HEISEA HERALD.

ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

OLUME 26.

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, 1896.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, DEC. 10, 1896.

NUMBER 16.

GREATEST BARGAIN SALE

OF THEM ALL.

ew Clothing. Just Opened,

Bought at the lowest prices we have ever known during our-clothing

NOT WIND

Backed up with old goods and the same old-time high prices. We day trade. See their "ad" on first page. the stuff that will suit you, and prices that will surprise you. All over the country dealers are resorting to all sorts of bogus schemes enable them to unload their old plunder. They advertise creditor a very fine holiday stock, consisting of purchasing anything from a christmas card to a gold watch, don't fail to call on us. We have a large line of call on us. We have a large line of enable them to unload their old plunder. They advertise creditor les receiver sales, lay-down-and-quit sales, etc., but they don't change e price one cent. They haven't a bargain to offer you. It's the same goods at the same old price when you get there.

Don't Be Persuaded

fo buy until you have looked. Look here first or last. We are not mid to have you compare. We want you to see this new clothing and Carries in stock the finest lines of barness, nvince yourself that good, honest clothing can be bought at prices that a can afford to pay.

We are going to sell fifty strictly all-wool Cassimere Men's Suits, first-class colors, first-class in make-up and finish, at

\$5.00.

You can find suits in any store in Washtenaw county, or any other unty, marked \$10.00, that are not as good. We don't make much on ents. See "ad" on first page. m, and the factory that made them lost money, but they go just the

We have many styles of regular \$15.00, \$16.00 and \$18.00 suits, and Carries a large and fresh stock of groceries. teral styles extra large tally get fitted. All go at styles extra large and stout suits for fleshy men who can't

\$10.00.

Come now; we can fit you. Read hand bills for further particulars.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.



We have many things in our stock that will make useful as well as ornamental

Special Low Prices from now until the Holidays on all fancy Chairs, Rockers, Bedroom Suits, Sideboards and Parlor Furniture

W. J. KNAPP.

Good Meat

At Reasonable Prices Is What People Want.

We have purchased the meat market of Chis. Bagge and will always holdidays give them a call. See "ad." on hand a first-class stock of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats.

We ask for a continuance of the trade that was given the former Respectfully,

McKune Block.

DRUNSER & EISELE.

ot a Woman

That does not admire our Bread and Cakes. Quality and prices right.

var 10 and 15 cent Lunches.

NECKEL BROS.

Enterprising Merchants.

The following is a brief mention of the merchants whose announcements appear in the HERALD:

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.,

Whose advertisement will be found on an inside page, are offering extraordinary bargains for the next two weeks. In their store can be found dry goods of all kinds, carpets, clothing, boots and shoes, gents' furnishings, ladies' and children's cloaks and wraps, and a fine line of groceries.

HOAG & HOLMES

Are extensive dealers in shelf and heavy hardware, wagons, buggies, cutters, farm implements, and a fine tine of furniture. The bazaar department is overflowing The Bank Drug Store with fancy and useful articles for the holi-

albums, scrap books, bibles, box papers, fancy crockery, lamps; etc. They also carry in stock a complete line of drugs, patent medicines, groceries, cigars and tobacco. See "ad" on first page.

C. STEINBACH

robes, whips, blankets, etc. He also carries a full line of musical instruments and sheet music. See "ad" on another page.

W. P. SCHENK & CO.,

Dealers in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, carpets, ladies' and children's jackets and gents' furnishing goods, have a very large and complete stock from which to make selections for the holidays. Very beautiful and useful articles can be purchased at this large department store which would make suitable holiday pres-

L. T. FREEMAN

cigars and tobacco. He also carries a very fine line of crockery, both plain and dinner ware. See "ad" on another page.

J. W. BEISSEL,

Of the Corner Grocery, is offering for the holidays a large and select line of candies, nuts, cigars and tobacco. He has a nice line of teas and coffees at all prices. Fancy groceries and canned goods. See "ad" on another page.

want a dress suit for the holidays, call on Webster. See "ad" in another column. W. J. KNAPP

Having been in the hardware business in Chelsea for a number of years has succeeded in gaining a large patronage. He deals in all kinds of hardware, agricultural implements, buggies, furniture, table and pocket cutlery, tin, copper, nickel, granite and agate ware, any of which will make appropriate presents.

NECKEL BROS.,

Proprietors of the Excelsior Restaurant and Bakery. Here you can get a meal or lunch at any hour of the day or evening. They also carry a fine line of bread, cakes, candies, etc. See "ad" on another page. JOHN FARRELL.

Dealer in groceries, provisions, tinware, articles for notions, candies, cigars, tolacco, etc., says he is never undersold. If you want anything in the above lines be sure and give him a call. You will find him a pleasant

man with whom to do business. L. & A. E. WINANS,

Jewelers, carry a complete line of jewelry, ADAM EPPLER

Runs the finest meat market in Chelsea. He carries in stock all kinds of fresh, salt and smoked meats, sausages of all kinds, poultry and oysters. Call on him for your Christmas turkey. See "ad."

Proprietors of the corner meat market. have their market stocked at all times with the choicest meats and poultry to be found. All kinds of sausages always on hand. Give them a call. See "ad" on another page.

NELLIE C. MARONEY,

Chelsea's fashionable milliner, carries a large stock of all the novelties of the season. We would respectfully call the attention of the lady readers of this paper to her announcement, which appears in another column.

E. E. SHAVER,

Chelsea's well-known photographer, is offering cabinets very cheap during this month. Give him a call. His work is sure to please. See "ad."

CHELSEA SAVINGS BANK. Deposit your savings with this old re-liable institution, and then you will slways have money to buy holiday pres-ents. See "ad" on another page.

FROM *

TILL

CHRISTMAS

Is a busy place because the people of Chelsea and vicinity have found from previous experience that that is the place to go for large assortments

Fancy Goods.

Plush and Celluloid Albums, Toilet Cases, Glove Boxes, Celluloid Goods of all Descriptions, and Perfames.

Books and Games for Children Poems, Bibles, Standard Works, etc. Nothing makes a finer present than a selection from our

Jewelry and Silverware Dept.

We are preparing our

Christmas Pie

As usual. It will be open from December 19 to 24, and all children fancy. Banquet lamps, toilet sets and under twelve when accompanied by either parent are entitled to a draw.

Glazier & Stimson

GEO. WEBSTER, Merchant tailor, carries a large stock of all the novelties of the season. If you want a dress suit for the holidays, call on

Headquarters.

We are getting ready to supply everybody with good and useful

Christmas Presents.

In Plush and Celluloid we have Toilet Sets, Handkerchief and Glove watches, clocks, speciacles, etc. If you wish anything in their line during the Cases, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Jewel Cases, Pin Trays, etc.

We have a full line of Plated Ware, also Solid Silver Novelties, and all the latest things in Fancy China. Lamps at the right price, full stock of Cutlery, Toys of every description. In

日本の日本人を 書 を 日本日本日

We are in better shape to supply you than ever before with Fancy Rockers, Tables, Easels, Book Cases, Writing Desks, Conches, Fanc

HOAG & HOLMES

We shall be Headquarters for Fruit, Candies and Nuts.

NHOL BAUMGARDNER

Designer and Builder of

Artistic | Granite | Memorials Office, 6 Detroit St., Ann Arbor, Mich. Established 1868.

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

CHELSEA. 1 MICHIGAN

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

DOMESTIC. The Missouri national bank of Kaneas City closed its doors with deposits

of \$1,131,000. United States Register Tillman, of the treasury, in his annual report states that during the year there were issued 143,476 bonds of the value of \$258,595,-350, and during the same period there were cancelled 64,579 bonds of the value of \$136,941,450.

The report of Mr. Kimball, the general superintendent of the life-saving service, for the year ending June 30, shows that the crews saved and assisted to save 472 vessels, valued, with their cargoes, at \$4,853,110. The cost of maintaining the service for the year was \$1,-

401,805 Morello, the once three-year-old king of the turf, died near San Francisco. In

his best days he was valued at \$100,000. The two 16-year-old twin daughters of Riley Taft, of Orange, Mich., were

instantly killed at a railway crossing. A bill has been introduced in the Georgia legislature prohibiting the playing of football in the state; also prohibiting the sale of cigarettes or cigarette paper.

The public debt statement issued on the 1st showed that the debt increased inson, the president, occupied the chair. \$8,270,203 during the month of November. The cash balance in the treasury New Jersey state institution for feeblethe cash balance in the treasury, stroyed by fire. amounts to \$1,221,126,257.

The German-American bank at Portage, Wis., made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors.

The visible supply of grain in the United States on the 1st was: Wheat, 58,914,000 bushels; corn, 18,228,000 bushels; oats, 12,474,000 bushels; rye, 2,559,-000 bushels; barley, 5,357,000 bushels.

The monthly statement of the comp-· troller of the currency shows that on November 30 the amount of national of a hotel in New York. She was debank notes in circulation was \$235,312,-103; an increase for the month of \$414,-446, and for the last 12 months of \$21,-440,907.

The Cincinnati chamber of commerce passed a resolution petitioning congress to create a new cabinet position, that of commerce and manufactures, to be presided over by a secretary.

Tens of thousands of acres of land along the Chippewa river in Wisconsin were under from one to five feet of water and hundreds of people had been driven from their homes.

The Bank of Westport, Mo., closed its doors with liabilities of \$20,000.

During the month of November the total coinage at the mints of the United States was \$7,458,722, of which \$5,064,-700 was gold, \$2,305,022 silver and \$89, 000 minor coins. The coinage of standard silver dollars was \$1,914,000.

The wife of ex-Mayor Joseph S. Brown, of Somerville, Mass., was burned to death in a fire which destroyed the family residence.

At the annual convention in Sacramento of the California Fruit Growers' association the president said that the annual loss by insect pests in the United States was over \$3,000,000.

The residence of William Lewis (colored) was burned at Alton, Ill., and two children under ten years were roasted to death.

At a preliminary currency reform meeting in Indianapolis, Ind., at which many states were represented, it was decided to hold a national convention in Indianapolis in January, 1897, to discuss the financial question.

Engineer Bennett and Driver Walter Stevens, of the fire department of Everett, Mass., were killed by a railway engine while responding to alarm of fire.

Six business firms lost their goods at Italy, Tex., by an incendiary fire, the total loss being \$100,000.

Gage & Felton, bankers and brokers in Boston, failed for \$100,000.

The post office at Mason City, Ia., and all the mails and contents were destroyed by fire.

Earthquake shocks of sufficient force to rattle dishes and furniture and sway buildings perceptibly were felt at Cairo and Anna, Ill.

In a prize fight at San Francisco between Tom Sharkey and Bob Fitzsimmons the former won in the eighth round.

The Arena Magazine Publishing company in Boston went into the hands of a receiver.

William Doherty and Thomas Lennig met death while fighting flames in church at Atlantic City, N. J.

A gang of burglars robbed every store in the village of Moline, Mich.

The home of Paul Bartcovitch in Chirago was burned during the absence of simself and wife and their four little children perished in the flames. Expert cracksmen blew the safe of

the jewelry store of H. Hirchburg in naha and got away with \$5,000 in

H. M. Scott, aged 35, of Bickville, Ill., illed himself because his wife chided im for being intoxicated. e circulation statement issued the treasury department shows hds of money in circulation ted States on December 1 ag-

Sheriff W. E. Hinton, of Plymouth county, Ia., fell from a train near Merrill and was so badly injured that he could not move and froze to death before help came.

The clerk of the house of representatives has issued a list of members of the house of the Fifty-fifth congress, showing that it will be composed of 204 republicans, 124 democrats, 13 fusionists, 12 populists and 3 silverites, and that there is one vacancy, from the first Missouri district.

A Russian family consisting of a man, his wife and three children perished in & blizzard at Williamsport, N. D.

The Third Avenue Methodist Episcopal church in Columbus, O., was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$50,000.

Three distinct earthquake shocks were felt at Pittsfield, Ill., and many people ran from their houses.

Casper Hartlein was hanged at Wethersfield, Conn., for the murder of Louise Marie Trebbe at South Manchester February 29 last.

The New Jersey court of appeals has declared the divorce law of the state unconstitutional,

A heavy snowfall in Virginia and North Carolina blocked all railway

The submarine cable between New York city and Hayti is completed, and has been opened to the public for the ident of the Bangor Theological semitransmission of messages to Hayti and other places in the West Indies.

George Nungesser, a well-to-do farmer aged 68 years, was frozen to death near Bucyrus, O.

The National Council of Women of the United States met in Boston in annual convention, Mrs. Mary Low Dick-The administration building of the

was \$835,961,529. The total debt, less minded children at Vineland was de-Arthur Gardiner, of Chicago, established two new bicycle records in Den-

ver, riding a quarter of a mile in 26 1-5 seconds, and a half mile in one minute The latest effort to establish a new morning paper in Cincinnati came to an

end after only 11 issues. Mrs. Eliza H. Cummings, a wealthy woman of Hillsboro, O., committed suicide by jumping from the sixth story

The Imperial Grand Opera company, under the charge of Col. Mapleson, was stranded in Boston for lack of funds.

Charles Witter, of Winthrop, Minn. while undergoing the ceremony of initiation into the Mystic Shrine at the Masonic temple in Minneapolis, fell and flour from America, and half of that peace and give us weight abroad and se-

Passengers who arrived in Key West, Fla., from Havana reported that Wey-!er's campaign in Pinar del Rio so far had been a complete failure.

President Cleveland issued a proclamation reimposing tonnage and lighthouse duties upon German ships entering the United States because of a fruitless effort to induce Germany to no longer impose such taxes upon American ships, and the action is in the nature of retaliation.

The National W. C. T. U. sent a letter to President-elect McKinley asking him to banish wine from the white house.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 4th aggregated \$1,285,485,804, against \$935,953,113 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week in 1895

The Cunard steamer Servia broke the record from Europe to Boston, making the run from Daunt's Rock in 6 days, 14 hours and 8 minutes.

There were 379 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 4th, against 300 the week previous and 324 in the corresponding Square garden, New York. period of 1895.

East Corinth, a town of 500 populadestroyed by fire.

The report of R. E. Preston, director of the mint, shows that during the past | Britain is 20,000,000 bushels above that fiscal year the total coinage was \$71,- of 1895. 188,528. He states that the silver coins are being counterfeited, exactly similar to the genuine in size, weight and devices, and some cannot be distinguished from the genuine, even by experts.

The town of Flippen, Ky., was almost wiped out by fire.

A fire that began in the Baptist church at Weston, Mo., destroyed the best portion of the village.

Dynamite Dick, the notorious Oklahoma outlaw over whose head hangs a reward of \$3,000, was killed in a fight

with deputy sheriffs near Newkirk. The annual report of Secretary of the Interior Francis shows that the total number of acres disposed of up to June 30 last was 946,000,000, leaving public demain still vacant estimated at over 600,000,000, not including the district of Alaska, with an area of over 369,000,

000 acres. One hundred families, numbering between 500 and 600 persons, were poisoned in Milwaukee by eating bread in which arsenie had been mixed and a large number of the cases were considered serious.

Supervising Inspector General Dumont, of the steamboat inspection service, in his annual report says that 600 600,000 passengers were carried on steam vessels during the year and that 221 lives were lost, a decrease from the previous year of 173.

Arthur Palmer, of Montezuma, O., and E. L. Godfrey, of Emlenton, Pa., both oil men, were drowned at St.

Fred Behme was executed in Me-Leansboro, Ill., for the murder of his wife and child on Easter Sunday last.

The battle ship Texas, which cost the government \$4,125,000, is said to be a complete failure.

W. E. Dupree, dealer in hardware and agricultural implements at Waco, Tex., failed for \$250,000.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Miss Leila Farrell, who was one of the most beautiful women on the American stage, died suddenly in New York.

The official count of the vote of Wiseonsin gives McKinley, for president, a plurality of 102,612, and Scoffeld (rep.) for governor a plurality of 95,724.

Col. R. U. Hardeman, ex-state treasurer and one of the most prominent men in Georgia, died at his home in Mrs. Sarah E. Mink, national presi-

dent of the woman's auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic, died at her home in Watertown, N. Y., aged 59 The official canvass of the vote for president in Massachusettes shows that

278,976 ballots were cast for McKinley, 105,711 for Bryan and 11,749 for Palmer. McKinley's plurality, 173,265. Rev. Benjamin Tappan, D. D., ex-presnary, died in South Norridgewock, Me.,

aged 81 years. The official canvass of the vote of Oregon in the late presidential election gives McKinley a plurality of 1,972.

FOREIGN.

Terrific floods on the Islands Montserrat and St. Vincent in the West Indies have been attended by great loss of life and widespread destruction of

A fire that broke out in Mrs. Turner's confectionery store in Ottawa, Ont., destroyed several other buildings, the total loss being \$350,000.

