classes.

As a substitute for conciliation and arbitration, as generally accepted, the speaker would substitute primary agreements and thus do away with any causes for trouble. Cure the causes for all strife instead of stopping individual cases.

"Necessity for Mutual Organization" was the subject assigned Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. He declared that the man who assisted, in any way, the organization of labor was a public benefactor, inasmuch as organization assisted in conciliation and arbitration. He continued:

"The strike is but one of the eruptions of the labor movement and one of the infrequent occurrences considered beside the great work that the organization of labor performs and even these strikes men and women who are honest desire zealously to see entirely eliminated or reduced in number.

"As one who has been intimately and closely connected with the labor movement for more than thirty years—from boyhood—I say to you that I have yet to receive a copy of the constitution of any general organization or local organization of labor which has not the provision in it contained that before any strike shall be undertaken, conciliation or arbitration shall be tried.

"To urge arbitration previous to the organization of labor simply means the destruction of the interests of labor. Compulsory arbitration—compulsory arbitration? Not if the workmen of America know it. I would say to you as one who is a law-abiding citizen, as one who reveres the institutions under which we live, as one who wants to help in handing down the republic of our country to our children and to posterity unimpaired, but improved, if we can, I would say that I would advise my fellow workmen and women to rise and resist by every means within their power any attempt to force compulsory arbitration upon them.

A Commission Favored.

At the meeting of the speakers and the conference committee of the federation after the adjournment of the congress the following resolution was passed:

"Having been requested by the subcommittee of the Civic Federation of Chicago having in charge the conference of arbitration and conciliation to offer suggestions as to the trend and value of the congress, as what might perpetuate its influence, the parties who have been asked to present papers at the conference do suggest and recommend to the said subcommittee, to report back to the Civic Federation that a larger national commission be established through the Civic Federation of Chicago for the purpose of procuring the wider application of principles discussed at this congress."

THE RUMOR CONFIRMED.

Thousands of Armenian Men, Women and Children Ruthlessly Slain.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The chairman of the Armenian Patriotic Association, G. Hagopian, has sent the following letter received from an Armenian, whose name is not given because it would jeopardize his life, to the earl of Kimberley, the secretary of state for foreign affairs. The letter is dated October 9. It says:

"The so-called rebellion of the Armenians in 1893 was a got-up affair, for the repression of which the chief magistrate got a decoration. This year the Kurds carried off Armenian oxen and the Armenians' appeal for their restoration was refused. A fight ensued. Two Kurds were killed and three were wounded.

"The Kurds immediately carried their dead before the governor, declaring the Armenian soldiers had overrun the land, killing and plundering the Kurds. This furnished a pretext for massing the troops from far and near. The troops were commanded by a pasha and a marshal and were hurried to the district. The pasha is said to have hung from his breast, after reading it to his soldiers, an order from Constantinople to cut the Armenians up root and branch and adjuring them to do so if they loved their king and government.

"Nearly all these things were related here and there by soldiers who took part in the horrible carnage. Some of them weeping claim the Kurds did more, and declare they only obeyed the orders of others. It is said that 100 fell to each of them to dispose of. No compassion was shown to age or sex even by the regular soldiery, not even when the victims fell suppliant at their feet.

"Six to ten thousand persons met such a fate as even the darkest ages of darkest Africa hardly witness, for there women and children babes might at least have had a chance of a life of slavery, while here womanhood and the cruel innocence were but a mockery before the cruel lust that ended its debauch by stabbing women to death with the bayonet while tender babes were impaled with the same weapon on their dead mother's breasts or perhaps lopped off with the hair to have their heads lopped off with the sword."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 19.—The following official account of the Armenian troubles was issued Friday:

"Some Armenian brigands, provided with arms of foreign origin, joined an insurgent Kurd tribe for the purpose of committing excesses. They burned and devastated several Mussulman villages. As an instance of the ferocity of the Armenians it is reported that they burned alive a Mussulman nobleman. Regular troops were sent to the scene to protect peaceable inhabitants against these depredations. The Ottoman man troops not only protected and respected the submissive portion of the population and the women and children but they reestablished the order and tranquility. Respecting the villages alleged to have been destroyed, it was the Armenians who carried off all their belongings before becoming brigands."

