

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

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VOLUME 24.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, FEB. 7, 1895.

NUMBER 24.

And Still They Go!

ALL

Men's, Boy's and Children's OVERCOATS

1-4 OFF.

All Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks yet

on hand at

greatly

REDUCED

PRICES.

- ALL -

ODDS AND ENDS

In every department at about two-thirds regular prices.

W. P. SCHENK & CO.

HOAG & HOLMES.

We are now prepared to show you our
new stock of Baby Carriages, Bedroom Suits
and Parlor Goods, and at Rock-bottom prices.

Special Low Prices to close out on Lamps
and Heating Stoves.

HOAG & HOLMES.

WE Are Offering some Great Bargains

In Shoes. While others are crying one-fourth and one-half off, our prices are always far below.

34 pounds granulated sugar \$1.00
33 pounds brown sugar \$1.00
3 packages yeast cakes for 5 cents

Electric kerosene oil 7 cents per gallon.
Good roasted coffee 19 cents per pound.
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.

JOHN BAUMGARDNER,

Designer and Builder of

Artistic Granite Memorials.

Office, 6 Detroit St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Established 1893.

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.

Electric Lights.

It seems the assertion that it would
nearly double taxation in our village, and
the question whether it is necessary or
expedient, is too weak to stand alone, it
must have Quinine, Electric Bitters or
Liquid Bait.

At the time this subject was first brought
before the public, an inference was made
that some were opposing it behind the
back, using underhanded, subterranean,
etc., means. An invitation was extended
to come out like men and give their views
concerning the project. This was a
subject that I felt the citizens were in-
terested in, and not suspecting that it was
an invitation to come out and get a free
biography of my former, present and
future life and habits, I accepted.

I am not so egotistical now to think that
it will interest the public, but as the
Biographer, probably unknowingly, left
out some minor points, if it is not task-
ing your attention too much I will supply
them:

R. S. Armstrong was born July 23rd,
1844, at West Haven, Vt. He was the
fifth son of David W. Armstrong and
Sarah M. Armstrong. The family con-
sisted of five boys and four girls, of which
six were older and two younger than my-
self. My father being an invalid from
the age of twenty, was obliged to endure
many privations to enable him to study
his profession, and afterward to support
the large family. When I was four years
of age he took the advice of neighbor
Greely and came west with the six sur-
viving children, and located at Parma,
Jackson Co., Mich., at which place my
boyhood was passed. My earliest recol-
lection of a school was at a place one mile
west of the village, which in a very few
years was removed into town, and until
thirteen years of age I presume my life
will compare with the average country
boy's. At that time I lost a good
christian mother, and if I have not lived
a life since that commends itself to the
public, it is not for lack of prayers from
a christian mother. From that age till
eighteen I did any work I could find to
do during the summer months, and at-
tended the village school during the
winter. At that age having accumulated
\$93.00. I started for Ann Arbor to begin
the study of medicine, as my father from
my earliest recollection wished me to do.
My first day in Ann Arbor took \$32.00
for books, in triculating, etc. With the
\$61.00 remaining I paid five months board
and room rent, at which time I found my
cash account so low I was obliged to re-
turn home, and arrived at Parma with a
paper 3-cent piece which I still have in
my possession.

With constant work and strict economy
for eighteen months, I again put in my
appearance at Ann Arbor with \$125.
This being war times, prices had so ad-
vanced that at the expiration of five
months I was again compelled to return
home. On my arrival there I made the
acquaintance of my Biographer's father,
who at that time was doing a very flour-
ishing drug business there. I will admit
that at that time my thoughts were: If
I could only do that business as nicely as
he is doing it, I should have no higher
ambition. In a short time an opportunity
was given me to go to Corunna, Shi-
awassee Co., Mich., and enter a drug store
owned by G. W. Goodell, upon a salary
of \$9.00 per month. I remained with him
one year at that salary, then having an
offer of \$35.00 per month elsewhere, I
concluded it would be best to go. Upon
mentioning it to my employer, he wished
to know what I would remain with him
for. I will mention here, I had become
somewhat acquainted with his family, and
a daughter may have had some influence
upon my decision. At least the terms
were \$12.00 per month for the first year,
and \$25.00 per month for the next. At
the end of six months having saved \$135,
it was my wish to return to Ann Arbor,
with the agreement that I should return
and finish my year.

In March, 1868, I was graduated at the
U. of M. as M. D., returned to Corunna,
finished my year, and decided to go West.
Stopping at Parma, to visit my father, I
found things much changed; my former
acquaintances had scattered and the drug
store was changed. There being sickness
in the family, I was offered a situation in
the store for a short time, and while there
entered into an agreement to come to

(Continued on last page.)



Honest Weights,

Honest Goods,
Honest Prices.

34 pounds brown sugar for \$1.
All \$1 patent medicines from 58c to 75c.
A good tea dust at 8c per pound.
50 pounds sulphur for \$1.
Rich cream cheese 12½c per pound.
All 50c patent medicines from 28c to 38c.
Our 19c coffee makes a rich, strong drink.
Pure Epsom salts 2c per lb.
24 lbs granulated sugar for \$1.
3 cans best tomatoes for 25c.
A first class lantern for 29c.
2 packages any yeast cakes for 5c.
9 sticks chicory for 10c.
Pure saltpetre 7c per lb.
7 cakes good laundry soap for 25c.
Fresh seedless Sultan raisins 5c per lb.
3½ lbs fresh California Prunes for 25c.
Try our 25c fine cut.
Banner smoking tobacco 15c per lb.
25 boxes matches for 25c.

Lamp wicks 1c per yard.
Large cans peaches for sauce, 10c per can.
8 lbs broken rice for 25c.
Special molasses sale, 16c per gal.
All 25c patent medicines from 12c to 28c.
Strongest ammonia 3c per pint.
Ask our customers about our teas.
All pills and plasters 12c to 18c.
Glauber salts 2c per lb.
Good canned corn 7c per can.
Spirits camphor 35c per pint.
A good mince meat 5c per package.
A cup of best mustard for 5c.
Choicest honey in combs 15c per lb.
Tincture Arnica 30c per pint.
Our best molasses always please. Try it.
5 pounds crackers for 25c.
2½ lb can baked beans for 10c.
Highest market price for eggs.

It pays to trade with

F. P. Glazier & Co.

24 Pounds Granulated Sugar, For \$1.00.

Oil 7c per gallon.

Plain White China Ware in Stock for Decoration.

Please Call and Get Prices

GEO. BLAICH.

It Is Always Cheaper

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

This Applies Also

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

L. & A. E. WINANS, Chelsea.

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

28

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 United States senate on the 28th the credentials on Richard F. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, reelected to the senate for six years from March 4, 1895, were presented. The bankruptcy bill was discussed. In the house the bill to repeal the differential duty imposed by the tariff bill on sugars from bounty-paying countries was considered. A bill was passed authorizing the secretary of war to make a survey of Kalamazoo harbor, Michigan. Mr. Springer introduced a bill designed to carry out the financial recommendations of the president in his message to congress.

On the 29th the bankruptcy bill was discussed in the senate and Senator Chandler (N. H.) spoke against the pooling bill. A bill was passed to amend the interstate commerce law so as to permit the sale of interchangeable mileage tickets to commercial travelers. In the house the bill to repeal the discriminating duty on sugar was passed. The senate joint resolution reviving the grade of lieutenant general of the army for the benefit of Maj. Gen. Schofield was presented. A bill was introduced advocating the publishing of labor bureau reports at intervals of not less than two months, to contain current facts as to the condition of labor here and abroad.

In a discussion of the currency question in the senate on the 30th Mr. Vest said he would follow the president's lead no longer, and bitterly denounced the financial measure proposed by the president. A bill was introduced permitting Associate Justice Jackson, of the supreme court of the United States, to retire on account of ill health. In the house the time was occupied in discussing the Union Pacific railway bill.

In the senate on the 31st ult. Senators Gorman and Hill made strenuous efforts to have some immediate action taken on the financial question. Resolutions were passed calling on Secretary Carlisle for information concerning every detail bearing on revenues, reserves, deficiencies, etc. A joint resolution providing for a special election the first Tuesday of October, 1895, to ascertain the will of the people respecting financial matters was introduced by Senator Peffer. In the house the time was occupied in discussing the Pacific railway funding bill.

On the 1st the district appropriation bill was taken up again in the senate and served as a text for further financial discussion, during which Senator Teller, representing the silver element, gave warning of opposition to any financial plan not agreeable to him. In the house, during a debate on a Hawaiian resolution, Congressmen Breckinridge (Ky.) and Heard (Mo.) called each other liars and one blow was struck, when they were arrested and made to apologize. A bill was passed giving the Seventh judicial circuit of the United States, composed of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, another judge. A resolution was adopted calling on the president for all correspondence and information regarding the alleged aid furnished the rebels in Hawaii by representatives of the British government.

DOMESTIC.

The hearing of evidence in the trial of the American Railway union officials was begun in Chicago.

Wisconsin cranberry growers are in need of aid, their marshes having been destroyed by forest fires.

Eleven trained ponies and thirty-five educated dogs in winter quarters at Bloomington, Ind., were burned to death.

The national board of trade met in twenty-seventh annual session at Washington.

John W. Norton, the theatrical manager, died from the injuries received in the railroad wreck at Coatesville, Ind.

The petrified body of a man 20 feet in length was found on Thomas Barker's farm near Albion, Ia.

The will of the late James G. Fair was stolen from the office of the county clerk at San Francisco.

David Hampton (colored) was electrocuted at Sing Sing, N. Y., for the murder of Mrs. Annette Ahrens, a widow 70 years of age, in New York on the night of December 29, 1892.

The work of the special examiners of the pension bureau in Washington has fallen into an arrearage of over 20,000 cases owing to the recent lack of appropriations.

The aggregate gross earnings of thirty railroads in the United States for the third week of January were \$3,341,411, an increase of \$56,302 over the corresponding period a year ago.

A mandamus to compel Commissioner Loehren to restore the pension of Judge Long, of Detroit, to its former rating was granted by the District of Columbia supreme court.

Charles K. Hughes, Jr., was accused of using \$40,000 fraudulently while cashier of the First national bank of Lima, O., and was arrested.

Willie Bush and his brother tried to light a fire with gasoline at the orphan's home at Logansport, Ind., and one was killed, the other fatally burned.

Eleven trained ponies and thirty-five educated dogs and one monkey, the property of Prof. W. Gentry, were burned to death at their winter quarters in Bloomington, Ind.

Rev. Virgus Swore, a Baptist preacher, was shot near Patesville, Ky., by Ed Pullman, a lunatic, who used a double barreled shotgun.

By a vote of 89 to 23 the Missouri house went on record as endorsing a bill to prevent Sunday baseball and football.

Fred Hoffman, United States commissioner of D county, O. T., was assassinated by unknown persons near Taloga.

Joseph Baum & Sons, dealers in dry goods and general merchandise at Meridian, Miss., failed for \$200,000.

Among the numerous bills introduced in the Illinois house was one directed against the wearing of high hats at theaters.

Crawford Crosby, alias Cherokee Bill, a noted outlaw, was captured at Mowata, I. T., by two men who had secured his confidence.

Wesley Tabor was arrested at Belleville, Ill., charged with the murder of the McClellands, father and son, at Centralia, fourteen years ago.

George Bean, near Richmond, Va., while protecting his stepmother from assault was shot and killed by his father.

C. W. Stanford, tax collector and probate officer of Concord, Mass., was said to be \$15,000 short in his accounts. He had disappeared.

The financial statement of the mid-winter fair at San Francisco shows that the total receipts were \$1,200,112 and the expenditures were \$1,193,260, leaving a surplus of \$32,464.

The Kansas legislature passed a law making every kind and form of betting and gambling a felony punishable by from one to five years in the penitentiary.

Peter Olson, wife and three children, who lived near Sterling, N. D., and a hired man named Bathga, lost their lives in a fire.

Charles Donovan died in an epileptic fit while being arraigned in court at La Junta, Col., for attempted criminal assault upon a 3-year-old girl.

All but a few companies of the troops on duty at Brooklyn, N. Y., were withdrawn, the strike being practically over.

Sixty thousand dollars in gold was found by Jesse J. Drew at his sawmill near Hollandale, Miss. The treasure was supposed to have been buried during the civil war.

Wiley Clements and Joshua Hughes, mine bosses at the Champion mines near Birmingham, Ala., were fatally shot by Bud Jones, a negro miner.

Solicitor General Maxwell has resigned owing to differences with Attorney General Olney regarding the income tax.

Harrison Stevens (colored) was hanged at Dawson, Ga., for the murder of J. G. Wells a year ago.

Mrs. Zindlinger and her twin daughters were burned to death by a lamp explosion at Philadelphia, Pa.

Arizona bandits held up a Southern Pacific train near Wilcox and blew the express safe with dynamite, securing \$50,000.

The bank of Trenton, Neb., was ordered closed by the state banking board.

The twenty-seventh annual convention of the National American Woman-Suffrage association met at Atlanta, Ga., with Miss Susan B. Anthony, its president, in the chair.

An investigation showed that twenty-one of the chain gang of convicts at Savannah, Ga., were permanently disabled by exposure to freezing weather.

The Leonard Smokeless Powder company, with a capital of \$10,000,000, made an assignment in New York.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 1st aggregated \$942,531,065, against \$917,093,847 the previous week. The increase, compared with the corresponding week in 1894, was 24.2.

The Michigan senate passed a joint resolution submitting to the people an amendment to the constitution providing an educational qualification for electors.

The steamship Kingdom, forty-two days out from Shields, for Charleston, S. C., was thought to be lost with her crew of thirty-five.

Intensely cold weather prevailed in the northwest. At Grantsburg, Wis., the thermometer registered 42 degrees below zero and at Negaunee, Mich., 40 below.

There were 354 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 1st, against 363 the week previous and 370 in the corresponding time in 1894.

Because his 2-year-old son would not stop crying Alexander Vonkariage, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., dashed his brains out on a hot stove.

Champion Corbett discussed sparring matches before a committee of the Minnesota legislature, defending his profession.

The Iron Mountain mine in Shasta county, Cal., was sold for \$300,000 cash to an English syndicate.

A treasury statement shows that the receipts from all sources during the month of January were \$27,804,399 and the expenditures \$34,823,447, a deficit for the month of \$6,719,048 and for the fiscal year of \$34,282,070.

John Reno died at Columbus, Ind. He was one of the first train robbers in the United States and was a daring individual.

Catherine Morrison, of New York, a wealthy young woman, committed suicide by cutting her throat in a church confessional.

Bud Ellis, a Methodist preacher at Aurora, Mo., while insane killed his wife, shot his daughter and took his own life.

The coinage at the several mints during January was: Gold, \$3,098,300; silver, \$574,000; minor coins, \$68,300. Of the silver coined \$200,000 was in silver dollars. Since July 1, 1894, the number of silver dollars coined was 3,293,978.

