

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

VOLUME 24.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1895.

NUMBER 20.

A GENUINE BARGAIN SALE!

From Now
Until Jan. 23, 1895.

All Clothing 1-4 Off.

All Shoes 1-4 Off.

All Cloaks and Capes 1-4 Off.

Great Bargains in Dry Goods.

Remember in every department we show you
more new goods than all other

dealers in Chelsea

Combined.

No humbugery, no trickery. Everything marked in plain figures
and marked certainly from 25 to 40 per cent cheaper than old prices on
old goods, and still we give you 1-4 off during this sale on the above
lines for cash.

Goods charged only at regular prices.

W. P. SCHENK & CO.

For the Next 30 Days

Will Give

Special Bargains

In

Furniture,
Stoves,
Hardware,
Lamps,
and Crockery.

HOAG & HOLMES.

A few Cutters for sale Cheap.

WE Are Offering some Great Bargains
In Shoes. While others are crying one-fourth and one-
half off, our prices are always far below.

24 pounds granulated sugar \$1.00 - Electric kerosine oil 7 cents per gallon.
25 pounds brown sugar \$1.00. Good roasted coffee 19 cents per pound.
2 packages yeast cakes for 5 cents. Good New Orleans Molasses 25c per gal

Try our Black Cross Tea at 50c per lb., it is fine.

Bring us your butter and eggs, we will give you the highest
market price. Yours for Bargains,

W. F. RIEMENSCHNEIDER & CO'S.

JOHN BAUMGARDNER,

Designer and Builder of

* Artistic Granite Memorials. *

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

Established 1869.

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.

Weber-Wade.

The marriage of Mr. Joseph Edward
Weber and Miss Margaret Wade, both
estimable young people of Chelsea, was
solemnized at St. Mary's church Monday,
Jan. 7, 1895 at 8 a. m. The beautiful
Christmas decorations made the church
look very beautiful, and a large number of
relatives and friends gave evidence of the
esteem in which the happy couple are held.

Rev. W. P. Considine performed the
ceremony. The attendants were Mr.
Herbert Foster, of Grass Lake, and Miss
Elizabeth Wade, of Chelsea. An elegant
wedding breakfast was served at the
residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and
Mrs. James Wade of West Middle street,
at which only the relatives were present.
Mr. and Mrs. Weber went on a short wed-
ding tour to Jackson. They have host of
friends, who wish them all the joys of a
happy wedded life.

Notice.

We, the undersigned, subscribers to this
notice do hereby agree to close our places
of business at 8 o'clock p. m. from the
14th day of January until the 1st day of
April, 1895, except Saturday nights, re-
serving, however, the right to ourselves to
remain in our respective stores after the
above named hour for the purpose of doing
such work as may be found necessary.
Said work to be performed with all doors
locked.

This agreement is not to be binding up-
on the members subscribed thereto in the
event of its terms having been violated by
any member.

Beissel & Staffan, R. S. Armstrong &
Co., Geo. Blach, M. Boyd, Fred Kan-
tlehner, J. S. Cummings, Adam Eppler,
Hoag & Holmes, H. S. Holmes Mercantile
Co., J. J. Raftery, W. F. Riemenschneider
& Co., C. E. Whitaker, J. Geo. Webster,
W. J. Knapp, C. Steinbach, R. A. Snyder
Hugd Sherry and Geo. S. Laird, P. M.

School Report Dis. No. 7.

Report of school in District No. 7, Sylv-
van, for the month ending Jan. 4. No. en-
rolled 42. Attending every day, Arthur
Rockwell, Chuncy Freeman, Fred Koch,
Anna Jensen, Louis Kellam. Furman
Fenn; standing 95, Chauncey Freeman; 90,
Alfred Faulkner; 85, Dave Rockwell,
Arthur Rockwell, Herman Weber, Carrie
Goodrich, Emma Bohnet, Alvin Kellam,
Oscar Laubengayer; 80, Louis Kellam,
Furman Fenn, Bertha Laubengayer Myrtie
Weber, Joe. Laubengayer. Chauncey
Freeman, Oscar and Beatha Laubengayer.
Emma Bohnet, have not missed a word in
written spelling during the month. Geo.
Hinderer, Dave Rockwell, Herman Weber,
Johnnie Jensen missing but one.

Mrs. L. A. Stephens, teacher.

Silver and Gold.

Something everybody wants, something
all can get by securing a copy of Vick's
Floral Guide for 1895, a work of art,
printed in 17 different tinted inks, with
beautiful colored plates. Full list, with
description and prices, of everything one
could wish for vegetable, fruit or flower
garden. Many pages of new novelties,
encased in a chaste cover of silver and
gold.

Unusual and astonishing offers, such as
Sweet Peas for 40 cents a pound, \$300.00
for a name for a New Double Sweet Pea,
etc. If at all interested in seeds or plants
send 10 cents at once for a copy of Vick's
Floral Guide, which amount may be de-
ducted from first order, to James Vick's
Sons, Rochester, N. Y., and learn the
many bargains this firm is offering.

It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes
that he had a Severe Kidney trouble for
many years, with severe pains in his back
and also that his bladder was affected. He
tried many so called Kidney cures but
without any good result. About a year
ago he began use of Electric Bitters and
found relief at once. Electric Bitters is
especially adapted to cure of all Kidney
and Liver troubles and often gives almost
instant relief. One trial will prove our
statement. Price only 50c for large bottle.
At F. P. Glazier & Co's. Drug Store.

Store to Rent.

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

NOW FOR A
**CLEAN
SWEEP**
With that old Broom,
LOW PRICES

This broom isn't any good unless the right people have hold of it,
but we have been practicing for several years and can sweep right too

The Bottom.

We want to commence the year right, and then keep on the same
track all the way through.

A Few Samples

Of what we are doing for you.

24 pounds granulated sugar for \$1.00
A good tea dust at 8 cents per pound.
28 pounds choice brown sugar for \$1.00.
Electric kerosine oil 7 cents per gallon.
8 pounds Cormack's rolled oats for 25 cents.
A 2 1/2 pound can baked beans for 10 cents.
Nice canned corn 7 cents per can.
3 cans best tomatoes for 25 cents.
Best corn syrup on the market 30 cents per gallon.
5 pounds best crackers for 25 cents.
7 cakes good laundry soap for 25 cents.
Choice honey in comb 15 cents per pound.

Yours for Close Prices,

F. P. Glazier & Co.

Served Exclusively to the
Over Twenty-One Million People
at the World's Fair Grounds



Universally accepted as the
Leading Fine Coffee of the World.

Coffee

-- And --

Teas.

We are offering fine
goods in this line.

A good coffee at 19c per pound.
One at 25c per pound.

A first-class coffee at 28c per lb.
A very fine one at 35c per lb.

The best that grows at 40c per pound.

TEAS.

A good tea at 30c per pound. A better one at 40c per pound.
The best Japan tea that grows at 50c per pound.

We also carry a fine line of Black Teas, also a nice line of English
Breakfast Teas. Call and see us. Yours truly,

GEO. BLAICH.

Chelsea Steam Laundry,
S. A. Mapes, Prop.,

North Street, West., - Chelsea, Michigan.

We now have every facility for doing first-class
work, and will make every effort to merit your
patronage. Give us a call.

S. A. MAPES.

Goods Called For and Delivered.

FRANK SHAVER,

Proprietor of the

City Barber Shop & Bath Rooms

Babcock building, N. Main St.

CHELSEA, - MICHIGAN.

Excelsior Bakery,

Chelsea, Mich.

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

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WM. CASPARY.

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA. : : MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Proceedings of the Second Session.

In the senate on the 3d notice was given of several proposed amendments to the tariff bill, one being for the payment of a bounty on the present year's sugar crop of one cent a pound, and another to strike out all provisions for an appropriation for the collection of an income tax. The Nicaragua canal bill was discussed. In the house a bill was introduced for a tax of two dollars per barrel on malt, brewed or fermented liquors. The currency question was considered, Mr. McCreary (Ky.) advocating state banks.

The senate passed the military academy appropriation bill on the 4th and the Nicaragua canal bill was further discussed. Senator Lodge (Mass.) spoke on his resolution of inquiry as to why the United States warship has been withdrawn from Honolulu. Adjourned to the 7th. In the house a bill was passed granting an increase of pension to Hosea Brown, aged 108, survivor of the war of 1812. The currency question was further debated.

DOMESTIC.

TWO LITTLE daughters of Mrs. Latour were burned to death while at play at Thomasville, Ga.

EMBEZZLERS, defaulters, swindlers and bank wreckers in the United States succeeded in stealing \$25,234,112 of other people's money in 1894, against \$19,929,692 last year.

A mob took Tom Blair from the jail at Mount Sterling, Ky., and hanged him. Blair was charged with murder.

The loss of life by railroad disasters in the United States in 1894 was 8,648, against 4,603 in 1893. The number of seriously injured was 2,397, against 4,864 in 1893.

TWO THOUSAND men in San Francisco's Russian colony who were refugees, under the czar's ukase are exiles no longer. Some of them are wealthy.

The number of legal executions in the United States in 1894 was 132, against 126 in 1893 and 107 in 1892. Judge Lynch executed 190 persons, 187 men and three women, during 1894, ten less than last year.

The Miller hotel at Lancaster, Ky., was burned and Edward A. Pascoe and his child and mother lost their lives.

The total number of persons who committed suicide in the United States during 1894, as reported by mail and telegraph, was 4,312, against 4,436 in 1893, 3,869 in 1892, 2,331 in 1891, 2,640 in 1890 and 2,224 in 1889.

A LETTER received in Boston, Mass., placed the number of Armenians slaughtered by the Kurds at 15,000.

A TRAIN struck a sleigh a half-mile east of Willard, N. Y., containing Mrs. Hughes, her son, and Miss Larkin, and all the occupants were killed.

SIXTEEN servants and one guest lost their lives by the burning of the Delavan house at Albany, N. Y.

DANIEL J. TRIMBLE, of Bay City, Mich., cut his wife's throat and set fire to the house, suffocating his baby daughter. He was believed to be insane.

WILLIAM L. STRONG took the oath as mayor of New York. He is the first executive not a democrat in twenty-two years.

FIVE of the seven children of Jacob K. Levan, of Oley, Pa., died within twenty-four hours of diphtheria.

LEVI P. MORTON was inaugurated a governor of New York at Albany.

KATHERINE PATTON was killed and Jennie Harvey and William Thompson fatally injured by the cars while driving at Bath, Me.

The state legislatures of New York, Massachusetts, Maine, Delaware, Michigan and Missouri convened, the republicans in the latter state having control for the first time in twenty-five years.

The Pittsburgh Railroad Coal Operators' association refused to arbitrate the wage question and declared a rate war.

The home of Daniel White (colored) near Williamson's Station, Ky., was destroyed by fire and four children were burned to death.

INSTRUCTIONS were issued to postmasters at all delivery offices to prevent further overtime claims of letter carriers.

A CENSUS office report shows that owners of farms and houses possess more than 90 per cent. of the wealth of the country.

LENA LEHMAN and her two children were suffocated in a tenement-house fire in New York.

The monthly statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States shows receipts during December amounting to \$21,866,136; disbursements, \$27,185,460, leaving a deficit for the month of \$5,269,324 and for the six months of the present fiscal year \$27,564,465.

DURING a carousal on the old Sisseton reservation in South Dakota the building took fire and two Indians and a white man were burned to death.

The Massachusetts supreme court decided the sale of oleomargarine colored in imitation of butter to be illegal, even though no attempt were made to hide its character.

The Crystal Ridge and Cranberry collieries at Hazleton, Pa., shut down for an indefinite period, throwing 1,000 men out of work.

A PARTY of Polish Jews camping near Brazil, Ind., were charged with cutting up a dead child's body and feeding it to bears.

WHILE Henry Clements and Miss Lillie Deils were skating at Lima, O., they went into an opening and were drawn beneath the ice and drowned. They were to have been married in a few hours.

Gov. LEWELLING pardoned Hugh Gilliland, aged 70, who had been in the Kansas penitentiary on a life sentence for twenty years.

The Riverside Water company at Riverside, Cal., failed for \$600,000.

JOHN B. BERGAMINI, aged 80 years, and his wife, Kate, aged 70, were found asphyxiated by gas in their home in New York.

The public debt statement issued on the 2d showed that the debt increased \$81,321,786 during the month of December. The cash balance in the treasury was \$153,337,579. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to \$910,903,690.

BOB MOORE and George East, Oklahoma outlaws, were killed in an encounter with deputy marshals, one of whom they wounded.

PRESIDENT HARPER received \$175,000 from John D. Rockefeller, of New York, as a New Year's present to the Chicago university.

The main building of the Illinois southern hospital for the insane at Anna was burned, the loss being \$300,000.

CHARLES A. BUSIEL was inaugurated governor of New Hampshire.

As a result of increase of postal business twenty-nine international money-order offices, ninety domestic money-order offices and 103 limited money-order offices will be established throughout the country immediately.

SEVEN three-story brick buildings, including the new Masonic block, were destroyed at Coffeyville, Kan. Loss, \$105,000.

FIRE destroyed a four-story building belonging to the Gas Light and Coke company at Cleveland, O., the loss being \$150,000.

TWO BURLINGTON (Ia.) citizens, named Nemire and Hornung, went to New York and paid \$1,500 for \$35,000 of counterfeit money.

WILL J. ENGLISH, a noted desperado of Kentucky, was killed by Andrew Vaughan. He had been a terror for years.

SEVEN persons were badly injured in a railroad wreck at Germantown, Pa., caused by a switchtender's carelessness.

TWENTY-ONE coal mines in the Pittsburgh district were idle, and it was probable that many more would close down. The miners refuse to work at the rates offered.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN, while in a drunken fit at Paris, Ill., beat members of his company and the organization was disbanded.

SECRETARY MCBRYDE, of the United Mine Workers, issued an address to miners, urging them to shun Sovereign and Hayes.

JOHN A. CREIGHTON, of Omaha, Neb., was given the title of count by Pope Leo for aiding the Catholic church.

HENRY B. CLEAVES was inaugurated governor of Maine for the second time and made a strong plea for protection.

COMMISSIONER MILLER, of the internal revenue bureau, was making active preparations to collect the income tax.

At a conference of senators of both parties in Washington it was decided to make no attempt to correct errors in the tariff law.

EXCHANGES at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 4th aggregated \$944,978,348, against \$886,401,764 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1893, was 4.6.

GEORGE JORDAN (colored) shot his wife, 6-year-old son and 3-year-old daughter, and then shot and killed himself at Savannah, Ga. Jealousy was the cause.

THE terms of 135 presidential postmasters will expire during the month. The City national bank of Birmingham, Ala., has decided to go into liquidation.

ROBERT NICHOLS and John Mullaney were killed in a snow slide at Silver City, N. M.

A WING of the state asylum for imbeciles at Columbus, O., was burned.

VIGILANTES came up with a band of horse thieves near Cantonment, I. T., and captured three of their number and hanged them to a tree.

In Gov. Waite's final message to the Colorado legislature he scores the old parties and the federal courts.

No MATERIAL improvement in trade was noted in Bradstreet's. Merchants were declared to be awaiting settlement of the currency question.

THE business failures in the United States during 1894 were 13,885, with liabilities of \$172,992,856, a decrease of over 50 per cent. over 1893.

An order was issued extending the civil service regulations to all superintendents of stations in the post offices in the United States. There are 126 of these offices.

