

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

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CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, OCT. 28, 1897.

NUMBER 10.



Facts...

**Better Fitting Clothing.
Better Made Clothing**

Than you will find in the average retail ready-made clothing stores.

**Assortment Larger
than ever before.**

Men's all wool Suits at \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00 and \$12.00. We want you to see them and judge for yourself.

Men's overcoats at \$4.50, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$9.00, \$10.00 and \$12.00. We guarantee every overcoat from the \$7.50 up, strictly all wool. Made up nobby and stylish.

Remember you run no chances buying of us. If not satisfactory return your purchase and get your money.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

Racket Store.

New Goods Every Week.

Beautiful Glassware 10 cents for any piece
Three of those thin Tumblers 5 cents each
Knit Skirts 20
Children's Stockings 10, 12
Lamp Lamps 20
Face Curtains 45, 65, 1.00 pair
Another lot of Corsets 25, 35, 45, 50
Towels 5, 10, 12, 15
Gents White Shirts 35, 45, 50
Collars 10
Dolls, Stockings, Thread, Pins, Hairpins, Hatpins, Combs, Purses, Lamp Chimneys, Burners, Wicks, Shades and a thousand more or less of other things.
Eggs taken in exchange for goods.

H. E. JOHNSON.

Stoves! Stoves!



All Styles and Prices.

Nothing but the best. We sell Garland's and the Genuine Round Oak Stoves. Oil Cloth. Stove Boards Cheap.

Furniture Stock Complete and Prices Always Right.

W. J. KNAPP.

Cigars to Burn

But while they burn you may enjoy the coolest and sweetest of smokes. We carry a choice line of High Grade Domestic

Cigars and Tobaccos.

Call on us for Groceries and Provisions. Remember we sell Fred Maurer's Celebrated Norvell Celery.

GEO. FULLER.

What You Should Eat

Is the question that is agitating the minds of our great physicians.

We Can Tell You!

Eat some of those nice fresh Steaks from our market. We will deliver them for you. We can give you meats for boiling, frying, roasts, etc., that will make your mouth water.

We are always supplied with Hams and Bacon for which our market is famous. They are cured by our own process and have no superior.

TERMS—CASH.

ADAM EPPLER.

Wheat Market.

Chicago, Oct. 26, 1897.

The continued strength of the wheat market is a surprise even to the friends of that cereal.

When the news came this morning that the drought in Kansas and Nebraska had been broken by heavy rains and that there were showers in the Dakotas it was expected that wheat would sell off sharply but such was not the case. The cables were a trifle lower, and on this and the rains December wheat sold at one time as low as 93, but quickly reacted and steadily advanced until 94 1/4 was reached. Later in the day Bradstreet's report on the visible came in, showing an increase of a trifle over four million bushels. This was about a million and a half more than had been figured on, and of course this depressed the market. But on the whole the market was a strong one all day, and a noticeable feature was the fact that very little short selling for the December option is being done. A good deal of short wheat is being changed from December to May, and the difference between the two options is now pretty wide. The bulls on wheat pin their faith to the statistical position, which is remarkably strong, and confidentially predict that the May option will sell at 110 or better.

Corn is quiet. The recent price slump has made farmers deliveries very much lighter during the last few days, and this may cause a betterment, although there is an immense quantity of corn in sight. Provisors continue dull and the big run of hogs accentuates the situation in this particular, at the same time tending to lower.

The price range to-day was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat			
Dec.	94 1/2	92	94 3/8
May	91 1/2	90 1/4	91 1/4
Corn			
Dec.	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2
May	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2
Oats			
Dec.	18 1/2	18 1/8	18 1/2
May	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/2
Pork			
Dec.	7.80	7.72	7.75
Jan.	8.72	8.60	8.62
Lard—Per 100 lbs.			
Dec.	4.30	4.22	4.22
Jan.	4.42	4.37	4.37
Ribs			
Dec.	4.47	4.42	4.45
Jan.	4.52	4.45	4.50

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.:

A. Barnes, Detroit, match safe. W. H. Brown, Menominee, saw filing machine. F. Evison, Morenci, windmill. H. S. Frambes, East Saginaw, bicycle support or rack. W. J. Hatton, Escanaba, drill. F. A. Herrick, Jackson, curtain clamp. S. G. Howe, Detroit, shift off and pipe drilling device. C. H. Kempton, Adams, fence post. W. H. Laustein, Owosso, dress stay. T. Mayhew, Detroit, culinary device. S. J. Reynolds, Saginaw, fire place back. I. Shultes, Martin, electric conductor wire connector. O. R. Smith, Athens, ditching machine. A. S. Topping, Hart, combined saw set, jointer and raker gage. Z. U. Trotman, Traverse City, lock. M. Wade, Detroit, bench vise.

For copy of any patent send 6 cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington.

Something to Depend On.

Mr. James Jones, of the drug firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with La Grippe, and her case grew so serious that physicians at Cowden and Pana could do nothing for her. It seemed to develop into Hasty Consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store, and selling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all she began to get better from first dose, and half dozen dollar bottles cured her sound and well. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to do this good work. Try it. Free trial bottles at Glazier & Stimson's drug store.

We try to make the

Bank Drug Store

The most satisfactory place in Chelsea for you to buy drugs, groceries, stationery, etc.

Are We Succeeding?

Choice honey in comb 10c per pound. Full cream cheese 13c per pound. Notice our prices on brooms when you are at the Bank Drug Store. Try our 12c coffee. A first-class lantern for 38c. Lamp wicks 1c per yard.

New Raisins.

New Figs.

New Prunes.

New Apricots.

Fresh from California.

4 pounds prunes for 25c. 3 pounds apricots for 25c. This is the season for buying

SYRUPS!

Try our light table syrup at 25c per gallon. Pure sugar syrup 38c per gallon. Dark sugar syrup 20c per gallon.

It will pay you to buy sugar of us every month in the year.

Our fall stock of wall paper is very complete. We have a large assortment of cheap and medium priced papers.

Glazier & Stimson STOVES

We are headquarters for

Jewel Coal Stoves and Jewel Oaks, the king of round oak stoves.

We have stoves from \$4.00 to \$40.00. Stove boards, oil cloth, oil cloth binding, husking pins and gloves, Hocking Valley corn shellers, cauldron kettles, etc.

HOAG & HOLMES.

We have a complete stock of furniture.

Brand New Hats

For Fall and Winter at

Nellie C. Maroney's.

We are showing the most complete assortment of **SAIORS, WALKING HATS, PATTERN HATS and BONNETS.**

With light expenses and small profits, you will find the prices right.

NELLIE C. MARONEY.

Parlors over Holmes' store.

CHELSEA, MICH

For SAFETY and to DRAW INTEREST,

Deposit your Money in the

Chelsea Savings Bank.

Spar Bank.

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

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

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

DOMESTIC.

The director of the mint in his annual report says that the value of the gold and silver bars manufactured at the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year was \$61,009,861.

Edgar A. Miller died of typhus fever in San Francisco. No other case of typhus has ever been known on the coast.

All navigation upon the Yukon river is now closed by an ice blockade. Several vessels are frozen in.

A team backed a carriage over a high bank near Coquite City, Ore., and the wife of Judge J. H. Noster was killed and the judge was fatally injured.

Up to the 18th 100 persons have died of yellow fever in New Orleans and the disease continues to spread.

Forest fires near Austin, Pa., burned \$200,000 worth of timber.

The total registration of Greater New York is 508,568.

Convicts in the Riverside (Pa.) penitentiary were found to be making bogus half dollars.

The annual report of the third assistant postmaster general for the last fiscal year shows that the total receipts were \$82,665,462; expenses, \$94,077,242, leaving a deficit of \$11,411,779.

The schooner Silver Heels left New York on what is believed to be a filibustering trip to Cuba.

In a boxing match at Lancaster, N. Y., Edward Voll struck Frank Kozewski a blow that killed him.

Chickasaw Indians raided the town of Mill Creek in Indian territory.

Edward Stiffer, a young man at Selma, Ind., crazed by jealousy, killed himself by shooting in the presence of the girl he loved.

A. C. Duell, aged 75, for 40 years superintendent of the public schools of Urbana, O., was killed by a freight train.

Gordon James Beverley, who hauled down the rebel flag at Alexandria, Va., at the time Col. Ellsworth was shot, killed himself at Aurora, Ill., while insane.

A warship has been sent to Guatemala to protect United States citizens.

The seventeenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Nashville, Tenn., December 13 next.

A barn belonging to Sivert Berg was burned near Hanley Falls, Minn., and four tramps were cremated.

The doors of the Edgerton (Wis.) bank were closed with liabilities of \$148,000.

President McKinley and Mrs. McKinley will leave Washington on the 20th inst. for a visit to Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

George Doyle and James Tyler got a three-year sentence in Kokomo, Ind., for stealing 40 cents' worth of beer.

Clemente Rivera shot and killed Mrs. Victor Barrelet and then killed himself at Gallup, N. M.

Forest fires in Sanilac, Huron and St. Clair counties, Mich., were doing great damage.

Thousands of acres of timber land and farming country in Fayette and Somerset counties, Pa., were swept by flames.

The National Association of Retail Liquor Dealers met in Indianapolis.

J. B. Thunison and wife were suffocated at Mitchell, S. D., by gas from a coal stove.

The Tennessee insane asylum at Bolivar was destroyed by fire.

The Lexington hotel in Chicago went into the hands of a receiver with liabilities of \$600,000.

Ex-Senator John M. Palmer has taken up the fight for the admittance of colored children to the Alton (Ill.) public schools.

Hundreds of gold seekers were fleeing from Alaska to escape starvation.

Fire destroyed the business portion of Osceola, Ark.

The body of Charles Anderson Dana was laid away in St. Paul's churchyard at Glen Cove, L. I. Many prominent men gathered to pay the last respects.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, consul general in Cuba, announces that he expects to return to Cuba about December 5 and remain until the conclusion of the war.

Advices say that not since 1892 has the potato crop of the United States proved so nearly a failure as this year.

At the annual meeting in Philadelphia of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States Rear Admiral Gherardi was reelected commander in chief.

The total cut of 17 lumber mills on the river in the Marinette (Wis.) region this year will be over 327,000,000 feet.

Joe Patehen broke the world's wagon record, pacing the mile at Joliet, Ill., in 2:04.

The secretary of war has issued an order creating a military reservation in that part of Alaska lying within a radius of 50 miles of St. Michael.

President McKinley has determined not to consider any new consular appointments until congress meets.

James K. Taylor, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed supervising architect of the treasury in Washington.

