

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

VOLUME 25.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, DEC. 12, 1895.

Single Copies 5 Cents.

NUMBER 16.

CLOSING OUT

Ladies' Jackets and Capes

- - AT - -

1-3 OFF.

All New--Made up late this Season.

These garments were consigned to us by one of the largest and best cloak manufacturers of New York, with instructions to sell at what they would bring.

Our stock being sold low, we concluded to give them a whirl, and will offer every one of these high-class, stylish garments at not one cent over

Two-Thirds Actual Value.

No better goods, no nobbler goods to be found anywhere.

A \$6.00 Jacket will cost \$4.00.

A \$7.50 Jacket will cost \$5.00.

A \$10.00 Jacket or Cape will cost \$6.65.

A \$12.00 Jacket or Cape will cost \$8.00.

A \$15.00 Jacket or Cape will cost \$10.00.

An \$18.00 Jacket or Cape will cost \$12.00.

A \$20.00 Jacket or Cape will cost \$13.35.

A \$25.00 Jacket or Cape will cost \$16.65.

And Here's
Another.

All odds and ends from our Clothing Department, consisting of Men's Suits, Boys' Suits and Overcoats, piled on one table, and you can have your pick at

1-2 PRICE.

No fake. If we didn't sell them this way we wouldn't advertise to do so.

Every Suit or Overcoat sold from this table goes for less than the cost of the material from which it was made.

Now is Your Chance.

Bring along the boys and have them supplied with clothing while you can save money. No shoddy. We won't handle that class of plunder. Whoever gets fitted on this table (and there are nearly all sizes now) pays \$2.50 for a good, honest boy's \$5.00 suit or overcoat, \$3.00 for a \$6.00 suit or overcoat, \$4.00 for an \$8.00 suit or overcoat, \$5.00 for a \$10.00 suit or overcoat.

All goods advertised here are strictly cash. If not satisfactory, money will be refunded.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

For SAFETY and to DRAW INTEREST,

Deposit your Money in the
Chelsea Savings Bank.
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.

IF YOU WANT

Clean Shirts, Collars and Cuffs for the
- - - HOLIDAYS - - -

Send them in early. Don't put it off too long.

CHELSEA STEAM LAUNDRY

Dennis J. Rockwell.

Died, Dec. 4, 1895, at his home in Sylvan township, Mr. Dennis J. Rockwell, aged over 81 years.

Mr. Rockwell was born at Stonebridge, Canada East, March 5, 1814. His parents were Timothy and Mary (Frost) Rockwell, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter of Massachusetts. Mr. Rockwell died when Dennis was seven years of age, and his mother sold their home, removing to Peru, N. Y., and two years later to Leroy, of the same state. Dennis taught school at the age of 17 years, and for several years thereafter was more or less engaged in instructing the youthful minds of this nation in the arts and sciences. He came to Michigan in 1831, and in 1854 purchased 120 acres of land in Sylvan township, where he resided at the time of his death. He was married in 1844 to Mary Jane Hogan.

The funeral was held Saturday from the house. Revs. O. L. Adams and A. B. Storms officiated. The remains were interred in Vermont Cemetery.

North Lake Breezes.

Husking corn will soon be in order.

There is quite a call for cheap horses now.

Alfred Glenn intends to go to Detroit soon.

Wanted, more books in the singing class here.

Mr. W. Wood is quite sick with his old complaint, the asthma.

Ben Isham and wife spent Sunday here and visited their parents.

Mr. Wm. Hudson will cut wood for H. M. Twamley this winter.

Mr. Hankard sold quite a herd of young stock Monday last.

B. & G. Hopkins are buying straw to take to Ann Arbor market.

Mrs. E. Daniels will lead the League meeting next Sunday evening.

O. C. Burkhart was in this vicinity recently buying horses and sheep.

Fred Glenn has bought two stacks of hay from E. L. Glenn, of Unadilla.

There are no ducks on the lake now, the ice being about six inches in thickness.

Alva Hudson is gradually failing now and is not expected to live through the winter.

Thanksgiving passed off very quietly, all being able to find something for which to be grateful.

Carmi Webb, of Unadilla, left for California last week, for his health and to visit the country.

A birthday party took place at the residence of Mr. Brown, Monday evening, in honor of his son William.

B. H. Glenn has sold his hay press to Geo. Reid, who will continue the business of pressing hay and straw.

The school in this district is being taught by S. Foster, of Chelsea, and is giving general satisfaction.

Two young men named Monroe are visiting at R. S. Whalain's. R. S. is at Ann Arbor on jury this term.

The Epworth League is prospering. Nearly all the young people in this vicinity take part in the exercises.

Mrs. George Webb, of this place was thrown from her cutter while returning from Chelsea, but escaped injury.

A few days ago Mr. Lutz killed and dressed a lamb for home use, and left it hanging outside. Next morning it was gone—swiped.

The singing school here under the able management of Prof. Sage, of Ann Arbor, is in full blast. The class numbers about 50, old and young.

Preaching here every other Sabbath afternoon by Rev. Thistle, at 2 o'clock, is well attended, all seeming to be greatly pleased with the new minister. The reverend gentleman is the happy father of a new Thanksgiving boy baby.

Sucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chillsblains, 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.

CHRISTMAS TREES

Never bore such a variety of lovely presents as they will this year if the articles are only selected from the

HOLIDAY STOCK

AT THE

BANK
DRUG STORE

In selecting our large assortments we have made it our constant aim to buy the newest and best novelties at medium prices, and are now ready to sell you at lower figures than any other store in this vicinity.

Come One, Come All!

We are prepared to supply you. We have something for every person, something to fit every purse.

Plush and Celluloid Goods.

Albums, toilet cases, trays, brushes and combs, glove boxes, cuff and collar boxes, etc., etc.

Fancy Crockery

Fruit plates, cups and saucers, vases, bread and milk sets, etc. Don't buy a lamp without getting our prices. It will be worth your trouble.

Silverware and Jewelry.

Nothing makes a better present than a selection from our elegant line of Silverware or Jewelry. Cake baskets, pickle dishes, spoons, knives and forks, etc.; watches, chains, pins, etc., etc. Every article at the lowest prices.

Toys, Dolls, Books,

Candies, Nuts, etc., etc.

WE WILL CUT
OUR
CHRISTMAS PIE

Wednesday morning, Dec. 18. This pie is made for the benefit of the children of our regular patrons and holiday customers, and all under twelve, when accompanied by either parent, are entitled to a draw.

We haven't forgotten our
Grocery Dept.

And are giving our customers bargains every day. We quote you:

21 pounds of Granulated Sugar for \$1.00.

25 pounds Medium Brown Sugar for \$1.00.

Fresh Oysters 16, 18 and 23 cents per can.

6 pounds Best Crackers for 25 cents.

Best Electric Kerosene Oil 10 cents per gallon.

Fairbanks' Best Cotoline 7 cents per lb.

6 pounds English Currants for 25 cents.

Fresh Orange, Lemon and Citron Peel, Anise seed, etc., etc.

A Good Mixed Candy 5 cents per pound.

Best Mixed Nuts 12 cents per pound.

Yours for 'Xmas Bargains,

F. P. Glazier & Co.

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Proceedings of the First Session.
The 4th congress convened its first session on the 3d. The senate was called to order by Vice President Stevenson and the new senators and those who had been re-elected were sworn in. A committee was appointed to notify the president. In the house Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, was chosen as speaker. A committee was named to join a like committee on the part of the senate to wait upon the president. Several bills were introduced in the interest of railway postal clerks and letter carriers.

In the United States senate yesterday the president's message was read. There were 22 bills and 16 resolutions introduced, but a majority were reprints of measures which failed to pass last session. Among the bills were the following: To establish a uniform system of bankruptcy; for the compulsory education of Indian children; for the exclusion of alien anarchists; for the amendment of the tariff laws, so as to admit free of duty all material used in the construction or equipment of vessels built in the United States; to limit the president's term to six years without reelection, and repealing all laws permitting the issuance of bonds. In the house the president's message was read, after which bills were introduced to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy; to amend the immigration laws; to equalize pensions on account of service in the Mexican war; to provide that no alien shall be admitted to citizenship who has not for the continued term of five years preceding his admission resided within the United States, and who cannot speak, read and write the English language.

Petitions for the recognition of Cuban insurgents were offered in the senate on the 4th. Bills were introduced to amend the immigration laws, excluding all immigrants between 14 and 60 years of age who cannot both read and write the English language; to remove the bar of limitations in suits brought by laborers or mechanics against the United States for work done; to increase all pensions granted under the act of 1890 to \$12; to provide for a general system of fortifications for sea-coast defenses. A resolution was introduced for vigorous action for the protection and security of American citizens in Turkey. The house was not in session.

Bills were introduced in the senate on the 5th for the unlimited coinage of gold and silver in connection with other nations; to prevent the carrying of obscene literature on railroads; to have all the silver in the treasury coined into subsidiary coin, and providing for the repeal of all laws authorizing the issuance of interest-bearing bonds. A resolution was introduced for the recognition of the belligerency of Cuban insurgents and another declaring it to be the sense of the senate that it was unwise and inexpedient to retire the greenbacks. Adjourned to the 6th. The house was not in session.

The senate was not in session on the 6th. In the house bills were introduced to levy a duty on wool; to amend the act incorporating the Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua; to repeal the interstate commerce law; to prohibit the appointment of aliens to office under the government. Petitions were presented for the admission of Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico to statehood and for the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents. Adjourned until the 8th.

DOMESTIC.

The president's message, made public on the 3d, is devoted to two subjects and about equally divided between the two, foreign affairs and financial affairs. In regard to other matters he is content to refer congress to the departmental reports with a general concurrence in their statements of facts and their recommendations.

While endeavoring to prevent a fight Rev. T. N. Lucas, a prominent Baptist minister residing near Montevallo, Ala., was shot and killed by Robert Seals.

Pauline Hall, an actress, gave 25,000 loaves of bread to the poor in St. Louis.

The Shelbyville (Ind.) Cabinet company made an assignment with liabilities of \$80,000.

H. H. Morrill and his 14-year-old daughter were murdered on the road near Ash Springs, A. T., by Indians.

The biennial session of the Virginia legislature began at Richmond. In his message Gov. O'Ferrall recommends the extermination of the race track and gambling evils in the state and says lynching must be stopped.

The next national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at St. Paul September 1 to 4, 1896. The twin children, three months old, of Benjamin Pogue, were found dead in the cradle at Grand Rapids, Mich.

William T. Thaler, who last spring started from Montreal to walk around the world, quit the undertaking at Tower, Minn., after having made 2,500 miles of the distance.

The town of Mount Pleasant, Tenn., was almost destroyed by fire.

Three bushels of letters stolen from the mails early in August were discovered in the loft of the fire department building in Centra, Mass.

The South Carolina constitutional convention adjourned after signing the revised constitution. The negro delegates refused to sign on account of the provision depriving them of suffrage.

John Fritz, of Pennsylvania, was elected president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at the annual meeting in New York.

Luis Felipe Carbo, minister of the new government of Ecuador, is studying American institutions and will endeavor to get teachers to inaugurate the public school system in Ecuador.

It was reported that the reply of the marquis of Salisbury to the note of Secretary Olney on the Venezuelan question was a refusal on the part of Great Britain to arbitrate.

The Empire State express on the New York Central road now makes daily trips from New York to Buffalo, 440 miles, in 495 minutes, making it the fastest passenger train in the world.

There was but little over a foot of water in the Mississippi river at St. Louis, the lowest record in nearly 20 years.

J. W. Forlines, engineer; A. W. Straley, conductor, and brakeman G. H. Helgi were killed in a railway wreck at Lick Branch, W. Va.

A. H. Andrews & Co., manufacturers in Chicago of fine furniture and office fixtures, failed for \$400,000; assets, \$600,000.

William J. Murray, a prominent resident of Toledo, O., died after a continuous self-imposed fast of 47 days.

The movement to bring about the taxation of church property in Missouri was assuming commanding proportions.

A negro named Isom Kearse, and his aged mother, charged with stealing a Bible from a church near Broxton Ford, S. C., were whipped to death with a strap by a mob.

Peter Maher and Robert Fitzsimmons were matched to fight to a finish for the world's championship near El Paso, Tex., between February 11 and February 15.

A trust, comprising almost every carpet tack factory in the country, was formed in New York, and the price of tacks was advanced to almost double the former rates.

John and Margaret Cowling, aged 73 and 70 years, respectively, after having been separated by divorce 24 years, were reunited in marriage at Jeffersonville, Ind.

In tearing out the wall of an abandoned cellar near Larned, Kan., the skeletons of five men were found, and they were thought to be the remains of a party of land-buyers who went to western Kansas in 1880 from Pennsylvania, and who mysteriously disappeared. They were probably murdered for their money.

Melancholia, brought on by trouble in love affairs, caused Miss May Willis, a young society woman of Akron, O., to hang herself.

T. M. C. King, a justice of the peace, and his wife, who had been ill, died suddenly in Claybourn county, Tenn., from the effects of a dose of medicine given them by an Indian doctor.

At its quarterly meeting the W. C. T. U. of Richmond, Va., adopted resolutions denouncing the "new woman's Bible."

The first national bank of Pratt, Kan., went into voluntary liquidation. All depositors were paid in full.

The mint in Philadelphia is turning out 400,000 pennies daily because of the big demand.