THREE THOUSAND miners at Dubois and Reynoldsville, Pa., struck on account of wholesale discharges.

An explosion of fireworks in Dolorme & Quent's store at Milwaukee started a fire which caused \$100,000 damage.

JUDGE PARKER, of the New York supreme court, decided the new constitution did not prohibit state officials using railroad passes.

The officials of Sacramento, Cal., announced that any burglar or robber would be lynched if caught in that city.

JOHN F. BERGERON, a white man, was lynched by a mob at Idalia, N. C., for killing a man named Watson.

THE total bank clearings at sixty-nine cities in the United States during 1894 aggregated \$44,996,000,000, 16 per cent. less than in the year 1893.

THE Honduras Lottery company, formerly the Louisiana, has at last been completely driven from all New England states.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Nebraska legislature convened at Lincoln.

PENNSYLVANIA'S legislature convened in biennial session at Harrisburg.

EDWARD M. HEYL, inspector general of the department of the Missouri, U. S. A., died in Chicago.

REV. WALTER BARTLETT, of Greensburgh, O., celebrated his 94th birthday. He was still able to hold services.

JAMES M. WALKER, a pioneer of Nevada, at one time worth millions, died in poor circumstances at San Francisco.

MARY T. LATHROP, one of the most prominent Woman's Christian Temperance union workers in the world, died at her home in Jackson, Mich., aged 56 years.

MRS. CATHARINE NOLAN died in Litchfield, Ill., aged 112 years and 9 days. She was born in Wickow, Ireland, December 23, 1782, seven years before Washington's inauguration.

THOR H. PAYNTER, judge-elect of the court of appeals, handed in his resignation to Gov. Brown as a member of the present congress from the Ninth Kentucky district.

DR. GEORGE MARX, of the agricultural department, a well-known entomologist and a world's authority on spiders, died in Washington.

FOREIGN.

BELGIUM has prohibited the importation of American cattle. This action closes all the ports of continental Europe against American cattle and beef products and leaves to the export only the British market.

In revenge for the loss of seven soldiers a Belgian force razed a Congo village and killed 100 of its inhabitants.

THE coasting steamer Intrahull foundered during a gale on the Irish coast and its crew of twenty-six men was lost.

In a recent gale 323 English fishermen belonging to Hull, Grimsby and Yarmouth were lost.

ALFRED MCCLURE, United States vice consul general at Belgrade, Serbia, died after a lingering illness.

Violent earthquake shocks in Italy shook Reggio, Messina and Milazzo.

THE Belgian government has decided to propose to parliament the annexation of the Congo Free State.

MEXICO was actively preparing for war with Guatemala. An invading army of over 5,000 was awaiting transportation at Acapulco.

CANADA'S public account shows an enormous increase in the dominion's public debt.

THE crown prince of Siam, Somdet Chawta Maha Vajirunhis, died at Bangkok, aged 27 years.

LATER.

THE United States senate was not in session on the 5th. In the house the time was consumed by debate over the Carlisle currency plan, in which Mr. Cokeran, of New York, was the most conspicuous figure. He opposed the bill throughout and declared himself in favor of the Baltimore plan.

THE village of Stuartsville, 4 miles northeast of Findlay, O., was nearly destroyed by fire.

FIRE near Baltimore, which destroyed a Standard Oil plant, acid and fertilizer works, caused a loss of \$200,000.

MRS. WILLIAM FLINT, of Utica, N. Y., fatally shot her husband and his mother because of the latter's interference in her affairs.

FIRE originating in the Eagle flour mills destroyed the business portion of Hamlin, W. Va.

DURING a quarrel S. L. Swim shot and killed Widow Cooper and her daughter at the McDaniel farm, 13 miles from Newport, Ark.

J. E. RUMSEY, ex-mayor of Tipton, Ind., was found dead in bed.

JAMES COOK, a well-known character and ward politician, and Charles Hudson, a city employe, killed each other in a duel in New Orleans.

WILLIAM WHITE, 108 years old, died at Ottawa, Kan.

GEO. PHILIP SIDNEY POST, member of congress from the Tenth Illinois district, died suddenly in Washington, aged 62 years.

A RECOVER was appointed for the Jefferson iron works of Stebensville, O., the indebtedness being \$180,000.

FOUR lives were lost by the sinking of the pilot boat D. J. Lawler by a fishing schooner in the fog off Minot's light near Boston.

LOUIS GALLOWAY (colored), living a mile from Edwards, Miss., together with his wife, were found murdered near their cabin.

A RACE from Minneapolis to Chicago between cowboys mounted on bronchos has been arranged, the date of the start to be February 7.

MRS. CLARA PENNELL, of Clinton, Ia., kidnapped when a child by her father, was reunited to her mother at Rockford, Ill.

ONE of the mills of the Miami powder works near Xenia, O., was blown up, three employes being killed.

A FIRE that started in the Globe office in Toronto, Ont., resulted in the death of one fireman, severe injuries of Fire Chief Ardagh and five other firemen, and a property loss of about \$400,000.

Remember.

When comes the sad year to its close,
And leaves fall fast about thee, think,
In other gardens summer glows,
And others, thirsting, breathe and drink
The perfume of the rose;
Bethink thee, even in thy snows!

And when thy rose is blossoming, know,
Though thine laugh in its rosy crown,
In other gardens, stripped and brown,
At other foot, dead leaves fall down;
Dead roses lie beneath the snow,
Remember, when thine bud and blow!
—Grace Ellery Channing, in Youth's Companion.

The Town Fiddler.

He ain't no good at workin'—
Jest loaf around all day;
He never made no cotton,
An' ain't ahead on hay.

He never made a campaign speech,
An' hardly ever votes;
An' all the money that he knows
Is plain one-dollar notes.

Don't say a word in meetin';
Don't talk much on the street;
But you jest git around him
And shuffle with yer feet—

An' then you'll see that feller
Knows how to walk a chalk!
Just put some rozzum on his bow,
An' make a fiddle talk!

—Atlanta Constitution.

A Winter Thought.

Old Winter is a surly soul,
Gaunt, haggard, grim and gray;
His trumpet blast sweeps from the knoll
All that is green and gay.

But isn't he a poet still,
Of sweet and gentle art,
Who feels a kind and gentle thrill
Of sunshine in his heart

When he depletes in dreams wind-tost
The flowers of summer's train
In arabesque of sparkling frost
Upon the window-pane?

—R. K. Munkittrick, in Harper's Weekly.

LOW-RATE EXCURSION

January 15, 1895.

On the above date the MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY and IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE will sell tickets at half rates (plus \$3) from St. Louis, Cairo and Missouri River gateways to all points on their lines in Arkansas, Louisiana, including points on the K. C. W. & G.; to all points in Texas, Deming, N. M., and Pecos Valley points in New Mexico. Will also sell from and through St. Louis to points in Missouri south and west of Harrisonville; from and through St. Louis, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph and Omaha to points in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. For particulars regarding limit, stop-over privileges and further information see nearest ticket agent.

H. C. TOWNSEND, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

NETTIE—"What did Mr. Knowall write on the card he put in the basket of flowers?"
Blanche—"For the one I love best."
Nettie—"The horrid creature has bought them for himself."—Inter Ocean.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

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

"You say you and your wife never quarrel?"
"Never," you see, whenever she fires up I always get out."—Atlanta Journal.

A Cheap Trip South.

Tickets will be sold at one fare round trip to points in Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida, on the line of the Louisville & Nashville, and Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroads, on January 5, February 5, March 5, April 5 and 30, 1895. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O., or Geo. L. Cross, N. W. P. A., Chicago, Ill.



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.

Scrofulous Taints

Lurk in the blood of almost every one in many cases they are inherited. Scrofula appears in running sores, bunches, pimples and cancerous growths. Scrofula can be cured by purifying the blood with

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great remedy has had wonderful success in curing this disease. It thoroughly eradicates the humor from the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures the sores and eruptions by removing their cause—impurities in the blood. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.



Wife—What in the world are you doing up there!

Husband—I am trying to find the big thing in the column you spoke of.

Wife—You great goose, it was in a newspaper column.

Of course you are not a goose, reader, but you will be if you do not look up the big offer of \$48.00 for \$2.00 in another column of this paper, and take advantage of it.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.

\$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.

\$4.35 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.

\$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.

\$2.50 2. WORKINGMEN'S.

\$2.15 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.

\$1.75 LADIES'.

\$1.50 BEST DONGOLA.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROOKLYN, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the

W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory

They give the best value for the money.

They equal custom shoes in style and fit.

Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed.

The prices are uniform, stamped on sole.

From \$1 to \$5 saved over other makes.

If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

DRIVING SODA

FOR DURABILITY, ECONOMY AND FOR GENERAL BLACKING IS UNEQUALLED.

HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE THE

SUN PASTE SHOE 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.

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HIS BIENNIAL MESSAGE.

Gov. Rich Sends It to Michigan's State Legislature.

A Paper of Review and Suggestion—Finances—Institutions for the Insane and Criminal Classes—Contract Labor—Salaries of Officials—Recent Labor Troubles.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 4.—Gov. John T. Rich delivered his biennial message before a joint convention of both houses yesterday afternoon. He said in substance:

On November 1, 1893, after the apportionment of the primary school fund was made, for the first time in many years Michigan confronted an empty treasury. This was not caused so much by increased expenditures, as it was by the failure of the legislature of 1891 to levy taxes sufficient to meet what might reasonably have been contemplated would be the needs of the state, and while there was no direct authority for hiring money, the railroads were offered an inducement of 6 per cent discount from November 1 to January 1 following, to advance their taxes due in January. This was done by the Michigan Central and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroads to the amount of nearly \$300,000. Through the first national bank of Detroit an additional \$180,000 was obtained. Owing to this, on November 1, 1894, a similar condition of affairs presented itself, except that only \$250,000 was then needed to bridge over. Section 3, of article 14 of the constitution, provides that the state shall not contract debts to meet deficits in revenue to aggregate more than \$50,000 at any one time. Under this provision of the constitution, perhaps the obligation entered into may not have been strictly legal, but it was a necessity, in order to carry on the state government, and was paid out of the first money received. This provision of the constitution was adopted more than forty years ago, when \$50,000 represented more than five times that amount does to-day. It would seem to me advisable to provide for so amending the constitution as, with proper restrictions, to put it within the power of the state to borrow money in cases of necessity, rather than carry so large a balance. It may reasonably be presumed that the people have to pay at least six per cent. interest. Banks usually pay three per cent. on state deposits. While it is desirable to have enough in the state treasury to meet all legitimate demands upon it, it is very undesirable to carry large balances, to be loaned at a low rate of interest when not needed to meet the expenses of government.

Railroad Taxation.

By act No. 179, Public Acts of 1893, the Michigan Central railroad charter was amended so as to place that road under the general law for the purposes of taxation. By the provisions of the charter this act could not become operative until accepted by the company, which it did on the 24 day of February, 1894. I desire to renew my recommendation of two years ago that if possible some means be devised for the abrogation of these old special charters, so that all our railroads may be placed upon the same basis so far as taxation and supervision and other legislation is concerned.

Asylums for the Insane.

The substance of the following facts and recommendations is taken from a paper read by Dr. W. M. Edwards, medical superintendent of the Michigan asylum, before the joint assembly boards at Traverse City, November 15, 1894. The recommendations seem so practical and reasonable that I endorse them.

"At present the Michigan asylum for the insane has 1,176 beds and 1,174 inmates. The Eastern Michigan asylum has 1,050 beds and 1,008 inmates. The Northern Michigan asylum has 1,000 beds and 982 inmates. The Michigan asylum for dangerous and criminal insane has 193 beds and 307 inmates. The Wayne county asylum has 300 beds and 293 inmates. According to these figures there are in our public asylums 3,719 beds and 3,664 inmates. In the principal state asylums there are 3,236 beds and 3,164 inmates, leaving 62 unoccupied beds. For ten years past the average annual increase in the number admitted to the state asylums has been about 165, so that there is to-day provision for less than the average number of inmates who would normally be admitted to the asylums within the next six months. At the new upper peninsula asylum cottages are being constructed to accommodate 100 inmates. These cannot be opened until the legislature makes an appropriation for furnishing, so that at the best all the available room for patients will be theoretically occupied before this institution is opened, though there may be, on account of geographical conditions, some vacancies at the Eastern Michigan asylum. Even with the upper peninsula asylum opened for use next summer, previous conditions would warrant the statement that all the beds for the insane will be filled."

The new asylum at Newberry is well along towards completion, and will accommodate 100 patients. An appropriation for furniture will be required before the institution can receive any patients. Additions to this institution will need to be considered in connection with the accommodations at the asylum and the new home for feeble minded at Lapeer. While accommodations for this unfortunate class must be provided, it should only be done as fast as absolutely demanded.

"The increased accommodations afforded by the new asylum might be augmented, at a minimum expenditure, by enlarging the home for feeble minded and epileptic at Lapeer, so that the epileptics at present in our state asylums may be transferred to that institution. There is a growing tendency in the United States to make separate provision for the colonization of epileptics. The benefits to be derived from the separation of the epileptics from the insane are two fold, as each class is improved by it. Epileptics can be better treated alone, and treatment can be more regular and systematic. Proper restrictions in diet can be made when it affects the entire class, without exciting jealousies. With the better classification, there can be given that special kind of care required at all times, and especially at night, to prevent suffocation."

Cost of Maintaining State Prisons.

The state prison at Jackson, state house of correction and reformatory, at Ionia, and branch prison at Marquette, constituting the prisons of the state, continue to be a heavy burden upon the taxable property of the state. The total cost of keeping the 1,306 prisoners, which was the average number for the past two years, was \$444,358.30. The cost over and above the earnings was \$210,841.12. The cost at Jackson, where there was an average of 819 prisoners, was 41.6 cents per inmate per day. At Ionia it was \$1.08 per day, and at Marquette \$1.13 per day. The net cost at Jackson was 1.25 cents per day per inmate, at Ionia 19 cents and at Marquette 6.01 cents. This shows a great difference in the cost of keeping prisoners at the several prisons. Comparing Jackson with Marquette, there would be many things to the advantage of Jackson in the reduction of cost. The executive expenses would be comparatively small, while the number of prisoners would be very large. The conditions at Jackson have been much better than at Marquette, although there has been a portion of the time more than 300 idle men at Jackson, because no employment could be found for them. At Marquette the executive expenses are comparatively large, as the number of inmates cared for is limited, and, owing to the rigorous climate and distance from supplies, the expense of keeping

prisoners there is larger. Comparing Jackson with Ionia, there is still a difference in favor of Jackson, but there should be no such difference in cost as is shown. There must have been something either radically wrong in the management of Ionia, or the business was run in such a way that a large amount of money was lost. The expense of keeping an inmate in the state house of correction was more than twice what it was to keep an inmate in the asylum for dangerous and criminal insane in the same yard, and in the first instance the inmate is supposed to be earning a large portion of his keeping while in the latter he earns nothing. In Ionia there were some men working on contract, but there were more in proportion working on state account or on piece price than at Jackson. The result shows a very disastrous state of affairs for the taxpayers of the state. The former warden of this institution was removed for cause. Since the change in wardens there has been a marked reduction in the prices of articles bought, but it is not probable that all the reforms needed have yet been adopted. The state accountant has been ordered to conduct an investigation, and he reports verbally that the system of keeping accounts is imperfect, and that many of the practices there should be changed. It is hoped that the law may be amended so as to provide for better methods and much less expense to the state for keeping prisoners.