Steinitz Wins the First Prize.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The chess masters' tournament was finished. Steinitz took first prize, Albin was placed second, and Showalter and Hymes divided third and fourth prizes.

THE NAPOLEON REVIVAL

Why the Emperor Is the Most Popular Character in History.

Within the past year there has been a revival of interest in the career of Napoleon Bonaparte that is almost phenomenal. In literature he has figured in the pages of memoirs and reminiscences by those who came into more and less intimate contact with him. In art not only has he been a potent inspiration to modern painters and sculptors, but he has made priceless all pictorial records of his time. In the drama he poses as the most picturesque figure that has been brought upon the stage within the century. Personal relics of the man are held as sacred and beyond all price. As Paul Bourget aptly says, "Napoleon has hypnotized the French people again." In France the sting of defeat after the Franco-Prussian war turned the thoughts of all to their period of greatest glory, and so it needed but time to see Napoleon enshrined as an idol. An equally logical explanation is found for the most notable feature of the Napoleon revival in this country.

The Century's life of the emperor was projected five or six years ago, before anyone could have foreseen the present attitude of the public mind. It was undertaken solely with the idea that Napoleon was one of the greatest, most forceful and picturesque characters in the entire range of history, and that hitherto he had been inadequately represented. For that reason Prof. William M. Sloane, the greatest American student of French history, was commissioned to write the life, and his years of study among unpublished archives have brought out his completed labor at the most opportune moment. And Prof. Sloane shows us a new Napoleon, a devourer of books, an unsuccessful literary aspirant, an ineffectual Corsican political agitator, but the new Napoleon certainly makes the old Napoleon more easily comprehended.

A LONE STAR WEDDING.

The Bride's Father Furnished Music by Shooting at the Groom.

All the old residents of Montague county, Tex., remember Uncle Henry Harris, the preacher ferryman, of Red river, during the latter part of the eighties. There have been many greater men in this part of the state, and many more intellectual ones, but there have been few who were so universally loved or who were so widely mourned for after their death. Uncle Henry was a one-legged man, and the wooden stump which supplied the place of his missing member was a primitive affair. It was joined to the stump of his leg by a strap, which could be removed in a few moments.

Calvin Dubbs, a half-breed Choctaw Indian, courted his daughter, May Harris. Uncle Henry was opposed to the suit of Dubbs, because of his ungodliness and bad character. One afternoon Calvin Dubbs rode up to the ferry, and, as the river was high, asked to be ferried over. The old man and Tobie started to take him across, but no sooner did they reach the middle of the river when their passenger whipped out a bowie knife and in a few passes severed the longer of the two ropes that bound them to the trolley. The boat immediately swung around in the current and remained stationary in midriver.

"What's that?" cried Uncle Henry, in alarm. "Don't you know we can't get across now?"

"Don't know about you. I kin make it all right myself."

Calvin sprang to the saddle, urged his pony over the side of the boat into the water, and struck out for shore. The two captives on the boat watched him helplessly until he gained the shore they had just left. As he did so May came out of the cabin, arrayed in her Sunday best, and two men on horseback rode out from their concealment back of the bluff. The object of the stratagem gradually dawned on the old man's mind.

"There's goin' to be a weddin'," yelled Calvin from the bank. "We'll let you attend as a witness."

"What's yore license," shrieked the father, "and what's yore preacher?" "Here's the license," yelled Dubbs, waving a legal-looking document; "can you read it from there? And this man here's the preacher."

