

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

VOLUME 24.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, DEC. 27, 1894.

NUMBER 18.

A General Wind Up OF THE Year's Business

January 23rd we begin inventory.

Of course we didn't expect to sell everything in the building before Christmas. In fact we bought goods right along to keep up assortment as much as possible.

Now we quit buying winter goods and put the knife into what's left. Not a dollar's worth of goods that can be converted into cash will we carry over.

Goods are marked in plain figures at the lowest prices the same class of goods were ever sold for, and still to start the ball rolling we shall offer all

CLOTHING 1-4 OFF.

All Women's, Misses' and Childrens Cloaks and Capes 1-4 off. Every garment guaranteed this year's purchase. All Men's, Women's, Boy's, Misses' and Children's

BOOTS & SHOES 1-4 OFF.

Not a pair of shoes in stock excluded. No crooked business, what we agree to do will be done.

You can select from all we have in Clothing, Cloaks, Boots and Shoes in stock, at 1-4 off the marked price for cash.

When lots are very badly broken we shall make even a deeper cut. All such goods will be marked as odds and ends, and the price reduced about one-half.

Goods charged only at regular prices.

W. P. SCHENK & CO.

Butter, Eggs and Dried Apples taken as Cash.

For the Next 30 Days

Will Give

Special Bargains

In

Furniture,
Stoves,
Hardware,
Lamps,
and Crockery.

HOAG & HOLMES.

A few Cutters for sale Cheap.

Bargains in Shoes

We Have Just Bought a Bill of

\$2,000 worth

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. McGrau & 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.

K. O. T. M.

The following are the officers elected by Chelsea Tent, K. O. T. M., Friday evening last:

Commander—Jas. Speer.
Lt. Commander—Jacob Hummel.
Record Keeper—Dr. H. H. Avery.
Finance Keeper—E. Williams.
Chaplain—Bert Sparks.
Physician—Dr. J. C. Twitchell.
Sergeant—Jas. H. Cook.
Master at Arms—M. A. Shaver.
1st Master of Guard—Willard Ackerson
2d Master of Guard—C. Heselshwerdt.
Sentinel—A. J. Congdon.
Picket—Geo. Irwin.

School Expenses.

According to the annual report of Superintendent of Public Instruction Pattengill, Michigan has 585 graded and 6,580 ungraded school districts. The school census show 677,676 children and 455,595 pupils enrolled, of whom 248,099 attend graded schools and 207,499 ungraded. There are estimated to be 41,717 pupils attending select schools.

Of the 18,305 teachers, 5,264 are employed in graded schools and 11,041 in ungraded. There are 8,830 men and 18,065 women teachers. Of the 5,264 graded teachers, only 778 are men. Total wages paid are \$3,758,905.56, of which \$2,326,527.74 are paid to graded teachers.

There are 5,897 frame, 1,358 brick 74 stone and 361 log schoolhouses; total 7,690 valued at \$15,759,921. The total school expenses for the year past were \$6,062,646.66.

Will Be In Bay City.

A meeting of the state executive committee of the Christian Endeavor union with the committee of 95, which has in charge the arrangements for the coming state convention at Bay City, was held at that place recently.

It is expected that there will be between 3,000 and 4,000 delegates present at the convention and preparations are making to entertain them. The total membership in Michigan is about 50,000. The committee decided to hold the convention during Easter holiday week, but did not fix the exact date.

It was also decided to secure some of the most widely known Christian Endeavor speakers, and among the ones mentioned were John Willis Baer of Boston, general secretary of the united societies; Wm. Patterson of Toronto, Rev. P. S. Henson, Chicago; Miss Ella D. McLaurin, Boston; Miss Kate Haus, St. Louis, Mo; Miss Francis Patterson, Evanston, Ill. The endeavors will be exceedingly fortunate if they can secure the attendance of John Willis Baer, the general secretary, and for the purpose of inducing him to come, petitions will be circulated in the Christian Endeavor societies, asking for his presence.

Profits in Poultry.

Don't figure on profits to be made. Too much like counting chicks before they are hatched. Yes, worse. A person can figure himself a millionaire on poultry profit in no time if he wants to. Take 50 hens as a basis. Calculate that each hen will raise you 20 chicks the first season, and you have 1,000 besides the hens. Then figure on an increase of 20 to each fowl the second year, and you have 20,000 chickens. The third year you increase your flock to 400,000, the fourth year to 400,000,000, and the fifth year you are the possessor of 800,000,000 chicks and over 400,000,000 old hens! It is very easy to figure out profits on paper. People may build most gorgeous air castles, but the loftier they are the greater the fall, and the fall is certain.

The only way to figure out profits is by experiment. Get your fowls and commence large or small, as you please. Keep an egg record and an account book, in which place all expenditures and income, and at the end of a year balance up the book and see where you are at. In this connection we advise opening your book about Jan. 1.—Fanciers' Review.

Excursions.

Holiday excursion rates, Christmas and New Years, 1894-95. An excursion rate of one and one third lowest first class fare for the round trip is authorized. Tickets to be so. Dec. 24, 25 and 31, 1894 and Jan. 1, 1895, limited to return up to and including Jan. 2, 1895.

We Wish You
a
Happy New Year,

WE PROMISE OUR CUSTOMERS

Every inducement during the coming month to win their trade. We don't expect you to come to the

Bank Drug Store

Simply to please us, but because we are putting up more goods for a dollar than other dealers, and because we are keeping our stock

First Class in Every Respect.

Don't forget us on coffee. You might think by the prices we are making on them that they are of inferior quality, but they will stand every test and comparison.

22 pounds granulated sugar for \$1.00
A good sugar syrup 18 cents per gallon.
Choicest corn syrup 30 cents per gallon.
7 cakes good laundry soap for 25 cents.
Try our open-kettle N. O. Molasses 45 cents per gallon.
3 cans Alaska Salmon for 25 cents.
Banner smoking tobacco 15 cents per pound.
Boston Baking Powder 20 cents per pound.
6 pounds 2 C raisins for 25 cents.

Yours for a successful New Year.

F. P. Glazier & Co.

Chelsea Steam Laundry,

S. A. Mapes, Prop.,

North Street, West., - Chelsea, Michigan.

Next Tuesday being a legal holiday our Laundry will be closed all day. Our patrons should bear this in mind and get their work in early.

Respectfully,

S. A. MAPES.

Goods Called For and Delivered.

* REMEMBER *

WE SELL



We carry a full line of Coal and Wood Heaters, Cook Stoves, Oil Cloth, and Stove Boards.

Finest Line of Cutlery in town. We can sell you silver plated knives and forks cheaper than any other dealer in the County.

Special prices on Sewing machines now until January 1st, 1894.

C. E. WHITAKER,
South Main St., Chelsea, Mich.

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Proceedings of the Second Session. In the senate on the 17th Senator Hawley (Conn.) introduced a bill for the reorganization and increase of the army.

The senate was addressed by Messrs. Hill and Turpie on the 18th, the former in advocacy of closure, the latter in opposition to the Nicaragua canal bill.

The report of Admiral Walker on the subject of Hawaii was laid before the senate on the 19th. A bill was passed to open for settlement abandoned military reservations in various states and territories.

In the senate on the 20th bills were reported to revive the grade of lieutenant general in the army, to forfeit lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads and to provide a suitable residence for the president.

Five men were injured, two probably fatally, by the falling of a scaffolding at Janesville, Wis. It was said that Congressman-elect John J. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, was ineligible, never having been naturalized.

Miss Eva Dooley, of Boston, Ind., had both her limbs amputated at the knee because of their poisoned condition, resulting from wearing red stockings.

George H. Barbour, mourned as dead, was reunited to his father in Chicago over the corpse which had been positively identified as his own.

Director General Davis' report upon the Columbian exposition will be submitted to the president within the next month.

Fred W. Job has been commissioned as consul general of Hawaii for Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan.

Not a passenger was killed on a Michigan railroad during the past year and but eleven were injured.

The clothing manufactory of H. S. Mark & Co., at Milwaukee, was closed by holders of mortgages aggregating about \$160,000.

Steve Adams was hanged at Greenville, Miss., for murdering James Iverson last May, and Judge Gilbert was hanged at Friar's Point, Miss., for killing his wife.

The twenty-ninth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in Louisville, Ky., beginning September 11, 1895.

Divello Pike, of Burdett, N.Y., was found dead in his buggy, his body being frozen stiff.

The grand jury voted to indict twenty-six of the men charged with lawlessness at the polls on election day in Chicago. Three of the number are policemen.

Fire in Napoleonville, La., destroyed seven blocks, including most of the business portion of the town. Loss, \$125,000.

Statues of Daniel Webster and Gen. John Stark were unveiled at the national capital with appropriate ceremonies.

Four tramps boarded a Lake Shore local freight near Norfolk, O., robbed a traveling man, shot brakeman William Giles through the leg and escaped near Clyde, O.

James Allen (colored) was shot to death by a mob at Brownsville, Tex. He was charged with burning barns.

The body of Mrs. A. D. Matson, murdered ten days ago, was found at Topeka, Kan. She had been criminally assaulted and robbed.

The Kentucky superior court has gone out of existence by limitation of the constitution.

A fire at Huron, O., destroyed the Reporter printing establishment.

Lucy M. Gruber sues Roswell E. Messenger, of Toledo, O., for \$75,000 damages in breach of promise to marry.

William Meyers and Alexander Carr, murderers, were sentenced to be hanged at Atlanta, Ga., on February 8.

In a fit of despondency Mrs. William Jones, of Dry Hollow, near Cassville, Mo., cut the throats of her 5 and 7-year-old children with a razor and then committed suicide in the same manner.

A Murphy temperance movement has been inaugurated in Salem, O., over 1,000 having already signed the pledge.

Utica, N. Y., road supervisors decided to tax wheelmen three dollars a year, the money to be used in improving the highways.

Owing to alleged unjust treatment by the bishop of the diocese, the Roman Catholic population of Weidensthal, in Hungary, in a body declared themselves protestants.

Masked men entered the home of John Collins near Sioux City, Ia., and robbed him of \$4,400 in gold.

C. J. Cook and his wife were fatally burned at Elyria, O., in a fire that destroyed their home.

In a dispute about a right of way at Cripple Creek, Col., R. R. Newell, chief engineer of the Midland Terminal road, was killed by Van Houghton.

Four hundred men were thrown out of work and a loss of \$100,000 was sustained by a fire in the Spring Hill collieries at Halifax, N. S.

Twenty-five Buffalo (N. Y.) lodges of Knights of Pythias seceded and formed a new order because of the abolishing of rituals in foreign languages.

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The Babbitt block, a four-story structure at Morristown, N. J., in which were the First national bank and Kelse's clothing store, was burned, the loss being \$100,000.

Charles Peterson shot his wife in New York, killing her, and then killed himself. Five young children were left orphans by the tragedy.

While fooling with a gun Simeon Bowen shot and killed the two little daughters of Zeke Bryant near Troy, Ala.

Joseph L. Shibley, for twenty years editor and principal owner of the Springfield (Mass.) Union, died suddenly of heart disease.

Millie Jefferson (colored) died at the home of her great-grandson in New York, aged 109 years 8 months and 16 days.

Erastus F. Beadle, the publisher of dime novels, died at his country home in Cooperstown, N. Y., aged 74 years.

Theodore Huston, of Macomb, Ill., United States consul at Paso del Norte, Mexico, died from consumption, aged 42 years.

Samuel M. Bridgeman, a veteran of two wars and the oldest employe of Pinkerton's detective agency, died at Evanston, Ill., aged 76 years.

James L. Alcorn, ex-United States senator and former governor of Mississippi, died at his home at Eagle Nest, Miss., aged 78 years.

Douglas Putnam, a great grandson of Gen. Israel Putnam, of revolutionary fame, died at Marietta, O., aged 83 years.

The editor's chair of Harper's Weekly, which since the death of George William Curtis has been vacant, will be occupied by Henry Loomis Nelson.

The number of persons killed in the recent earthquake in southern Italy is officially stated to be eighty-six. In addition 600 were injured.

The expulsion of Jews from territory nearer the frontier than fifty versts has been stopped by order of the Russian minister of the interior.

The Korean government announced that Chinese would be allowed to reside only in the treaty ports of Korea.

Dispatches say that twenty-three Armenian villages were laid in ashes, eleven others pillaged and forty priests massacred by Turkish soldiers.

Violent earthquake shocks in south Hungary threw down houses and drove the residents to the streets.

In an engagement at Halai, Abyssinia, six companies of Italian troops defeated the Arabs, killing a great number of them.

Four thousand hungry women and children called on President Caceres, of Peru, and asked for bread. A riot ensued and many persons were killed and wounded.

During a riot among government troops at Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, many soldiers were killed. A number of the men deserted.

The United States senate was not in session on the 21st. In the house Mr. Wilson (W. Va.) introduced a bill repealing that portion of the new tariff act which imposes a differential duty of one-tenth of 1 per cent. a pound on sugars imported from countries paying a bounty on sugar exported.

A bill was passed for the relief of homesteaders in Wisconsin and Minnesota whose property was devastated by the forest fires last year. Mr. Springer introduced a substitute for the Carlisle currency bill.