The National Association of Retail Liquor Dealers in session at Indianapolis elected August Kochler, of New York, president, and declared against persecution of men engaged in the traffic.

In a railway collision near Dayton, O., two men were fatally hurt and five persons were more or less injured.

The Yaqui Indians in New Mexico are driving white gold seekers out of their country.

Twenty-eight Italians were denied admittance to this country at Duluth, Minn., under the contract-labor law.

Indiana bankers met at Indianapolis and formed a state association with Allen M. Fletcher, of Indianapolis, as president.

All the business part of Center, Ind., was destroyed by fire.

After being out 68 hours the jury in the Luetgert murder trial in Chicago failed to agree, standing nine to three for conviction, and they were discharged by Judge Tutthill.

The centennial of the launching of the United States frigate Constitution was celebrated at Boston.

At the National Christian Missionary convention in Indianapolis resolutions were adopted declaring the saloon the greatest evil confronting the church and civilization.

Y. L. Murden's livery stable was destroyed by fire at Peru, Ind., and 12 horses were cremated.

President McKinley has asked Russell Sage, of New York, to purchase the Union Pacific railway on the basis of satisfying the full government claim in the property.

The office of the Daily Whig at Jackson, Tenn., was destroyed by fire.

At Williams Bay, Wis., the greatest observatory in the world was presented by Charles T. Yerkes, of Chicago, to President Harper, of the University of Chicago.

The bank of Lodi, Wis., has closed its doors.

George Westerman, 80 years of age, killed his stepdaughter at Madrid, Mo., and then shot himself.

Three robbers blew the safe in the Exchange bank at Wakarusa, Ind., and secured \$900.

Gen. Wilson, chief of the engineers of the army, in his annual report to the secretary of war estimates that \$5,810,000 will be needed for coast defenses for the years 1898-9 and \$48,328,000 for rivers and harbors.

During the fishing season now closed the Gloucester (Mass.) fleet lost 11 vessels and 62 men.

The president has appointed W. K. Van Reypen to be surgeon general of the navy, to succeed Surgeon General Bates, deceased.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Prof. Nebot Sizer, the best-known phrenologist in America, died at his home in Brooklyn, aged 85 years.

Surgeon General Newton L. Bates, of the navy, the president's family physician, died in Washington.

Admiral John Lorimer Worden, hero of the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimack, died in Washington, aged 80 years.

William L. Mains, formerly a well-known Ohio newspaper publisher, died in New York.

Republicans of the Sixth Illinois district nominated Henry Sherman Boutell for congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Edward D. Cooke.

George M. Pullman, founder of the town of Pullman and head of the great palace car company that bears his name, died suddenly in Chicago of heart disease, aged 66 years. He leaves a widow and three children.

J. F. Hartley, ex-assistant secretary of the United States treasury, died at Saco, Me., aged 88 years.

Zeb Rudolph, the father of Mrs. James A. Garfield, the widow of the late president, died at Mentor, O., aged 94 years.

Dr. Newton Bateman, for 17 years president of Knox college at Galesburg, Ill., died at the age of 75 years.

Vincent H. Perkins was nominated for congress by the democrats of the Sixth congressional district of Illinois, and the populists nominated George A. Leudgren.

John Murphy died at Marlborough, Mass., aged 103 years.

FOREIGN.

Gen. Weyler will leave Cuba for Spain on Saturday, October 30, by the steamer Monserrat.

November 25 has been named as a day of general thanksgiving throughout Canada.

Business men of Cuban cities do not believe that autonomy will succeed and are holding meetings favorable to annexation with the United States.

Three thousand starving persons attacked the stores in Matanzas, Cuba, and in the riot that followed 100 women were killed.

Marshal Blanco, the newly-appointed general of Cuba, sailed from Madrid for Havana.

It is officially announced that peace has been restored all over Guatemala. Before leaving Madrid for Cuba Gen. Blanco said that the instructions he had received from the government were to establish autonomy and a Cuban responsible government.

In London James, of Cardiff, and Nelson, of London, broke the world's tandem bicycle record for 100 miles, covering the distance in 3 hours and 26 minutes.

The British government has decided against silver and there is now no hope for an international conference on bimetallicism.

Cuban women in Havana have issued a circular urging a boycott against all Spanish merchants.

On the island of Leyte, one of the Philippine group, a cyclone destroyed several villages and over 1,000 lives were lost.

The Hawaiian government has rejected the immigration treaty offered by Japan.

The Madrid government has positively forbidden any demonstration on the departure of Gen. Weyler from Cuba.

LATER.

Gen. Miles, commanding general of the army, in his annual report commends the efficiency of the army and says that the maximum peace footing should be one enlisted man to every 1,000 of population and the minimum one to every 2,000.

W. G. Hitchcock & Co., dealers in silk in New York, failed for \$1,000,000.

J. S. Parkhurst and his aged wife, living four miles from Biloxi, La., were shot to death and their bodies cremated by unknown fiends.

Several points in southwest Virginia report having experienced earthquake shocks.

Another effort is being made to secure a pardon for Joseph R. Dunlop, the Chicago newspaper man, from Joliet penitentiary.

Henry Hunsley and his nephew, Ray Hunsley, and Miss Bertha Davis were killed by the cars at Decatur, Ill.

Reports from all portions of the country say that the volume of business continues of large proportions.

The report of First Assistant Postmaster-General Heath calls for an appropriation of about \$45,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

The Fowler Cycle company, one of the largest bicycle concerns in the west, failed in Chicago for \$500,000.

There were 224 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 22d, against 223 the week previous and 274 in the corresponding period of 1896.

Ex-Congressman Charles M. Woodman, of Chicago, has become insane.

Russell Sage makes emphatic denial of the report that he is at the head of a pool to buy in the Union Pacific railroad.

The Iowa supreme court says that speculation in grain, where no delivery is intended, is gambling, and that such contracts are void.

The correspondence in regard to the bimetallic proposals of the United States monetary commission was issued by the British foreign office and shows that Great Britain rejects all offers to entertain such proposals.

The National bank of Asheville, N. C., closed its doors.

The annual report of John G. Brady, governor of Alaska, estimates the population at 30,000 natives and 10,000 whites and recommends that \$100,000 be appropriated for government buildings and \$60,000 for schools. He says the gold seekers as a class rank far above the average manhood of the country.

An express train on the New York Central & Hudson River railroad was thrown from the track into the Hudson river near Garrison's, N. Y., and 28 lives were lost. The track had been undermined by high water.

State Attorney Deneen has decided to put Luetgert on trial for the second time in a few days in Chicago.

A receiver was asked for the city of Hamilton, O. It was said corrupt mismanagement had brought the town to insolvency.

Thirteen of the crew of the schooner Casper were drowned by the wreck of the vessel near Port Arena, Cal.

An alleged conspiracy to murder Sheriff Martin, who led the deputies who fired upon and killed a score of strikers at Lattimer, Pa., on September 10, has been discovered.

Three persons were burned to death and seven more severely injured in a fire that destroyed the Hotel Brooklyn at Kelleterville, O.

The Tuttle brothers, of Mohawk, Ind., and J. M. Butler were killed by the cars at a crossing at Oakland, Ind.

In his annual report to the secretary of the navy Philip Hiehorn, chief constructor of the navy, says that the strength of the navy is 141 vessels.

The dead bodies of Frank Moon and Jane Wells were found in a well on Moon's farm near Derby, Kan.

At the biennial convention of the World's W. C. T. U. in Toronto, Ont., Miss Francis E. Willard, of Evanston, Ill., was reelected president.

Mrs. Bernetty Woodard died at her home near Coldwater, Mich., aged 102 years, and Dr. W. B. Sprague died in Coldwater, aged 101 years.

Special prayer for rain was offered before the Mission Baptist General association in session at Mexico, Mo.

Funeral services over the remains of George M. Pullman were held at the family residence in Chicago and the interment was at Graceland cemetery.

At Los Angeles, Cal., Searchlight broke the world's pacing record of 2:09 1/4 for three-year-olds, going the mile in 2:07.

Mrs. A. L. Hannah, wife of a farmer living near Mahomet, Ill., was resuscitated 24 hours after having been pronounced dead.

In a special note to United States Minister Woodford the Spanish government declares that Spain has done all in her power to end the war in Cuba and also says that Spain will not admit the right of any foreign power to interfere in any of her affairs.

THE JURY DISAGREES.

Celebrated Luetgert Murder Case Results in a Mistrial.

After Being Out Sixty-Six Hours Jurors Stand Nine to Three for Conviction-To Be Tried Again.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—The gray light of a cool autumn morning straggled through the big windows of Judge Tutthill's court Thursday as Adolph L. Luetgert, the man who has been on trial on the charge of murdering his wife and boiling her body in a vat, heard from the foreman of the 12 men who considered his case for 66 hours, the words: "We are unable to agree upon a verdict."

He stood up, and with only a good-natured smile in his swarthy face, shook hands with his son Arnold, his counsel and business partner, William Charles, in less than five minutes was led back to jail, the jury was dismissed and the great trial was over.

Division of the Jury.

The 12 men were divided as follows: For conviction and the death penalty—Heickhold, Boyd, Bibby, Mahoney, Behmiller, Hosmer, Shaw, Fransen and Fowler.

For acquittal—Harlev, Holabird and Barber.

As the jurors filed into court about 10:40 Thursday morning they were a



ADOLPH L. LUETGERT.

haggard-looking set of men. Several of them were collarless, and the eyes of all of them were swollen and red. The jurors took the seats they had occupied daily for over two months.

In reply to a question by the judge, Foreman Heickhold said that the jury had not agreed upon a verdict, and that it was his firm belief that there was no prospect of an agreement. The jury stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal, and had stood that way for 38 hours, and there had not been a solitary change in the vote within that period.

Points of Disagreement.

When the jurors had received their vouchers, they were taken down to the basement in an elevator and left the criminal court building by way of a rear entrance to the jail yard. The jurors left in squads of four. They did this to avoid the great crowd that had collected in front of the criminal court building and also to get away from reporters. But the latter gentlemen were fully posted on exists and entrances to the big building and met the jurors as



MRS. LOUISE LUETGERT.
(The Missing Woman.)

they emerged from the jail yards. It was reluctantly admitted by several of them that the disagreement was brought about by a wide difference of opinion regarding the rings found in the vat, the testimony of Emma and Gottlieb Schimpke and the testimony of Kenosha witnesses who positively testified that they saw Mrs. Louise Luetgert alive in the Wisconsin town on May 3, 4 and 5. Juror Harlev did not believe the rings found in the middle vat of Luetgert's factory were Mrs. Luetgert's rings. Holabird was inclined to believe the story of the Kenosha witnesses despite the impeaching evidence introduced and Barber would not believe the strong evidence given by the Schimpke sisters. These were considered the strong features of the trial by these jurors.