Contract Labor.

This brings up the question of contract labor. In Jackson prison, where most of the prisoners are on contract, the result is such as to show that had all the men been employed the prison would have been self supporting, and possibly a little more, and it can hardly be said that there was any serious interference with free labor there. All the food, all the clothing and all the material for manufactured articles purchased there were the products of free labor. The goods produced there were not to any considerable extent sold below the market price. It is clearly shown that contractors of prison labor do not usually make larger profits than those who employ free labor, so that the competition cannot be very severe. This is illustrated by the fact that the Austin, Tomlinson & Webster company employed in the manufacture of wagons have surrendered 123 out of 150 men, preferring to have free labor. At Ionia, where the state account system and piece price plan have been practiced, the result has been a severe burden on the taxpayers of the state. It cannot be said that competition with free labor has been less. In the experience of prisons in this and other states whose business is conducted on state account, it has universally shown disastrous results financially. This is in accordance with fixed business principles. No warden, however competent he may be, is capable of carrying on successfully in all their details anywhere from ten to twenty-five different branches of business. Then, the number of prisoners employed on productive labor compared with the number engaged in free labor is infinitesimal, and the only way in which their labor can injure free labor is by putting the product of convict labor upon the market at such a price as to reduce the market value of goods produced by free labor. This I think statistics clearly prove is not the case. On the other hand it is not the wealthy person alone that pays the taxes, but the home of every farmer and laboring man has to contribute to the support of these men engaged in unprofitable industries or entirely idle. It is needless to call your attention to the fact that it is not practicable or reformatory to keep prisoners without labor. It is sincerely hoped that no action will be taken to deprive the prison management of the right to contract the labor of the prisoners.

Factory Inspection.

Act No. 126, Public Acts of 1893, entitled "An act to regulate the employment of women and children in manufacturing establishments of this state, to provide for the inspection and regulation of such manufacturing establishments, and to provide for the enforcement of such regulation and inspection," has proven a good one. Under this act the commissioner of labor has appointed factory inspectors, who have inspected more than 400 factories, and caused a large number of improvements to be made in machinery, fire escapes, etc., and has also prevented the violation of the law in regard to the employment of women and children, and has preserved labor from unfair competition, and has had a tendency to keep children, who have been in factories, and who should have been in school, in their proper places.

Removal of State Officers.

During the year just passed it became my unpleasant duty, in accordance with the provisions of section 8, of article 12, of the constitution, to cause the removal of three elective state officers, viz.: The secretary of state, state treasurer, and commissioner of the state land office, for gross neglect of duty in connection with the canvass of votes on the joint resolution submitted to the people in April, 1893, in relation to salaries of state officers. Growing out of this it was also discovered that there had been fraud in canvassing the vote increasing the salary of the attorney general in 1891. After this action had been taken by the executive, criminal proceedings were commenced against all these officers, and two trials have been held, both resulting in a disagreement of the jury. These and the remaining cases are now pending in the circuit court for the county of Ingham.

It appeared to be necessary, in order to protect the interests of the state, that the prosecuting attorney of Ingham county, where the cases must be tried, should have assistance. This could not be rendered by the attorney general, because he was also one of the indicted parties. Under the provisions of section 342, of Howell's Annotated Statutes, I engaged the firms of Cahill & Ostrander and M. V. & R. A. Montgomery, to assist in the prosecution. These bills amounted to \$2,690.40, and have been paid by the board of state auditors. There was also a large expense incurred amounting to \$5,765.85, which was entirely incidental to and a part of said cases. It seems only justice that the state should assume at least the major portion of these bills, rather than that they should be paid by Ingham county alone, which is no more interested in the result than were all the people of the state of Michigan. I respectfully recommend that the legislature provide in some manner for paying all or such portion of this amount as shall be deemed equitable.

Soon after Mr. Gardner, the new secretary of state, took possession, it was discovered that Mr. August W. Lindholm, who was deputy secretary of state, was a defaulter to a considerable amount. In the meantime Mr. Lindholm had left for parts unknown. After the excitement had subsided somewhat, it was learned that through the post office authorities that Mr. Lindholm had returned to Sweden. Extradition papers were procured, and he was brought back for trial.

Salaries.

I cannot too strongly urge that you again submit to the people an amendment to the constitution increasing the salaries of state officers. While the people failed to vote this increase in both 1891 and 1893, the resolution was a meritorious one, and had the people understood the real situation they would have voted it cheerfully. The officers comprising the board of state auditors also hold the important positions of secretary of state, land office, and commissioner of the land office, respectively, two of whom receive only eight hundred dollars per annum, while the other, the state treasurer, receives but one thousand dollars. Owing to the meager salary and the impossibility of compelling a man of ordinary means to leave his business and live at the means to leave his business and live at the means, or to even attending habitually to his duties, it has made it necessary to employ

deputies who are competent to do the work of the principal, and pay them a liberal salary. Then a chief clerk has been appointed who has general supervision of the office, and who has usually done the work which the deputy would do in case the principals were present attending personally to the duties of the office. The men who have occupied the position of deputy have been good men, and have with few exceptions done their work well, but there is a difference between power and responsibility and power without responsibility. It cannot be denied that the interests of the state of Michigan would be greatly benefited by requiring all the state officers to attend personally to the duties of their offices. If this were done enough would be saved in salaries of deputies and clerks about the offices to largely compensate for the increase, but even if this were not done, the important duties which devolve upon these officers, as members of the board of canvassers and especially as members of the board of state auditors, all requiring personal attention, would justify it. It is not only in the interest of economy, but in the interest of good government. It is not just to those holding these important offices that the pay should be so meager that they must turn over the most responsible duties to subordinates.

The superintendent of public instruction is another important state official of whom very much is expected, and who is only paid \$1,000 per year.

Important as are the officials above mentioned, the case of the attorney general is none the less so. He is paid only the insignificant salary of \$600 per annum, and he is expected to be the legal adviser of all the state officers, elective and appointed, and the legal adviser to the prosecuting attorneys of the state and various other officials, and is expected to give legal advice in real estate and criminal matters, also in railroad, insurance and various other departments of law where corporations employ attorneys educated and experienced in these particular branches. It cannot help resulting in a loss to the state. I believe the state is losing enough to pay a reasonable salary to four attorneys general through lack of paying a fair compensation to one. As an illustration of the amount lost in this way on account of the small salary paid to this officer, in the year 1890 alone the board of state auditors allowed for attorney fees and expenses the sum of \$12,981.84. That occasions may arise when additional counsel is needed is altogether probable, but if this provision were adopted the amount saved in extra counsel would pay the additional salary of the attorney general several times over, and I believe he would save the state much more by having the cases attended to promptly and properly.

Official Bonds.

Up to the present time neither the secretary of state nor his deputy has ever been required to give official bonds. The reason for this probably is that originally the secretary of state was merely a record-keeper, and no monies passed through his hands, but in later years various sums of money are received by him from various sources, and as was shown in the case of the late deputy secretary of state, there is a chance for embezzlement. It would seem proper that both the secretary of state and his deputy should be required to give adequate bonds for the faithful performance of their respective duties, and for the safe payment of all moneys coming into their hands.

Supreme Court.

During the legislative session of 1893 several plans were proposed for the relief of the supreme court. The one finally adopted required the judges to reside at Lansing, and an increase of salary was given them in consideration thereof. At the time of the adjournment of the legislature there were upwards of one hundred cases ready for hearing but which could not be reached. In the eighteen months since that time the calendar has been cleared, and the court feels that under the present condition of affairs they will be able to keep up with the work. The judges have been through his hands, and no monies have been given, and I am fully satisfied that the relief granted has been the most practicable that could have been given, and that it cannot help but improve the character of the decisions, in giving the opinions of the full court to a greater extent than ever before by being where they can at all times consult together and have access to the state library.

Farmers' Institutes.

The following resolution, which was unanimously adopted at the last meeting of the state grange, meets the views of a very large majority of the farmers throughout the state, and is heartily recommended for your consideration:

"We advocate that the state appropriate annually the sum of \$3,000, or such amount as will be sufficient to hold a two day institute in every county in the state where the agricultural interests are sufficiently important to demand it. We believe the success of the institutes will be greatest where the local interest is the greatest. We therefore suggest that the law require the formation of county institute societies under whose auspices the institutes shall be held, and which shall provide local speakers to occupy about one-half the time of the institute and for local expenses."

State Horticultural Society.

The State Horticultural society has been doing a good work in this state and the horticultural products of the state are becoming a very important source of revenue. They are increasing rapidly from year to year. The society has been in the habit of bearing the expense of printing its reports, but they are now called upon to meet some new insect pests which threaten destruction to some of the most valuable fruits in the state. I hope that when the needs of the society are presented, they will receive the attention their importance merits.

Chickamauga Commission.

Under the provisions of act No. 55, Public Acts of 1893, a commission was appointed to ascertain, fix, and mark the positions occupied by the several independent organizations in this state in the battles of Chickamauga, Chattanooga and Mission Ridge. The commission has made a partial report of its doings, but as the report was not complete it was withheld for completion. The commission has asked for an appropriation of \$20,000 to mark the positions occupied by the several Michigan regiments and batteries. After this is done the government will take care of the monuments, and the state will be to no further expense. This appropriation is less than any other state has appropriated in proportion, but from plans submitted by the commission I am satisfied the work can be well done for this amount, and recommend that the appropriation be made.

Antislavery Commission.

Upon the request of the Antislavery board, appointed by the secretary of war, to carry out the provisions of an act of congress approved August 30, 1890, appropriating money for the purpose of surveying, locating and preserving the battle lines at the battle of Antislavery, a commission was appointed to mark the positions of Michigan regiments and batteries upon the field of battle. The work of this commission has been nearly completed. There is no provision of law authorizing the payment of the actual expenses of this commission while engaged in this work, and I would recommend that a resolution be passed making provision for its expenses. The work is along the same line as that performed by the Chickamauga commission, and is deserving of the same consideration.

Labor Strikes.

During the summer of 1894, Michigan, as well as her sister states, suffered from the great labor strikes, which occurred during the last days of June and early days of July. Great damage was done by the suspension of railway

traffic, and the incidental damage done to all kinds of business. It is undoubtedly the fact, however, that those engaged in the strike were the greatest sufferers therefrom, as in many cases they were thrown out of employment and compelled to seek employment elsewhere. In many cases it became necessary for men who had comfortable homes either wholly or partially paid for, and who had established social and business ties which were of great value to them, found it necessary to sever all these connections, and seek employment amid strange scenes and surroundings. Others have been unable to get employment, owing to the number of men thrown out of employment, and from other causes. Fortunately but little damage was done by the wanton destruction of property. There was, however, one very serious wreck, causing the loss of two lives, and the endangering of many others, brought about by the removing of a rail from the track of the Chicago & Grand Trunk railroad, west of Battle Creek, on the night of July 16, 1894, which, while not the work of the organization, was caused by the feeling engendered during the strike. Those engaged in this diabolical work have confessed their crime, and it is possible will be punished for it.

On the 3d of July an urgent call was made for military aid by the sheriff of Gogebic county, on account of the striking miners. After a brief but as thorough investigation as the circumstances would permit, Companies D, E, F, G and H, of the Fifth regiment, were ordered to report for duty at Ironwood at once. The companies immediately responded, and while it was found necessary to keep the troops on the ground for twenty-six days, there were no excesses on the part of the troops, no blood was shed, and good order was maintained. The good behavior of the troops is the more to be commended from the fact that upon their arrival they were hoisted at and stoned, and two or three of their number considerably injured, but under the command of Col. Lyon, whose excellent judgment and soldierly qualities cannot be too highly commended, the troops behaved like veterans and showed that they felt the responsibilities of the soldier. There is an almost unanimous opinion on the part of the citizens of Ironwood that the presence of the troops alone prevented great destruction of property and possible loss of life.

Organizations of Labor.

The strikes mentioned above, and others in this and adjoining states, causing incalculable damage to many interests, and some damage to all interests, raise the pertinent question: What can be done to prevent them in the future? Is there not some way in which the differences between capital and labor can be adjusted without the disastrous resort to strikes? Capital is sensitive, and it may be questioned whether the very means used by labor organizations to increase wages and get other concessions to better their conditions does not in the end have the opposite effect in causing capital to seek investment in some other line which does not require the employment of labor. Labor organizations have done much in educating and aiding each other in times of need. By their organization they have wielded a power which has compelled concessions from employers, but although leaders advise their followers to refrain from violence or damage to property, it almost invariably happens that before a settlement is effected there is more or less violence used. In any event the locality of a strike is a place where the lawless element congregates ready for the first opportunity for violence and plunder. Among all the numerous sufferers from strikes none suffer so severely, and in the end so disastrously, as those engaged in the strike. They also find it much more difficult to recover from its effects than others. Laws have been enacted providing for the association of capital to carry on large operations which would be impossible for an individual to do, and many times the investment is of such a character that no prudent man would be willing to invest his all in it, but is willing to venture a fixed amount which if lost will not ruin him. Thus corporations are given certain powers and privileges and upon them are imposed certain limited liabilities and responsibilities. On the other hand labor has been left to fight on single-handed so far as law is concerned.

The necessities of labor have, however, caused them to organize among themselves, but in order to accomplish their object they have been led to do many things not authorized by law and in some instances in direct violation of law. Under the existing circumstances it would seem to be the part of wisdom and justice to provide for the organizations of corporations of labor, with as much power and no greater liability than is imposed on corporations of capital. Create them as a body corporate, which may make contracts and enforce them, and be empowered in turn to sue and be sued, and in short to do anything they may be authorized to do in the articles of incorporation. This would place them on an equality, and difficulties between capital and labor would be settled as other difficulties and disagreements are settled through the courts. It is hardly consistent to condemn labor organizations for taking the law into their own hands unless some lawful and practicable method is provided for the protection of their interests. There is little doubt that there are difficulties in the way of carrying out this plan, and it is hardly probable that any law enacted would keep steadily in view of providing for equitable contracts and an equitable and practical method for their enforcement, in the end success is certain.

Geological Survey.

The state geologist, Dr. L. L. Hubbard, makes a report which is now in print, which will prove a valuable addition to the reports heretofore made. With the exception of a small volume two years ago, this is the first report in fourteen years. It is nearly two years since Dr. Hubbard received the appointment of state geologist, and entered actively on the discharge of his duties. It was some months later that Dr. Lane was appointed his assistant. Both these gentlemen had been engaged in the work, and were able to take hold intelligently where their predecessor left off. Heretofore all the specimens and paraphernalia connected with the survey had been kept at the mining school, but it was evident that while there was a certain similarity of purpose, it was to the interest of both the survey and the school that they should not occupy the same building, although it was desirable they should remain in close proximity to each other. The liberal people of Houghton contributed \$1,000 towards the erection of a building, and the mining school board kindly permitted the building to be erected on the mining school grounds. There was appropriated the sum of \$1,500 from the survey fund to finish and equip the building, which makes for the survey a comfortable and convenient home.

State Pioneer Society.

This society since its organization has recovered from oblivion many valuable and interesting facts connected with the early settlement of Michigan, and which will prove doubly valuable when all those who took part in this work have passed away. Their work is one of love for the object they have engaged, and for which they have neither asked nor received any compensation. They only ask that the state print the results of their labors, that it may be preserved. The usual amount of one \$1,000 will be needed for the ensuing two years.