The couple took their places, and the alleged preacher began the ceremony. Uncle Henry began pleading and expostulating, but all in vain. Suddenly he grabbed the Winchester he carried in the bottom of his boat and drew a bead on his prospective son-in-law.

"Stop that tom-foolery, or I'll shoot," "Shoot, and be hanged!" yelled Calvin. "Go on, parson!" This latter remark was addressed to the preacher on shore. Whatever might be said against Calvin's morals, nobody ever doubted his nerve.

"Crack!" sounded the Winchester from the boat, and with a thud a bullet buried itself in the horn of the bridegroom's saddle. Calvin made a quick motion toward his own gun, but May caught his arm.

"Don't!" she cried. "Pa won't hurt you. If he'd wanted to he'd bored you the first crack."

The ceremony was a brief one, but every few moments Uncle Henry would blaze away, just close enough to the bridegroom to be unpleasant. When it was all over the party rode away, with many tantalizing adieux to the captives on the boat.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

You Can't Eat Wrought Iron Nails, Of course, and expect to digest them, but you can eat ordinary food that is wholesome and digest it, too, after your stomach, if enfeebled, has been strengthened by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Your kidneys, liver and bowels will be rendered active and vigorous by the great tonic, and your system fortified against malaria and rheumatism. Use it, also, if you are nervous and sleepless.

"When did I give you that promise?" "On one of the last two days of February." "That shows what a fraud you are. February hasn't got the last two days."—Fleegende Blaetter.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanent beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

GAZING AT THE GIRAFFE—"Hey, Chimmy, how's dat for a treat ter holler extrys wid?"—Life.

No Optum in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	\$3.50 @ 4.00
Sheep	2.00 @ 3.00
Hogs	4.00 @ 5.20
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents	3.05 @ 3.35
City Mills Patents	4.00 @ 4.15
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	58 1/2 @ 59 1/4
No. 1 Northern	88 1/2 @ 89
CORN—No. 2	33 1/2 @ 34
December	60 @ 60 1/2
OATS—No. 2	33 1/2 @ 34
RYE	55 @ 58
PORK—Mess New	13 75 @ 14 25
LARD—Western	7 55 @ 7 60
BUTTER—West'n Creamery	15 @ 23
Western Dairy	11 @ 16

CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Shipping Steers	\$3.20 @ 6.25
Cows	1.25 @ 2.80
Stockers	2.00 @ 3.00
Feeders	2.80 @ 3.40
Butchers' Steers	3.00 @ 3.70
Texas Steers	2.25 @ 3.00
HOGS	4.00 @ 4.60
SHEEP	1.50 @ 3.50
BUTTER—Creamery	14 @ 25
Dairy	10 @ 22
EGGS—Fresh	10 @ 21
BROOM CORN (per ton)	
Self-working	91.00 @ 110.00
New Dwarf	110.00 @ 120.00
All Hurl	100.00 @ 120.00
POTATOES (per bu)	40 @ 60
PORK—Mess	12.50 @ 12.62 1/2
LARD—Steam	7 1/2 @ 7 25
FLOUR—Spring Patents	3.00 @ 3.50
Spring Straights	2.20 @ 2.60
Winter Patents	2.60 @ 2.80
Winter Straights	2.35 @ 2.50
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red	55 1/2 @ 56
Corn, No. 2	51 @ 51 1/4
Oats, No. 2	28 1/2 @ 28 3/4
Rye, No. 2	47 @ 47 1/2
Barley, No. 2	54 1/2 @ 56
LUMBER	
Piece Stuff	6.00 @ 9.50
Joists	12.00 @ 12.50
Timbers	10.50 @ 12.50
Hemlocks	6.00 @ 8.00
Lath, Dry	1.40 @ 1.60
Shingles	1.10 @ 2.00

ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Texas Steers	\$2.65 @ 3.80
Native Steers	2.00 @ 3.10
HOGS	7 1/2 @ 4.65
SHEEP	2.15 @ 2.60