"Les Miserables" Reinstated.

Philadelphia, Oct. 23.—The controversy over the use of Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" in the girls high school of this city which has attracted general attention has been settled by the placing of the book on the eligible list of French books for the school.

Memorial Tree Planted.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 22.—Thursday, on Capitol hill, the Daughters of the American Revolution from other states and the chapters in this state, planted a memorial white oak tree brought from Carter county.

PAINFUL AFFLICTION

A Son Writes a Letter Telling How His Father Was Troubled.

WINAMOE, IND.—"My father was troubled with boils and carbuncles. After suffering for some time, he heard of a similar case cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. He began taking this medicine and continued its use until he was cured. My mother is taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for rheumatism and it is helping her." GUY E. NEWKIRK, Box 184. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate.

Pictures Tell the Story

Of how everything looks in South Dakota as the result of the great crops of the last three years. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company has had photographs taken of actual farm scenes in South Dakota and has had them reproduced in an attractive eight-page illustrated circular, which it is distributing free of cost to all who are looking for new homes in the most fertile section of the Middle Northwest. Send your address to H. P. Hunter, Immigration agent for South Dakota, 291 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., or to W. E. Powell, General Immigration agent, 410 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

Excursion Tickets to American Fat Stock, Horse, Poultry and Dairy Shows, Chicago, Nov. 2-13.

Via the North-Western Line, will be sold at reduced rates, each Tuesday and Thursday during the show, limited to Monday following date of sale. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western Ry.

Do You Play Whist, Euchre or Other Games?

The F. F. V. playing card is better than any 50 cent card on the market. Send 5 cents for one deck or 25 cents for two decks (stamps or currency) to C. B. Ryan, Agent Gen'l Pass'r Agt. C. & O. Ry., Cincinnati, O.

McVicker's Theater, Chicago. "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," now on the boards, will be followed Oct. 30 by Henry Miller in "Heartsease."

After six years' suffering, I was cured by Pico's Cure.—Mary Thompson, 294 Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, '94.

Lots of men would like to get a pension, but not nearly so many want to go to war.—Washington Democrat.

It penetrates the sciatic nerve.—St. Jacobs Oil, and cures the pain.

A boy is never too trifling to learn to whistle real loud through his fingers.

In muscle, joint or bone, anywhere Rheumatism is cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

Every man thinks his credit is good.—Washington Democrat.

The muscles stiff; body sore, a sure Cure for it in St. Jacobs Oil.

A good time to quit a bad habit is when you are out of money.

Hit hard, bruised and sick. Used St. Jacobs Oil; cured him quick.

FIBROID TUMOR

Expelled by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Interview With Mrs. B. A. Lombard.

I have reason to think that I would not be here now if it had not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It cured me of a fibroid tumor in my womb.

Doctors could do nothing for me, and they could not cure me at the hospital. I will tell you about it:

I had been in my usual health, but had worked quite hard. When my monthly period came on, I flowed very badly. The doctor gave me medicine, but it did me no good. He said the flow must be stopped if possible, and he must find the cause of my trouble. Upon examination, he found there was a Fibroid Tumor in my womb, and gave me treatment without any benefit whatever. About that time a lady called on me, and recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, said she owed her life to it. I said I would try it, and did. Soon after the flow became more natural and regular. I still continued taking the Compound for some time. Then the doctor made an examination again, and found everything all right. The tumor had passed away and that dull ache was gone.—Mrs. B. A. LOMBARD, Box 71, Westdale, Mass.

Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and receives its delicate stomachic effect without distress. 1/4 the price of coffee.

15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee. Looks like Coffee.

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.
CHELSEA, MICHIGAN

Mrs. E. A. REED, an American woman, who has done considerable translation in Persian and Hindoo literature, has just been made a member of the London Royal Asiatic society.

SEAWEED, though not the diet for an epicure, is, when dry, richer than oatmeal or Indian corn in nitrogenous constituents, and takes rank among the most nutritious of vegetable foods.

PRESIDENT ALFRED COOLIDGE, of the Second national bank of Colfax, Wash., has raised an immense quantity of wheat this season, and sold it at a rate equaling \$34.20 an acre, while the land itself could not have been sold at any time these past three years at \$10 an acre.

NOVELIST W. D. HOWELLS, who is now in Paris homeward bound from a German tour, said the other day: "I think in Holland you feel the atmosphere of a former republic. The Dutch seem a very free people, and, England excepted, I think one feels more at home there than in any other country in Europe."

A CITIZEN just returned from Paris describes a very ingenious device that has been adopted there for the use in cabs. It is a register that indicates the exact distance automatically the cab travels on a trip, and at the end displays the amount of the legal fare for that distance for the information of the passenger.

ELECTRICITY is used to heat a new flatiron, the iron being made hollow and having a metallic core, layers of resistance wire arranged on the core and insulated therefrom, and a metallic strip between the layers of wire in contact with the base plate to be heated, the current being obtained from an ordinary incandescent light socket.

THE Sudan expedition, while engaged in laying the new Nile railway, have seen some remarkable mirages. From a distance the men appeared to be working into a beautiful lake, and on all sides were to be seen lakes, beautifully wooded hills, ships and cascades. When looked at through field glasses the illusion was heightened rather than diminished.

ACCORDING to the annual report of the New England Railroad Co. it pays to substitute electricity for steam. Where it has been tried by that company, between two or three stations, half hourly trains were run instead of the infrequent steam passenger trains, and as a result the passenger traffic was quadrupled in a short period, was run up from 75,000 to 300,000.

A WISCONSIN inventor has built an aerial machine to be used in exploding bombs to destroy war vessels, which can be carried by a balloon, kite or an airship. When the machine is directly over a ship a magnetic needle is attracted by the ship and assumes a vertical position to complete an electric circuit and draws the bolt which holds the bomb in place, thus allowing it to drop on the deck of the vessel.

It is said that hotel porters in Europe keep each other posted as to the tipping habits of travelers by the way they paste labels on their bags. A label pasted on the right hand lower corner of a bag indicates that the owner is "mean," that he is no tipper; when pasted in the upper left-hand corner it signifies that he is liberal in his tips, and, when in the center of the bag, that he will tip generously, but insists upon being well served.

CEMENT pipes are made cheaply by an ingenious process devised by a French inventor. A trench is dug and the bottom filled with cement mortar; on this is placed a rubber tube covered with canvas and inflated; the trench is then filled up with cement. As soon as this is set the air is let out of the rubber tube, which is then removed and used again in another section. By this method six-inch pipes have been made at a cost of 22 cents a yard.

ELEN JULIA BLIXT was divorced at Minneapolis, Minn., the other morning from Claus A. Blixt, the man who is now serving his life sentence in the state penitentiary for the fatal blow which killed Katherine Geng. Mrs. Blixt appeared with her attorney, Frank M. Nye, but there was no evidence given outside of that of Mrs. Blixt herself, and the criminal record showing that her husband had been committed to the state penitentiary. Mrs. Blixt was allowed her maiden name, Anderson.

THE Munchener Nachrichten records the experience of a young German who undertook to establish a kissing record. He gained his sweetheart's consent, the terms being that he should take 10,000 kisses from her lips in ten hours, with a brief interval for refreshments every half hour. Umpires were appointed and the attempt to make the record began. The young man scored 2,000 kisses in the first hour and 1,000 in the second. He had reached 750 in the third hour when his lips were paralyzed and he became unconscious.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

Killed by a Blow.
At the state industrial school for boys in Lansing John Carson, 16 years old, drew a long breath and asked one of his mates to strike him in the chest. He was accommodated, but wanted more, and requested Frank Martin to strike him. Martin responded with a back-hand blow over the heart and Carson dropped dead. The institution physician says the blow produced paralysis. Martin, who is but 14 years old, is held blameless, inasmuch as the blow was struck in sport.

A Terrible Fall.
William Glasson, aged 17 years, fell down the perpendicular shaft of the Calumet & Hecla mine at Calumet, a distance of over 3,000 feet. The most peculiar thing about the accident was that when his body was picked up later it was found that it had hardly been bruised, while when ten men were killed in the same manner four years ago, their bodies were completely torn to pieces.

Killed While on a Visit.
The body of Nicholas Perius, of Langdon, S. D., was found on the Grand Trunk track near Perry. Perius, who was a wealthy Dakota farmer, came to Michigan a few weeks ago to visit a daughter who lives on a farm three miles south of Perry. He went to the village and at a late hour started down the railroad tracks to his daughter's home.

Health in Michigan.
Reports to the state board of health from 55 observers in various portions of the state for the week ended October 16 indicated that neuralgia increased and consumption decreased in area of prevalence. Consumption was reported at 174 places, measles at 10, scarlet fever at 26, diphtheria at 30, typhoid fever at 50 and whooping cough at 1 place.

Will Be Built.
It seems probable now that the proposed extension of the Michigan Central from Alpena to Lewiston, by way of Hillman, will be a go. The proposed road would open up immense tracts of hardwood timber, besides attracting settlers to the rich farm lands of Montmorency county.

Died at a Funeral.
The funeral of Mrs. Timothy Hodges, of Charleston township, was attended by another fatality. On the way to the grave the wife of Leonard Hodges, brother of Timothy Hodges, was taken ill and in a few moments was a corpse.

Took a Strange Vow.
Miss Carrie Haskell died at her home in Ludington. Five years ago she took a vow, on account of some trivial misunderstanding with her two brothers, that she would go to bed and remain there five years, and she did so.

Lost His Pipe.
Frank Patterson, aged 45, a painter, fell 75 feet from a church steeple in Grand Rapids and yet lives to tell of it. He not only lives, but is apparently uninjured, his pipe being all that was broken.

Brief Items of News.
An explosion in a canning factory in Adrian killed William Pratt and fatally injured Thomas Grinnell and Bert Kimball.

Fifty Canadians have purchased farms in Isosco county this year and settled on them with their families.

The Toledo & Northwestern Railway company has been organized, with a capital stock of \$200,000, to build a line of railroad from Albion to Charlotte.

Maloney's hotel at Shreveport, La., was destroyed by fire and Mr. Rose, of Saginaw, was so badly burned that he died. Mrs. Rose was severely burned, but will recover.

The soldiers' home at Grand Rapids now has a newspaper of its own. It is called the Vidette, and is published by one of the veterans living at the home.

Martin Salvner, 16 years old, while riding a bicycle in Saginaw ran into a team and his skull was fractured.

Ex-Mayor William E. Hill died of apoplexy in Kalamazoo, aged 62 years. He was an inventor and extensive manufacturer of steam sawmill supplies.