Signor Ceechi, the Italian consul at Zanzibar, and 13 other members of an exploring party were murdered by natives on the coast of Somaliland, East Ten thousand Kurds raided the prov-

ince of Mamouret-Ul-Aziz and burned and pillaged the villages and massacred the inhabitants. Emigration to America has created so

great a dearth of labor in the agricultural districts of Germany that Chinese coolies are now being imported there in perfect hordes. On account of the crop deficiency

Australia requires 100,000 tons of wheat quantity has already been ordered. The season's catch of seals by the Canadian sealing fleets was 55.678 skins,

against 70,739 taken last year. Local newspapers in Cuba are urging the necessity for carrying on farming operations in the island, otherwise a disastrous famine is inevitable.

Joseph James Cheesman, president of Liberia, is dead, and Vice President Coleman succeeds him.

LATER.

The secretary of the navy, Hilary A. Herbert, in his annual report warns the country of the insufficiency of its navy for the requirements of war. There are 42 vessels in commission, and 8,165 enlisted men and 1,378 apprentices in the navy. The department expending during the year \$13,002,625.

Twenty-one stere buildings and five dwelfings were burned at Shaw, Miss., entailing a loss of \$100,000.

The lumber schooner Nathan F. Cobb. of Rockland, Me., was wrecked on the Florida coast and three men were

An international six-day bicycle race with 28 starters began in Madison

In navigating the great lakes during the season now closing 62 lives were tion in Vermont, was almost entirely lost. Compared with previous years this list is much below the average.

The estimated wheat crop of Great

Blanche Bishop and Ella and John Alpha were drowned at Hawley, Pa. while skating.

The total vote of North Dakota in the recent election was 47,381, of which Me-Kinley received 28,336; Bryan, 20,689; Levering, 356. McKinley's plurality is

The new gunboats Vicksburg and Newport were launched from the yards at Bath, Me. They cost \$229,400 each.

At Hartford, Conn., William Bourke, years old; Josie Bourke, 11 years old; Daniel Ryan, 6 years old, and Martin Barns, 10 years old, were drowned while skating.

The Baxter bank at Baxter Springs, Kan., closed its doors.

The Henry county bank at Clinton, Mo., closed its doors with liabilities of \$125,000. Fire destroyed the wholesale grocery

house of B. H. Flaspoller & Sons in New Orleans, the loss being \$100,000. A mob tore down six tollgates in Mercer county, Ky., making over 300 destroyed in the state in the last three

months. Mrs. A. F. Gleisner, wife of a glassblower at Newark, O., shot her infant child in the head and then shot herself. She was thought to have been insane.

An earthquake shock was distinctly felt at Smith Lake, Minn. A head-end collision between two freights on the Southern Pacific road near Waelder, Tex., resulted in the death of two engineers, two firemen

OUR NAVY.

Report of Secretary Herbert and His

Washington, Dec. 7-The secretary of the navy, Hilary A. Herbert, has made public his last annual report to the president on the affairs of his department. The document, while affording much ground for congratulation, is from beginning to end a warning to the country of the insufficency of its navy for the requirements of war. To show, however, the vast progress that has been made of late years, the report begins by quoting from the president's message in December, 1885, the following words: "We have not a single vesse! of war that could keep the seas against a first-class vessel of any important power. It quotes also from a former report of the secretary in which he pointed out the danger of relying on commerce-destroying cruisers as a protection in time of war. The French revolution and the recent civil war are cited as illustrations of the fact that preying on a nation's commercial marine has no effect on the course nor the results of a war.

The secretary's report shows that congress has authorized the building of 28 vessels since this administration began. There were five battle ships, six light-draft gunboats, 16 torpedo boats and one submarine torpedo boat, with a total displace-ment of 65,866 tons. During the administration there will have been placed in commission three first-class and two second class battle ships, two armored cruisers, four double-turreted monitors and one harbor defense ram, a total of 12 armored vessels, with a displacement of 81,517 tons. In addition to these armored ships, eight cruisers and three gunboats will have received their first commission, making a grand total of 23 vessels, with an aggregate displacement of 118,184 tons. During the year eight vessels have been finished and accepted.

But the report intimates that notwithstanding this increase the navy of this country is still inadequate to cope with the naval force of the leading powers in the world. In proof of this it furnishes a table of the present and prospective strength of the seven principal navies-Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Germany, Spain and the. United States. The secretary says: is clear that the great powers with which we are brought into close relationship largely exceed us not only in the number of battle ships and torpedo boats actually

in commission, but in their naval programmes for the future. The work of adding to their strength in battle ships and torpedo boats goes on steadily from year to year. It is not contended that we should attempt to compete in numbers with the great navies of England and France, but e ought surely to move up steadily and continually into a higher rank than that we now occupy, and into the place of nations whose necessities are far less than There are now not only in Europe but in Asia strong and growing navies belonging to nations with which we must slways have the most intimate and deli cate relations, and where our citizens are to be found in great numbers prosecuting their legitimate business. Our obligations and duties on this hemisphere are recognized by the world, and cannot be met unless we are possessed of naval strength. If our merchant marine increases as it should, and no doubt will, the present naval strength will be very far from what it should be. Nothing will so surely make for curity at home as a substantial navy c structed of the best materials and manned by the highest intelligence and skill."

The report shows 21 vessels, including seven torpedo boats and one steam tugunder construction. The tug is to be completed this month, and 14 others are to be finished during 1897. There are 42 vessels in commission, with a total tonnage of 137,859 tons. June 30 there were 8,165 enlisted men and 1,378 apprentices in the navy. Of the enlisted men 72 per cent. are citizens, and 82 per cent. of the apprentices are American born. The secretary urges an appropriation to enable the department to convert boats in the merchant marine into war vessels in case of need. On this point

he says: "The United States is now paying subsidies to a number of swift-sailing vessels which are capable of being converted into useful men-of-war. We have many other naval resources-tugs, yachts and other vessels-that could be fitted as torpedo boats; many vessels that could be adapted and used as gunboats, transports, coal ships and repair ships, and we have thousands of hardy and brave men accustomed to a seafaring life in our fishing fleets, coastwise trade and lake trade, but we have no law on the statute books that would enable us to utilize, in case of emergency, a single one of any class of there vessels, or to call into the service a single sailor for the defense of the country over and above the number allowed our regular navy in case of threatened or actual war. In the opinion of the department such conditions should not be allowed to continue, Naval wars hereafter will be short, sharp and decisive. Whoever may be called upon to consider the possibility of a sudden outbreak of war by the United States, any part of which is to be waged upon the high seas, will be deeply impressed with the utter inability of any administration under the present laws to utilize promptly and efficiently, as we should be able to do, our naval resources.'

Considerable space is given to a favorable report on the naval militia, which has 3,339 members in 15 states. Naval officers agree that the naval militia will be a powerful adjunct for coast defense in case of war. An extensive system of mobilization and defense has been prepared and will be communicated to the militia.

He reports that the department expended, exclusive of money for public works, for the year ended June 30, the sum of \$13,002,625.41. The appropriations for the current year are \$30,500,000, and he estimates the expenditures at \$29,311,000. The grand total of his estimates for 1808 foot up

Mr. Herbert recommends the construction of three light-draft battle ships and says in relation thereto: "Battle ships that could enter the harbors of Savannah New Brunswick, Key West, Tampa, Pensacola, Mobile and the mouth of the Mississippi at all times would have an immense advantage over the battle ships of foreign nations, few, if any, of which could enter these ports. Light-draft battle ships, if we had them, could make any of ports bases of supply, could sally forth from them or retire into them at will, and could therefore almost always offer battle on their own terms. There are also many of our ports farther north which would give the same advantages to such ships."

Will Continue Its Work.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 7 .- The Mary Bryan free silver club, which did such effective work during the campaign in behalf of the democratic nominee, decided at a largely attended meeting held at the state capitol building to continue the organization, and at the suggestion of Mrs. Bryan changed the name to that of the Woman's Bimetallic league of Lincoln, Neb. The lengue will hereafter be a secret order, requiring a pass word for admission. New officers were

Sarsaparilla

The Best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 ceets

Texas.

In the Agricultural line, Texas leads all ther states in the variety of its products, Cotton, corn and the cereais grow and are raised in every section of the state and in the central and southern portions sugar cane and sorghum are profitably cultivated. On the Gulf Coast two and three crops of vegetables are raised each year. Berries are shipped six weeks in advance of the home crop in the north. Pears, peaches, plums, oranges, figs, clives and nuts all grow abundantly and can be marketed from two to three weeks in advance of the California crops. Large quantities of rice are now

If the land seeker, the home seeker and the settler desires to secure a farm larger than the one he occupies, on vastly more reasonable terms; if he wants more land to cultivate, a greater variety of crops to harvest, with proportionately increased remuneration, at a less outlay for cost of production; if he wants an earner season with correspondingly higher prices; if he wants milder winters, all the year pasturage for his stock, improved health, increased bodily comforts and wealth and prosperity, he should go to Texas,

Send for pamphlet descriptive of the resources of this great state (mailed tree). ow rate Homeseekers excursions via the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway on Nov. 3rd and 17th, Dec. 1st and 15th, 1896. H.A. CHERRIER, Northern Passenger Agent, 816 Marquette Building, Chicago.

Garden Spots of the South The Passenger Department of the Louisville & Nashville R. R. has just issued a hundred page book with the above title. It is descriptive of the resources and capabilities of the soil of the counties lying along this line in the states of Kentucky, Tennes see, Alabama, Southern Mississippi and Western Florida. It also contains a county map of the above mentioned states, and is map of the above mentioned states, and is well worthy of a perusal of any one interested in the South. A copy will be sent to any address upon receipt of ten cents in silver or stamps, by C. P. Atmore, Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky. Semi-monthly excursions South. Write for particulars.

Low Rates for Homeseekers.

On the first and third Tuesday of each month, tickets will be sold to Homeseekers in the northwest at greatly reduced rates to visit Virginia and the Carofinas. Special low rates both one way and round trip. See that your tickets read over the Big Four and Chesapeake and Onio Ry. Send for free pamphlet descriptive of the farm lands, climate, markets, etc. U western Passr. Agent, 234 Clark St., Chi-

Cheap Excursions to the West, North and

Northwest. On December 1 and 15, 1896, the North Western Line (Chicago & North-Western Rafiway) will sell excursion tickets to a large number of points in the west, north and northwest. For full information apply to ticket agents of connecting lines, or address W. B. KNISKERN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, C. & N. W.R'y, Chicago,

On to Washington!

Those who contemplate visiting the capt tal during the Inauguration next March will do well to travel over the popular "Big Four" and picturesque Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Write for descriptive pamphlet and excursion rates. U. L. TRUITT, N. W. P. A., 234 Clark St., Chicago.

Bort down many a man's religion, and it will be found to have been nothing but froth.-Ram's Horn.

BETTER times come to all cured of aches and pains by St. Jacobs Oil. It is brave to overcome; it is saintly to

Good times. Happy state. St. Jacobs Oil cures pain right up to date.



With a better understanding of the ical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts— rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its bene-ficial effects, to note when you pur-chase, that you have the genuine arti-cle, which is manufactured by the Cali-

fornia Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists. If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives of other remedies are then not needed. If other remedies are then not necessarily afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative one should have the best, and with the one should have the best of the one should have the one should have the best of the one should have the one s

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IP-TO-DATE EQUIPAGES.

Few Years Ago Washington Had Scores of Them.

French Diplomat Once Upon a Time Rode to a Party in a Hearse-President Arthur Mounted on an Indian Pony.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Twenty odd years ago the greatest luxury of life on the Iowa prairies was an oyster stew; and we were only fapored two or three times in the winter when the ladies of the church gave an Leopoldine, arrived, a sensation was eyster festival for some charitable ob-

The oysters came in large tin cans. and they were usually frozen solid in orable round of calls on the cabinet in order that they might be preserved on their journey; for the distance from Baltimore then was four or five days, fellow was really a most splendid lookbut now it is less than two days. The ears go faster, and everybody goes faster nowadays.

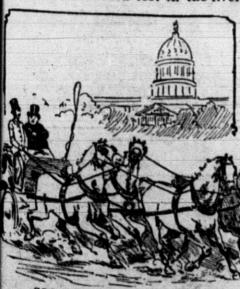
Atter living on the Atlantic sea-coast for several years, and having oysters right out of the salt water, and in every picurean form conceivable, the suc culent bivalves are no longer on the list of luxuries. We look upon them here as plain everyday food; just as you ook on ham and eggs, spare-ribs, griddle cakes, buckwheat cakes or mashed

Things which are hard to get, either luxuries. Things which are easily obtanied are not valued as they often hould be. We long for something new. In each breast there is a wish we scarcewould care to own, for something better than we have known. Time changes our appetities and aspirations. Circumstances also alter our views and desires.

Twenty years ago when we regarded ysters as the greatest of all luxuries on the prairies, we were surrounded by some of the finest horses on the continest. In the cities only they who were most prosperous could afford to buy and keep a horse. The man who kept two horses in town was regarded as a rich man. Now that electricity is furnishing very cheap transportation in cities, horses have become very cheap, and the days of stylish turn-outs are

Probably never outside of a foreign ourt was greater style ever observed in the matter of equipages than that with which old Baron de Bodisco delighted the residents of this city in the days long ago when he represented the court of Russia as minister plenipotentiary to this country. Living always in splendid style commensurate with his alth, the baron, on his marriage to the beautiful young Miss Williams, set up a magnificent coach drawn by milk white horses. Gradually, as children were born to the minister, he added to the number of his team, until six white horses driven tandem in pairs was the sight that attracted attention whenever Baron and Mme. de Bodisco took their airing in the fine coach to which liveried cutriders gave the finishing touch of plendor.

To go from matters grave to gay but step is needed to chronicle mention of the weird vehicle, the black-plumed hearse, in which one of the carliest French ministers was compelled, in default of another conveyance, to ride rom the legation to a dinner party in Georgetown heights. The instance has long since become a matter of history as to how, it being found at the last moment that no carriage could be secured for the minister, he declared ather than disappoint his prospective intertainers he would avail himself of he only vehicle then left in the livery



SOCIETY ON WHEELS.

able. The road from Washington to corgetown was none of the best in lose days, and the minister's thoughts ow and then may very naturally have akena funereal turn as be bounced from e stony byways and ruts.

Did you ever hear about President n Pennsylvania avenue? While Presin March, 1884, President Arthur for his pony, saying that he would to the soldiers' home and back bebreakfast. President Arthur was a ort the chief executive found cononting him the problem of how best accommodate himself to the circuma bolt through the white house gate, indful of whip, spur or reins, that Arthur always declared was too ch in the nature of a drendful nightdre even to dream of wishing for a

Attorney General Williams had landaulet which was wonderfully made. It attracted so much comment and newspaper notoriety that Donn Piatt nicknamed the attorney general "Landaulet Williams," a name by which he is better known until this day than by his proper name. In private conversations here amongst old-timers, the ex-cabinet official is always referred to as 'Landaulet Williams."

Some years ago Count D'Arco Valley came to Washington as the minister from the German empire. When his equipage arrived it was housed away; but when his sister, Countess produced which ramified the entire diplomatic and social circles of the city. The count and countess made a mema dark-blue paneled cariage, attended by a man in full military regalia. The ing creature, and when he doffed the long-piumed, gold-bullioned chapeau to open the carriage door for the minister and his sister, unsheathing a glittering sword in military salute, he was a sight long to be remembered.

Unfortunately, however, the amount of attention attracted by this attendant finally became so overwhelming that, finding crowds collecting and barring the way to and from each house before the carriage stopped, the minister was reluctantly compelled to deprive the man of his gaudy strapbecause they are scarce or costly, are pings, remove the gold stripe from his trousers, the shining metal buttons



PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S PONY.

from his blue coat, the chapeau from his head, and taking the dress sword never could understand why he could not be allowed to continue wearing the uniform in which he had been accustomed to attend Count D'Arco in his native land.

One of the attaches of the Russian legation, a Mr. Gregor, half a score of years ago gave Washingtonians their first glimpse of a genuine Russian drosky. The turn-out, with the spirited team of horses and dramatic accesscries, even to the stolid-looking, bignosed driver with bushy crop of hair cut straight from ear to ear, standing out like a whisk-broom under his peculiarly flat, low-crowned hat, were imported direct from Russia. The driver's general appearance was an instance in which the picturesque had been obtained without regard to beauty. He wasa skillful driver, though, and understood perfectly the art of producing a sensation strangely akin to a panic whenever he elected to dash along the fashionable promenades, the jingling bells of the douga keeping up a musical accompaniment to the leader's dashing

But the day of droskys, uniformed tootmen and paneled coats-of-arms would seem to be swift gliding into history. Cabinet ministers, members of the supreme court, including the chief justice, ambassadors, ministers and other dignitaries, freely use the cable and electric cars. Of course, after the theater, the opera, the lecture, or the church services at night, our uppertendom ladies must have their own carriages to convey them home; but that is for convenience and comfort, and not for style.