Brouwer & McGowan, brokers on the New York stock exchange, have suspended with liabilities of \$400,000.

The deaconess home, a hospital in Cleveland, O., was destroyed by fire and four of the fifteen inmates were cremated.

During January the fire losses in the United States amounted to \$10,936,908, against \$13,576,485 in January, 1894.

Directly lowered his pacing record at Fresno, Cal., by half a second, making the mile in 2:07 1/4. Joe Patchen beat Robert J. three straight heats. Time, 2:06 1/4, 2:12 1/4, 2:06.

Gov. Morrill, of Kansas, signed the anti-lottery and anti-gambling bills—the first to become laws at this session of the legislature.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Thomas Quayle, one of the veteran shipbuilders of the great lakes, died at his home in Cleveland, O., aged 85 years.

Congressman John L. Wilson was nominated by the republican caucus at Olympia, Wash., for United States senator.

Ward McAllister, the well-known leader of New York society, died of the grip, aged 64 years.

Gov. Nelson, elected United States senator, resigned and Lieut. Gov. Clough became governor of Minnesota without special formality.

Miss Pearl Broadword, aged 16, the largest girl in Ohio, weighing 480 pounds, died at Litchfield.

Mrs. Joseph Studeraker, of Anderson, Ind., who had fasted and slept for 117 days, is dead.

Capt. Isaac Keys, a federal officer under Presidents Lincoln and Grant, and a prominent banker, died at Springfield, Ill.

Rev. George W. Dunbar and Miss Elizabeth Mystery were married at Peoria, Ill. The groom is 82 years old and has been married five times before. The bride is 48 and this is her first attempt.

FOREIGN.

The North German Lloyd steamer Elbe was sunk in the North sea by the Cralthe and of the 400 persons on board but twenty-five were saved.

The sultan of Morocco appealed to England to place his kingdom under a protectorate, as he did not feel able to hold it himself.

Sweden has increased the tariff duties on all American products.

Dispatches from Chefoo announced that the Japanese captured Wei-Hai-Wei. The Chinese loss was placed at 2,000 men.

It was said that Germany was determined to force a tariff war upon the United States in order to satisfy the agricultural party.

English bankers expressed the opinion that Europeans were losing confidence in the commercial honor of the United States.

Twenty business buildings at Coaticook, Que., were burned.

Investigation of the wreck of the steamer Elbe in the North sea shows that 314 persons lost their lives in the disaster.

An unknown man ran amuck in the streets of Constantinople, killing three persons, among them an American, and wounding ten others.

Mexico had not declared war against Guatemala, but troops were being rapidly massed upon the frontier.

LATER.

The United States senate on the 2d occupied the time in discussing the District of Columbia appropriation bill. Lee Mantle took the oath of office as senator from Montana. In the house the Pacific railroad funding bill was recommitted to the committee on railroads by a vote of 177 to 108, showing an unexpectedly large majority against the measure. A bill to temporarily revive the rank of lieutenant general of the army was passed.

A rock island passenger train was derailed near Topeka, Kan., and twenty passengers were hurt.

A freight train to which was attached a passenger coach was wrecked near Oblong, Ill., and six members of a dramatic company were injured.

The East side bank of New York was closed pending an examination into its condition. It owes depositors \$460,000.

Officers of the American ship Concord accidentally killed a Chinaman at Chin Kiang and were seized by the infuriated populace. Marines were landed to secure their release.

China's peace ambassadors started for home, Japan refusing to deal with agents who had no powers to act on the spot.

Influential members of Holy Trinity Catholic church at Bucyrus, O., refused to obey the mandate to withdraw from secret societies.

The insurrection in Hawaii has been suppressed. Ex-Queen Liliuokalani was arrested, dynamite and arms having been found in her residence, and it was decided to banish her.

Ex-Congressman M. D. Stivers died in his chair at the Times office in Midletown, N. Y.

The little village of Jonestown, Miss., was completely destroyed by fire.

Great Britain, France and Russia were said to have instructed their ministers to advise China and Japan to come to terms.

The Phoenix glass factory at Monaca, Pa., was burned, the loss being \$175,000.

A loss of about \$100,000 was caused by a fire in the Minneapolis branch of the Moline (Ill.) plow works.

Hundreds of carloads of provisions were awaiting distribution in Nebraska, while the destitute were starving and freezing.

"Green goods" dealers were flooding Illinois and Indiana with circulars telling how to secure \$40,000 for \$2,000.

The cargo of the New Hamburg-American line new steamer Phoenicia, which reached New York on its first trip, was damaged \$200,000 by fire.

The Architect.
Of famous and fine is the rare architect,
Who recks not of labor or cost,
Whose buildings with jewels and silver are decked.
Where never a beauty is lost.
In silence works he, through the day and the night,
Nor sound of a hammer is heard.
Pagodas and palaces, gleaming with light,
Arise at his beck or his word!

In country or town, on the meadow or hill,
He chooses and uses a site,
No law doth he own but the law of his will,
And none may dare question his right.
Unwearyed by time, and undaunted by foe,
Untrammelled by fear or command,
He builds for all people, the high and the low,
With patient and provident hand.

The castle and cottage alike he'll adorn,
Nor meanest of things doth disdain:
The peasant sleeps sweetly, and finds in the morn
A palace on his window-pane—
Of famous and fine is this architect rare,
Who recks not of labor or cost.
Who builds gorgeous mansions, and yet has to spare,
The king of all builders, Jack Frost!
—Titelia Cocke, in Youth's Companion.

A Wise Toad.
A knowing toad one summer's day
Unto a fly was heard to say:
"You're pretty sure to find me here
Before this store year after year."
"But," said the fly, "it seems to me
That you demolished soon will be
By people passing in and out.
And ground to dust without a doubt."
"Oh," smiled the toad, in all things pat,
"I never am afraid of that.
Amid the city's whirl and din
To purchase here but few pass in.
The reason's plain, if you but think:
This merchant shunneth printer's ink."
—Printer's Ink.

Out in the Cold.
Political candidates may be unexpectedly left out in the cold when the returns come in, but people who elect to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for dyspepsia, liver, kidney or bladder inactivity, constipation, malarial complaints or nervousness, are never left in the cold or elsewhere. Well may physicians lend their unqualified sanction to this time-honored and unfailing medicine.

A FRIEND.—"If you love her, old fellow, why don't you marry her?" Bachelor Doctor—"Marry her? Why, she is one of my best patients."—Life.

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

We don't know what we can do till we try, and then we frequently find that we can't.—Puck.

Take the Queen & Crescent Route to Knoxville and Asheville. Only through car line Cincinnati to Asheville.

ON THE ROAD
to recovery, the young woman who is taking Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. In maidenhood, womanhood, widowhood and motherhood the "Prescription" is a supporting tonic and nerve tonic that's peculiarly adapted to her needs, regulating, strengthening and curing the derangements of the sex. Why is it so many women owe their beauty to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription? Because beauty of form and face radiate from the common center—health. The best bodily condition results from good food, fresh air and exercise coupled with the judicious use of the "Prescription."

If there be headache, pain in the back, bearing-down sensations, or general debility, or if there be nervous disturbance, nervous prostration, and sleeplessness, the "Prescription" reaches the origin of the trouble and corrects it. It dispels aches and pains, corrects displacements and cures catarrhal inflammation of the lining membranes, falling of the womb, ulceration, irregularities and kindred maladies.

"FALLING OF WOMB."
Mrs. FRANK CAMFIELD, of East Dickinson, Franklin Co., N. Y., writes: "I deem it my duty to express my deep, heart-felt gratitude to you for having been the means, under Providence, of restoring me to health, for I have been by spells unable to walk. My troubles were of the womb—inflammatory and bearing-down sensations and the doctors all said they could not cure me. Twelve bottles of Dr. Pierce's wonderful Favorite Prescription has cured me."

FREE TO AGENTS
Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Tea Sets, Mantel Clocks, Umbrellas, etc., given in exchange for Coupon Certificates, issued only to Agents. One Coupon given with every \$5.00 worth of Knives. For further particulars address THE CHRISTY KNIFE CO., BOX 12, FREMONT, OHIO.

Ely's Cream Balm
Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation. Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell. Heals the Sores. Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 59 Warren St., N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
"We think Piso's CURE for CONSUMPTION is the only medicine for coughs."—JENNIE PINCKARD, Springfield, Ill., October 1, 1894.
...CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. BEST COUGH SYRUP... TASTES GOOD. USE IN TIME. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. 25 CENTS.

Hood's Made Me Strong

Headaches and Pains Cured.

"I can recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as the best medicine I have taken. I was terribly run down in health and hardly ever enjoyed a well day. I suffered with terrible pains in my stomach, breast and head. I read in the papers regarding the wonderful cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla and I thought I would give it a trial. I have taken almost six bottles and am happy to say that I am cured of those terrible pains. I give Hood's Sarsaparilla all the praise for giving me good health and making me feel strong again." Mrs. MARY M. STEPHENS, Crane Nest, Ohio. Get only Hood's.



Mrs. Mary M. Stephens
Crane Nest, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

ing me good health and making me feel strong again." Mrs. MARY M. STEPHENS, Crane Nest, Ohio. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

FLORIDA and the SUNNY SOUTH VIA BIG FOUR ROUTE.

BEST LINE FROM
Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Columbus, Sandusky, Benton Harbor, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

TO CINCINNATI,
Where DIRECT CONNECTIONS are made with Solid Trains with Through Sleeping Cars of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., Queen & Crescent Route, and Louisville & Nashville Ry.

TO RICHMOND, OLD POINT COMFORT, AND all points in the Virginias and Carolinas, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, AND all points in Florida, NEW ORLEANS, and all principal Southern Cities.

Through Palace Sleeping Cars between **ST. LOUIS AND WASHINGTON,** Via Big Four and C. & O. Routes.

TOURIST RATES IN EFFECT.

E. O. McCORMICK, D. B. MARTIN,
Passenger Traffic Manager. Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt. **CINCINNATI.**

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST.

\$3.50 CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
\$4.35 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
\$3.49 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
\$2.89 2. WORKINGMEN'S, EXTRA FINE.
\$2.17 2. BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
\$3.29 2.17 2. BEST GONGOLA.
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 \$3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

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A WAIF AND A ROSE.

(A TRUE STORY.)

Only a waif of the city.
Homeless—friendless—forsaken,
Craving a morsel of pity,
Drifting since early morn.
Gaily the child of a banker
Chancing to pass that way—
Drops in the dregs of the gutter
A rose from her rare bouquet.

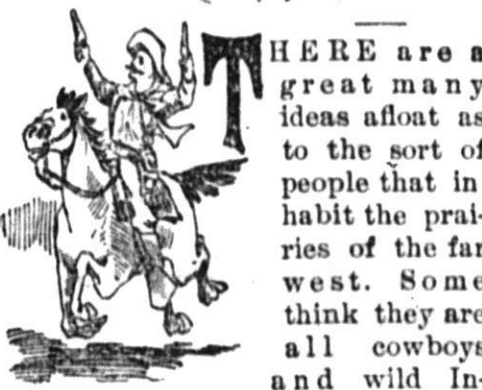
Quickly the boy beside her.
Rescues the blossom fair:
"Keep it," she says, "for your kindness,"
Passes and leaves him there.
Leaves him alone with his treasure—
Drinking its fragrance sweet,
Only a waif of the city,
Only a child of the street.

Only a waif of the city.
Listlessly on he goes—
Craving no morsel of pity,
Content with his beautiful rose.
Sees not the merciless cable—
It strikes him—he staggers and reels;
Only a waif of the city
Under the terrible wheels.

Only a child of the pavement
Laid in a hospital dim,
And the rose all trampled and withered
There on the bier with him.
Only a waif of the city,
Never again to crave,
And the rose that he saved from the gutter
Crumbles upon his grave.

—Albert B. Paine, in Atlanta Constitution.

HOLDING UP A TOWN.
A SCODY.



HERE are a great many ideas afloat as to the sort of people that inhabit the prairies of the far west. Some think they are all cowboys and wild Indians, that they live in tents, and think nothing of killing a newcomer by shooting him dead. Others have an idea a trifle more advanced, that the inhabitants are a sort of officious, pushing, breezy, unmannered, enterprising lot of fortune seekers, good-natured, but rough, easy-going, but always on the rush. Others, still, fancy the west is filled with the queer people described by the story-tellers and novelists, curious types, half-witted and half-witting picturesque old codgers, groaning, hard-working, homely women, few and far between, such people as Octave Thanet and Hamlin Garland have given us.

All these suppositions are wrong. The ruling population on the plains of Nebraska is the most intelligent, cultured and enterprising emigration from New England, New York and Ohio—the cream, which naturally rises to the top and floats off. They have built churches, schools, universities, theaters and elegant hotels. There are hard-working but enterprising farmers, and some not so enterprising, just as is the case in the east. Now and then the towns are invaded by the cowboys and Indians. The cowboys are oftentimes fast young men from the east who have gone west to work off their spirits. These are not mere rowdies by any means, but the dare-devil element from every class, among whom social rank is pitilessly leveled. Our noted artist, Frederick Remington, was a cowboy once. There are also the Indians, poor, dirty, harmless creatures; like the gypsies always thieving, always begging, always wandering about, but, unlike them, not very shrewd traders or very ingenious. The Indians come with their tents and their ponies but no wagons, dressed in greasy old blankets and cast-off clothing, sometimes with hats, sometimes without, and usually supplied with buckskin and bead work which the women, not the men, try to sell on the streets of the villages, but seldom peddle from house to house.

Besides these, there are the prairie wolves or coyotes, which roam in herds over the plains, eating up what chickens they can find, but running with all their might the moment a man appears. There is now and then a gray wolf, which may or may not eat up a woman if he gets the chance. There are a few wildcats which will kill sheep; there is a deer now and then, a tame buffalo in a herd of cattle, and quail and prairie chicken by the hundred.

In the early seventies my father had a hardware store in the young city of Lincoln; and a frequent visitor at the stove that stood in the little back room was Buffalo Bill, then neither very famous nor very rich, a cowboy of the plains, stopping to call on his kinsman whenever he came to the city and exchange yarns in true cowboy fashion. My mother was afraid of him, but my father found him a very good-natured fellow. The following tale may have been one of his stories—I do not know. He may have been an on-looker, but my impression is that he had not even seen the events and sights he described.

The place may have been Beatrice or Red Cloud or Kearney Junction—begging the pardon of any or all of those now populous cities which happen not to have been the one. The time was quite twenty years ago, but it might have been yesterday, I fancy. Red Cloud—we will call it Red Cloud—was the center of a farming district, and was somewhat of a sleepy little town.

There were various stores, three churches, three saloons and a post office. There had been no booms there, for there was no railroad; but the inhabitants were in hourly expectation of both! The people were hard-working, intelligent and patient—New England farmers transplanted to the west. The saloons were for the cowboys, mostly, who ranged not far away and often came trooping in with plenty of noise and clatter to "liquor up." Every Saturday evening they made night hideous for the little village, drinking, yelling, swearing, reeling about, but the villagers were patient, as I have said.