Heinrich Hostman, of Dortmund, Prussia, arrived at Cincinnati on his trip around the world on a bicycle. He is to make the trip in two years.

There were 324 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 6th, against 288 the week previous and 385 in the corresponding time of 1894.

Frank C. Elliott, state organizer for the populist organization in Missouri, was attacked by a robber in Kansas City and fatally wounded.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 6th aggregated \$1,247,194,999, against \$870,484,182 the previous week. The increase, compared with the corresponding week in 1894, was 7.0.

The bonded warehouse of Elliot F. Driggs was burned in New York, the loss being \$250,000.

Fire destroyed the stove works of J. Woodruff & Sons at Salem, O., and many valuable patterns were burned.

Mike Ford and William Senter were arrested at Atlanta, Ga., with a large quantity of counterfeit ten dollar silver certificates on their persons.

The National Civil Service Reform league will hold their annual meeting in Washington December 12 and 13.

Mrs. Joseph Reimein died in Toledo, O., from the shock received by the death of her husband and daughter in a railway accident.

The hay crop of this year in the middle states is reported to be 41 per cent. less than last year.

Prince Graham, Jason Blake and William Fraser (all colored) were hanged at Hampton, S. C., for the murder of E. R. Mears; Jesse Jones was hanged at Ozark, Ark., for murdering Charles and Jesse Hibdon in February, 1894, and a negro named Elliott was hanged at Chester, S. C., for the murder of a white man named Welch.

The annual report of Attorney General Harmon shows that there has been an increase in the number of criminal cases pending in the federal courts as well as an increase in the expenses of the courts from \$3,864,898 in 1898 to \$5,528,223 in 1895. He says too much of the time of the supreme court is occupied by criminal appeals, and suggests that such appeals be disallowed save in capital cases. He also calls attention to what he regards as the growing abuse of the writ of habeas corpus, and suggests that the allowance of a stay by the supreme court or one of its judges be required at least on all appeals after the first.

The bank of Oronogo, Mo., was robbed by safe blowers of \$1,300.

The close of the first century of commercial liberty in America will be celebrated in New York on the 19th inst.

In San Francisco Judge Murphy denied Theodore Durrant's motion for a new trial and sentenced him to be hanged for the murder of Blanche Lamont, but fixed no date for the execution.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Col. Smith A. Whitfield, first assistant postmaster general during the latter part of President Harrison's term, died in Chicago, aged 49 years.

William Cobb, a centenarian, died at King's Mountain, N. C. A peculiarity of his was to devour a chicken every day for the past 50 years.

William Bennett, a hero of the Crimean war and of the Sepoy mutiny in India, died at his home in Chicago, aged 76 years.

John Adam Baker, the oldest editor in the state of Pennsylvania in continuous active service on one newspaper, died at his home in New Bloomfield. He had been editor of the Perry Freeman since 1839.

Gen. Edward Wright, who 20 years ago represented Iowa in the United States senate, died at his home in Des Moines.

FOREIGN.

The German government was taking steps to prevent the growing emigration of the younger generation to America.

Advices from Turkey say that the sultan had resolved to break all diplomatic relations if the powers force the Dardanelles.

The Brazilian council of ministers refused to submit the Trinidad dispute with England to arbitration.

The centenary of the birth of Thomas Carlyle, the famous historian and philosopher, was celebrated at his birthplace, Ecclefechan, Scotland.

A dispatch from Vienna says that the powers have presented an ultimatum to the porte threatening to force the passage of the Dardanelles unless firmans are issued within 72 hours permitting the passage of the second guardship.

Gen. Gonzales, the Cuban insurgent leader, convicted at Havana of taking up arms against the government, was shot.

Advices from Constantinople say that Said Pasha, the president of the Turkish council of state and formerly grand vizier, had taken refuge in the British embassy at Constantinople, believing his life was in danger.

It was announced that the embassies had informed the sultan of Turkey that if the firmans for the extra guardships were refused the Dardanelles would be forced by the powers.

It was rumored that the sultan of Turkey had decided to consent to each of the powers having a second guardship at Constantinople.

It was announced that British ships had landed soldiers at Pera, a suburb of Constantinople, to protect the British embassy.

A fire at Mariestad, Sweden, did damage to the extent of \$270,000 and left 600 persons homeless.

LATER.

The situation at Constantinople on the question of the extra guardships of the powers remained unchanged and opinion was divided as to whether the delay was due to a fear of causing a fanatical outbreak against the Christians by the Mussulman subjects of the sultan or to a dread of a clash ensuing between the powers themselves.

Furious gales prevailed on the English coast, causing the loss of much property and many lives.

Washington dispatches announce that this government will protest vigorously against England prohibiting the importation of American sheep after January.

Navigation on the lakes for the season of 1895 has closed.

Gov. Clough sentenced Harry Hayward, the murderer of Catherine Ging, to be hanged December 11 next in Minneapolis.

Near Dexter, Ia., Grant Hibbs, aged 32, shot his wife, probably fatally, and then killed himself. He was insane.

News from the scene of the murders in Arizona committed by renegade Apache Indians says that nine persons were killed.

George Augustus Sala, the well-known journalist and author, died at Brighton, England, aged 67 years.

The secret service bureau in Washington discovered a new counterfeit five-dollar bank note on the Fort Dearborn national bank of Chicago, series of 1882, portrait of Garfield. The colors are poorer than the genuine.

A building in Chicago occupied by piano, fur and shoe firms was burned, the loss being \$100,000.

Postmaster General Wilson issued an order prohibiting postal employees from working for legislation in their interest, the penalty being dismissal from service.

A recent census places the population of Berlin, Germany, at 1,674,112.

The building in Chicago occupied by H. Wolf & Co., dealers in general merchandise, was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$300,000.

A new rule was put into effect at the East Liberty (Pa.) stockyards prohibiting dealing in cattle on Sundays.

Mrs. Bliss, of Memphis, Tenn., now a missionary in Armenia, writes that over 100,000 Armenians have been butchered, mostly men, leaving the women and children in awful poverty, and says there is no doubt that all these outrages were committed with the sanction of the sultan.

The Toll Gate.

There is a toll-gate hidden away. Half in the fields, and half in the trees, Where the children, the elves, and the fairies stray With footsteps facing the twilight breeze.

The fairies and elves can pass through free. But a child must pay for the toll with a song. Before the fairy land it can see, And this must be said, or it all goes wrong:

"I believe in the Three Little Bears, And the Prince that climbed the Mountain of Glass, And I know how the Wild Swan's sister fares— So open the gate and let me pass." —Rudolph F. Bunner, in St. Nicholas.

An Unusual Opportunity.

It would seem that no woman reader would fail to take advantage of the offer made elsewhere in this paper by Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, to send their Shopping Guide, "The Shoppers' Economist," absolutely free to all who write for it.

This firm has come to be known as "the quickest mail-order house in the world." It is one of Chicago's oldest and most reliable firms, its business is immense, and every representation made can be relied upon. They boldly announce: "Your money back if not satisfied with your purchase."

Be sure to find and read the big display advertisement above referred to. By doing so you will probably be greatly assisted in deciding on purchases for Christmas, and the Catalogue has a fund of information that will be valuable at all seasons. And all you need do is to write for it to Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 58 to 72 State St., Chicago.

Atlanta and the South.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. R. will during the time of the Exposition at Atlanta Sept. 18, to Dec. 31, 1895, offer exceptionally fine service between Chicago and the South. A low rate ticket will be sold, and through cars run to all southern points. This is 55 miles the shortest route to Atlanta, Chattanooga and the South.

For guide to Atlanta and the Exposition address C. W. Humphrey, Northwestern Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., or City Ticket Office, 230 Clark St., Chicago. Charles L. Stone, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

To California.

Study all time cards and you will find no railroad carrying tourist cars make as quick time as the Phillips Rock Island Excursions. One hour and thirty minutes quicker time than any other route Chicago to Los Angeles.

Phillips & Co. have carried over 125,000 patrons to and from California. Why? Because every well-posted California traveler understands Phillips has the best regulated tourist system.

J. N. SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

Disastrous Failure!

We can mention no failure more disastrous than that of physical energy. It involves the partial suspension of the digestive and assimilative processes, and entails the retirement from business of the liver and kidneys. Only through the good offices of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters can the restoration of its former vigorous status be hoped for. When this aid has been secured, a resumption of activity in the stomach, liver and bowels may be relied upon. The Bitters conquers malaria and kidney troubles.

Improved Virginia Farms.

In Virginia they have no blizzards, no droughts, perfect climate, cheap lands and the best markets in the world. Excursion rates Dec. 17th via Big Four Route and Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Send for free descriptive pamphlet and rates. U. L. TERRY, N. W. P. A., 234 Clark Street, Chicago.

The Pilgrim.

(Holiday Number.) Full of bright sketches—prose, poetry and illustrations—by bright writers and artists. Entirely original, new and entertaining. Mailed free to any address on receipt of six (6) cents in postage stamps. Write to Geo. H. HARROLD, Publisher, 415 Old Colony building, Chicago, Ill.

ALL HE COULD DO.—The Wife—"Two weeks ago you said my husband couldn't live, and now he's nearly well." The Doctor—"Madam, I can only express my regrets."—Puck.

DROPSY is a dread disease, but it has lost its terrors to those who know that H. H. Green & Sons, the Dropsy Specialists of Atlanta, Georgia, treat it with such great success. Write them for pamphlet giving full information.

My name and memory I leave to men's charitable speeches, to foreign nations and to the next age.—Bacon.

I CANNOT speak too highly of Pilo's Cure for Consumption.—Mrs. FRANK MORRIS, 215 W. 23d St., New York, Oct. 29, 1894.

In these days the matrimonial match only seems to light on the money box.—Truth.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is taken internally. Price 75c.

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

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Take Care

Of your physical health. Build up your system, tone your stomach and digestive organs, increase your appetite, enrich your blood, drive out all impurities and prevent sickness by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. \$1.66 for 12. Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Undo it yourself: then it's easy; otherwise the

DeLONG Patent Hook and Eye

never unfastens.

See that

hump?

Send two cents in stamps for New Mother Goose Book in colors to Richardson DeLong Bros., Philadelphia.

The

SH&M

BIAS VELVETEEN SKIRT BINDINGS

Guarantee skirt edges from wearing out. Don't take any binding unless you see "S. H. & M." on the label no matter what anybody tells you.

If your dealer will not supply you, we will.

Send for samples, showing labels and materials, to the S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, New York City.

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THE CHELSEA HERALD

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.
CHELSEA, MICHIGAN

The prohibitionists of Flint, Mich., are about to try the scheme of setting up a counter attraction to the saloons on Saturday afternoon, when the farmers and traders come to town. For this purpose a church is to be opened and music and hot coffee furnished.

In Germany 6,626 cases of diphtheria have been treated by serum inoculation, 2,460 of them in hospitals, according to a report of the government's medical department. Of these 86.5 per cent. recovered, 12.9 per cent. died, and the rest were still under treatment.

A Gardiner (Me.) man doesn't believe in hurried second marriages. A tearful husband brought in his wife's coffin plate for framing. The job was done, but the husband got married again soon after the funeral, and never returned for the souvenir of his first wife's demise.

About twenty-five years ago an English syndicate offered the Transvaal government \$800,000 for the exclusive right to all the mineral resources of that country, and the government came very near selling it. It is estimated that the gold product of the region this year will be \$50,000,000.

Mrs. William Kemp, of Uniontown, Pa., found two burglars rifling a trunk in her house, and procuring a revolver, she made them drop all the stolen goods and march downstairs to the kitchen. She locked them in and proceeded to summon help, but during her absence the thieves pried open a window and escaped.

Dr. Saunders, an eminent specialist, and a member of the health board of London, is a great believer in the value of the electric light. He claims that electricity is a great moral power; that it protects humanity better than the philanthropist, and by purifying the workshops and the factories the sanitary laws are carried out with much less friction.

Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who has lately returned from Europe, says nothing he observed abroad impressed him so deeply as the unprogressive life of the average European town. He visited his birthplace, Paisley, Scotland, after an absence of fifty-two years, and says the town was absolutely unchanged since he left it.

The French government has paid the Persian shah \$10,000 for the right to dig up antiquities anywhere within the ancient empire, and the bargain is regarded as an excellent one for the western nation. Several of the great cities of the Bible lie buried there, and archaeologists think that they contain better treasure trove than the world has ever gained from the Orient.

Benjamin Knight, of Otisfield, Me., voted for Gen. Harrison in 1840, wearing to the polls a new beaver hat. In 1888 he voted for Gen. Benjamin Harrison, grandson of "Old Tippecanoe," and wore the same hat to the polling place. Mr. Knight is 88 years old, but feels that he will be as lively as any youngster of 16, if permitted to wear that same hat to the polls next November.

Russia has 15,740 qualified doctors, 310 of whom do not practice, giving one doctor to 8,000 persons throughout the empire. As by far the greater number of the doctors live in the cities and the urban population of Russia is only 14 per cent. of the whole, the peasants are poorly provided with medical assistance. One-fifth of the total number of doctors are in the army or navy and 553 are women.

A curious case of a soldier refusing to do duty has just been before a military tribunal in Germany. Trott is the name of a private in an infantry company stationed at Insterburg. He is the son of a landed proprietor. He said he was willing to do military duty six days in the week, but would not "desecrate the Sabbath." He is still in prison and will remain there until he changes his mind in this matter.