Election Laws.

There is very little, if any, complaint with reference to the present election law, but in the interest of accuracy and to avoid any error in the returns I renew the recommendation of two years ago that provision be made for counting the vote at intervals during the day by a separate board. As fast as the result is known it should also be posted in at

least one public place, and signed by the board, and further results should be added to it during the day. This would prevent any changes for partisan purposes later in the day. With this arrangement the result of election in most cases would be known and the returns made out as early as 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening, and as boards usually receive pay for two days, there would be no increase in expense, but would be a guaranty of greater accuracy, because the men would be fresh and would have ample time to count the votes and declare the result.

The present method of canvassing votes by the board of county canvassers is expensive, and no better done than it could be by a much smaller board.

Michigan Municipal Commission.

By the provisions of act No. 169, Public Acts of 1893, the governor was authorized to appoint a commission to prepare and report a general municipal corporation bill, under which all municipalities may become incorporated, and Hon. William Hartsuff, Hon. Gerrit J. Diekmann and Hon. Edwin F. Conely were appointed as such commissioners. Soon after appointment Hon. William Hartsuff resigned, owing to press of other business, and Hon. Mark A. Brewer was appointed in his place. This commission has worked faithfully and earnestly to accomplish what the act imposed upon them. It is my understanding that they have not attempted to introduce any new or startling provisions into the municipal law, but it has been their aim to introduce only well-tried and tested provisions, those which have been found after years of use to be satisfactory. It is hoped that this report will be such that without material amendment or alteration it may be passed early in the session and become a law. I would also urge that an amendment to the constitution be early submitted to the people, providing that the legislature shall hereafter not be permitted to enact special municipal charters. It is hardly necessary to call your attention to the great saving of time, litigation and annoyance that would be gained if all villages and cities of the same class were brought under the same provisions of law.

Conclusion.

You are charged with vast responsibilities. You are to legislate for two and a quarter million of people, with as great a variety of interest as any equal number of people in the world.

You are to provide for institutions which have cost the state more than \$10,000,000, and the maintenance of which costs a vast amount every year. Every institution, every interest and every class of our people demand careful consideration at your hands. The same rule in expenditures should govern you that governs expenditures in private business affairs. What is worth doing at all is worth doing well. The more promptly and thoroughly your work is done, the more hearty will be the welcome and approval of your constituents.

JOHN T. RICH.

THE BANGS FAMILY'S STORY.

They Thought It Was Funny, But Couldn't Remember It.

Every member of the Bangs family always tries to help every other member of the family. When one member of the family tries to tell a story all the other twelve immediately take hold and tell him how to tell it. This mutual helpfulness is very beautiful. "Did you ever hear that story about my dog Towser?" said Bangs to me one day.

"No, I never did," said I. "Let's hear it."

"Well, about the middle of last July," said Bangs—

"The first of July," interrupted Mrs. Bangs.

"The last of June," said Archibald Theodore Bangs, the eldest boy but four.

"Nearer the first of August," said Lucretia Penthesilea Bangs, the eldest girl but five.

"Well, call it some time between 1819 and the present time," said I; "I am awfully anxious to hear the story."

"Well, we were just coming home from church," continued Mr. Bangs.

"From the circus," interrupted Thaddeus Washington Bangs, the youngest boy but three.

"From the camp meetin'," said Rosie Toddles, next to the baby. "I member it coz I tored my dress."

"Warn't comin' home at all," said Tom Aristotle Bangs. "We were jest startin' out for the beach."

"Well, let us decide," said I, "that we were all somewhere, we can't tell just where exactly, but somewhere between the cradle and the grave. You're no idea how anxious I am to hear the story. Go on, Mr. Bangs."

"Well," said Mr. Bangs, "it rained."

"Snowed," said Mrs. Bangs.

"Hailed," said Archibald Theodore.

"Drizzled," said the twins, in concert.

"Well, I am willing to admit," said I, "that it rained, snowed, hailed, drizzled, and that we had an earthquake, an avalanche, a tornado and a landslide at the same time. I will admit any weather from the freezing to the boiling point, if I can only hear that story. I am eaten up with curiosity. Please go on."

"All right," said Mr. Bangs. "What was I talking about?"

"Dunno," said Thaddeus Washington.

"Dog," said Rosie Toddles.

"Calf," said Tom Aristotle.

"Efalunt," said Bobbie Bangs.

"Whale," said the twins.

"Haddn't begun to talk at all," said Lucretia Penthesilea.

"Only jest begun to 'spute,'" said Bobbie.

"It's an excellent story," said Bangs. "You'd split yourself with laughing, but I can't think of it just now."—N. Y. World.

English Baronet a Constable.

A genuine English baronet is now serving among the men of the Irish constabulary. He is Sir Thomas Eoblin, the seventh baronet of the name. His uncle, the fifth baronet, was a pauper; his father, the sixth baronet, a peasant, who was supported by his three sons, the present baronet, a brother who is a private in the Life Guards, and another brother who was formerly a footman and is now a station master. In the time of George I. the family included a bishop and an eminent judge.

OUR PRICES

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JANUARY

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Lowest On Record,
And we are making special
inducements for you to
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to visit us.

We Want 5000 Dozen Fresh Eggs.

And will pay the highest market price
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24 pounds granulated sugar for \$1.00.
28 pounds brown sugar for \$1.
Standard oysters 18 cents per can.
Select oysters 23 cents per can.
Best crackers 5 cents per pound.
Choice corn syrup 30 cents per gallon.
Good sugar syrup 18 cents per gallon.
Best N. O. Molasses made 45 cents per gallon.
Sultana raisins 3 1/2 pounds for 25 cents.
Choice dust tea 10 cents per pound.
6 pounds good raisins for 25 cents.
Good mixed candy 8 cents per pound.
3 packages (large) best mince meat for 25 cents.
If you like good cheese try ours, 12 1/2 cents per pound.
3 cans best tomatoes for 25 cents.
Good canned corn 7 cents per can.

Armstrong & Co's.

J. J. RAFTREY,

The Leading Merchant Tailor, has entered
upon his 12th year in this line
in Chelsea,

And being in touch with the new tariff, offers you some astonishing
bargains in Imported Woolens, which he has just received from the
Bonded Warehouse, also in Domestic Woolens.

Suits to your order from \$15.00 up. Former price \$20.00 to \$22.00.
Pants to your order from \$2.50 up. Former price \$5.00 to \$6.50.
Overcoats to your order from \$10.00 up. Former price \$18.00 to \$20.

Goods Made While you Wait.

Goods of all weaves, textures, styles and colors always in stock, from
one yard to one hundred yards, to select from, and at prices that will move
them, as he is bound to keep his force at work during the dull months.

We carry in stock a nice line of Mackintoshes, all lengths and sizes,
cheap. Agent for the French Dye Works. Estimates given on work of
this kind. Respectfully yours,

J. J. RAFTREY.

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.



GEO. E. DAVIS,

Everybody's
Auctioneer.

Auctioneer !!

Headquarters

at

HERALD OFFICE.

Chelsea and Vicinity.

Willis VanRiper is quite ill.

Chelsea enjoyed a prosperous year in '04.
Rev. W. Considine was in Jackson last
Monday.

Dr. R. S. Armstrong spent last week at
Portage lake.

Supervisor Lighthall has been in Ann
Arbor the past week.

Frank Shayer has purchased a fine four
year-old drying horse.

The ice houses are being filled this week
with a fine quality of ice.

Peter Young, of Williamston, called on
relatives here Wednesday.

B. Parker and wife visited in Howell
and Fowlerville last week.

Mrs. Schmidt and son, Edward, visited
friends in Saline last week.

Cleveland high grade Bicycle for sale
cheap. Enquire of H. H. Fenn.

Miss Minnie Wurster, of Dexter, is the
guest of Mr and Mrs D. Wurster.

There were 323 marriage licenses issued
by the county clerk during the past year.

Sheriff Judson appointed Jacob Staffan
and John Girbach deputy sheriffs at
Chelsea.

If you neglected to 'swear off' on New
Year's day, it will do just as well if you
will simply quit now.

Fred Emerson Brooks the California
Poet-Humorist appears at the town hall
Saturday evening Jan. 12, 1895.

The W. R. C. will hold their regular
meeting and installation of officers this week
Friday afternoon Jan. 11, at 2, p. m.

Dr. Arthur Elmer, modern day seer,
clairvoyant, trance medium and magnetic
healer, is in Chelsea for a few weeks. See
ad. on last page.

Mrs. Mary Lathrap, one of the most
brilliant advocates, of Christian Temper-
ance in the country, died at her home in
Jackson last week.

'Frigoruge' is the name of a new stuff
which, when mixed with water, prevents
freezing. It is good in pipes, vats, gas
meter, etc.. Nothing can freeze where it
is used.

The late cold wave in the South was
particular severe in Florida. About half
the orange crop, or 2,500,000 boxes, are
reported as frozen. This will prove a
black eye to the orange industry in that
State.

It seems hardly possible, but nevertheless
it is true, that on an average every fifty-
fifth person you meet wears W. L. Douglas
Shoes. Did you ever realize what an im-
mense undertaking it is to supply one
article of wearing apparel to over one mil-
lion people.

Geo. Runciman, of Waterloo, recently
dropped a fulminating cap into a bureau
drawer containing powder, which of course
exploded, burning several persons and set-
ting fire to the house. Had not Mr Runci-
man seized a large flask of powder and
thrown it out of the fire, the hero of this
tale might be in the kingdom come.—
Evening News.

The Wisconsin experiment station found
by feeding pigs that 25 pounds of corn-
meal equalled 100 pounds of skim milk.
That is, when cornmeal is worth a dollar
per hundred pounds skim milk is worth 25
cents per hundred pounds, which should
be credited to the cow as so much profit
give by her in addition to the butter pro-
duced. There is an additional profit to be
expected from pork also.

There are a number of chapters of the
"Chronicles of Break O' Dry" that are ex-
ceptionally strong and indicate that the
author should be heard from again in the
literary world. The book is not to be
read at one sitting. Each chapter concerns
some one subject, and when one has read
this he has something to reflect over. Yet
it is all a connected story in the main and
will repay a careful perusal. Mr. Howe
tells what he has seen and heard. As he
says, the parts that may appear most im-
probable are history; those that have the
color of truth are fictions of his brain.
—Detroit Tribune.

Chas. Downer and Frank Nelson have
been at St. Louis the past month buying
and shipping poultry. We clip the fol-
lowing items from the papers mentioned:
St. Louis Independent: "We stepped into
the St. Louis poultry house Tuesday and
watched for a few minutes the work of
about 15 men and boys, dressing chickens.
Frank Nelson, the champion picker of the
country, picked one clean enough to boil
in 8 seconds and made no fuss about it
either." Isabella County Republican:
"Parties from Chelsea were in this village
Monday and Tuesday buying chickens.
They dressed the poultry in the building
formerly occupied by the Swarthout Bros.,
and Tuesday had about a dozen men and
boys employed. One of their number,
Frank Nelson, of Chelsea, dressed a chick-
en in the short space of five seconds.
Altogether, they dressed and shipped in the
two days 2000 pounds of poultry."

How To Get Married.

"Many people undoubtedly think" says
the Livingston Democrat "that the mat-
ter of committing matrimony but an easy
thing to accomplish. All one has to do is to
secure the price of a license, go before
the county clerk and secure his permit
then call on the parson to complete
the job. Those who are building
their matrimonial castles on the flimsy
foundation, however, are very much mis-
taken. If the thing is properly done the
would be groom who applies for a license
to wed must have at his tongue's end the
family genealogy of his intended and must
also know his own pedigree beyond the
peradventure of a doubt. We make
the statements herein contained for the
purpose of adding those contemplating matri-
mony as we are informed by the officials
that very many applicants appear in search
of licenses who are not in the least quali-
fied to answer the questions which the law
requires of them, and consequently the ap-
plication is defective. The statute requires
that the applicant give his age at last birth-
day, residence, birthplace, occupation,
father's name, mother's maiden name, and
also to make the same statement in re-
lation to the woman he is intending to
marry. He must further make oath
according to his best knowledge and belief
there is no legal impediment to the con-
summation of the marriage contract be-
tween the parties.

As to what constitute legal impediments,
the following from Howell's Annotated
Statutes covers the ground: Every male
who shall have attained the full age
of eighteen years, and every female who
shall have attained the full age of sixteen
years, shall be capable in law of contracting
marriage, if otherwise competent. No
man shall marry his mother, grandmother,
daughter, granddaughter, stepmother,
grandfather's wife, son's wife, grandson's
wife, wife's mother, wife's grand-mother
wife's daughter wife's grand daughter, nor
his sister, brother's daughter, sister's
daughter, father's sister, or mother's sister.
No woman shall marry her father, grand-
father, son, grandson, stepfather, grand-
mother's husband, daughter's husband,
granddaughters husband, husband's father,
husband's son, husband's grandson, nor
her brother, brother's son, sister's son,
father's brother, or mother's brother. No
marriage shall be contracted whilst either
of the parties has a former wife or husband
living, unless the marriage with such for-
mer wife or husband shall have been dis-
solved. No insane person or idiot shall be ca-
pable of contracting marriage. All marriages
heretofore contracted between white per-
sons and those wholly or in part of Africa
decent are hereby declared valid and effect-
ual in law for all purposes, and the issue of
marriages shall be deemed and taken as
legitimate as to such issue and as to both
of the parents. Act No. 137, laws of
1887, relating to divorces, prohibits di-
vored persons from remarrying within a
certain period of time, to be specified in
the decree of divorce, but not to exceed
two years."

Unadilla Items.

The sick in this vicinity are slowly im-
proving.

Corra Hadley was the guest of Mable
Hartsuff last of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. A. Hartsuff are visiting
friends in Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. Obetz, of Ann Arbor, spent a few
days of last week at the hotel.

L. K. Hadley, and family, spent New
Years at William Smith's of Dexter.

Parties from Chelsea were fishing on
South lake last week they had good luck.

New officers were elected in the Sunday
school. Rev. Mr. Stone, Superintendent;
Thomas Budd, Secretary; Mayme Pyper,
Treasurer; Maud May, Organist; Wm.
Stow, Librarian.

Stub Ends of Thought.

A woman talks at her best when she
doesn't know what she is talking about.

Domestic felicity is of as many types as
religion is.

We unconsciously judge all men by
ourselves.

While a man is thinking how a thing
ought to be done, a woman will do it.

Cupid always goes about with his bow
and arrows loaded.

A wise man discovers by patient study
what a fool stumbles upon.

Women admire handsome men, and
love homely ones.

No woman should ever worry over the
loss of a man who hadn't the courage to
ask for her.—Free Press.

Rheumatic Twinges.

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

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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 Dent-
istry in all their
branches. Teeth ex-
amined 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 busi-
ness 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 \$15,000,000.

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 advertise-
ment which appears in this
paper.

Take no Substitute.
Insist on having W. L.
DOUGLAS' SHOES,
with name and price
stamped on bottom. Sold by

W. F. Riemenschneider & Co.

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latest designs and secure contracts. Address
MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

15th

ANNUAL JANUARY SALE

At the department stores of H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co. began Jan. 1, and will close Saturday, Jan. 26, '95.

We offer extra inducements to buyers in all departments, for cash, as we prefer at this season of the year to reduce our stock to as low a point as possible before invoicing; besides we are anxious to turn as many goods as we can into money during this month. So come and see us. It will pay you well, no matter if you have to drive twenty miles or more.