Fire in Cleveland, O., destroyed buildings and their contents valued at nearly \$250,000.

In New York Police Capt. Schmittberger, of the force, gave very damaging evidence before the Lexow committee against high officials.

Calvin J. Christie was hanged at Kalspel, Mont., for the murder of Mrs. Lena Cunningham last April.

CALENDAR FOR 1895.

Calendar for 1895 showing months from January to December with days of the week and dates.

\$6.00 to California. Is price of double berth in Tourist Sleeping Car from Chicago on the famous "Phillips-Rock Island Tourist Excursions."

Managers Davis, Keogh and McVicker give beautiful presents to children attending the matinee Christmas and New Year's and Wednesdays. "Black Crook" follows "On the Mississippi."

Overheard in Society. "I hear De Graf is making a great success as a musician." "But he doesn't know anything about music." "No; that is why he succeeds."—Detroit Free Press.

Miss Passer (virtuously).—"Well, I should like to see a man try to kiss me good-by at the gate, that's all!" Miss Sixteen (mischievously).—"So should I."—Somerville Journal.

Sufficient Reason.—"What is the trouble, Wade, between you and Miss Hopson?" "I called her 'Sweet Alice' and she ordered me to bolt."—Detroit Free Press.

In Our Great Grandfather's Time, big bulky pills were in general use. Like the "blunderbuss" of that decade they were big and clumsy, but ineffective.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which cure all liver, stomach and bowel derangements in the most effective way.

Assist Nature a little now and then, with a gentle, cleansing laxative, thereby removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels, toning up and invigorating the liver and quickening its tardy action.

And you thereby remove the cause of a multitude of distressing diseases, such as headaches, indigestion, or dyspepsia, biliousness, pimples, blotches, eruptions, boils, constipation, piles, fistulas and maladies too numerous to mention.

If people would pay more attention to properly regulating the action of their bowels, they would have less frequent occasion to call for their doctor's services to subdue attacks of dangerous diseases.

That of all known agents to accomplish this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are unequalled, is proven by the fact that once used, they are always in favor.

Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and regular, not to further constipate, as is the case with other pills. Hence, their great popularity, with sufferers from habitual constipation, piles and indigestion.

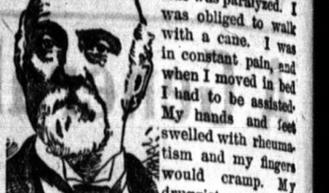
A free sample of the "Pellets," (4 to 7 doses) on trial, is mailed to any address, post-paid, on receipt of name and address on postal card.

Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

Grip—Rheumatism

William Munson, a member of the firm of Munson Bros., the well-known breeders at Clinton, Mo., makes this statement:

"In 1891 I had the grip, which settled in my limbs. My right side was paralyzed. I was obliged to walk with a cane. I was in constant pain, and when I moved in bed I had to be assisted. My hands and feet swelled with rheumatism and my fingers would cramp. My druggist sent me six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I took it three times a day and have improved ever since, and now I am well and never feel better in my life of 70 years. I took no other medicine but Hood's Sarsaparilla."



Mr. Wm. Munson says: "I took it three times a day and have improved ever since, and now I am well and never feel better in my life of 70 years. I took no other medicine but Hood's Sarsaparilla."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES. On this Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS from the great Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS in Europe and America.



Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE. WALTER BAKER & CO.-DORCHESTER, MASS.

THE RISING SUN

FOR DURABILITY, ECONOMY AND FOR GENERAL BLACKING IS UNEQUALLED. HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS. WE ALSO MANUFACTURE THE SUN PASTE STOVE POLISH.

FOR AN AFTER DINNER SHINE, OR TO TOUCH UP SPOTS WITH A CLOTH, MAKES NO DUST, IN 5 & 10 CENT TIN BOXES. THE ONLY PERFECT PASTE. MORSE BROS. PROP'S. CANTON, MASS.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL ROUTE

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS SPECIAL. SOLID VESTIBULE TRAIN. Daily at 9:00 p. m. from Chicago. New and elegant equipment, built expressly for this service.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY'S CREAM BALM. WILL CURE CATARRH. Price 50 Cents.

500 SALESMEN WANTED. THE JEWELL NURSERY COMPANY. LAKELAND, MINN.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD

NOW THE BEST LINE TO CALIFORNIA, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS. Try the "True Southern Route to California."

FREE TO AGENTS. Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Tea Sets, Mantel Clocks, Umbrellas, etc., given in exchange for Coupon Certificates.

ESTEY PIANOS

300,000 OF THESE INSTRUMENTS. ESTEY & CAMP. CHICAGO.

\$100 A MONTH. Selling our goods. Mail orders 50c. FIVE ALANS CO., LANSING, MICH.

PISO'S CURE FOR

COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. Sold by druggists.

A TALE OF INFAMY.

Starting Revelations of New York Police Corruption.

Capt. Schmittberger Makes a Clean Breast to the Lexow Committee—Vast Sums Accepted for Protection to Lawbreakers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Capt. Schmittberger was recalled as a witness before the Lexow committee on Friday. He created a sensation by his answer to the second question asked him, which was: "Do you recognize the binding character of an oath?" He replied: "I do; I have come to tell the whole truth."

Capt. Schmittberger said he was warden under Inspector, then Capt. Williams, in the Tenderloin precinct. Inspector Steers detailed him as precinct detective under Capt. Williams. Patrolman Price, who is now a captain, looked after the disorderly houses. Under Price these houses were allowed to run because they paid for protection.

Mr. Goff then named Tom Gould's, the Star and Garter, the Fashion, and other once famous Tenderloin places. "These places," said the captain, "were the resort of criminals of the whole city who came there to meet women."

"Who was the man to whom the protection money went directly?" "Captain, now Inspector Williams." "Would it be possible for these places to run openly without the toleration of the captain?" "No sir, it would not."

He was made captain later on, taking charge of the thirty-seventh precinct, the steamboat squad. He was aware of the practice of collecting money from steamboatmen. Bob Vail told him that he had collected for Capt. Gastlin, and that he (Schmittberger) was a fool if he did not continue the practice. He assigned Vail to the task of making these collections, and received from him \$180 a month for two months. He gave Vail 20 per cent., and said the latter lied when he testified that he insisted on having all of the money collected. It was the common custom for the captain to make money out of his precinct. He had a list of those from whom collections were to be made, together with the amounts.

He gave part of his collections to Inspector Williams. He continued: "When Capt. Gunner left the precinct, I asked how much he paid the inspector. Gunner told me he gave Williams between \$50 and \$75 a month. He said he placed it in an envelope and gave it to Warden Campbell, who gave it to Price at headquarters, for the inspector. I knew Williams well, and did not think it necessary to have an intermediary, so I handed him the money myself in an envelope at headquarters. I paid him money during the three months I was in charge of the precinct from \$50 to \$100 each time. I thought it prudent to pay him, because it was in his power to send me to raid the policy shops. I paid no one but Williams. The liquor dealers paid to be allowed to sell liquor on Sunday. Some of the identical money I received was given to Inspector Williams. I presume the inspector knew of the existence of policy shops outside of my information. The shops were never raided. Had I not been interested I could have driven the policy shops from place to place. It was an understood thing that I was not to enforce the law. I felt safe as long as I paid Williams."

Witness next took charge of the Twenty-seventh precinct, on Eighty-eighth street, near Avenue A. He collected there about \$800 a month from three pool-rooms and ten policy shops. He did not pay any attention to the liquor dealers. It was understood that the liquor dealers paid Tammany Hall instead of the police. They were to give support to Tammany Hall, politically or by other means instead of paying the police.

While at the Twenty-seventh precinct witness paid Williams \$200 a month out of the money collected. Williams was aware of the existence of the poolrooms. He gave Williams during the nine months he spent in the Twenty-seventh precinct about \$1,800. It was the custom of the captains of precincts to pay the inspector of their districts.

He received orders from Commissioner Martin to let certain houses alone. On one occasion witness received a complaint about a house run by a woman named Sadie West. He sent an officer there. The West woman told him she was a friend of Commissioner Martin. The next day Martin sent for witness, and told him to send the officer to apologize to the West woman for raiding the house. Witness protested, but Martin was obdurate, and he then did as he was told, and the officer apologized.

TRADE IS DULL.

Hampered by Mild Weather, Gold Withdrawals and Uncertain Legislation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "But for the large exports of gold and uncertainty about financial legislation, the indications would be more encouraging. Some increase is seen in orders given to manufacturing works, though until the year ends the force actually at work naturally diminishes. The holiday trade has been rather poor at most points, partly owing to mild weather. There is distinctly more confidence shown about the future demand for industrial products, though prices are not better."

"Domestic exports increased a little, though exportable staples are not better in price. In November the excess of merchandise exports over imports was \$29,573,891, besides \$2,931,081 silver, and December returns indicate as large an excess. For this reason the exports of \$5,321,971 in gold since last Friday and the withdrawals of about three times as much gold from the treasury, cumulate here, and there is no enlargement in the legitimate demand for commercial loans, though some offerings of paper, apparently to prepare for yearly settlements, have excited remark."

"Prices of agricultural products do not improve. Wheat is unchanged for the week. Corn fell 4 cents for the week. Cotton has declined six cents, to 5.59 cents, and receipts from plantations continue larger for December than in 1901, when the crop was over 9,000,000 bales. The theory that producers will not market at current prices does not fit the facts."

"Large orders for manufactured products have appeared and yet, except in boots and shoes, the general tendency of prices is downward. The withdrawals of gold from the treasury have been over \$21,000,000 since December 8, and are attributed in part to replacement of bank receipts, which were reduced by the purchase of bonds. Yet it is plain that the desire of foreigners to get gold instead of stocks, and of Americans to get gold instead of notes, rapidly takes from the treasury whatever was gained by selling bonds."

"Failures have been somewhat more important, the reported liabilities for the second week of December amounting to \$2,714,007 and for two weeks of December the aggregate has been \$8,480,401, of which manufacturing liabilities were \$2,406,114 and the trading liabilities \$4,074,287. But last year the liabilities in failures of the same two weeks were \$11,679,906, of which no less than \$3,174,494 were of manufacturing and only \$5,505,412 of trading concerns. The failures for the past week have been \$49 in the United States against \$34 last year, and \$9 in Canada, against \$7 last year."

Bradstreet's says: "The volume of general trade continues small, as expected from evidences of shrinkage within the month. Unusually mild, unseasonable weather continues to check distribution of coal, heavy clothing, shoes and rubber goods northwest, south and throughout the central western and eastern states, although at larger cities the favorable reports as to holiday goods and specialties at retail are for the great part the outcome of bright, mild weather."

"Jobbers and other wholesalers as a rule report commercial travelers of the road, and that little is doing except to take account of stock. The outlook for trade after the holidays is fair, although larger Chicago dealers report stocks on hand larger than expected, except among jewelers, who have unexpectedly enjoyed a heavy trade. "From a dozen of the more important western and northwestern trade centers distribution of staples is reported quiet or moderate in volume except from Cincinnati, where there is a slight gain. Collections are only fair at Detroit, Omaha and Kansas City, but at Chicago and St. Louis they are more prompt. Demand for funds at Chicago, as at Buffalo, has made the market firmer, packers being relatively best borrowers. Dealers in furs and jobbers in most staples at Detroit, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Milwaukee report that this, the mildest December for many years, has greatly interfered with trade."

TO END THE WAR.

China Sends Peace Envoys to Treat with the Japanese Government.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 22.—On account of the terrific loss of credit abroad and the unimpeded progress of the Japanese armies in China, on the advice of the foreign powers, has determined to surrender absolutely to Japan. Through the friendly offices of the United States the preliminaries to this end have been arranged and two high plenipotentiaries have been appointed by the emperor to proceed to Japan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Minister Denby cabled the state department Friday that the Chinese government has appointed two peace commissioners, Chang Yin Huan and Fhao, who will proceed at once on their mission from Peking to the Japanese capital. There is some speculation here as to whether an armistice will be declared, pending the consummation of a treaty of peace. Such a course is usual in the case of wars between civilized countries, but there is reason to believe the Japanese are indisposed to trust the Chinese in the smallest degree, and if an armistice is arranged it will be upon such conditions as to insure the Japanese that they will lose none of the advantage of position which they now hold.

CAUGHT IN CHICAGO.

Arrest of a Man and Woman Accused of Serious Crimes.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Robert Posten, who wrecked the packinghouse firm of Underwood & McCoy here a year ago and his companion Hattie Collins, who is under indictment in New York city for stealing \$1,400 from Clara Harmon at the Union Square hotel last year, were arrested here Friday night by the police. Posten disappeared in October, 1893, with the \$30,000 which he got by filling out blank checks, being the confidential man of the firm. The woman also disappeared at that time. They visited Europe, China and Australia, and three weeks ago returned to Chicago almost penniless.

Money for Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The secretary of the interior has made requisition on the treasury for \$10,700,000 for payment of pensions on January 4 at the following agencies: Pittsburgh, Pa., \$1,000,000; Milwaukee, \$1,800,000; Des Moines, Ia., \$2,100,000; Concord, N. H., \$750,000; Chicago, \$3,800,000; Buffalo, \$1,050,000.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

Michigan Grangers.