A branch of the Volunteers of America, the organization started by Ballington Booth on his secession from the Salvation Army, will be installed at Muskegon.

Harry Calbertz and Luttie Udell, of Decatur, were married before a crowd of several thousand persons at the Paw Paw street fair and have established themselves in housekeeping with the money and prizes they received.

Henry Potter, a 15-year-old boy, deliberately shot Wade Robinson, aged seven, with a shotgun near Mason. The boy will live. The shooting was the result of a feud between the parents of the two boys.

For the first time in 11 years the rapids in Thunder Bay river, about five miles above Alpena, are now clear of logs.

Arrangements for the annual meeting of the State Teachers' association to be held at Lansing in December are progressing favorably.

Rev. R. W. Van Kirk has resigned the pastorate of the Ypsilanti Baptist church and will go to Rockland, Me.

William J. Cook, of Saginaw, who has suffered since the war from a horse falling on his right foot in an engagement, has had it amputated.

A SAUCY NOTE.

Spain's Sharp Answer to Minister Woodford.
Madrid, Oct. 25.—In the special note to United States Minister Woodford the government declares that Spain has done all in her power to end the war in Cuba and cites the many sacrifices which have been made by the nation, the number of troops sent to Cuba and the reforms which are to be carried out in the island, and which are fully described. The communication is courteous in tone, but very determined in rejecting the substance of the American note. Spain resolutely asserts her determination to settle the Cuban question herself without foreign assistance or interference of any kind. She declines to fix any date for the pacification of Cuba, which she proposes to bring about as she sees fit by force of arms and by political reforms culminating in autonomy combined. While regretting the losses and damages the insurrection has inflicted on foreign residents, Spain argues that it would not have happened if international law had been observed by the United States especially. The note ends with the statement that "Spain will not admit the right of any foreign power to interfere in any of her affairs."

The Spanish answer initiates a new policy toward the United States. The tone of the instructions sent to Minister de Lome about filibustering expeditions emphasizes this new line of conduct. The ministers declare that the government considers intolerable any foreign pretension to interfere in Spanish affairs, and it is ready to maintain with energy its resolutions.

If filibustering expeditions continue to be organized in the United States the Spanish government will instruct De Lome to give warning to the effect that Spain will again exercise the right of search on such vessels as Spanish war ships consider suspicious. In the meantime the naval forces in Cuba will be strengthened.

It is asserted that the note of the Spanish government to Gen. Woodford, the United States minister, will probably be modified, as a result of a long conference between M. Gullon, minister of foreign affairs, and M. Moret, minister of the colonies.

El Liberal thinks a rupture is possible as a result of the negotiations which are about to open between Spain and the United States, and thinks "we ought to avoid this rupture, so far as duty and honor permit; but though the government should act in a spirit of moderation, the nation will under no circumstances authorize the renunciation of Spanish rights."

London, Oct. 25.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"The Spanish press unanimously supports the attitude of the government, which it calls eminently sober and dignified; but the impression is that the controversy with the United States has reached a critical stage, which may be the prelude to a rupture. I spoke with three members of the cabinet, who in almost identical words contended that Spain has the right, after her tremendous sacrifices in Cuba, to demand the observance of international neutrality by other nations. One of them added: 'The Gordian knot is the United States, without whose help the rebellion would long ago have been suppressed. We do not want war, but every European nation will approve of our defense of our international rights.' The Spanish naval forces in the Caribbean sea will be strengthened on the pretext of a necessity for increased vigilance on the Cuban coast."

London, Oct. 25.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says:

"A member of the cabinet assures me that the government intends to give Cuba complete local government with universal suffrage to elect municipal and provincial councils and an insular parliament. The latter will be composed of upper and lower chambers, having entire control of taxation and tariff. The responsible government will be composed of five ministers, whose councils will be presided over by the governor-general. Senators and deputies for Cuba will continue to sit in the Spanish cortes, and the imperial government will still control the army, navy, police, tribunals and foreign affairs of the colony, exactly as the programme of the autonomists demanded. The government has received promises of the support of both the autonomists in Cuba and of those residing in France and the United States, and expects no opposition from the other colonial parties. The same minister says that the government does not believe the Spanish note will cause friction with the United States, because it is couched in a friendly tone and virtually shows that Spain is doing what the United States has repeatedly advised."

THE HAMMOND AFFAIR.

Inquiry Into His Brutal Treatment at Fort Sheridan Ended.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—The military court inquiry which has been investigating the alleged brutal treatment of Private Hammond at Fort Sheridan on October 9 concluded the taking of testimony Saturday evening. The testimony is yet to be tabulated. The court will then write an opinion on the case which will be returned to Gen. Brooke, commandant of the Department of Missouri. Gen. Brooke will forward the report to the war department at Washington, and its contents may possibly never become public. The testimony corroborated the reports of methods used in enforcing the presence of the obstreperous prisoner before a summary court on October 9. Col. Robert Hall, commandant of the post, was almost the last witness called. He said: "If it was necessary to prod Hammond with a sword or to kick him in order to compel him to obey an order I regard it as perfectly justifiable. There might come an occasion when it would be necessary to run him through with a bayonet. No man who has the slightest idea of military discipline or what military discipline means could for a moment unfavorably criticize Capt. Lovering's actions. I approved his actions then and I shall approve them now."

FUNERAL OF GEORGE PULLMAN.

Mortal Remains Laid to Rest in Graceland Cemetery at Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—The last scenes attending the closing of the earthly career of George M. Pullman were enacted Saturday afternoon. The simple services marking the last tribute of sorrowing friends to the distinguished dead were held at the family residence, 1729 Prairie avenue, and, near evening, the interment was at Graceland cemetery. The officiating clergymen were Rev. Drs. N. D. Hills, S. J. McPherson and C. K. Eaton, of New York city.

Workmen were engaged all of Saturday night in constructing a sarcophagus made of steel, concrete and asphaltum, in which upon its completion the casket containing Mr. Pullman's remains were encased, presenting an almost impenetrable barrier to the inroads of time and bidding defiance to ghouls who would violate an unprotected grave for the money that might be paid them.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—The Chronicle says: The will of George M. Pullman, the dead palace car magnate and multimillionaire, was opened Saturday night and read to the members of the family at the Pullman residence, 1729 Prairie avenue. The instrument, which is said to be extremely complicated, will be filed for probate early this week. Norman B. Ream and Robert T. Lincoln are named executors. The entire estate of Mr. Pullman is said to be valued at \$25,000,000. Information regarding the contents of the will would not be made public by family or executors, but it was intimated that the portion of his estate set aside for the twin sons, George M. and W. Sanger Pullman, was left in trust, allowing them an annuity and making provision for absolute bequests upon the fulfillment of conditions named in the will.

It is also hinted that the nature of the will is such as will precipitate a legal contest should the affected heirs be disposed to make a contest. Mrs. Florence Lowden, one of the two daughters of the multi-millionaire, is said to have fared best in her father's will, and the story is current that Frank Lowden, her husband, will succeed to the management of the palace car manufactory.

It is reported that Mrs. Harriet Pullman Carolan, the daughter who lives in San Francisco, was remembered with a comparatively small legacy. The University of Chicago is to receive a large sum for the establishment of scholarships. What the amount is will not be known until the instrument is admitted to probate. It is said, however, that it is in the neighborhood of \$100,000. It is said that the Chicago orchestra, in which Mr. Pullman took a great interest, has been substantially remembered.

FLAMES PROVE FATAL.

Three Lives Lost in a Burning Hotel at Kelleetville, Pa.

Oil City, Pa., Oct. 25.—Three persons were burned to death and seven more were severely injured in a fire that destroyed the Hotel Brooklyn at Kelleetville, 25 miles southeast of Oil City, on Sunday morning at an early hour. The building was a three-story one, roughly built of double boards, and burned like tinder. When the firemen first discovered the fire there were 17 persons asleep in the hotel. At that time the flames, which had originated on the second floor of the building, shut off all retreat from the rooms on the floors above. Six men on the second floor and five on the third saved themselves by jumping from the windows to the ground below, but there were none of those who escaped without severe burns or hurts.

Those killed are: Prof. Tucker, aged about 65 years, who traveled about the country giving stereopticon exhibitions and is supposed to have come from Sewickley, near Pittsburgh. Andrew Salvager, of Tionesta, a mail carrier, aged 21 years and partially paralyzed; Miss Kate Miller, of Kelleetville, aged 19 years.

A TELL-TALE CHINAMAN.

Played the Spy on His Countrymen, Who, It Is Said, Cut Out His Tongue.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—Wah Ye, a Chinese laundryman, revealed the secrets of his fellow-countrymen and on Sunday suffered the loss of his tongue. This is a punishment common in China. He was found in Quong Lung's basement lodging house at 317 Clark street Sunday morning on a bunk, the clothing of which was soaked with blood. His tongue, completely severed from his mouth, was lying on the floor and beside it was a bloody knife. His countrymen say Wah Ye attempted suicide. The police regard the method as extraordinary and are making an investigation.

RECEIVER FOR A CITY.

Hamilton, O., Said to Be Reduced to a State of Insolvency.

Cincinnati, Oct. 25.—The Post Glover Electric Light company of Cincinnati filed a petition in the common pleas court of Butler county at Hamilton, O., praying for the appointment of a receiver for the city of Hamilton. The petition alleges that the city, through corrupt mismanagement, has been brought to insolvency; that the funds have been so depleted in the treasury that the city cannot meet its obligations, and that the public schools will have to be closed, etc. The petitioners are creditors of the city of Hamilton for electrical machinery and supplies.

BURGLARS IN IOWA.

Rob a Bank of \$6,000 and Shoot One of Their Companions.

Webster City, Ia., Oct. 25.—The State bank of Blairburg, was robbed Sunday morning at three o'clock by three masked men. One of the robbers is lying at the Hotel McNeel in that town with two bullet wounds in his body, one in his chest and one in the abdomen. The other two men escaped. Poses are in pursuit and agents have been notified within a radius of 50 miles, but nothing has been heard of them. For two days the robbers were in this city, and Saturday night they took a hand car, which was standing by the section house, and made the trip to Blairburg, which is nine miles east of here. The men gained entrance to the bank through the front door of the building, battering it in with sledge hammers, which they had taken from this city.

While two were at work in the bank the third was stationed outside. A hole was drilled through the top of the outside safe, and to make their work sure they inserted dynamite enough to blow open a dozen safes. The great iron doors were hurled 20 feet, the safe was wrecked and the entire building was damaged. The plate-glass windows were shattered. The noise of the explosion brought half the people of Blairburg from their beds.