Dry Goods Department.

Broadhead single width goods for 18 cents. Do not fail to buy them. In Gingham, every piece goes, including staple checks, etc at 1/4 off. In shirtings, now is the time to buy for next summer, make them up now while you are not busy. We offer all 12 1/2 cent goods at 10 cents; all 12 1/2 cent Outings at 10 cents.

In our flannel stock we offer all red flannels and all Shirting Flannels at 1/2 off.

Best feathers at 50 cents per pound. Shirting Prints at 3 1/2 cents; worth 5 cents. Indigo blue prints at 5 cents, worth 6 cents. Cocheo prints at 5 cents, worth 7 cents. 125 pounds of white carpet warp at 15 cents per lb., worth 20 cents.

Special prices on table linen and napkins for this sale. In bed spreads we will sell all that were \$1.25 at \$1.00.

Bargains in wool hosiery, gloves and yarn mittens. In brown and bleached cotton we offer them at prices lower than you ever saw them before.

In our shoe department we offer all our shoes in Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's at a discount of from 10 to 25 per cent on each pair. This makes an excellent opportunity to buy your spring shoes. Our prices on rubbers, wool boots, lumbermen's socks, articles, etc will be found to be lower than others.

Cloak Department.

We have in our cloak department, ladies' fur capes, ladies' plush capes, ladies' cloth capes, ladies' jackets, ladies' paletots, misses' jackets, misses' newmarkets, children's newmarkets and ladies' plush cloaks, which we offer all at 1/4 off. We have a few old garments, you may have one for a dollar. Come on now and buy a cloak. Bargains in beaver shawls.

Blanket Department.

25 pair white bed blankets at 50c. 10 pair white bed blankets at 66c. 10 pair white bed blankets at \$1. All wool blankets 1/4 off. Horse blankets, all at reduced prices.

Carpet and Curtain Department.

We shall offer during this sale an all wool two-ply carpet at 40 cents per yard. No such price ever known before. Cheaper grades in proportion. Come now and buy your carpets for spring. Bargains in curtains, etc.

Clothing Department.

We offer all overcoats in men's boy's and children's at 1/4 off. In suits we offer a good many children's 2-piece suits at 1/2 price. One lot of men's suits at 1/4 off. One lot of pants at 1/2 price. Every suit and every pair of pants will be sold at a reduction during this sale.

Good blue overalls at 39 cents per pair. Men's lined coats at 1/4 off. All gloves and mittens marked down. All caps 1/4 off.

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE COMPANY.

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

Here and There.

Hogs are still in the lead in total value of meat exports. They retain their place as great national bill payers. But for them, every dollar of gold would be exported. Really they are of more value than congressional men.

Bread may yet be cheaper in the country, even than it is now. It is said that good bread can be made out of sawdust and rye flour—three fourths sawdust. A chemical process takes away the texture and bad taste of the wood and liberates the saccharine and nutritive elements, and with a little rye flour it makes a very nutritive bread, which is sold at \$1.25 per hundred weight. Truly this is a progressive age when we can go to the hitchen post and saw of a slice of bread—minus the butter—for our daily needs.

An old farmer has expressed the opinion that the time is not far distant when the farmers will cultivate their wheat crop. He relates an instance where a farmer tried cultivation and its results. The farmer removed every other flunk from his drill. Thus sowing the wheat sixteen inches apart and sowing double the quantity. He then cultivated the wheat after the spring rains and was rewarded with forty bushel to the acre while the remainder of the field sown in the ordinary way only yielded twenty to the acre.—Ex.

Sitting, my friend, by the evening fire side, sitting in your easy chair, at rest, and looking at the warm light on the rosy face of your little boy or girl, sitting on the rug before you, do you ever wonder what kind of remembrance those little ones will have of you, if God spares them to grow old? Look into the years to come; think of that smooth face lined and roughed; that curly hair gray; that expression, now so bright and happy, grown careworn and sad, and you long in your grave. Of course, your son will not have quite forgotten you, he will sometime think and speak of his father who is gone. What kind of remembrance will he have of you?

The old rule that one bushel of corn will make ten pounds of pork is a very good one, but if hogs are fed in the mud and kept where it is cold it will require double that quantity. As a result of this seasons experiments, it is claimed that a bushel of wheat will produce seventeen pounds of pork and a bushel of corn four teen pounds, but to do this the breed of hogs must be the best and the care excellent. Ex-Gov. Luce, a pretty good farmer as well as a hard-working politician in by-gone years, has been experimenting in feeding wheat to hogs. He purchased some hogs in Nebraska and commenced to feed them wheat, and says that they gained 14 1/2 pounds for every bushel they consumed.

From the Stockbridge Sun:—"George and Delia Croman, of Waterloo, have been married 43 years and have always lived in the same door yard since their marriage. Mr. Croman has lived almost sixty years in this same door yard. When he settled up on that farm Jan. 15th, 1855, the nearest resident was Mr. Putman's people on the place where Mrs. Albert Yocum lives, four miles away; and the next nearest neighbor was on the Andrew Greening place in Lyndon, eight miles east. The longest time they have been from the farm was once for three weeks and again for two weeks. Thus farming it for sixty years Mr. Croman has rented his farm to Henry Lehman, who will take possession about the first of April, and Mr. and Mrs. Croman propose then to make some long-promised visits. Mr. Croman informed a representative of THE SUN that his brother-in-law and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Emmons, who have been married 42 years beat their stay-at-home record, having never spent but one night away from home in the whole 42 years."

Goy. Rich has an idea that the election law should be amended at the coming session of the legislature, says the Lansing Republican, providing for four or more counts during the day, so that the result in every voting precinct in the state might be known within a few minutes of the time of closing the polls. He favored such a clause two years ago and hopes the coming legislature will take action in the premises. His idea is to have duplicate ballot boxes so that one could be sealed 9 o'clock in the morning and sent to separate returning board another at noon, a third about the middle of the afternoon and the last as soon as the polls are closed. He would have the count at each of these times made public by the posting of sworn certificates as to the standing of several candidates. The comparatively small number of votes to be counted at each time and the fact that the men in charge of the work would not be already worn out with a long days of close and steady application to other affairs, as are the inspectors in an election booth, would insure greater accuracy than is possible under the present system and there would be less opportunity for fraud.

Lovely Skaters

The Chelsea girls, or at least the majority of them, can skate like fairies. They sweep to and fro like yachts of magical swiftness. They dart over the ice like birds in the air, and they spin and whirl and pirouette on the ice, so that no onlooker can perceive a particle of exertion or explanation of the mystery—how they manage to be so graceful. But it is when they waltz that they become most bewitching. The backward whirl and the cross-step, and the constant repetition of the inner and outer roll give such a melodious swing to their skirts. Their bodies glide now this side and now that and their dresses move with that "liquefaction" which the poet Herrick ascribed to his Julia's gown when she tripped along the road. Hardly has one of the skirts determined which way it shall float when the movement is changed and the drapery contradicts itself and floats the other way. Seldom is so much as an ankle displayed by the pretty skaters. Only the rhythmic dresses and the flashing skate blades are vouchsafed to the vision of the beholder. But each time the girls dip, in this swing and poetry of the featherlike dance, some part of each skirt edge touches the ice and picks up an edging of snow, so that, presently, every musical, silently meretricious skirt seems trimmed with ermine.

Off Her Feed.

"Will you have a plate of cream, dear?" he asked. "No, thank you; I very rarely eat it," she sweetly replied. "Well, do try a dish of strawberries, won't you, pet?" he continued. "No, Alfred, they are so high-priced, and I really care but little for them," she answered. "I'm so sorry," he said, with an insane desire to plunge his head into a butter-tub. "Now, you must, indeed you shall, take a glass of soda." "You'll have to excuse me, but I only care to saunter along with you, dear," she replied. He could resist no longer. "Will you—will you—be my darling, ducky, wifey, my sweetest?" he exclaimed. They were married that month. Late in August when she had bankrupted him on ice-cream and ten-cent California pears, he sadly remarked: "I thought you did not care for these things, Maud? You didn't appear to before we were married." "O, yes, I remember that time you refer to, Mr. Smith. I was a trifle careful what I ate just then," she answered, and Mr. Smith buried himself in reflection.—Exchange.

"—You are the greatest woman I ever heard of," said the boy to his mother; "you tell me I have a bad temper yet blame me for losing it."—N. O. Item.

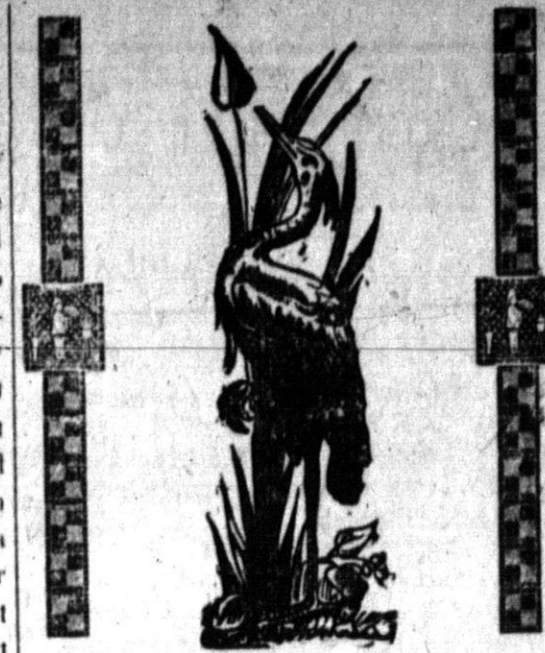
—Good nature is the very air of a good mind, the sign of a large and prosperous soul, and the peculiar soil in which virtue prospers.—Goodman.

Royalty in the Composing Room.

It was my destiny once to engage the deceased Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, in a long conversation, writes a London correspondent. In the fall of 1879 Prince Leopold, accompanied by his former tutor, Canon Duckworth, visited the office of one of the largest of the London morning newspapers, on the staff of which I was at that time employed. I was deputed by the proprietors to show the Prince over the building, a task which occupied about three hours; for the Prince not only desired to see everything that was to be seen there, but to have it explained to him in detail. The poor old canon became quite weary of the inspection, and once or twice hinted at the propriety of quitting, until the Prince told him plainly that he was not disposed to hurry. When passing through the composing room, the Prince dabbled one of the compositors by asking him for the loan of his composing stick. Of course the Prince's request was at once complied with, when his Royal Highness proceeded to still further astonish the types by setting two or three lines from a page of manuscript which lay on the case. It was evident that the Prince was perfectly acquainted with the arrangement of the cases and could compose type with ease.

Court etiquette requiring that no one who has not been officially introduced shall put any question to any royal personage, I was precluded asking for the explanation I so ardently desired to have. Noticing, I suppose, my puzzled expression, the Prince proceeded to enlighten me. He had learned practical printing, he said, when a young boy, at his uncle's in Germany, and had spent five weeks at the task.

There is no historic custom in the royal family of England, as there is in that of Germany, requiring every prince to go through the farce of pretending to learn a trade, hence Prince Leopold's knowledge of printing must have been voluntarily acquired. That the late Duke of Albany was an accomplished linguist and musician was generally known, but I think it has been reserved for me to publish, for the first time, that to his other acquirements must be added the art of the compositor.—London Letter.



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Was never more complete than at present.

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Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named. They cure without dragging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and fact the sovereign Remedies of the World.

LIST OF DISEASES.	CURES.	PRICES.
1-Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.		.25
2-Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic.		.25
3-Peaking Colic, Crying, Wakefulness.		.25
4-Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.		.25
5-Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic.		.25
6-Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.		.25
7-Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.		.25
8-Neuralgia, Toothache, Facies.		.25
9-Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.		.25
10-Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation.		.25
11-Suppressed or Painful Periods.		.25
12-Whites, Too Profuse Periods.		.25
13-Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.		.25
14-Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions.		.25
15-Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains.		.25
16-Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.		.25
17-Piles, Blind or Bleeding.		.25
18-Ophthalmia, Sore or Weak Eyes.		.25
19-Cataracts, Influenza, Cold in the Head.		.25
20-Whooping Cough.		.25
21-Asthma, Oppressed Breathing.		.25
22-Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing.		.25
23-Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling.		.25
24-General Debility, Physical Weakness.		.25
25-Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions.		.25
26-Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding.		.25
27-Kidney Disease.		.25
28-Nervous Debility.		1.00
29-Sore Mouth, or Canker.		.25
30-Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed.		.25
31-Painful Periods.		.25
32-Disease of the Heart, Palpitation.		1.00
33-Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance.		1.00
34-Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat.		.25
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For Piles—External or Internal, Itching or Bleeding; Fissure in Anus; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

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THE CHELSEA HERALD

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN

THE United States pension disbursements in Maine amount to \$5 apiece for every man, woman and child in the state, and pension checks form about the only currency in certain remote and inactive hamlets.

SWITZERLAND is about to establish a state bank at Berne which will have the exclusive right to issue bank notes. The capital is fixed at 25,000,000 francs, the Swiss confederation making itself responsible for all liabilities.

THIS has been a good year for the exportation of apples. The British steamer Labrador, on a recent trip from Portland, Me., took 17,000 barrels, being one of the largest cargoes of fruit ever shipped from an American port.

THE pineal gland is a small body almost in the center of the brain. It contains a cavity holding a sandy substance composed of phosphate and carbonate of lime. Its use in the animal economy is absolutely unknown. Fanciful physiologists have conjectured it to be the seat of the soul.

SEVEN hundred and forty-one tons of gold, or their equivalent, were required to pay the expenses for the United States government for the year 1894. The necessary teams to haul it, allowing a ton and twenty-five feet to a team, would make a procession over three and a half miles long.

ALL over Germany preparations are making for the celebration of Bismarck's eightieth birthday. April 1, 1895, and statues, busts and monuments erected to the greatest living German will be unveiled that day. Gifts and mementoes will be presented and charitable institutions will be dedicated to his memory.

IT is said the trial of the false claimant to the Tichborne estate cost the English government \$300,000, the Tichborne estate itself \$400,000 and made the revenue of that estate fall off from \$125,000 annually to \$45,000. Now it is reported that the real heir has been discovered in an insane asylum in New South Wales.

ANNIE BOGANNES, a colored woman in St. Louis, may be hanged for swearing falsely. She is charged with committing perjury to effect the conviction of Jacob Heinze and Henry Kaiser, charged with the murder of E. E. Brown, the wealthy stock man. This sort of swearing is a hanging matter under the law of Missouri.

ANOTHER "wonder" doctor has been discovered in Germany. He is a shepherd named Adt, living in the small village of Radbruch. In the last few weeks over one thousand persons have visited him from all parts of Germany. The people stand in crowds about the man's hut, waiting for his advice. His success is said to be remarkable.

THE late Hans von Bulow left directions that a post-mortem examination of his brain should be made to ascertain the cause of the excruciating headache from which he was a life-long sufferer. The autopsy revealed the fact that the end of the nerves had become embedded in the scar of an injury to the brain that he had received in childhood.

THE czar of Russia promises to be one of the most popular monarchs in Europe. He has completely won the St. Petersburg populace by his lack of fear in going about the streets of the capital unattended—a great contrast to the manner of his father. The police, however, do not like his ways, as they are in constant fear that he will be killed.