Perhaps the worst of the visitors was "Black Jack," a great big, dark-skinned fellow, of half-foreign parentage, but crossed with the shrewd New England stock. He could drink more whisky, tell more thrilling stories, and do more dare-devil tricks than all the rest of the gang put together. The Indians liked him, and followed him devotedly. He had a certain gentle way with them which completely controlled them, and made them ready at any moment to do as he said or as he did. Often he brought them to the village to drink with him, and they were great drinkers. When the liquor ran freely enough they would sing their wild, unearthly songs, and dance in their comic, grotesque way, flourishing their knives delightedly about their heads, as if they were about to scalp the whole population; but this was mere grim humor on their part. The Indians are grimly humorous on nearly all occasions, when they are not angry or poetically serious.

I have called Red Cloud a village, but the Red Cloud of twenty years ago would scorn that title. Red Cloud was a city and it had a mayor. One day when it got a new mayor trouble came of the new mayor, for he determined to break up these Saturday night orgies and this grimly humorous Indian knife-dancing. He didn't see the humor of it. He was a New Englander, a Baptist of the close variety, and altogether a very moral man. He thought it a disgrace that peaceful, steady-going Red Cloud, with no railroad and no boom, should be thus disturbed weekly or oftener by a gang of vicious cowboys and doubtful Indians. He therefore issued an order for the arrest of the first Indian found dancing the knife-dance in the street, for the dancing took place in the broad street in front of the saloon. This arrest took place the very next Saturday night, when the half-drunk Indian was suddenly seized



"YOU, MAYOR, YOU, YOU BRING OUT THAT INDIAN!"

by three doughty constables and spirited away out of sight before anyone quite understood what had happened. There was no jail within a number of miles, for Red Cloud was not the county seat; it was quite uncertain where the unruly Indian had been concealed, but doubtless in some private house.

"Where's the Hawk?" asked Black Jack, after a little, when he missed his Indian companion. But nobody answered at first.

"Guess his load got a little too heavy and he's laid down," volunteered one of the boys at last.

They took a lantern and made a search in the street, but without finding a trace of the Hawk. At last light dawned on one of Black Jack's companions.

"The mayor's yanked him!" he cried suddenly, stopping still. "You hear about the order, didn't you?"

The Indians heard in blank, drunken stupidity. But Black Jack's eyes grew darker, his face twitched angrily, and everybody trembled to see him.

"Yanked him?" he cried, after a moment's pause—"yanked him? Well, boys, just step inside and liquor up on me, and then we'll do the town up if they don't turn the Hawk out in short order."

The whole company of ten or a dozen, half Indians, trooped into the saloon and took whisky straight, in no small doses, all around. Then they grimly followed Black Jack as he went out on to the street. He stopped in the middle of the little square where the post office was; and called out, mostly in oaths, unnecessary to repeat:

"You mayor, you, you bring that Indian out here in less time than it takes me to say it, you, or I'll blow your head off."

He had a big voice, and nearly everybody in the village heard him say it. Heads were stuck out of the windows; forms appeared at the doors, and every eye was agog. Gradually the windows were closed in fear, the doors barred, and every head had disappeared. That made Black Jack all the madder. He fired his revolver about at random at every streak of light that came through an unlucky shutter; his Indians began

to yell and flourish their knives in a worse drunken orgy than they had ever held before, and Black Jack breathed forth the direst threats he could conjure up.

The whole town was thoroughly frightened. Black Jack and his cowboys soon began to see the humor of the situation, and with many a laugh and much to drink held high carnival throughout the town until the wee small hours of the morning—Sunday morning—when they succumbed to sleep on the curbstones, on front door-steps, in the vestibules of the churches which they had broken open—one here, one there, from one end of the town to the other.

Sunday morning was clear, warm, beautiful, and the whole population, including the cowboys, slept peacefully until quite late. Here and there a man ventured out; but the sight of one of the gang lying not too sound asleep right under his feet sent him back into the house again. About nine or ten o'clock the gang began to wake up and wander into the saloon for something to quench their burning thirst. The church bells had not been rung until the gang noticed the omission and did the ringing in a wild, bacchanalian fashion. Black Jack laughed at the power he suddenly discovered to be his, and lounged and smoked and called out now and then in derision to the mayor to turn over the Hawk.

When he had had breakfast, and had recovered from his dissipation of the night before somewhat, that is, about two o'clock in the afternoon, he went out to walk. The Indians followed him quietly enough. There was no pistol practice, no flourishing of knives. What had happened the night before was quite enough.

Black Jack was in no hurry. He said he could wait as long as the mayor could, and he was much obliged for the freedom of the town. He and all his gang thought the whole affair most amusing. They drank and sang and told stories and rioted gloriously. In the afternoon, as I have said, they paraded the town, and again in the evening. If any head or foot was seen without, a bullet went flying after it and it quickly disappeared. Nobody was hurt, I believe; but that was not the deliberate fault of Black Jack, by any means.

How long this might have lasted I do not know. Black Jack said he had come there to live, if he need be, and he would keep the whole town shut up as long as the mayor kept the Hawk shut up. Monday morning came and the thrifty farmers and shopkeepers were exceedingly anxious to begin business. Dozens started out, but, being greeted by a bullet or the flash of an Indian knife or a grimly humorous Indian smile, they retired precipitately. Monday was a fierce day. The inhabitants were getting very wrathful at their long restraint, and Black Jack was grimly obstinate and decided. By Monday night feeling ran high. Everybody was ready for fight, the town most of all. But there could be no meetings, no consultation, no gathering together; for Black Jack's bullets were ready for anyone who attempted to go to his neighbor. People had been escaping from the town, however, one at a time, unobserved, and a little company with rifles at last bore heavily down upon the besiegers. There was a hot, heavy fight. One or two were killed on either side. Then the Hawk suddenly appeared, having escaped from his prison. Thereupon Black Jack declared himself ready to accept a humble apology from the mayor and withdraw. The mayor gave it, and Black Jack and his companions rode away. I may add that they did not return again. But there was a great joke over the plains about Black Jack having the freedom of Red Cloud for three days.—N. Y. Independent.

He Did Not Get It.

Housewives in the rural districts have no greater annoyance than the horde of tramps which takes everything in sight and "lays" for more. These wanderers obtain food and raiment by begging from door to door. Even after they have secured enough to eat they continue to beg just on general principles, or with the vague hope of gathering in enough pennies with which to obtain liquid refreshment other than water. A particularly seedy looking tramp knocked at the kitchen door of a house in Westchester county last week. The mistress of the house responded and, without waiting for him to ask what she expected would be the regulation query for something to eat, said: "Wait a minute and I will give you a piece of bread and butter." "Goodness!" exclaimed the tramp, "do you think I can eat all the time? I want some money."—N. Y. Herald.

Deficient Memory.

A gentleman who was going to Algeria for his health promised to bring back to a friend some of the fresh fruit of the date-palm, a luxury which the friend had long wished to enjoy. But he came back without it, having totally forgotten the commission. His friend chided him sadly. "But really, you must pardon me," said the traveller. "You know I have always had such a poor memory for dates!"—Youth's Companion.

Gally-gascynes, commonly corrupted to gallygaskins, were a combination breeches and hose.

Bombast was cotton padding for the clothes, to make them stand out from the figure.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

Persons Who May Vote.

In response to a letter asking the effect of the recent amendment to the constitution, relative to qualifications of electors, Attorney General Maynard says:

"No male inhabitant of foreign birth now residing in this state can vote at any election held in this state until he shall become a citizen of the United States; and a male inhabitant by birth who may have been a qualified elector last November cannot vote next spring unless he shall be, by that time, a citizen of the United States. Provided, of course, that he does not come within the express constitutional exception, viz.: A residence of two years and six months prior to the 8th day of November, 1891, and his having made a declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States two years and six months prior to said last-named date."

Condition of Michigan Banks.

The sixth annual report of the commissioner of banking to the governor shows that there were on December 19, 1894, in the state banks \$22,591,337 commercial deposits and \$35,839,957 savings deposits, making a total of \$58,431,294, or a gain of \$5,027,280 over that of December 19, 1893. The national banks also show a gain of \$2,324,339. Nine banks were incorporated during the year with an aggregate capital of \$292,000. There were but three failures—the Commercial and Savings bank of Ludington, the Third national of Detroit, and the A. B. Clark bank of Morrice.

Condition of Farm Labor.

The feature of the forthcoming report of Labor Commissioner Morse is the result of a canvass of 5,600 farm laborers in Michigan. It says:

These men supported 13,156 persons and received average wages of \$17.84 a month. In addition many received extras in the way of house rent, fuel, team work, garden truck, etc. Five per cent only reported no decrease in wages during the year, the average cut being 13 per cent. The average yearly earnings were \$181.85 and 2,537 reported average savings of \$77.67, or a total of \$199,891. About one-half say they cannot earn enough to care for their families, although the cost of living decreased 15 per cent during the year. Less than one in five own homes, and these are mortgaged for half their value.

Cupid Makes a Strange Conquest.

After an acquaintance of but a few hours Joseph C. Baldwin, aged 77, an old and prominent resident of Mason, married Mrs. Elizabeth A. Parker, aged 63, of Bay City, who had been visiting in Mason a few days. The affair created a sensation as both of the parties are practically helpless. When securing the marriage license Baldwin said he only knew the bride's name and age, as it was a case of love at first sight. Baldwin has been noted for his oddities for many years. One of them was the wearing of a straw hat the year round.

Detroit's Masonic Temple.

The corner stone of the new masonic temple was laid at Detroit with full masonic ceremonies and in the presence of thousands of representatives of masonry from all parts of the state. A feature of the ceremony was the flight of several hundred homing pigeons announcing the laying of the stone. The temple is to be completed a year hence. It will be seven stories high, 98 by 132 feet in size, and will cost, with its equipment, \$500,000.

State Board of Health.

Reports to the state board of health by sixty observers in different parts of the state during the week ended January 26 show that remittent fever and whooping cough decreased in area of prevalence. Consumption was reported at 227 places, scarlet fever at sixty, typhoid fever at twenty-six, diphtheria at forty, measles at fourteen and smallpox at Detroit, Bengal, Highland Park, Pontiac, Royal Oak and Southfield.

Died at the Funeral of a Friend.

The funeral of Mrs. H. J. McNulty in Detroit closed a dramatic life. She fell dead at the funeral of a friend. Afterward it transpired overwork had produced heart failure. She was trying to earn money to fit up a small home for her husband, who was a convict in the house of correction. He was to be released soon. Gov. Rich pardoned him to attend the funeral of his wife.

Short But Newsworthy Items.

Albert Heiling, who swallowed an eighteen-inch sword while practicing for a performance, died in terrible agony at Muskegon. His intense suffering turned his hair from a dark brown to a light gray.

Postmaster Watson and Murray Bentley, a merchant at Rhodes, were under arrest for defrauding the government.

M. J. Reilly, of Detroit, won first prize in two classes in the wrestling tournament of the Chicago Athletic association.

Henry Houten was found dead on the railroad track south of Grand Rapids. He was reputed to belong to an old and wealthy Holland family. He regularly received a remittance of \$50 a month from Holland.

Charles Hernley, Jr., aged 21, of Resort township, Charlevoix county, became violently insane and attempted suicide. Sheriff Myers took him to Traverse City.

Fire broke out in the United States hotel at Boyne City and burned the hotel and six other buildings in the business portion of the town. Loss, \$20,000.

Mayor Pingree was refused a hearing at a mass meeting in New York to consider proposed legislation. A riot was barely averted.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 20.—The legislature reconvened Tuesday after the long adjournment. Both houses adopted a resolution for a committee of three from each house to inquire into the expediency of erecting an executive mansion not to exceed \$20,000 in cost. The following important measures were introduced in the senate: Establishing a physio-medical department at the university of Michigan; providing for vestibules to protect motormen on street railways; for a state steam boiler commission to inspect boilers and license engineers; for bringing garnishee defendants into court when outside state limits; for uniform school text books; regulating and licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors on railway cars; establishing a college of eclectic medicine and surgery at the University of Michigan; providing that a husband or wife may testify for or against the other in criminal cases without the other's consent; appropriating \$52,000 for improvement at the Michigan insane asylum; also a joint resolution for submission to the people of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the legislature from enacting charter legislation except to fix boundaries, establish municipal courts, and authorize cities to adopt articles of incorporation.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 21.—In the senate Wednesday bills were introduced to make valid the testimony of the husband or wife against the other in criminal cases; appropriating \$55,000 for a home for the blind at Saginaw; appropriating \$52,000 for improvements at the Kalamazoo asylum; providing a plan for the paroling of convicts by the board of control of the institution in which they are confined.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 1.—In the senate Thursday joint resolutions were passed submitting a constitutional amendment to the effect that all electors be able to read the state constitution in English and to write their own name; also to abolish the system of cumulative voting in the election of representatives to the state legislature. Bills were noticed in the senate, prohibiting the marriage of first cousins, appropriating \$4,000 for the support of the home for discharged prisoners, and for the use of the Abbot and the Myers voting machines.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 2.—In the senate Friday Senator Thompson's new health board bill for Detroit was reported unanimously from the cities and villages committee. This is the bill which contemplates legislating out of office Dr. McLeod, health commissioner of Detroit. The most important bills noticed were: Making an appropriation of \$75,382 for support of the fish commission for 1895-96; repeal of the law which exempts all railroad companies organized north of the forty-fourth parallel from taxation for ten years, prohibiting the killing of deer until November 1, 1897; requiring the display of United States flags by all school districts in the state; authorizing the incorporation of trade and labor councils; exempting the upper peninsula from the operation of the franchise tax law; authorizing judges of probate to appoint their registers, and authorizing the making of contracts for caring for United States prisoners at the Detroit house of correction.

House.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 30.—In the house Tuesday the Redfern educational bill was agreed to in committee of the whole, but failed in final passage by a vote of 38 to 30; but the vote was reconsidered and the bill went on the table.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 31.—In the house Wednesday bills were introduced as follows: For the compensation of persons isolated by order of health officers to prevent the spread of communicable diseases; limiting the validity of marriage licenses to sixty days from date of issue, and providing a penalty of \$100 for not returning same to the county clerk on expiration of limit; providing for the incorporation of supreme, grand and insubordinate lodges of the Mystic Order of the New Kaaba; providing for examination by physicians appointed by the court of plaintiffs in suits for personal damage, and providing a penalty for refusal to submit to such examination.

Mayor Pingree's board of health fight has been transferred to the legislative halls. Both houses adjourned at 4 p. m. to make way for a hearing on Senator Thompson's bill to wipe out the present board and substitute one which, he says, will relieve the city from its smallpox epidemic. The opposition to the present board was based on the allegation that Mayor Pingree had made a political machine of the board, which is now wholly incapable of handling the smallpox epidemic. Mayor Pingree spoke at great length. Personalities predominated on both sides and but little argument was injected into the speeches.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 1.—In the house Thursday a joint resolution was introduced providing for the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. A bill was introduced which provides for an immediate assessment upon the stockholders of insolvent banks to the amount of their liability, which is an amount equal to the stock held under the present banking law.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 2.—The first of the general bills prepared by the municipal commission passed the house Friday. It proposes a general charter under which all villages in the state must incorporate.