James Coners, an employee of the Blairburg creamery, was the first citizen to arrive. When he saw the havoc that had been wrought he uttered a yell and retreated to the hotel across the street. It was this cry that frightened the burglars. They had returned to the building through which they had access from a back window and had prepared another charge of dynamite for the time locks on the interior of the big safe. This they did not explode.

They hastily left the bank through the rear window, and as they were passing the northwest corner of the building the third man, who gives his name as Edward Gillicon, rushed around the northeast corner. Twice the fleeing burglars shot at him, each shot taking effect. A volley was fired by the bandits at the crowd which had rapidly gathered, but owing to the darkness their other shots did no harm. The two men escaped, taking with them cash and valuable papers amounting to about \$6,000. No one in the crowd was armed and immediate pursuit was not made. Gillicon was carried to the hotel, where physicians probed his wounds. He is a young man about 26 years of age, fair complexion, and his hands give no evidence of toil. He was fairly well dressed. Efforts were made to have him tell the names of his associates, but he declared he did not know them.

Theories are advanced as to why the robbers shot Gillicon. One is that they mistook him for a citizen and the other is that, as it was impossible for him to escape, they thought to kill him to prevent any testimony he might offer against them. Gillicon says he never met the men until two days ago in Webster City, when they were drinking together and they gradually approached the subject of robbing the Blairburg bank. He fell in with them and showed a willingness to assist. They explained that they had looked over the field and every detail of the building and it would be an easy job.

To frighten Gillicon into a full confession threats were made of lynching, but they proved of no avail. He stoutly maintained he did not know even the robbers' names. Sheriff Sinclair drove to Blairburg before daylight Sunday morning and has been on the scene all day. When he searched Gillicon's clothing he found a number of skeleton keys and other tools used by robbers. He had a number of gold watches, chains, etc., in his outside coat pocket.

PROSPERITY IN KANSAS.

Banks Show an Increase of About \$10,000,000 in Deposits.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 25.—Three hundred and seventy-four out of the 382 private and state banks of Kansas have made their report to Bank Commissioner John W. Breidenthal, and they have verified his prophecy that the increase in deposits would amount to \$7,000,000. This is an increase over last year of 45 per cent. Mr. Breidenthal attributes it to the wonderful cleaning up of private indebtedness under the squeeze of money loaners during the past five years, thus leaving the people with a surplus when their stupendous wheat crop was marketed. The national bank reports have not been made, but it is estimated they will show an increase of \$2,000,000, making the entire increase in deposits nearly \$10,000,000. The entire deposits of the state are estimated at \$42,000,000, which means \$30 per capita in available cash, a condition unprecedented.

MURDER IN MISSOURI.

A Postmaster Kills the Man Who Broke Up His Home.

Greenfield, Mo., Oct. 25.—Jacob M. Masters waylaid, shot and killed John C. Hulston on the public road at Hulston. Alleged criminal intimacy between Hulston and Masters' wife, upon which a damage suit for \$10,000 now pending is based, led to the murder. Hulston was the owner of Hulston mill on the Sack river, seven miles northeast of this place. Masters is postmaster at Hulston. Masters gave himself up to the authorities, and is now in jail.

We Sell To Sell Again!

A Good Bargain for you is
a gain for us.

Bargain number 1.

Good Spy Apples, 45 cents per bushel.

Bargain number 2.

10 bushels Fancy Potatoes for \$4.00.

Bargain number 3.

25 pound sack Jackson Gem Flour, premium free, 70c.

Bargain number 4.

1 pound JA-MO-RI Coffee for 25 cents.

Bargain number 5.

1 pound Whipped Cream Baking Powder for 20 cents

FREEMAN'S.

Wake Up

To the fact of your opportunities to get
bargains at a wide-awake store.

We Give Life

To business with stimulating doses of
modern up-to-date methods. Come in
to the New Grocery House and get some
of our Choicest Groceries at prices that
conform with the times.

Try Our Veal Loaf

We want your Butter and Eggs, and everything you have to sell in
the produce line.

M. L. BURKHART & CO.



A MAN'S ATTIRE

Is his certificate of respectability.

Suits and Overcoats we produce
have this certificate. Try us
and be convinced.

GEO. WEBSTER.

JOHN BAUMGARDNER,

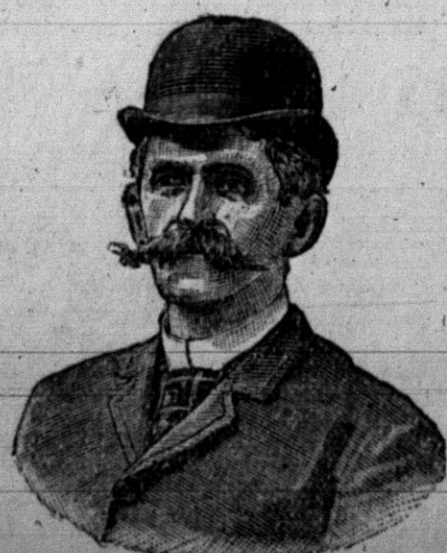
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Auction Bills furnish
ed Free.

Chelsea and Vicinity.

Frank Staffgn spent Tuesday in Grass
Lake.

V. D. Hindelang, of Albion, spent Sun
day in town.

Mrs. Michael J. Howe, who has been
very ill, is better.

Mrs. F. Lusty and Miss Lena Lusty
spent Sunday in Detroit.

Miss Jennie Gorman is now convalescent
after her recent accident.

Rev. G. Eisen, of Detroit, called on
friends here last Saturday.

Mrs. Wm. Bacon is the guest of friends
in Grand Rapids this week.

Mr. Denis Mahony, of Detroit, was in
town this week on business.

The Misses Flora Hepfer and Minnie
Vogel spent Sunday at Fredonia.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Mapes will occupy
the Yocum house on south street.

Miss Kate Livermore, of Unadilla, spent
Sunday with Miss Nen Wilkinson.

H. E. Johnson has rented and moved
into the Sparks house on East street.

Ground has been broken for Mrs. Bar-
lows new house on East Middle street.

Michael Keelan has purchased the Jas.
Hagan property on west Middle street.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Hirth spent Saturday
and Sunday with relatives at Whitmore
Lake.

Homer Boyd and wife are spending a
month with relatives and friends in Penn.
Yan N. Y.

Fred Schussler has removed to Chas.
Chandler's house, corner Main and Sum-
mit streets.

Mrs. H. Pellett, of Jackson, is spend-
ing this week with her sister, Mrs. James
H. Runcimen.

Miss Katharine Welsh, of Lima, is the
guest of the Misses Gorman this week on
Summit street.

Charles Barnley, of Lansing, was the
guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hepfer the
first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Limbert, attended
the Waltz-Heydlauff wedding at Fran-
cisco Wednesday.

Miss Ella Denny, of Iron River, Wis.,
is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs.
F. H. Paine, this week.

Mrs. B. Dean of Grand Rapids spent
Sunday here the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W.
B. Sumner last Thursday.

"Grand Rally Day" of the Y. P. S. C.
E. at the Congregational church next
Sunday morning and evening.

Dr. H. H. Avery intends taking a va-
cation, and will be absent from his office
from Nov. 3rd to Nov. 30th, 1897.

Mrs. Sherry is the guest of Miss Ann
McEntee of Detroit, where she will prob-
ably make her home for the winter.

Mrs. Jane A. Geraghty has purchased
the Conway property on west Middle
street. Louis Eisenman will occupy the
same.

Miss Agnes McKune, of Detroit, is
spending three weeks of her vacation with
her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy
McKune.

Died, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1897, Mrs.
Ernest Helmrich, aged 72 years. The
funeral will take place Friday, at 2 p. m.
from the house.

Mr. Simon Weber, Sr., of South Main
street is very ill with rheumatism. Mr.
Weber is now in his 83rd year. He has
the sympathy of many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Wade sr. and
granddaughter, of Lima, recently visited
their daughter Helen, who is a student
at St. Joseph's Academy, Adrian.

St. Mary's church expects to have
another fine organ recital in the near fu-
ture. An eminent organist and noted
singers will take part in the program.
Popular prices will prevail.

The annual collection for the Seminar-
ians, or students of the diocese of Detroit,
who are studying for the Holy Priesthood,
will be taken up in St. Mary's church,
Chelsea, next Sunday, Oct. 31, 1897.

Mrs. Maude Dutton of Toledo, Mrs.
Fred Shaefer and Mrs. Belle Verschoor
both of Ypsilanti and Mr. Geo. Stillson of
Butte City, Montana, all former friends
and classmates of Mrs. Jas. S. Gorman,
made her a very pleasant visit Wednesday.

Next Monday Nov. 1, 1897, will be the
Feast of all Saints, a holy day of obliga-
tion in the Catholic Church. Masses will
be celebrated at 6 and 10 a. m. in St
Mary's church, Chelsea. Benediction of
the Blessed Sacrament will be given after
the High Mass. In the evening at 7.30
o'clock the second Vespers of the Feast
of all Saints will be sung, followed by the
Vespers of the dead. Tuesday Nov. 2,
1897 will be, in the Catholic church, the
Commemoration of the Souls of the Faith-
ful Departed, a day of great devotion.
Requiem High Mass will be celebrated for
the departed souls of St. Mary's parish at
9 a. m.

Poultry on Small Farms.

If a small farm of twenty five acres is
set out to an orchard and a large lot of
fowls kept, the land can thus be made
more serviceable. It will be necessary,
however, to give the hens good care. It
will not be crowding the hens to keep fifty
on an acre and of course one can keep a
thousand on a twenty acre farm. It will
not pay one to keep so many, however,
unless with sufficient experience and abili-
ty to do the work, but even with fewer
hens they are necessary adjuncts to fruit
growing, as they render valuable service
in an orchard. One advantage with the
keeping of the fowls and fruit is that the
attention given the trees, is during spring
summer and fall, at which seasons the hens
can run at large and pick up a share of
their food, while in the winter, when trees
cannot be cultivated, the hens can receive
full attention. By this arrangement the
grower can find profitable employment the
entire year, and the hens will give a daily
revenue when it is most needed.—Ex.

Teaching Thrift to the Young.

The number of minors who become de-
positors in the postal banks of countries
having the system in operation is very
large. It is principally for the purpose of
encouraging children to save that provision
is made for stamp deposits.

In Great Britain, for instance, the small-
est deposit which will be received and
entered in a pass book is 1 shilling, or 24
cents. However, smaller amounts may be
saved by stamps. A child with a penny
may buy a stamp and affix it to a card.

When this card contains twelve stamps it
can be deposited as a shilling, and the de-
positor is entitled to receive a passbook.