THE Italian colony in Williamsburg, N. Y., has a post office of its own. It was established as an experiment by Postmaster Sullivan, and proved such a success that the quarters are going to be enlarged. There are nearly 5,000 in the colony and the sending of money to relatives and friends in Italy for the holidays was so great that the office had to be kept open in the evening.

QUEER laws they still have in Massachusetts, where, until within a few months, it was legal for a husband to beat his wife, provided he didn't use a club heavier than a mop handle. Judge Drew, of Brookline, one of Boston's suburbs, has recently decided that a thief who frightens a woman into giving up her money on the street at night is not guilty of highway robbery, since the money was not taken by force.

"STOP chewing toothpicks, young man, if you value your life," said a physician to one of his patients. "You unconsciously swallow little shreds of the wood, which are not digestible and which become compact in the stomach. Finally you are annoyed by a hacking cough, and the spitting of blood, and you do not know what is the matter with you. You imagine you have consumption or some similar affliction, when it is only the foreign substance in your stomach that makes the strongest protest against your carelessness or ignorance in allowing it to accumulate there."

INVADDED BY DEATH.

The Illinois Congressional Delegation Loses Gen. Post.

The Well-Known Congressman Expires at Washington After a Very Brief Illness—Short Sketch of His Career.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Representative Philip Sidney Post, of the Tenth Illinois district, died at 4:40 o'clock Sunday morning in his apartments at Hotel Hamilton in this city after a short illness. The immediate cause of his death was heart failure brought on by an acute attack of gastritis.

Friday evening Gen. Post attended a dinner party and afterward sat around smoking and chatting for some hours. After retiring he was taken sick and a physician was called in. Nothing serious was apprehended at first, but he gradually grew worse, and other medical aid was summoned on Saturday, but all efforts proved futile and death followed. His wife, daughter and one son were at the bedside when the end came. A number of colleagues who live at the same hotel were unaware of Mr. Post's illness until his death was announced.

The Illinois delegation promptly offered their services to the bereaved family. The remains will be taken to his home in Galesburg, Ill., leaving the city to-night at 8 o'clock and reaching Chicago at about 9 o'clock Tuesday night. From there the funeral party will proceed to Galesburg, where services will be held and the interment take place Wednesday. A committee will be appointed by Speaker Crisp to represent the house and a senatorial committee will be selected to accompany the remains to Illinois.

Gen. Post was a member of the Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh congresses, and was reelected to the Fifty-fourth congress as a republican by about 18,000 majority. He was born in Orange county, N. Y., March 19, 1833. When the war broke out he entered the union army as a second lieutenant of the Fifth Illinois infantry and rose to the rank of brigadier general. In 1866 he was appointed consul to Vienna and was promoted to consul general of Austro-Hungary in 1874 and resigned in 1879. Gen. Post was prominent in Grand Army circles and was elected commander of the department of Illinois in 1886.

ENGULFED BY SNOW.

Avalanche on the Philadelphia & Erie Road Near Lock Haven, Pa.

RENOVO, Pa., Jan. 7.—Snowslides covering 5 miles a few miles west of Lock Haven on the Philadelphia & Erie railroad blocked traffic Sunday morning. While a freight train east bound was running along the base of the snow-capped Alleghenies, with the ice-bound Susquehanna below, it was suddenly submerged by an avalanche of dry, sleety snow between Ritchie and Hyner. The train was covered almost its entire length. Crews from the east and from the west to the number of several hundred trainmen came to the rescue and worked the train through the snow-slides for a distance of 5 miles. Meanwhile the Erie mail train with a large number of passengers lay at this place for eight hours. The mail train ran the gauntlet and scraped the white wall which pressed threateningly against the windows, almost crushing them. The train was in imminent danger of being engulfed or hurled down the bank into the river. Hundreds of men are standing ready to rush the trains through as the danger is great.

SENTENCED FOR CONTEMPT.

W. B. Burnet Refuses to Produce Bonds in Court as Ordered.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—W. B. Burnet, ex-United States district attorney, was Saturday sentenced by Judge Sage to imprisonment for sixty days. If at the expiration of that time he does not purge himself of contempt he is to remain in confinement indefinitely, which is equivalent to a life sentence. Burnet was arrested some time ago at the instance of Mrs. Eliza Bennett, who claimed that he had disposed of bonds amounting to several thousand dollars, which he held in trust. By his refusal to produce the papers he was held in contempt by the court.

KILLED HER HUSBAND.

A Utica (N. Y.) Woman Uses a Revolver with Deadly Effect.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Mrs. Stella Flint, 32 years old, shot her husband, William A. Flint, 23 years old, a baker, through the head Sunday morning, killing him almost instantly. His mother, Mrs. John B. Flint, tried to interfere, but Stella turned her pistol upon her mother-in-law and sent one bullet into her right arm and another into her right shoulder. It is thought that the deed was committed during an attack of insanity. The parties all lived together and were not a happy family.

A COUPLE BEATEN TO DEATH.

Louis Galloway and His Wife Are Murdered Near Edwards, Miss.

EDWARDS, Miss., Jan. 7.—Louis Galloway (colored), an aged and prosperous farmer who lived on R. G. Withers' plantation 1 mile from this place, together with his wife, were found dead Sunday about 100 yards from their cabin. The indications are that both were beaten to death with clubs. Galloway was in town Saturday and carelessly exhibited \$100, which is supposed to have led to the murder. One arrest has been made.

HOW WE STAND.

Dun and Bradstreet Feel the Pulse of Trade and Finance.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—R. G. Dun & Co. a weekly review of trade says:

"The complete review of different branches of business given Friday places in a clear light the fact that prices of commodities are at the lowest level ever known. Eight years ago, in July, prices averaged only 73.69 per cent. of the prices for the same articles and in the same markets January 1, 1890, and this remained the lowest point ever touched until August 10, 1893, when the average fell to 72.75, but early this year prices dropped below all previous records and have never recovered, the average December 25, being only 68.75 per cent. of the price in 1890. The range was very little higher at the end of the year and about as low October 25. The fall since a year ago has been 8.44 per cent; but very unequal in different branches. In iron and steel products 14 per cent., in wool 13.4 per cent., in woolens and cottons about 15 per cent. These changes contrast sharply with the decline of wages paid per hour's work, which as was shown last week average only one-half per cent. less than a year ago.

"The volume of business represented by exchanges at the principal clearing houses was \$156,450,000 daily in December, against \$141,601,000 in January, but 8.1 per cent. larger at the end than last year, while 35 per cent. less than last year in January. Comparing with 1892, a year of general prosperity, the decrease for December was 23.1 and ranged from 21.7 to 29.2 below that year since June, but at the beginning of the year was 32.3 per cent. below 1892, and ranged from 23 to 37 per cent. below that year, for the first five months.

"During the greater part of the year business has been disturbed by monetary apprehensions, the gold reserve in the treasury having fallen dangerously low. Two sales of \$50,000,000 5 per cent. bonds gave only temporary relief, and at the end of the year the free gold had again dropped to about \$83,304,032. The exports of \$4,550,000 gold this week are not because of merchandise movement, for the excess of exports over the imports of merchandise has been from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 per month. Unquestionably large withdrawals of foreign capital, through sales of securities and otherwise have caused the outgo, the duration and extent of which therefore depends upon other than commercial elements. Extraordinary abundance of money has resulted from the general dullness of trade, and the movement to this center has been unprecedented in volume.

"The condition of industries has been largely governed by the fall in prices, and while production is much greater than a year ago, the aggregate increase being fairly measured by the increase of 8.24 per cent. in hours of work done in November, compared with the previous year, it has been the controlling feature in almost every important industry that consumption has not kept pace with the output, and has not sustained prices. In iron and steel, the lowest prices of the year are at the close. The woolen industry records a production for the year of about a quarter less than normal and for the last four months 25.47 per cent. less than in 1892 in quantity of wool consumed, but in value of product the decrease was of course greater. The cotton industry, while materially close to the cheap point ever known, keeps most of the mills at work, but by selling goods at prices quite unprecedented. The output of boots and shoes has been the largest known in number of pairs, but besides a fall in price below all records, there has been a general preference for the lower priced goods.

"The year has been especially noteworthy for the lowest prices of wheat and cotton on record. Both suffer from wholly unprecedented accumulation of stocks, crops being larger. Outside this country wheat production has not increased enough to justify a price of sixty cents at New York, and the accumulation is largely due to false reports of the yield intended to frighten buyers and raise prices. The same influence has been felt in cotton, which is also affected by word-wide depression in business and decrease in consumption of goods. In other produce markets the year has been relatively less important.

"Failures for 1894 are fully reported this week, being 13,882 in the United States, and 1,856 in Dominion of Canada. Liabilities in the United States were \$172,992,856, and in Canada \$27,616,215. Neither the decrease of over half in this country, nor the increase of over 40 per cent. in Canada, is surprising, but the statement shows that most of the decrease in the United States is in manufacturing liabilities, while the entire increase in Canada is liabilities of trading concerns. A few states, including New York and Pennsylvania, show more failures than in 1893, and in a few southern states, the amount of liabilities is larger, but in central and western states very much smaller. In eleven of the last thirty-eight years, reported liabilities have been larger than in 1894, though for this year and 1893, the statement is confined to commercial failures, as it was not in former years. The failures have been 12.5 in every thousand firms doing business; the liabilities have averaged \$132.77 to each firm in trade, and in proportion to the volume of solvent business represented by all clearing house exchanges, \$2.63 for every \$1,000.

Bradstreet's says: "There has been no material improvement in general trade within a week. A tabulation of Bradstreet's telegraphed reports from the more important trade centers does not reveal especially hopeful views as to an improvement in business in the near future. In many instances trade revival is declared to depend on a settlement of the currency question. The most encouraging expressions of opinion are that merchants are hopeful."

DROPPED THE DYNAMITE.

An Italian Laborer in a Quarry at Chicago Is Killed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Antonio Barrello, an Italian living with his family at 202 West Taylor street, was fatally injured shortly after 8 o'clock Thursday morning by an explosion of dynamite in O'Laughlin & Rice's quarry at Grand avenue and Ohio street. Barrello was carrying four sticks of dynamite from the storehouse to a part of the quarry in which a blast was being prepared. He stumbled over a pile of loose stones and fell. The explosive dropped from his arms and contact with the ground discharged it. His right leg was torn from his body, his left leg was broken in two places, his left foot torn away at the ankle and he was internally injured. He was taken to the county hospital, where he died at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Two Children Suffocated.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The apartments occupied by Michael Berwick at 434 East Seventy-sixth street were damaged by fire Friday morning. Berwick's children, John and Michael, aged 5 and 4 years, respectively, were smothered to death.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

No Users of Tobacco Need Apply.

At the session in Lansing of the State Teachers' association a decided stand was taken on the tobacco question by recommending that no person who uses tobacco in any form be given a certificate or be employed to teach in the schools of this state, and appointing a committee to urge the passage of a more stringent law regulating the sale of cigarettes. Officers were elected as follows:

President, E. C. Thompson, of Saginaw; first vice president, A. J. Murray, of Sault Ste. Marie; second vice president, M. A. Whitney, of Ypsilanti; secretary, Charles R. McKim, of Olivet; railroad secretary, J. W. Simey, of Owosso; treasurer, G. R. Catton, of Cadillac; members of the executive committee, Dr. R. G. Boone, of Ypsilanti; C. O. Hoyt, of Lansing, and E. P. Clark, of St. Joseph; members of board of pupils' reading circle, C. O. Hoyt, of Lansing, and C. L. Beemis, of Ionia.

Death of Mary T. Lathrop.

Mary Torrens Lathrop, wife of Dr. Carnett Lathrop, died at the family residence in Jackson after an illness of a year. The cause of death was neuralgia.

Mary Torrens was born at Concord, Jackson county, in April, 1838, and was married to Dr. Lathrop in 1865. Thirty years ago she united with the Methodist church and has ever since been one of its most active members. From work in the church she naturally advanced to work for humanity in the state and nation. Her connection with Christian temperance is well known. It has occupied nearly all her time organizing, traveling and lecturing for the Woman's Christian Temperance union, of which state organization she has been president thirteen consecutive years. Her mother, Hannah H. Torrens, aged 98, survives her.

Made Insane by His Son's Death.

Guy Gillespie, of Tompkins, went hunting with some companions and by the premature discharge of a shotgun was brought home a corpse. He was 15 years old and the only son of Henry Gillespie, a well-to-do farmer. While talking over the details of the funeral with the undertaker Mr. Gillespie put his hand to his head, reeled and fell to the floor in a faint. When he was revived he was a maniac and so wild in his ravings that it required three men to hold him. He was sent to an asylum.

State Board of Health.

Reports to the state board of health by sixty observers in different parts of the state during the week ended December 29 show that inflammation of the kidneys, diarrhea and diphtheria decreased in area of prevalence. Consumption was reported at 238 places, scarlet fever at fifty-seven, typhoid fever at twenty-one, diphtheria at forty-six, measles at five and smallpox at Detroit, Chester, Sebawa, Royal Oak, Danby, St. Johns, Marquette and Watersweet.

To Fight Convict Labor.

Furniture men from various sections of the state met in Grand Rapids and completed an organization to fight the employment of convict labor on furniture or any other kind of goods in competition with free labor. The organization is called "The Michigan Furniture Manufacturers' association." The officers are: President, George P. Hummer, of Holland; vice president, E. H. Foote, Grand Rapids; secretary, E. M. Hunting, Grand Rapids.

Kicked to Death by Toughs.

Emil J. Nossek was kicked to death in Detroit by five drunken men. Nossek was about to enter a saloon at Chene and Catherine streets through a narrow rear passageway. Five men who were coming out at the time assaulted him as he was pushing past them. They knocked him down and kicked him brutally, one of them finally giving him a kick in the neck, from the effects of which he died shortly afterward.

Traveling Men at Detroit.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Michigan Commercial Travelers' association was held in Detroit. Reports showed that the association had lost eight members in the past year. To date \$215,500 has been paid widows and orphans of deceased members. For the year the receipts were \$28,843 and the disbursements \$14,742. The reserve fund amounts to \$11,885 and the beneficiary fund to \$2,500.

Blown Up with Dynamite.

A small vacant frame cottage in Springwells township, owned by C. A. Frost, was blown up with dynamite and almost destroyed. Frost lives in a house adjoining. All the windows in his house were shattered by the concussion and the pictures and other movables knocked to the floor. Frederick Loy and Chris Breuning were arrested charged with the crime.

Short But Newsworthy Items.

Attorney General Ellis commenced suit against ex-Superintendent W. H. S. Wood of the industrial school for boys and his bondsmen to recover about \$600 which Wood failed to turn over for the reason that it was in the Central savings bank when it closed its doors.

At Manistee the Cameron block, owned by Mayor Hart, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss amounts to \$34,000.

As a result of the ministerial crusade in Saginaw Mayor Mershon had Rev. William Knight arrested for libel.

Rockwell, awaiting trial at Centerville for the murder of William Johnson in October, turned state's evidence. He claimed that he and Doc Swartz committed the murder.

THEIR MISSION.