The representatives of 11,000 Michigan grangers met in Lansing to attend the twenty-second annual meeting of the state orange. In his annual address Grand Master George B. Horton, of Fruit Ridge, deplored the unprofitable condition of agriculture and recommended that, as there was little prospect of improvement, more attention should be given to the work of bringing the expenses of government and home down to a level with the ability of the farmers to pay. Officers were elected as follows:

Master, George B. Horton, Fruit Ridge; overseer, M. T. Cole, Palmyra; lecturer, Jason Woodman, Papaw; steward, George L. Carlisle, Kalkaska; assistant steward, J. H. Martin, Grand Rapids; chaplain, Mary A. Mayo, Battle Creek; treasurer, E. A. Strong, Vicksburg; secretary, Jennie Buell, Ann Arbor.

Wheat Fares Well.

According to the state crop for December wheat has not made large growth this fall, yet it goes into the winter in very good condition. The average is, for the state, 24 per cent., indicating that about one-fourth of the crop will be fed. The average for the southern counties is 25 per cent, the central 21 per cent, and northern 22 per cent. The number of bushels reported marketed in the four months, August- November, is 4,740,367, which is 1,618,004 bushels less than reported marketed in the same months last year.

Health in Michigan.

During the week ended December 15 reports sent in by fifty-seven observers in various portions of the state to the state board of health indicated that diarrhea and inflammation of the kidneys increased in area of prevalence. Typhoid fever was reported at thirty-three places, diphtheria at forty-two, scarlet fever at seventy, consumption at 229, measles at eight and smallpox at Detroit, Royal Oak, Manchester, Sebawa, St. Johns, Adrian, Danby, Marquette, Chester and Watersmeet.

Michigan Census.

The census taken last summer shows that the total population of the state June 1 was 2,241,454, an increase of 147,563, or 7.04 per cent, since June 1, 1890, and 387,796 or 20.92 per cent, in ten years. June 1 last there were 1,670,797 native born citizens and 570,857 foreign born citizens. The per cent of increase since 1884 was 7.79 and 4.92 respectively. Of the total population of the incorporated cities 551,365, or 67.16 per cent., are native, and 269,667, or 32.84 per cent., foreign born.

Killed His Wife and Himself.

Kazmer Herner murdered his wife and then ended his own life at Manistee, it was supposed, during a fit of anger, the result of a quarrel. The murderer dressed himself in his best clothes, lighted candles on a table, and opened his prayer book. He then seated himself before a mirror and sent a bullet into his brain. Herner was a German, 45 years old. This tragedy makes the fourth fatality in the family during the present year.

Fled with an Old Lover.

E. A. Cunningham, a prominent young man, took Miss Lucille Ross as his wife and the couple settled down to live in a little cottage in West Bay City. The other night when the young husband reached home after his day's work he found his home dark and his wife gone. The neighbors told him a young man, who, from the description they gave, Cunningham knew to be his wife's cousin and a former lover, had forced her to go away with him.

Gets Damages After Twenty Years.

Elroy M. Avery, member-elect of the Ohio legislature, has secured a verdict for \$1,500 damages from Henry C. Spaulding, of Detroit, for malicious prosecution and personal libel. The controversy has lasted for twenty years and had its beginning over a gold watch which Michigan cavalry raiders secured from Confederate Gen. Brown in 1865 in Georgia, and which Spaulding swore Avery stole.

To Swear in Officials.

It has been the custom in the past for state officials elected to be sworn in as suited their convenience, but this year Gov. Rich proposes to bunch the ceremonies. He has invited the newly elected officers to meet in the executive chamber in Lansing the afternoon of December 31, and Clerk Hopkins, of the supreme court, will administer the oath to all at once.

Short But Newsworthy Items.

The management of the Cleveland Cliffs company at Ishpeming received orders to close down the Lake shaft for the winter, and 300 men were discharged.

The furniture manufacturers of the state have organized to present a united front against prison competition.

John Clifman, of Muskegon, was beaten and probably fatally injured at Rothbury by Peter and William Vandenberg, who claimed he owed them five dollars which he refused to pay.

Mr. and Mrs. James Clizbe celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary at Quincy. Mrs. Clizbe is his third wife.

Stolen goods were traced to a man's farm near Forester. Tractors found a cave in which were thirty sets of harness, whips, calicoes, etc. The stuff evidently had been accumulating for years.

OFFICIAL FIGURES.

Result of the Canvass of the Vote at the Last State Election.

The board of state canvassers completed the canvass of the votes cast at the recent election in this state. The total vote cast for governor was 416,828 this year. In 1892 it was 488,560, or 51,732 more. The result on the office of governor is as follows:

Table with columns: Name, Rich, Fisher, Nichols, Todd, Dem, Pop, 3, 17. Lists candidates for various offices across Michigan counties.

Totals.....337,215 130,823 30,012 17,788 Scattering, 150.

The following is the total result of the state canvass:

Governor—John T. Rich (rep.), 237,315; Spencer O. Fisher (dem.), 130,823; Alva W. Nichols (pop.), 30,012; Albert M. Todd (pop.), 17,788; P. Pingree, 5; blanks, 142; John Haynes, 1; William T. Lewis, 1; Marion Nelson, 1; Rich's plurality, 106,592. Lieutenant Governor—Alfred Milnes (rep.), 234,579; Perry Mayo (dem. and pop.), 155,833; Abram C. Wisner (pop.), 18,739; John C. Blanchard, 1; blanks, 109; Alfred Dott, 1; Perry O. Mayo, 207; Thomas Sheridan, 1; Milnes' plurality, 78,726. Secretary of State—Washington Gardner (rep.), 235,225; Lewis E. Ireland (dem.), 123,605; Elisha Pangborn, (pop.), 3,465; Charles T. Allen (pop.), 18,570; blanks, 216; Gardner's plurality, 108,530. Treasurer—James M. Wilkinson (rep.), 234,725; Otto E. Karste (dem.), 124,166; Edward Brown (pop.), 29,559; Robert T. Scott (pro.), 18,601; Otto C. Karsten, 883; blanks, 218; Otto Karste, 1,633; Edwin Brown, 7; Wilkinson's plurality, 110,150. Auditor General—Stanley W. Turner (rep.), 234,572; Frank H. Gill (dem.), 121,529; Robert McDougall (pop.), 29,429; Charles K. Perrin (pop.), 17,439; James O'Hara, 4,641; John Giberson, 1,217; blanks, 221; Robert M. Dougall, 16; Frank E. Gill, 884; Turner's plurality, 113,043. Land Commissioner—William A. French, 234,618; Peter Mulvaney, 123,647; Addison E. Kelly, 28,402; George Rorloff, 18,672; Myron O. Graves, 1,053; blanks, 221; Peter M. Mulvaney, 1,180; French's plurality, 103,971. Attorney General—Fred A. Maynard (rep.), 234,418; James O'Hara (dem.), 122,065; James E. McBride (pop.), 28,771; John Giberson (pro.), 17,476; Frank H. Gill, 4,464; Charles K. Perrin, 1,223; James McBride, 673; blanks, 221; Maynard's plurality, 112,323. Superintendent of Public Instruction—Henry R. Pattengill (rep.), 234,732; Albert Jennings (dem.), 126,119; Myron O. Graves (pop.), 28,406; Fred M. White (pro.), 18,306; Addison E. Kelly, 1,058; blanks, 2,3; Albert J. Jennings, 477; Pattengill's plurality, 108,603. Member State Board of Education—Perry F. Powers (rep.), 234,806; Michael Devereaux (dem.), 126,531; Frederick M. Olmstead (pop.), 29,031; Harvey B. Hatch (pro.), 18,627; Frank H. Olmstead, 508; blanks, 221; Harvey D. Hatch, 1; Powers' plurality, 107,971. Circuit Judge, First District—Robert E. Frizer (rep.), 28,158; Oscar M. Springer (dem. and lab.), 18,005; Albert J. Chapman (pop.), 1,061; Frizer's plurality, 10,051. Circuit Judge, Thirty-Fourth District—Nelson Sharpe (rep.), 3,280; Mortimer D. Snow (dem. and pop.), 2,217; John Russell, 1; Sharpe's plurality, 1,063. Constitutional Amendment Relative to Inmates of Soldiers' Home—Yes, 127,768; no, 29,607. Majority for, 98,151. Constitutional Amendment to Qualifications of Electors—Yes, 117,088; no, 31,537. Majority for 85,551. Representatives in Congress, First District—John B. Corliss (rep.), 18,605; Levi T. Griffin (dem.), 18,441; John M. McGregor (pop.), 778; William H. Venn (pro), 228; James H. Dunn (lab.), 301; Charles Erb (work'n), 409; Corliss' plurality, 5,164. Second District—George Spalding (rep.) 23,703; Thomas E. Barkworth (dem. and pop.), 17,509; David W. Grandon (pro.), 2,082; Spalding's plurality, 6,112. Third District—Julius C. Burrows (rep.), 20,115; Nathaniel H. Stewart (dem.), 8,075; Lucian W. Underwood (pro.), 2,217; Frederick Lacore (pop.), 3,217; Frederick T. Lacore, 671; Perry W. Powers, 1; Burrows' plurality, 12,040. Fourth District—Henry F. Thomas (rep.), 21,722; Leroy F. Weaver (dem.), 9,874; Milton Chase (pro.), 1,601; Sullivan Cook (pop.), 3,744; Thomas' plurality, 11,898. Fifth District—William Alden Smith (rep.), 19,978; L. Gordon Rutherford (dem.), 10,407; Myron H. Walker (pro.), 1,200; Josiah Tibbitts (pop.), 2,168; Myron W. Walker, 293; blanks, 97; G. A. Brown, 1; Smith's plurality, 9,563.

Sixth District—David B. Altkin (rep.), 22,804; Elliott R. Wilcox (dem.), 13,813; Thomas C. Williams (pro.), 2,204; Azariah S. Partridge (pop.), 855; Altkin's plurality, 9,993. Seventh District—Horace G. Snover (rep.), 18,172; Ezra C. Carleton (dem.), 12,354; Carleton Peck (pop.), 1,006; Benjamin H. Thurston (pro.), 1,185; Carleton C. Peck, 643; blanks, 173; Snover's plurality, 5,838. Eighth District—William S. Linton (rep.), 16,565; Rowland Connor (dem.), 10,118; Poe R. Crosby (pop.), 1,437; Emery L. Brewer (pro.), 1,477; F. Crosby, 241; L. R. Crosby, 587; Linton's plurality, 6,447. Ninth District—Roswell H. Bishop (rep.), 15,701; William T. Evans (dem.), 7,142; Norman B. Farnsworth (pop.), 2,768; Erastus C. Harrington (pro.), 1,390; Bishop's plurality, 8,610. Tenth District—Rousseau O. Crump (rep.), 16,304; Worthy L. Churchill (dem.), 12,456; Alexander Forsythe (pop.), 2,130; Joseph Leighton, 95; Samuel Diekle, 1; Crump's plurality, 3,848. Eleventh District—John Avery (rep.), 19,575; Hiram B. Hudson (dem.), 6,503; William T. Pitt (pop.), 3,578; Austin Barber (pro.), 1,728; William Pitts, 122; Avery's plurality, 11,072. Twelfth District—Samuel M. Stephenson, (rep.), 20,931; Russ Oliver (dem.), 7,897; Andrew E. Anderson (pop.), 3,053; Andrew D. Anderson, 23; Russ E. Culver, 817; Stephenson's plurality, 11,038.

THE BOY BRIGADIER. History of the Young Staff Officer in the Civil War. Thomas W. Hyde, who is known as "The Boy Brigadier," was the youngest staff officer in the late war. At its close he was a brevet brigadier general, at the age of twenty-three, and therefore the youngest man in command of a brigade in the army. When a boy of eighteen years, in the autumn of 1860, he left Bowdoin college to go westward to take his place, with two others, in the newly-founded University of Chicago. Young Hyde had influential friends in the western city. He met Mr. Lincoln several times both in Chicago and Springfield, and was invited to join the president-elect's party to Washington, but was obliged to decline the invitation. When the war broke out, Hyde enlisted in the Chicago zouaves, and was assigned to company D, which remained behind when the first three companies went to the front. He had the advantage, however, of a thorough military training. Later, he enlisted in the Yates phalanx, but hearing of the recruiting in his native town—Bath, Me.—he returned home to go to the front with his own fellow townsmen. After the battle of Bull Run he was active in recruiting a Bath company of the Seventh Maine regiment of volunteers. In the interim he taught Bowdoin students the zouave drill. When the company went to Augusta the boy of nineteen was the captain. A meeting was held in the senate chamber to choose field officers by ballot. In spite of his extreme youth he was, at the age of nineteen, chosen major because he was the only man in the regiment who could drill a company. In his recently published book, Gen. Hyde thus describes how the colonel was chosen: "We looked at each other askance, being hardly acquainted as yet, and finally I proposed that we put some regular officer in nomination as colonel, as none of us knew much about the business. This was seconded, and some one had the name taken from an advertisement, of Edwin C. Mason, captain of the Seventeenth infantry, recruiting at Portland. So we chose him colonel." Col. Mason could not get leave of absence from his recruiting service, and as the lieutenant colonel had not returned from the seat of war—he was with the Vermont volunteers—the regiment proceeded southward, under the command of Maj. Hyde. The Seventh Maine became a part of the Third brigade of Gen. Smith's second division, Sixth corps, of the army of the Potomac. As a regimental officer, Maj. Hyde served in all the earlier Virginia engagements, under McClellan. He was at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Mechanicsville and all the battles of the peninsula. At Antietam the Seventh Maine, which had already distinguished itself, did splendid service, and was thereafter sent home to recruit. Gen. Smith, who was then the commander of the left grand division, appointed Maj. Hyde inspector general, and as a staff officer he served until almost the close of the war. In the later campaigns he was brevet brigadier general, and as such commanded his brigade in the Wilderness, at Cold Harbor, Spotsylvania and Appomattox. At the time of Lee's surrender the boy brigadier was twenty-three years of age.—John W. Ashfield, in Golden Days.