Once upon a time there was a senator from New England who constantly employed a public conveyance belonging to a colored man who was a great deal blacker than the ace of spades, or anything else black that you can think of. The ladies of the family called him "Crow," and he never objected to the name. But, one evening after the thee to side in the hearse, jolting over ater, the senator's daughter thoughtlessly asked an usher to "call Crow." Without reflection the usher cried: rthur's Indian pony, and his first ride "Call up Senator Blank's Crow." This appellation was new to the hacking fraent Arthur was in the Yellowstone ternity, and they laughed uproariously ark in 1883, an Indian chief gave him a as "Crow" drove up to the door of the dsome aboriginal pony. One morn- theater. The man was mad clear through. He declared that he would not take the ladies home, but a policeman threatened him with arrest unless he did so; and the ladies entered the man, and the pony being rather coupe. Instead of driving them home, "Crow" drove straight to his stable, where he unhitched his team, and compelled the wife and daughter of the sences. The pony, however, cut short ator to walk home, although it was a ly further doubt or musing by mak-dark, rainy, dismal night, and near SMITH D. FRY. midnight.

> When She Was at Her Best. Brown-1 heard your wife sing last night; she was in good voice. Jones-You should have heard her ofter she got home. Town Topics.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

Refuses to Marry Unbellevers. Rev. B. Ashton, Baptist, said to be the only preacher in the state who refuses to accept a salary, refused to marry a couple at Union City because they did not profess Christianity. He made the following explanation:

"I am a servant of the Lord, and all my work is done in His name. If parties to a marriage are unbelievers, religious ceremony is a farce. I will not marry unbelievers, neither will I marry people who have been divorced. I would not even preach a funeral sermon for an unbeliever if it did not give me an opportunity of preaching the word of God to people who might not otherwise hear it. It is a matter of conscience with me, and so long as my conscience is clear I am willing to lose the

Earnings of Michigan Roads.

A statement of the Michigan earnings of railways operated in this state for the month of September has been issued by Railroad Commissioner Billings. It shows aggregate earnings of \$2,403,132.61, a decrease of \$160,055.50 from the corresponding month of 1895. The total earnings from January 1 to October 1 of Michigan roads were \$21,-604,997.71, an increase of 2.31 per cent., or \$498,464.73 over the corresponding period last year.

Divided the Property.

After a long litigation Mrs. Marian Bean was granted by Judge Russell a divorce at Muskegon on the ground of cruelty from John Bean, the judge dividing the \$10,000 worth of property they had accumulated in their 38 years of married life as nearly as he could in the ratio of three to two between the husband and wife. When the decree bitter sobbing. He is 60 and she is 58 years old.

Biggest Steel Shafthouse. The Union Bridge company's employes at Houghton completed their contract in erecting the Red Jacket shaft rockhouse for the Calumet & Hecla Mining company. This is the largest structural steel mining shafthouse in the world, over 2,250,000 pounds of steel being erected on a space of 41 by 80 feet. Over 45,000 rivets were used. It was built in 50 days.

Found in a Hut.

The captain of the tug Seaman found the dead body of John S. Rankin, a Detroit wealthy lumberman, aged 63 years, in a hut on Fitzwilliam island, Georgian bay. A note pinned to the corpse stated that Rankin's companions, Thomas J. from his reluctant grasp reduced him Austin, of Detroit, and George E. Belto ordinary civilian's attire. It was a rose, a guide from Tobermoray, had great blow to the poor fellow, who left for Tobermoray. Nothing had been seen of the two men.

Will Be Paid in Full.

The committee appointed by the shareholders to examine the assets of the First national bank of East Saginaw has made its report and shows total assets of \$615,000; liabilities to depositors \$318,000. The committee decided there is a certainty of depositors beng paid in full. A receiver may be appointed for the bank to enable it to realize on its assets.

Health in Michigan.

During the week ended November 28 reports sent in by 49 observers in various portions of the state indicate that influenza increased and pneumonia decreased in area of prevalence. Consumption was reported at 223 places, typhoid fever at 34, diphtheria at 46. scarlet fever at 32, measles at 23 and whooping cough at 26 places.

Brief Items of News.

William Versaw, a merchant and politician at St. Joseph, has filed a suit for \$10,000 damages against George B Thayer & Co., basket manufacturers for false imprisonment upon the charge of embezzlement.

The Huron, Isle Royale and Grand Portage copper mines have changed hands, the purchasers being Chicago, New York and Boston capatilists, for \$650,000. The mines have been idle for

The local officials at Marquette of the Lake Angeline mine have received orders from the mine owners in Clevland to resume operations with a full force of men. .

The board of control of the Michigan mining school, at Houghton, will, if the legislature approve, change the name to Michigan College of Mines. The enrollment this year is the largest in its history.

The Pere Marquette Lumber company at Ludington have shut down for the season. They report having cut 9,250,-000 feet of lumber and put out 80,000 barrels of salt.

Dr. H. S. Jordan, one of the most prominent Presbyterian clergymen of the state, resigned the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church in Lansing church of New Castle, Pa.

Melchers & Co., dealers in lumber, filed two chattel mortgages at Saginaw, aggregating about \$28,000.

Charles Bayless, manager of the treet car system at Mount Clemens, killed himself by shooting at the Avery house. Unhappy relations with his wife are assigned.

Two business men of Lansing were under arrest for violating the state law prohibiting the sale of tobacco to boys under the age of 17 years.

Fourteen of the churches in Ishpem delinquent sewer taxes.

WOMEN MEET AT BOSTON.

Opening Session of the National Council -Its Objects.

Boston, Dec. 4.-in Association hall Thursday morning the National Council of Women opened its annual convention. This is undoubtedly the largest and most notable gathering of women that New England has ever seen. The council was organized by women having the belief that the best good of their homes and of the nation would be advanced by their own greater unity of thought, sympathy and purpose, and that an organized movement of women would best conserve the highest good of the family and the state.

This outline constituted the principal point of the opening address of Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, president of the council. It was expected that the countess of Aberdeen would represent the international council, but she was unable to come from British Columbia in time, and Mrs. Willoughby Cammings brought greetings from her and from the women across the border. Addresses were made by Susan Prescott Porter, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Mrs. Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Mrs. Susan B. Fessenden and Mrs. Margaret J. Sands.

The closing address was made by Mrs. Emma E. Wallace, of Illinois, past president of the National Woman's Relief corps, auxiliary to the G. A. R., who said the association numbered 140,000 members divided into 3,000 corps. In 13 years the corps had distributed \$1,-371,800.

Boston, Dec. 5.-At Friday's session of the National Council of Women the reports made were of the most enterwas announced, the wife broke out in taining nature. For the Indianapolis council Mrs. Elizabeth Vinton Price reported that the council had petitioned the Indiana legislature to pass an act requiring that a woman be placed on all boards of government of institutions in which both men and women are con-

A greeting from Miss Mary Desha, of the committee for "equal pay for equal work," was read and reports were made by Mrs. Helen Campbell, of Detroit, for the committee on domestic science and Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood on the subject of patriotic instruction.

Rev. Anna G. Spencer said the Providence council had succeeded in raising the age limit of child labor from ten to twelve years, and in the appointment of both men and women as factory inspectors.

Mrs. Florence E. Baker, first national president of the Women's Relief corps, emphasized the need of patriotic lessons in the homes of the country and Miss Annie White Johnson spoke for the committee on dress. Said the latter: "The committee does not champion a movement which seeks to destroy the nesthetic sense, neither do we undervalue the importance of tasteful and becoming dress. We would clothe women not less beautifully, but more artistically."

DEFEAT FOR WEYLER.

Reports at Havana Indicate That Mace Has Won a Decisive Victory.

Cincinnati, Dec. 4 .- A special to the Commercial Tribune from Tampa, Fla., says: "From passengers from Havana it is learned that rumors are rife in Havana that a fight has just occurred between the vanguard of Weyler's army and some of Maceo's men, with large forces on each side. It is believed that Maceo gained a victory. The palace people seemed more than usually vigilant and active Thursday, which is signific nt. Two hundred sick and wounded Spanish soldiers were brought into the city hospitals Thursday from near Mariel or San Cristobal. It is reported in Havana that Weyler has lost two railroad trains from dynamite explosions, including much needed army supplies for his men sent from Havana.

Coinage Statistics.

Washington, Dec. 5 .- The report of R. E. Preston, the director of the mint, shows in elaborate details the operations of the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year 1896, together with statistics of foreign countries, relative to the production, comage and monetary conditions of each. The total coinage of gold and silver by the various countries of the world was as follows: Gold, \$231,087,438; silver, \$121,-610,219; total, \$352,697,657. The total metallic stock and uncovered paper in the world was estimated on January 1, 1896, to be \$10,938,600,000.

Treasury Statement.

Washington, Dec. 2.- The comparative treasury statement for November shows the receipts to have been \$25,-210,696, as compared with \$25,986,503 for the same month last year. The expenditures for the same months are \$33,260,720, as against \$27,199,283, the total receipts for the five months of the to accept a call to the First Presbyterian | fiscal year aggregating \$131,650,489 and the expenditures \$171,597,335. For the same period of the fiscal year 1895, the receipts were \$141,279,116 and the expenditures \$157,148,443. The deficit for the fiscal year so far is \$39,946,846, as compared with \$15,869,332.

Four Babes Suffocated.

Chicago, Dec. 3.-Four children locked in a house at 1216 Fifty-third avenue were smothered to death during a fire in a pile of clothing in the room where they were all playing Wednesday. Mrs. Mary Barth, the mother, left the house at 10:30 o'clock to go to the Chicago ng are advertised for sale because of Milwaukee & St. Paul railway yards to pick coal, locking the door behind her.

PENSION AFFAIRS.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reviews the Work.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The report of Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reynolds for the present year shows the policy pur-sued in the administration of pension affairs. The assistant secretary says: "The liberal and generous spirit which prompted he enactment of the pension laws has been the guide of the department in their con-struction. Former adjudications have not been disturbed, save where fraud, error in law or mistake was apparent."

Figures are cited to show the significant reduction in pending cases and to demon-strate that, for the first time in eight years, the work of the office during the last year was devoted to considering current ap-peals. The action of the commissioner of pensions was reversed in 2,066 of the cases

Suggestion is again made as to the advisability of such legislation as will lodge in the federal courts the right of anyone, on behalf of the government, to ask better protection to the pension fund of those la-boring under legal disabilities.

It is suggested that justice demands the universal application of the common-law rule in proof of marriage. State laws govern, and lead to denial of title in case which are equally meritorious. It is claimed pensionable rights of minor children, whose claims come under the act of June 27, 1890, should be defined with more certainty where the soldier dies leaving no widow surviving.

The act of August 5, 1892, relates to pensionable title of those women who served as nurses during the war of the rebellion. Title is confined to those who served in regimental post, camp or general hospital. The refusal of the war department to recognize those as properly employed who served in the first three classes mentioned tends to defeat their title and renders this portion of the act nugatory. Attention is invited to this in order that proper legislation may be enacted to relieve any deserving claimants of an unjust and unintention 1 discrimination.

GERMANY PROTESTS.

Files an Objection to the Imposition of a Tonnage Tax on Its Vessels.

Washington, Dec. 7 .- The German government has lodged an energetic protest with the state department against the action of the president in imposing tonnage duties on German ships entering American ports. The receipt of this protest will be fully acknowledged, but there the matter is likely to rest unless the German government takes steps to remove the charges on American shipping which formed the basis for the president's proclamation. The contention of the German government is that it does not tax American shipping and that the imperial government cannot be held accountable for the imposition of the charges by provincial and municipal officials.

The contention of our government is that, regardless of the question of who is responsible for the levying of the port dues, their collection from American vessels is the only fact necessary to be established to put in operation at once the Dingley law imposing tonnage dues on German vessels. That the law is self-operative and once the president is satisfied that port charges of any character are imposed on American ships by a foreign government he must proclaim that fact, thus setting the law in

force. It is said here that since German ships, in 1888, by Secretary Bayard's act, were relieved of tonnage dues in American ports, our ships entering German ports have been assessed and have paid port dues to the amount of about

IMMENSE STEEL MILLS.

Plant to Cost \$10,000,000 to Be Erected

Near Chicago. Chicago, Dec. 7.-The actual purchasers recently of a large tract of land in the Calumet river region of South Chicago and the ultimate purpose to which the property will be put has leaked out. The Standard Oil company and the Rockefellers bought \$500,000 worth of real estate from the Calumet Canal & Dock company, embracing 3,600 feet of dockage along Lake Michigan, the Calumet river and slip at the mouth of the river. Upon this land the Rockefeller interests will build the largest steel plant in the country, including blast furnaces, steel rail mills and mills for the manufacture of structural iron. The total cost of the plant will be \$10,-000,000. This new enterprise will bring the Standard Oil company into direct competition with the Carnegies. The Rickefellers already own great ranges of iron mines in the Lake Superior region and a fleet of steel steamers which will carry the ore to the Calumet river. This fleet is to be increased next season. Building operations are to commence early next year.

LAKE DEATH LIST.

A Total of Sixty-Six Lives Lost During the Season.

Chicago, Dec. 7 .- The season of navigation on the lakes, now just closing, has been remarkably free from disasters where a large loss of life was involved. The most serious disaster was the wrecking of the schooner Waukes off Muskegon, November 7, when six lives were lost. The schooner Mary D. Ayer went down with five of her May 17. The schooner Sumatra fo dered off Milwaukee September 4, c rying down four seamen. A bo losion on the Rhoda Stewar ena, ended three lives, and th burned with the City of Kalan vember 30. July 9 the Wissahiekon went seamen. Twenty board and we through c One diver

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With a Rush.

Only a little more than two weeks to Christmas-barely a week before the holiday crowds-those who wait until the last minute-make shopping, to say the least, difficult.

Our Holiday Stock of

Crockery and Groceries

Is complete in all respects.

Capacity to Satisfy

Is Our Strength.

We still believe that the public is not satisfied with cheap and inferior eatables at any price. People who want strictly first-class goods and the best there is like to come here.

For Christmas - - -

Beautiful Lamps, Toilet Sets, Dinner Sets and Tea Sets.

We have a nice assortment. Styles and prices are proper.

Fancy Crockery

and:-:-:-

China Ware.

We have so many pretty things and useful; then the prices are so low that you will not need to hesitate about buying, for we are determined to lubricating oils. close out as many goods as possible in this department before

January 1st, 1897.

Look at Our Display!

Fancy Plates, Salad Dishes, Fruit Dishes, Fancy Tea Pots, Cups and Saucers.

We are showing the choicest stock of Raisins, Dates, Figs, Currants, Prunes, Apricots, Lemon, Orange and Citron Peel, Nuts, Candies, Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Cranberries and Grapes. In fact everything in the line of fancy groceries.

Your money will go farthest by dealing at

FREEMAN'S.

AURI Five cents

Select and Standard OYSTERS On Ice.

I will not be undersold.

JNO. FARRELL.





Have you decided on your purchase? If not, let us help you out!

Here Is What We Will Do.

Make you 15 Cabinet Photos for Until January 1st, 1897.

Make your sitting at once and give us plenty of time to finish It is thought the fire was caused by fric-

Our Aristo Platino we can make for one-half the price you have to may at larger places. Why? Because our expenses are not so large. We keep on hand Lavette's Photo Mailing Envelopes. Photographs will not crush or bend in sending by mail. They are the boss.

E. E. SHAVER, Photographer.

Chelsea, Nov. 18, 1896.



To fit perfectly; that's the case with every suit we produce to order

That's our rule

And we never break it. Get fitted

Fall and Winter

With one of the elegant new designs in suitings.

GEO. WEBSTER.

Chelses and Vicinity.

You had better pay your poll tax. Christmas two weeks from to-morrow. Claude Martin is spending a few days at

C. M. Bowen and wife will reside in

Ypsilanti. H. S. Holmes was a Northville visitor

Born; Dec. 2, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs. S.

Hirth, a son. Our merchants have put their Christ-

mas goods on sale.

The President's message will be found on an inside page. Chelsea Tent, K. O. T. M., elect officers

Friday evening, Dec. 18. For sale cheap, a second-hand Garland base burner. J. J. Raftrey.

Howard Canfield, who had his leg amputated, is slowly recovering.

Olive Lodge, F. & A. M., elect officers next Tuesday evening, Dec. 15.

Only three more weeks of the old year. Get your good resolutions ready.