This arrangement makes the institution
very popular among the children, and is so
convenient as to stimulate them to make
use of its advantages. In addition the
schools are frequently made use of as
agencies of the postal bank for the collec-
tion of savings. The teachers receive the
deposits of the children and turn them over
to the postal bank authorities. Bel-
gium is one of the countries in which the
activities of the savings bank are extended
to the schoolroom. Out of 7,447 primary
schools, inclusive of infant schools and
the school of primary instruction attached
to educational institutions of other classes,
there were 4,798 which took part in the
savings-bank business. The number of
children in those schools possessing de-
posit books was 154,192, of whom 80,309
were boys and 67,883 were girls. Includ-
ing the schools above primary grade there
were, according to a recent report, 5,056
schools of all kinds in which 200,847 pu-
pils had saved 3,734,492 francs. Most of
the schools of Belgium, therefore, it may
be said, teach thrift and economy with
their instruction in the elements of educa-
tion.

The spectacle of the postoffices of a
country being used as a means for teach-
ing the young the value of saving and in-
culcating in them habits that will be of
great use to them in later life should make
every thoughtful person an advocate of
postal savings banks.—Chicago Record.

Notice.

To the patrons of the Chelsea Water-
Works Company.—We are now prepared
to obtain for our patrons, fire insurance in
thoroughly reliable companies on dwell-
ings, barns and contents, at a little less
than half the ruling rates in Chelsea for
the past five years.

Chelsea is now listed as one of the very
best protected towns, by waterworks as
extended, in Michigan.

Yours for health, comfort and protec-
tion.

CHELSEA WATERWORKS COMPANY,

Schoolma'ams Wanted.

Idaho is a paradise for pretty school
ma'ams, and is destined to become a Me-
cca for all maidens desiring quick and ac-
ceptable matrimony. There is only one
young woman for every bunch of 10 un-
married men in that state. The result is
that there are hundreds upon hundreds of
handsome men, with money to burn, who
are pining for helpmeets, but who are
bachelors by compulsion. No matter
whether a young woman from the east
goes to Idaho and stops in Snake River
Valley or on Possum Creek, she soon has
suitors fluttering around her like butter-
flies around a sweet-scented rose. If she
wants to marry she can find a husband be-
fore she has time to register at a hotel.
The poor men of Ohio are almost dying
from ennui.—Ex.

Never carry over winter any inferior an-
imals. It may not be very expensive to
keep a poor animal where the pasture is
large and grass abundant; but to keep it
in winter means work, which can only be
devoted to good stock with profit. Now
is the time to commence calling out the
drones in the flocks and herds.

S. G. Bush,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office hours: 10 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 and
7 to 8 p. m.

Office in Hatch block. Residence op-
posite Methodist church.

G. W. Palmer,

PHYSICIAN

AND

SURGEON.

Office over Kempf's new bank, Chelsea.

G. E. HATHAWAY,

DENTIST.

Modern and Improved Methods
Practiced.

Office over Bank Drug Store.

H. W. SCHMIDT,

Physician & Surgeon.

SPECIALTIES:—Diseases of the
Nose, Throat, Eye and Ear.

OFFICE HOURS:—10 to 12 and
2 to 5.

DENTISTRY

in all its branches done in a very
careful manner and as reasonable as first-
class work can be done. Crown and bridge
work adjusted so as to be very useful.
Where this cannot be used we make fine
different kinds of plates—gold, silver, alu-
minum, Watts metal and rubber. Special
care given to children's teeth. Both gas
and local anesthetic used in extracting.
Am here to stay. H. H. AVERY, D. D.
S. Office over Kempf Bros' Bank.

F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Olive Lodge,
No. 156, F. & A. M., for 1897:

Jan. 12; Feb. 16; Mar. 16; April
13; May 11; June 8, July 13; Aug.

10; Sept. 7; Oct. 5; Nov. 2; an-
nual meeting and election of officers
Dec. 7. J. D. SCHNAITMAN, Sec.

FIRE! FIRE!!

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

BUSINESS University.

DETROIT, MICH.
The best place in America for young men and
women to secure a Business Education, Short-hand,
Mechanical Drawing or Penmanship. Thorough ex-
tem of Actual Business. Session entire year. Studies
begin any time. Catalogue Free. References, 42
Detroit. W. F. JEWELL, Pres. P. R. SPENCER, Sec.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time table taking effect July 4th, 1897.

90th MERIDIAN TIME.

Passengers' Trains on the Michigan Cen-
tral Railroad will leave Chelsea Station as
follows:

GOING EAST.

No 8—Detroit Night Express... 5:30 a. m.

No 36—Atlantic Express... 7:00 a. m.

No 12—Grand Rapids Express... 10:40 a. m.

No 4—Mail and Express... 3:15 p. m.

GOING WEST.

No 3—Mail and Express... 10:00 a. m.

No 13—Grand Rapids Express... 6:30 p. m.

No 7—Chicago Night Express... 10:20 p. m.

No. 37 will stop at Chelsea for passen-
gers getting on at Detroit or east of
Detroit.

E. A. WILLIAMS, Agent, Chelsea.
O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger
and Ticket Agent, Chicago.



For information and free Handbook write to
MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Oldest bureau for securing patents in America.
Every patent taken out by us is brought before
the public by a notice given free of charge in the
Scientific American
Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the
world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligence
man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a
year; \$1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO.,
Publishers, 361 Broadway, New York City.

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write JOHN WEBBER, 361 Broadway, New York City, and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Subscribe for the Chelsea Herald.



Good Plush Cape, very full sweep, 30 inches long. Best Thibet fur trimmed Silk Serge lining, \$11.00.

Good Curl Boucle coat, 26 or 28 inches long, Strap Seams, \$7.50.

Some good Values in Cloth Capes and coats at \$4.00, \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00.

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

Butterick Patterns for October now on Sale.

Biskets, Bred, Pize, Kakes and Do-Knuts.

Are fine things to have around,

But the Finest Photos can be had at

Shaver's Gallery.

For Christmas Presents Nothing Better.

Make Your Sitting Now.

Lavette's Patent Envelopes for mailing Photos, ask for them.

E. E. SHAVER, Photographer, Chelsea, Mich.

Klondyke for Gold! Farrell's for Bargains!

That are the same to you as Gold.

Get in line and come with with the crowd, where you can get Bargains the year round.

Bargains in Tinware. Bargains in Crockery.
Bargains in Glassware. Bargains in Groceries.
Bargains in Salt and Smoked Meats.
Good Coffee, 10 cents per pound.

JOHN FARRELL, Pure Food Store.

We sell Fred Maurer's Celebrated Norvell Celery.

To Lovers of Good Bread---

BUY DEXTER FLOUR!

None Better.

Every Sack Warranted. Premium with every five empty sacks returned.

For sale only by

John Farrell.

FOR ----

Fall and Winter Millinery

New and Up-to-date, call on the

MISSES MILLER.

Hatch & Durand Building, Chelsea.

Mind Your P's and Q's

and if you save enough money
you'll get rich. A good way to
begin saving is to get your
printing done at

THE - HERALD - OFFICE.

Here and There.

Adam Eppler is on the sick list. Eddie Keusch was a Ypsilanti visitor last Saturday.

Wm. Freer, who has been quite ill is able to be about again.

Mr. and Mrs. John Schenk visited friends in Pinckney Sunday.

Mort Freer was drawn on the grand jury and left for Detroit Tuesday.

Henry J. Seckinger spent Sunday in Freedom, the guest of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Babcock of Grass Lake spent Sunday with Chelsea friends.

Call on Nellie C. Maroney before buying your hat. See ad on first page.

Mrs. L. Carr, of Hastings, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Perry this week.

Miss Bessie Cunningham, of St. Louis, was the guest of Miss Vale Burton over Sunday.

Mrs. Jane Kipp, of Palmyra, N. Y. is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shaver this week.

Mrs. C. Ritz, of Holgate, Ohio, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. J. S. Hoefler, for the past month returned home this week.

Mr. Henry Frey and Miss E. B. Richards were united in marriage Wednesday, Oct. 27. They left for Grand Rapids on the evening train.

Michael Wackenhut is the champion cabbage raiser in this vicinity. He marketed a head at M. L. Burkhardt's last week that weighed 31½ pounds.

A regular meeting of Olive Chapter No. 210, O. E. S., will be held Nov. 3, 1897. All members are requested to be present. Commence promptly at half-past seven.

Miss Minnie Mensing, who is studying music at Ypsilanti, celebrated her 21 birthday Wednesday of last week. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Mensing, of Sylvan, were present.

Mrs. John Schenk and Miss Kathryn Hooker will go to Detroit on Monday next where they will purchase new goods in all the leading styles for their second opening which will occur on Thursday, Oct. 28.

Sunday next Oct. 31, the Y. P. S. C. E. will have a "Grand Rally Day" at the Congregational church both morning and evening conducted by H. F. Pratt, President county union, assisted by Mr. Augustine and the Misses Pomeroy all of Ypsilanti.

The Glazier Stove Company Band met for the first time in its new band room in J. P. Wood's block, Wednesday evening. F. P. Glazier supplies the boys with the room and has bought them the most of the instruments. The band as now organized contains nearly all the band men in town and expect to play in a few months so the listeners will be proud to say that it is the Glazier Stove Company's Band of Chelsea. The band will furnish music for the Senior entertainment Saturday evening.

Report of school in District No. 5, for the month ending Oct. 22. Attending every day: Floyd Spencer, Calista Boyce, Alta Skidmore, Madge and Vincent Young, Grace Collins, Ernest Pinckell. Standing 90: James and Madge Young, Calista Boyce. 85: Grace Collins, Lillie Parks, Ethel Skidmore, Vincent Young, Verne Beckwith. 80: Ernest Bickell. Madge Young and Calista Boyce have not misspelled a word in written spelling during the month. Lillie Parks and Grace Collins missing but one. Mrs. S. A. Stephens, teacher.

Miss Martha McEntee, who was well and favorably known here, died from consumption in Detroit at the residence of her aunt, Miss Ann McEntee, 40 Orchard street, on Saturday October 9, 1897, aged 33 years. Mrs. Sherry and Miss Minnie Howe of Chelsea were present when Martha died. Miss Rose Cassidy attended the funeral which was held from St. Aloysius church on Tuesday Oct. 12, 1897, the Rev. Ernest Van Dyke officiated. The remains were taken to Brighton, Mich. for interment. Miss McEntee had made frequent visits here, and was universally liked for her gentle and womanly qualities. Her many friends will be pained to hear of her early demise, but they will rejoice to know that she was well prepared to meet her God. May her soul rest in peace.