DETROIT DENTIST KILLED.

Story Told of the Killing by the Principal Actor in the Tragedy.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 2.—Dr. Horace E. Pope, a dentist, with an office and residence on Michigan avenue was killed Saturday morning by William Brusseau. According to the story told by Brusseau, he found Dr. Pope sitting on Mrs. Pope's bed, holding a cloth saturated with chloroform over that lady's mouth. When Brusseau entered the room the doctor fired at him, but missed. Brusseau seized a hatchet and buried it in the doctor's skull. It is said that Dr. and Mrs. Pope had frequently quarreled and that the cause of their trouble was the fact that Brusseau was attentive to Mrs. Pope.

Miners Out of Work.

BRAZIL, Ind., Feb. 4.—The Crawford Coal company closed its north mine, throwing 150 men out of employment, and this was followed by the closing of the Brazil mine of the Jackson Coal and Mining company, throwing out 260 more men. The Nellie mine of the Otter Creek Coal company is idle, and many more mines will close unless the present condition undergoes a radical change.

Inherited a Large Fortune.

SEWAUNEE SPRINGS, Fla., Feb. 4.—Percy Ludlow cultivated the friendship while visiting here of a Mr. Morrison, a sturdy English bachelor. Recently Morrison died and willed Ludlow all his vast estate, valued at more than \$1,000,000.

WE
Are prepared and anxious to
 34 pounds brown sugar for \$1.00.
 24 pounds granulated sugar for \$1.00.
 Choice tea dust 8 cents per pound.
 Good canned corn 5 cents per can.
 Good N. O. Molasses 16 cents per gallon.
PATENT MEDICINES. Oh my! did you hear the noise or see any stars when the crash came?
 Sultana seedless raisins 5 cents per pound.

Meet all Prices
Which may be quoted in these columns
 3 cans best tomatoes for 25 cents.
 Do you smell fumes of burning sulphur? 50 lbs for \$1.00.
 7 bars laundry soap for 25 cents.
 25 boxes matches for 25 cents.

And Go Them One Better
When there is a chance.
 8 pounds rolled oats for 25c.
 Electric kerosine oil 7 cents per gallon.
 4 pounds California prunes for 25c.

Armstrong & Co.

For SAFETY and to DRAW INTEREST,

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 Spar Bank.

Its Money is protected from fire and burglars by the best screw door, electrical alarm, burglar proof vault-safe made.

W. J. Knapp, Pres. Thos. S. Sears, Vice-Pres. Geo. P. Glazier, Cashier.

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.

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Chelsea Herald.

Chelsea and Vicinity.

C. J. Chandler is visiting relatives in the East this month.

Geo. S. Laird has sold his store property on Middle street to Geo. Eder and Jacob Mast.

The thermometer dropped down to fourteen degrees below zero last Tuesday morning.

Mrs. S. G. Ives is spending the winter with her sister, Mrs. W. S. Livermore, of Unadilla.

The W. R. C. will hold their regular meeting Friday afternoon Feb. 8, 1895, at 2 o'clock.

Edward Sible, a former resident of this village but now of the west, called on friends here last week.

E. E. Howe's new novel "Chronicles of Break o' Day" is on sale at R. S. Armstrong & Co's drug store.

Mrs. W. F. Hatch left recently for Marshall, where she will visit the graves of her parents, and the friends of her youth.

"Good stuff well sold." Farmers who live up to that motto are making money in crops that others produce at a loss. Paste the words over your desk and think out the details for yourself.

Mr. Caspar E. DePuy, a prominent business man, of Stockbridge, and Miss Jennie McIntyre, daughter of Supervisor Peter McIntyre of Stockbridge township, were married at Orlando, Florida, Jan. 30, 1895.

The Republicans of the township of Sylvan will hold a caucus at the town hall on Saturday Feb. 9, 1895 at 3 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing 12 delegates to attend the Republican County Convention, to be held at Ann Arbor on Feb. 12, 1895.

The Chelsea Gym. and Reading Rooms will be opened next Monday night. There will be music by the "Kid" band and short address by Rev. Wm. H. Walker and others. All young men who wish to become members will please be "on deck" with their dollar which sum is the membership fee for one year.

Senator John W. Watts, of this district, died at his home in Jackson Saturday night at eleven o'clock. His death was caused by a severe attack of Pneumonia that resulted from a cold contracted while on his trip to the upper peninsula with the legislature junketing party. Senator Watts leaves a family consisting of his widow, three daughters and one son.

The spring examination for teachers of all grades in this county, will take place at the court house, in the city of Ann Arbor on Thursday and Friday, March 28 and 29. All applicants for all third grade certificates will be given one and one-half days in which to complete their work. Special examinations will be held at the same place on Friday and Saturday Feb. 15 and 16, and on Friday and Saturday March 8 and 9. All morning sessions will commence at 9 o'clock, and all applicants for certificates are expected to appear on the first day of these sessions, promptly on time.

Speaking of the different candidates for county school commissioner, the Ypsilanti contains the following complimentary notice of the candidacy of Mr. W. W. Wedemeyer; W. W. Wedemeyer, of Ann Arbor, is a young man who was heard at various points during the last campaign and received many evidences of appreciation from all who heard him. He is a graduate of the state University and has had experience as a teacher, besides, for the past two years he has been a member of the Board of School Examiners, which has brought him in close association with the schools of the county.

Herb Foster has accepted an offer to travel for the Gale manufacturing company of Albion, and entered upon his new duties last Thursday. His field will be Ohio. The News regrets this change as Herb is one of our very best young men. His reliability and worth are well known and duly appreciated by our people, and while all wish for him the most unstinted prosperity, a regret is felt that it cannot be made equally for his interest to remain among us. Should he, however, not like traveling he will be gladly welcomed back again to Grass Lake's social and business circles—Grass Lake News.

Report of school in District No. 7, Sylvan, for the month ending Jan. 31: No. enrolled 42; attending every day, Emma Jensen, Arthur Rockwell, Fred Koch, Oliver Kellam, Albert Hinderer, Lois Koch, Anna Jensen and Pauline Bohnet; standing 90, Clara Merkle and Carrie Goodrich; 85, Arthur Rockwell, Johnnie Jensen, Paulina Bohnet and Lydia Laubengayer; 80, Alvin Kellam, Furman Fenn, Emma Bohnet and Oliver Kellam. Bertha Laubengayer, Paulina Bohnet, Chuncy Freeman and Lydia Laubengayer have not misspelled a word in written spelling during the month. Emma Jensen, Oscar Laubengayer, Clifford Wortly and Arthur Rockwell missing but one. Mrs. A. Stephens, teacher

Unadilla Items.

Geo. May, went to see his best girl at Stockbridge last Sunday.

F. S. May and wife, visited friends in Gregory one day last week.

By the looks of last Saturday we probably will have six weeks more of cold weather.

The Revival meetings closed last Friday evening. They received seven converts.

Gertie Mills visited friends in Waterloo the latter part of last week and the forepart of this.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis, of Parker Corners, visited at L. Hadley's and Geo. Montague's, the latter part of last week.

Geo. Lehman's house was consumed by fire last Tuesday morning. The contents were all saved. It caught fire around the chimney.

Francisco.

Carl Mensing is quite sick with the scarlet fever.

H. Lehman and family visited at Jacob Musbach Friday.

Carrie Schwinfurth and Lina Nutton visited Nina Artz of Waterloo Sunday.

Rev. P. Wurfel has taken such a severe cold that he will not be able to continue the revivals at the German M. E. church as expected.

Auction.

The undersigned, having decided to quit farming, will sell at Public Auction on the Geo. Boyd farm, 1/2 mile south of Jerusalem, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1895, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. the following property:

One heavy draft team, 1 pair of road horses, 1 coach mare 4 years old, 2 cows in calf 1 heifer 8 months old, 1 Poland China sow in pig, 2 wagons, 1 platform wagon, 1 top buggy, 1 open buggy, 1 cutter, 1 cyclone fanning mill, 1 pair of platform scales, 1 hay fork with rope and pullys, 1 circle horse power, 1 cutting box, 1 cauldron kettle, 1 hay rake 1 stone boat, 1 Champion Light Binder 6-foot cut, 1 land roller, 1 hay tedder, 1 hay rake, 1 Superior grain drill, 1 Deere cultivator with eagle claw attachments, 1 40-tooth harrow, 1 iron frame spring tooth harrow, 1 iron cultivator, 1 grasshopper, 1 3-legged grasshopper, 1 Buckeye mower nearly new, 1 Champion mower, 1 gang plow, 1 corn sheller, 1 grain cradle, 1 brush hook 2 scythes and snath, 1 potato fork, 2 potato hooks, 1 cross cut saw, 1 11-man saw, 1 buck saw, 1 hay knife, 1 grindstone, 1 apple packer, 1 iron maul, 1 beetle and wedges, 1 wire stretcher, 2 cider casks, 1 cook stove, 1 iron stove, 1 child's bedstead, 3 bedsteads, 6 milk cans Lowery patent, 1 hog trough, 2 corn planters, 3 set of double harness, 2 sets single harness, 1 milk safe, 2 sets whiffletrees, 1 set 3-horse whiffletrees, rakes, hoes, forks, and many other articles to numerous to mention.

Terms of sale. All sums of \$5.00 or under, cash; all sums over \$5.00 One year's time will be given with approved endorsed notes bearing 5 per cent interest.

Hot lunch at noon.

Wm. Bury.
 GEO. DAVIS, Salesman

Washtenaw's Four Hundred.

At the recent election the candidate of the Prohibition party for Governor received just 400 votes in Washtenaw county. These 400 voters and all others who are opposed to the saloon are requested to be present at the Washtenaw county Prohibition Convention which will meet at the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, Feb. 18th, at 1 o'clock p. m., to choose eight delegates to attend the state convention to be held in the city of Lansing on the 21st day of Feb. and to nominate a candidate for county commissioner of schools and to elect a chairman and secretary of the county committee and transact such other business as may come before the convention. Question to be discussed: Shall Prohibitionists work for and sign the petitions for the present legislature to submit a prohibitory amendment to the constitution, when if such should become a law it would have to be enforced by men elected to office by the rum traffic and their friends? By order of the Committee.

B. J. CONRAD, Treasurer.

La Grippe.

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

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ARE THE PEOPLE

To Sell You

Groceries

And

Meats.

We give you nothing for your money

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

R. A. SNYDER.

Chelsea Steam Laundry.

The Chelsea Steam Laundry S. A. Mapes is at the head, Of this wide awake industry, Too much cannot be said.

They have a style of doing work That is clear out of sight, And when you undo your bundle You always find things right.

Shirts they do at ten cents Somethings at two and three, Which keeps them just as busy As the gayest bumble bee.

Cuffs, collars and curtains And ladies garments as well, And all kinds of family work Which makes a list swell.

Though busy from morn till evening There is never a moments delay, And a courteous welcome is tendered To all who happen that way.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Work called for and delivered.

S. A. MAPES, Prop.

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.



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

H. H. AVERY, D. D. S.
 Office over Kempf Bro's Bank.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which appears in this paper. Take no Substitute. Insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

W. F. Riemenschneider & Co.

H.S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

Special Sale

Of our entire stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

WOOLEN HOSIERY and GLOVES.

We shall make prices lower than ever heard of before.

H.S. HOLMES MERCANTILE COMPANY.

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

QUALITY

Is the Standard of Value for which we compete.

A call will convince you that this is correct in every respect.

GEO. WEBSTER.



We will continue to SELL

FURNITURE

at the

LOWEST PRICES

Ever heard of on first-class goods.

Special prices this month on Extension tables, Dining Chairs, Beds, Mattress and Springs.

W. J. KNAPP.

Are Lights (Continued)

The second trip of the investigating committee to Clinton, proved that Clinton's arc lights are only 1,200 candle power instead of 2,000 candle power as previously reported. It further developed the fact that their dynamo was running at a low amperage, which brought the real candle power down to 1,000. This more than confirms the statement which we made two weeks ago, which was that their lights were only 1,200 candle power.

We trust the committee will make as complete a report regarding this second investigation, as they did regarding the first.

We quote Mr. W. F. Riemenschneider, of the investigating committee, as authority for the above statement.

Mr. W. Riemenschneider and Mr. Wm. Schenk also say, that our incandescent lights are better than any they have seen, in any of the towns which they have visited.

We feel certain that any person investigating this matter in a fair and square manner, from an impartial and unprejudiced standpoint, cannot help but render the same verdict.

In connection with this, we wish to say that the electric current which we use for incandescent lighting, will burn out the common long carbon lamps, as fast as they can be placed in the lamp socket.

This is why the Heisler lamps have to be better made in every particular than the ordinary long carbon lamps, and consequently cost more money; but as their average life is much longer, they are fully as cheap in the long run as the long carbon lamps, and certainly give much better light.

Mr. R. A. Snyder, only a few weeks ago, while talking with a friend who is running the Ypsilanti electric light plant, learned that their lamps cost them quite a little less than what we charge our customers. He therefore asked him to have the Ypsilanti Co. obtain the lowest price possible upon lamps which would do in place of the Heisler lamp.

The price obtained was 66 1/2 cents by the barrel. Mr. Snyder showed us this letter three or four weeks ago, and told us how he came by it. As we were furnishing him the Heisler lamps at 75 cents each, he concluded not to purchase by the barrel, which would mean about 250 lamps.

The above price, 66 1/2 cents, is exactly what we pay for the 16 candle power Heisler lamps, and when breakage and freight are taken into consideration, you can readily see that our prices is not exorbitant.

Below we give the rate which some of the towns and cities in Michigan are paying for arc lights:

Adrian, \$96.56 per year each for 90 arc lamps, 2,000 c. p., every night all night
Albion, \$90 per year each 30 arcs, 2,000 c. p., twilight to midnight every night,
Alpena, 109.50 per year each 38 arcs, 2,000 c. p., dark to 1 a. m., moon schedule.
Bay City, \$90 a year each 59 arcs, 2,000 c. p., dusk to dawn, moon schedule.

Escanaba, \$103 a year each 50 arcs, 1,200 c. p., dark to dawn, moon schedule.
Grand Rapids, \$142.35 per year each 350 arcs, 2,000 c. p., every night, all night.
Iron Mountain \$7.50 per month for 82 arcs, 1,200 c. p., moon schedule.

Ishpeming, \$120 per year each 83 arcs, every night, all night.
Lowell, \$100 per year each, 17 arcs, 1,200 c. p. dark to midnight, moon schedule.