The Baptist Society is having a new sidewalk laid around their church. Herman Vogel, of Detroit, spent Sun-

day here with his brother Edward. John Cole, village clerk, was in Pinck

ney Monday afternoon on business. Mrs. Ford Brown, of Lansing, is th guest of her mother, Mrs. B. Winans.

Timothy McKune is having a new sidewalk laid on the Orchard street front of his property.

Mrs. Richard Alexander, who has spent the past two months in Canada, returned home last week.

A regular meeting of Olive Chapter No. 108, O. E. S., will be held Wednesday evening, Dec. 16.

The Misses Tillie and Paula Girbach attended the Rahrer Sova wedding a Grass Lake Dec. 2.

We have it from good authority that one or two North Lake farmers just finished haying last week.

The North Lake Sunday school will have a Christmas tree and an appropriate program Christmas eve.

Mrs. Wm. Foster, of Plainfield, who came here a short time ago and had an hills. operation performed for cancer, is slowly

Workmen labored all Saturday night and Sunday forehoon to repair the break in the water main at the corner of Main Easter. and Park streets.

The fire at the mill last Saturday so frightened Mr. Hatch, the proprietor, that he had to be taken home, where he still remains quite ill.

Claude Raymond, of Sharon, who recently underwent a surgical operation at Ann Arbor for a disease of the peritoneum, is slowly recovering.

Holiday excursions to Canada, one lowest first-class fare for round trip. Dates of sale, Dec. 17, 18 and 19, 1896. Return limit, not later than Jan 7, 1897.

The school law of 1895 requires all children from the ages of 7 to 16 years to attend school. In many places school boards are making the truant officer do his duty.

Farmers are talking quite strongly in favor of a law that will collect the road work in cash and the road work done by contract instead of its being 'done in the present way under the pathmaster system.

The Chelsea Roller Mills were damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars by fire and water last Saturday afternoon. tion. The fire department was slow in getting a stream on the fire owing to ice having formed in the hose, but they did good service when the hose was cleared.

R. P. Carpenter Post, G. A. R., at its regular meeting held Wednesday evening, elected the following officers for the coming year: Commander, J A. Palmer; Senior Vice Com., J. F. Waltrous; Junior Vice Com., E. Hammond; Chaplain, M. M. Campbell; Surgeon, E. L. Negus; Officer of the Day, J. F. Harrington; Officer of the Guard, Rush Green; Quarter-master, J. D. Schnaitman; Adjutant, Geo. Crowell.

fields are full of rabbits. They can be Junction she was brought down with picked up anywhere almost, so thick are pneumonia succeeding La Grippe Ter they. The past summer has been a good rible paroxysms of caughing would last one for Br'er Rabbit, and he is playing hours with little interuption and it seemed havoc with young fruit trees and every- as if she could not survive them. A friend thing else he can get his teeth into. The recommended Dr. King's New Discovety; law does not protect him and his family, it was quick in its work and highly satisand he can be killed at all seasons. They factory in results." Trial bottles free at are fat this year, and now is the time to Glazier & Stimson's Drug Store. Regukill the young ones.

School Reports.

Report of school in District No. Lyndon, for the month of November: Attending every day, Lillie Parks, Madge and James Young, Alta and Ethel

Skidmore, Grace Cellins, Calista and Farmers are rejoicing over the price of Floyd Boyce, Ernest Pickell; standing 95, Florence Collins; 90, Kate Collins, Grace Collins; 85 Madge, Genevieve and James Young, Lillie Parks, Ethel Skidmore, Calista Boyce. Lillie Parks and Kate Collins have not misspelled a word in written spelling during the month, Madge Young and Grace Collins missing but one. 8 p. m. Residence on Park street,

> November school report for District No. 6, Dexter: The following stood 90 or above in deportment, and the star indicates that pupil has not been tardy:

*Alfie Hindelang, Louis Stapish. *Will Wheeler, Leo Hindelang. Archie Stapish, *Thomas Wheeler, *Richard Wheeler, Office Over Glazier's Drug Store, Taylor, Mary Wheeler, *Odo Hindelang, Raymond Stapish, *Mary Hindelang. *Leonard Wheeler.

EDITH A. FOSTER, Teacher.

List of Patents

Granted to Michigan inventors this week, reported by C. A. Snow & Co., solicitors of American and foreign patents, opposite United States patent office, Washington, D. C .:

D. Beemer, Detroit, station indicators T. Crancy, Bay City, evaporating apparatus; H. Eckert, Marine City, curtain pole; P. C. Floeter, Bay City, automatic carstopper for draw bridges; W. J. Hopkins, St. Clair, dustpan; B. B. Morgan, Ypsilanti, block signal; M. L. Munson, De-Chas. Whitaker started out on the road troit, curtain ring; S. T. Percy, Port Tuesday for a Cleveland firm, selling Huron, dustpan; T. H. Roberts, Detroit, air compressor; F. M. Smith, Bay City, bridge gate; I. M. Warner, Batayia, wire

Several Weather Signs.

Hoar frost is a sign of rain.

Cold autumn, a short winter.

Trees grow dark before a storm.

If rats and mice be restless, rain.

After a warm autumn a long winter. A clear autumn brings a windy winter.

Expect fair weather from one night's ice. A fog in February indicates a frost in

Bearded frost is forerunner of

A green Christmas makes a white

The more snow the healthier the Rain is frequently augured by beard-

Three white frosts will bring a storm

Christmas makes a full green cburchyard. If it rains before sunrise expect a

fair afternoon. If it rains after twelve at noon, it will

rain next day. Rain long foretold, long last; short notice, soon past.

If it rains when the sun shines it will rain the next day.

Much rain in October indicates much wind in December.

Notice to Taxpayers.

Having been instructed by the Common Council of the Village of Chelsea to force the collection of all poll taxes for the year 1896, and having been instructed to com mence suit against any and all who have neglected or refused to pay said poll tax, I do hereby give notice to all who have not paid this tax, that unless paid at once to the Treasurer of said Village, I shall commence suit against all delinquents. G. W. TURNBULL,

Village Attorney.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Diamondale, Mich., we are permited to make this extract: "I have no besitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While The farmers say that the thickets and I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives lar size 50c. and \$1.00.

G. W. Palmer

PHYSICIAN

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SURGEON. Office over Kempf's new bank, Chelses,

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon Office in Durand & Hatch Building Special office hours, 2 to 4 and 7 to opposite M. E. church.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

W. A. CONLAN DENTIST.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

Physician & Surgeon.

SPECIALTIES:-Diseases of Nose, Throat, Eye and Ear. OFFICE HOURS:-10 to 12 and



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

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

WM. S. HAMILTON,

Veterinary Surgeon,

Supplies Conditioning Powders for animals debilitated by disease or overwork. Special attention given to Lameness and Horse Dentistry. Mouths examined free. Office and Residence on Park Street across from Methodist church, Chelsea, Mich.

N. E. FREER,

Attorney at Law Notary Public, Insurance and

Real Estate. It will surely rain if moles cast up Office in the Hatch & Duratd Building, Chelsea, Mich.

F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Olive Lodge, No. 156, F. & A. M., for 1896:

Jan. 28; Feb. 25; Mar. 24; April 21; May 26; June 23; July 21; Aug-18; Sept. 15; Oct. 20; Nov. 17; annual meeting and election of officers Dec. 15. J. D. SCHNAITMAN, Sec.

WANTED.

At the Ann Arbor Central Mills, Damp, Musty and Off-grade Wheat. Also Buckwheat and Rye, 20

Allmendinger and Schneider.



R·I·P·A·N·S The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.

Subscribe for the Chelsea Herald.

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Powders for

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ARKS, TEMTS, S, etc. vrite to v YORK. h America. ght before arge in the

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sales seem to be the order of the day, and as we never allow anybody to undersell or underbuy us, here goes for business.

loak Department. In our Cloak Department we have made the prices all One-fourth off. Seventycents buys a dollar's worth, which means Cloaks at Spring prices December.

ged Blankets and Comfortables. In these goods we have an unusual line. on prices for this sale will be 10 per cent off on all goods except our makets at 50 cents per pair.

gargains In Floor Oil Cloths, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear, choice Prints 5 cents per yard; good Outing haus, both of Sharon, were married Dec. namels 5 cents per yard, in white and colors; good 6-4 Plaids for 2, 1896. hildren's wear at 8 cents per yard; C. A. Ticking, never sold for less than

J. V. N. Gregory. of Dexter, has sold scents, our price 12½ cents; all-wool 36 inch Dress Flannel 25 cents; all his track horse, Gift Greenbacks, to Bert gent Dress Goods now 50 cents. Our line of Black Goods is complete. Beedon, of Battle Creek.

shoe Department. All A. J. Johnson & Co's shoes now in stock worth \$3.00 to \$3.50, your choice \$2.69. All Pingree & Smith Ladies' Shoes marked down. A few by's Arctics at \$1.00. Our line of Felt Boots, Knit Boots, Rubbers, e, is complete, our price the lowest.

lothing Department. Boy's Overcoats + off, Men's Overcoats 1 off; Men's Ulsters 1 off. the best blue Overall ever sold in Chelsen, our price 62 cents. ackets, Gloves and Mittens in great variety and cheap.

Proceries. 25 pounds Granulated Sugar for \$1.00 with 1 pound of our Royal Satsuma Tea at 50 cents per pound; or 121 that their ring is poor. ands of Granulated Sugar for 50 cents with 1 pound of Royal Satsuma ea at 25 cents. The best 19, 25 and 28 cent Coffee. Rock salt 56 1896, Mrs. Margaret Schwikerath, aged 86

Remember We are here for business and propose to give our customers goods as cheap as any house in Washtenaw bonty. Butter, Eggs and Dried Apples taken as cash.

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

To Buy is When You Can Get a Bargain.

If you are in need of a Harness, luggy, Cutter, Robes, Blankets, or anything in the harness line, call and e the bargains that will be given the next 60 days. If you do not need ay of the goods above mentioned for six months to come, it will pay you

My Musical Department is complete with fine instruments its kind in the country. fall kinds. The holidays are approaching. If you wish to present your The deep, rich shades of red are again daughter or friend with some nice present, what is more appropriate ban a nice Organ, Piano, Violin, Guitar, Banjo, Autoharp, etc. Come ad see the bargains I have. Special bargains in sheet music. I will fer all my ten-cent music in stock at half off until after the holidays. hink of it. A splendid piece of music for five cents,

Parties wishing their pianos tuned can leave orders with me, as I have cured the services of Mr. J. Stanger, one of the most expert tuners in

C. STEINBACH.

Deposit your Money in the

Chelsea Savings Bank.

Spar Bank.

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

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

Ve Put This Here_

Because you'll see it. This is an invitation to look at our new . -

Millinery Novelties

For Winter. We'll be really glad to have you ok-because the looker of to-day is to-morrow's buyer.

NELLIE C. MARONEY.

Over H. S. Holmes' Store.



The Parlor Barber Shop Chelsea, Mich.

Good work and close attention to business is my motto. With this in view, I hope to secure, at least, part of your patronage. GEO. EDER, Prop.

FIRE! FIRE!!

to the sum of \$45,000,000.

Here and There.

The last month of 1896.

T G. Speer is visiting in Battle Creek. The Sylvan Center church is being

Cold weather has caught some without heir corn husked.

There are nine divorce cases on the docket for this term of court.

The December term of the circuit court opened at Ann Arbor last Tuesday.

Remember Tuttle files your saws in first-class manner. Give him a call.

For sale cheap, a second-hand Regal Peninsular stove. C. E. Whitaker. A number of the young folks met and organized a progressive pedro club Mon-

Wanted-Second-growth wood in exchange for robes and blankets. C. Stein-

According to official reports the world's harvest of wheat for 1896 is 185,485,542 bushels less than the crop of 1895.

Miss Susie Mapes, sister of Fred and S. A. Mapes, of Chelsea Steam Laundry, was married to Mr. Courtland Sweet, of Stockbridge, Nov. 25.

Dangerous counterfeit half dollars are in circulation. They cre dated 1885 and are a good imitation of the genuine except

Died, very suddenly, Tuesday, Dec. 8. years. The funeral was held from St. Mary's church this forenoon. A patch on the knee, caused by holding

down a saw buck, looks a great deal more respectable than the one on a man's gable end, caused by holding down a dry goods

Hon. F. A. Baker, chairman of the democratic state committee, has designated January 8 for a general conference of the democrats and silver men generally at

The state fish commission has purchased five acres of land across the river from the soldiers' home at Grand Rapids for a black bass hatchery. It will be the only one of

in vogue, not only for gowns, but for hats as well. The latter are usually trimmed with soft, yellow roses or with a wealth of violets, while the former are relieved by a trimming of fur.

Washtenaw Times: Legislate for the farmer. It is that portion only of mankind which eats bread raised from the soil by the sweat of its brow that can form the basis of a permanent national existence. The fate of nations demonstrates this fact.

The apple crop this year amounted to about 200,000,000 barrels, in bushels more than the wheat crop. New York contributed 95,000,000 barrels. New England 40,000,000, Michigan 30,000,000. It is estimated that one-half or more was wasted-allowed to rot on the ground.

Palmists say that long fingers are a sign of refinement. A short, stubby hand argues a lack of sensibility; a thin thumb, rather small, denotes weakness. Strength of character is shown by the thumb as serting itself over the other fingers. If the thumb curves backward its owner is obstinate. - December Ladies' Home

The season of the year is at hand when the farmers and citizens of every occupation begin to look over their home paper for advertisements of the merchants who want their trade on the necessary winter supplies. Experience teaches them that merchants who have inducements to offer make it known through their local paper and invite them to come and examine their line of goods.

The shipment of American apples to Europe has reached such large proportions as to discount all export records for many years, and cargo space has been engaged on all outgoing steamships for many weeks to come. Already this season more than 600,000 barrels of American and Canadian fruit have been sent abroad, while in a corresponding period last year only 35.000 barrels were disposed of to our foreign friends. The influences that have contributed to this condition are the poor crop abroad, the plentiful supply here at low prices and the excellence of the fruit. Many shippers have sent their eration.-Ex.

Lima Beans.

Charles Sailor left for Lansing this veek Wednesday.

Chas. Hawley and family have moved into the Stocking house.

Mrs. Treadwell, of Ann Arbor, spent Sunday at E. B. Freer's.

Mrs. Chas. Paul, who has been very sick, is able to be out again.

Thrusts of a Cynic.

People who cat the most usually think the least.

How time flies from the date on which a man distinguished himself.

Home is dearer to a woman than a man because to her it is a place where she can sit around without her corsets on.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who had a chill when he went to town, and shook near the stove in a grocery store?

The care with which a school teacher puts periods and commas in place when writing a note to a pupil's parents is almost painful.

Mortgage Sale.

The undersigned will sell at public anc. tion on the Staebler farm, Four Mile Lake, on Monday, Dec. 21, 1896, at one o'clock p, m., the following property:

One good work horse, 1 colt 8 months old, 1 cow, 1 heifer, 1 lumber wagon, 1 platform buggy, 1 single buggy, 1 hay rake, I hay rake, I grain drill, I fanning mill, hay rack, corn sheller, bob-sleigh, 1 spring-tooth harrow, 1 spike-tooth drag. 1 Champion mower, cutting box, 2 one horse cultivators, 1 good double harness, 1 single work harness, 1 Oliver plow, 1 Gale plow, 1 grindstone, and other small

Terms of sale-All sums of \$5.00 and under cash. All sums over that amount one year's time on good endorsed bankable notes at 6 per cent.

MRS. EMEA STAKBLER. GRO. E. DAVIS, Salesman.

Figs and Thistles.

The sin of a moment may blight the

God never made anything too small for his use.

To give and grudge is no better than not to give at all.

The prompting motive of all cheerful giving must be love. Whoever will obey God will be sure to

find his way to Him. Where there is no self-culture, there is

no knowledge of true life. If a man has no friends, it generally

means that he deserves none. To close our hearts against a brother, is to shut heaven against ourselves...

No trial can come to the Christian that may not tell him more of God.

Some preachers forget that sheep do not stand on their hind legs to eat.

The man who takes the Bible for his

guide cannot live an aimless life. Showing our best side to others will cause them to show their best side to us.

We are sure to be bound in the devil's ropes if we fail to break his threads.

The man who spends his life in trying to make this world like heaven does godlike work. A right state of heart cannot be main-

tained without keeping a close watch on the tongue. The devil can meet eloquence without

trouble, but he has never been able to stand before love.

Many a church member makes too much noise in his politics and keeps too still in his religion.

Bread from God's table can be counted on in super-abundance by those who

faithfully do his work. Hoarding up money in a miserly way can never be done without making a beggar of the man who does it.

Freedom from want is not for the strongest lion, but it may be enjoyed by the weakest of the Lord's sheep.

Notice.