Her Pleasant Bluff.

"My dear," he said the other morning. "I think you were right when you told me last night there were burglars in the house."

"Why?" she asked, nervously. "Because all the money that was in my pockets when I went to bed, is gone."

"Well," she said, with an I-told-you-so air, "if you had been brave and got up and shot the wretch, you would have had your money this morning."

"Possibly, my dear, possibly," he said, gingerly, "but I would have been a widower."

She laughed softly then and gave half of it to him.—Detroit Free Press.

THERE is many a man who affects to spurn newspapers who would never have become known beyond his own dooryard had it not been for the papers—and pity it is the newspapers do not leave some men in obscurity.

MEASUREMENTS show that women are on an average about two inches taller than they were twenty years ago. The advancing woman!

1895.

WE WISH YOU

A Happy New Year,

Thank you for the patronage we have received from you during the year so nearly past, and solicit your trade for 1895.

One of the best ways in which to make the year 1895 a successful one to you financially, is to trade with us.

WHY?

Because we sell

BETTER

Goods for the Same Money than any house in this vicinity.

- 22 pounds granulated sugar for \$1.00.
- Standard oysters 18 cents per can.
- Choice mixed nuts 10 cents per pound.
- Fresh roasted peanuts 8 cents per pound.
- Choice Florida oranges 20 cents per dozen.
- Choice layer figs 15 cents per pound.
- Sultana raisins 3 1/2 pounds for 25 cents.
- 3 1/2 pounds California prunes for 25 cents.
- 5 pounds of best crackers for 25 cents.
- Good sugar syrup 18 cents per gallon.
- 25 pounds brown sugar for \$1.
- 6 pounds 2 crown raisins for 25 cents.
- Select oysters 23 cents per can.
- 7 bars laundry soap for 25 cents.
- Best dust tea 10 cents per pound.
- Boston Baking Powder 20 cents per pound.
- None such mince meat 3 packages for 25 cents.
- Electric kerosine oil 7 cents per gallon.

Everybody says it pays to trade at

Armstrong & Co's.

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.

JOHN BAUMGARDNER,

Designer and Builder of

Artistic Granite Memorials.

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

Established 1868.

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



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Everybody's Auctioneer.

Auctioneer!

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HERALD OFFICE.

Subscribe

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Chelsea Herald. W. F. Riemenschneider & Co.



W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE

IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

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

Chelsea and Vicinity.

Mrs. C. T. Conklin is on the sick list.

J. S. Hoefler and family are visiting in Ohio.

W. J. Fanning is spending the holidays in Albion.

Frank Brodick, of Detroit, is the guest of his mother.

Fred Vogel, of Pittsburgh, is spending the holidays here.

Miss Carrie Bowen, of Detroit, is the guest of her parents.

Born, Dec. 24, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. Martin Wackenhut, a son.

Morgan Emmett, of Homer, is spending the holidays with his family.

T. G. Speer is spending the holidays with relatives at North Adams.

Miss May Judson, of Lansing, is spending the holidays with her parents.

Henry Steinsbach, of Ann Arbor, was the guest of his parents Christmas.

Born, Thursday, Dec. 20, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Gorman, a daughter.

Albert Foster, of Milwaukee, Wis., is the guest of relatives here this week.

Mr. Orla B. Taylor and wife, of Detroit, spent Sunday with Mr. Taylor's father.

Mrs. H. M. Woods, of Ann Arbor, is being entertained by her many friends here.

Mr. Stephen Chase, one of Kalamazoo's students spent Christmas with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Winslow, of Lima, spent several days in Williamston last week.

The Misses Carrie and Maud Freer, of Jackson, spent Christmas here with their parents.

Geo. Bohnet has accepted a position in Lansing, and will leave for that city next Saturday.

Mr. John Essig, of Freedom, died very suddenly at his home in that township last Saturday.

E. E. Howe, author of "The Chronicles of Break o' Day," was a caller at this office last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Crowell and Mr. and Mrs. D. Wuster spent Christmas With W. S. Crafts of Sharon.

Mrs. S. Barlow left for Sewickley, Pa., last Monday where she expects to remain some time with relatives.

Henry Stedman, of Lima, died very suddenly Monday, Dec. 24, 1894. The funeral was held Wednesday.

Mrs. Abbie Easton, of Jackson, was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Speer, for a few days this week.

Congressman Gorman returned home from Washington last week and will spend the holidays here with his family.

Miss Cora Taylor who is attending Cleary's Business College at Ypsilanti is spending the holidays with her parents.

Mr. A. Lincoln Kirk, Impersonator and Humorist, with orchestra, will give an entertainment at Town Hall Jan. 8, 1895.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Conklin returned from Williamston last week where they were called by the serious illness of Mrs. Wm. D. Runciman.

The sun commenced making the evenings shorter by setting one minute later on the 15th inst., but will not begin to rise earlier in the morning until the 6th of January.

The following Sir Knights, of Chelsea, took the Oriental degree last Friday evening: Wm. Bacon, Dr. J. C. Twitchell, C. M. Davis, Allen Stephens, Charles Tomlinson, John Hummel and Andrew Sawyer.

The state department at Lansing has just issued an interesting bulletin of the late census of Michigan. According to the figures given, the peninsula state now has a population of 2,241,454, an increase of 147,565 since 1890.

Some time ago Hugh McLaughlin's house was consumed by fire, and last week he let the contract to C. W. Maroney for a new one. The lumber arrived here on Thursday was drawn out on Friday and by Saturday night the house was ready for Mr. McLaughlin.

We clip the following from the Dexter Leader: "While going through town about 11 o'clock last night with a load of feed, Jas. Reilly of North Lake drove off the bank at the foot of Main St., overturning the wagon and throwing both himself and wife beneath the load. Both were considerably bruised but not seriously hurt.

The Eaton Rapids Herald says: One of the remarkable cases on record of faith cure is that of a Dexter woman, who is reported as having become so infatuated with the christian scientist theory that she laid away on the shelf her set of false teeth that she had worn for several years, declaring that she had faith that natural teeth would grow again. She has waited patiently for six months, but for some inexplicable reason the new teeth yet delay in coming.

Wedding Bells at Christmas Time.

One of the happy events of the season was the marriage of Miss Helen A. Prudden to Mr. G. V. Loyd Cady, of Ludington, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Prudden, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1894, at 5 o'clock p. m. Over one hundred guests were present, and when the hour arrived the Wedding March was played, and soon the busy hum of voices was hushed, while the bridal party, marching to the music, took their positions. After the ceremony by Rev. Thos. Holmes, D. D., refreshments were served, and as Mr. and Mrs. Cady were to take the 6:30 train, they were soon bidding their friends adieu, followed by well-wishes and showers of rice. The tokens of friendship were numerous and beautiful. X

Council Proceedings.

[OFFICIAL]

Chelsea, Dec. 5, 1894.

Board met in regular session.

Meeting called to order by President.

Roll call by Clerk.

Present—Wm Bacon, President.

Trustees Present—Riemenschneider, Gilbert, Schumacher, and Pierce.

Trustees Absent—Schenk.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Committee on Oesterle claim made the following report:

Chelsea, Mich., Dec. 5th, 1894. To the President and Trustees of the Village of Chelsea:

The undersigned Committee to whom was referred the annexed claim of Carrie Oesterle for injuries received upon sidewalk in front of the Bush place on the west side of Main street, respectfully report that they have examined into the facts and circumstances of the condition of said sidewalk at the time alleged when injury was received, if any. Respectfully report that said sidewalk was not in a condition liable to cause injury to any person traveling over the same, and therefore recommend that the claim be disallowed in toto. Respectfully,
Wm. BACON,
G. W. TURNBULL,
JACOB SCHUMACHER,
Committee.

Moved by Gilbert and supported by Pierce that the report of Committee on Oesterle claim be accepted. Carried.

Finance Committee reported favorably on bill of Kempf & Co.

On motion the following bills were allowed and orders drawn on Treasurer for same:

Kempf & Co, Lumber..... \$405 48
Rush Green, salary Oct. and Nov. 60 00
A. S. Congdon, 7 loads gravel.... 3 50
Gilbert Martin, 4 days work.... 5 00
W. B. Sumner, 12 1/2 days work... 15 68
Wm. Deuman, 6 day loads..... 1 20

On motion Board adjourned.

JOHN B. COLE, Clerk.

Fire Superstitions.

Where a fire burns upon the hearth the Germans say that lightning never strikes.

In Cambridgeshire, England, there is a curious belief to the effect that a fire started by a lightning stroke can only be quenched with milk.

In Devonshire if a fire burns blue and dead it is thought to be a forerunner of death or disaster in the house.

When a Russian family moves from one house to another they always rake all the fire from the hearth of the old domicile and carry it in a closed pot to their new residence.

The Sicilians say that fire will not burn a man born on St. Paul's day (January 25), but that if a woman be burned upon that day the sore will never heal and will eventually cause her death, according to the St. Louis Republican.

In Greece, when one peasant borrows fire from another's hearth to kindle his own, the owner of the fire must accompany the borrower to his home "to see the fire blaze," otherwise the one making the loan will have his house and goods destroyed by the devouring element.

In Wales and in Cornwall miners burn their hats upon the births of a male child; if a girl be born his neighbors burn it for him.

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.

Beautiful Pictures.

From life. Forty eight of them, each 5x7 inches and gems of art, making altogether the grandest calendar in the world. Only ten cents for the collection. Don't wait until all are sold. Send order at once to The American Engraving Company, 300 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

-WE- ARE THE PEOPLE To Sell You Groceries And Meats.

We give you nothing for your money

Except your money's worth. Are you not satisfied to be sure of that? We give full weight, full measure and full value for your money every time.

R. A. SNYDER.

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.

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.

FIRE! FIRE!!

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

Excelsior Bakery,

Chelsea, Mich.

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

28 WM. CASPART.

FRANK SHAVER,

Proprietor of the

City Barber Shop & Bath Rooms

Babcock building, N. Main St.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

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L. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

Our Annual January Sale

Will begin on

Tuesday, January 1st, 1895,

And will close

Saturday, January 26th.

Look for our Bills for particulars. It will be an "Eye Opener" for Competitors, and a Money Saver for the Buying Public.

L. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE COMPANY.

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

A GOOD INVESTMENT!

WHAT? A suit, overcoat or pair of pants made to order at

WEBSTER'S.

Call and be convinced.

WE INVITE

All who are looking for Holiday Presents

To call and look through our stock, we are offering special low prices in our Furniture line, such as fancy chairs, parlor furniture, pictures, easels, etc., also many useful things in our hardware stock. Bring in your pictures and let us frame same for the holidays.

W. J. KNAPP.

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.

It. . .

Is a well-known fact that judicious advertising always pays—especially news-paper 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

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\$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.

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Store to Rent.
The best Grocery Stand in Chelsea. Also rooms over Store. Furnished as desired. Inquire of J. P. Wood. 36

Here and There.

Roy Champlain is visiting in Jackson. Miss Geo. Irwin was in Chicago Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Wood leave for Ann Arbor next Monday.

Edward McNamara is visiting his parents here this week.

Mr. D. C. Kinney, of Kalamazoo, is the guest of Stephen Chase.

Harry Twamley, of Detroit, is spending the holidays with his parents.

Geo. H. Mitchell, of Detroit, ate his Christmas dinner here with his family.

The W. R. C. will hold their regular meeting Friday evening, Dec. 28th, at 7 o'clock.

Mr. Edward Killam, who is attending college at Kalamazoo, is spending the holidays with his parents.

Mrs. Garfield of Leslie, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Conklin on her way to Ann Arbor to spend Christmas with her brother, Dr. Tyler.

Died, at his home in Williamston, Dec. 18, 1894, Mr. Nathan Winslow, aged 67 years. A wife and one son survive him. Deceased was a brother of Mr. S. Winslow of Lima, and formerly lived in that township.

Fowls need exercise, and if they have a dry location they should have a lot of leaves or cut straw in which to scratch. Over-feeding is a draw back to egg production, and so is roosting on tree limbs, which allow exposure to cold rain storms, which brings on roup, a disease which sweeps whole flocks away.

Live stock writers says there are very few farms in this country upon which it does not pay to keep a few sheep—say about one sheep to every three acres of land. Their value as gleaners and in riding the lanes, roadsides, fence corners, and pastures of noxious weeds is not appreciated as it should be.