Ludington, \$67.40 each, 49 arcs, 1,200 c. p. dark to midnight, moon schedule.
Manistee, \$72 per year each, 83 arcs, 2,000 c. p., burning 3,000 hours per year.
Menroe, \$66 per year each, 65 arcs 1,500 c. p. dark to 1 a. m.

Mt. Clemens \$90. per year each, 37 arcs 1,000 c. p. dark to daylight.
Pontiac, \$65. per year each, 87 arcs, 2,000 c. p. sundown to midnight, moon schedule.

Reed City, \$75. per year each, 15 arcs, 2,000 c. p., dark to midnight, moon schedule.
Sault Ste Marie, \$70. per year each, 53 arcs, 1,200 c. p. dark to daylight every night.

Our rates as per propositions submitted to the Village Board were as follows: \$7.00 per month for 2,000 candle power lights, and \$5.00 per month for 1,200 candle power lights.

Please compare these rates with the list given above, taking into consideration the large number of lights used in some places, and also that some of the plants are run by water power, and you will see that our price is way below the average.

From the first we have tried to conduct the Electric Light business upon a liberal basis, we have supplied the churches at one-third regular rates. We have lighted the Maccabee Hall, the G. A. R. Hall, the Masonic Hall and the Fireman's Hall, all without charge, and the Young Men's Reading Room recently established has been placed upon the same basis.

All that we ask in this matter is fair and square treatment, we believe it only just

and right that our proposition be submitted to the people to be voted upon. We are quite willing to abide by the decision of the citizens of our village, the majority of whom we believe to be fair minded and above being influenced by the petty personal spites and jealousies of a few whose names are to well known to require mention here.

We have no doubt that some of Chelsea's "SPECIAL ECONOMISTS" have always opposed everything in the line of public improvements, because the value of their mortgages were not materially advanced thereby. And as the owners of real estate get all the benefit in the way of advance in the value of property, they do not see why the "mortgage holder" should pay any taxes.

We sincerely believe in fair and square competition in all lines of business, and would suggest that some of the "SPECIAL ECONOMISTS" who think there is such a large profit in the electric light business convert some of their mortgages into cash, and put in an opposition Electric Light Plant, in order to demonstrate to the people how low electric lights can be furnished.

This would be a SUBSTANTIAL way for the "SPECIAL ECONOMISTS" to demonstrate that the great love they profess for the laboring man is genuine and honest, and not freigned and false.

Respectfully,
CHELSEA ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.

Letter List.

Following are the letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Chelsea Feb. 4, 1895.

John Fischer.

Persons calling for any of the above please say "advertised."

GEO. S. LAIRD P. M.

Here and There.

A large assortment of valentines at Armstrong & Co's.

French scientist think they have discovered a remedy for consumption in the serum of asses. As the demand for the remedy is widespread it is a pleasure to that the sources of supply are inexhaustible.

That part of the estate of the late General B. F. Butler which consists of 820,000 acres in New Mexico is to be turned over to the executors for the free use of consumptives. They ought to find breathing room in a home of that size and still leave a little corner for cemeterial purposes.

Cigarette is slow poison, dead sure, and sure death, while a cigar is said to contain acetic, iomic, bytric, valeric, and paoponic acids, prussic acid, creosote, carbolic acid, ammonia, sulphurette hydrogen, poridine viridine, picoline, and rubidine, to say nothing of cabbageine and burdockine acid. No wonder a cigar will make a small boy sick. He never received so much for his money before in his life.—Ex.

A person who took 1,000 notes of the conversation of young women which he overheard on the street and in various public places, reports that no less than 780 began with either "And I said to him," or "He said to me," or "She told me that he said," 150 referred to dresses or hats that were "perfectly lovely" or "just splendid," and the remainder were pretty evenly divided between comments on other girls who were "horrid" or "stuck up and hateful," new novels, studies, the summer holidays and the latest scientific discoveries.

Shiloh's Cure is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption. It is the best Cough Cure. Only 25cts., 50cts, and \$1.00. Sold by Armstrong & Co.

A drummer who had nothing to do one Sunday concluded to go to church. At the close of the sermon the minister requested those who wanted to go to heaven to stand up. The whole congregation rose with the exception of our drummer friend, who had gone to sleep in the meantime—After the congregation were seated the pastor said: "Now all who want to go to hell, stand up." By this time the drummer had awakened and heard the request to "stand up," but no more. Rubbing his eyes he stood up and stared around him at the congregation and then at the minister. When he took in the situation, he said: "Mr. Preacher, I don't know exactly what we are voting on but some way you and I seem to be in a hopeless minority."

Free Pills.

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

It's Simply Astonishing

The offers that some of our dealers are making in the way of sugar and oil. However when you want to be satisfied as to prices, weights and measures don't forget that when we tell you we will give

24 Pounds
Sugar for
\$1.00

We give you full weight every time.

No short weight

Or short

Measure business

Don't forget that when you want an elegant cup of coffee or a nice cup of tea, that we have got the goods that will make them, and the prices are always rock bottom.

All Goods

Guaranteed.

Beissel & Staffan.

THE MILD POWER CURES. HUMPHREYS'

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

LIST OF HUMPHREYS' CURES.	PRICES.
1—Fever, Congestions, Inflammations.....	.25
2—Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic.....	.25
3—Teething, Colds, 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, Faciache.....	.25
9—Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.....	.25
10—Dyspepsia, Bilioiness, Constipation.....	.25
11—Suppressed or Painful Periods.....	.25
12—Whites, Too Profuse Periods.....	.25
13—Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.....	.25
14—Salt Rheum, Erysipela, Eruptions.....	.25
15—Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains.....	.25
16—Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.....	.25
17—Piles, Blind or Bleeding.....	.25
18—Ophthalmia, Sore or Weak Eyes.....	.25
19—Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head.....	.25
20—Whooping Cough.....	.25
21—Asthma, Oppressed Breathing.....	.25
22—Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing.....	.25
23—Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling.....	.25
24—General Debility, Physical Weakness.....	.25
25—Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions.....	.25
26—Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Bids.....	.25
27—Kidney Diseases.....	.25
28—Nervous Debility.....	1.00
29—Sore Mouth, or Canker.....	.25
30—Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed.....	.25
31—Painful Periods.....	.25
32—Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation.....	1.00
33—Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance.....	1.00
34—Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat.....	.25
35—Chronic Congestions & Eruptions.....	.25

"77" DR. HUMPHREYS' NEW SPECIFIC FOR GRIP, 25c.

Put up in small bottles of pleasant pellets, just fits your vest pocket.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.

DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages), MAILED FREE.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

SPECIFICS.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL

"THE PILE OINTMENT."

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding.

Put in a tin: itching or bleeding of the Rectum.

The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

Subscribe

for the

Chelsea Herald.

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.

\$40.00 PER WEEK

FOR

WILLING WORKERS

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

H. HALLETT & CO.,

Box 880,

PORTLAND, MAINE.

Store to Rent.

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

NEWSPAPER LAWS.

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

ASPEN (Col.) lawyers have discovered that the law regulating jury trials has not been complied with for a year past, and every prisoner in the penitentiary who has been sentenced from Pitkin county during the past twelve months can be liberated by taking the case to the supreme court.

WHILE several states are at present busy voting on a state flower, Florida is out after a state song. The Teachers' association of that state, in annual convention, resolved that the state needs a patriotic state song, and offered a prize of \$25 in gold for the best song of this description.

In a township of Clinton county, Ia., is a school district that all the female teachers regard as a mascot. Every girl teacher the district has had in the last fifteen years has become engaged, either during the school term or just after. The wages are low, but the applicants for the school are numerous.

QUEEN VICTORIA has not opened parliament in person for nine years, and her physical disabilities are such that she is never likely to open it again as she could not ascend the staircases. She is now restricted to functions which do not require any exertion, or to which she can be carried in a Bath chair.

The centennial of the birthday of George Peabody will be celebrated February 18 on two continents. Peabody was perhaps the greatest philanthropist of modern times, and the funds he bestowed are still applied to educational purposes. He was born in Massachusetts, was a merchant in New York and a banker in London.

Swiss firms have entered into a contract with the Japanese war office to supply a sufficient number of watches for one to be given to every soldier who has served in the campaign when the mikado reviews his victorious troops at the close of the war. The watches, which will take the place of war medals, are to cost \$1.50 apiece.

A FISH dealer of Portland, Me., recently received an order from a dealer in London to send him one hundred pounds of lobsters, half boiled and half of them alive. He gave directions to have them properly packed and placed in the coldest place in one of the ocean steamers leaving Portland. He desired to try the experiment to find out if it was possible to import live or boiled lobsters from Maine to London.

The lot on which the Blaine mansion in Washington is being taken down was owned at one time by Henry Clay. He traded it to Commodore Rodgers for an Andalusian jackass, one of four animals of the kind brought to the United States by the commodore. Mr. Clay lost the jackass at the card table, but subsequently regained possession of it and sent it to Virginia, where it became the ancestor of a strain of mules famous to this day.

It was the irony of fate that both Dr. Loomis, the specialist in pulmonary diseases, and his first wife should die of pneumonia. Dr. Loomis was one of the first prominent New York physicians to send his patients to the Adirondacks to try the curative properties of the air there, and nearly thirty years ago he built a cottage of his own in the North Woods, then only half explored and boasting but one hotel where now there are scores.

The aerolite which fell near Oxford Junction, Ia., in April, 1894, has been dug up by a syndicate which was formed for that purpose. It proved to be something unique in the line of air-stones, being almost as round as a cannon ball and only about ten inches in circumference. It is of some unknown metal, which bears a strong resemblance to bronze. It is evidently a fragment of a larger body which passed over the United States and fell in Canada at about the same time.

The family of the late Schuyler Colfax is much annoyed and chagrined by the report which has gone abroad that the citizens of South Bend are about to erect a monument over his grave, being moved thereto by the absence of a suitable memorial over the statesman's resting place. The latter part of the report, at least, is untrue. South Bend citizens may properly desire to erect a memorial to their former distinguished townsman, but not for the reason that the grave is now unmarked.

THE number of immigrants admitted to the United States the past year was but 248,983, as compared with 488,776 in 1893. The record for the past year was the smallest since the panic of 1873, when, in a single year, the number dwindled down to 130,502. The record of immigration since the year 1881 is here given:

1884	248,983	1887	516,933
1885	488,776	1888	392,887
1886	513,487	1889	332,261
1887	500,666	1890	461,246
1888	491,026	1891	570,316
1889	420,715	1892	730,319
1890	525,019	1893	720,945

AN APPEAL.

President Cleveland Urges Congress to Act.

He Sends a Special Message in Which He Asks That the Treasury Be Relieved by the Issuance of Long-Term Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The president sent to both houses of congress Monday a message on the financial situation, substantially withdrawing his support from the plan outlined in the Carlisle bill, and outlining the only policy which seems to him now possible to maintain the gold reserve. Following is the main portion of the message:

The Message.
In the opening of the message the president refers to his recommendations on the currency question to congress in his annual message and their unfavorable reception, the changed condition of affairs and the present existence of an emergency which demanded prompt legislative action to restore confidence in our financial soundness and avert business disaster and universal distress among our people. He states his conviction that additional or different legislation from that recommended in his annual message is now demanded. The progress of a people whose internal resources are so limited and energies so vigorous should not be checked by a false financial policy and needless discontent then emphasizes the duty of our law makers, "untrammeled by the prejudice of partisanship," to "sincerely attempt to relieve the situation."

Due to Lack of Confidence.
The real trouble which confronts us consists in a lack of confidence widespread and constantly increasing in the continuing ability or disposition of the government to pay its obligations in gold. This lack of confidence grows to some extent out of the palpable and apparent embarrassment attending the efforts of the government under existing laws to procure gold and to a greater extent out of the impossibility of either keeping it in the treasury or canceling obligations by its expenditure after it is obtained.

The only way left open to the government for procuring gold is by the issue and sale of bonds. The only bonds that can be issued were authorized nearly twenty-five years ago and are not well calculated to meet our present needs. Among other disadvantages, they are made payable in gold instead of specifically in gold, which, in existing conditions, detracts largely and in an increasing ratio from their desirability as investments. It is by no means certain that bonds of this description can much longer be disposed of at a price creditable to the financial character of our government.

A Most Dangerous Feature.
The most dangerous and irritating feature of the situation, however, remains to be mentioned. It is found in the means by which the treasury is despoiled of the gold thus obtained without canceling a single government obligation and solely for the benefit of those who find profit in shipping it abroad or whose fears induce them to hoard it at home. We have outstanding about \$300,000,000 of currency notes of the government, for which gold may be demanded, and curiously enough the law requires that when presented and in fact, redeemed and paid in gold they shall be reissued. Thus the same notes may do duty many times in drawing gold from the treasury, nor can the process be arrested as long as private parties profit or otherwise see an advantage in repeating the operation.

Redeemed But Not Retired.
More than \$300,000,000 in these notes have already been redeemed in gold and notwithstanding such redemption they are all still outstanding. Since the 17th day of January, 1894, our bonded interest-bearing debt has been increased \$100,000,000 for the purpose of obtaining gold, to replenish our coin reserve. Two issues were made, amounting to \$50,000,000 each—one in January and the other in November. As a result of the first issue there was realized something more than \$58,000,000 in gold. Between that issue and the succeeding one in November, comprising a period of about ten months, nearly \$108,000,000 in gold was drawn from the treasury. This made the second issue necessary, and upon that more than \$58,000,000 in gold was again realized. Between the date of this second issue and the present time, covering a period of only about two months, more than \$69,000,000 in gold has been drawn from the treasury. These large sums of gold were expended without any cancellation of government obligations or in any permanent way benefiting people or improving our pecuniary situation.

The financial events of the last year suggest facts and conditions which should certainly attract attention. More than \$172,000,000 in gold has been drawn out of the treasury during the year for the purpose of shipping abroad or hoarding at home. While nearly \$103,000,000 of the same was drawn out during the first ten months of the year, a sum aggregating more than two-thirds of that amount, being about \$69,000,000, was drawn out during the following two months, thus indicating a marked acceleration of the depleting process with the lapse of time.

Simple Process of Looting.
The obligations upon which this gold has been drawn from the treasury are still outstanding and are available for use in repeating the exhausting operation with shorter intervals as our perplexities accumulate. Conditions are certainly supervening tend to make the bonds which may be issued to replenish our gold less useful for that purpose.

An adequate gold reserve is in all circumstances absolutely essential to the upholding of our public credit and to the maintenance of our high national character. Our gold reserve has again reached such a stage of diminution as to require its speedy reinforcement. The aggravations that must inevitably follow present conditions and methods will certainly lead to misfortune and loss not only to our national credit and prosperity and to financial enterprise, but to those of our people who seek employment as a means of livelihood and to those whose only capital is their daily labor.

It will hardly do to say that a simple increase of revenue will cure our troubles. The apprehension now existing and constantly increasing as to our financial ability does not rest upon a calculation of our revenue. The time has passed when the eyes of investors abroad and our people at home were fixed upon the revenues of the government. Changed conditions have attracted their attention to the gold of the government. There need be no fear that we cannot pay our current expenses with such money as we have.