OMAHA.	
CATTLE	\$2.00 @ 3.90
Feeders	2.25 @ 2.65
HOGS	4.15 @ 4.65
SHEEP	2.50 @ 3.10

98%

of all cases of consumption can, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease, be cured. This may seem like a bold assertion to those familiar only with the means generally in use for its treatment; as, nasty cod-liver oil and its filthy emulsions, extract of malt, whiskey, different preparations of hypophosphites and such like *ballistics*. Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but a large percentage of cases, and we believe, fully 98 per cent. are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. "Nasty cod-liver oil and its filthy emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain. The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, chronic nasal lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. You can then write those cured and learn their experience.

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EDIT—"My dear child, it's no use arguing with Mr. Remsen. You can never convince him." Alice—"I am sure of that, dear. Why do you know, in a discussion we had the other night, he actually reasoned."—Harlem Life.

Harvest Excursions.
Nov. 30th, Dec. 4th and 18th the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Ry. will sell tickets at greatly reduced rates to all points in Texas, Eddy, New Mexico, and Lake Charles, La. For particulars address H. A. Chemir, Room 12 The Rookery, Chicago, Ill.

FRIND—"Are you superstitious? Do you believe in signs?" Successful Merchant—"No; newspaper advertisements are better—and cheaper."—Printers' Ink.

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Julia Marlowe Taber, assisted by Robt. Taber, in Shakespearean and other classic plays. Seats secured by mail.

Love always weeps when it has to whip.—Ram's Horn.

Actors, Vocalists, Public Speakers praise Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

He—"Will you be my wife some time this year?" She—"I will. But I can't answer for any time later than that."—Detroit Free Press.

Texas Cotton Palace.
The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Ry. will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip to Waco, Tex., on Nov. 18th, 20th and 27th, good to return until Dec. 8th. For further information address H. A. Chemir, Room 12 The Rookery, Chicago, Ill.

Receipts for making restaurant chicken salad should begin: "First catch your calf."—Texas Siftings.

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Here and There.

Young John Jacob Astor handled the lever and tooted the whistle on the Illinois Central engine in an inspection run from Fort Dodge to Sioux City. He did very well—almost well enough to secure a job if necessary—but it is not probable that he will ever run an engine except as a fad.

A clothes wringer that operates without any person to attend it has been constructed by a Pittsburger. It takes the clothes, piece by piece, from the tub, wrings them and when all are out it empties the water out of the tub. It is moved by electricity.

It has been found that if a growing plant is kept in the same room with a piano the drying and shrinkage of the sounding board of the piano, which is apt to happen in dry and overheated rooms will be prevented. If you have no plants your growing corn will be an excellent substitute.

In China, the heathen, who carries anything from the farm to town, carries back to the farm two buckets of refuse to enrich his soil. In the civilized cities of the new world we fling away all the garbage that would, when properly treated at little expense, be of incalculable value to the farms of the vicinity.

A West Virginia husband who tried to commit suicide was cut down by his loving wife before death came, and as soon as he recovered he took the rope and gave her a sound beating with it. There seems to be a moral in this little story for somebody, and somehow it does not strike us that it vindicates the loving wife.

A person announcing herself vociferously as a lady struck a conductor in the face because he did not stop his street car on a curve as she desired. The conductor refrained from throwing her off the car; a policeman refrained from arresting her. So the advantage of being a lady becomes obvious to the dullest intelligence.

It was a Baltimore woman, who, after the death of her husband, removed the black crepe from the door and put out blue mosquito netting, explaining that black was the sign of gloom, and blue the symbol of joy. The funeral exercises then proceeded with lively manifestations of happiness over the ascension of the departed.

Twelve thousand dollars in paper money deposited in a chimney by an Ohio farmer, was completely destroyed recently. If all this money was in greenbacks, treasury notes or silver certificates Uncle Samuel has cleared \$12,000. If it was national bank notes the banks have cleared that much. The advantages of paper money to those who issue it cannot be denied.