I will be at the Town Hall, Lyndon, on Friday, and at Chelsea Savings Bank on Saturday, during the month of December. GEO, B. GOODWIN,

Township Treasurer, Lyndon.

Bucklen's Arnica Salvo.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Feyer entire crop to the seaboard for the export | Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, trade, and the prices prevailing in Europe Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and If you want insurance call on up to last week were such as to return a positively cures Piles, or no pay required. Gillert & Crowell. We represent good profit, even after the unusually high It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction companies whose gross assets amount freight rates had been taken into consider or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Glazier & Stimson,

SUCCESS

WITH YOUR

Depends entirely upon the grade of flour you use.

Albion Patent

or

Pillsbury's

Spring wheat flour leads them all. Use it and results will be delightful.

Fruits.

We carry a fine line of Raisins. Corrants, Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel, Almond Meats, Pure Spices and Extracts.

Bring in your

Recipes

For Fruit Cake, Lebkuchen, Springele and Pfeffernisesse, and we fill the order to perfection with good goods which will show good

Whatever you want in the line of Staple or Fancy

Groceries

You will find that it will pay you to leave your orders with us.

Protect your ideas: they may bring you was Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Att neys, Washington, D. C., for their 21,800 prize of and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

iness conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PAYENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET. "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C.A.SNOW&CO

The COAST LINE to MACKINAC



2 New Steel Passenger Steamers The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Roat construction — Luxurious Equipment, Artistic COMFORT, SPEED AND SAFETY. FOUR TRIPS PER WEEK BETWEEN

CHICAGO

Toledo, Detroit & Mackinac PETOSKEY, "THE SOO," MARQUETTE,

LOW RATES to Picturesque Mackinac and Return, including fleats and Berths. From Cleveland, \$18; from Tolede, \$15; from Detroit, \$13.50.

Between Detroit and Cleveland Connecting at Cleveland with Earliest Trains for all points East, South and Southwest and at Detroit for all points North and Northwest.

day Tripe June, July, August and September Only. Cleveland, Put-in-Bay Toledo Send for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address

A. A. SCHANTZ, a. P. A., DETROIT, The Betroit and Cleveland Steam Bey Co.

edithe day

subscribe for the HERALD

THE MESSAGE.

Text of President Cleveland's Recommendations to Congress.

Recognition of the Independence of Ouba Impossible Under Present Circumstances.

Spain Must Soon Take Steps to End the War, or Interference by United States Will Follow.

Much Space Devoted to the Financial Question-Necessity for Currency Reform.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The following is the ext of President Cleveland's message to Axt of President Cleveland's message to tongress:

To the Congress of the United States:
As representatives of the people in the legislative branch of their government, you have assembled at a time when the strength and excellence of our free institutions and the fitness of our citizens to enjoy popular rule have been again made manifest. A political contest involving momentous consequences, fraught with feverish apprehension and creating aggressiveness so intense as to approach bitterness and passion has been waged throughout our land and determined by the decree of free and independent suffrage, without disturbance of our tranquillity or the least sign of weakness in our national structure. When we consider these incidents and contemplate the peaceful obedience and manly submission which have succeeded a heated clash of political opinions, we discover abundant evidence of a determination on the part of our countrymen to abide by every verdict of the popular will and to be controlled at all tryinen to abide by every verdict of the popular will and to be controlled at all times by an abiding faith in the agencies established for the direction of the affairs of their government.

The Turkish Question.

At the outset of a reference to the more important matters affecting our relations with foreign powers, it would afford me satisfaction if I could assure the congress that the disturbed condition in Asiatic Turkey had during the post year. that the disturbed condition in Asiatic Turkey had during the past year assumed a less hideous and bloody aspect, and that either as a consequence of the awakening of the Turkish government to the demand of humane civilization, or as the result of decisive action on the part of the great nations having the right by treaty to interfere for the protection of those exposed to the rage of mad bigotry and cruel fanaticism, the shocking features of the situation had been mitigated.

Instead, however, of welcoming a softened disposition or protective intervention, we have been afflicted by continued and not unfrequent reports of the wanton destruction of homes and the bloody butchery of men, women and children, made martyrs to their profession of Christian faith

Protection of Americans.

While none of our citizens in Turkey have thus far been killed or wounded. though often in the midst of dreadful scenes of danger, their safety in the future is by no means assured. Our govern-ment at home and our minister at Con-stantinople have left nothing undone to protect our missionaries in Ottoman territory, who constitute nearly all the individ-uals residing there who have a right to claim our protection on the score of Amerlean citizenship.

Cuban Insurrection.

Cuban Insurrection.

The insurrection in Cuba still continues with all its perplexities. It is difficult to perceive that any progress has thus far been made towards the pacification of the island, or that the situation of affairs as depicted in my last annual message has in the least improved. If Spain still holds Havana and the seaports and all the considerable towns, the insurgents still roam at will over at least two-thirds of the inland country. If the determination of Spain to put down the insurrecion seems but to strengthen with the lapse of time and is evinced by her unhesitating devotion of largely increased military and naval of largely increased military and naval forces to the task, there is much reason to believe that the insurgents have gained in point of numbers and character and resurces, and are none the less inflexible in their resolve not to succumb without pracically securing the great objects for which they took up arms.

Not Yet Entitled to Recognition. If Spain has not yet reestablished her

authority, neither have the insurgents yet made good their title to be regarded as an independent state. Indeed, as the conindependent state. Indeed, as the contest has gone on, the pretense that civil government exists on the island, except sofar as Spain is able to maintain it, has been practically abandoned. Spain does keep on foot such a government, more or less imperfectly, in the large towns and their immediate suburbs. But, that exception being made, the entire country is either given over to anarchy or is subject to the military occupation of one or the other party.

Why Spain Does Not Win.

Were the Spanish armies able to meet their antagonists in the open, or in pitched battle, prompt and decisive results might be looked for, and the immense superiority of the Spanish forces in numbers, discipline, and equipment, could hardly fail to tell greatly to their advantage. Situation Deplorable.

Situation Deplorable.

Meanwhile, as in all cases of protracted civil strife, the passions of the combatants grow more and more inflamed and excesses on both sides become more frequent and more deplorable. They are also participated in by bands of marauders, who, now in the name of one party and now in the name of the other, as may best suit the occasion, harry the country at will and plunder its wretched inhabitants for their own advantage. Such a condition of things would inevitably entail immense destruction of property, even if it were the policy of both parties to prevent it as iar as practicable. But while such seemed to be the original policy of the Spanish government, it has now apparently abandoned it and a sacting upon the same theory as the insurgents, namely, that the exigencies of the contest require the wholesale annihilation of property that it may not prove of use and advantage to the enemy. It is to the same end that in pursuance of general orders. Spanish garrisons are now being withdrawn from plantations and the rural population required to concentrate itself in the towns.

The sure result would seem to be that

The sure result would seem to be that the industrial value of the island is fast diminishing, and that unless there is a speedy and radical change in existing conditions, it will soon disappear altogether. That value consists very largely, of course, in its capacity to produce sugar—a capacity already much reduced by the interruptions to tillage, which have taken place during the last two years. It is reliably asserted that should these interruptions continue during the current year and practically extend, as is now threatened, to the entire sugar-producing terrillary of the island, so much time and so nd practically extend, as is now threatned, to the entire sugar-producing tertory of the island, so much time and so
uch money will be required to restore
le land to its normal productiveness that
is extremely doubtful if capital can be
duced to even make the attempt

Would Engage Our Serious Attention.

The spectacle of utter ruin of an adjoinge country, by nature one of the most

fertile and charming on the globe, would engage the serious attention of the government and the people of the United States in any circumstance. In point of fact, they have a concern with it which is by no means of a wholly sentimental or philanthropic character. It lies so near to us as to be hardly separated from our territory. Our actual pecuniary interest in it is second only to that of the people and government of Spain. It is reasonably estimated that at least from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 of American capital are invested in plantations, and in railroad, mining and other business enterprises on the island. The volume of trade between the United States and Cuba, which in 1889 amounted to about \$64,000,000, rose in 1883 to about \$108,000,000, and in 1884, the year before the present insurrection broke out, amounted to nearly \$86,000,000.

Vexatious Entanglementa.

Besides this large pecuniary stake in the fortunes of Cuba, the United States linds itself inextricably involved in the present contest in other ways both vexatious and costly. Many Cubans reside in this country and indirectly promote the present contest in other ways both vexatious and costly. Many Cubans reside in this country and indirectly promote the meetings, by the purchase and shipment of arms, by the raising of frush and by other means, which the spirit of our institutions and the tenor of our laws do not permit to be made the subject of criminal prosecutions. Some of them, though Cubans at heart and in all their feelings and interests, have taken out papers as naturalized citizens of the United States, a proceeding resorted to with a view to possible protection by this government, and not unnaturally regarded with much indignation by the country of their origin.

The Question of Intervention.

These inevitable entanglements of the United States with the rebellion in Cuba, the large American property interests affected and considerations of philanthropy and humanity in general have led to a vehement demand. In various quarters for some Right, Not Might. Must Rule.

Right, Not Might, Must Rule.

The correctness of this forecast need be neither affirmed nor denied. The United States has nevertheless a character to maintain as a nation, which plainly dictates that right and not might should be the rule of its conduct. Further, though the United States is not a nation to which peace is a necessity, it is in truth the most pacific of powers, and desires nothing so much as to live in amity with all the world. Its own ample and diversified domains satisfy all possible longings for territory, preclude all dreams of conquest, and prevent any casting of covetous eyes upon neighboring regions, however attractive.

Spain Should Grant Autonomy.

Spain Should Grant Autonomy. It is in the assumed temper and disposition of the Spanish government to remedy these grievances, fortified by indications of influential public opinion in Spain, that this government has hoped to discover the most promising and effective means of the most promising and effective means of composing the present strife, with honor and advantage to Spain and with the achievement of all the reasonable objects of the insurrection. It would seem that if Spain should offer to Cuba genuine autonomy-a measure of home rule which, while preserving the sovereignty of Spain, would satisfy all rational requirements of her Spanish subjects—there should be no fust reason why the pacification of the island might not be effected on that basis.

Objections Answered. It has been objected on the one side that Spain should not promise autonomy until her insurgent subjects lay down their arms; on the other side, that promised autonomy, however liberal, is insufficient, because without assurance of the promise being fulfilled, but the reasonableness of a reing fulfilled, but the reasonableness of a requirement by Spain, of unconditional sur-render on the part of the insurgent Cubans before their autonomy is conceeded, is not altogether apparent. It ignores important features of the situation—the stability of two years' duration has given to the insurrection the feasibility of its indefinite prolongation in the nature of things, and as shown by past experience, the and as shown by past experience, the utter and imminent ruin of the island, unless the present strife is speedily composed; above all, the rank abuses which all parties in Spain, all branches of her government and all her leading public men concede to a view of the strike in Spain. cede to exist and profess a desire to re-move. Facing such circumstances to with-hold the proffer of needed reforms until the parties demanding them put them-selves at mercy by throwing down their arms has the appearance of neglecting the arms has the appearance of neglecting the gravest of perils and inviting suspicion as to the sincerity of any professed willingness

to grant reforms.

The objection on behalf of the insurgents —
that proposed reforms cannot be relied upon—must of course be considered, though we have no right to assume and no reason for assuming that anything Spain undertakes to do for the relief of Cuba will not be done according to both the spirit and the letter of the undertaking.

Offered Our services. Nevertheless, realizing that suspicions and precautions on the part of the weaker of two combatants are always natural and not always unjustifiable—being sincerely desirous in the interest of both, as well as on its own account that the Cuban problem should be solved with the least possible delay, it was intimated by this government to the government of Spain some months ago that, if a satisfactory measure of home rule were tendered the Cuban insurgents, and would be accepted by them upon a guaranty of its execution, the United States would endeavor to find a way not objectionable to Spain of furnishing such execution. nishing such guaranty. While no definite response to this intimation has yet been

received from the Spanish government, it is believed to be not altogether unwelcome.

A Limit to Our Patience.

Whatever circumstances may arise, our policy and our interests would constrain us to object to the acquisition of the island or an interference with its control by any other power. It should be added that it cannot be reasonably assumed that the hitherto expectant attitude of the United States will be indefinitely maintained. While we are anxious to accord all due respect to the sovereignty of Spain, we cannot view the pending conflict in all its features and properly apprehend our inevitably close relations to it and its possible results without considering that by the course of events we may be drawn into such an unusual and unprecedented condition as will fix a limit to our patient waiting for Spain to end the contest, either alone and in her own way, or with our friendly cooperation. A Limit to Our Patience.

alone and in her own way, or with our friendly cooperation.

Deferring the choice of ways and methods until the time for action arrives, we should make them depend upon the precise conditions then existing; and they should not be determined upon without giving careful heed to every consideration involving our honor and interest, or the international duty we owe to Spain. Until we face the contingencies suggested, or the situation is by other incidents imperatively changed, we should continue in the line of conduct heretofore pursued, thus in all circumstances exhibiting our obedience to the requirements of public law and our regard for the duty enjoined upon us by the position we occupy in the family of nations.

Venezuelan Question.

Venezuelan Question.

he Venezuelan boundary question has used to be a matter of difference between eat Britain and the United States, their spective governments having agreed spective governments having agreed on the substantial provisions of a treaty

between Great Britain and Venezuela, sub-mitting the whole controversy to arbitra-tion. The provisions of the treaty are so eminently just and fair, that the assent of Venezuela thereto may confidently be an-ticipated.

General Arbitration with Great Britain Negotiations for a treaty of general arbitration for all differences between Great Britain and the United States are far advanced, and promise to reach a successful consummation at an early date.

Our Finances.

The secretary of the treasury reports that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, the receipts of the government from all sources amounted to \$409,475,408.78. During the same period its expenditures were \$434,678,654.48, the excess of expenditures over receipts amounting to \$25,203,245.70. The ordinary expenditures during the year were \$4,015,852.21 less than during the preceding fiscal year. Of the receipts mentioned, there were derived from customs the sum of \$180,021,751.67 and from internal revenue \$146,830,615.66. The receipts from customs show an increase of \$7,863,134.22 over those from the same source for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, and the receipts from internal revenue an increase of \$3,584,537.91.

Imports and Exports.

Imports and Exports.

Imports and Exports.

The value of our imported dutiable merchandise during the last fiscal year was \$269,757,470, and the value of free goods imported \$469,967,470, being an increase of \$6,523,675 in the value of dutiable goods and \$41,221,034 in the value of free goods over the preceding year. Our exports of merchandise, foreign and domestic, amounted in value to \$882,606,938, being an increase over the preceding year of \$75,068,773. The average ad valomem duty paid on dutiable goods imported during the year was 39.94 per cent. and on free and dutiable goods taken together 20.55 per cent.

Movement of Metallic Money.

Movement of Metallic Money.

The total amount of gold exported during the last fiscal year was \$112,409,947 and of silver \$60,541,670, being an increase of \$45,-941,466 of gold, and \$13,246,384 of silver over the exportations of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$33,525,065, and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,859,695 less of gold, and \$3,566,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total stock of metallic money in the United States at the close of the last fiscal year ended on the 30th day of June, 1896, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$599,597,964 was in gold, and \$628,728,071 in silver. Movement of Metallic Money.

Per Capita Circulation of \$22.63. On the first day of November, 1896, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was \$2,285,410,590, and the amount in circulation, not including that in the treasury holdings, was \$1,627,055,641, being \$22.63 per capita, upon an estimated population of 71,902,000.

National Banks.

The number of national banks organized from the time the law authorizing their creation was passed, up to October 31, 1896, was 5,051, and of this number 3,379 were at the date last mentioned in active operation, having authorized capital stock of \$650,014,895, held by 288,902 shareholders, and circulating notes amounting to \$211,412,620. The total outstanding circulating notes of all national banks on the 31st day of October, 1896, amounted to \$234,553,807 including unredeemed, but fully secured notes of banks insolvent and in process of liquidation. The increase in national bank cir-The number of national banks organized of banks insolvent and in process of liquidation. The increase in national bank circulation during the year ending on that day was \$21,099,429. On October 6, 1896, when the condition of national banks was last reported, the total resources of the 3,679 active institutions was \$3,263,685,313.83, which included \$1,893.268,839.03 in loans and discounts and \$362,165,733.85 in money of all kinds on hand. Of their liabilities \$1,597,891,058.03 was due to individual depositors and \$209,944,019 consisted of outstanding circulating notes. There were organized during the year preceding the date last mentioned 28 national banks, located in 15 states, of which 12 were organized in the eastern states with a capital of \$1,180,000, six in the western states with a capital of \$1,190,000. During the year, however, 37 banks voluntarily abandoned their franchises under the national law, and in the case of 27 others it was found their franchises under the national law, and in the case of 27 others it was found necessary to appoint receivers. Therefore, as compared with the year preceding, there was a decrease of 36 in the number of active banks. The number of existing banks organized under state laws is

Immigration.

number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the fiscal year was 343,267, of whom 340,468 were permitted to land, and 2,799 were debarred on various grounds prescribed by law, and returned to the countries whence they came, at the expense of the steamship company by which they were brought in. The increase in immigration over the preceding year amounted to 84,131. It is reported that with some exceptions the immigrants of the past year were of a hardy laboring class, accustomed and able to earn a support for them-selves, and it is estimated that the money brought with them amounted to at least \$5,000,000. Though it was probably much in excess of that sum, since only those having less than \$30 are required to disclose the exact amount, and it is known that many brought considerable sums of money to buy land and build homes. Including all immigrants arriving who were over 14 years of age, 28.63 per cent. were illiterate as against 20.37 per cent. of those of that age arriving during the preceding fiscal year

Work of the Life Savers.