A Slay at the Silver Men.
There is now in the treasury a comfortable surplus of more than \$63,000,000, but it is not gold and therefore does not meet our difficulty. I cannot see that differences of opinion concerning the extent to which silver ought to be coined or used in our currency should interfere with the counsels of those whose duty it is to rectify evils now apparent in our financial situation. They have to consider the question of national credit and the

consequences that will follow from its collapse.

While I am not unfriendly to silver and while I desire to see it recognized to such an extent as is consistent with financial safety and the preservation of national honor and credit, I am not willing to see gold entirely banished from our currency and finances. To avert such a consequence I believe thorough and radical remedial legislation should be promptly passed. I therefore beg the congress to give the subject immediate attention.

Wants More Bonds Issued.
In my opinion the secretary of the treasury should be authorized to issue bonds of the government for the purpose of procuring and maintaining a sufficient gold reserve and the redemption and cancellation of the United States legal-tender notes and the treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver under the law of July 14, 1890. We should be relieved from the humiliating process of issuing bonds to procure gold to be immediately and repeatedly drawn out on these obligations for purposes not related to the benefit of our government or our people.

The principal and interest of these bonds should be payable on their face in gold, because they should be sold only for gold or its representative and because there would now probably be difficulty in favorably disposing of bonds not containing this stipulation. I suggest that the bonds be issued in denominations of \$20 and \$50 and their multiples, and that they bear interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum.

Payable in Fifty Years.
I do not see why they should not be payable fifty years from their dates. We of the present generation have large amounts to pay if we meet our obligations and long bonds are most salable. The secretary of the treasury might well be permitted at his discretion to receive on the sale of bonds the legal tender and treasury notes to be retired and of course when they are thus retired or redeemed in gold they should be canceled.

These bonds, under existing laws, could be deposited by national banks as security for circulation, and such banks should be allowed to issue circulation up to the face value of these or any other bonds so deposited, except bonds outstanding bearing only 2 per cent. interest, and which sell in the market at less than par. National banks should not be allowed to take out circulating notes of a less denomination than \$10, and when such as are now outstanding reach the treasury, except for redemption and retirement, they should be canceled and notes of the denomination of \$10 and upward issued in their stead. Silver certificates of the denomination of \$10 and upward should be replaced by certificates of denominations under \$10.

As a constant means for the maintenance of a reasonable supply of gold in the treasury our duties on imports should be paid in gold, allowing all other dues to the government to be paid in any other form of money.

Urges Adoption of the Plan.
I believe all the provisions I have suggested should be embodied in our laws if we are to enjoy a complete reinstatement of a sound financial condition. They need not interfere with any currency scheme providing for the increase of the circulating medium through the agency of national or state banks since they can easily be adjusted to such a scheme. Objection has been made to the issuance of interest-bearing obligations for the purpose of retiring the non-interest-bearing legal-tender notes.

In point of fact, however, these notes have burdened us with a large load of interest and it is still accumulating. The aggregate interest on the original issue of bonds, the proceeds of which in gold constituted the reserve for the payment of these notes, amounted to \$70,320,350 on January 1, 1895, and the annual charge for interest on these bonds and those issued for the same purpose during the last year will be \$9,145,000, dating from January 1, 1895.

While the cancellation of these notes would not relieve us from the obligations already incurred on their account, these figures are given by way of suggesting that their existence has not been free from interest charges and that the longer they are outstanding, judging from the experience of the last year, the more expensive they will become.

In conclusion, I desire to frankly confess my reluctance to issuing more bonds in present circumstances and with no better results than have lately followed that course. I cannot, however, refrain from adding to an assurance of my anxiety to cooperate with the present congress in any reasonable measure of relief an expression of my determination to leave nothing undone which furnishes a hope of improving the situation or checking a suspicion of our disinclination or inability to meet with the strictest honor every national obligation. GROVER CLEVELAND. The Executive Mansion, January 28, 1895.

STRIKERS YIELD.

The Companies, However, Refuse to Make Vacancies for Them.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The strike is practically over, as the companies have gradually resumed the operations of their lines, until every important one is in operation. Acts of violence still continue, and the restoration of the usual peace and quiet of the city is yet to be established. The striking employees of the various roads on Monday made formal offers to return to work, only to be notified that their places were filled.

Michael Madigan was shot in the abdomen at the corner of Nostrand avenue and the boulevard by a policeman during a riot Monday afternoon. The police fired upon the mob and Madigan fell, probably mortally wounded. Six men were captured.

At 8 o'clock Monday night the motorman and conductor of a Gates avenue car were set upon by a number of men at Hamburg avenue and were badly beaten. A body of police undertook to quell the disturbance, but finding that the use of their clubs was insufficient, drew their revolvers and fired fifteen shots into the crowd. One of the bullets took effect in the leg of the motorman, though aimed at one of his assailants.

At the meeting of the board of aldermen Monday night a resolution calling upon the attorney general to at once institute proceedings for the forfeiture of the charters of the Brooklyn City and Atlantic avenue companies was adopted by a vote of 12 to 4.

The strike has lasted fifteen days. It has cost the railroads \$500,000. The troops have cost the city \$189,000. The strikers have lost \$90,000 in wages and the roads in loss of revenue \$228,000. The general paralysis of business has amounted to many millions to the general public. Two lives have been sacrificed and many people injured.

Speckels Bros. have subscribed \$700,000 to the Valley road of California.

A ROYAL PRISONER.

Liliuokalani, Hawaii's Deposed Queen, in Trouble.

Dynamite Bombs and Arms Are Discovered in Her Residence and She Is Arrested as an Enemy of the Republic.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Feb. 4.—Advice received here from Honolulu under date of January 19 announce that ex-Queen Liliuokalani has been arrested on the charge of complicity with the insurgents in the recent rebellion. In addition, all the insurgent leaders have been taken into custody and are being tried by court-martial.

Three of the leaders pleaded guilty to treason. Martial law is maintained. The rebellion against the republic of Hawaii turned out to be a complete fiasco. After the first engagement the rebels scattered, and some time later Wilcox, Molim, Buttelman and others of the leaders of the insurrection were captured, and, as already stated, are being tried for treason before a court-martial.

Shortly after Queen Liliuokalani was arrested her house was searched and in it were stores of arms and dynamite bombs. The arrests referred to have resulted in the restoration of order in Hawaii. Later advice, dated January 27, say that quite a large quantity of arms, imported for the use of the rebels, have been seized in addition to those found in the house of the ex-queen. Messrs. Savais, the importers of the arms, have been fined.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The news of the arrest of the ex-queen was received with surprise at the state department, and although the officials declined to discuss the matter in any aspect it was plainly to be seen that they had not expected she would be connected with a revolutionary attempt so badly conceived and executed and promising so little in results. As it is they fear she is likely to forfeit whatever property remains in her possession to the republic, and in addition probably will be exiled in order to eliminate her entirely as a political factor.

There has not yet been any suggestion that the United States government should interfere in behalf of the ex-queen, who is now, after the full and formal recognition of the republic, nothing more than an individual and a citizen of Hawaii. If any American citizens are among the persons arrested and tried for complicity in the rebellion, then undoubtedly Mr. Willis, our minister, will see to it that they secure a full opportunity to prove their innocence if they can do so.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

Eight Gold Prospectors Said to Have Perished with Cold.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 4.—It is reported that eight men have perished in the unexplored gold regions along the Seine river. The party left here in January, and according to a letter received from a survivor the following persons have frozen to death: William Mackey, John Carter, Tom Barlowe, Charles McGuire, William Morton, A. McGuire, Thomas Purcell and William Barrow. The party left Rainy Lake City and headed up the Seine river where camps are few and far between. The thermometer dropped to 40 degrees below zero and one by one the prospectors dropped behind and perished in the snow. There are more than 200 prospectors in this region and it is believed that there will be more reports of deaths from the cold.

STANTON, Neb., Feb. 4.—Olney Stephens, a well-known young man, aged 21 years, was found frozen to death on the prairie Sunday morning midway between the home of his parents and town.

WON'T TREAT WITH CHINA.

Japan Says Envoys' Credentials Are Faulty and Orders Them Home.

HIROSHIMA, Feb. 4.—The envoys from China who were sent to negotiate for peace with Japan will leave this city for Nagasaki to-day. An examination of their credentials revealed the fact that the envoys did not have plenary power to treat for peace, and they were thereupon told that they had better return to their own country.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—A dispatch from Tokio states that the Chinese envoys were quite ignorant of the trick that had been played upon them by the Chinese government. They supposed that they had been given full powers to treat for peace. When their credentials were opened it was found that they had no power either to conclude or sign a treaty of peace. Count Ito Hirobumi, president of the council of ministers, told him that Japan was willing to reopen negotiations with a properly empowered embassy.

FREE COINAGE MEN AHEAD.

They Will Have About Ten Majority in the National Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Many eastern republican senators are getting telegrams and letters from their constituents urging them to stand by the president and lay aside party feeling and aid in passing a sound currency bill. This has impelled a canvass of the senate, which shows forty-seven for free coinage of silver and thirty-nine against. The admission of Senators Wilson, of Washington, and Clarke, of Montana, will increase the free silver vote to forty-nine.

CAME TO BLOWS.

Breckinridge and Heard Create a Sensation in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—In the course of a discussion in the house Friday afternoon an altercation took place between Congressmen Breckinridge (dem., Ky.) and Heard (dem., Mo.) which was attended with much excitement. Mr. Heard had moved the previous question on the resolution before the house, while Mr. Breckinridge was on the floor trying to get recognition to speak. Mr. Heard is the chairman of the committee of the District of Columbia affairs, to which the day had been awarded, and was anxious to proceed with the business. Mr. Heard declared he wanted to know whether the house was to be allowed to do business or if some member anxious to make a buncombe speech was to occupy the time.

Mr. Breckinridge crossed over to where Mr. Heard was sitting and told him in a threatening manner that he could do no district business during the day under that rule, and denounced his action as impertinent and, according to Mr. Heard's understanding and that of gentlemen around him, called him a scoundrel. Mr. Heard, rising to his feet, being separated from Mr. Breckinridge by Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, a member of the district committee, angrily retorted that Breckinridge was a liar.

The rosy face of the noted Kentuckian flushed even a deeper red at this, and springing upon the seat platform from the aisle, he vigorously attempted to strike Mr. Heard.

Friends of both gentlemen undertook to adjust the difficulty. The result of their labors appeared later in the day when Mr. Heard rose and stated that his friends were of the opinion that he had not withdrawn the language offensive to Mr. Breckinridge, after that gentleman had disclaimed the language which gave him (Heard) offense. He would then do so, saying he had intended to do so in the first instance. Thereupon Mr. Breckinridge expressed his satisfaction, renewed his apologies to the house for creating the scene and begged the pardon of all concerned. The whole matter was on motion of Mr. Goodnight (dem., Ky.) ordered to be omitted from the record.

The speaker shouted for order and directed the sergeant-at-arms to arrest the gentlemen. Their appearance in the area in front of the clerk's desk was the signal for partial quiet. The speaker then directed the two men to take their seats. This they did and Mr. Breckinridge rose to apologize to the house and to the speaker, and at the same time withdraw the remark that gave offense.

DIED AT HER POST.

Minnie Baumer Falls a Victim to Her Own Heroism.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 4.—The Deaconess home on Jennings avenue was destroyed by fire Friday morning and four persons were burned to death. The dead are Albert Allmeyer, Minnie Baumer, an 8-month-old baby and Jacob Krause.

The fire started in the basement, presumably from the furnace, and before it could be extinguished four of the fifteen persons in the house and hospital were dead, and the building almost entirely destroyed. Brave work on the part of the firemen and police alone prevented a further loss. The fire started about 11 o'clock.

Before the fire department had arrived and before the flames had reached the outside of the building, Minnie Baumer, one of the nurses, appeared at the window and implored those below to assist her in getting out her patient, who was William Allmeyer, one of the men burned. All saw that it would be folly to attempt to enter the building, which was now burning fiercely.

"Jump to the porch and save yourself!" they cried to her, as she was but 15 or 16 feet above the broad veranda roof.

"I cannot leave my patient," was the reply of the brave woman, as she turned to look back into the room, evidently to quiet the fears of Allmeyer, who thought she was going to leave him.

For a moment the brave woman stood looking down into the crowd below her, and then duty triumphed over her desire to be saved. The smoke was pouring from the windows about her and her white, startled face appeared as a picture in a frame of darkest ebony. Then she turned into the room and she was seen no more until her blackened form was carried tenderly from the building shortly after. She was found burned in a frightful manner at the foot of her patient's bed.

Kolb Again Heard From.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Senator Allen (pop., Neb.) presented what he called "the credentials of Warren S. Reese, as senator-elect from the state of Alabama," and asked that they be placed on file.

The credentials are signed by R. F. Kolb and J. C. Fonville, who claim to have been elected governor and secretary of state at the last election, but allege that they are kept out of office by the present incumbents.

The paper was laid on the table. (The seat claimed by Mr. Reese is the one to which Senator Morgan has been reelected, and for which his credentials are now on file.)

THE ELBE DISASTER.

Wreck of a Passenger Steamer in the North Sea.

Survivors Are Few—Number of the Missing Is 314—The Story as Told by the Rescued Ones—Elbe's Crew Criticized.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The loss of the North German Lloyd steamship Elbe, with nearly 400 lives, was the absorbing topic of conversation and comment in all circles Thursday morning. The latest information as to the number of lives lost places it at 314. At least that is the number missing, and there is very little hope entertained that any of these will eventually be heard from alive.

Story of the Disaster.

The Elbe left Bremen on Tuesday afternoon. The few hours of the voyage before the disaster were uneventful. At 4 o'clock Wednesday morning the wind was blowing very hard and a tremendous sea was running. The morning was unusually dark. Numerous lights were seen in all directions, showing that many vessels were near by. The captain ordered, therefore, that rockets should be sent up at regular intervals to keep out of the Elbe's course. It was near 6 o'clock and the Elbe was some 30 miles off Lowestoft, coast of Suffolk, when the lookout man sighted a steamer of about 1,500 tons approaching. He gave the word and as a precaution the number of rockets was doubled and they were sent up at short intervals.

The Collision.

The warning was without effect. The steamer came on with unchecked speed, and before the Elbe could change her course or reduce her speed, there was a terrific crash of the collision. The Elbe was hit abaft her engine room. When the small steamer wrenched away, an enormous hole was left in the Elbe's side. The water poured through and down into the engine room in a cataract. The room filled almost instantly. The engines were still and the big hulk began to settle. The passengers were in bed. The bitter cold and rough sea had prevented an early rising, and none except the officers and crew on duty was on deck when the ship was struck.

Passengers in a Panic.