Prof. Wright, the Oberlin geologist, has a paper in the Popular Science Monthly for December on the discovery of an implement of human make in the glacial drift near Steubenville, O., from which he argues the presence of man in the Ohio valley contemporaneously with the ice age, say 10,000 or more years ago. The implement is a small flint knife such as was probably used for flaying and scalping purposes.

Capt. Alfred Sanford, 73 years old, who has just been sent to the St. Louis poorhouse, was the friend and playmate of Gen. Grant, and when the latter became president he made his old-time friend surveyor of the port of New Orleans. Capt. Sanford earned his title by brave service with the river fleet that cut its way past Vicksburg in 1863. His father was a major in the war of 1812, and left his son a small fortune, which has not sufficed for his old age.

SULTAN MUST YIELD.

Foreign Embassies at Constantinople Receive Instructions.

England Lends Blue Jackets at Pera—Said Pasha Fears Abdul Hamid's Wrath—Seeks Refuge in British Embassy.

London, Dec. 6.—The Times prints a dispatch from Constantinople which says that the embassies have received instructions from their respective governments that the guardships question must be pushed home and that it is impossible for the powers to retire from the positions which they have assumed. The Daily News has a dispatch from Constantinople to the effect that the embassies have unofficially informed the sultan that if the firmans for the extra guardships are refused the Dardanelles will be forced by the powers.

Constantinople, Dec. 5, via Sofia, Bulgaria, Dec. 6.—During the last 24 hours there have been frequent cabinet councils at the palace, and several exchanges of communications with the representatives of the powers, but no decision seems to have been arrived at by the porte on the subject of the firmans demanded for the passage of the extra guardships through the Dardanelles. The dilatory policy of the palace people is continued apparently in the hope that some hitch will occur which may put an end to the accord of the powers.

London, Dec. 7.—Special dispatches from Constantinople allege that H. M. S. Imogene and Cockatrice have landed Blue Jackets at Pera to protect the English embassy. Pera is a suburb of Constantinople, on the north side of the "Golden Horn," on the summit of the hill above Galata and Tophane. It is two miles in length, chiefly inhabited by Franks, and comprises the residences of several ambassadors, with Greek and Roman Catholic churches, a Mohammedan college, and a monastery of Dervishes.

Constantinople, Dec. 6.—The porte has made a demand upon the British embassy for the surrender of Said Pasha, president of the council of state and formerly grand vizier, who has taken refuge in the embassy because he feared arrest, if nothing worse, if he complied with the sultan's commands that he reside in the palace. The demand has been refused by Sir Philip Currie, British ambassador, and Said Pasha is still under the protection of the embassy.

Nobody here doubts that Said Pasha had good reason to seek the protection of the British ambassador, and the situation is recognized on all sides as being extremely critical. When the sultan was informed of the course taken by Said Pasha he was greatly incensed and made several futile attempts to induce the fugitive to return to his house. He sent Tewfik Pasha and other ministers to the British embassy, where they had a long interview with Said Pasha, and held out all kinds of promises to him on the sultan's behalf. But all their efforts to persuade the pasha to leave the embassy came to nothing, Said firmly refusing to trust himself outside of his asylum.

Later in the day, Tewfik Pasha visited Sir Philip Currie and begged the ambassador to do his utmost to induce Said Pasha to return to his home, making use of the argument that the flight of the president of the council of state was certain to have a very bad effect upon the population of Constantinople and might cause trouble of a most serious nature. But all these arguments were thrown away upon Sir Philip, who, after listening quietly to all that his caller had to say, politely told him that he could not interfere in the matter. He added that Said Pasha had asked for an asylum and that his request had been granted. There the matter ended, so far as the British ambassador was concerned.

The feature of the political situation here is the step taken by Said Pasha, president of the council of state, and formerly grand vizier, in seeking refuge with his son, aged about 12 years, in the British embassy. An investigation of the affair shows that the sultan sent a special messenger to Said Pasha, inviting him to occupy the chalet within the grounds of the Yildiz park. Fully aware of the significance of this invitation, Said Pasha declined. This is said to have made Abdul Hamid take steps to arrest the former grand vizier, who is suspected by the palace people of intriguing for the deposition of the present sultan.

Abdul Hamid, it seems, believed that Said Pasha was trying to influence the council of state to declare him (the sultan) suffering from weakness of mind. This so enraged Abdul Hamid that he determined to get Said Pasha out of the way. It may not have been the plan to actually murder the latter; but nobody doubts that if he had been enticed into the Yildiz chalet he would have at least remained there a close prisoner for a long time to come, and some morning the news of his "suicide" would possibly have been circulated. When Said Pasha heard that the sultan, nervous to desperation by the intimations of the palace courtiers, had determined upon his arrest, he lost no time in placing himself under the protection of Sir Philip Currie.

Four Drowned.—London, Dec. 3.—A boat belonging to H. M. S. Bouncer was capsized off Sheerness Monday and four of its occupants were drowned.

STATE OF TRADE.

Business Situation Reviewed by Bradstreet and Dun.

New York, Dec. 7.—Bradstreet says: "Business is still sluggish, as if goaded by excessive indulgence of the appetite of buying when prices were advancing. In nearly every branch stocks not yet distributed to consumers stand in the way of new orders, and competition of a producing force largely exceeding the present demand puts down prices, that decline regarding purchases yet more. After the holidays men look for a larger demand. Financial influences have not hindered, and rarely has the opening of a session of congress affected business so little.

"Wheat has advanced about a cent for the week. The best western estimates of the crop have been raised again. Corn moves from farms less freely than a year ago, the low price hindering. Cotton has been weak again, declining a quarter for the week. Iron and its products are lower. Boot and shoe shipments for the week are larger than last year, and manufacturers are getting increased orders with general reduction in prices, but leather has declined. Hides are about half a cent lower. "With all the shrinkage in present business and prices, it is encouraging to find but a small increase in failures. "Liabilities for four weeks of November were \$12,092,293, against \$10,581,573 last year. Manufacturing liabilities were \$3,569,681, against \$2,425,849 last year; but trading liabilities only \$6,728,512, against \$7,207,367 last year. Failures in the United States for the week have been 324, against 385 last year, and 53 in Canada, against 49 last year."

R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"General trade continues the features of preceding weeks—smaller volume, quiet in most lines, business being conducted conservatively, activity only among dealers in woolsens, clothing, shoes and hardware, and new orders generally of a filling-in character. The season has evidently been a late one, prolonged mild weather having delayed orders until the Christmas demand and the belated autumn request came together. Notwithstanding almost uniform reports of quiet and unchanged conditions it should be noted that Jacksonville, Augusta and Birmingham at the south, Milwaukee, Kansas City and St. Louis at the west, prove exceptions to the rule by reporting gains in demand for wholesale staple goods compared with the preceding week. The course of prices also shows a more favorable tendency, Indian corn and wheat showing advances, prices of flour, pork, rice and tobacco being firm and unchanged, while lower prices are furnished by oats, lard, coffee, cotton, print cloths, petroleum, leather, hides and lumber, coal, southern pig iron, Bessemer pig iron, live hogs and live cattle."

A DASTARDLY DEED.

Mob Murders a Negro and His Aged Mother on Mere Suspicion.

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 6.—The details of a dastardly lynching, which occurred in this state last Monday night, came to light Thursday night. It took place in Colleton county, near Barnwell and Hampton lines, and was not generally known in that vicinity until Wednesday morning, when the dead bodies of two of the victims, stripped of their clothing, were found—one being an old woman. They had been taken out and beaten to death with new buggy traces. The man's offense was that he was suspected of having stolen a Bible and some furniture from a church, and the woman's offense being that she was supposed to know something of it.

Trial Justice Walker held an inquest Wednesday evening, the bodies still being where found. The jury, composed almost entirely of good white men from the neighborhood, upon the testimony of Heirs, who, it develops, tried to prevent the deed, and who gave all the details, has rendered a verdict charging directly four prominent men, one a physician, with the crime.

NEW CONSTITUTION.

South Carolina's Convention Completes Its Work and Adjourns.

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 5.—After remaining in session for three months, less one week, the constitutional convention has at last completed the work of framing a new constitution for the state of South Carolina and adjourned sine die Wednesday. Seven members of the convention voted against the final adoption. It has taken a long time and no end of debate to construct the new organic law, and consequently many radical changes from the old constitution have been made, the most radical being the regulation of the suffrage, the increase in the school tax, the imposition of the graduated income tax, the putting in of the dispensary laws regulations and the adoption of the anti-lynch law section, which is the only provision of the kind in any state constitution. Then there is the increase of the supreme court to four justices and an endless number of other important changes.

Rebels Defeated.

Havana, Dec. 6.—On December 2 the Spanish columns under the command of Gen. Suarez Valdez and Navarro, numbering 1,250 men combined, had an engagement with the united insurgent forces of Maximo Gomez and Maceo, which have formed a junction in Riforma, between Las Villas and Camaguey. The rebels, who were 4,000 strong, lost a large number of killed and wounded. The Spanish troops captured rebel camp and pursued the insurgents to Trifidadero.

Carpet Tack Trust.

New York, Dec. 7.—During the last two weeks a trust, comprising almost every carpet tack factory in the country, has been organized, and the price of tacks advanced to almost double the former rates.

Widow Sues Liquor Sellers.

Clinton, Ia., Dec. 7.—Mrs. Mary Jackson, whose husband, Henry Jackson, was drowned October 9 while intoxicated, has sued John G. Baer and wife for \$11,500 damages for the alleged sale of liquor to her husband.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

Important Decision.

The case of Receiver Stone, of the Central Michigan savings bank, which failed at Lansing in the panic of 1893, against Nelson T. Jennison, to recover a deposit of \$2,800 withdrawn from the bank on the day of its failure, was decided by the jury in favor of the defendant. The case was an important one, as \$30,000 was withdrawn from the bank on the day of its failure and nearly \$175,000 in the three or four preceding days.

Health in Michigan.

During the week ended November 30, reports sent in by 52 observers in various portions of the state indicated that diarrhea and pleuritis increased and erysipelas decreased in area of prevalence. Consumption was reported at 188 places, typhoid fever at 72, diphtheria at 34, scarlet fever at 30, measles at 5, whooping cough at 9 and smallpox at Detroit, Rochester and Park township.

Railway Earnings Increase.

During the month of September a total of \$2,793,507 was earned in Michigan by railroad companies. This is an increase of \$196,775 over September, 1894. From January 1 to October 1, this year, the aggregate earnings were \$22,447,779. For the same period of 1894 the earnings were \$20,893,862. The per cent. of increase is 7.44.

Injuries Prove Fatal.

Thomas Walker, of Galesburg, died in the county jail at Kalamazoo, aged 46 years. He was struck on the head with a chair by Chauncey Pennock in a saloon row. An autopsy revealed that the cause of death was blood clot on the brain. Pennock was arrested on a charge of manslaughter. Walker leaves a widow and one child.

Riders to Insurance Rescinded.

The percentage value coinsurance riders to the standard insurance policy of this state, against which the lumbermen and manufacturers have so earnestly protested, have been declared by the state policy commission to be a violation of the law of 1895 and the commission has rescinded its action adopting them.

Whole County May Vote Dry.

There is but little doubt that Ingham county will be dry after May 1 next. A mass convention decided by a vote of two to one to circulate the necessary petitions for an election to decide whether local option shall be adopted in the county, and it was thought the proposition would carry by a decided majority.

Wanted for Their Own Price.

Seventeen years ago Curry Brothers, extensive grain growers of Van Buren county, were dissatisfied at the market price of wheat and concluded not to thrash their grain until its value increased. The price failed to advance and year after year the grain was left unthrashed until this season.

Survey a New Line.

Surveyors are running lines for a new railroad around Keweenaw bay and the management of the Huron Bay & Iron Range railroad is expected to extend its line to the copper district. The latter road was built four years ago and has never been used. It runs from Champion to Huron Bay.

Brief News Items.

There is a movement on foot in various sections of the state to effect the selection of Edwin Willits, ex-assistant secretary of agriculture, as president of the agricultural college.

The report of the prosecuting attorney for Allegan county shows that the proportion of arrests and fines for drunkenness is but five per cent. of what it was two years ago when the local option law went into effect.

Judge McNight, 45 years old, of Saginaw, died on board the steamer New York while returning from Europe.

Prof. Enoch, an aquatic performer at Detroit, accomplished the feat of staying under water four minutes and eight seconds, breaking all previous records in that line.

A stock company composed of local business men will soon erect a fine large brick flouring mill at Yale.

The Chappie block at Allegan was burned, the loss being \$100,000.

H. A. Hayden died suddenly of apoplexy at Jackson. He was the first station agent of the Michigan railroad in Jackson, was a member of the board of directors of the People's national bank, and in 1874 and 1876 was mayor of the city.

Charles Woodman and James Hempstead were sentenced at Charlotte to two years in prison for forgery.

The Battle Creek truant officer is still continuing a vigorous warfare against tobacco dealers who sell tobacco and cigarettes to boys under age.

The annual sale of delinquent tax lands for Menominee county took place at Menominee. There were about 1,800 descriptions on the list.

J. Cary Rix, aged 59 years, a prominent resident of Memphis, was choked while eating a piece of meat and died in a short time.