From the life-saving service it is reported that the number of disasters to documented vessels within the limits of its operations during the year was 437. These vessels had on board 4,608 persons, of whom 4,595 were saved and 13 lost. The value of such vessels is estimated at \$8.980, 140, and of their cargoes, \$3,846,380, making the total value of property imperiled \$12,726,520. Of this amount \$11,292,707 was saved and \$1,432,750 was lost.

The Army.

The report of the secretary of war exhibits satisfactory conditions in the several branches of the public service intrusted to his charge. The limit of our military force, as fixed by law, is constantly and readily maintained. The present discipline and morale of our army are excellent, and marked progress and efficiency are apparent throughout its entire organization.

With the exception of delicate duties in the suppression of slight Indian disturbances along our southwestern boundary, in which the Mexican troops cooperated, and the compulsory but peaceful return, with the consent of Great Britain, of a hand of Cree Indians from Montana to a band of Cree Indians from Montana to the British possessions, no active opera-tions have been required of the army dur-

the British possessions, no active operations have been required of the army during the year past.

Changes in methods of administration, the abandonment of unnecessary posts and consequent concentration of troops and the exercise of care and vigilance by the various officers charged with the responsibility in the expenditure of appropriations have resulted in reducing to a minimum the cost of maintenance of our military establishment. During the past year the work of constructing permanent infantry and cavalry posts has been continued at the places heretofore designated. The secretary of war repeats his recommendation that appropriations for barracks and quarters should more strictly conform to the needs of the service, as judged by the department, rather than respond to the wishes and importunities of localities. It is imperative that much of the money provided for such construction should now be allotted to the erection of necessary quarters for the garrisons assigned to the coast to properly care for and operate modern guns. It is essential, too, that early provision be made to supply the necessary this service.

The Militla. bility in the expenditure of appropriations have resulted in reducing to a minimum the cost of maintenance of our military establishment. During the past year the work of constructing permanent infantry and cavalry posts has been continued at the places heretofore designated. The secretary of war repeats his recommendation that appropriations for barracks and quarters should more strictly conform to the needs of the service, as judged by the department, rather than respond to the wishes and importunities of localities. It is imperative that much of the money provided for such construction should now be allotted to the erection of necessary quarters for the garrisons assigned to the coast defenses, where many men will be needed to properly care for and operate modern guns. It is essential, too, that early provision be made to supply the necessary force of artillery to meet the demands of the appropriations for its support by the several states approximate \$2,800,000 and general government. Investigation shows these troops to be usually drilled and in many instances they are so deficient in many instances for prepared for field service. I therefore recommend that prompt meas-

res be taken to remedy this condition and that every encouragement be given to this deserving body of unpaid and volun-tary citizen soldiers, upon whose assist-ance we must largely rely in time of trouble. Sea Coast Defenses.

tary citizen soldiers, upon whose assistance we must largely rely in time of trouble.

Sea Cosst Defeases.

During the past year rapid progress has been made toward the completion of the scheme adopted for the erection and armament of fortifications along our seacoast, while equal progress has been made in providing the material for submarine defense in connection with these works. It is peculiarly gratifying at this time to note the great advance that has been made in this important undertaking since the date of my annual message to the Fifty-third congress at the opening of its second session, in December, 1393. At that time I informed the congress of the approaching completion of 9 12-inch, 20 10-inch and 34 sinch high power steel guns and 75 12-inch rifled mortars.

This total then seemed insignificant when compared with the great work remaining to be done. Yet it was none the less a source of satisfaction to every citizen when he reflected that it represented the first installment of the new ordnance of American design and American manufacture, and demonstrated our ability to supply from our own resources guns of unexcelled power and accuracy. At that date, however, there were practically no carriages upon which to mount those guns and 66 for mortars. Nor were all these emplacements in condition to receive their armament. Only one high-power gun was at that time in position for the defense of the entire coast. Since that time the number of guns actually completed has been increased to 21 12-inch; 56 ten-inch; 61 eight-inch high-power guns and 66 12-inch rifled mortars; in addition there are in process of construction of one 16-inch type gun, 50 12-inch, 56 ten-inch; 61 eight-inch high-power guns and 66 12-inch rifled mortars; in all 428 guns and mortars.

During the same year immediately preceding the message referred to the first modern machine rapid-fire and high-power guns. The inventive genius of ordnance and civilian experts has been taxed in designing carriages that would obviate this fault, resultin prehensive system, the first step in which was noted in my message to the congress of December 4, 1893.

The Postal Service.

The post office department is in good condition, and the exhibit made of its operations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, if allowance is made for imperfections in the laws applicable to it, is very satisfactory. The total receipts during the year were \$82,489,208.40. The total expenditures were \$80,626,296.84, exclusive of \$1,569,898.27, which was earned by the Pacific railroad for transportation and credited on their debt to the government. There was an increase of receipts over the previous year of \$5,516,080.21, or 7.1 per cent., and an increase of expenditures of \$3,836,-124.02, or 4.42 per cent. The deficit was \$1,679,956.19, less than that of the preceding year. The Postal Service.

Abuse of Second-Class Rates.

The deficit for the last year, although much less than that of the last and preceding years, emphasizes the necessity for legislation to correct the growing abuse of second-class rates, to which the deficiency is mainly attributable. The transmission at the rate of one cent a pound of serial libraries, advertising sheets, "house organs" (periodicals advertising some particular "house" or institution), sample copies and the like ought certainly to be discontinued.

Expenditures.

The remainder of our postal revenue, amounting to something more than \$5,000,-000, was derived from box rents, registry fees, money-order business and other simifees, money-order business and other similar items. The entire expenditures of the department, including pay for transportation credited to the Pacific railroads, was \$92,186,195.11, which may be considered as the cost of receiving, carrying and delivering the above mail matter. It thus appears that though the second-class matpears that though the second-class matter constituted more than two-thirds of the total that was carried, the revenue derived from it was less than one-thirtleth of the total expense. The average revenue from each pound of first-class matter was 92 cents. From each pound of second-class, 8½ mills. (Of the second class 52,348,-297 was county-free matter). From each pound of third class, 13.1 cents. From each pound of fourth class, 15.6 cents. The growth of weight of second-class matter has been from 299,000,000 pounds in 1894 to 312,000,000 pounds in 1895, and to almost 349,000,000 in 1896, and it is quite evident this increasing drawback is far outstripping any possible growth of postal revenues.

Abuses Must Be Corrected. Our mail service should of course be such as to meet the wants and even the such as to meet the wants and even the conveniences of our people, at a direct charge upon them so light as perhaps to exclude the idea of our post office department being a money-making concern; but in the face of a constantly recurring doficiency in its revenues, and in view of the fact that we supply the best mail service in the world, it seems to me it is quite time to correct the abuses that swell enormously our annual deficit. If we concede the public policy of carrying weekly newsto correct the abuses that swell enormously our annual deficit. If we concede the public policy of carrying weekly newspapers free in the county of publication, and even the policy of carrying at less than one-tenth of their cost other bona fide newspapers and periodicals, there can be no excuse for subjecting the service to the further immense and increasing loss involved in carrying at the nominal rate of one cent a pound the serial libraries, sometimes including trashy and even harmful literature, and other matter which, under the loose interpretation of a loose statute, has been gradually given second-class rates, thus absorbing all profitable returns derived from first-class matter, which pays three or four times more than its cost, and producing a large annual loss to be paid by general taxation. If such second-class matter pajd merely the cost of its handling our deficit would disappear and a surplus result which might be used to give the people still better postage. I recommend that legislation be at once enacted to correct these abuses and introduce better business ideas in the regulation of our postal rates.

The Nayy. ulation of our postal rates.

to the best that can be manufactured else to the best that can be manufactured else where, and that such notable reductions where, and that such notable reductions the statement that quite a number of vestions are now being constructed at rates as yards.

There have been authorized by congress light-draft gunboats, 16 torpedo boats and one submarine torpedo boat. Contracts let. The secretary expresses the opinion supply of cruisers and gunboats, and that we have for the present a sufficient hereafter the construction of battle ships and torpedo boats will supply our needs.

Department of the laterior.

The report of the secretary of the interior exhibit of

Department of the laterior.

The report of the secretary of the interior presents a comprehensive and interesting exhibit of the numerous and important affairs committed to his supervision. It is impossible in this communication to do more than briefly refer to a few of the subjects concerning which the secretary gives full and instructive information.

The money appropriated on accommits the secretary gives the money appropriated on accommits the secretary gives. The money appropriated on account of this department and for its disbursement amounted to more than \$157,000,000, or a greater sum than was appropriated for the two fiscal years ended June 30, 1886, greater sum than was appropriated for the entire maintenance of the government for the two fiscal years ended June 30, 1861. The Public Domain.

The Public Domain.

Our public lands, originally amounting to 1,840,000,000 acres, have been so reduced that only about 600,000,000 acres still remain in government control, excluding Alaska. The balance, being by far the most valuable portion, has been given away to settlers, to new states, and to railroads, or sold at a comparatively nominal sum. The patenting of lands in execution of railroad grants has progressed rapidly during the year, and since the 4th day of March, 1893, about 25,000,000 acres have thus been conveyed to these corporations.

I agree with the secretary that the remainder of our public lands should be more carefully dealt with and their alienation guarded by better economy and greater prudence.

The Indians.

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The Indians.

The Indians.

The total Indian population of the United States is 177,235, according to a census made in 1885, exclusive of those within the state of New York and those comprising the five civilized tribes. Of this number there are approximately 28,000 children of school age. During the year 23,333 of these were enrolled in schools. The progress which has attended recent efforts to extend Indian school facilities and the anticipation of continued liberal appropriations to that end, cannot fan to afford the utmost satisfaction to those who believe that the education of Indian children is a prime factor in the accomplishment of Indian civilization.

Conditions Improved.

Conditions Improved.

Conditions Improved.

It may be said in general terms, that in every particular the improvement of the Indians under government has been most marked and encouraging. The secretary, the commissioner of Indian affairs and the agents having charge of Indians to whom allotments have been made strongly urge the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of liquor to allottees who have taken their lands in severalty. I earnestly join in this recommendation. Allotment of Lands.

Allotment of Lands.

A commission organized and empowered under several recent laws is now negetiating with these Indians for the relinquishment of their courts and the division of their common lands in severalty and are aiding in the settlement of the trouble-some question of tribal membership. The reception of their first proffers of negotiation were not encouraging, but through patience and such conduct on their part as demonstrated that their intentions were friendly and in the interest of the tribes the prospect of success has become more promising. The effort should be to save these Indians from the consequences of their own mistakes and improvidence and to secure to the real Indian his rights as against intruders and professed friends who profit by his retrogression. against intruders and professed friends

who profit by his retrogression.

I indorse the recommendation made by the present secretary of the interior as well as his predecessor that a permanent commission consisting of three members, one of whom shall be an army officer, be created to perform the duties now devolving upon the commissioner and assistant commissioner of Indian affairs. The management of the bureau involves such numerous and diverse details and the admirance of the second commissioner of the bureau involves such numerous and diverse details and the admirance of the second commissioner of the second merous and diverse details and the advantages of an uninterrupted policy are so apparent that I hope the change suggested will meet the approval of the congress.

Pensions.

The diminution of our enormous pen-sion roll and the decrease of pension ex-penditure which have been so often confi-dently foretold, still fail in material realidently foretold, still fall in material realization. The number of pensioners on the rolls at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, was 970,678. This is the largest number ever reported. The amount paid exclusively for the pensions during the year was \$138,214,761.94, a slight decrease from that of the preceding year, while the total expenditures on account of pensions, total expenditures on account of pensions, including the cost of maintaining the de-partment and expenses attending pension distribution amounted to \$142,206,550.53, or within a very small fraction of one-third of the entire expense of supporting the gov-ernment during the same year. The number of new pension certificates issued was 99,640. Of these, 40,374 represent original allowances of claims and 15,878 increase of existing pensions. The number of persons receiving pensions from the United States, but residing in foreign countries, at the close of the last fiscal year was 3,781, and the amount paid to them during the and the amount paid to them during the year was \$5,82,735.38.

Abuses Are Demoralizing. In my opinion, based upon such statements as these and much other informa-tion and observation, the abuses which have been allowed to creep into our pensystem have done incalculable harm in demoralizing our people and undermining good citizenship. I have endeavored within my sphere of official duty to protect our pension roll and make it what it should be, a roll of honor, containing the names of those disabled in their country's service and worthy of their country of their country's service and worthy of their countr try's service and worthy of their country's affectionate remembrance.

The Pacific Railroads.

The Pacific Railroads.

The secretary calls attention to the public interests involved in an adjustment of the obligations of the Pacific railroads to the government. I deem it to be an important duty to especially present this subject to the consideration of the congress. On January 1, 1897, with the amount already matured, more than \$13,000,000 of the principal of the subsidy bonds issued by the United States in aid of the construction of the Union Pacific railway, including its Kansas line, and more than \$6,000,000 of like bonds issued in aid of the Central Pacific railroad, including those issued to the Western Pacific Railroad company, will have fallen due and been paid or must on that day be paid by the government. Without any reference to the application of the sinking fund now in the treasury, this will create such a default on the part of these companies to the government as will give it the right to at once institute proceedings to foreclose its mortgage lien.

In addition to this indebtedness, which will be due January 1, 1897, there will mature between that date and January 1, 1890, the remaining principal of such subsidy bonds, which must also be met by the government. These amount to more than \$20.000,000 on account of the Union Pacific lines, and exceed \$21,000,000 on account of the Central Pacific lines. The situation of these roads and the condition of their indebtedness to the government have been fully set forth in the reports of various committees to the present and prior congresses; and as early as 1837 they were thoroughly examined by a special commission appointed pursuant to an act of congresses; and as early as 1837 they were thoroughly examined by a special commission appointed pursuant to an act of congresses; and as early as 1837 they were thoroughly examined by a special commission appointed pursuant to an act of congresses; and as early as 1837 they were thoroughly examined by a special commission appointed pursuant to an act of congresses. The considerations requiring an adjustmen

Must Take Action.

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ent holds a second and subordinate mortage lies. In consequence of those progredings and increasing complications, added to the default occurring on the 1st and of January, 1897, a condition will be any is concerned, that must emphasize the mandate of the act of 1897 and give to the mandate of the act of 1897 and give to the mandate of the act of 1897 and give to the mandate of the act of 1897 and give to the mandate of the act of 1897 and give to the mandate of the act of 1897 and give to the mandate of the act of 1897 and give to the mandate of the act of 1897 and give to the mandate of the different so-seviously determined upon a different s interior.

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Department of Agriculture. Department of Agriculture,

The department of agriculture is so inimately related to the welfare of our peoimately receive the care and
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source of aid and encouragement to agriultural efforts. Large sums of money are
simulally appropriated for the maintenance
this department, and it must be contessed that the legislation relating to it
has not always been directly in the interst of practical farming or properly
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marded against waste and extravagance,
to far, however, the public money has been
perpopriated fairly and sensibly to help
these who actually till the soil, no exmore generally approved by the peotile.

Shows a Great Saving.

From the report of the secretary it apears that through careful and prudent mancial management he has annually sevel a large sum from his appropriations, agregating during his incumbency and up to the close of the present fiscal year neary one-fifth of the entire amount appropriated. These results have been accomplated, by a conscientious study of the riated. These results have been accomlished by a conscientious study of the
eal needs of the farmer and such a regard
for economy as the genuine farmer ought
appreciate, supplemented by a rigid adletence to civil service methods in departlet which should be conducted in the inleterst of agriculture instead of partisan
malitics.