The shock and crash roused everybody. The steerage was in a panic in a moment and men, women and children half dressed or in their night clothes came crowding up the companionways. They had heard the sound of rushing water as the other steamer backed off and had felt the Elbe lurch and settle. They had grasped the fact that it was then life or death with them, and almost to a man had succumbed to their terror. They clung together in groups, facing the cold and storm, and cried aloud for help or prayed on their knees for deliverance. The officers and crew were calm. For a few moments they went among the terror-stricken groups trying to quiet them and encouraging them to hope that the vessel might be saved. It was soon apparent, however, that the Elbe was settling steadily. The officers were convinced that she was about to founder and gave orders to lower the boats.

Took to the Boats.

In a short time three boats were got alongside, but the seas were breaking over the steamer with great force, and the first boat was swamped before anybody could get into it. The other two boats, lowered at about the same time, were filled quickly with members of the crew and some passengers, but the number was small, as the boats held only twenty persons each.

Experience of the Survivors.

The boat carrying the twenty-two persons who were landed at Lowestoft went off in such haste from the sinking steamer that nobody in it noticed what became of the other boats. The survivors believe, however, that they got away safely. They say that they tossed about in the heavy seas for several hours before they sighted the Wildflower. The little smack bore down on them at once and took them aboard. They were exhausted from excitement and exposure. Several of them were in a state of collapse and had to be carried and dragged from one boat to the other. Miss Anna Buecker, the only woman of the party, was prostrated as soon as they got clear of the Elbe. She lay in the bottom of the boat for five hours, with the seas breaking over her and the water that had been shipped half covering her body. Although her physical strength was gone, she showed true pluck, however, and did not utter a word of complaint and repeatedly urged her companions not to mind her, but to look after themselves. Hoffman's leg was hurt severely while he was changing boats. The survivors cannot say much in praise of the Wildflower's crew, who gave them every possible attention.

Americans Aboard.

Among the passengers on board the Elbe were the following Americans, it was learned by the survivors: Mrs. Anton Fischer, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. B. V. V. St. Charles, Mo.; Mrs. M. G. G. South Dakota; Messrs. W. L. Schell, W. L. Schell, and H. E. Schell, all of New York; Mr. Jacob Frank, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Sophia Schell and son Eugene, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Louise Kuhn, New York city; Mrs. Anna Schell and son Henry, Grand Island, Neb.;

Messrs. Lockhart and Isaacs, New York city; Ernst Maseberg, Louisiana; Kurt Klein Schmidt, Helena, Mont.; John Garlicher, Winona, Minn.

No Hope.

The tug Dispatch returned to Lowestoft, having proceeded 45 miles in her search for any persons who may have been fortunate enough to get away from the Elbe in the missing boat or by clinging to wreckage. The Dispatch reports that nothing whatever was seen of either boats or wreckage. The storm is now raging more wildly than ever and it is impossible that any small boat can have lived in the heavy sea, or if it should have weathered the gale that any of its occupants can have survived exposure to the bitter cold until this time.

Fifteen fishing smack which have been cruising near the spot where the Elbe lies, arrived at Lowestoft Thursday afternoon. Not one reported seeing any signs of the wreck or the passengers. Their reports banish the last hope of finding the second life boat.

Statement from the Crathie.

The owner, at Aberdeen, of the steamship Crathie, which ran into and sank the Elbe, has received a brief telegram from the captain at Maasuis, stating that the Crathie's bow was terribly crushed by the impact of the vessel with the Elbe, and that the Crathie was in a sinking condition when she reached Maasuis. The captain was below at the time of the collision, the mate being in charge of the vessel. The latter has made a statement to the captain that he has no knowledge whatever as to the identity of the vessel with which the Crathie collided. His own vessel was so terribly damaged that its condition called for the undivided attention of the officers and the entire crew, all of whom had to bend their energies to saving their ship and their own lives.

Might Have Been Saved.

Mr. Carl Hoffman, of Grand Island, Neb., who is among the saved, refutes this statement by making the assertion, in addition to his statement already published, that if the vessel which came into collision with the Elbe had stood by the sinking ship a majority of her passengers might have been saved, as the Elbe stood perfectly still for many minutes after the impact. In fact she remained motionless until the water which was pouring into her hold caused her to lurch violently, after which all was confusion on board. Prior to this, however, discipline was maintained and there could have been no difficulty in transferring the passengers in an orderly manner.

Elbe's Crew Criticized.

A great deal of adverse comment is caused by the fact that of the twenty persons saved from the Elbe, fifteen of them belong to the ship's crew, and that the boat in which they saved themselves contained only one woman and no children. Attempts have been made by some of the survivors to account for this, but in no case in a satisfactory way. Even the solitary woman who was saved was not originally taken into the boat, but was picked up in the water after the boat had pushed away from the sinking ship, greatly against the wishes of some of the occupants of the boat.

Mr. Vevers said in an interview with a Daily Graphic reporter: "The passengers saved were few enough in comparison with the number of seamen. They wanted to keep me out of the boat, but I jumped down on their heads, otherwise I should not be alive".

Hoffman's Experience.

In an interview survivor Hoffman made this explanation: "I heard the captain's orders to send women and children to the starboard side. I have been used to obeying orders as I have been under military discipline. So I even let my boy go, although he had got into the boat with me. It was the engineer who took him out, and 'significantly,' the engineer is still alive."

The Elbe's course at the time of the collision is given as south-southwest and her speed as 15 knots. The other vessel was seen approaching about 2 1/2 points off the Elbe's port bow. She was showing green and mast-head lights and was steaming apparently west-northwest. She ought therefore to have ported her helm and passed under the Elbe's stern.

NOTHING AGAINST HIM.

One of the Debs Defendants, Moses A. Avenor, Dismissed—Testimony Introduced. CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—At Thursday morning's session of the Debs trial Judge Grosscup ordered the dismissal of the case against Moses Avenor, one of the defendants, against whom nothing whatever has been proved. General Superintendent Dunlap, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road, was the first witness. He told of violence on that road during the strike, but the greater part of the session was taken up in a legal argument on the question as to whether expert testimony was admissible to show that strikes were always accompanied by violence. The court held against such evidence, leaving the matter to the knowledge and discernment of the jury.

Another Senator Elected.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 4.—The action of the republican caucus of Thursday night was formally ratified Friday in session of both houses of the legislature when Congressman John L. Wilson, of Spokane, was elected United States senator to fill the existing vacancy caused by the failure to elect a successor to John B. Allen two years ago. The vote stood: Wilson (rep.), 80; J. H. Wescott (pop.), 24.

Speaking from her Experience,

After years of practical use and a trial of many brands of baking powder (some of which she recommended before becoming acquainted with the great qualities of the Royal), Marion Harland finds the Royal Baking Powder to be greatly superior to all similar preparations, and states that she uses it exclusively, and deems it an act of justice and a pleasure to recommend it unqualifiedly to American Housewives.

The testimony of this gifted authority upon Household Economy coincides with that of millions of housekeepers, many of whom speak from knowledge obtained from a continuous use of Royal Baking Powder for a third of a century.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

BUNCHING Their Remarks—The suburbanite who had been waiting at the station for the gates to open was preparing to grasp a big and cumbersome bundle of luggage in such a way as to lift it when the sarcastic traveler near the radiator remarked: "That isn't exactly what you would call an easy-pick-up, is it?" "I think, sir," replied the suburbanite, "you will find I'm able to budget."—Chicago Tribune.

THE PISO COMPANY.

The above is the style of the firm which manufactures Piso's Cure for Consumption and Piso's Remedy for Catarrh, at Warren, Pa. The company was recently incorporated, succeeding E. T. Hazeltine, under whose name the business has been conducted for many years. In fact the business was established in 1894, when \$85 was paid for the first barrel of sugar bought, that was 33 cents a pound; other things were proportionately high, as much of the Piso Cure is now sold for 25 cents as was then for \$1.00.

While the firm has been a very persistent advertiser in newspapers, its aggregate outlay annually has been comparatively small, so that the steady and rapid increase in sales to their present large proportions certainly indicates that Piso's Cure for Consumption possesses high merit as a remedy for coughs, colds and throat and lung troubles generally. The pleasant taste of the cure has doubtless contributed materially to its popularity.

Growth in business has necessitated the invention of numerous labor-saving machines. Notable among these are apparatus for washing, filling, corking and sealing bottles with which three men easily turn out 2,000 bottles an hour. In the advertising department improved machines in the bindery finish 100,000 Pocket Book Almanacs in a day with only twenty operators. Another labor saver is the box machine on which one man puts together a thousand cartons daily which are filled with a dozen Piso's Cure for Consumption by another man in the same space of time.

The Piso Company gives steady employment to a small army of workers, of both sexes, and its uniform liberal treatment of employees is a topic of much favorable comment among the citizens of Warren. Altogether the prosperity of the company appears to be peculiarly deserved.

A MAN'S curiosity never reaches the feminine standpoint until some one tells him his name was in yesterday's paper.

WHO WINS THE \$300?

A novel way to obtain a suitable name for their great, yes, wonderful new oats, has been adopted by the John A. Salzer Seed Co. They offer \$300 for a name for their new oats, their catalogue tells all about it. Farmers are enthusiastic over the oat, claiming 200 bushels can be grown per acre right along. You will want it.

Farmers report six tons of hay from Salzer's Meadow Mixtures; 112 bushels corn per acre in a dry season, and 1,161 bushels potatoes from two acres.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT with 10c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you get free their mammoth catalogue and a package of above \$300 PRIZE OATS. [K]

THE MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 4.	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle.....	\$4 25 @ 4 50
Sheep.....	3 35 @ 4 00
Hogs.....	4 40 @ 4 75
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents.....	3 05 @ 3 60
City Mills Patents.....	4 00 @ 4 15
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	65 1/2 @ 67
No. 1 Northern.....	66 1/2 @ 68
CORN—No. 2.....	45 1/2 @ 47
May.....	46 1/2 @ 47 1/2
OATS.....	24 @ 24 1/2
RYE—Fresh.....	22 @ 23
PORK—Mess. New.....	11 25 @ 11 75
LARD—Western.....	6 05 @ 6 70
BUTTER—West'n Creamery.....	11 @ 24
Western Dairy.....	10 @ 15
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping Steers.....	\$3 30 @ 5 50
Stocks and Feeders.....	2 00 @ 3 00
Butcher Steers.....	2 75 @ 4 15
Texas Steers.....	3 05 @ 4 30
HOGS.....	1 80 @ 4 00
SHEEP.....	12 @ 23
BUTTER—Creamery.....	8 @ 20
Dairy.....	22 @ 23
EGGS—Fresh.....	00 00 @ 120 00
BROOM CORN (per ton).....	50 @ 60
POTATOES (per bu.).....	9 75 @ 9 87 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	6 40 @ 6 45
LARD—Steam.....	3 21 @ 3 50
FLOUR—Spring Patents.....	2 20 @ 2 50
Spring Patents.....	2 50 @ 2 75
Winter Patents.....	2 35 @ 2 60
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2.....	49 1/2 @ 51 1/2
Corn, No. 2.....	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2
Oats, No. 2.....	27 1/2 @ 27 1/2
Rye.....	50 @ 50 1/2
Barley, No. 2.....	55 @ 56
LUMBER—Common Boards.....	13 40 @ 15 50
Fencing.....	12 00 @ 15 00
Lath, Dry.....	2 20 @ 2 25
Shingles.....	2 30 @ 2 75
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring.....	51 @ 51 1/2
Corn, No. 2.....	43 1/2 @ 43 1/2
Oats, No. 2 White.....	31 @ 31 1/2
Rye, No. 1.....	52 1/2 @ 52 1/2
Barley, No. 2.....	53 1/2 @ 54
PORK—Mess.....	9 55 @ 9 55
LARD—Steam.....	6 30 @ 6 35
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Texas Steers.....	13 30 @ 3 90
Native Steers.....	3 10 @ 4 40
HOGS.....	4 10 @ 4 30
SHEEP.....	3 30 @ 3 35
CATTLE—Light and Mixed.....	\$3 00 @ 3 75
HOGS.....	3 40 @ 3 80
Heavy.....	3 25 @ 3 65
SHEEP.....	2 35 @ 2 50

"WOMAN," said the sentimental boarder, who is unmarried, of course, "woman is the sweetest fruit of civilization." "Yes," assented the cheerful idiot, "she does make a great jam at the bargain counter."—Cincinnati Tribune.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

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

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

HIGBEE—"There goes a man who takes things as he finds them." Robbins—"A philosopher!" Higbee—"No; a rag picker."—Brooklyn Life.

Fastest Time Ever Made from Chicago to Jacksonville, Fla.

The Monon Route (L. N. A. & C. R.'s) has placed in effect the fastest schedule ever made between Chicago and Jacksonville, Fla. Train leaves Chicago at 8:32 p. m., arriving at Jacksonville, Fla., at 9:55 a. m. the second morning, making direct connection at that point with the morning departures of all diverging lines, and arrives at Interior and Southern Florida Points by Daylight; St. Augustine and Palatka before noon; Ocala, Orlando, Sanford, Winter Park, Bartow and Tampa early in the afternoon; Titusville and Rockledge before supper, and Lake Worth before bedtime. The trains are vestibuled, Pintach lighted and steam heated, with the finest Dining and Sleeping Car Service in the world.

For further information regarding Rates, Pamphlets and Through Sleeping Car Tickets, address FRANK J. REED, G. P. A., Chicago.

\$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 SEABASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago.

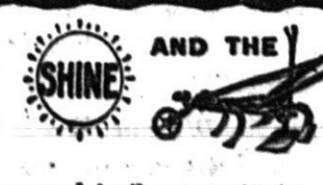
McVicker's Theater, Chicago.

"Shore Acres" will have a month's run, concluding February 23. Seats can be reserved two weeks in advance. Telegraph and mail orders promptly attended to.

To NEW ORLEANS the Queen & Crescent Route is the direct line; 90 miles shortest from Cincinnati. Solid vestibuled trains.

If you have Rheumatism

Or any other pain, you don't take chances with St. Jacobs Oil, for twenty years ago it began to kill pain, and it's been pain-killing ever since.



"PLANET JR." STEEL HORSE HOE and CULTIVATOR

are sure to make things grow.

Light, strong and easily controlled by convenient levers. Has attachments for all kinds of hoeing, cultivating and furrowing. Guaranteed superior to any. Our free catalogue tells all about it and 25 other tools.

S. L. ALLEN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

"SHE KNOWS WHAT'S WHAT"

AND NEVER USES ANY BUT



SANTA CLAUS SOAP

BECAUSE IT'S THE BEST, PUREST & MOST ECONOMICAL.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

MADE BY THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, CHICAGO.

Electric Lights.

(Continued from first page.)

Chelsea, as there was a drug store to be opened there by parties in the banking business. I came, and for nine years, I am free to confess, I did work days, nights, and even Sundays included, not that it was my special desire to do so, but I thought I saw an opportunity for accumulating something. During the nine years I labored there I do not remember an unkind word passing between myself and associates in business.