Rev. F. S. Clark, of St. Clair, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Flushing.

The mining companies of Ishpeming and Negaunee have increased the wages of their men ten cents a day.

THE JUDICIARY.

Attorney General Harmon Reviews the Work of His Department.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The maiden report of Judson Harmon, as attorney general, containing a review of the operations of the department of justice for the last fiscal year, was laid before congress Friday. It treats at length of the business of the supreme court of the United States and recommends that except in capital cases appeals in criminal cases may not be taken to this court. Four years experience has clearly shown that too much of the time of the supreme court is occupied by criminal appeals.

The number of cases in the supreme court docket at the end of October term, 1894, is stated at 640. In 1890 there were 1,190 and since that date the court has been gradually reducing the amount of accumulated business. There are, the report says, 9,000 cases on the docket of the court of claims and it is increased by 900 cases per year.

Referring to the "Greer county case" now in the supreme court Mr. Harmon states that many people have taken up claims there and "if the decision shall be in favor of the United States the question will arise whether congress should wholly disregard the claims of the settlers, as it will have an undoubted right to do, or provide legislation by which they may be protected upon making reasonable payment for the land occupied."

Mr. Harmon asks congress to direct him what to do in the Bell telephone litigation. The expense of this case, he says, is very heavy. It will take six months to prepare rebuttal testimony. He favors continuing the case to a final decision, provided the expenses can be met.

At some length Mr. Harmon discusses the Pacific railroads in their relations to the government. He says: "The Northern Pacific litigation has called attention in a striking way to the necessity which has long existed of legislation to regulate the appointment of receivers and judicial sales of railroads. Public as well as private interests require the preservation of unity of such lines in their management pending foreclosure, and in their sale. This can now be secured only by harmony of action among the courts of the various circuits, but the appointment of receivers and the repetition of orders in each circuit cause a multiplication of trouble and expense which can well be avoided. When, however, the different courts refuse to cooperate, not only are public and private interests in the property imperiled and costs more greatly multiplied, but there is constant risk of scandal from which the administration of justice should be kept free.

"There seems to be a general demand for relief. It can readily be afforded by providing that suits to foreclose mortgages or appoint receivers of such railroads shall be brought in the circuit where the operating offices are, or in the circuit where the chief terminals are located, or in that containing the greatest length of track; or full jurisdiction might be given to the court in which suit is first brought. The important thing is to invest a single court with control over the entire property. I beg to recommend that action be taken to this end. All risks of disputes can be avoided by giving the chief justice power of designation in case they arise."

Mr. Harmon devotes much space to the discussion of the condition of United States prisoners and prisons and says that a government prison should be erected in some southern state. During the past year the president granted 66 pardons and denied 104 and 232 applications for pardon were not submitted to him, having been adversely reported upon by the United States attorney and trial judge.

In favoring the abolition of the fee system Mr. Harmon says:

"Great vigilance has been exercised and every effort made to keep down the expenses connected with the federal courts. Excessive and illegal charges can in some measure be avoided by watchfulness and laborious investigation, but arrests and prosecutions on frivolous charges and flimsy proof to which part of these expenses is due, cannot be prevented by this department. This can be accomplished only by abolishing the system, which, by making the fees of commissioners, marshals, clerks and attorneys the source of their compensation, presents a constant inducement to unnecessary arrests and litigation.

"The 40 per cent. of unsuccessful prosecutions during the past year, which is less than usual, does not, of course, include the cases wherein persons arrested are discharged on preliminary hearing, or those wherein the charges are ignored by grand juries. Not only do the fees of commissioners and those of marshals and witnesses with mileage in these cases cause a large annual expenditure to the government, but annoyance and loss of time are inflicted on those involved as parties and witnesses, which indirectly work both material and moral injury to the public. Besides, a class of professional witnesses and informers grows up in many sections, to the scandal of the administration of justice. The discovery in northern Alabama of a widespread conspiracy among commissioners and deputy marshals to defraud the government by means of fraudulent charges of fees and the recent conviction of such of the conspirators as failed to escape only call renewed attention in a striking way to the evils of the fee system. These have been so often mentioned to congress by different presidents and attorneys general that anything I could say would be mere repetition.

"Considerations of mere economy should not prevail when the tone of such an important branch of the public service is involved, but such considerations are always of weight, and I wish to call attention to the fact that little if any additional expense need be involved in the change from payment by fees to payment by salaries. Indeed that change may well be hoped eventually to prove a measure of economy, as I think the experience of many of the states has shown."

The expenses of the federal courts for 1893 were \$5,412,718, and the criminal cases pending July 1, 1895, numbered 12,495 and terminated during the year 25,399, of which 60 per cent. were decided in favor of the government. The number of civil cases terminated was 2,761, of which 62 per cent. were won by the government.

DENIED TO DURRANT.

The Famous Murderer Is Refused a New Trial.

San Francisco, Dec. 7.—Judge Murphy Friday morning denied the motion for a new trial in the case of W. S. T. Durrant, convicted of the murder of Blanche Lamont, and ordered that he be turned over to the warden of San Quentin penitentiary to be kept until the date has been fixed for passing sentence upon him. Judge Murphy said he approved the verdict of the jury, it being the only one that could have been rendered under the circumstances. The defense gave notice of an appeal.

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Hot Water Bags, the most useful article a person can give for a Christmas present; 'tis a pleasure to use while sleigh riding, as well as a comfort in sickness. There is no one who cannot afford from one to three at the low price we ask for them.

A few more Picture Books for the children to close out cheap.

We have Christmas presents for all.

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The Only Way

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GEO. WEBSTER, The Tailor.

Furniture! Furniture!

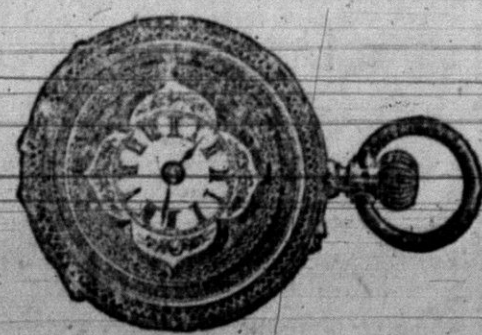
Beginning with December 5, and until after the Holidays, we shall offer everything in our Furniture Stock at greatly reduced prices. If you are looking for something

useful as well as ornamental for a holiday present, be sure to give us a call. Our Hardware Stock as usual is complete and at the lowest prices.

We have many things in it that will make a better present than worthless toys.

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Whether it is a clock, watch or piece of jewelry you want, you can be sure of its reliability if you buy from us.

L. & A. E. WINANS, Chelsea.

Chelsea and Vicinity.

Mrs. B. Winans is in Lansing this week. See Campbell & Smith's "ad" in this issue.

J. W. Beissel was a Manchester visitor Sunday.

Wm. Prudden, of Vicksburg, is visiting relatives here.

Miss Lizzie Mast is clerking in Hoag & Holmes' Bazaar.

C. R. McGraw was in Northfield last Saturday on business.

N. E. Freer was in Ann Arbor last Monday on legal business.

Miss Winifred Potts, of Jackson, was the guest of Miss Mac Wood last week.

L. T. Freeman has had a handsome new sign put up in front of his grocery store.

Mr. George Miller, who has spent several months in Chicago, has returned home.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ford Brown, of Lansing, was brought here Monday for interment.

The Misses Rose Leavey and Julia Tip-lady, of Pinckney, were the guests of friends in Chelsea last Tuesday.

The W. R. C. will hold their regular meeting and election of officers this week Friday afternoon, Dec. 13, at 2:30.

Jacob Bower, who resided on the Wallace farm, west of this village, committed suicide last Thursday by cutting his throat with a razor.

Last Wednesday Patrick Farnan, of Pinckney, while returning from a funeral at Dexter became chilled and fell from his buggy, breaking his neck.

President Wm. H. Crawford, of Allegany College, will deliver his lecture, "Savonarola," Italian Reformer—Last Half of Fifteenth Century," at Opera House Monday evening, Dec. 16th. Don't fail to hear him.

Taxpayers of Lima will please take notice that the treasurer will be at Jeru salem Dec. 21, at Chelsea Dec. 28, and at Dexter Dec. 31, 1895, to receive taxes.

Married, Nov. 27, 1895, Mr. Sherman Pierce, of this village, to Miss Effie Wem-berg, of Scotts, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce have the best wishes of a host of friends. The newly wedded couple have gone to housekeeping at Scotts.

The morning sermon at the Congrega-tional church next Sunday morning will be on the rulers of Palestine at the time of Christ. In the evening it will be on the achievements of Congregationalism, in honor of Forefathers' Day.

The Very Rev. Benedict Nelthart, C. SS. R., rector of the church of the Most Holy Redeemer, Detroit, will officiate in St. Mary's church, Chelsea, on Sunday, Dec. 22, 1895. Father Nelthart is an eloquent speaker, and will, no doubt, be greeted by a large congregation.

There will be a necktie social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Laird, Friday evening, Dec. 20, given by the B. Y. P. U. All wishing to go should meet at the Baptist church between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, where teams will be wait-ing to convey them to Mr. Laird's. Everybody come.

Prof. Moritz Levi, of the University of Michigan, will give the second of a series of talks before the Young Men's Lyceum at the Reading Room on Tuesday even-ing at eight o'clock. It will be on Paris. Prof. Levi studied there for some time. Admission to members of the Lyceum free. To all others five cents. An invita-tion is extended to all to be present.

The Month's Mind of the late Mr. Ernest Walsh was celebrated at St. Mary's church by a High Mass of Requiem last Monday, Dec. 9, 1895. The altar was draped in black. The Rev. W. P. Considine offi-ciated, and the choir sang the touching and beautiful music of the Mass in an ex-cellent manner. A large number of the friends of the lamented gentleman at-tended the solemn services.

Theresa Otto died at the home of her parents in the town of Lyndon, Friday morning, December 6th, 1895, aged 19 years, 8 months, 24 days. Funeral ser-vices were conducted by Rev. Dr. Holmes at her late home Sunday afternoon, 8th inst., a large number of her friends and associates being present, many of whom joined the procession that followed her remains to the place of their interment in Oak Grove cemetery at Chelsea. Tressie was a good girl, respected and beloved by all who knew her.

St. Mary's choir, of Chelsea, was rein-forced last Sunday by Miss Kinney, of Ann Arbor, who is a singer with a finely cultivated voice. Miss Kinney sang at the offertory Millard's "Ave Maria," and she thrilled the large congregation by her exquisite rendering of the beautiful piece. In the evening she favored the congrega-tion with an O Salutaris, which she also sang in splendid style. Miss Kinney's voice is remarkable for its dulcet quality. Miss Burns, the organist, accompanied the singer in her usual brilliant style. Both ladies were hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Whitaker.

Capacity to Satisfy

IS OUR

Strength!

We firmly believe that the buying public is not satisfied with cheap and inferior eatables at any

PRICE,

And in compliance with this belief we steer our course. The daily number of buyers who visit our establishment testify best to the growing popularity of.

Freeman's Table Supply House.

People who want strictly fresh goods, and the best there is, like to trade here.

For Christmas.

Beautiful and useful Banquet Lamps. Get our prices on them before you buy. We have a nice assortment both in Onyx and Bronze.

Fancy Crockery and China Ware.

We have so many pretty things and so useful; then, too, the prices are so low that you need not hesitate about buying, for we are determined to close out as much as possible of these goods before Christmas.

Look at Our Display

Of fancy plates, oatmeal dishes, salad dishes, fruit dishes, fancy tea-pots, cups and saucers, toilet sets, dinner sets, etc.

Our customers tell us

That we have the largest and choicest stock of raisins, prunes, dates, figs, currants, apricots, lemon, orange and citron peel, nuts, candies, or-anges, lemons, bananas, cranberries, grapes, and in fact everything in the line of fancy groceries.

Our aim is to satisfy those who patronize us.

Your money will go farthest by dealing with

FREEMAN

For table supplies and crockery. No. 7 South Main street.

KARL'S GLOVER
ROOT
BLOOD
CURES CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION DIZZINESS
ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN
BEAUTIFIES COMPLEXION
1.00 FOR A CASE IT WILL NOT CURE

An agreeable Laxative and Nerve Tonic.
Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 50c, 60c, and \$1.00 per package. Samples free.

KO NO The Favorite Tooth Powder for the Teeth and Breath, 50c.

SOLD BY

R. S. ARMSTRONG & CO.

A Sufferer Cured

"Every season, from the time I was two years old, I suffered dread-fully from erysipelas, which kept growing worse until my hands were almost useless. The bones softened so that they would bend, and several of my fingers are now crooked from this cause. On my hand I carry large scars, which, but for



AYER'S

Sarsaparilla, would be sores, provided I was alive and able to carry anything. Eight bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me, so that I have had no return of the disease for more than twenty years. The first bottle seemed to reach the spot and a persistent use of it has perfected the cure."—O. C. DAVIS, Wautoma, Wis.

AYER'S
THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR
Sarsaparilla
AYER'S PILLS Promote Good Digestion.

AYER'S PILLS Promote Good Digestion.

FRANK SHAVER,

Proprietor of the
City Barber Shop & Bath Rooms
Rabcock building, N. Main St.
CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

J. C. Twitchell,
PHYSICIAN
AND
SURGEON.

Office in Hatch & Durand building.