Value of Farm Products. The secretary reports that the voice of ar exports of farm products during the ar exports of farm products during the ast fiscal year amounted to \$570,000,000, in increase of \$17,000,000 over those of the ear immediately preceding. This statement is not the less welcome because of he fact that, notwithstanding such increase, the proportion of exported agricultural products to our total exports of all descriptions fell off during the year. The enefits of an increase in agricultural exports being assured, the decrease in its reportion to our total exports is the more ratifying when we consider that it is owing to the fact that such total exports for the year increased more than \$75,000,000.

year increased more than \$75,000,000. Opposed to Free Seeds. In my opinion the gratuitous distribu-ion of seeds by the department as at pres-nt conducted ought to be discontinued, so one can read the statement of the sectary on this subject and doubt the exvagance and questionable results of als practice.

The Civil Service.

The Civil Service.

The progress made in civil service report furnishes a cause for the utmost contratulations. It has survived the doubts it its friends as well as the ranger of its hemies, and has gained a permanent slace among the agencies destined to geanse our politics and to improve, econtrate and elevate the public service. There are now in the competitive classified service upward of \$4,000 places. More than half those have been included from time to hose have been included from time to me since March 4, 1893. A most radical and sweeping extension was made by excutive order dated the 6th day of May, And if fourth-class postmasterships not included in the statement, it may re not included in the statement, it may esaid that practically all positions consemplated by the civil-service law are not classified. Abundant reasons exist for necluding these postmasterships, based upacton economy, improved service and the cace and quiet of neighborhoods. If, owever, obstacles prevent such action at resent, I carnestly hope that congress ill, without increasing post office appropriations, so adjust them as to permit in roper cases a consolidation of these post fibes, to the end that through this process the result desired may to a limited exemt be accomplished.

Must Not Re difference Partisans

Must Not Be Offensive Partisans.

The civil service rules, as amended during he last year, provide for a sensible and miform method of promotion, basing elibbility to better positions upon demonstrated efficiency and faithfulness. The basence of fixed rules on this subject has sen an'infirmity in the system more and here apparent as its other benefits have sen better appreciated. The advantages I civil service methods in their business spects are too well understood to require gument. Their application has become necessity to the executive work of the overnment. But those who gain positions brough the operation of these methods hould be made to understand that the nonartisan scheme through which they reside their appointments demands from hem, by way of reciprocity, nonpartisan and faithful performance of duty under very administration and cheerful fidelity every chief. While they should be ensuraged to decently exercise their rights citizenship and to support through their fiftrages the political beliefs they honest-profess, the noisy, pestilent and partisan analoge who loves political turmoil and matention, or who renders lax and grudgges service to the administration not repsenting his political views, should be comptly and fearlessly dealt with in such way as to furnish a warning to others he interstate Commerce.

The interstate Commerce. Must Not Be Offensive Partisans.

Interstate Commerca.

The interstate commerce commission has using the last year supplied abundant evidence of its usefulness and the importance the work committed to its charge. Public transportation is a universal necessity, at the question of just and reasonable arges therefor has become of vital imprance, not only to shippers and carriers, it also to the vast multitude of producers at consumers. The justice and equity of eprinciples embodied in the existing law assed for the purpose of regulating these arges are everywhere conceded, and there pears to be no question that the policy us entered upon has a permanent place our legislation.

Operations of the Tariff Law. The interstate commerce commission has

Operations of the Tariff Law.

der market for our products and manucturing.
The only entire fiscal year during which
is law has been in force ended on the 30th
y of June, 1896. In that year our imports
creased over those of the previous year
ore than \$6,500,000, while the value of the
imestic products we exported and which
and markets abroad, was nearly \$70,1,000 more than during the preceding year.

Cannot Justly Re Condemned.
Those who insist that the cost to our
ople of articles coming to them from
road for their needful use should only
increased through tariff charges to an
tent necessary to meet the expenses of
e government, as well as those who
alm that tariff charges may be laid upon
charticles beyond the necessities of govment revenue, and with the additional
rpose of so increasing their price in our
rakets as to give American manufacturand producers better and more profitie opportunities, must agree that our
rif laws are only primarily justified as
arces of revenue to enable the governnit to meet the necessary expenses of its
intenance. Considered as to its suffincy in this aspect, the present law can
no means fall under just condemnation,
ring the only complete fiscal year of
operation it has yielded nearly \$8,000,000
per revenue than was received from
iff duties in the preceding year. There

was, nevertheless, a deficit between our receipts and expenditures of a little more than \$25,000,000. This, however, was not

Depression Not Due to the Law. Depression Not Due to the Law.

The situation was such in December, seven months before the close of the fiscal year, that the secretary of the treasury foretold a deficiency of \$17,000,000. The great and increasing apprehension and timidity in business circles, and the depression in all activities intervening since that time, resulting from causes perfectly well understood and entirely disconnected with our tariff law or its operation, seriously checked the imports we would have otherwise received and readily account for the difference between this estimate of the secretary and the actual deficiency, as well as for a continued deficiency. Indeed, it must be confessed that we could hardly have had a more unfavorable period than the last two years for the collection of tariff revenue.

Believes It Will Prove a Success. We cannot reasonably hope that our recuperation from this business depression will be sudden, but it has already set in with a promise of acceleration and continuance. I believe our present tariff law, if allowed a fair opportunity, will in the near future yield a revenue which, with reasonably economical expenditures, will overcome all deficiencies. In the meantime, no deficit that has occurred or may occur need excite or disturb us.

Use of the Reserve Lawful,

To meet any such deficit we have in the treasury, in addition to a gold reserve of \$100,000,000, a surplus of more than \$128,000,000 applicable to the payment of the expenses of the government, and which must, unless expended for that purpose, remain a useless hoard, or, if not extravagantly wasted, must in any event be perverted from the purpose of its exaction from our people. The payment, therefore, of any deficiency in the revenue from this fund is nothing more than its proper and legitimate use.

Vices of Our Financial System. The reference to the condition and pros pects of our revenues naturally suggests an allusion to the weakness and vices of our financial methods. They have been frequently pressed upon the attention of congress in previous executive communica-tions and the inevitable danger of their continued toleration pointed out. Without now repeating any of these details, I cannot refrain from again earnestly presenting the necessity of the prompt reform of a system opposed to every rule of sound finance and shown by experience to be fraught with the gravest peril and per-

plexity. The Greenback Should Go. I am more convinced than ever that we can have no assured financial peace and safety until the government currency ob-ligations upon which gold may be de-manded from the treasury are withdrawn from circulation and canceled. This might be done, as has been hertofore recommended, by their exchange for long-term bonds bearing a low rate of interest or by their redemption with the proceeds of such

Even if only United States notes known as greenbacks were thus retired, it is probable that the treasury notes issued in payment of silver purchases under the act of July 14, 1890, now paid in gold when de-manded, would not create much disturbance, as they might from time to time when received in the treasury by redemp-tion in gold or otherwise be gradually and prudently replaced by silver coin.

Most Effective Path to Reform. The plan of issuing bonds for the purpose of redemption certainly appears to be the most effective and direct path to the needed reform.

In default of this, however, it would be a step in the right direction if currency obligations redeemable in gold, whenever so redeemed, should be canceled instead of being reissued. This operation would be a slow remedy, but it would improve

present conditions.

National banks should redeem their own notes. They should be allowed to issue circulation to the par value of bonds deposited as security for its redemption, and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of one per cent.

Real Source of Danger.

In considering projects for the retirement of United States notes and treasury notes issued under the law of 1890, I am of the opinion that we have placed too much stress upon the danger of contracting the currency and have calculated too little upon the gold that would be added to ou circulation if invited to us by better and safer financial methods

Must Abandon Banking Business. The entire case may be presented by the statement that the day of sensible and sound financial method will not dawn upon us until our government abandons the banking business and the accumulation of funds and confines its monetary operations to the receipt of the money contributed by the people for its support and to the expenditure of such money for the people's benefit.

Hot Shot for Trusts.

Another topic in which our people rightfully take a deep interest may be here briefly considered. I refer to the existence of trusts and other huge aggregations of capital, the object of which is to secure the monopoly of some particular branch of trade, industry or commerce, and so stifle wholesome competition. When these are defended, it is usually on the ground that though they increase profits, they also reduce prices, and thus may benefit the public. It must be remembered, however, that a reduction of prices to the people is not one of the real objects of these organizations, nor is their tendency necessarily in that direction. If it occurs in a particular case, it is only because it accords with the purpose or interests of those managing the scheme. Such occasional results fall far short of compensating the palpable evils charged to the account of trusts and monopolies.

Laws Inefficient for Their Control.

Laws Inefficient for Their Control.

Laws Inefficient for Their Control.

To the instinctive belief that such is the inevitable trend of trusts and monopolies is due the widespread and deep-seated popular aversion in which they are held and the not unreasonable insistence that, whatever may be their incidental economic advantages, their general effect upon personal character; prospects and usefulness cannot be otherwise than injurious. Though congress has attempted to deal with this matter by legislation the laws passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffective, not because of any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them, but simply because the laws themselves as interpreted by the courts do not reach the difficulty. If the insufficiencies of existing laws can be remedied by further legislation it should be done.

Operations of the Tariff Law.

Operations of the Tariff Law.

I desire to recur to the statements elsehere made concerning the government's relpts and expenditures for the purpose in the purpose of the purpose in the purpose of commodities between us and her countries and thus furnished a lar market for our products and manucturing.

The only entire fiscal year during which is law has been in force ended on the 30th yof June, 1896. In that year our imports of the previous year o

A Plea for Rigid Economy. A Ples for Rigid Economy.

In concluding this communication, its last words shall be an appeal to the congress for the most rigid economy in the expenditure of the money it holds in trust for the people. The way to perplexing extrayagance is easy, but a return to frugality is difficult. When, however, it is considered that those who bear the burdens of taxation have no guarantee of honest care save in the fidelity of their public servants, the duty of all possible retrenchment is plainly manifest.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

HOW TO GET UP A "CENTURY"

And Secure the Reading of the Greatest of Four Dollar Magazines for One Dollar. Everybody wants to take The Century during the coming year on account. of its serials, "Campaigning with Grant," written by Grant's friend and staff officer, Gen. Horace Porter, and - the novel of the American revolution. "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker," in which Washington is one of the characters. The Century costs \$4.00 a year, and many people are clubbing together in groups of four, each one securing the reading of the magazine one week in the month.

If you want The Century in 1897 (and who does not?) a little work among your friends will result in finding three others who want it too. Get one doilar from each of them, and send \$4.00 to The Century Company, Union square, New York, for a year's subscription. Begin with December, and the publishers will send you the November number free, in which these serials begin. There are many dollar magazines, but there is nothing like The Century, and by this arrangement it will cost you no more than a cheap magazine.

Doctor—"Now, what did your father and mother die of?" Applicant for Life Insurance—"Well, sir. I can't say as I exactly remember; but it wasn't anything serious.

False Witnesses.

There are knaves now and then met with who represent certain local bitters and poisonous stimuli as identical with or possessing properties akin to those of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. These scamps only succeed in foisting their trashy compounds upon people unacquainted with the genuine article, which is as much their opposite as day is to night. Ask and take no substitute for the grand remedy for malaria, dyspep-sia, constipation, rheumatism and kidney

No METAPHYSICIAN ever felt the deficiency of language so much as the grateful.-Col-

Firs stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. KLINE, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

Don't go with the crowd simply because it is a crowd.—Ram's Horn.

When pain ceases, no sufferer ever regrets the price he paid for St. Jacobs Oil.

THE MARKETS.

				22.72	
Sheen Steers	34	50	80	9	26
Hoge	2	80	60	4	10
FLOUR-Minnesota Patents	4	60	6	4	90
Minnesota Bakers'	3	55	6	4	25
WHEAT-No. 2 Red. Dec		877	400		8914
No. 1 Hard		937	400		94
CORN-No. 2		291	100		2914
December		29	W		291/4
DATS - Western		22	0		32
LARD	4	10	00	4	15
PURK - Mess	8	20	00	8	10
Daley Creamery		8	8		13
EGGS		99	0		24
CHICAGO			10072		
CATTLE - Beeves	\$3	50	0	5	50
Stockers and Feeders	2	75	m	4	00
Cows and Bulls	1	25	0	3	90
Texas Steers	2	75	0	4	40
HOGS — Light	3	10	0	3	35
Rough Packing	2	90	@	3	60
SHEEP	2	00	00	3	75
BUTTER - Creamery		15	w		23
Dairy French		90	6		99
POTATOES (per but)		18	6		26
PORK - Mess	6	85	0	6	90
ARD - Steam	3	75	0	3	80
FLOUR - Winter	1	75	@	4	45
Spring	1	50	0	4	50
GRAIN-Wheat, December.		78	1800		7914
Corn, No. 2 Cash		23	0		2314
Oats, No. 2 Cash		18	400		1816
Rye, No. 2		41	w		91.4
Barley, Choice to Fancy.		99	w		30
MILWAUKER		70	0		7014
Gove No. 9	•	94	8		241/
Oats No 2 White	T. M. M.	20	6		21
Rye No. 1		41	6		4114
Barley, No. 2		341	60		3434
PORK - Mess	6	85	0	6	40
LARD	3	\$5	a	3	90
DETROIT.					
		67 60	22 GW		93
Corn, No. 2					21%
Oats, No. 2 white		40	200		40%
Rye No. ST LOUIS			717		
ATTLE Native Steers	23	10	1	4	90
Texas	2	10	a	3	45
HOGS	2	80	a	3	20
HEEP	.2	45	0	4	10
OMAHA.					
CATTLE - Steers	23	40	00	4	50
Cows	1	00	00	0	20
reeders	-	10	00	0	25
TOOR	100				
Cows Feeders HOGS	3	65	0	3	65
	LIVE STOCK—Steers Sheep Hogs FLOUR—Minnesota Patents Minnesota Bakers' WHEAT—No. 2 Red, Dec. No. 1 Hard CORN—No. 2. December OATS — Western LARD PORK — Mess BUTTER — Creamery Dairy EGGS CHICAGO. CATTLE — Beeves Stockers and Feeders. Cows and Bulls. Texas Steers HOGS — Light. Rough Packing SHEEP BUTTER — Creamery Dairy EGGS — Fresh. POTATOES (per bu.). PORK — Mess LARD — Steam FLOUR — Winter Spring GRAIN—Wheat, December. Corn, No. 2 Cash Oats, No. 2 Cash Rye, No. 2. Barley, Choice to Fancy. MILWACKEE GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring Corn, No. 2 Oats, No. 2 White. Rye, No. 1. Barley, No. 2. PORK — Mess LARD DETROIT. GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red. Corn, No. 2 Oats, No. 2 White. Rye, No. 1. Barley, No. 2. PORK — Mess LARD DETROIT. GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red. Corn, No. 2 Oats, No. 2 White. Rye, No. 2 Oats, No. 2 White. Rye, No. 2 Oats, No. 2 White. Rye, No. 2	LIVE STOCK—Steers	LIVE STOCK—Steers \$4 10 Sheep 250 Hogs 389 FLOUR—Minnesota Patents 460 Minnesota Bakers' 355 WHEAT—No. 2 Red, Dec. 877 No. 1 Hard 937 CORN—No. 2 229 December 290 OATS — Western 221 LARD 410 PORK — Mess 8 25 BUTTER — Creamery 15 Dairy 8 8 EGGS 22 CHICAGO. CATTLE — Beeves 33 50 Stockers and Feeders 2 75 Cows and Bulls 1 25 Texas Steers 2 75 HOGS — Light 310 Rough Packing 2 90 SHEEP 90 BUTTER — Creamery 10 EGGS — Fresh 20 POTATOES (per bu.) 18 PORK — Mess 6 85 LARD — Steam 3 75 FLOUR — Winter 1 75 Spring 150 GRAIN—Wheat, December 787 Corn, No. 2 Cash 181 Rye, No. 2 Cash 292 Corn, No	LIVE STOCK—Steers	Sheep

Constitution

is a disease which afflicts over 75 per cent. of the American people. It is a dangerous disease because it not only poisons the blood but causes heaviness, oppression, and dulls the intellect. Then follow chronic headache, loss of appetite, slow digestion, nervousness, bad breath, dingy complexion and low spirits. It will eventually bring on liver and kidney disease in some incurable form. But sufferers from this dreaded malady are speedily

Cured by

Warner's SAFE Cure and Warner's SAFE Pills. Leading physicians the world over, have acknowledged this fact, and thousands of people throughout the land have testified to it.

Warners

SAFE Cure puts a stop to backaches, headaches, constipation, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, tired feelings and sleep-lessness. It builds up the exhausted system. It is a sure cure for liver and kidney complaint in any form, and the only remedy that has ever been able to cure Bright's disease.