My health giving out, I retired from the firm of Glazier & Armstrong on the 9th of June. Here begins my sporting life. I promised myself one year to try and regain my health. I did not leave Chelsea, the associations were too dear for me to do so, and I can only wonder at the ever kind treatment I have received from so many friends and patrons, when I have done so little that deserves it.

On the 10th of June, the year following, after receiving from my former partner, four very kind letters, which I still retain and cherish, I again entered into a co-partnership, and for nearly five years again received a generous support from a community of friends. Here enters a portion which my Biographer may have overlooked or of which he was not aware. The express understanding was, upon my returning to business, that whenever I wished or thought it necessary, or desired I should go, leaving it with myself to diagnose my own case in regard to the necessity of doing so. At the expiration of five years, the Biographer having finished a course at Poughkeepsie Business College, was graduated at the U. of M. as a Pharmacist, and had taken a trip to Germany for further knowledge. At the request of my partner he was made a partner of R. S. Armstrong under the title of Glazier & Armstrong, he at this time being in his minority.

The first I ever heard that the boy's brains were in his feet; that he was buying too many goods, and selling too cheap. was in the Chelsea Standard, January 31, 1895. I do not remember that he ever bought one dollar's worth of merchandise for Glazier & Armstrong. Neither do I believe he ever sold any amount for said firm. I have in my possession records of many months previous to this, showing each member's sales, but do not remember any of F. P. G's.

The facts are he had been away for a number of years, had never done any work in the store, and was unacquainted with the customers of G. & A. As a natural consequence the customers did not recognize him, as we had in our store other very efficient help—I do not include in this myself—and I have thought that the people did not at that time fully realize the latent business talent, as he styles it, in the boy. I surely never to my recollection missed him upon any of his fishing excursions.

On entering the store one day I found my nephew Geo. Gould missing and as he never indulged in fishing thought it strange and inquired in regard to his absence. Thereupon my partner of I think two weeks informed me he had been obliged to chastise George for disobedience. Upon inquiring I found that while waiting upon a customer he had been ordered to repair to the attic and grind a drug which my partner wished for an extract (a sample of his manual labor). Before finishing with this customer another came in; he may have passed my partner, I do not know, at any rate the customer called upon my nephew to put up something for him. He presuming to obey was then and there given to understand in words, I trust, my partner would not now use, what and where his duties were. Upon being informed I will admit that I may have forgotten my dear mother's teachings, but suffice to say, the only unkind words passed, that ever did, between myself and partner or employee. In a short time (the quotation is correct) "I have closed the store, no more goods must be sold" I also said that I would receive a proposition of what he would give or take for the business. This was not satisfactory but I was informed that a proposition of the same nature would be received which I gave immediately and a transfer was very soon made. The remark follow "Kept right on doing more business but less fishing" may be correct. I do not believe it good policy to give to the public generally all that concerns our business or brag about it but will say that with the three or four months it took me to resume business the first year was more than satisfactory and the second I sold one fourth more merchandise than was ever sold by Glazier & Armstrong in one year.

The fish, I think never missed me from duty, and until I sold out to Hummel & Fenn every year was a decided success for which I am thankful to a generous public which I feel has always been indulgent to me, unworthy as I may be. When I sold my business to H. & F. it was my intention to retire from the drug business and give the younger men an

opportunity to do business for themselves. In a very short time there was so many drug stores in Chelsea with Mr. Emmert's cut in prices, that some desired to sell, and with an understanding with Hummel & Fenn, I bought two of them. In a short time Mr. Hummel wishing to sell, as I had agreed with in case he did, I bought his interest for my nephew, R. M. Heath, and upon his wishing to retire I associated myself with H. H. Fenn, a young man for whom I have always had the highest regard, and a former clerk of my own as well as F. P. G. & Co.

Three years since my son concluding to enter the study of Pharmacy, I gave him my interest in the profits of the business and since that time not one dollar profit of the business has passed to my credit. A little more than one year ago Mr. L. T. Freeman made a proposition to me which I referred to Mr. Fenn and my son with only this remark, "I believe Mr. Freeman to be a man fully competent, trustworthy and deserving of the support of the community whom I believe he has faithfully served and any arrangements you can make with him will be satisfactory to me." My arrangements with Mr. Fenn first and Mr. Freeman afterwards were, that the time my son was in college I would supply his place in the store I have had no complaints from them.

To some it would be hard to be reminded of being poor, but in youth I become used to it. I will answer the question in regard to whether I am loaning to any of the employees of the Glazier Store Co. I suppose you have a right to know. I am not, nor did I say I was loaning to anybody on mortgage or otherwise, neither am I to blame for the tax laws of the Democratic Legislature.

I have made no assertion in regard to Mr. Glazier referring to Brains, Belly and Brass, nor that his brains were in his feet. If he takes it so I can only claim a neglect in my early education for not being able to express myself intelligently.

It is said Geo. P. Glazier and son pay 1/2 of the village taxes. Geo. P. Glazier has always been a hard-working man and I can only congratulate him for his financial success. Perhaps I too would have more money had I spent more time at work and less fishing but my own opinion is I should not be here. In referring to Cavanaugh Lake you do touch a tender spot in my heart for there every summer, for the past ten years I have been with my family. We have met many kind, and to us, very pleasant associates, and it only grieves me when I look from our home, up there across the lake and see one lone cottage. But some however have no desire for associates and I would welcome the day if something could be done to make it more convenient to be more neighborly, and if a stone walk around our beautiful lake can make it so, I am in for it.

I have only the kindest regards for any manufacturing or business which may enter our village, nor do I wish to say anything that would injure any man who is obliged to labor for his livelihood. My life will show where my sympathies are without special remarks. I do not believe the highest aim in life is the accumulation of money. I have enough for my present wants and a desire that my child will be obliged to work for what they get, thinking it will make better men and women of them.

Circumstances will demonstrate whether young men can live and do business in Chelsea but so long as I live there will be one drug store in Chelsea, if not more, and at the place where R. S. Armstrong is represented not one farthing more will be asked or taken for anything in the drug line or any other merchandise they may handle, than at our competitors. All I have for defence, but not one cent for tribute.

R. S. ARMSTRONG.
P. S.—We note: It was I who after two or three weeks in the store did all the work others the fishing, and now if it had not been for I we would have no Stove Co. or Electric Lights.

R. S. A.
It is estimated that the cost of an acre of raspberries, the first year omitting the fertilizer, is about \$35, while about twenty-five bushels, at \$2 a bushel, is estimated as the results, the expenses of crates, etc., balancing the outlay and receipts. The second year, however, the expenses will be greatly reduced, while the yield should be doubled. The cost of fertilizers, the season, and the condition of the market, however, renders any estimates unreliable.

Markets.

Chelsea, Feb. 7 1895.

Eggs, per dozen	20c
Butter, per pound	15c
Oa's, per bushel	30c
Corn, per bushel	25c
Wheat, per bushel	30c
Potatoes, per bushel	40c
Apples, per bushel	75c
Onions, per bushel	50
Beans, per bushel	\$1.50

Origin of a Bad Habit.

A horse that never gained his liberty by breaking the halter never became a halter puller. says a practical writer. Poor halters or bridles have always been the cause of horse acquiring the habit of breaking loose. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that whatever a colt is tied with it is beyond its power to break. If the first few attempts to free itself are in vain there is very little danger of the colt trying the experiment soon again. When horses have once become accustomed to breaking loose the best way to break them is to fasten them securely with strong straps or ropes and then give them an opportunity to pull away until they get tired of the sport. A few lessons of this kind will sometimes break them of the habit. As the habit is one of the worst that a horse can contract, every precaution should be taken to prevent it, or, when once contracted, it should be broken up as speedily as possible.

Karl's Clover Root, the great Blood purifier gives freshness and clearness to the Complexion and cures Constipation, 25 cts., and \$1.00. Sold by Armstrong & Co.

Live Stock Notes.

The best pays in all things pertaining to stock.

Clean stables have much to do with success in butter making.

Better breeding and handling have made the average fleece weigh more than it did twenty years ago.

Wheat is rich in nutriment, and at present prices is a good and cheap feed for horses. Use it mixed with other food.

Have the hogs ready to sell off before very cold weather, excepting the breeding stock and such as needed for home use.

See that the pasture fences are all right just now. Many a good beast has been lost because a poor fence let it into the corn field.

Keep a supply of salt, charcoal and ash for the hogs, where they can help themselves, especially when crowding with a full corn ration.

The greater the attention paid to supplying the markets with well fed animals of the best mutton breed, the more popular mutton food will become.

Two of the best remedies for the sow which has a habit of eating her offspring at farrowing are exercise and plenty of succulent food to keep the bowels loose.

There is no profit in raising calves unless they are well fed and cared for from the start. When brought from the pasture in the fall they should be stalled the same as the other cattle, that each may get his share of food.

Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn. says "Shiloh's Vitalizer saved my life. I consider it the best remedy I ever used." For Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75 cts. Sold by Armstrong & Co.

For Sale.

We have a quantity of live geese and duck feathers for sale. Will sell by the pound or in large quantities if desired.
C. J. CHANDLER & Co.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Your old friend, the grip, has appeared in New York and may be expected to set the West sneezing before many days have passed. While the doctors have not yet succeeded in finding the germ, they have found a way of counteracting its serious influences, and the grip no longer has terror for the multitude. Ordinarily simple remedies, quiet and prudence, reduce the grip to the mild nature of a cold in the head.

CURE THAT COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE
50c. and \$1.00 Bottle.
One cent a dose.
This is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Croup, Whooping Cough, and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.
SOLD BY
R. S. ARMSTRONG & CO.

Varicocele, Emissions, Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Unnatural Discharges, Self Abuse, Kidney and Bladder Diseases Positively Cured by
The New Method Treatment - A Wonderful Discovery
"You can Deposit the Money in Your Bank or with Your Postmaster to be paid us after you are CURED under a written Guarantee!"
Self Abuse, Excesses and Blood Diseases have wrecked the lives of thousands of young men and middle aged men. The farm, the workshop, the Sunday school, the office, the profession—all have its victims. Young men, if you have been indiscreet, beware of the future. Middle aged men, you are growing prematurely weak and old, physically and mentally. 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.
"I am 23. 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, swollen and blurry; 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 Dr. Kennedy & Kergan's New Method Treatment. Thank God I tried it. In two months I was cured. This was six years ago, and never had a return. Was married two years ago and all happy. Boys, try Dr. Kennedy & Kergan before giving up hope."

S. A. TONTON. Seminal Weakness, Impotency and Varicocele Cured
"When I consulted Dr. Kennedy & Kergan, I had little hope. I was surprised. Their new Method Treatment improved me the first week. Emissions ceased, nerves became strong, pains disappeared, hair grew in again, eyes became bright, cheerful in company and strong sexually. Having tried many Quacks, I can heartily recommend Dr. Kennedy & Kergan as reliable Specialists. They treated me honorably and skillfully."

T. P. EMERSON. A Nervous Wreck—A Happy Life.
"I live on the farm. At school I learned an early habit, which weakened me physically, sexually and mentally. Family Doctors said I was going into 'decline' (Consumption). Finally 'The Golden Monitor,' edited by Dr. Kennedy & Kergan fell into my hands. I learned the Truth and Cause. Self abuse had sapped my vitality. I took the New Method Treatment and was cured. My friends think I am cured of Consumption. I have sent them many patients, all of whom were cured. Their New Method Treatment supplies vigor, vitality and manhood."

READER! Are you a victim? Have you lost hope? Are you contemplating marriage? Has your blood been diseased? Have you any weakness? Our New Method Treatment will cure you. What it has done for others it will do for you. **CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY**
16 Years in Detroit. 160,000 Cured. No Risk.
Consultation Free. No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion free of charge. Charges reasonable. Books Free—"The Golden Monitor" (Illustrated), on Diseases of men. Enclose postage, 2 cents. Sealed.
NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. PRIVATE. No medicine sent C. O. D. No names on boxes or envelopes. Everything confidential. Question list and cost of Treatment, FREE.
DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN, No. 143 SHELBY ST DETROIT, MICH.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made for more than Sixty days in payment of installments of interest over due and payable on a mortgage dated January 3rd, A. D. 1889, made by Christian Gentner and Mary Ann Gentner, his wife, to the Chelsea Savings Bank, a corporation organized and doing business under the laws of the State of Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1889, in Liber 72 of mortgages, on page 429, for which default the Chelsea Savings Bank by virtue of the right given it by said mortgage, has made and hereby makes the principal sum of said mortgage and interest accrued thereon now due and payable, and all legal costs, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcels of land situated and being in the Townships of Lima and Sharon in said County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the South quarter section post of section thirty-one (31) of township 22, South of range four (4) east, running thence North 89 degrees East sixteen chains fifty-two links, along the South line of the section, thence North one degree, West forty (40) chains and sixteen (16) links, thence South 89 degrees West four (4) chains ninety-one (91) links along the quarter line of the section, thence East twenty-two (22) chains, thence South 89 degrees West eleven chains and sixty-one (61) links, thence South one degree East eighteen chains sixteen links along the quarter line, to the place of beginning, containing forty acres of land.

Also six (6) acres of land off the entire South end of the West half of the South-west quarter of the South-east quarter of section number one (1), in township number three (3) South of Range three East, (Sharon), in the State of Michigan.
Dated, January 11, 1895.
CHELSEA SAVINGS BANK, Mortgagee.
G. W. TURNBULL, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Commissioner's Notice.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw
The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Jacob Heseloch, late of said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for Creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of George W. Turnbull in the Village of Chelsea, in said County, on the 19th day of April and on the 19th day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M., of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.
Dated January 19th, 1895.
PETER HINDELANG,
JAY EVERETT, Commissioners.
W. J. KNAPP

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw
Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1895, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Elvira Whitaker, late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before 22nd day of July next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on the 22nd day of April and on the 22nd day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.
Dated, Ann Arbor, January 21st, A. D. 1895.
J. WILLARD BABBITT,
Judge of Probate.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time table taking effect Nov. 18th, 1894.
90th MERIDIAN TIME.

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

GOING EAST.
Detroit Night Express 5:10 A. M.
Atlantic Express 7:23 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.
W. M. MARTIN, Agent, Chelsea.
O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

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Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. \$3 a year. Specimen copies sent free. Building Edition, monthly, \$1.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new inventions, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

FIRE! FIRE!!

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

ECONOMY REPAIRS & OUTFIT.
Great time and money saved. Necessary articles at low prices and convenience of ways. The best outfit ever offered for home use for repairing boots, shoes, rubber boots, coats, harness, wire fences, and hundreds of things which constantly need attention. Full instructions sent with each outfit so that a man can use the money saved. These tools paid for themselves many times over.
Year. Complete shoe repair outfit, including iron lasts and standard, and everything necessary for complete work. 25 articles only \$2.00. See cat. 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 package the agency and makes large profits. The goods are paid for. Address,
ECONOMY SUPPLY HOUSE, Newark, N. J.