President Cleveland's Answer to the Hawaiian Royal Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The senate debate on Senator Lodge's resolution in regard to Hawaiian matters has elicited a pointed statement from the president. The attention of the president having been called to a hint thrown out in the senate discussion on Friday that the visit of a certain "committee of royalists" from the Hawaiian islands was connected in some way with the departure of American ships from that locality, the president said:

"Of course such an insinuation is very absurd. Its propriety and the motive behind it, I am sure, can safely be left to the judgment of fair and right thinking Americans. I am entirely willing that all our people should know everything I know concerning the visit of the so-called 'committee of royalists.' Last year in the latter part of July, or early in August, three gentlemen from Hawaii arrived here and asked through the secretary of state my designation of a time when they could have an interview with me and present a message from the deposed Hawaiian queen. Though I could not with propriety recognize them, I was not disposed to refuse them personally the courtesy of an audience. Therefore a future day and hour were fixed for the interview. In the meantime at my request, transmitted through the secretary of state, these gentlemen made known the precise purpose of their visit in a note signed by J. A. Cummins, H. A. Wideman and Samuel Parker, in which they announced themselves as commissioners of Queen Liliuokalani, and formally requested an audience with the president, saying that they desired to ask his excellency whether there is any hope of his doing anything for the restoration of the constitutional government of the Hawaiian islands."

"After this note had been submitted to me I prepared in writing, with some care, a reply to the question it contained to be read by me to the commissioners at our meeting. I intended to avoid all misunderstanding and misconception by absolutely confining myself to such written reply, of which the following is a copy: "GENTLEMEN: You must permit me to remind you that this interview is not an official one, and instead of receiving you in any representative capacity, I meet you as individuals who have traveled a long distance for the purpose of laying a certain matter before me. You ask me if there is any hope of my doing anything for the restoration of the constitutional government of the Hawaiian islands." I suppose that this question is largely prompted by the fact that soon after the overturning of the late government of the queen, I investigated that transaction and was satisfied that there had been such an unjustifiable interference in aid of that movement, on the part of the representatives of the government of the United States, in its diplomatic and naval service, as to call for correction, not only to rectify what seemed to be a wrong done to others, but also through that rectification to ward off what appeared to be a danger to American honor and probity. Fully appreciating the constitutional limits of my executive power and by no means unmindful of the hindrances that might arise, I undertook the task.

"Having failed in my plans, I committed the entire subject to the congress of the United States which had abundant power and authority in the premises. The executive branch of the government was thereby discharged from further duty and responsibility in the matter unless moved thereto by congressional command. The congress has, both by its action, and refusing to act, signified that nothing need be done touching American interference with the overthrow of the government of the queen.

"Quite lately a government has been established in Hawaii which is in full force and operation in parts of the islands. It is maintaining its authority and discharging all ordinary governmental functions. Upon general principles, and not losing sight of the special circumstances surrounding this case, the new government is clearly entitled to our recognition without regard to any of the incidents which accompanied or preceded its inauguration.

"This recognition and the attitude of the congress concerning Hawaiian affairs, of course, led to an absolute denial of the least present or future aid or encouragement on my part to an effort to restore any government heretofore existing in the Hawaiian islands."

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

"When the day appointed for the meeting arrived I was confined to my bed by illness and unable to keep my engagement. I therefore signed the paper I had expected to read, and it was delivered to the commissioners, who, I believe, returned at once to Hawaii. I never saw any member of this commission or committee, and have never had any communication or transaction with any of them, directly or indirectly, except as I have here stated."

FOUR PERISHED.

Lives Lost by the Sinking of a Pilot Boat from Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—The Gloucester fishing schooner Horace B. Parker, Capt. H. W. Thomas, arrived Sunday morning and reported having been in collision with the Boston pilot-boat D. J. Lawler, No. 3, Capt. William Abbott. The collision resulted in the sinking of the pilot boat and the loss thereof of four of her boat keepers, Stewart Harrison, the only survivor, being brought here by the Parker. All the pilots had been put on ocean steamers bound to this port previous to the disaster, and have since arrived here safely. The accident occurred about 3:40 a. m. Saturday. The pilot boat was struck on the port side about the main rigging and sunk in 37 fathoms of water in less than three minutes. Two of the crew who were asleep were drowned in the forecastle. The drowned men were all foreigners.

ACQUITTED.

Failure to Fasten the Crime of Forgery on a Kansas Banker.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 7.—T. R. Hazard, the bank president of Sedgwick City, who was arrested in Plymouth, N. H., in November and brought back here to answer to a charge of forgery, has been acquitted. Two years ago a big land swindle was perpetrated upon people by means of forged deeds to property here, and Dan Wren, one of the men convicted of complicity in the fraud, implicated Hazard. Wren was sent to prison but was pardoned last week through the efforts of those who wanted his testimony against Hazard. On the stand Wren denied all his former allegations and Hazard was exonerated from any connection with the swindle.

CLEVELAND LIKES IT.

Carlisle's Scheme Meets the Approval of the President.

But He Thinks the Pending Measure Only a Step in the Direction of Currency Reform and a Sound Financial Condition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The president has thrown off his usual reserve in discussing the pending currency bill with members of congress. Chairman Springer of the currency committee, Representative Culberson and several other house leaders have called at the white house of late and have talked at length with the president on the currency question. In these talks Mr. Cleveland has urged the great need of passing some form of currency legislation. He has pointed out that the Carlisle bill was not a reform of every existing evil of the financial system, any more than the tariff bill was a complete realization of the hopes of tariff reform. Yet, in the judgment of the president, the Carlisle bill was a step in the right direction, and with that accomplished there was hope of progressing until the financial system was perfected at every point. Mr. Cleveland expressed his approval of the Carlisle bill as a whole and in detail. He did not point out to his callers anything that he regarded as a flaw in it. He expressed the hope that it would receive favorable and speedy action.

AUSTRIA PROTESTS.

Objection Raised to the Discriminating Sugar Duty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Baron von Hengelmüller, the new minister of Austria-Hungary, has presented to Secretary Gresham a formal protest from his government similar to that presented by the German ambassador August 26 last protesting against the discriminating duty of one-tenth of 1 per cent per pound on sugar coming from countries paying an export bounty thereon as provided by the Wilson tariff act.

The protest as in the case of Germany is based on the fact that the action of congress cannot be reconciled with the most favored nation clause, which governs the economic relations of the two countries. This clause in our existing treaty with Austria is in almost identical terms with that between the United States and Prussia, upon which the German protest was based.

President Cleveland in his last annual message recommended the repeal of that clause of the tariff act which imposed the discriminating duty, and subsequently transmitted to congress a report from Secretary Gresham strongly stating the injustice of the law and urging its repeal. It is probable that congress will be notified of Austria's protest, and attention will again be called officially to the matter. From the similarity apparent between the latest protest, and that of the German ambassador it is evident that the two countries are acting in concert in the matter, and it seems probable that Austria will further follow Germany's lead by inaugurating a policy of retaliation against the food products of the United States.

REPUBLICANS NAME THEM.

McMillan Nominated to Fill Long Term Senatorship—Burrows Also Gets In.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 5.—The republicans in legislative caucus here Wednesday evening placed in nomination the name of Senator James McMillan for the long term as United States senator from Michigan. The nomination means election, as there is only one democrat in the legislature.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 5.—Hon. Julius C. Burrows was nominated Thursday night for the short term senatorship on the second ballot. The ballot was as follows: J. C. Burrows, 70; John Patton, 25; S. S. Olds, 23; J. Hubbard, 4. The term will expire March 4, 1899. The defeat of Senator Patton is due to lack of harmony in the party in his own city and failure to support his candidacy. Old political grudges were brought up and entered hotly into the contest. The governor will order a special election in Burrows' district to fill the vacancy caused by Burrows' election as senator. It will not be called until after the legislature adjourns.

BATTLE WITH MOONSHINERS.

Two Illicit Distillers Killed and Two Captured in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 5.—Sheriff H. L. Jennings, with two deputy marshals and a large posse of assistants, made a desperate raid on a moonshine still 16 miles from Clinton, Van Buren county, last Wednesday night and succeeded in killing two of its operators and capturing the still. The posse crept up to within a short distance of it before their presence was discovered. Though taken unawares the moonshiners made a desperate fight, and for awhile bullets flew in every direction. Putnam, the leader of the moonshiners, was shot through the head and fell dead on the ground. His nephew, a boy of 17, tumbled over mortally wounded. Two moonshiners were captured and one escaped. Not one of the posse was seriously wounded, though Sheriff Jennings had a narrow escape from death. The officers have arrived here with the two prisoners.

CURRENCY DISCUSSED.

Carlisle's Bill Under Debate in the National House of Representatives.

On January 3 Mr. Black (dem., Ga.) resumed the debate on the currency question which had been interrupted by the holiday recess. He denied that the banking and currency committee had heard only national bankers while considering the pending measure and had turned a deaf ear to all others. Legislation had not caused all the misfortunes under which the people were suffering, he said. It might have contributed to their misfortune, and he believed the passage of the present bill would contribute to their relief, but he deprecated the feeling abroad in the land that for all the ills and misfortunes of the people they should turn to congress. Mr. Black's advocacy of state banks of issue was ardent, but he concluded by expressing the opinion that the only real function of the government was the coinage of gold and silver.

Mr. Haugen (rep., Wis.) described the currency bill, as a crude, ill-considered measure, fraught with dangers to the country, and created considerable amusement by his reference to Mr. Springer's position last summer, when he (Springer) antagonized the repeal of the state bank tax. He referred to Mr. Springer as the most "agile" member on the floor, one whose voice had been on every side of every question, and said the administration had made no mistake when it had selected him to press the proposition for a "flexible and elastic" currency.

Mr. McCreary (dem., Ky.) said he had examined all the plans suggested for a reform of the currency, and he regarded the Carlisle bill, as amended by this Springer modification as the best solution of the problem offered. He was opposed, he said, to funding the greenbacks with interest-bearing bonds. He believed the banking business should be divorced from the government; that the greenbacks should be retired by the surplus revenue as rapidly as possible, and that a safe and elastic currency should be provided. These objects, he thought, would be attained by the passage of the pending bill. Mr. McCreary expressed the opinion that in the event of the failure of some currency legislation at this session, \$100,000,000 or \$150,000,000 of bonds would have to be issued.

On the 4th Mr. Hendrix (dem., N. Y.), a banker, continued the debate. Mr. Hendrix described at length the process by which the gold was withdrawn by speculators for shipment abroad, and then proceeded to contrast this with the situation in France, where the bank of France refused to pay, except where actually necessary, more than 5 per cent. of gold on its demand obligations. These aggressions on our gold reserve must be stopped, and if the pending bill would stop them, afford relief, take the government out of the banking business as it had been taken out of the silver business, he would vote for it.

Mr. Hendrix said that the pending bill was open to the vital objection that it would not do what it set out to do. It would not relieve the treasury of the aggressions on its gold; it would be a failure as a bank measure, because it would superimpose upon an uncertain body of public credit currency a much longer and more uncertain body of private credit currency, without sufficient foundation under the former.

Mr. Sperry (dem., Conn.) presented his substitute to fund the greenbacks with 3 per cent. gold bonds for the information of the house.

Mr. Caruth (dem., Ky.) eulogized Secretary Carlisle and commended the efforts of the administration to solve the currency problem and relieve the treasury and endorsed the pending measure. Mr. Hepburn declared that Mr. Hendrix had unwittingly pointed out the remedy for the present evil when he told the house that the great banking houses of Europe exercised their discretion about depleting their gold vaults. "Why will not the secretary of the treasury exercise the same discretion?" he asked, amid a round of applause. "The exercise of this discretion did not impair the European banks. Who dared to say that the credit of this country with 68,000,000 of people behind it and an unlimited taxing power would be impaired because it refused to kneel at the demands of the Shylocks?"

"Why have not the republican secretaries of the treasury exercised that discretion?" asked Mr. Pence (pop., Cal.).

"I have not been secretary of the treasury," replied Mr. Hepburn, hotly. "When I am I will answer. I am as fully convinced, however, as I am that I am alive that if the secretary of the treasury were now to exercise his discretion and pay gold when legitimate redemptions were asked and refuse it to sharks and speculators the evils from which we suffer would cease to be."

Mr. Dingley (rep., Me.) placed the necessity for remedying the defects in the currency system above the necessity of relieving the treasury. The treasury had been living on hope for the last eighteen months and there could be no confidence until the revenues equaled the expenditures. Mr. Dingley asserted that the pending bill would not relieve the treasury. Mr. Gresham (dem., Tex.) supported the bill.

URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL.

Amendment Introduced That Will Alter Materially the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The attack on the income tax law was begun in the senate Thursday when Senator Quay (rep., Pa.) introduced a proposed amendment to the urgent deficiency bill amending the tariff law by striking out all provision for an income tax and substituting a new woolen schedule, including a duty on raw wool.

Among other proposed amendments to the tariff law is one for the abolition of the one-tenth additional differential duty placed on sugar imported from countries paying a bounty; for the correction of the error made in regard to the tax on alcohol used in the arts, and a third relieving corporations of the provision of the income tax law requiring that they shall furnish lists of their employees to whom salaries of less than \$4,000 are paid.

FOOD FOR FLAMES.

A Mother and Two Children Perish in a Burning Tenement.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Three lives were sacrificed Wednesday afternoon in a fire at 25 Pitt street. The victims were Lena Lehman, 24 years of age, and her two children, Sarah and Henry, aged, respectively, 2 years and 3 months. The fact that lives were lost in the fire was not discovered until some time after it was extinguished, when firemen found the three bodies, burned to a crisp, lying beneath a heap of debris in a turn of a stairway on the third floor.

The woman lived on the fourth floor and was trying to escape to the street when she and her infants perished in the flames. Their lives would have been saved had the panic-stricken mother remained in her apartments, as help promptly arrived.

Smitten by Cold or Damp.

The kidneys become sore and cease to act properly. Relieve their distress and set them in vigorous motion with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and all will be well. Otherwise, apprehend Bright's disease, diabetes or albuminuria, all dangerous maladies. Malaria, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness and nervousness all yield to this benignant and agreeable medicinal agent, which promotes appetite and a gain in vigor and flesh.

GENT—"What is the reason you charge twice as much for my cuffs as you did formerly?" Washerwoman—"Because you have begun making pencil notes on them." GENT—"What difference does that make?" Washerwoman—"The girls waste so much time in trying to make them out."—De Amsterdammer.

\$6.00 to California.

Is price of double berth in Tourist Sleeping Car from Chicago on the famous "Phillips-Rock Island Tourist Excursions." Through cars on fast trains leave Chicago Tuesdays via Ft. Worth and El Paso, and Thursdays via Seaside Route. Write for particulars to A. P. PHILLIPS & Co., 104 Clark St., Chicago. JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago.

Black Crook at McVicker's, Chicago.

Magnificent ballet spectacle, with new songs, dances and music, march of amazons and great transformation scene. Seats secured by mail.

"Er dar warn't some charity foh human defects," said Uncle Eben, "dah couldn't be much self-esteem."—Washington Star.

I HAVE found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. Lotz, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

A boy's appetite for adventure is so strong that he will go hungry in order to satisfy it.—Galveston News.

The friendship between two girls usually ceases as soon as they have told everything they know.—Acheson Globe.