Lawyers stand up in court houses before juries in the presence of immense audiences and denounce men as liars, scoundrels, perjured villains, and when the court adjourns the men thus abused appear to harbor no ill against them. But let a newspaper faintly intimate that a man's character is not entirely without blemish, and the editor has to confront a horse pistol, stand a libel suit, or at least suffer the greatest of all mortifications—lose a subscriber.

It is merely a suggestion, but if the republicans who wanted to burn powder and have a big pow-wow over the election, would take the money and do as the republicans have concluded to do in Harrisville, that is to buy turkeys, together with other necessities, and present one to each needy family in the place, they would do not only a wiser thing, but a kinder thing. In fact we move that the republicans in every city and village in Washtenaw county, return thanks for the recent glorious victory, by doing that very thing. It would be far better than burning up good money and shouting like loons over a bonfire.—Ann Arbor Courier.

Out west the train robbers took several bags of gold from an express car; and in Virginia other robbers captured \$150,000. These incidents followed somewhat closely the two cases in which the companies, having got wind of intended robberies, not only defeated the robbers, but turned the tables upon them, and either killed or captured all the members of two bands. Those successes of the companies have, therefore, not thrown much of a damper upon this industry; and perhaps it was too much to expect that they should do so. Express companies are sending across the country at all times safes containing large sums of money, practically undefended. No doubt the robbers have their confederates in the service of the companies. They know to the littlest details all the facts—just how many dollars go by a given train; where that train will be at a certain hour, and what men have charge of the money. They stake their lives against the money, and generally win; for the employees are men of peace, without any incentive to make themselves targets. An unguarded railroad car full of ready money is the weakest point in the whole financial system of the country.

Why People Worship Gold.

Men are accustomed to regard gold as the epitomization of wealth; to associate it with ease and luxury; to consider it with the apotheosis of security and power, says William Penn, Jr., in September Blue and Gray. This is merely a relic of barbaric ages, when momentary science was unknown and bits of the rare metals, coined or uncoined, were the particular possessions of kings and conquerors. This popular ascription of inherent value to the yellow metal, this silly notion that it by no means possesses a regal right to rule the commerce of the world, is so ingrained in the human nature that most men recoil in dismay when it is suggested that its use as money may be entirely discontinued. While silver shared the throne with gold it, too, was held in as much, and sometimes in greater reverence; but when, in 1873, concerted action condemned the white metal to take its place with corn and cotton and all the other subjects of the golden king, the power of gold was doubled and made absolute. Too many who regard gold as a rules by inherent right forget that, during the long struggle for supremacy, silver was more than once within an acre of degrading her rival to the ranks, but at the end the gold power triumphed. Had the result been reversed the advocates of "honest" money might now be filled with horror at the thought of "30-cent dollars" of gold instead of silver.

People who are influenced by this ancient form of gold idolatry would do well to consider that it is a god of their own creation, whose power may and should be cut off whenever it becomes oppressive.

Grains of Gold.

Happiness is never found by running after it.

Big words often make a poor cloak for a small idea.

The man who is not a friend will never have one.

It doesn't take either love or heroism to be a grumbler.

The man who borrows trouble always has to pay big interest.

Unless we are willing to keep all the commandments we will not keep any.

One of the things for which we find most fault with others is not agreeing with us.

No matter what our environment may be, life cannot be a failure if we do our prayerful best.

No abilities, however splendid, can command success without labor and persevering application.

In matters of conscience, first thoughts are best; in matters of prudence, last thoughts are best.

Power is so characteristically calm that calmness in itself has the aspect of power, and forbearance implies strength.

It is a happy thing for us that this is really all we have to concern about, what to do next. No man can do the second thing.

There are many persons who are too ready to criticize others' work or conduct; and the only idea of criticism they have is to overlook merits and detect blemishes.