The first number of the Michigan Monthly Bulletin of Vital Statistics, issued by the state, has been received by the Herald. Under the law passed by the last legislature each township, village and city clerk, except in cases where there are local boards of health, are required to make register of deaths. These must be reported to the county clerk and on the fourth of the following month he is required to send the report of death to the secretary of state. According to the Bulletin there were 35 deaths in Washtenaw county in September, with Milan not reporting. There were no deaths in Lima, Lyndon, Augusta, Ann Arbor, township, Northfield, Saline, Superior, Chelsea village, Saline village, Manchester village.

Degeneration.

Two youths looked into a cage full of monkeys.

Through their nostrils puffs of smoke came forth at regular intervals from white wrapped cigarettes.

Their heads were nicely balanced by a wealth of hair parted exactly in the middle.

Light bamboo canes grasped firmly in the middle showed they were full grown men.

"See," said one, "what we are descended from."

And they looked into the cage of monkeys and laughed.

The mother monkey called her children about her.

They climbed gravely on the perch to listen to her words.

She pointed to the young men.

"See," said the mother monkey, "what some of our ancestors have degenerated into."

And the children monkeys returned to their corners and wept.—Chicago Record.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15, 1897.—While the guesses being made concerning the nature of the financial recommendations that will be made in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury to congress and endorsed by the President's message may all be wrong, it is a certainty that financial recommendations will be made and that financial legislation will be asked of Congress. The administration financial bill, whatever it may be, can easily be put through the house, unless it should happen to be opposed by Speaker Reed, which, while possible, is not probable. In the Senate is where the interest centers, and the key to the control of that body is probably held by those republican Senators who are silver men, but who declined to join the bolt led from their party by Senator Teller. By a sort of tacit consent Senator Wolcott, who is at the head of the silver commission which has just been turned down by England, is reorganizing as leader of these Senators. Their attitude towards financial legislation is not likely to be known until they know just what sort of legislation will be attempted. Without their support no administration bill can pass the Senate.

American women will be interested in a portion of an official report received by the Department of State from the acting U. S. Consul at Marseilles, France. The report says that the acting Consul doubts whether, outside of the city of Paris, there are a hundred rocking chairs in all France, and, knowing the fondness of the American women for that more or less comfortable piece of furniture, he suggests that American manufacturers might find it profitable to introduce rocking chairs to the French women.

It was made plain at the last Cabinet meeting that President McKinley regarded his Civil service order, that no employee in the classified service should be removed except upon written charges and after having been given an opportunity to refute the charges, binding upon the heads of departments, and an understanding was reached that regulations to carry it out in all branches of the government service should at once be adopted. It has been carried out from the day it was issued to the Treasury Department, notwithstanding the decision was issued in the Treasury Department, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia that the appointing power had the power to remove persons from the classified service without giving reasons therefor. It is said to have been ignored by the Post Office Department to a greater extent than in any of the other government departments.

Never before was so much interest displayed at Washington in a municipal campaign as is shown in the New York City contest. Each of the quartette of candidates has staunch supporters in Washington who are always ready to talk in their favor and to show what great benefits would certainly follow the election of the man they favor. Nearly all of the prominent officers of the government from the President down, have made known their preference for Gen. Tracy, but so far the administration has taken no steps indicating any intention to play any more active part in the campaign, notwithstanding the accusations which have been made against it by Gen. Tracy's opponents. While sentiment in Washington is divided among all the candidates, nine out of every ten men who are opposed to Van Wyck, the Tammany candidate, will, after talking up their favorite, add, "but I do not see how it is possible to beat Van Wyck." Betting men are offering three to one on Van Wyck without being able to get takers. Many believe that Low and Tracy together will get enough votes to win, if they were all cast for one man, instead of being more or less evenly divided between them as they will be if they both

remain in the field, and there is nothing in sight to indicate that either will withdraw. If George's candidacy has lost prestige in New York to the same extent it has in Washington, his total vote will be many thousands short of what was indicated when his candidacy was first announced. Mr. George has done some injudicious talking himself, but his greatest drawbacks have been the work of fool-friends.

There has been much talk in Washington concerning the eleventh hour offer of the Bethlehem Iron Co., of Bethlehem, Pa., to sell its entire works to the government. Of course nobody seriously believes the company wishes to sell out to the government; its offer is intended to throw a damper upon the project of the establishment of a big armor-making plant by the government, and to operate in some way to help to persuade Congress to pay the price charged by this company and the Carnegie Co., for making armor plate for naval vessels. The offer is probably made at this time so that it can be included in the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy, which is expected to contain some recommendations concerning the starting of a government armor-making plant. If the offer doesn't make any more impression upon Congress than it has made upon Washington officials it will fail of its purpose.

The Japanese do not use Opium.

The Japanese, unlike their Chinese neighbors, have a horror of opium smoking, says the Chicago Record. In Japan it is a crime, punishable by a heavy fine and a long imprisonment. It is a crime to sell opium or smoking apparatus, and the only places where the drug can be purchased, or where a person may smoke are on the foreign reservations under the protection of a foreign flag. The opium dens in Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, and other cities, are all found in the German, French and English concessions, where the Japanese have no jurisdiction.

When the Japanese took possession of Formosa, which was ceded by China to Japan as a part of the price of peace, they found a serious problem in the prevalence of opium smoking among the natives and Chinese residents, who are numerous.

After the trial of various methods the government has finally adopted a rather novel policy to repress and regulate the vice. It requires every opium smoker to purchase a license from the government by a payment of a fee, and permits indulgence in the vice within certain limits of the city, which result in the colonization of opium smokers. Physicians and druggists alone are permitted to buy and sell the drug, and they are required to take out licenses and pay heavy fees for the privilege. Any violation of this law is punished by imprisonment with hard labor for a term not exceeding fifteen years, or a fine not exceeding 5,000 yen. In the districts set apart for indulgence in the vice, opium-smoking houses may be opened for the accommodations of strangers or persons who do not care to smoke on their own premises. These houses are subject to strict regulations, and every time they harbor a customer who does not have a permit to smoke opium, the proprietor is liable to a fine of 3,000 yen and imprisonment for eleven years.

To Young Girls.

Try to cultivate pleasant manners to all, and especially to married women. Young girls often forget that the matrimonial estate commands respect.

Always remember to speak distinctly, and that "a low voice is an excellent thing in a woman."

Not think that everyone in the room is thinking or talking about her, but try and forget self by taking a lively and intelligent interest in the conversation around her, for unconsciousness is one of a young girl's greatest charms.

Not imagine that every man who pays her a little compliment has fallen a victim to her charms, undoubted though they may be.

Not allow any man to make her conspicuous by his attentions; a girl ought to make it impossible for her name to be mentioned lightly.—Ex.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys, will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey or other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents per bottle at Glazier & Stimson's Drug Store.

SILVER IS HIT HARD.

Great Britain's Rejection of Our Bimetallic Proposals.

Official Account of the Conference—France Agrees to a Ratio of 15 1-2 to 1—India's Strong Argument Against the Plan.

London, Oct. 23.—The correspondence in regard to the bimetallic proposals of the United States monetary commission was issued by the British foreign office Friday evening. The following account of the negotiations is taken from the official publication: At the conference held at the foreign office on July 12 the premier, the marquis of Salisbury; the secretary of state for India, Lord George Hamilton; the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; the first lord of the treasury, Mr. A. J. Balfour; the United States ambassador, Col. John Hay, and the United States monetary commissioners, Senator Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado; ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois; and Gen. Charles Jackson Payne, of Massachusetts, were present.

Senator Wolcott Explains.
On the invitation of the British premier Senator Wolcott explained that the object of the mission was to ascertain in advance of an international conference the views of the governments, and the envoys had determined to ascertain the views of the French, British and German governments on the question of reaching an international bimetallic agreement. They had been to France, where they reached a complete and satisfactory understanding with the French government, and the envoys would have the cooperation in this matter of the French ambassador in London. The senator then explained that the success of the mission depended upon the attitude Great Britain would take, and he requested Great Britain to agree to open the English mints as its contribution to the attempt to restore international bimetallicism, with France and the United States co-operating together in an attempt to that end.

Ratio of Fifteen and One-Half to One.
The marquis of Salisbury asked if France was ready to open her mints to free coinage, and Senator Wolcott replied: "Yes." The premier thereupon inquired at what ratio France would open her mints. Senator Wolcott said at 15½, adding that the American envoys had accepted this ratio.

What Is Wanted of Great Britain.
The senator then presented the following list of contributions which, among others, he suggested Great Britain might make:

- "First. The opening of the Indian mints and the repeal of the order making the sovereign legal tender in India.
- "Second. Placing one-fifth of the bullion in the issue department of the Bank of England in silver.
- "Third. Raising the legal tender limit of silver to, say, £10 and issuing 20-shilling notes based on silver, which shall be legal tender, and the retirement, in graduation or otherwise, of the ten-shilling gold pieces and the substitution of paper based on silver.
- "Fourth. An agreement to coin annually so much silver, the amount to be left open.
- "Fifth. The opening of the English mints to the coinage of rupees and the coinage of British dollars, which shall be full tender in the straits settlements and other silver standard colonies, and tender in the United Kingdom to the limit of silver legal.
- "Sixth. Colonial action and the coinage of silver in Egypt.
- "Seventh. Something having the general scope of the Huskinson plan."

The meeting closed, and it is understood by the parties that the absence of the French ambassador, Baron de Courcel, from the proceedings should be regarded as informal, and a second conference was held on the 15th, at which in addition to those already mentioned, the French ambassador and M. Geoffrey, the councillor of the French embassy, were present.

Position of France.
The French ambassador was invited to declare the position of the French government, and he said France was ready to open her mints to the coinage of silver if the commercial nations adopted the same course, and he advocated, at great length, the ratio of 15½. But, he explained, France would not consider the reopening of the mints of India alone as being sufficient guarantee to permit the French government to reopen the French mints to the free coinage of silver.

Great Britain's Reply.
Sir Michael Hicks-Beach then announced definitely that Great Britain would not agree to open the English mints to the unlimited coinage of silver, and that whatever views he and his colleagues might separately hold regarding bimetallicism he could say that they were united on this point.

Baron de Courcel said, as a personal suggestion, that among other contributions he thought Great Britain should open the Indian mints and also agree to purchase annually £10,000,000 of silver for a series of years.

Sensor Wolcott accepted the proposal that the British government should make this purchase, with proper safeguards and provisions as to the place and manner of its use.