Dr. W. A. CONLAN
DENTIST,

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

G. W. Palmer,
PHYSICIAN
AND
SURGEON.

Office over Kempf's new bank, Chelsea.

H. W. SCHMIDT,
Physician & Surgeon.

SPECIALTIES:—Diseases of the
Nose, Throat, Eye and Ear.
OFFICE HOURS:—10 to 12 and
2 to 5. 17

R. McCOLGAN,

Physician and Surgeon.
Graduate of Philadelphia Poli-clinic in diseases of eye, ear and throat.
Office and residence corner Main and Park streets, Chelsea.



Operative, Prosthetic and Ceramic Den-tistry in all their branches. Teeth ex-aminated 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.

N. E. FREER,
Attorney at Law
and Notary Public.

All legal business given prompt attention.
Office in the Turnbull & Wilkinson Building, Chelsea, Mich.

THE CHANCE OF THE YEAR!

Cloaks and Fur Capes at positively a loss to us.

SPECIAL



SALE

By reason of the fact that the profitable part of the Cloak season is past and our stock is still very large, entirely too large. We shall positively sell off the balance of our New Cloaks at less than cost. It is not a question of profit, but a question of clearing out the remainder of the stock. We now appreciate that we should never have bought that last lot of Cloaks.

Our Loss is Your Gain.

We shall offer every New Garment in our Stock at 1-3 off regular prices.

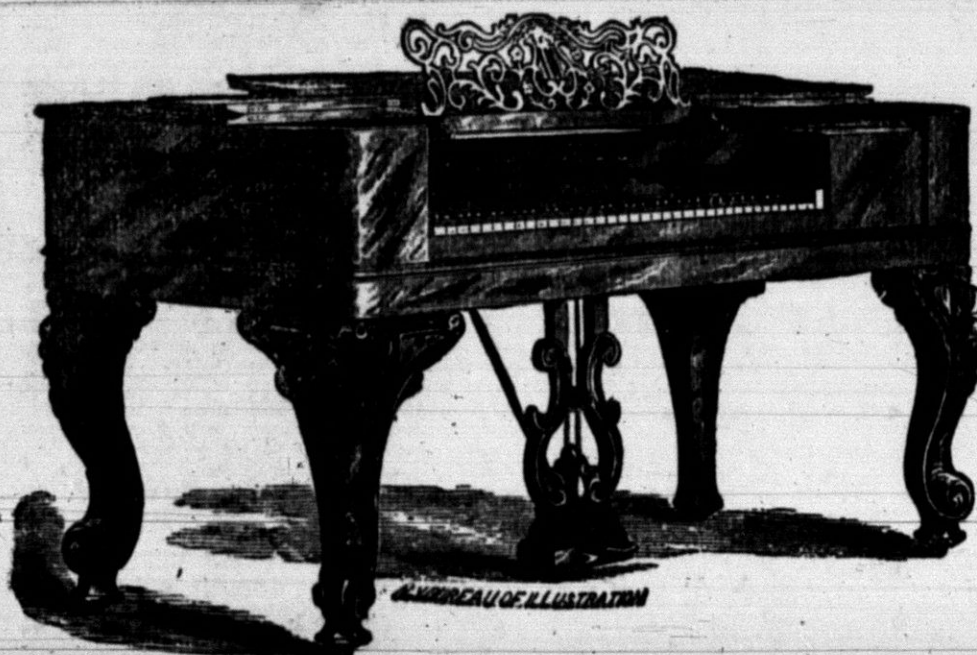
We do not ask you to take our last years goods at these prices, but the best of the Department goes without reserve.

We Also Offer:

- 25 Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks at 50 cents.
- 30 Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks at \$1.00.
- 50 Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks at \$1.50.
- 100 Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks at \$5.00.

These last five items are offered entirely out of proportion to the values. They are just the thing for common use. Some of the most serviceable garments in our stock go at these low prices. Whether you want a garment or not, visit our Cloak Department and look over these items. Call to-day, to-morrow may be too late. Bargains like this will not last long.

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.



With this "Ad" I am after you and when you learn my low prices you will be after me.

The Holidays are approaching. Perhaps you are thinking of presenting to your daughter or son a present of a Piano, Organ, Violin, Banjo, Guitar or Autoharp. If so it will pay you to call on C. Steinbach and get his prices before purchasing. Remember my 10-cent sheet music. I have also just received a large assortment of copyright music, right up to date, which I sell at half price for a limited time.

Yours respectfully,

C. STEINBACH.

THE CASH STORE.

BROKEN TAKEY

This Week.

JOHN FARRELL.

Hier wird Deutsch gesprochen.

What Do You Expect to Find

In a first-class meat market? The first thing is the class of meat kept in stock—whether it is nice, tender and juicy, or tough as a 10-year old Texas steer. Being satisfied on this point, you begin to look around as to the cleanliness of the market and clerks. We would be pleased to have you call and put us to this test. We pride ourselves on our cleanliness, and all our meats will be found first-class and the best in the market. Our prices will always be found just right, too.

ADAM EPPLER.

Highest market price paid for hides and tallow.

Don't Forget

That Olive Lodge No 156, F. & A. M., will hold its annual election on Tuesday, Dec. 24th. A full attendance is requested. As I wish to close my annual report on the morning of Dec. 24th, all dues should be paid on or before that time. Office hours, 10 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 p. m. Room 3, Turnbull & Wilkinson block.

J. D. SCHNAFFMAN, Secretary.

Teachers' Examinations.

The examination of teachers of Washtenaw county for the ensuing year will be held as follows:

Regular examinations for all grades, at Ann Arbor, the third Thursday of August 1895, and the last Thursday of March, 1896.

Regular examination for second and third grades, at Ann Arbor, the third Thursday of October, 1895, and the third Thursday of June, 1896.

Special examination for third grade, at Manchester, the third Friday of September, 1895. Wm. W. WEDEMEYER, Commissioner of Schools.

Karl's Clover Root will purify your Blood, clear your Complexion, regulate your Bowels and makes your head clear as a bell. 25c., 50c., and \$1.00. Sold by Armstrong & Co.

Excursions.

To Canadian points at rate of one first-class fare for round trip. Date of sale, Dec. 19, 20 and 21. Limited to return Jan. 9, 1896.

A rate of one and one-third fare for round trip is authorized for this occasion. Date of sale, Dec. 24 and 25, 1895, and Jan. 1, 1896. Good to return Jan. 2.

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.

It is often a mystery how a cold has been "caught." The fact is, however, that when the blood is poor and the system depressed, one becomes peculiarly liable to diseases. When the appetite or the strength fails, Ayer's Sarsaparilla should be taken without delay.

It is difficult for a man coming home late at night to realize that the towering female who stands at the head of the stairs is the timid little girl he asked to be his wife.

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.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal. says: "Snillon's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by Armstrong & Co.

Attention, Farmers.

For service, two-year-old full blooded Poland China boar. Seney farm, Lima.

Shiloh's Cure, the great Cough and Croup Cure, is in great demand. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. Sold by Armstrong and Co.

Ayer's Pills, being composed of the essential virtues of the best vegetable aperients, without any of the woody or fibrous material whatever, is the reason why they are so much more effective and valuable than any other cathartics. The best family physic.

The daily income of the principal rulers is said to be: Emperor of Russia, \$25,000; sultan of Turkey, \$18,000; emperor of Austria, \$10,000; emperor of Germany, \$8,000; king of Italy, \$6,400; Queen Victoria, \$6,800; king of Belgium, \$1,640; president of France, \$5,000; president of the United States, \$127.

Success With Your Christmas Baking

Depends entirely upon the grade of flour you use.

ALBION PATENT

Leads them all. Use it and results will be delightful.

Fruits.

Our immense line of Raisins, Currants, Orange Peel, Lemon and Citron Peel, Almond Meats, and Pure Spices and Extracts.

Bring Us Your Recipes

For Fruit Cake, Lebkuchen, Springle and Pfeffernesse, and we will fill the order to perfection with good goods, which will show good results.

Choice Yellow Bananas

At our old low prices. A big lot of fresh packed New York State

Also a good supply of

Fancy California Malaga Grapes, New Florida Oranges, Fancy Lemons.

A big supply of

White Plume Celery.

Remember we always have the nicest Celery in Chelsea.

Fresh Oysters in Bulk,

Also Canned Oysters—18, 23, 25 and 30 cents.

Nuts, New Figs, Cape Cod Cranberries, Dried Fruits.

Our assortment of Dried Fruits is without a doubt the finest ever shown in the county, and remember they are FRESH GOODS; no stale stuff.

Molasses.

Just step in and look over our line of Molasses and Syrups. We show you samples and can please you in quality and price.

Watch and wait for our immense stock of

Holiday Candies.

Our immense line of cream candies, chocolates, mixed candies and nuts will be in soon, so don't buy until you look over what we have. Prices rock bottom.

Whatever you want in the line of staple or fancy groceries you will find that it will pay you to leave your order with us.

Pure Maple Syrup in qt. bottles.

For courteous treatment, prompt delivery and low prices go to

J. W. Beissel.

Carriage Painting and Upholstering.

We have opened a shop over Stefan's carriage emporium, just north of Chelsea House, and are prepared to do all kinds of carriage and cutter painting and upholstery. If you have any furniture that needs upholstery bring it to us. Prices right.

CAMPBELL & SMITH.

W. S. HAMILTON, Veterinary Surgeon.

Treats all diseases of the domesticated Animals. Now permanently located on Park street, across from the Methodist Church.

Calls at all hours promptly attended to.

CHELSEA, - - - MICH.

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1895, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of John F. Eschbach, 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 the 24th day of April next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court on the 24th day of January and on the 24th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

Dated Ann Arbor, October 24, A. D. 1895.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Erasmus R. White and Sarah J. White, of the City of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, to Charles H. Kempf, of the Village of Chelsea, county and state aforesaid, dated August 30th, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said county, on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1893, in Liber 81 of mortgages, on page 576, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars and eight cents, and no suit or proceeding at law or equity having been commenced to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed on the 11th day of January, 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the south front door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county), by a sale of the said premises therein described, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount then due on said mortgage, together with the cost of this proceeding and the attorney fee of thirty dollars provided for in said mortgage, as well as any taxes or insurance that may become a charge against said premises. Said premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows: To wit, lot three (3), block four (4), north range ten (10), east Lawrence and Maynard's addition to the Village (now City) of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan.

Dated October 17th, 1895.

CHARLES H. KEMPF, Mortgagee.

LEHMAN BROS., Attorneys for Mortgagee.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the 4th day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of James Cunningham, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of John Clark, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that administration of said estate may be granted to himself, the executor in said will named, or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 6th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the Chelsea Herald, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate.

[A true copy.] WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made for more than one hundred days in payment of installments of interest due and payable on a mortgage dated October 24th, A. D. 1892, made by Katie Clark to George A. Koels and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1892, in Liber 79 of mortgages, on page 386, for which default said George A. Koels, by virtue of the right given him by said mortgage, has made and hereby makes the principal sum of said mortgage and the interest accrued thereon now due and payable, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, for principal, interest and attorney's fee, as provided for in said mortgage, nineteen hundred and fifty-four dollars.

Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises at public vendue to the highest bidder on Monday, the 9th day of March, A. D. 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the east door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County (said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court within said County), to satisfy the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage and all legal costs, to wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situated in the townships of Lyndon and Sylvan, County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to wit: The south half of the southwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-one (31) in town one south and range three east (Lyndon). And about sixty acres, more or less, in the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of section six (6), bounded on the north by lands owned by J. Byrns, on the west by lands owned by Fred Richards, and south by lands owned by James Hart, in town two south, in range three east (Sylvan).

Dated December 11th, 1895.

GEORGE A. KOELZ, Mortgagee.

G. W. TURNBULL, Attorney for Mortgagee.

THE MESSAGE.

Full Text of the Views Presented by the President to Congress.

CAUSE AND CURE OF BOND ISSUES.

Treasury Notes Should Be Retired—Evils Threatened by Free Coinage—Neutrality with Reference to Cuban Revolt—Armenian Outrages.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The following is President Cleveland's annual message to congress:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES: The present assembly of the legislative branch of our government occurs at a time when the interests of our people and the needs of the country give especial prominence to the condition of our foreign relations and the exigencies of our national finances. The reports of the needs of the several administrative departments of the government fully and plainly exhibit what has been accomplished within the scope of their respective duties, and present such recommendations for the betterment of our country's condition as patriotic and intelligent labor and observation suggest.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Neutrality with Reference to Cuba—Armenian Outrages—Venezuelan Dispute.

By amendatory tariff legislation in January last the Argentine Republic, recognizing the value of the large market opened to the free importation of its wool under our tariff act, has admitted certain products of the United States to entry at reduced duties.

Decided in Brazil's Favor.

The missions boundary dispute between the Argentine Republic and Brazil, referred to the president of the United States as arbitrator during the term of my predecessor, and which was submitted to me for determination, resulted in an award in favor of Brazil upon the historical and documentary evidence.

Specie Resumption by Chile.

The resumption of specie payments by Chile is a source of great interest and importance, both in its direct consequences upon her own welfare and as evincing the ascendancy of sound financial principles in one of the most influential of the South American republics.

Serious Domestic Condition in China.