A writer thus sums up the sources of profits in sheep: There is the wool, the mutton, the young lambs, the sales for breeding purposes, and the enrichment they give the land. Further, they are consumer of weeds, which are so constant a nuisance, and they live upon these and other things, which other animals refuse.

An English scientist, after careful experiments, finds that when potatoes are cooked without removing the skins they loose only three per cent, of nutritive quality through extraction of the juice. When the skins were removed before boiling the loss was fourteen per cent., which makes the process of cooking the potatoes without their jackets an exceedingly wasteful one.

From the Adrian Press: "There's at least one man in Washtenaw county, who has taken Boodle, and glories in the act. It is said that a minister looked on approvingly, and thus far there has been no prosecution, nor even any censure of the newspapers in that county. The offender was Joseph Wardel of Augusta, who last week married Miss Hester Boodle of Schofield.

The world's production of gold and silver for 400 years, from 1493 to 1893, since the discovery of America, has been, according to the United States Mint report, \$17,930,375,500—of which \$8,204,308,000 was gold and \$9,726,072,500 was silver. One-half to two-thirds has been used in arts and sciences and much has been lost, so that not over 40 per cent. of this quantity is now in existence.

We clip the following from the Ann Arbor Courier: "A lady never extends her hand to a man whose acquaintance she is making. She may or may not shake hands with a lady who is introduced, but she must not give her hand to a strange man. A cultivated woman will not shake hands with a man no matter how long she is acquainted with him, unless she respects and admires him. A gentleman never extends his hand."

"Michigan has a new novel. 'Chronicles of Break 'o Day' is the title of a very unique story by E. Everett Howe. A one-thousand acre farm and the immense swamp extending through Jackson and Ingham counties, which has harbored so many criminals, convicts etc. are samples of the data the writer has made use of in depicting a thrilling tale which ought to be of more than ordinary interest to Michigan readers."—Grand Rapids Democrat.

The Sentinel, Ansonia, Conn., has the following to say of Mr. Kirk who appears at the Town Hall, Chelsea, Jan. 8th, 1895: "The audience was delighted with Mr. Kirk, who gave in the first part several recitations in evening dress, and in the second part impersonations in costume, of 'Farmer Grey,' 'The Yagabonds' and 'Widow Bedott.' His facial expressions were wonderful, and his changes of voice and manner were very representative and excellent."

The New Jerusalem.

Twenty years ago the "Jerusalem Wagon" was famous in Jackson and Ingham counties. So much attention has been drawn to it by E. Everett Howe's new novel, "The Chronicles of Break 'o Day," that old residents in the vicinity of Munith are again relating the history of the singular vehicle. The inventor, Hiram Drew, was an eccentric old man, from whom, apparently, some of Ratke's peculiarities were derived, but in many respects he differed from the Break 'o Day philosopher. He was a pronounced Adventist and he was never tired of advocating the principles of his belief.

"This part of the world is going to burn up," he would say, "Jerusalem will be spared. We've got to turn in with the Jews and go to Jerusalem. The time of the Gentiles is fulfilled." Then he would light his short black pipe, settle his grizzled, bushy head close to his big shoulders, and puff at least four times as fast as the ordinary smoker, all the while preparing for another exposition of his belief.

He was in debt for his farm, which was situated something more than two miles northeast of Munith, and which was to be sold on the mortgage in a few months, when the invention of the first Jerusalem wagon brought a speedy change in his financial affairs. The patentright was extensively sold, the mortgage was lifted and Drew soon had an abundance of money at his command. "I will ride to Jerusalem in it," said the proud inventor, and it was quickly named "The Jerusalem wagon."

The neighboring country went wild over his wagon. One capitalist in Jackson, as Drew was leaving the city, followed him for half a mile, endeavoring to persuade him to accept \$8,000 for his invention. But Drew was peremptory in his refusal, must have a million. The wagon had very high, light wheels, and a peculiar tongue, said to make it draw easy. The wagon was not substantial. Fault after fault developed, until the vehicles that had been sold were hauled under sheds to await repairs or were left warped and rotting in the sun and rain. Then it was that the old man would have accepted the \$8,000, but it was too late.

A new idea came into his ever active mind. He would invent a wagon of such striking originality that it must arouse interest, and he did. Poor old man! The public had had enough of his wagons. The last met with nothing but ridicule. Bareheaded and without a coat, with his head lower than the wheels of his queer equipage, the man who could once have dictated his terms to Michigan capitalists, rode through country towns, followed by crowds of yelling boys. He died in 1881. The Drew farm was long strewn with the hubless wheels of the "Old Jerusalem." One of them was for many years with its iron spindle protruding from the water near the bridge over Plum Orchard creek, one and one-half miles north of Munith. The little boys on their way to school threw stones at this part of the invention, which had been expected to revolutionize the manufacture of farm vehicles in America.—Detroit Evening Journal.

Abuse of Horse Power.

Nearly twenty years ago two brothers purchased each a team of Canadian ponies for work upon their farms. They were as nearly alike as two teams could be, and under the same management would have lived and done service an equal length of time. One brother always drove rapidly, and would reach his home—four miles distant from the railroad—in fifteen or twenty minutes less than his brother, although he lived a quarter of a mile beyond his brother's house. The other brother never urged his horse off a walk if he had a load on. If the horses chose to trot down the lower slope of a hill, he would allow them to do so. In guiding them he strove to avoid all stones, heavy ruts and bits of sand. It seemed to be his constant aim to husband the resources of his team. The result was that—after twelve years of constant use, the slow and careful driver still had the same team, and a good team too. Meanwhile the other brother had had eight different horses and spent over \$900 in horseflesh.—Ex.

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.



WE WISH YOU A HAPPY NEW YEAR,

And also invite you to call and get a sample package of

Beck's

Breakfast

Food.

The finest breakfast food on the market. Once tried always used.

Samples cost you nothing.

Beissel & Staffan.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates to have the letters and figures plain and distinct. Proper names are often difficult to decipher, because of the careless manner in which they are written.

GREAT finds of gold have been made in Corea, and enterprising Americans are already at work there showing the simple natives what real energy is.

In a bill now before congress, **Indiana** is the name which has been made ready for the Indian Territory, to put that region on the same basis as the other territories.

The **Menominee** Indians have received permission from the interior department to cut 17,000,000 feet of logs this winter and divide the proceeds among the workers.

There are fifty thousand more women than men in the state of New York. The universal law governing such matters makes the female population of a long settled country or district higher than that of one newly settled or partly developed and so in the New England states the number of women is in excess of the number of men, while in the western and Pacific states this is the reverse.

The excavations made by Philadelphia scientists in the ruins of an ancient town near Babylon have resulted in the discovery of tons of tablets, vases, inscribed bricks and other relics of the old-time people. These have been deposited in a museum at Constantinople, but as a reward of Prof. Hilprecht's services the sultan has promised the University of Pennsylvania all the duplicate pieces.

The price of wheat is affected to a considerable extent by the increasing shipments from Argentina. One province—Santa Fe—which has 1,670,000 acres in wheat a year ago had 4,750,000 acres seeded down this year. This formidable competition has evidently come to stay and the days of dear wheat and large profits are over. American wheat raisers, like the cotton growers, will soon have to face the question of a more diversified agriculture.

DR. ZAKHARIN, the late czar's physician, has lately devised a new method of stanching the flow of blood. Steam is injected into the wound through a catheter for a minute or less. The patient, under chloroform, feels neither pain nor any evil effects, from the steam. Experiments on animals show that portions of the liver, spleen, kidneys, lungs, and to a certain extent of the brain, may be removed without loss of blood and without fatal results.

An American iron company has captured a \$3,000,000 contract from the Russian government for supplying armor plate for two new battle ships against competing bids from the armor-plate manufacturers of England, France and Germany, including Krupp. The contract is the largest awarded by any European government in recent years, and the fact that it comes to the United States is a fine advertisement for American enterprise and skill.

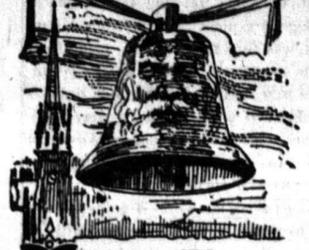
There is scarcely a railroad corporation but has a scheme in hand for railroad bridge work. Twelve bridges are projected in New York city. One will be the biggest and greatest bridge ever built. One is to be begun next spring to connect New York with Blackwell island. The steel will weigh 53,000,000 pounds, and in the viaduct in New York the weight will be 25,000,000 pounds. The distance between the top of the bridge and high water will be 225.

Let us suppose that Japan takes possession of China and establishes a strong and enlightened government, says the New York Times. The new Japanese empire would then have a population of 400,000,000. The introduction of universal military service would give Japan an army of 40,000,000 men. Gordon has proved that the Chinaman can be made an excellent soldier. An army of 40,000,000 Chinamen, well disciplined, well armed and officered by Japanese, would be irresistible even by the combined world in arms.

GEN. BUTTERWORTH, of Ohio, has recently enriched his stock of stories by one which concerns his son, the Yale football player. When introducing the general at a Delaware political rally during the recent campaign the chairman capped a long string of compliments by saying: "The gentleman commends himself to your attention because he is the father of Frank Butterworth, the great American full-back." The applause at once became deafening, and the general discovered that his son was even more famous than himself.

The customs officials at Dover recently eyed very curiously one of the bicycles of a party of returning tourists, and upon closer inspection it was found that the inner tubes had been removed from the pneumatic tires, and the entire space around the wheels stuffed full of the very finest Turkish cigarette tobacco, which in the United Kingdom is subject to a very high duty. While the officer opened the valves of the wheel, the owner beat a hasty retreat, leaving both wheel and tobacco to the tender mercy of the British government.

THE NEW YEAR'S BELL.



Y THRONES is yonder beifry; Hark how I wake the world! Oh, joyful be the message That broadcast now is huried! A word of hope and triumph. Again I wait to you. Ringing out the old year, Ringing in the new!

I've marked the gains and losses. The strivings of the hour: Rank weeds I've seen upgrowing. Where should have bloomed the flower. The nobler path and purpose. I bid ye all pursue. Ringing out the old year, Ringing in the new!

To all a heart of gladness, To all a kindly thought! Beneath Time's opening portals, No good deed be unwrought! How soon my voice is silent. Its moments now, how few! Ringing out the old year, Ringing in the new!

May brightest sunshine gather About each roof-tree fair! God's blessing on the harvest. That bounteously we share! Joy's blossom in life's pathway! And thus I bid adieu— Ringing out the old year, Ringing in the new! —George Cooper, in Golden Days.

POVERTY'S NEW YEAR.

WELL, impudently queried the man as he stood in the door of a fourth floor room and looked into the face of a woman whose cheeks had grown white as she heard his step on the landing.

"I'm sorry, sir, but—" "Same old story, is it?" "I've had to tell you for the last two months—that I was out of work and couldn't pay my rent. That was bad enough, but now my Tom is out of work, too. He's there on the bed, sir, and the doctor says it's a touch of pneumonia."

"You owe two months' back rent," he said, as he inspected the poor, old furniture and wondered if it would pay to attach it. "Yes, sir, but if you'll only have a little patience we'll pay you." "Patience won't pay taxes nor make repairs. I'll give you the day to pack your traps."

"But where will I go?" "Beat some other landlord out of two months' rent." "I haven't a shilling in the house and there lies my sick boy! Give me a week, anyhow. It will be the death of Tom to be carried out. It's too cold in the room here, but I've only a little coal and have to use it more carefully than you do gold."

"You can talk to the constables when they come; I'm sick and tired of hearing these yarns." "Before the week is out I may find work. If Tom was well I wouldn't say a word, but don't set us out with him so badly off that the doctor—" "Talk to the constables!" shouted the man as he turned to go.

"But, sir, if you would only let us stay another week I'm sure you wouldn't lose by it. There's such a thing as the Lord raising up a friend for the widow and the fatherless just as they are ready to give up." "Can't stop—talk to the constable—two months' back rent or out you go."

That was the way the year opened for Widow Flint and her boy Tom. It was hard times all around. Plenty of energetic, skillful mechanics were out of work and behind in their rent, and dealers and manufacturers who generally had plenty of work to give out were holding back to watch the business outlook. Tom might have kept his place at three dollars per week in the box factory, but the want of proper food and clothing had made him susceptible to exposure and brought him low. There wasn't money enough in the house to get the doctor's prescription filled at a drug store, and it was well that the boy's fever blunted his appetite, as a loaf of bread was the only palatable thing in the house. Neighbors! Yes, plenty of them. There were forty families under that roof, but most of them had little else but bread. When poverty begins to hunger their poverty is selfish.

It makes people selfish to herd them together. The sight of each other's destitution blunts all sentiment.

"But—He's like the mayor, ain't he—never noticing anybody but well-off folks." "Tom, the Lord looks down upon us

all—the poor as well as the rich. We are all in His keeping. Don't doubt His goodness. It's hard work to be sick and freezing and hungering, but if it's our burden to bear we must do it. You must have medicine, Tom. I'm going out to see if I can pawn my shawl."

"And then you can't go out to look for work."