If you want to be cured of a cough use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK, Jan. 7
LIVE STOCK—Cattle.....	\$3 75 @ 5 15
Sheep.....	2 00 @ 3 75
Hogs.....	4 00 @ 5 05
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents.....	3 05 @ 3 70
City Mills Patents.....	4 00 @ 4 15
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	60 1/2 @ 60 3/4
No. 1 Northern.....	62 1/2 @ 60
CORN—No. 2.....	51 1/2 @ 52
January.....	51 1/4 @ 51 3/4
OATS—No. 2.....	34 1/2 @ 34 3/4
RYE.....	56 @ 58
PORK—Mess. New.....	12 75 @ 13 25
LARD—Western.....	7 10 @ 7 15
BUTTER—West'n Creamery.....	15 @ 26
Western Dairy.....	10 @ 16
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping Steers.....	\$3 10 @ 5 00
Stockers and Feeders.....	2 10 @ 3 50
Butchers' Steers.....	2 90 @ 3 55
Texas Steers.....	2 50 @ 3 80
HOGS.....	3 75 @ 4 70
SHEEP.....	1 50 @ 3 00
BUTTER—Creamery.....	12 @ 24 1/2
Dairy.....	9 @ 21
EGGS—Fresh.....	19 @ 20 1/2
BROOM CORN (per ton).....	80 00 @ 120 00
POTATOES (per ton).....	40 @ 55
PORK—Mess.....	11 50 @ 11 62 1/2
LARD—Steam.....	6 25 @ 6 85
FLOUR—Spring Patents.....	3 25 @ 3 30
Spring Straights.....	2 20 @ 2 75
Winter Straights.....	2 50 @ 2 70
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2.....	53 1/2 @ 54 1/2
Corn, No. 2.....	44 1/2 @ 45
Oats, No. 2.....	28 1/2 @ 29 1/2
Rye.....	49 @ 56
Barley, Good to Choice.....	52 @ 56
LUMBER—Common Boards.....	13 40 @ 13 50
Fencing.....	12 00 @ 15 00
Latn. Dry.....	2 20 @ 2 25
Shingles.....	2 30 @ 2 75
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring.....	54 1/2 @ 54 1/2
Corn, No. 3.....	43 1/2 @ 43 1/2
Oats, No. 2 White.....	31 1/2 @ 31 1/2
Rye, No. 1.....	50 @ 50 1/2
Barley, No. 2.....	53 1/2 @ 54
PORK—Mess.....	11 00 @ 11 05
LARD—Steam.....	6 85 @ 6 90
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Texas Steers.....	\$2 75 @ 4 00
Native Steers.....	2 75 @ 5 00
HOGS.....	4 25 @ 4 50
SHEEP.....	2 75 @ 3 00
OMAHA.	
CATTLE.....	\$2 00 @ 4 00
HOGS—Light and Mixed.....	4 00 @ 4 35
Heavy.....	4 35 @ 4 45
SHEEP.....	2 25 @ 3 00

Dr. PIERCE'S Golden Medical DISCOVERY

Cures Ninety-eight per cent. of all cases of Consumption, in all its Earlier Stages.

Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but a large percentage of cases, and we believe, fully 98 per cent. are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

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

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Cures Croup. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

THE U. S. Government Chemists have reported, after an examination of the different brands, that the ROYAL Baking Powder is absolutely pure, greatest in strength, and superior to all others.

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FAGAN—"I got that full the other payday night that Ol' wint to sleep on the step av the dure, an' didn't wake up till th' goat began chewin' me phwiskers." McBride—"Sure you can't blame him. It was a hot loonch he was lukin' for."—Cincinnati Tribune.

JINKS—(At the door impatiently)—"Are you all ready, dear." Mrs. Jinks—"All but putting on my bonnet." Jinks—"H'm! Well, I've time for two more cigars, any way."—Harper's Bazar.

The dirt-eater of Patagonia kissed his wife fondly. "And what?" he cheerily asked, "has my little girl for supper to-night?" "I thought I'd surprise you," she exclaimed, "so I bought a nice corner lot, high and dry, and only three minutes' walk from the post office."—Detroit Tribune.

WIFE—"There, now! This paper says that married men can live on less than single men." Husband—"But, my dear, all of us haven't wives who take in washing."—Dubuque Times.

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Shakespeare, Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, George W. Childs, Susan B. Anthony, Abraham Lincoln, Mile. Emma Calve, William II., Emperor of Germany, Prince Bismarck, William M. Evarts, Oliver W. Holmes, William Lyne Wilson, Rev. Thos. De Witt Talmage, John Ruskin, Adeline Patti, Mrs. Fran. Hodgson Burnett, Louis Kosuth, President Carnot, Mme. Emma Ennes-Story, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Robert Browning, Nathaniel Hawthorne, General Sherman, Rev. Phillips Brooks, Haydn, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Alexandre Dumas, pere, Alexandre Dumas, fils, Alexander III., late Czar of Russia, President Cleveland, Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Handel, Governor McKinley, William E. Gladstone, Earl of Rosebery, Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, Mrs. W. Longfellow, Henry M. Stanley, Herbert Spencer, Edwin Booth, Henry Ward Beecher, Paderevski, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Count Leo Tolstoi, General Grant, General Sheridan, Joseph Jefferson, Lucy Stone, Napoleon Bonaparte, Empress Josephine, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Henrik Ibsen, Bach, Phoebe Cary, Alice Cary, Thomas A. Edison.

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Calls you by name, tells you what you called for, can give you your age, even the day and hour you were born, tells your mother's maiden name, date of your marriage, how many children you have, gives full names of your friends both in life and beyond the grave, the name of the street and number of the house in which you live, gives the number of your watch, check, bank notes etc.

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Special terms to all callers before Jan. 16 BY THE USE OF HIS ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES THE DEAF HEAR, THE BLIND SEE AND THE LAME WALK. RHEUMATISM, PILES, FITS, Weak Back and Liver Complaints DISAPPEAR BY WEARING THESE APPLIANCES.

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Self Abuse, Excesses and Blood Diseases have wrecked the lives of thousands of young men and middle aged men. The farm, the workshop, the Sunday school, the office, the professions—all have its victims. You, a man, 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.

VARICOCELE, EMISSIONS AND SYPHILIS CURED.

W. S. COLLINS. W. S. Collins, of Saginaw, Speaks. W. S. COLLINS.

"I am 29. At 15 I learned a bad habit which I continued till 19. 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 blue; pimples on face; hair loose, bone pains; weak back; varicocele; 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 Drs. 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 Drs. Kennedy & Kergan's New Method Treatment before giving up hope."

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S. A. TONTON. Seminal Weakness, Impotency and Varicocele Cured. S. A. TONTON.

"When I consulted Drs. 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 Drs. Kennedy & Kergan as reliable Specialists. They treated me honorably and skillfully."

BEFORE TREATMENT. AFTER TREATMENT.

T. P. EMERSON. A Nervous Wreck—A Happy Life. T. P. EMERSON.

"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 Drs. 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."

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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.

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for the
Chelsea Herald.

Odds and Ends.

There are several ways to run a news paper but I must say the best way is told in the following: A western editor once invited correspondence as to the best way to conduct his paper, and the man who hit nail squarely on the head replied anonymously, on a postal card: "Run it as you d—d please."

Corn fodder is generally considered a by-product, but it is one of the most wholesome, nutritious and palatable provenders the stock can have, and is this year of low prices for almost everything raised hay brings an average return; each acre of corn will furnish enough fodder to save a ton of hay, if rightly managed, while a ton of hay will sell for enough to pay for saving several acres of fodder.

The estimated cost of running the national government for 1895 is \$415,000,000, or \$32 per average family. If the tax collectors care to collect that amount there would be a revolution in this country in less than a month. The cost of governments throughout the world is entirely too high. That, with high rates of interest and to little money to do business with, makes it to hard a task to live.

Card of Thanks.

Mrs. M. A. Allyn wishes to thank the ladies and her many friends for their kindness shown through the illness and death of her daughter Lillie.

Poultry Notes.

The Farm Journal makes these notes pertaining to the poultry yard;

Minks and weasle are cousins of the ferrets and are blood-suckers. They seldom mutilate the carcass. A gash in the throat is the only wound they make.

If there are birds under the perches or in the coops in the morning, with heads and necks gnawed off, an opossum is probably hiding in the wood pile.

When a single fowl or a flock refuses to eat the customary ration, something is wrong and a remedy should be immediately sought. The appetite is a pretty sure index of the state of the health of fowls and animals as well as of human beings.

While wheat is one of the best feeds for producing eggs, it is of little value for fattening purposes compared with corn, as corn contains a great deal of carbonaceous or fat forming matter which puts on flesh in a very short time.

Chickens are like the human family in one respect at least, for they relish a change of food. If you take fowls that have been fed on one kind of grain for some time and do not have the appetite that they should have, give them a little cooked food, such as cake made from coarse cornmeal and meat scraps baked together, or else some grain other than you have been feeding, and you will see that they will eat it ravenously.

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.

Words of Wisdom.

It is so easy for a man to find a man worse than he is that he thinks he is tolerably good.

It isn't always the man who has honey in his words who is free from fraud in his acts.

If you will do good whenever you have an opportunity you will most generally be busy.

It is much easier for a rich man to enter the church than it is for him to enter the kingdom of heaven.

Excursions.

Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons of Michigan, Detroit, Jan. 22-24, 1895. An excursion rate of one first-class limited fare for the round trip is authorized for the above occasion to Detroit and return. Good to return until Jan. 25, 1895, inclusive.

A Quarter Century Test.

For a quarter of a century Dr. King's New Discovery has been tested, and the millions who have received benefit from its use testify to its wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. A remedy that has stood the test so long and that has given so universal satisfaction is no experiment. Each bottle is positively guaranteed to give relief, or the money refunded. It is admitted to be the most reliable for Coughs and Colds. Trial bottles Free at F. P. Glazier & Co's Drug Store. Large size 50c and \$1.00.

Beckton's Bees.

Mr. Beckleton's bees swarmed the other day, and the new generation, leaving the hive, went over to an adjoining block, and settled in cone-shape on a peach tree. Hiving bees, when not managed skillfully, is a painful performance. The bee does not know that the human family admires his proverbial industry, and often stings the man who seeks to establish a home for the bill collector of sweets. The entire neighborhood was aroused when Mr. Beckleton's bees swarmed, and children, both white and black, assembled to see the fun. Mr. Beckleton was not at home when the insect muster occurred, and the management of the affair was taken in hand by the hired gentleman. A spring wagon with an impromptu hive was brought around. The unsuspecting horse, lashing the flies with his tail, soon attracted a scouting party of bees. The poor animal, stung to desperation kicked and snorted, and breaking from his fastenings, ran out into the street and pawed the ground. A member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, came along, and seeing the horse tangled in his harness, but not observing the bees, approached with kind solicitude.

"It's a shame," said he to the hired gentleman and other persons who stood near, "that you allow this horse to tangle himself in his gear. Whos 'Joad Lord!' and waving his hands in the air he struck a trot, while a swarm of bees hovered around his devoted cranium. He ran to the street crossing thrashing himself with his hat, reaching there just as a car came along. Some of the bees 'zipped' the mule and with a lunge the animal jerked the car from the track and ran against a fence. The only passengers were a fat man who sat reading a pamphlet on the Banting system, and an old maid who carried a little porte-monnaie sachel. A prominent bee went into the car and drilled a cavity into the fat man's jaw, and a companion buzzed in and saluted the maiden lady on the neck. Banting's book flew out of the window and the beads on the porte-monnaie receptacle rattled as the old maid lifted her skirts and rushed from the car. The pain that a lean man can endure without striking demonstration will bring intensified fits to a fat man, and on this occasion Mr. Banting waddled from the car and fell over a tree box blown down by a recent storm. No sooner had he left the car than a dozen bees followed him. They crawled around his collar, leaving tracks of fire, and delighted themselves by a dance on his bald head. He bawled like a steer, broke down a garden fence, and when last seen, he was traveling towards the equator. The old maid had considerable trouble with her skirts, and her high-keyed shrieks must have rent the neighborhood like the wailings of the equinoctial wind.

When Mr. Beckleton reached home and learned that his bees had swarmed, he went over to assist the hired gentleman.

"Hold on there," he cried. "Don't fight 'em. Let 'em buzz around. They won't hurt you. See?" as the bees began to buzz around his ears. "Wait a few moments and they'll be quiet." A bee lit on his mustache. "All you've got to do is—Gee whiz! whoop!" He ran against the fence and knocked off his plug hat, and in trying to fight off a bee that showed a disposition to settle on his eye, he trod upon the hat and smashed its crown through the brim into the ground. Everybody ran away and left him and, as he wandered around, he struck the peach tree and jarred the buzzing cone to the ground. Then he knew that man was made to moan; that life is full of sudden pain and cries. That bravery which would prompt a man to rush forward and rescue a fellow mortal from a swarm of angry bees has not yet been discovered. Man has many virtues but this self-sacrifice is not one of them.

When Mr. Beckleton reached home, after the bees grew weary of his society, he looked like a bloated bondholder, and that evening, as he lay on the floor of his front gallery, a man who saw him said: "Blamed if I don't believe old Thingenbodem will swell up and bust." Oh, no; bees will not sting you unless you molest them.—Arkansas Traveler.

Made it on Oil.

"And you made that suit of clothes out of it?"

"That's exactly what I did," replied the thin man, proudly. "My wife's done a little sewing now and then, and had fifty dollars saved up. I went to her and explained how the market was. Told her there was sure to be a boom, and that now was the chance of a life time. You know I have been going pretty ragged lately."

The cold tea man nodded his knowledge of the fact.

"Well, I demonstrated to her where there was a fortune in sight if I only had that fifty dollars. She said I'd lose it, but I promised her I wouldn't; that I'd only operate on the safe side, and on a dead-sure thing. So she let me have the money and I went down to the Exchange. Oil was then selling at \$1.10. I knew it would go to \$1.20, because I had the pointers, you see. So I just stepped out and bought this suit of clothes."

"Well?" said the cold-tea man, expectantly.

"Well what?"

"Why, where does your oil speculation come in?"

"Ain't I got this suit of clothes? Didn't I make 'em on oil? Wasn't I on the safe side of the market? Aint I ahead of it? What's the matter with you?" and the thin man walked off with dignity.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Tele-

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

H. HALLETT & CO.,
Box 880,
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ECONOMY REPAIRING OUTLET.

Great time and money saved by repairing shoes, rubber boots, coats, hats, etc., at Economy Repairing Outlet. We have a force of expert workmen who will repair your shoes, rubber boots, coats, hats, etc., at Economy Repairing Outlet. We have a force of expert workmen who will repair your shoes, rubber boots, coats, hats, etc., at Economy Repairing Outlet.

Complete shoe repair outfit, including iron lasts and standard, and everything necessary for complete work. 25 articles only \$2.00. See cut. Extra tools, etc., for harness work—33 articles, \$3.00. Either outfit by express or freight, neatly boxed, on receipt of price. The one ordering the first set in a place secures the agency and makes large profits. No goods until paid for. Address:

ECONOMY SUPPLY HOUSE E. Liram, Ohio.

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.....5:10 A. M.
Atlantic Express.....7:29 A. M.
Grand Rapids Express.....10:35 A. M.
Mail and Express.....3:19 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Mail and Express.....9:17 A. M.
Grand Rapids Express.....6:30 P. M.
Chicago Night Express.....10:52 P. M.

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

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

Pay.

Eucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Feyer Sores, Tetters, 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.

Markets.
Chelsea, Jan. 10 1895.

Eggs, per dozen	18c
Butter, per pound	15c
Oats, per bushel	30c
Corn, per bushel	25c
Wheat, per bushel	50c
Potatoes, per bushel	40c
Apples, per bushel	75c
Onions, per bushel	35
Beans, per bushel	\$1.35

The man who is always wise for others has great difficulty in being wise for himself.