Either as a result of a weak control by the central government over the provincial administrations, following a diminution of traditional governmental authority under the stress of an overwhelming national disaster, or as evincing a disposition upon good opportunity of the aversion of the Chinese population to all foreign ways and undertakings, there have occurred in widely-separated provinces of China serious outbreaks of the mob spirit against foreigners, which, unchecked by the local authorities, if not actually confined at them, have culminated in mob attacks on foreign missionary stations, causing much destruction of property and attended with personal injuries as well as loss of life.

The demands of the United States and other powers for the degradation and punishment of the responsible officials of the respective cities and provinces, who, by neglect or otherwise, had permitted uprisings, and for the adoption of stern measures by the emperor's government for the protection of the life and property of foreigners are followed by the aversion and dismissal of certain provincial officials found derelict in duty, and the punishment by death of a number of those adjudged guilty of actual participation in the outrages.

Good Effect of the American Commission.

This government also insisted that a special American commission should visit the province where the first disturbances occurred, for the purpose of investigation. This latter commission, formed after much negotiation, has since overland from Tientsin, accompanied by a suitable Chinese escort, and by its demonstration of the readiness and ability of our government to protect its citizens will act, it is believed, as a most influential deterrent to any similar outbreaks. The energetic steps we have thus taken are all the more likely to result in future safety to our citizens in China because the imperial government is, I am persuaded, entirely convinced that we desire only the liberty and protection of our citizens and redress for any wrongs they may have suffered, and that we have no ulterior designs or objects, political or otherwise.

Victor and Vanquished Grateful.

The governments of both China and Japan have in dispatches transmitted through their respective diplomatic representatives expressed in a most pleasing manner their grateful appreciation of our assistance to their citizens during the unhappy struggle of the value of our aid in paying the way to their resumption of peaceful relations.

The Waller Incident.

The customary cordial relations between this country and France have been undisturbed, with the exception that a full explanation of the treatment of John Waller by the expeditionary military authorities of France still remains to be given. Following the course justified by abundant precedents, this government requested from that of France the record of the proceedings of the French tribunal which resulted in Mr. Waller's condemnation. This request has been complied with to the extent of supplying a copy of the official record, from which appear the constitution and organization of the court, the charges as formulated, and the general course and result of the trial, by which it is shown that the exception that was tried in open court and was defended by counsel. But the evidence adduced in support of the charges, which was not received by the French minister for foreign affairs till the first week in October, has thus far been withheld, the French government taking the ground that its introduction, in response to our demand would establish a precedent. The efforts of our ambassador to procure it, however, though impeded by recent changes in the French ministry, have not been realized, and it is confidently expected that some satisfactory solution of the matter will shortly be reached.

An Invitation to the Government and People of the United States to Participate in a Great International Exposition at Paris in 1900.

France to the government and people of the United States to participate in a great international exposition at Paris in 1900, this, the world's marvelous century of progress. I heartily recommend its acceptance, together with such legislation as will adequately provide for a due representation of this government and its people on the occasion.

Injures Our Interests in Germany.

Our relation with the states of the German empire are, in some aspects, typical of a condition of things elsewhere found in countries whose productions and trade are similar to our own. The close rivalry of competing industries; the influence of a delusive doctrine; the internal development of a nation is promoted and its taking to reserve its home markets for the exclusive use of its own producers, the essentially obstructs their sales in foreign markets, and prevents free access to the trade in time-worn ruts, regardless of the inexorable laws of new needs and changed conditions of demand and supply, and our exchange of commodities and by means means impeding our footing in the ex-

ternal markets naturally open to us, have created a situation somewhat injurious to American export interests, not only in Germany, where they are most noticeable, but in adjacent countries.

Interests Affected.

The exports affected are largely American cattle and other food products, the reason assigned for their discrimination being that their consumption is deleterious to the public health. This is all the more irritating in view of the fact that no European state is as jealous as the United States of its export of food supplies as the United States nor so easily able on account of inherent soundness to guarantee those qualities.

Hints at Retaliation.

It is not to be forgotten that international trade cannot be one-sided. Its currents are alternating and its movement should be honestly reciprocal without being almost necessarily degenerated into a device to gain advantage or a contrivance to secure benefits with only the semblance of a return. In our dealings with other nations we should be open-hearted and scrupulously fair. This should be our policy as a producing nation, and it mainly becomes us as a people who love generosity and the moral aspects of national good faith and reciprocity. The Behring sea fisheries should not, however, constrain us to submit to unfair discrimination nor to silently acquiesce in vexatious hindrances to the enjoyment of our share of the legitimate advantages of proper trade relations.

Behring Sea Affairs Unsatisfactory.

Our relations with Great Britain, always intimate and important, have demanded during the past year even a greater share of consideration than is usual. Several vexatious questions were left undetermined by the decision of the Behring sea arbitration tribunal. The application of the principles laid down by that august body has not been followed by the results they were intended to accomplish, either because the principles have been misapplied or because their execution has been more or less imperfect. Much correspondence has been exchanged between the two governments with respect to preventing the illegal slaughtering of seals. The insufficiency of the British patrol of Behring sea, under the regulations agreed on by the two governments, has been pointed out, and yet only two British ships have been seen in those waters. The need of a more effective enforcement of existing regulations, as well as the adoption of such additional regulations as experience has shown to be absolutely necessary, have been earnestly urged upon the British government, but thus far without effective results.

A Judicious Arrangement.

The understanding by which the United States was to pay, and Great Britain to receive, a lump sum of \$25,000 in full settlement of all British claims for damages arising from our seizure of British sealing vessels unauthorized under the award of the arbitration tribunal, has been confirmed by the last congress, which declined to make the necessary appropriation. I am still of the opinion that this arrangement was a judicious and advantageous one for our government, and I earnestly recommend it be again considered and sanctioned. If, however, this does not meet with the favor of congress, it certainly will hardly dissent from the proposition that the government is bound by every consideration of honor and good faith to provide for the speedy adjustment of these claims by arbitration as the only other alternative.

The Alaskan Boundary.

The completion of the preliminary survey of that Alaskan boundary which follows the contour of the coast from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales island until it strikes the 141st meridian at or near the summit of Mount St. Elias, awaits further necessary appropriation. This survey was undertaken by the provisions of the convention entered into by this country and Great Britain July 22, 1892, and the supplementary convention of February 3, 1894. As to the remaining section of the Alaskan boundary, the survey follows the 141st meridian northwardly from Mount St. Elias to the Frozen ocean, the settlement of which involves the physical location of the meridian mentioned, no conventional agreement has yet been made.

The ascertainment of a given meridian at a particular point is a work requiring much time and careful observations and surveys. Such observations and surveys were undertaken by the United States coast and geodetic survey in 1890 and 1891, while similar work in the same quarters under British auspices are believed to give nearly coincident results. These surveys have been independently conducted and no international agreement to mark these or any other parts of the 141st meridian by permanent monuments has yet been made. In the meantime, the valley of the Yukon is becoming a rich reward through the hitherto unexplored wilds of Alaska, and abundant mineral wealth has been discovered in that region, especially near the junction of the boundary meridian with some of the great rivers. In these circumstances, it is expedient, and indeed, imperative, that the jurisdictional limits of the respective governments in this new region be speedily determined. Heretofore the United States government has proposed a joint delimitation of the 141st meridian by an international commission of experts, which, if congress will authorize it and make the provisions therefor, can be accomplished with no unreasonable delay.

Venezuelan Dispute.

It being apparent that the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the republic of Venezuela concerning the limits of British Guiana was approaching an acute stage, a definition of the interest and policy of the United States in the controversy seemed to be required both on its own account and in view of its relations with the friendly powers directly concerned. In July, therefore, a dispatch was addressed to our ambassador in London for communication to the British government, in which the attitude of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth.

The Monroe Doctrine Upheld.

The general conclusions therein reached and formulated are in substance that the traditional and established policy of this government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European power of its territorial possessions on this continent, and that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents; that as a consequence the United States is bound to protest against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela; that, considering the disparity in strength of Great Britain and Venezuela, the territorial dispute between them can be reasonably settled by friendly and impartial arbitration, and that the resort to such an arbitration should include the whole controversy.

In view of these conclusions, the dispatch in question called upon the British government for a definite answer to the question whether or not it would submit the territorial controversy between itself and Venezuela in its entirety to impartial arbitration. The answer of the British government has not yet been received, but is expected shortly, when further communication on the subject will probably be made to the congress.

Relations with Hawaii.

Early in January last an uprising against the government of Hawaii was promptly suppressed. Martial law was forthwith proclaimed and numerous arrests were made of persons suspected of being in sympathy with the royal party. Among these were several citizens of the United States, who were either convicted by a military court and sentenced to death, imprisonment, or fine, or were deported without trial. The Hawaiian government, in its haste to suppress the rebellion, had taken the Hawaiian oath of allegiance, insisted that martial law though altering the forms of government, did not supersede justice itself, and demanded that the United States proceedings had been submitted to the government and knowledge obtained therefrom that our citizens had received fair trial.

The death sentences were subsequently commuted or were remitted on condition of leaving the islands. The cases of certain Americans arrested and expelled by arbitrary order, without formal charge or trial, have attracted attention, and in some instances have been found to justify remonstrance and a claim for indemnity which Hawaii has not thus far conceded.

Padrone System Should Be Uprooted.

The deplorable lynching of several Italian laborers in Colorado was naturally followed by international representations, and I am happy to say that the best efforts of the state in which the outrages occurred have been put forth to discover and punish the authors of this atrocious crime. The dependent families of some of the unfortunate victims invite by their deplorable condition gracious provision for their needs. These manifestations against helpless aliens may be traced through successive stages to the vicious padrone system, which, unchecked by our immigration and contract labor statutes, controls these workers from the moment of landing on our shores, and without formal charge and often rude restraints, where their cheapening competition in the fields of bread-winning toil brings them into collision with other labor interests.

Japan Enlarged.

Japan has furnished abundant evidence of her rapid gain in power and a characteristic that constitutes a nation's greatness. We have reason for congratulations in the fact that the government of the United States, by the exchange of liberal stipulations with the new Japan, was first to recognize her wonderful advance and to extend to her the consideration and confidence due to her national enlightenment and progressive character.

The Mosquito Affair.

In last year's message, I narrated at some length the jurisdictional questions that freshly arose in the Mosquito Indian strip of Nicaragua. Since that time, by the voluntary act of the Mosquito nation, the territory reserved to them has been incorporated with Nicaragua, the Indians formally subject themselves to be governed by the general law and by their own customs and regulations, and thus availing themselves of a privilege secured to them by the treaty between Nicaragua and Great Britain of January 23, 1858.

After this extension of uniform Nicaraguan administration to the Mosquito strip, the case of the British vice consul, Hatch, and of several of his countrymen, who were unlawfully detained, from Nicaragua and treated with considerable indignity, provoked a claim by Great Britain upon Nicaragua for pecuniary indemnity, which, upon Nicaragua's refusal to satisfy the claim, was referred to Great Britain. While the sovereignty and jurisdiction of Nicaragua was in no way questioned by Great Britain, the former's arbitrary conduct in regard to British subjects and the detention of Hatch, and a British naval force occupied without resistance the Pacific seaport of Corinto, but was soon after withdrawn upon the promise that the sum demanded would be paid.

Relations with Russia.

The coronation of the czar of Russia at Moscow last year, the present Russian participation of the United States, and in accordance with usage and diplomatic propriety our minister to the imperial court has been directed to represent our government on the occasion.

Correspondence is on foot touching the practice of Russian consuls within the jurisdiction of the United States to interrogate citizens as to their race and religion, and to demand certain papers, and to deny to Jews authentication of their passports or legal documents for use in Russia. Inasmuch as such a proceeding imposes a disability, which in the case of succession to property or passing through a frontier, is a serious infringement of our citizens and which is an obnoxious invasion of our territorial jurisdiction, it has elicited fitting remonstrance, the result of which it is hoped will remove the cause of complaint.

An Inconsistent Position.

In my last two annual messages I called the attention of the congress to the position we occupied as one of the parties to a treaty or agreement by which we became bound to support and defend the island of Samoa as in effect to assume the management of its affairs. On the 9th day of May, 1894, I transmitted to the senate a signed message, accompanying documents giving information on the subject and emphasizing the opinion I have at all times entertained, that our situation in this matter was inconsistent with the mission and traditions of our government, and that it was a source of weakness and in all its phases mischievous and vexatious. I again press this subject upon the attention of the congress and ask for such legislative action or expression as will clearly indicate our attitude toward both irksome and unnatural.

The Revolution in Cuba.

Cuba is again gravely disturbed. An insurrection, in some respects more active than the last preceding revolt, which continued from 1893 to 1894, now exists in a more general and more serious form, menacing even some of the population of the coast. Besides deranging the commercial exchanges of the island, of which our country takes the predominant share, this insurrection has provoked hostilities, by arousing sentimental sympathy and by inducing venturous support among our people, has entailed earnest effort on the part of this government to enforce obedience to our authority, and to prevent the territory of the United States from being abused as a vantage ground from which aid those in arms against Spanish sovereignty.

Must Maintain a Position of Neutrality.