"But it may save you." She went out and walked about for an hour, but pawnbrokers and second-hand clothing dealers were taking a holiday with the rest of the world. She finally entered a drug store, and asked of the urbane proprietor, who came forward rubbing his hands, to take the shawl and fill the prescription.

"Very sorry, you know, but we couldn't do it," he replied. "Medicines are cash, and the shawl is old and thin and not worth anything."

"But my Tom is threatened with pneumonia, sir."

"Y-e-s. Just the sort of weather for pneumonia, and most of the cases seem to prove fatal."

"And must he die for the want of this medicine?"

"Good day, ma'am—good day. I notice the thermometer is down to zero, and I shouldn't wonder if it would go lower before night."

She had assured Tom that there was only one God, and that He watched over the poor as well as the rich, but as she wended her way homewards she had to combat her doubts. His fever was worse, and he was out of his mind, and all day long he moaned and tossed about, and she could do no more than hold a cup of water to his lips now and then. When night began to fall she made a bundle of Tom's clothes. They were old, but of more value than her shawl. If he died she would not redeem them; if he got well—well, she had said that the Lord sometimes raised up a friend for the poor and distressed.

"Humph! Four o'clock p. m., and New Year's day and you not out of bed yet?"

It was a young man of twenty-five, who had gone to bed at 2 o'clock that morning. His face was pinched and pale, his eyes hollow and bloodshot,

longer you are going to continue this sort of business. You've had six or seven years of it, and it seems to me that you ought to be through. When a young man gets to that point where he realizes that he is an ass he's ready for a change. Suppose we swear off? Suppose we surprise the old folks by dropping this high-roller business and living a half-way decent life. Champagne, cards, songs, cigars, and all that last night till you were drunk as an old bum. That reminds me. Seems to me I had a streak of luck. Let's see!"

He had money in every pocket—twos, fives and tens. The bills were crumpled and rolled, but he smoothed them out on his knee and counted them over and said:

"A fool for luck! Here's an even three hundred dollars, and I must have had luck, just about enough to pay for a wine supper, and just about a hundredth part of what I've lost at cards. Well, what are you going to do about the other matter—swearing off? Strikes you as about the correct thing, does it? All right. Hold up your right hand and repeat after me."

"I, James Forbush, being in my right mind for the first time in several years, and fully realizing that I am the biggest idiot in North America, do hereby affirm and declare that I am no longer a high-roller on wheels. In other words, I pledge myself to eschew cards, drink and other rapid transit matters from and after this first day of January, 189—, and if I break my word may I be despised by men and kicked by animals."

"That's all right, old man—all right. May come hard, but you'll wobble through. Now, as to the money. You don't need it. It was won at cards, and there's wine stains on every bill. In being a high-roller you've forgotten all about charity. You've been ready to flip a dollar to the darky who held your overcoat, but never a nickel to the beggar on the street. Let's take a walk."

"Well, what's the matter with you?" "Don't arrest me, sir, I'll move on!" "Arrest nothing! What's in the bundle?" "Tom's suit, sir." "And who's Tom?" "My boy, sir, and he's sick with pneumonia and I'm trying to sell his clothes to get medicine."



WAS IT THE LANDLORD?

and one looking at him might have taken him for an old man.

"Made a fool of yourself again last night, didn't you?" he growled, talking to himself as he lay looking around. "Old man, do you know that I'm about ready to cut your acquaintance? A young man of decent family—plenty of money—good prospects, and yet how are you using yourself? Champagne, cards, dissipation. Going right to the dogs on the gallop. At twenty-five you feel like a man of fifty. Health, prospects and the whole outfit going to the devil, and what are you getting in exchange? You are the son of your father and a high-roller—that is all. When you come to figure it down you are a champion fool—nothing less."

He lazily turned over, sat up on the side of the bed, and continued:

"Head as big as a house and your stomach full of vitriol. Nice chap you are. A decent mule ought to be ashamed to kick you. No said—no energy—hardly strength enough to get into your clothes and wash up. You and I are going to have a talk after a bit. Had no idea where the boys tucked me away this morning, but I guess this is a hotel, and I'll order up a bite to eat."

Half an hour later the high-roller sat down his cigar, and, as he smoked, he said:

"What I want to know is how much

"Come off! I never heard of such a thing!"

"Here's the prescription, sir, and will you come with me and see for yourself?"

She led the way and he followed. When he saw the pinching poverty and heard her story—when he stood by the bed and saw how sick poor Tom was, he smiled grimly and said:

"Then there are high-rollers and low-rollers. Never knew that before. Never had an idea that people really suffered from poverty. So this is poverty, eh?—no money—no hopes—boy sick—rent due—coal out—and you are trying to sell the boy's clothes for medicine!"

At that moment Tom ceased his moaning and opened his eyes, and saw the strange man in the room.

"I thought it was a dream, mother," "What, Tom?" "About the Lord. I was walking the streets and looking all over for Him, and He was right here all the time. Now we'll have the medicine and a good fire and something to eat! You said there was a Lord, but—I—"

"What does he mean?" asked the high-roller.

"Why, sir, I told him that the Lord might raise up a friend for us. He was so ill and we were so poor that he doubted if the Lord watched over the poor."

One by one he counted the bills into her hand—just three hundred dollars, and put on his hat to go.

"Why, sir—but you see—you don't mean all this for me?"

"Get medicine, a doctor, coal, provisions—save Tom's life!" he said, as he went out.

She sat down in a chair, dazed and wondering if she had not passed from earth to Heaven, and as he clattered downstairs and out into the cold and the night he muttered:

"Old man, you've made a beginning, and now see if you can't keep it up." —Detroit Free Press.

HOW TO BEGIN THE NEW YEAR.

Don't Get Discouraged, But Keep on Making Your Resolutions.

It is pretty well known by this time that the designation of the first day of January as the beginning of the new year is purely arbitrary. In neither an astronomical or climatic sense has any particular change taken place, and, as a matter of fact, the date, which should have been in March, at the time of the vernal equinox, has been distorted to its present place by a series of changes extending over many centuries.

But, for practical purposes, it matters nothing if the year began in July, so long as the seasons came around in their regular sequence. The year must begin somewhere, and the first of January is as good as any other day, and in all probability the date is now fixed for all time to come.

It may be remarked here, however, that fiscal years, whether by nations or corporations, almost invariably begin on some other date than the first of January. Why this is so no one can explain; perhaps it is due to the inherent perversity of human nature.

How the beginning of the new year became associated with the making of new resolutions is easily explainable. As merchants open up a new set of books, so the average person, not in business, feels it incumbent upon himself to open up a new set of resolutions. How nice it would be if he could close up the old books, and start the new year with a clean balance sheet.

But, as it happens, there is no way of effacing the past, so the boy or girl who looks back on the old year, and contemplates a long line of follies and faults, can only sigh for the broken resolutions of the past and make new ones for the future.

Perhaps this may not appear to be a very profitable transaction, but it is better than it seems. No one can be good without first desiring to be so, so that New Year's resolutions are first steps toward the end.

This is taking it for granted that we are all going to make resolutions, which, of course, is not strictly true. Some very worthy boys and girls, as well as other persons, are doubtless discouraged by this time, and say, despairingly: "It is not for me to resolve. I can't be gentle, truthful, industrious and studious. I know I can't, because I resolved that I would be last New Year's day, and before the summer came I was as bad as ever!"

No doubt that is all true, but there is no need of getting disheartened about it. "Try, try again" refers to resolutions as well as deeds.

If you can keep a resolve for two months one year and three months the following year there is a distinct gain, and gives reason to believe that you can keep your resolution for a whole year by and by.

Then consider the pleasure of making good resolutions. The most mischievous of boys may be a veritable saint for an entire day or maybe a week, and the memory of the event will rebound to his credit and may palliate future misdeeds. He can realize for one day at least that there is actual enjoyment in behaving himself, and who knows what impression such a lesson may possibly make?

Suppose that the resolutions are only kept on the day that they are made. Well, even that is something gained. If everybody resolved to be polite, considerate and amiable on the first day of January it would certainly be a happy New Year's day. Or, better still, suppose we all resolved to try to make some other person happy.

And why not? It takes very little to bring happiness to the majority of people. A word, a look, a smile, are alike productive of pleasure, and cost nothing at all. They actually exert a reflex action, making the one who confers just as happy as the one who receives. And it is easier to be in a good humor than in a fit of temper. There is no strain on the nerves, which, as everybody knows, tends to shorten life.

So, as we said before, why not have a happy New Year which shall be twelve months long, since it can be had by simply resolving? Begin on the first day of January, if you will, and repeat the resolve on the second day and every one thereafter. Don't try impossibilities; just simply make some person happy each day in the year and see how happy it will make yourself.—Golden Days.

What He Had On.

"Did you see Freddie Twiggins on New Year's day?" asked one girl. "No," replied the other; "I was told, though, that he—er—that he had skates on." "Skates," repeated the other; "skates doesn't begin to express it. Those were snow shoes." —Indianapolis Journal.

A MIRACLE IN TEXAS.

Investigated by the Texas Christian Advocate and Vouched for by Dr. C. H. Stansbury.

(From the Texas Christian Advocate.) Our representative has made a careful investigation of the H. E. Spaulding case at Longview, which is here published for the first time, and which will be read with great interest by medical men everywhere. In reply to the Christian Advocate's questions Mr. Spaulding said: About eight years ago while running a locomotive I contracted sciatic rheumatism in my left side from my hip down. It came on slow but sure and in a few months I lost control entirely of that member, it was just the same as if it was paralyzed, I was totally unable to move out of my room for a year and a half, six months of which time I was bed-ridden. I tried every remedy suggested, and had regular physicians in constant attendance on me. I was bundled up and sent to Hot Springs where I spent three months under the treatment of the most eminent specialists, all of which did me no good, and I came back from the springs in a worse condition than when I went. I came home and laid flat on my back and suffered the most excruciating agonies, screaming in pain every time anybody walked across the room, the only ease I obtained being from the constant use of opiates. After three months of this kind of agony, during which time my entire left leg perished away to the very bone, my attention was called to a new remedy called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, by Mr. Allison who is now train dispatcher at Texarkana, and who was relieved of locomotor ataxia of twenty years duration. At his urgent and repeated solicitation I consented to give them a trial, after taking a few doses I began to improve. I continued taking the pills and kept right on improving until I was finally cured. My leg is just the same size now as the other one, and I am sure that Pink Pills not only cured me but saved life.

The reporter next visited Dr. C. H. Stansbury, a graduate of one of the medical schools of Kentucky, and a man who enjoys the confidence of everybody in Longview. He said: "I know that Mr. Spaulding had a terribly severe attack of sciatic rheumatism of which I tried to cure him; used everything known to my profession in vain and finally recommended him to go to Hot Springs. He came back from the springs worse than when he went and I thought it was only a matter of time until his heart would be affected and he would die. I also know that his cure is the direct result of the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. "That is rather an unusual statement for a regular physician to make, doctor." "I know it is, but a fact is a fact, and there are hundreds of people right here in Longview who know what I say is the truth. I also know Mr. Allison and know that he was relieved of a genuine and severe case of locomotor ataxia of twenty years standing."

THOUGHT SHE WAS A BOY.

That is Why Albert Rides Out with Another Girl Sunday.

The park was almost deserted in the dusk and their bicycle lamps made a will-o-the-wisp effect through the mist. Both were young and both were pretty, but one of them wore skirts while the other displayed a boyish-looking costume of shirt, jacket and attenuated bloomer.

"They say that Albert is perfectly devoted to you," remarked she of the skirts, after a short silence.

"What an idea! To be sure he does call rather frequently and we always go out for a spin together Sunday afternoons. O, Louise, what do you think he will say to my bloomers?"

"H'm. I don't know—I don't care to wear them myself."

"Of course not, dear; but you'll feel differently about it when you gain flesh from the fresh air and exercise."

"Perhaps. But about Albert—I thought you didn't like him; you said that you could never really respect a man whose necktie was always over his collar in the back."

"O, well, if one was married to him she could tell him when his tie slipped. Besides, Susie is awful jealous."

"Has he said anything definite yet?"

"Well, no—that is, nothing except to ask me if I could make my own gowns."

"That shows he is thinking."

"Yes. Somehow I have an idea that he will say something that settles it when he sees me for the first time in this costume."

"If he does you must tell me every word he says."

"I will. I do believe that is him now coming behind us; it sounds like the tone of his bell."

"Well, you must like him if you even recognize that."

"Sh—sh; don't speak so loud—if he really loves me he will know it is I, even if it is almost dark and he has never seen me in bloomers. Here he comes right behind us! O, I wonder what he will say to my bloomers?"

Just then he came up with them and what he did say was:

"Hello, there! Say, do you happen to have a light about you?"

And now she has returned to her skirts, while he rides out with another girl on Sundays.—Chicago Tribune.

—Beethoven was very fond of a kind of meat pudding made in Vienna, closely approximating the modern wienerwurst. With a plentiful supply of this, a hunk of pumpernickel and a glass of beer, he was perfectly content.

The Profit of Time. Fill up each hour with what will last. Buy up the moments as they go; The life above, when this is past, Is the ripe fruit of life below.—Selected.