The key to success, in any department of life, is self-denial. Idleness, laziness, wastefulness, come from lack of it; while industry, promptitude, economy, thrift, and a successful career are the result of it.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise—a purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. to \$1.00 per bottle at Glazier & Co's. Drug Store.

An exchange says that when a man patronizes home industries it can always be taken as an indication that the man is in sympathy with these industries and with the prosperity of his town. But when a man deliberately goes out of his own town to make purchases he can as well make at home, and at reasonable prices, it is evident he cares little or nothing for his own town's prosperity. We firmly believe in home patronage, and as we have said many times before, we think it every person's duty to patronize home. That which helps the merchants and citizens works to the benefit of the town in general. Every dollar spent out of town for merchandise just injures the town to that extent.

Odds and Ends.

Japan is the greatest exporter of sulphur.

The government maintains 1,705 sea coast lights.

The magnolia is an American flower, first described in 1688.

Great Britain has eleven universities, with 344 professors and 18,400 students.

Mississippi is second in cotton, fifth in rice, sixth in horses and mules and seventh in sugar.

Kentucky is first in tobacco, fourth in whisky, sixth in hogs and eighth in rye and mules.

Massachusetts is first in fisheries, second in commerce and third in manufactures and printing.

Wood pulp is now used to adulterate woolen yarn and a process of spinning the mixture has been devised.

A Paris society is said to have satisfactory proofs that Nicholas de Savin of that city is 126 years of age and the oldest man living.

The results of the recent expedition to the polar regions prove that north of seventy-five degrees the ice over the whole surface averages 6,000 feet in thickness.

A bust of Herod the Great, believed to be authentic, was recently discovered at Jerusalem. It was bought by the Russian government for the Hermitage museum at St. Petersburg.

The oldest bank president in the United States is Daniel M. Spraker of the Mohawk national bank of Fond du Lac, N. Y., who celebrated his ninety-sixth birthday.

Since M. Bertillon has been at the head of the Anthropometric bureau nearly 500,000 persons have passed through his and his assistants' hands, and yet, according to his system of identification, no two individuals were exactly the same in any particular.

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 F. P. Glazier & Co.

There are no short cuts to happiness. It will never come by pulling some one else down or getting something for nothing. The course of life that brings happiness is for a man to be true to himself and his fellowmen and do his duty. Such conduct goes against the grain, but after all it is the only kind that brings satisfaction. The man who is willing to be a rascal to-day in order to get money he fancies will make him happy tomorrow is getting farther away from peace and tranquility with every breath and every heart beat. The man who is honest and doing faithfully his duty as he truly sees it, is the only one, rich or poor, who finds real happiness.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by F. P. Glazier, Druggist.

Markets.

Chicago, Nov. 21, 1894

Eggs, per dozen	18c
Butter, per pound	18c
Oats, per bushel	81c
Corn, per bushel	25c
Wheat, per bushel	48c
Potatoes, per bushel	40c
Apples, per bushel	40c
Onions, per bushel	35c
Beans, per bushel	\$1.35

The agricultural department at Washington has reports from Europe that there is a great increase in the use of American corn for feeding horses and cattle. This is not what is wanted. The value of corn as stock feed has always been admitted, but the mass of European peoples believe that it is fit for nothing else. Indian corn is a better food than a large proportion of the people in Central Europe are using, and if they will substitute it for their present rations it will increase the demand. Just now, however, it is not needed to have a larger demand for corn. There is a short crop in this country, and its price for another year is likely to be as high as the price of wheat.



The Evening News,

"The Great Daily of Michigan."

A FULL-GROWN MAN.

It has stood the test of public opinion for 21 years, progressing and growing in strength year by year, admired by publishers and all people for its fearless, manly attitude on all public questions, and for its intrinsic merit as a great newspaper.

Stands Head and Shoulders Above all Others.

2 CENTS PER COPY.
10 CENTS A WEEK.
\$1.25 FOR 5 MONTHS BY MAIL.

THE EVENING NEWS,

DETROIT.