Whatever may be the traditional sympathy of our countrymen as individuals with the desire of Cuba to be a freer and larger autonomy and to be struggling for independence, and whatever may be deepened as such sympathy naturally must be in behalf of our neighbors, yet the plain duty of their government is to observe in such a case a recognized obligation of international relationship. The nature of this duty should not be made more difficult by a disregard on the part of our citizens of the obligations growing out of their allegiance to their country, which should restrain them from inciting individuals the neutrality which the nation of which they are members is bound to observe in its relation to friendly sovereign states.

The Alliance Incident.

One notable instance of interference by Spain with passing American ships has occurred. On March 8, last, the Albatross, while bound from Colon to New York, and following the customary track for vessels of that line, was fired upon by a Spanish gunboat. Protest was promptly made by the United States against this act as not being justified by a state of war, nor permissible in respect of vessels on the usual paths of commerce, nor tolerable in view of the wanton peril occasioned to innocent life and property. The act was disavowed with full expression of regret and assurance of nonconcurrence of such just cause of complaint, and the offending officer was relieved of his command.

Military arrests of citizens of the United States in Cuba have occasioned frequent reclamations. There held on criminal charges, their delivery to the ordinary civil jurisdiction for trial has been demanded and obtained, in conformity with treaty provisions, and where merely detained by way of military precaution under a proclamation of siege, without formulating accusation, their release or trial has been insisted upon.

The long-standing demand of Antonio Maura against Spain, on the 14th of September last, of the originally agreed upon in liquidation of the claim.

The Armenian Massacres.

Occurrences in Turkey have continued to excite concern. The reported massacres of Armenians in Armenia, and the development of fanatic hostility to Christians, the safety of the devoted men and missionary societies in the United States reside in Turkey under the guarantee of law and usage, and in the legitimate per-

formance of their educational and religious mission. No effort has been spared in their behalf and their protection in person and property has been earnestly and vigorously enforced by every means within our power.

Will Keep a Watchful Eye.

The Ottoman government has lately issued an imperial trade exempting forever from taxation an American college for girls at Scutari. Repeated assurances have been obtained by our envoy at Constantinople that similar institutions maintained and administered by our countrymen shall be secured in the enjoyment of all rights, and that our citizens throughout the empire shall be protected. The government, however, in view of existing facts, is far from relying upon such assurances as the limit of its duty. Our minister has been vigilant and alert in affording all possible protection in individual cases where danger threatened or safety was imperiled. We have sent ships as far toward the points of actual disturbance as it is possible for them to go, where they offer refuge to those obliged to flee, and we have the promise of other powers which have ships in the neighborhood that our citizens as well as theirs will be received and protected on board those ships. On the demand of our minister orders have been issued by the sultan that Turkish soldiers shall guard and escort to the coast American refugees.

By treaty several of the most powerful European powers have secured a right and have assumed a duty, not only in behalf of their own citizens and in furtherance of their own interests, but as agents of the Christian world. Their right is to enforce such conduct of Turkish government as will ensure the safety of their citizens, and this falls their duty is to so interfere as to insure against such dreadful occurrences in Turkey as have lately shocked civilization. The powers declare this right and the duty to be theirs alone, and it is earnestly hoped that prompt and effective action on their part will not be delayed.

Needed Improvement in Consular Service.

In view of the growth of our interests in foreign countries and the encouraging prospects for a general expansion of our commerce, the question of an improvement in the consular service has become of importance and urgency. Though there is no doubt that the great body of consular officers are rendering valuable services to the trade and industries of the country, the number of some plan of appointment and control which would tend to secure a higher average of efficiency is not denied. The importance of the subject has led the executive to consider what steps might properly be taken without additional legislative enactments to improve the consular system of consular appointments. The matter having been committed to the consideration of the secretary of state, in pursuance of his recommendations, an executive order was issued on the 30th of September, 1894, by the terms of which it is provided that after that date any vacancy in a consulate or commercial agency, with an annual salary or compensation from the treasury of more than \$2,500 or less than \$4,000, should be filled either by transfer or promotion from some other position under the department of state of a character tending to qualify the incumbent for the position to be filled; or by the appointment of a person not under the department of state, but having previously served thereunder and shown his capacity and fitness for consular duty; or by the appointment of a person who, having been previously employed in the consular service, is recommended by a board for examination, in found in such examination, to be qualified for the position. Posts which pay less than \$1,000 being usually, on account of their small compensation, filled by selection from residents of the locality. It was not deemed practicable to put them under the new system.

Official Residences for Diplomats.

I am thoroughly convinced that in addition to their salaries our ambassadors and ministers in foreign courts should be provided by the government with official residences. The salaries of these officers is comparatively small, and in most cases insufficient to pay, with other necessary expenses, the cost of maintaining household and ministerial staffs, and of the important and delicate functions. The usefulness of a nation's diplomatic representative undeniably depends much upon the appropriateness of his surroundings, and the comfort of his household. While avoiding unnecessary glitter and show, should be certain that it does not suffer in its relations with foreign nations through parsimony and shabbiness in its diplomatic outfit.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Cause and Cure of Bond Issues—Dire Effect of Free Coinage.

As we turn from a review of our foreign relations to the contemplation of our national financial situation we are immediately confronted by a subject of domestic concern more important than any other that can engage our attention, and one at present in such a perplexing and delicate predicament as to require prompt and wise treatment. The compulsory purchase and coinage of silver by the government unchecked and unregulated by business conditions and heedless of our currency needs, which for more than 15 years diluted our circulating medium, undermined confidence abroad in our financial ability, and at last culminated in distress and panic at home, has been recently stopped by the repeal of the laws which forced this reckless scheme upon the country.

Review of Financial Legislation.

The currency denominated United States notes, and commonly known as greenbacks, was issued in large volume during the late civil war and was intended originally to meet the exigencies of that period. It will be recalled that the debates in congress at the time the laws were passed authorizing the issue of these notes, that their advocates declared they were intended for only temporary use and to meet the emergency of war. In almost, if not all, the instances where some provision was made contemplating their voluntary or compulsory retirement. A large quantity of them, however, were kept on foot and were gradually increasing in volume, so that at the close of the year 1874 they amounted to \$381,590,072.

Immediately after that date, and in January, 1876, a law was passed providing for the redemption of specie payments, by which the secretary of the treasury was required, whenever additional circulation was issued to national banks, to retire United States notes equal in amount to 80 per cent. of such additional national bank circulation. This law further provided that on and after the 1st day of January, 1879, the United States notes then outstanding should be redeemed in coin, and in order to provide and prepare for such redemption, the secretary of the treasury was authorized not only to use any surplus revenues of the government, but to issue bonds of the United States and dispose of them for coin, and to use the proceeds for the purposes contemplated by the statute.

In May, 1878, and before the date thus appointed for the redemption and retirement of these notes, another statute was passed forbidding their future cancellation and retirement. Some of them had, however, been previously redeemed and cancelled upon the issue of additional national bank circulation, as permitted by the law of 1876, so that the amount outstanding at the time of the passage of the act forbidding further retirement was \$346,681,018.

Creation of the Reserve.

This was the condition of affairs on the 1st day of January, 1879, which had been upon four years before as the date for retirement of all these notes, and for which such abundant means had been provided. The government was put in the anomalous position of owing to the holders of its notes a debt payable in gold on demand, which could neither be redeemed by receiving such notes in discharge of obligations due the government, nor canceled by actual payment in gold. It was forced to redeem by gold redemption and to pay without acquittance.

In the meantime, and in July, 1879, an act had been passed directing larger government monthly purchases of silver than had been required under previous laws, and providing that in payment for such silver

treasury notes of the United States should be issued, payable on demand in gold or silver at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury. It was, however, declared in the act that the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other may be provided by law. This ratio of value was declared to be the basis of the decision of the treasury to exercise the discretion in terms conferred upon him by refusing to cancel these notes when demanded, because such a discretionary action in favor of the gold dollar—the so-called parity of the two metals would be destroyed and dangerous consequences would be precipitated by widening the disparity between their actual values under the existing ratio.

Cause of Depletion of the Reserve.

It thus resulted that the treasury notes issued in payment of silver purchases under the law of 1876 were necessarily canceled as gold obligations, at the option of the holder. These notes on the 1st day of November, 1883, when the law compelling the monthly purchase of silver was repealed, amounted to more than \$155,000,000. The added to the United States notes still outstanding, constituted a volume of obligations amounting to nearly \$500,000,000. These obligations were the instruments which, ever since issued, have been used to purchase gold.

Among the causes of this constant and uniform shrinkage in this fund, as mentioned the great falling off of exports under the operation of the tariff law recently enacted, which crippled our exports and necessitated to some extent the payment of our balances in gold; the natural infusion of silver into our currency and the increasing agitation for its free and unlimited coinage, which have created apprehension as to our disposition or ability to continue gold payments; the consequent hoarding of gold at home and the increasing investments of foreign capital abroad; and the high price of foreign exchange, which induced the shipment of gold to be drawn against, as a matter of speculation.

Bond Issues Necessitated.

In consequence of these conditions, the gold reserve on the 1st day of February, 1884, was reduced to \$107,671,230, or more than \$100,000,000 during the last nine months, or since April, 1883. Its replenishment being necessary, and no other manner of accomplishing it being possible, resort was had to the issue of bonds, provided for by the redemption act of 1875. Fifty millions of these bonds were sold, yielding \$58,638,295.71, which was added to the reserve fund of gold then on hand. As a result, the reserve fund of gold on the 30th day of June, 1884, stood at \$166,309,525.71, losing by withdrawal more than \$42,000,000 in five months, and dropping slightly below its situation when the sale of the bonds in bonds was effected for its replenishment.

This depressed condition grew worse, and on the 24th day of November, 1884, our gold reserve being reduced to \$57,693,701, it became necessary to again strengthen it. This was done by the sale of bonds, amounting to \$50,000,000, for which was realized \$58,538,500, with which the fund was increased to \$111,142,201 on the 4th day of December, 1884.

Congress Refused to Act.

Again disappointment awaited the anxious hope for relief. In anticipation of impending trouble, on the 30th day of January, 1885, addressed a communication to the congress fully setting forth our difficulties and dangerous position, and earnestly recommending that authority be given to the president to issue bonds bearing a low rate of interest, payable by their terms in gold, for the purpose of maintaining a sufficient gold reserve, and also for the redemption and cancellation of the outstanding United States notes and the treasury notes of 1875. This recommendation did not, however, meet with legislative approval.

Another Emergency.

In February, 1885, therefore, the situation was exceedingly critical. With a reserve perilously low, and a refusal of congress to act, everything indicated that the end of gold payments by the government was imminent. The results of prior bond issues had been exceedingly unsatisfactory, and the large withdrawals of gold immediately after the issue of the bonds in open market gave rise to a reasonable suspicion that a large part of the gold paid into the treasury upon such sales was promptly drawn out again by the protraction of the gold market. The treasury notes and found its way to the hands of those who had only temporarily parted with it in the purchase of bonds. In this emergency, and in view of its surrounding perplexities, it became necessary for safety was devoted not only that our gold reserve must, for the third time in less than 13 months, be restored by another issue and sale of bonds bearing a high rate of interest, but that a plan must be adopted for their disposition promising better results than those realized on previous sales.

The Syndicate Agreement.

An agreement was therefore made with a number of financiers and bankers whereby it was stipulated that both the gold and silver redemption act of 1875 payable in coin 20 years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and amounting to about \$65,000,000, should be exchanged for gold bonds, payable by their terms to a little more than \$65,000,000.

Thanks Disaster Was Averted.

On the day this contract was made its terms were communicated to congress by a special executive message. In it was stated that more than \$100,000,000 of gold and silver bonds bearing three per cent. interest were authorized to be substituted for those mentioned in the contract. The congress, however, declined to grant the contract, and the secretary of the treasury, the contract, was modified, was carried out, resulting in a gold reserve amounting to \$107,671,230 on the 8th day of July, 1885. The performance of this contract not only restored the gold reserve, but brought on a period of restored confidence and such peace and quiet in business circles as were of the greatest possible value to every interest that affects our people.

Good Results Not Permanent.

Though the contract mentioned stayed for a time the tide of gold withdrawal, its good results could not be permanent. Recent withdrawals have reduced the reserve from \$107,671,230 on the 8th day of July, 1885, to \$78,333,998. How long it will remain at this level, or whether it will increase, is necessary is only matter of conjecture, though in quite large withdrawals for shipment of gold and silver are present, and in well-informed quarters. About \$15,000,000 has been withdrawn during the month of November.

Situation Still Critical.

The foregoing statement of events and conditions develops the fact that the increasing our interest-bearing gold bonds to save debtedness more than \$100,000,000 to save our gold reserve, having now in such reserve \$78,333,998, as against \$65,438,577 in February, 1884, when the first bonds were issued, is reported by the treasury to be nearly exhausted. On the 28th of January, the treasury reported that more than \$172,000,000 of gold had been withdrawn for hoarding or shipment during the year preceding. He July 1, 1884, that from January 1, 1879, to July 1, 1884, a period of more than five years, only a little more than \$172,000,000 of gold had been withdrawn for hoarding or shipment. Between July 1, 1880, the date of purchase of the law for an increase of the reserve of silver, and the 1st day of December, 1884, or within less than five years, more than \$172,000,000 of gold had been withdrawn, or more than \$400,000,000 drawn from the treasury in gold since January 1, 1879, the date fixed in 1876 for the retirement of the United States notes. Nearly \$27,000,000

the gold thus withdrawn has been paid out on these United States notes; and yet every one of the \$346,000,000 is still uncanceled and ready to do service in future gold depletion. More than \$76,000,000 in gold has since their creation in 1890 been paid out from the treasury upon the notes given in the purchase of silver by the government; and yet the whole, amounting to \$155,000,000, except a little more than \$18,000,000 which have been retired by exchanges for silver at the request of the holders, remains outstanding and prepared to join their older and more experienced allies in future raids upon the treasury's gold reserve.