—Friendship is the only thing in the world concerning the usefulness of which all mankind are agreed.—Cicero.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

Secretary Carlisle's Measure Discussed in the Lower House of Congress. On December 19 Mr. Springer (dem., Ill.) in committee of the whole opened the debate on the currency bill. The great importance of the pending measure, he began, could not be more effectively emphasized than by referring to the report of the comptroller of the currency, which showed that last year there were 8,000,000 depositors in national banks having a capital stock aggregating \$1,000,000,000. Their deposits amounted to \$4,230,000,000. Mr. Springer declared that the committee had given the subject the most careful consideration. It had carefully examined the recommendations of the president and the secretary of the treasury, had called before it some of the ablest financiers in the country, and the result had been the presentation of the pending measure as a measure of financial reform.

Mr. Mahone (rep., Pa.) thought that if half the banks should fail and the other half be assessed to redeem the failed banks' notes, the solvent banks would be bankrupted to aid the insolvent banks, to which Mr. Springer replied: "If all the banks should fail under this system the note holders would be secure."

Mr. Walker (rep., Mass.) said the bill presented by the secretary of the treasury had not one feature that could be enacted, except after remodeling, without endangering the financial interests of the country. He then spoke of his own bill and its superiority over the Carlisle bill, and expressed his hope that his bill would be passed in place of the Carlisle bill.

Mr. Hall (dem., Mo.) said it must be distinctly understood by members that the Walker bill was not under discussion and that when they came to vote they must vote either for the Carlisle bill or a continuation of the present system. Mr. Hall contended that the Carlisle bill was opposed by the national banks because they preferred the Baltimore plan. Why? Because in the Baltimore plan the government stood behind the notes issued, and in the Carlisle bill the banks themselves were responsible for their notes. Mr. Hall insisted that every bank should be forced to admit, when cornered, that currency issued under the Carlisle bill would be entirely safe. They had opposed the bill on account of the fifth section, which made the banks solely responsible for their issues.

On the 19th Mr. Johnson (rep., Ind.) admitted the defects of our currency system, but he said their correction could not be obtained along the lines suggested by the committee. It was much easier, he declared, to attack the present system than to offer a safe substitute for it. While remedial legislation might be advisable, this was no time for experimental legislation. Mr. Johnson then contrasted the advantages of the national banking system with respect to prompt and satisfactory settlement against failed banks and of security to note holders, with those of the state bank system revived by the bill.

Mr. Warner (dem., N. Y.) advocated the passage of the bill because of the proposed rehabilitation of state banks, and because of the fact that it took the government out of the business of issuing currency.

Mr. Ellis (dem., Ky.) opposition was largely based upon the fact that the bill provided for a reorganization and extension of the national banking system, when every state and national convention of the democratic party for years had declared against it, and this at a time when the necessity for their services as fiscal agents, if it ever existed, had absolutely passed.

Mr. Bland (dem., Mo.) gave notice that he would move to amend by substituting for the bill his free coinage of silver and coin note scheme.

IN ANNUAL SESSION.

Fourteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 19.—The first business on Monday was to determine the future location of the headquarters of the federation. The vote resulted: Indianapolis, 1,290; Washington, 926. The election of officers was then taken up.

Mr. Gompers and John McBride, president of the United Mine-Workers, were the only candidates for president. The vote resulted: McBride, 1,162; Gompers, 937. President Gompers moved that it be made unanimous, but a delegate objecting that vote failed.

Vice presidents were elected as follows: First, P. J. McGuire, Philadelphia; second, James Duncan, Baltimore; third, Roddy Kenchan, Denver; fourth, T. J. Elderkin, Chicago; for secretary, A. McCraith, of Boston.

New York was selected as the place for holding of the next convention.

The committee on resolutions reported favorably upon a number of resolutions as follows:

Condemning attempts to secure for transportation lines the involuntary servitude laws of the maritime trade; to restrict transient provincial immigration by national legislation; opposing the Baltimore plan of financial legislation; to secure state legislation to abolish the sweating system; declaring for a work day of not more than eight hours; advocating Homestead strikers, now incarcerated in the Allegheny penitentiary; urging the adoption of the referendum in national and state legislation; condemning the padrone system of labor employment; against blacklisting of railway employees; against further bond issues, unless specifically authorized by the lower house of congress.

A MISSOURI BANK FAILS.

Slater Institution Goes Under, with Heavy Liabilities—Savings Bank Closed.

SLATER, Mo., Dec. 18.—The Citizens' stock bank, capitalized at \$100,000, closed Monday and is in the hands of C. P. Storts as assignee. Joseph Field, cashier of the institution, also made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The failure is a bad one, and will catch many creditors heavily. Among them are said to be various St. Louis and Chicago institutions. The bank's liabilities amount to about \$250,000, and assets, excluding considerable worthless paper, will not exceed \$250,000.

The failure was precipitated by a call of the state officials for a statement, which showed that of the capital stock and \$250,000 of deposits there is in the vaults of the bank less than \$2,000. The failure caused great excitement and precipitated a run on the Slater savings bank, capitalized at \$50,000, and resulted in the bank being closed also.

Electricity Saw Violators Indicted.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—The grand jury has voted to indict thirteen persons for violation of the election law on election day. Three of the number are policemen.

CAN DO NO BETTER.

Secretary Gresham Submits Information of Behring Sea Award.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Secretary Gresham Thursday afternoon furnished the house of representatives full information touching the payment by the United States to Great Britain of \$425,000 for damages growing out of the Behring sea controversy in compliance with a resolution in the house. In transmitting the papers to the speaker, Secretary Gresham says in explanation of the matter:

"The Paris tribunal of arbitration held that the United States had no right of protection of property in the fur seals in Behring sea outside the ordinary 3-mile limit. Under article 8 of the convention of February 29, 1892, whereby the questions which had arisen between the two governments concerning the jurisdictional rights of the United States in the waters of Behring sea were submitted to arbitration, the arbitrators unanimously found that a number of British sealing vessels were seized in Behring sea or warned therefrom by cruisers of the United States on the days and at the places in the special finding mentioned, leaving for future determination the questions as to the value of the said vessels or their contents, or either of them, and the question as to whether the vessels mentioned in the schedule to the British case, or any of them, were wholly or in part the actual property of citizens of the United States.

"If the plan of settlement recommended by the president in his last annual message is not acceptable to congress the remaining controverted questions must be determined either by the organization of a joint commission or by negotiations between the two governments. Experience has shown that international commissions are slow and expensive. Should such a course be resorted to, the evidence would be found mostly on the Pacific coast widely scattered and counsel would be needed to examine and cross-examine witnesses. The question of indirect or consequential damages having been withdrawn from the tribunal of arbitration, the pending claims are for British vessels actually seized in Behring sea or warned out of it by cruisers of the United States.

It will appear from the submitted correspondence that the agreement to pay a lump sum of \$425,000 in full settlement of all demands authorized to be made under the treaty and award was proposed by this government. The amount is considerably below the damages claimed by Great Britain, exclusive of the interest for a number of years. If this agreement does not receive the approval of congress and the disputed questions are submitted to an international commission, it is believed that the amount allowed and the expense of the tribunal, including witnesses and the taking of their testimony, will largely exceed \$425,000. "In view of all the facts and what may be reasonably expected as the result of a commission, the undersigned submits that a prompt and final settlement of the vexatious controversy by an appropriation of the lump agreed upon is advisable."

AWFUL OUTRAGES.

A Correspondent's Version of the Atrocities of Port Arthur.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The World prints the following special advices from its correspondent, James Creelman, who was with the Japanese army, dated Port Arthur, November 24, via Vancouver, December 19:

"The struggle for the emancipation of Corea has been suddenly turned into a savage war of conquest. It is no longer a conflict between civilization and barbarism. Japan for the last four days has trampled civilization under the feet of her conquering army. The taking of Port Arthur, and the possession of one of the most powerful strongholds in the world was too great a strain upon the Japanese character, which relapsed in a few hours back into the brutish state from which it was awakened a genera ion ago.

"Almost the entire population found in Port Arthur has been massacred and the work of butchering the unarmed and unresisting inhabitants has been continued. China is now at the mercy of the island empire."

After detailing the circumstances of the fighting which ended in the capture of Port Arthur, the correspondent tells how the Chinese mutilated the corpses of the Japanese dead. He says:

"I saw the Japanese dead on the road with their heads gone and their bodies mutilated. Several corpses were without hands, two had been butchered like sheep and their hearts and livers torn out.

"As the Japanese troops moved on they saw the heads of their slain comrades hanging by cords, with their noses and ears gone. There was a rude arch in the main street decorated with bloody Japanese heads. A great slaughter followed. The infuriated soldiers killed every one they saw. No attempt to take prisoners was made. Women and children were hunted and shot as they fled to the hills with their protectors.

The town was sacked from end to end and the inhabitants were butchered in their own homes. The van of the second regiment reached Fort Ogusuan and found it deserted. Then they discovered a junk in the harbor crowded with fugitives. A platoon was stretched across the end of a wharf and fired into the boat until every woman, man and child was killed. The torpedo boats outside had already sunk ten junks filled with terror-stricken people. I am satisfied that not more than 100 Chinamen were killed in fair battle at Port Arthur, and that at least 2,000 unarmed men were put to death."

FEARED EXPOSURE.

Discovery of a Shortage Leads to a Tragedy in Iowa.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Dec. 18.—John Huntington, remittance clerk in the Citizens' state bank, of this city, shot and seriously wounded F. N. Hayden, of Chicago, and A. Cromwell, of Minneapolis, respectively superintendent and inspector of the Fidelity and Casualty company, of New York city, and then committed suicide by shooting himself through the head Sunday morning at about 11:15 o'clock in the private office of the bank, at the corner of First avenue and Main street.

There was a shortage in the bank accounts of \$500, and this caused the act. The shortage dates from last July. On the 19th of that month four \$500 checks passed into the Citizens' bank. Only three of those checks have ever been accounted for. A most searching investigation was held, and resulted in the production of strong circumstantial evidence that the amount had been misappropriated by Huntington.

Seven Blocks Burned.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21.—Fire at Napoleonville, La., destroyed seven blocks, including most of the business portion of the town. Loss, \$125,000.

No. Substitutes

For Royal Baking Powder. The "Royal" is shown by all tests, official, scientific, and practical, stronger, purer, and better in every way than all other Baking Powders. Its superiority is privately acknowledged by other manufacturers, and well known by all dealers.

If some grocers try to sell another baking powder in place of the "Royal," it is because of the greater profit. This of itself is good evidence of the superiority of the "Royal." To give greater profit the other must be a lower cost powder, and to cost less it must be made with cheaper and inferior materials, and thus, though selling for the same, give less value to the consumer.

LOOK with suspicion upon every attempt to palm off upon you any baking powder in place of the "Royal." There is no substitute for the "Royal."

STRANGER—"Zum Donnerwetter, now you have cut my chin a second time. If you can't shave better than that, you will lose all your customers pretty quick." Barber's Apprentice—"Not at all! I am not allowed to shave the regular customers yet; I only shave strangers!"—Fliegende Blätter.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

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

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co, Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills, 25 cents.

"You'd better discharge that new writer—he can't spell." "You are mistaken; he has merely discovered a great dialect genius."—Atlanta Constitution.

TEACHER—"Now, Charley, tell us what you know about Croesus?" Charley—"Dudes wear 'em in their pants."—Harlem Life.

How MY THROAT HURTS!—Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar? Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.



KNOWLEDGE

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

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

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

Cures ST. JACOBS OIL Cures

- Rheumatism, Sprains, Swellings, All Aches, Neuralgia, Sprains, Soreness, Stiffness, Sciatica, Burns, Headache, Cuts, Hurts, Lumbago, Wounds, Backache, Frost-bites.

...WHAT MORE IS NEEDED THAN A PERFECT CURE...



Columbus Discovered America, We Keep it Clean

Santa Claus Soap.

Sold everywhere THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY Chicago.

ALL MEN AND BOYS who use Tools should have our Illustrated Tool Catalogue, mailed Free. S. J. STEPHENS, 45 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill. SEND THIS PAPER over the top with.

A. N. K.—A 1533 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Odds and Ends.

Every man who smokes or chews helps support the government. In 1892 the revenues from tobacco were \$31,000,077.

The success of Rev. Parkhurst in New York has led to similar movements in other cities, and the movement for purifying municipal government bids fair to become as popular in "society," as slumming.

The Chicago syndicate which proposes to establish public telephone stations on a nickle in a slot system on a line 100 miles eastward from Chicago will probably be followed by other like combinations in other sections. This opens an inviting field for investment. Eastern electricians are figuring on some big work of this sort.

Some people are like the old deacon who used to cheat his neighbors in trade, and then kneel down by a stone wall and pray that if he had done anything wrong a stone might fall on him. He satisfied his conscience by the flimsy assertion that he must be all right, because not a stone had ever moved from its place. One day, however, after the usual prayer, a loose top stone did fall. He jumped to his feet in great terror, and cried out: "Good gracious, Lord! didn't you know I was joking?"

From the Ann Arbor Courier: "Thirty-two years ago the patent office at Washington was used as an army hospital. Some of the boys now living remember that to the question propounded, 'What corps do you belong to?' the reply came, 'I fought mit seigel.'" The old General Franz Seigel is now past seventy years old and is writing his memories. He is in good health and bids fair to live many years before he passes on to join the large majority who "fought mit Seigel" for the preservation of the Union.