If you are feeling the need of such a remedy, you cannot do better than try this king of remedies, the great

THERE is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put to gether, and until the last few years was sup posed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarry to be a constitutional disease and pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

BAMBURY—"I hear that Stimpton is dead. Did he leave his wife much?" Mispah—"I suppose so. He always loft her as much as he could while was anve."—Boston Tran-

WE have received from Warner's Safe Cure Co., of Rochester, N. Y., whose ad-vertisement may be found in another colvertisement may be found in another col-umn, their attractive pamphlet for 1897, of which five million copies, it is stated, are being distributed fr e by mail and through druggists. It contains besides advertising matter, biographical sketches and portraits of the Presidents of the United States in-cluding President-elect McKinley. The peru sal of the pamphlet affords abundant proof that Warner's Sale Cure Co., which has twenty years of success back of it, is as active and enterprising as ever.

LET your mind be full, and you will want little or nothing to fulfill your happiness .-Chicago Standard.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist, who will guarantee a cure. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

A good man fluds good wherever he goes, because the good in him brings out good in others.—Ram's Horn.

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy. M. P. Dieter, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, '94.

A RIGHT state of heart cannot be maintained, without keeping a close watch on the tongue.-Ram's Horn.

How to cure Rheumatism? Use St. Jacobs Oil. It subdues. It cures.

TRUE earnestness is wisdom warmed by love.-Chicago Standard.

GENTLE treatment. St. Jacobs Oilsoothes Neuralgia and cures it. It fades away.

No MAN can climb higher than his own

Our lives are the open volume the world

CRUTCHES and cruel pains from Sciatica: From St. Jacobs Oil the cure of it.

Eternal Vigilance. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."
It is the price of everything worth having.

It is the price of life itself. A

man needn't be always looking for danger, afraid that something will happen to him; but a wise man will form a habit mportant things of

It isn't half so much trouble to take care of yourself as it who follows regular, healthy habits, feels good all the time. Life is worth to to him. But a man who "don't want to bother" with taking care of himself has more pain and mis-ery crowded into one day than a good healthy, hearty man who lives right would ever know of in a whole year.

When a man's stomach is out of order, and his digestion don't work; when his liver gets to be sluggish and won't clear the bile out of his blood, it is time for him to look out for himself. He gets no nourishment out of his food. His blood gets thicker and thicker with impurities. His nerves get irritated. He loses energy and fighting force.

He may say, "I can stand it, I will feel better to-morrow;" but the chances are he will feel worse to-morrow and worse still next day. He ought to put himself right at once. He needs Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is made for just this condition. It rouses up the digestive and nutritive organs, and gives them power to extract from the food all the nutritious elements and transform them into rich, nourishing blood. It enables the liver to cleanse out all bilious impurities and pour into the circulation an abundance of highly vitalized blood, full of the life-giving red corpuscles which build up healthy flesh, muscular strength. and nerve-energy. It does not make flabby flesh. It is the only suitable tonic and strength-builder for corpulent people.

If you ever want to sell or exchange your Organ, remember it will be twice as valuable if the name on the front is Write for Illustrated Catalogue with prices, to Estey Organ Company, Brattleboro, Vt.

Important Notice!



The only genuine "Baker's Chocolate," celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, is put up in Blue Wrappers and Yellow Labels. Be sure that the Yellow Label and our Trade-Mark are on every package.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

...........

Milk Pans,

and pails, and cans, and bottles (even baby's)—or anything that you want particularly clean, ought to be washed with Pearline.

You'll save work in doing it, and it's a great deal more thoroughly done. Dairies and dealers use Pearline extensively. Just try it once, on your milk-ware or butter-ware-and then say if it isn't the most satisfactory way of cleaning. Pearline is the most economical thing you can use, too. You get so much more out of it.



USE NO OTHER THAN YUGATAN. OPIUM HARD DRUNKEN

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4, 1896 .senators and Representatives who are interested in public building bills are not lieves him to be. pleased with the announcement of Chairman Cannon, of the House Appropriation be authorized by that committee so long its expenditures. There is considerable grumbling and there will be more, but Mr. Cannon's word will go, as it is known political debts by means of speeches, and to be backed by Speaker Reed, and the some wrangling. There will be an extra proposed new public buildings will have session of Congress early in the spring to to wait, although the friends of some of pass a tariff bill. them may be shrewd enough to get them provided for in amendments by a majority vote of the House, in defiance of the committee.

A very interesting rumor, said to have originated from a few words dropped by a Senator known to enjoy the confidence to be present. of Secretary Olney, says that about a month ago Secretary Olney, acting under the direction of President Cleveland, notified Spain that ninety days more would be allowed the Spaniards to put down the Cuban revolution, and that if at the end of that time no progress has been made towards that end the United States would feel called upon in the interest of humanity and of commerce to interfere, forcibly if necessary, to bring about peace. Those who accept the rumor as true point out that it was about the time that this alleged ultimatum was sent that extraordinary naval preparations both in Spain and the United States began.

The one thing in which the newly arrived Congressmen show not the slightest interest is the contents of the President's forthcoming annual message to Congress. Ordinarily it is just the contrary with them, but this year everybody seems to think that it will not make the slightest difference what Mr. Cleyeland may say. He is a President without a party practically, as the four Senators and the little handful of Representatives who are still known as Cleveland democrats can hardly be called a party.

The lawyer who is as jealous of the honor of his profession as he is of his own good name is unworthy of the profession and unfitted to be trusted with the business interests of others. It is this jealousy of the honor of their profession that is causing the better class of patent lawyers to agitate in favor of the organization of a patent bar, with rules stringent enough to stop some of the practices which are degrading the profession, especially the getrich-while-you-wait promises which are scattered broadcast by certain firms as bait to get advance tees from inventors and men who have ideas they imagine to be inventions, and the lottery competitions which are dom radizing those who are induced to pay for the privilege of entering them. These tricks of unscrupulous patent solicitors, although of doubtful legality and some dangerously near to obtaining money under false pretenses, cannot be reached by the authority of the Commissioner of Palents, but they could be by rules made by an association of patent lawyers.

Senator Peffer says the populists will do nothing to prevent the carrying out of the proposal for another international monetary commission except to state their behef in the utter usclessness of such a commission. He added that there never bad wives. been any international money and that he didn't believe there ever would be. Strange to say, the extreme gold standard men take about the same view of the matter that Senator Peffer does.

Dingley hill put through the Senate at fatal bilions fevers. No medicine will act this session is "because the passage of more surely in counteracting and treeing the Dingley bill would have the immediate the system from the malarial poison. effect of raising the duty on the woolen Headache, indigestion, constipation, dizmanufactures some 15 per cent, while the ziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50 cents duty on the raw material would only be and \$1.00 per bottle at Glazier & Stim- [A true copy.] WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. quently the manufacturers would have the best of the legislation, being abie to get the raw material at comparatively little and follows well the "old spring-tooth;" advance in cost, while being protected as he mows the hay and saugers gay, and all to the manufactured article." Mr. Apsley for 50 cents a day. The wheat he sows, strongly favors an extra tariff session, and the corn he hoes, and now and then his among other reasons or his berief said own brown toes. To make his mark he "I am not in favor of enacting any meas- with the lark must rise, and do chores ure which is not fair to ail interests. If after dark So hard he works, and never we should attempt to do anything this shirks while vagrant weed or thistle lurks; session we would be sare to nake serious Saturday night he flies his kite, blows his blunders and have the work to do over wages, and gets tight .- Ex. agam. I am in layor of an extra session, with a careful examination into all the schedules, and the cosult will be a symimetrical tariff bill that would be s. tisfactory to the country."

Speaker Reed's friends only smile every time some imaginative newspaper man organizes, on paper, a new opposition to his re-election as Speaker of the next House. They can afford to smile. They know that Mr. Reed's re election is already as good as assured and that not even the

influence of President-elect McKinley Itams Gleaned from could prevent it, even if Mr. McKinley were opposed to the re-election of Speaker Reed, which no well informed person be-

Stated in a nutshell, the opinion of a majority of the Senators and Representa-Committee, that no new expenditures will tives now in Washington may be rendered have made a big hole in the old-time thusly: The short session of Congress will as the government revenues are less than be devoted to passing the regular appropriation bills, the unloading of a few personal grievances and the payment of a few

Attention, Sir Knights.

Chelsea Tent No. 281, K. O. T. M., Sat- days, when 500 per cent (payable in of elected candidates. All are requested with ease.

By order of Committee. W. H. HESELSCHWERDT, R. K.

Don't Be Soft on Yourself.

What business has the young vigor o twenty to demand that the fire shall be warm and the seat cushioned and the road smooth? Let him not parade his incompetence for life by insisting that life is not worth living unless a man is richunless, that is, the abundance of life should be eked out with wealth, which is an accident of life, not of its essence. Let him not insult himself by behaving as it the sunshine or the shower made a difference to him. Let those poor slaveries wait till the heart is soured and the knees are weak. No! the young man's place is to scorn delights. Our gilded youth are not-and they ought to know that they are not, they ought to be told they are not-choice young men when the study of their life is to spare themselves pain and surround themselves with creature comforts. It is a sign that they have not got hold of the sufficiency of life. They do not know what pure gold is, and so they try to eke it out with gilding .- Philip Brooks.

For Rent.

The Lutheran Parsonage on Summit street. Apply to Israel Vogel or Jac. Hepfer, Chelsea.

How to Keep Wrinkles Away.

A simple preventive against the appearance of wrinkles is this: Saturate a soft towel in very hot water, wring it and apply it to the face, keeping it there for at least twenty minutes. Then dry the face very gently. This must be done just be fore going to bed. When traveling, if the skin is very sensitive, do not bathe the face except at night and in the morn ing, and then throw a few drops of tincture of benzoin into the water, so that it may be made soft and agreeable to the skin.-December Ladies' Home Journal.

Two deacons and a class leader in one of the many churches in Jackson claim that as they were returning home from prayer meeting recently a woman suddenly rushed up to them, hugged two of them and ran away, accompanied by some other women. The men, poor things, were greatly shocked and will not be caught out again after dark without their

Electric Bitters.

Representative Apsley, of Massachu- ing prevails, when the liver is torpid and setts, who ought to be authority on the sluggish and the need of a tonic and altersubject, says the reason the wool manu- ative is felt. A prompt use of this medifacturers are striving so hard to get the cine has often averted long and perhaps

The farmer youth toils hard forsooth,

Markets.

Chelsea, Dec. 10, 18	96.
Eggs, per dozen	16c
Butter, per pound,	12c
Oa's, per bushel	15c
Corn, per bushel	12c
Wheat, per bushel	85c
Potatoes, per bushel	25c
Apples, per bushel	10c
Onions, per bushel	25c
Deaus, per ousuel.	504

People who used to buy tile and lumber of the old-time 500 per centers, and mortgage their farm to pay the bill, will be glad to learn that The Glazier Stove Co. prices, by not charging for the holes in

The best Marblehead Kelley Island lime,

The Glazier Stove Co. are selling good roof boards at \$7.50 per thousand.

Shingles, all grades at prices which make the old-time 500 per center kick There will be a special meeting of and long for a return of the good old urday evening, Dec. 12, for the mitiation wheat, wool or mortgage) was pocketed

> Water lime, the very best, in bushel bags, 29 cents, of the Glazier Stove Co. What have you been paying for it?

You would never have been compelled to place that mortgage upon your farm if you had always been able to buy lumber. tile, coal and builders' supplies at the rate of profit at which The Glazier Stove Co. are now selling this line of goods.

Good bevel siding, \$8.00 per thousand, of the Glazier Stove Co. 500 per center's old-time price \$40.00 for the same stock.

Tile at right prices of the The Glazier Stove Co. No charge for the holes.

The Glazier Stove Co. are selling firstclass white pine boards at \$1000 per thousand. You paid 500 per center \$40.00 for the same thing many a time before we punctured his balloon with our underbuy, undersell prices.

For sale, two village lots, centrally located. Inquire at this office.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time table taking effect Nov. 29th, 1896. 90th MERIDIAN TIME.

Passengers Trains on the Michigan Cen tral Railroad will leave Chelsea Station as

GOING EAST.

Detroit Night Express5:15 A. M	1
Atlantic Express	1
Grand Rapids Express10.35 A. M	1
Mail and Express	
GOING WEST.	
Mail and Express 9.25 A. M	L
Grand Rapids Express 6.30 r. M	1
Chicago Night Evaroce 0 50 -	-

Chicago Night Express..... 9.50 P. M No. 37 will stop at Chelsea for passengers getting on at Detroit or east of

WM. MARTIN, Agent, Chelsea.

O. W. Ruggles, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

Probate Order.

CTATE 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 Thursday, the 19th day of November, in the year one thousand e ght hundred and ninety-six.

Present, J. Willard Babbit, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of David Thomas, deceased.

David B. Taylor, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps for allowed: And it is further ordered, That Tuesday, the 22nd day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing said account, and that the devisees, legates 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 said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, that said executor give notice to the persons interto render his final account as such executor. executor give notice to the persons inter-ested in said estate of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelcopy of this order to be published in the Chersea Herald, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. WILLARD BABBITT,

Judge of Probate.

Probate Order.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the 13th day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Jadge of Probate In the matter of the estate of Dennis Hankard decreased.

Present, J. Williard Babbitt, Jadge of Probate In the matter of the estate of Dennis Hankard, deceased.

John Clark, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, comes into court and ropresents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such executor.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the 15th day of December aext, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in 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, in said county, and snow cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said executor give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the Chelsea Heraid, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. WILLARD BABBITT.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probatos WM. G. DUTY, Probate Register.

LIKE THE YOUNG LADY

bean an Indian because he was on her trail all the time, we are or trail and won't be satisfied until we secure you as a customer. We've got the meats and prices to hold you with.

Choice steam kettle rendered lard in 25lb lots at 61c per lb. Smaller 59 cents per barrel, or the Glazier lots at 7c per lb. Bulk oysters and poultry at lowest prices.

ADAM EPPLER.

Highest market price paid for hides and tallow.

READY ON TIME.

Couldn't have been so without an accurate timepiece.

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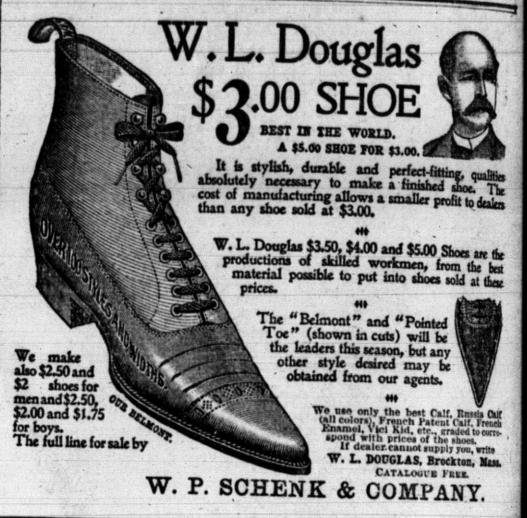
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Whether it is a clock, watch or piece of jewelry you want, you can be sure of its reliability if you buy from us.

L. & A. E. WINANS, Chelsea.





GEO. E. DAVIS,

Everybody's Auctioneer.

Headquarters at HERALD OFFICE.

Auction Bills furnished Free.

Mortgage Salo.

HEREAS default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1886, executed by Henry Meiners, of the Township of Sharon, in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, to Frederick Gieske of the same place which said washienaw and State of Michigan, to Frederick Gleske, of the same place, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Washienaw, in Liber 65 of Mortgages, on page 402, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1886, at 7 o'clock

in Liber 66 of Mortgages, on page 402, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1886, at 7 o'clock p. m.

And whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and ninety-five dollars (\$225) of pripeipal and interest, and which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and which said mortgage was given to secure money advanced by said Gieske to pay a part of the purchase price of the premises therein described. There has been no suit or proceeding instituted at law to recover said amount or any part thereof. By reason of the premises the power of sale in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the land therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the south front door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county), on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Township of Sharon, County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning in the middle of the highway in the cast one-haif (25) of the northwest quarter (24) of section number twenty-nine (29) in township number three (3) south of range three (3) east, at a point in said highway where the east line of lands of John Wilson intersects the same; thence south along the east line of wilson's land sixteen (16) rois; thence east at right angies to said east line few (10) rods; thence south parallel to said first described line to the middle of the highway; thence west to the place of beginning, along the line of said highway, supposed to contain about one acre of land, more or less.

Dated December Dated December 9th, 1896.

FREDERICK GIESKE.

LEHMAN BROS. Attorneys for Mortgagee.



FRENCH REMEDY, Produces the above results in 30 DAYS. It acts

powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores from effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretions Lost Manhood, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lest Power of either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, Insomnia, Nervousness, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a

Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder and restores both vitality and strength to the muscular and nervous system, bringing back the pink glow to pele cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off insanity and Consumption. Accept no substitute. Insist on have ing REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, \$1.00 per package, in plain wrapper, or six for \$5.00, with a positive wr ten guarantee to cure or refund the money in every package. For free circular address ROYAL MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale at Chelsea, Mich., by

ARMSTRONG & CO.