In other words, the government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes and still owes them all. It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchases without exchanging for silver payment one dollar of these notes. When added to all this we are reminded that to carry on this astounding financial scheme the government has incurred a bonded indebtedness of \$95,500,000, in establishing a gold reserve, and of \$182,000,000 in efforts to maintain it; that the annual interest charge on such bonded indebtedness is more than \$11,000,000; that a continuance in our present course may result in further bond issues, and that we are in further debt and are threatened with all this for the sake of supplying gold for foreign shipment or facilitating its hoarding at home, a situation which certainly ought to attract attention and provoke immediate legislative relief.

Notes Should Be Retired.

I am convinced the only thorough and practicable remedy for our troubles is found in the retirement and cancellation of our United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and the substitution of treasury notes issued by the government in payment of silver purchases under the act of 1890. I believe this could be quite readily accomplished by the exchange of these notes for United States bonds of small as well as large denominations, bearing a low rate of interest. They should be long-term bonds, thus increasing their desirability as investments, and because their payment could be well postponed to a period far removed from present financial burdens and perplexities, when increased prosperity and resources they would be more easily met.

Would Restore Confidence.

The increase of our bonded debt involved in this plan would be amply compensated by renewed activity and enterprise in all business circles, the restored confidence at home, the reinstated faith in our monetary strength abroad, and the stimulation of every interest and industry that would follow the cancellation of the gold-demand obligations now afflicting us.

How to Fill the Void.

The currency withdrawn by the retirement of the United States notes and treasury notes, amounting to probably less than \$486,000,000, might be supplied by such gold as would be used on their retirement or by an increase in the circulation of our national banks. Though the aggregate capital of these banks is now \$1,000,000,000, their outstanding amounts to more than \$654,000,000, their outstanding circulation, based on bond security, amounts to only about \$190,000,000. They are authorized to issue notes amounting to 90 per cent. of the bonds deposited to secure their circulation, but in the event beyond the amount of their capital stock, and they are obliged to pay one per cent. tax on the circulation they issue.

I think they should be allowed to issue circulation equal to the par value of the bonds they deposit, and that the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of one per cent., which would undoubtedly meet all the expense the government incurs on their account.

In addition, they should be allowed to substitute or deposit in lieu of the bonds now required as security for their circulation those which would be issued for the purpose of retiring the United States notes and treasury notes. The banks already existing, if they desired to avail themselves of the provisions of this modified plan, could issue circulation in addition to that already outstanding, amounting to \$478,000,000, which would nearly or quite equal the currency proposed to be canceled.

Necessity May Not Arise.

But there might not be the necessity for such an addition to the currency by new issues of bank circulation as at first glance is indicated. If we should be relieved from maintaining a gold reserve under conditions that constitute it the barometer of our solvency, and if our treasury should no longer be the focus of the purveyor of gold for nations abroad or for speculation and hoarding by our citizens at home, I should expect to see gold resume its natural and normal functions in the business affairs of the country and cease to be an object of attraction to the eyes of our broad and exciting their sensitive imaginations.

Question of Quality, Not Quantity.

In our present predicament no gold is received by the government in payment of revenue charges, nor would there be if the revenues were increased. The receipts of the treasury, when not in silver certificates, are in United States notes and treasury notes, which are only useful to the government in paying its current ordinary expenses, and its quantity in government possession does not in the least contribute toward giving that kind of safe financial standing or condition which is built on gold alone.

Would Destroy the Parity.

If it is said that these notes if held by the government can be used to obtain gold for our reserve, the answer is easy. The people draw gold from the treasury on demand upon United States notes and treasury notes, but the proposition that the treasury can on demand draw gold from the people upon them would be regarded in these days with wonder and amusement. And even if this could be done, there is nothing to prevent those thus parting with their gold from regaining it the next day or the next hour by the presentation of the notes they received in exchange for it.

The secretary of the treasury might use such gold taken from a surplus revenue to buy gold in the market. Of course, he could not do this without paying a premium. Private holders of gold, unlike the government, having no parity to maintain, would not be restrained from making the best bargain possible when they furnished gold to the treasury; but the moment the secretary of the treasury bought gold on any terms above par he would establish a general and universal premium upon it, thus breaking down the parity between gold and silver which the government is pledged to maintain, and opening the way to new and serious complications. In the meantime the premium would not remain stationary, and the absurd spectacle might be presented of a dealer selling gold to the government and withdrawing the money so much in excess of the needs of government support that large sums can be gathered and kept in the treasury. Such a condition has heretofore in time of surplus revenue led the government to restore currency to the people by the purchase of its unexpired bonds at a large premium, and a large increase of its deposits in national banks, and we easily remember that the abuse of the treasury's accumulation has furnished a most persuasive argument in favor of legislation radically reducing our tariff taxes.

Fear Overcomes Sentiment.

It was when the stock of gold began rapidly to fall that right superannuated and aged men, who had been turned for years for payment. In the meantime, the extensive shipments of gold and silver, and the indications caused by the abundance of gold and silver in the hands of the general state of our country, exclusive of the gold also imported to them, and they, too, drew gold from the treasury for hoarding against all contingencies. This is plainly shown by

the large increase in the proportion of gold people as time and threatening incidents progressed. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, nearly \$88,000,000 in gold was withdrawn from the treasury and about \$77,000,000 was sent abroad, while during the fiscal year June 30, 1893, over \$117,000,000 was shipped out, of which only about \$60,000,000 was withdrawn to be accounted for by domestic hoarding.

Can't Rely Upon Increased Revenue.

Inasmuch as the withdrawal of our gold has resulted largely from fright, there is nothing apparent that will prevent its continuance or recurrence, with its natural consequences, except such a change in our financial methods as will reassure the frightened and make the desire for gold less intense. It is not clear how an increase in revenue, unless it be in gold, can satisfy those whose only anxiety is to gain gold from the government's store. It cannot therefore be safe to rely upon increased revenues as a cure for our present troubles.

To Maintain National Credit.

Bonds were issued to obtain gold for the maintenance of our national credit. As has been shown, the gold thus obtained has been drawn again from the treasury upon United States notes, and thus promptly prevented if possible, but these notes having been passed to the treasury, they became the property of the government, and there was nothing to do but to use them in paying government expenses when needed. At no time when bonds have been issued has there been any consideration of the government's paying the expenses of government with the proceeds. There was no necessity to consider that question. At the time of each bond issue we had a safe surplus in the treasury for ordinary operations, exclusive of the gold in our reserve. In February, 1894, when the first issue of bonds was made, such surplus amounted to over \$18,000,000; in November, when the second issue was made, it amounted to more than \$22,000,000, and in February, 1895, when bonds for the third time were issued, such surplus amounted to more than \$100,000,000. It now amounts to \$98,072,420.30. Besides all this, the secretary of the treasury had no authority whatever to issue bonds to increase the ordinary revenues or pay current expenses.

Silver Largely Responsible.

Although the law compelling an increased purchase of silver by the government was passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, withdrawal of gold from the treasury upon the notes given in payment on such purchases did not begin until October, 1891. Immediately following that date the withdrawals upon both these notes and United States notes increased very largely and have continued to such an extent that since the passage of that law there has been more than 13 times as much gold taken out of the treasury upon United States notes and treasury notes issued for silver purchases as was thus withdrawn during the 14 years immediately prior thereto and after the 1st day of January, 1879, when specie payments were resumed. It is neither fair nor unjust to charge a large share of our present financial perplexities and dangers to the operation of the laws of 1890, compelling the purchase of silver by the government, which not only furnished a new treasury obligation upon which its gold could be withdrawn, but so increased the fear of an overhauling of the gold and a forced descent to silver payments, that even the repeal of these laws did not entirely cure the evils of their existence.

A Hazardous Experiment.

While I have endeavored to make a plain statement of the disordered condition of currency and the present dangers menacing our prosperity, and to suggest a way, which leads to a safer financial system, I have constantly had in mind the fact that many of my countrymen, whose sincerity I do not doubt, insist that the cure for the present trouble may be found in the single and simple remedy of the free coinage of silver. They contend that our mints shall at once be thrown open to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of both gold and silver of full legal-tender quality, regardless of the action of any other government, and in full view of the fact that the ratio between the metals which they suggest calls for 100 cents worth of gold in the gold dollar at the present standard, and only 50 cents in intrinsic worth of silver in the silver dollar.

Opposed to Our Own Experience.

Those who believe that our independent free coinage of silver at an artificial ratio with gold of sixteen to one would restore the parity between the metals, and a consequent equality in value, propose an unsupported and improbable theory to the general belief and practice of other nations and to the teaching of the wisest statesmen and economists of the world, both in the past and present, and more conclusively, they run counter to our own actual experience.

Twice in the recent history we have signally failed to raise by legislation the value of silver. Under the act of Congress passed in 1876 the government was required for more than 12 years to expend annually at least \$24,000,000 in the purchase of silver bullion for coinage. The act of July 14, 1890, in a still bolder effort, increased the amount of silver the government was compelled to purchase, and forced it to become the buyer annually of 54,000,000 ounces, or practically the entire product of our mines. Under both laws silver rapidly and steadily declined in value.

Direct Effect of Free Coinage.

In the light of these experiences, which accord with the experiences of other nations, there is certainly no secure ground for the belief that an act of congress could now bridge an inequality of 50 per cent. between gold and silver at our present ratio, nor is there the least possibility that our country, which has less than one-seventh of the silver money in the world, could by its action alone raise not only our own but all silver to its lost ratio with gold. Our attempt to accomplish this by the free coinage of silver at a ratio differing widely from actual relative values would be the signal for the complete departure of both gold and silver from our circulation, and a shrinkage in the real value and monetary efficiency of all other forms of currency as they settled to the level of silver monometallism.

Must Maintain the Single Standard.

Those who advocate a blind and headlong plunge to free coinage in the name of bi-metalism and professing the best of intentions to all experience that we should thus establish a double standard and a concurrent circulation of both metals, and a concurrent reckoning of our currency on two standards, is a standard of value is the standard of the civilized world and permits the only bi-metalism now possible, or at least, one is within the independent reach of the single nation. While the value of gold is established by almost universal commercial and business use, it does not establish silver nor seek its establishment. I have ventured to express myself on this subject with earnestness and plainness of speech because I cannot rid myself of the belief that there lurks in the proposition for the free coinage of silver, so strongly approved and so enthusiastically advocated by a multitude of my countrymen, a serious menace to our prosperity and an insidious temptation of our people to wander from the allegiance they owe to public and private integrity.

Conclusion.

In conclusion I especially entreat the people to represent themselves in the congress, who are charged with the responsibility of inaugurating measures for the safety and prosperity of our common country, to properly and effectually reach the ill of our critical financial plight. I have suggested a remedy which my judgment approves. I desire, however, to assure the congress that I am prepared to cooperate with them in preferring any and every measure which will bring about relief, and promising thorough and practical relief, and endeavor to further the interests and guard the welfare of our countrymen whom in our respected places of duty we have undertaken to so faithfully represent.

GROVER CLEVELAND.
Executive Mansion, December 4, 1895.

Take a Hint from Mary.

Mary had a little lamb;
You do not look surprised;
Of course you don't, for Mary has
Been widely advertised.

And something you may learn from this,
If you are not a clam;
You can be just as widely known
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Your name can be a household word,
And you be known so well
That folks will confidently buy
The things you have to sell.

And when you once have got yourself
Into the cheering rays
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The Monon Route with its customary enterprise has put on a new fast train that makes the run between Chicago and Jacksonville in 35½ hours.

This train is composed of elegant Pullman Perfect Safety Vestibuled, Open and Compartment Sleepers, including Drawing Room and Buffet Sleepers, as well as comfortable day coaches, with Monon Celestial High-back seats.

This train leaves Chicago daily at 8:33 P. M., arriving at Cincinnati next morning 7:30, Chattanooga 5:50 P. M., Atlanta 10:40 P. M., reaching Jacksonville at 8:30 the second morning, in ample time to make connection with all lines for points in Central and Southern Florida.

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Once more the North-Western Line has reduced the time of its trans-continental trains, and the journey from Chicago to California via this popular route is now made in the marvelously short time of three days. Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping cars leave Chicago daily, and run through to San Francisco and Los Angeles without change, and all meals en route are served in Dining cars. Daily Tourist Sleeping car service is also maintained by this line between Chicago and San Francisco and Los Angeles, completely equipped berths in upholstered Tourist Sleepers being furnished at a cost of only \$6.00 each from Chicago to the Pacific Coast. Through trains leave Chicago for California at 6:30 p. m. and 10:45 p. m. daily, after arrival of trains of connecting lines from the East and South.

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Thursday, December 19th,
Friday, December 20th,
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Avail yourself of this opportunity to visit Canada and spend the Holidays with the Folks at Home.

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

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COVETOUSNESS swells the principal to no purpose, and lessens the use to all purposes.—Jeremy Taylor.

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Grand Rapids Express.....10:35 A. M.
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