Reading Huster: "Subscription wood" is a familiar term in the print shop, and by it is meant the excuse for fuel that is brought the printer to pay for the paper that the subscriber is getting. Nine out of ten loads that is brought would't burn if soaked in oil the year 'round—and they always expect top of the market price for it. We want wood on subscription and are willing to pay first class prices for first class wood, but henceforth we don't want second or third rate wood at any price. We've got our back yard cleared up and don't propose to use it for a dumping ground any longer.

The peculiar ideas that some people occasionally become possessed of are sometimes very funny, and there are a class of people who imagine that almost anything can be obtained at a newspaper office. One day this week a boy came running up our stairs, put his head just inside the door, and exclaimed: "Say is there any express here for ———?" Another incident which greatly amused us occurred a short time since when a woman, whom we seldom see and whose name we do not know, called at our office and wanted to borrow some money. (Of course we were much embarrassed.)—Ex.

Charles A. Blair of Jackson has issued a public request to the friends of his deceased father, Hon. Austin Blair, that they would forward to him such letters or documents as they have received from or relating to his father for the use in compiling his biography. All originals will be carefully preserved until copies can be made of such portions as are of historical importance or of proper for publication when they will be promptly returned. If persons do not feel inclined to send the originals, a copy as well will be gratefully received. Mr. Blair would also be very thankful for the personal recollections of his father or his services, which any one may be pleased to send him and will gladly see that proper credit is given for the same in the forthcoming book.

No one can tell when holly was first used for Christmas decorating, though it was certainly at or soon after the Christian era. Indeed it may have been long before, for some of the traditions concerning it have an appearance of antiquity about them which can not be ignored. Thus it is said that holly is or was a sacred tree to destroy which was to insure disease or disaster. An early legend, ordinary tale, runs in this way: A youthful hunter lost himself in a forest, and his supplies running out he was in danger of starving. No game could he discover, and in the midst of his distress a wild beast, like of which he had never before appeared. Taken by surprise, he seized the bough of a tree, tore it off and prepared to defend himself with it. It chanced to be a holly tree, and the moment he disfigured it he fell to the ground and was turned to stone. His brother, after many months' searching, was informed by a friendly fairy of the mishap that befallen his brother, whose body he was told would be found lying under the bough he had torn off. A charm was given the searcher to enable him to restore the headstrong youth to life, and after a long journey the task was accomplished, and the two brothers were reunited.

Cornstalks.

The Wisconsin experiment station has been feeding cornstalks in a competition with hay. The result showed that one pound of hay was about equal to three pounds of stalks as ordinarily fed from the stack. The test with cut corn fodder showed that 838 pounds was equal to feeding value to 1,348 pounds fed whole, the difference between the cut and the uncut varying from 12 to 60 per cent. according to the variety of corn.

At the New Hampshire station the experiments with corn fodder that had been shredded, and with crushed fodder at the Missouri station, were very satisfactory, the cattle eating it with but little waste, and it proving equal to hay. Of course the value of corn fodder depends upon the harvesting at the proper stage of growth and it being properly cured. Its value then is given as about three-fourths that of good hay. Cost depends upon the method of cutting and preparing it. Modern fodder cutters perform the work quickly and perfectly, while the shredders permit its being fed into the machine as rapidly as wheat bundles pass through a thrasher, from which it comes in fine condition.

Numerous experiments turned out favorable to corn fodder. Fed with clover hay it has given excellent results. In feeding to milch cows, as compared with hay, the test were satisfactory. Summed up, as food for stock, with ground grain and bran, the corn fodder crop is pronounced one of the most valuable grown on the farm if utilized to the best advantage.

Wouldn't Work.

Jones and Brown were riding along a country road, and seeing some "elder" bushes in full bloom, Jones remarked to Brown, who isn't very bright on puns and that sort of things:

"I say, Brown, did you see that gag in the Chicago Sun?"

"What's that?" inquired Brown.

"Why, that way of spelling 'elder blossom tea' with four letters."

"No, I never saw it. How do you do it?"

"Easy enough—L-double o-t."

"Ha, ha! That's good. I'll just give that to my wife," and Brown's face took a deeply studious expression.

Arriving at home, Brown, with a handful of the flower, hurried to his wife before he should forget the point of his story.

"My dear," he broke out, "here are some elder blossoms redolent of the odors of spring, and Jones gave me a good gag, too, on them."

"They are lovely," said his wife, "but what is the gag?"

"Why, my dear, can you spell 'elder blossom tea' with four letters?"

"Elder blossom tea? Of course I can't, and I don't think you can either."

"Yes I can, too. Ha, ha! A man is always quicker than a woman in that sort of thing. Don't you know that all the great American paragraphs are men, my dear?"

"That's no sign, but go on with the spelling."

"Ha, ha! Haw, haw! Ho, ho! That's a good one on you, my love. It's the easiest thing in the world. Listen here—L-double o-t."

"Pshaw, that doesn't spell 'elder blossom tea,' that spells 'loot.'"

"Wha—wha—?" and Brown scratched his head and looked vacantly at his wife and repeated slowly "L-double o-t; L-double o-t. That's the way Jones spelled it, anyhow, and it came out all right. I wonder what's wrong with it. Darned if I don't go and see Jones," and he flew out, while his wife stared after him and remarked: "I can spell 'fool' with five letters, and the first one is a capital B."—Merchant Traveller.

All Free.

Those who have use Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life, Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. For sale at P. P. Glazier's Drug Store.

Rheumatic Twinges.

Are escaped by the use of Humphreys' Specific No. 35. The infallible cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica and Lumbago. For sale by all druggists, 25 cents.

Markets.

Table with market prices for various goods like Eggs, Butter, Corn, Wheat, Potatoes, Apples, Onions, Beans, etc., dated Chelsea, Dec. 27, 1894.

The watched are capable of violence, as well as perseverance; wisdom would suggest caution in provoking such opposition or resistance.

Shoe Making by Machinery.

The Shoe and Leather Reporter justly remarks that the introduction of labor-saving machinery has been the most potent cause of the changes that have been wrought in the shoe manufacture within a decade. The genius of inventors has devised implements for doing pretty much all the work that is required from the cutting to the finishing of a shoe, and doing it so neatly that the inexperienced cannot distinguish hand-work from machine-work, and the experienced know perfectly well that the latter is for all practical purposes as good as the former. The instruments first contrived for sewing leather were crude and imperfect; there were so many little defects about them that they were not regarded with favor, and did not do satisfactory service. But by degrees the faults have been so completely remedied that they do their work admirably, until now three-quarters of the handsomest shoes sold in the country are put together by machinery. In the factories the hands are distributed into "teams," each team constructing a particular part of a shoe, many men contributing in their several ways to its configuration. Of course the closest attention has to be given to all the details: it is essential that the materials should be selected with discriminating judgment; that the cutting should be so skillfully done that there may be no waste of stock on the one hand, and no inferior material used on the other.

Rus in Longevity.

From a correspondent who has passed some years in Russia, we learn that in the village of Vellkotti, in the St. Petersburg Government, an old woman is living who has just attained her one hundred and thirtieth birthday. The old lady is in the enjoyment of good health, but complains of her deafness (and no wonder). Her hair is still long and plentiful, considering her age. She spent her youth in great poverty, but is now pretty well off. She has outlived three husbands; and had a family of nineteen children, all of whom have been married, and are now dead, the last one to die being a daughter aged ninety-three. She lives with one of her great-grand children, a man of fifty. Our correspondent also informs us that a few months ago an unusually curious wedding took place in Ekaterinoslav, in Russia. The bridegroom was sixty-five years old, the bride sixty-seven. By former marriages, each of them have children and grandchildren and even great-grandchildren living in the same town. The bridegroom's father, now in his one hundred and third year, and the bride's mother, in her ninety-sixth year, are still alive and were at the wedding.—Chamber's Journal.

—It will be more or less painful news to many persons who reverence the Father of his Country as a man without guile, to learn that he once owned and played upon a fiddle. The regents in charge of Mt. Vernon are negotiating for the purchase of the instrument, which is in the possession of Colonel J. Washington, and is valued at \$1,500. When secured they will place it beside the fute which the illustrious George used to blow upon when not fiddling. As yet there is nothing to show that he was addicted to the piano.—Indianapolis Journal.

Queer Bodily Proportions.

In the man of average stature the height of the body is ten times the length of the face; the length of the chin to the hair is as long as the hand; the arm is four times the length of the face, the sole of the foot is one-sixth the length of the body and six times the thickness of the hand in the thickest place equals the thickness of the body.

In winter, cover the henhouse floor with fine straw or chaff, and make the hens scratch it for their grain. The exercise will prevent and overabundance of fat, stimulate egg laying, prevent egg eating and feather pulling. Always provide laying hens with a warm breakfast. Have an old kettle into which all scraps from the table and such materials as sweet milk, bran, cornmeal, or chopped feed, can be thrown. Mix this mess, making it stiff enough to feed easily, warm and give every morning. Provide fresh water, slightly warmed twice a day. Hens cannot not lay freely if given ice water.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the 7th day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four. Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Jacob Hesselschwerdt, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Eva Mary Hesselschwerdt praying that the administration of said estate may be granted to herself or some other suitable person. Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 7th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petition, give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Herald a newspaper printed and circulated in said county three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate. [A true copy.] WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register.

The Evening News, "The Great Daily of Michigan." THREE MONTHS, or even a shorter period, will suffice to convince you that "The Evening News" is so interesting and valuable that so long as you may live you will continue a subscriber, and would no more think of stopping than you would of cancelling your subscription to your home paper. It is complete and accurate in every department of news, giving also much special matter for men, women and children. Think of the testimonial of 60,000 homes which now receive and welcome The Evening News. 3 cents per Copy. \$1.25 FOR 3 MONTHS BY MAIL. 10 cents a Week. Agents in every village, town and city in the State of Michigan. 64 SHELBY STREET, DETROIT, MICH.

Variocole, Emissions, Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Unnatural Discharges, Self Abuse, Kidney and Bladder Diseases Positively Cured by The New Method Treatment - A Wonderful Discovery. You can deposit the money in your bank or with your postmaster to be paid as after you are CURED under a written guarantee! Self Abuse, Excesses and Blood Diseases have wrecked the lives of thousands of young men and middle aged men. The firm, the workshop, the Sunday school, the office, the profession—all have its victims. Beware men, if you have been indiscreet, beware of the future. Middle aged men, you are growing prematurely weak and old, both mentally and physically. Consult us before too late. NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. Confidential. VARIOCOCELE, EMISSIONS AND SYPHILIS CURED. W. S. COLLINS. W. S. Collins, of Saginaw, Speaks. "I am 39. At 15 I learned a bad habit which I continued till 28. I then became 'one of the boys' and led a gay life. Exposure produced Syphilis. I became nervous and despondent; no ambition; memory poor; eyes red, sunken and blind; pimples on face; hair loose, bone pains; weak back; variocole; dreams and losses at night; weak parts; deposit in urine, etc. I spent hundreds of dollars without help, and was contemplating suicide when a friend recommended Dr. Kennedy & Kergan's New Method Treatment. Thank God I tried it. In two months I was cured. This was six years ago, and never had a return. Was married two years ago and all happy. Boys, try Dr. Kennedy & Kergan's before giving up hope." S. A. TONTON. Seminal Weakness, Impotency and Variocole Cured. "When I consulted Dr. Kennedy & Kergan, I had little hope. I was surprised. Their new Method Treatment improved me the first week. Emissions ceased, nerves became strong, pains disappeared, hair grew in again, eyes became bright, cheerful in company and strong sexually. Having tried many Quacks, I can heartily recommend Dr. Kennedy & Kergan as reliable Specialists. They treated me honorably and skillfully." T. P. EMERSON. A Nervous Wreck—A Happy Life. T. P. Emerson Has a Narrow Escape. "I live on the farm. At school I learned an early habit, which weakened me physically, sexually and mentally. Family Doctors said I was going into 'decline' (Consumption). Finally 'The Golden Monitor,' edited by Dr. Kennedy & Kergan fell into my hands. I learned the Truth and Cause. Self abuse had sapped my vitality. I took the New Method Treatment and was cured. My friends think I was cured of Consumption. I have sent them many patients, all of whom were cured. Their New Method Treatment supplies vigor, vitality and manhood." 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. CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY. 16 Years in Detroit. 160,000 Cured. No Risk. 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. Enclose postage, 1 cent. Send 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.

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REPAIRING OUTFIT. Great... MICHIGAN CENTRAL "The Niagara Falls Route." Time table taking effect Nov. 18th, 1894. 90th MERIDIAN TIME. Passengers Trains on the Michigan Central Railroad will leave Chelsea Station as follows: GOING EAST. Detroit Night Express..... 8:10 A. M. Grand Rapids Express..... 10:35 A. M. Mail and Express..... 8:10 P. M. GOING WEST. Mail and Express..... 8:17 A. M. Grand Rapids Express..... 8:30 P. M. Chicago Night Express..... 10:35 P. M. W. W. MARTIN, Agent, Chelsea. O. W. RUEGELS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago. Subscribe for the Chelsea Herald.