Agencies in every village, town and city in the State of Michigan.

200,000 WEAK MEN CURED!

STARTLING FACTS FOR DISEASED VICTIMS.

CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY!

ARE YOU? Nervous and despondent; weak or debilitated; tired mornings; no ambition—lifeless; memory poor; easily fatigued; excitable and irritable; eyes sunken, red and blurred; pimples on face; dreams and night terrors; restless; haggard looking; weak back; bone pains; hair loose; ulcers; sore throat; varicose veins; deposit in urine and drains at stool; distrustful; want of confidence; lack of energy and strength—WE CAN CURE YOU!

RESTORED TO MANHOOD BY DRs. K. & K.

JOHN A. MANLIN. JOHN A. MANLIN. CHAS. POWERS. CHAS. POWERS.



BEFORE TREATMENT. AFTER TREATMENT. BEFORE TREATMENT. AFTER TREATMENT.

NO NAMES OR TESTIMONIALS USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT.

VARICOCELE, EMISSIONS AND IMPOTENCY CURED.

John A. Manlin says: "I was one of the countless victims of early ignorance commenced at 15 years of age. I tried seven medical firms and spent \$800 without avail. I gave up in despair. The drains on my system were weakening my intellect as well as my sexual and physical life. My brother advised me as a last resort to consult Dr. Kennedy & Kergan. I commenced their New Method Treatment and in a few weeks was a new man, with new life and ambition. This was four years ago, and now I am married and happy. I recommended these reliable specialists to all my afflicted fellowmen."

CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY.—CONFIDENTIAL

"The vices of early boyhood laid the foundation of my ruin. Later on a 'gay life' and exposure to blood diseases completed the wreck. I had all the symptoms of Nervous Debility—sunken eyes, emissions, drain in urine, nervousness, weak back, etc. Syphilis caused my hair to fall out, bone pains, ulcers in mouth and on tongue, blotches on body, etc. I thank God I tried Dr. Kennedy & Kergan. They restored me to health, vigor and happiness." CHAS. POWERS.

We treat and cure Varicocele, Emissions, Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Unnatural Discharges, Self Abuse, Kidney and Bladder Diseases.

17 YEARS IN DETROIT. 200,000 CURED. NO RISK.

READER! Are you a victim? Have you lost hope? Are you contemplating marriage? Has your blood been diseased? Have you any weakness? Our New Method Treatment will cure you. What it has done for others it will do for you. CONSULTATION FREE. No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion free of charge. Charges reasonable. BOOKS FREE—"The Golden Monitor" (Illustrated), on Diseases of Men. Inclose postage, 2 cents. Sealed. NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. PRIVATE. No medicine sent C. O. D. No names on boxes or envelopes. Everything confidential. Question list and cost of Treatment, FREE.

DRs. KENNEDY & KERGAN, No. 148 SHELBY ST. DETROIT, MICH.

It...

Is a well-known fact that judicious advertising always pays—especially newspaper advertising. If you put your "ad" in the right paper your business will grow because people will see that you are alive, and they would rather deal with a live man than a corpse. If you advertise in this paper you will find that it

Pays.

\$40.00 PER WEEK FOR WILLING WORKERS

of either sex, any age, in any part of the country, at the employment which we furnish. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. As capital is not required you run no risk. We supply you with all that is needed. It will cost you nothing to try the business. Any one can do the work. Beginners make money from the start. Failure is unknown with our workers. Every hour you labor you can easily make a dollar. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in three days at any ordinary employment. Send for free book containing the fullest information.

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

ECONOMY REPAIRING OUTFIT.



Great time and money saved by repairing shoes and other goods at home. The outfit includes all the tools and materials needed for the work. The outfit is complete and ready to use. The outfit is sold at a low price. The outfit is sold by Economy Supply House, Niles, Mich.

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