Since this conference the British government has been considering the proposals, and finally made the reply handed the United States ambassador. The reply of the government of India, upon which Lord Salisbury based his decision, is a long document, giving an emphatic negative to the proposal to reopen the India mints. It says:

Would Paralyze Trade and Industry.
"The first result of the suggested measures, if they were to succeed even temporarily in their object, would be an intense distrust of Indian trade and industry. There would be a sudden rise in exchange, which, if the ratio of fifteen and one-half to one were adopted, would be to about three pence the rupee. Such a rise would be to kill our export trade for a time, at least unless the public were convinced that the arrangement would be permanent and have the effect intended. The paralysis of trade and industry would be prolonged, and would be accompanied by acute individual suffering. None of the advantages expected would be attained, and the country would

pass through a critical period which would retard the progress for years."

The reply then proceeds to point out that the proposed agreement would be a much more serious question for India than for the United States and France, as the risk of disaster from failure would fall upon India. If the agreement broke down the United States and France could take precautions against a depletion of their gold reserves, but in India the rupee, when the collapse came, would fall headlong and the government would have no remedy against fluctuation in the exchange value of India's standard of value with the fluctuations in the price of silver. "For," continues the reply, "if the Indian mints are reopened to silver now, it will be practically impossible for the government ever to close them; and, if it were possible, it would be only after very large additions had been made to the amount of silver in circulation."

Motive of the United States.
After noting that "the effect of the adoption of the scheme would probably be an increase in prices in France and the United States, but a decrease in India," a change which France and the United States "would contemplate with equanimity, but which would be manifestly impossible to India," the reply suggests that the United States is doubtless partly inspired in making its proposals by a fear of experiencing some difficulties and dangers which India has already surmounted after years of embarrassment.

Why It Would Fail.
The reply then proceeds to discuss various reasons why the experiment would not succeed. First, France and the United States, seeing the prospect of a total disappearance of gold coinage before the price of silver has been raised to the intended ratio, might take measures to prevent the export of gold; second, either country might be reduced to a paper currency, in which case the agreement would cease to operate; third, a three-sided agreement would be open to greater risk of termination by one or two parties than a many-sided international agreement, besides which, either France or the United States might some day think some other nation benefiting at its expense, and this would lead to discussions as to the expediency of the termination of the agreement, discussions only less serious than actual termination.

Refusal Recommended.
"For these reasons alone, without considering objections to the particular ratio proposed, we do not hesitate," continue the authors of the reply, "to recommend that your lordship refuse to give the undertaking desired. We shall be willing to consider what effect the cooperation of any other nations, if secured, may have on the problems, but we believe that our best policy is to link ourselves to Great Britain."

Ratio Too High.
They then proceed to argue that the ratio of fifteen and one-half to one is "too high. Differing so widely from the existing ratio, it would immensely increase the difficulty. Indeed, if it could be secured and maintained, we would object to the ratio in the interests of India, and we recommend your lordship, on behalf of India, to decline to participate in, or to do anything to encourage the formation of a union based thereon."

Having discussed the probable effect in various directions upon India's local interests, the dispatch recommends a reply in the negative, adding: "We presume that a union based upon a ratio low enough to suit our interests would not be acceptable to France and the United States." In conclusion the official dispatch intimates that the present proposals might have been favorably considered in 1892, but "the experience of the last few years has made the position very different." It also notes that "the conditions under which we have had to reply to your lordship's dispatch preclude our consulting with the commercial and banking communities of India," but "even had another reply been possible it could only have been after the fullest preliminary consideration by our banking and commercial bodies."

The dispatch is signed by Lord Elgin, the viceroy of India; Sir George Stewart White, commander in chief of the British forces in India and extraordinary member of the council of the governor-general; and by the following members of the council: Sir James Westland (financial member of the council), Sir John Woodburn, major general; Sir E. H. Collin, Hon. Mackenzie Dalzell Chalmers and Hon. A. C. Trevor. The correspondence concludes with Lord Salisbury's dispatch to Ambassador Hay, the contents of which have already been cabled.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.
Recommendations of Assistant Postmaster-General Heath.
Washington, Oct. 23.—The report of First Assistant Postmaster-General Perry S. Heath for the fiscal year ended June 30 was made public Friday. Following are his principal recommendations:

On July 1 there were 3,733 presidential post offices, embracing 169 first-class, 750 second-class and 2,814 third-class. The net increase for the year in the salaries of the postmasters at these offices is \$97,600. Their aggregate salaries are \$230,800. The estimates for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1898, embrace \$16,250,000 for compensation of postmasters, for clerk hire, \$11,300,000; rental and purchase of canceling machines, \$125,000; rent, fuel and light, \$1,750,000; miscellaneous items and furniture, \$200,000; and advertising, \$20,000.

The estimates for the free delivery service for the fiscal year, June, 1898, is \$13,810,400. Since the close of the fiscal year 1897 the service has been established in more than 40 offices, and before the close of the current year all offices entitled to the service will receive the same.

Domestic and international money orders issued aggregate 26,113,240, amounting to \$188,071,056; aggregate number of payments and repayments, 25,580,568, amounting to \$180,141,660.

There were 5,967,960 pieces of original unclaimed matter received at the dead-letter office, a decrease of 276,403.

Rural free delivery has been put to the test of practical experiment in 29 states and over 44 different routes. The general satisfactory results suggest the feasibility of making rural delivery a permanent feature of postal administration in the United States; not immediately or in all districts at once, but in some gradual and graduated form, regulated by the present experiments.

There should be fixed a more severe penalty for the punishment of postmasters who peddle postage stamps with a view to increasing their own salaries, resulting in the diminution of the net receipts of the government. Authority should be given to secure leases of post office stations for a period of ten instead of five years.

Orders the Reindeer Used.
Washington, Oct. 23.—Secretary Alger has sent to Lieut. Col. Crandall, commander of the United States troops at St. Michaels, Alaska, an order directing him to make use of the reindeer in Alaska for the purpose of transportation of supplies and the relief of sufferers who may be endeavoring to make their way down the Yukon.

BIG TELESCOPE DEDICATED.

Yerkes' Great Gift to the University of Chicago.

Williams Bay, Wis., Oct. 22.—Charles T. Yerkes' splendid gift is now in the possession of the University of Chicago. Shortly after noon Thursday Mr. Yerkes formally presented to President William R. Harper the keys of the observatory which contain the Yerkes telescope. The ceremony covered two hours, beginning at 12 o'clock, and the greatest refracting telescope in the world, having a 40-inch lens, is dedicated and ready to be used by astronomers from every part of the globe.

Dean Eli B. Hulbert, of the divinity school of the University of Chicago,



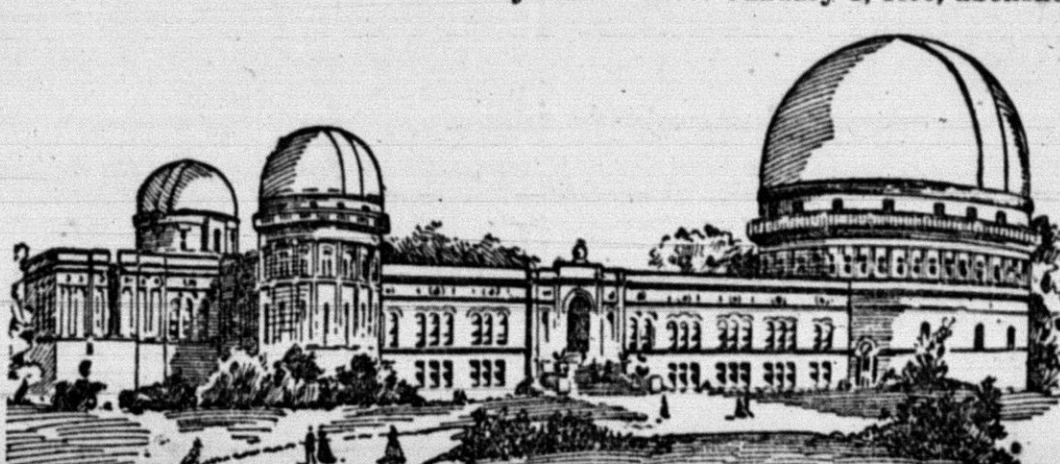
CHARLES T. YERKES.

opened the dedicatory exercises with the invocation, after the 700 people had taken seats in a circle in the large dome around the telescope. Then a musical selection was rendered by the Spiering quartet. Following this came the address of the day, by Prof. James E. Keeler, S. D., director of the Allegheny observatory in Pennsylvania and formerly at the Lick observatory. Dr. Keeler had chosen for his subject "The Importance of Astro-physical research and the Relation of Astrophysics to other Physical Sciences."

When Prof. Keeler's discourse was finished Charles T. Yerkes arose to make the formal presentation of the telescope and the observatory buildings and grounds to the university.

Then came President Martin A. Ryerson, of the board of trustees of the university, who spoke on behalf of the men who have made this institution. Mr. Ryerson's remarks of gratitude for the great gift were also brief, but impressive.

President Harper came last. His address was in behalf of the university



THE YERKES OBSERVATORY AT WILLIAMS BAY, WIS.

and in acceptance of the valuable addition to the university he had helped to build.

When the applause which followed Dr. Harper's words had subsided the exercises of the day closed with prayer offered by Rev. J. D. Butler, of Madison, Wis.

Gen. Miles' Report.
Washington, Oct. 23.—Gen. Miles, commanding general of the army, has made his annual report to the secretary of war. A synopsis follows:

He commends the efficacy of the army and speaks of the progress that has been made on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts in the matter of fortifications. He asks that congress authorize two more regiments of artillery to garrison the new fortifications, and also five additional regiments of infantry. He devotes considerable attention to Alaska, and says the waters of Alaska should be thoroughly examined by the naval forces, and that there should be at least three military posts established in the territory to support the civil authorities. He refers to the improved condition of the Indians, and recommends that the policy of employing army officers as Indian agents be continued. He makes recommendations in detail for the protection of coast points, and says that the maximum peace footing of the army should be one enlisted man to every 1,000 of population, and the minimum one to every 2,000.

Dr. Conaty Honored.
Washington, Oct. 20.—The meeting of Catholic archbishops to consider questions of policy in the administration of the church in America, and the directors of the Catholic university to pass upon affairs of that institution, has brought together a notable assemblage of Catholic dignitaries. All of the prominent figures of the church are represented. The initial feature of the gathering of churchmen occurred at the university chapel Tuesday afternoon, when Dr. Conaty, rector of the university, was invested with the title and dignity of a monsignor. Cardinal Gibbons performed the ceremony and Archbishop Keane made the address.

Meet Next in Chattanooga.
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 22.—The National Christian missionary convention decided to hold the next national convention at Chattanooga. Resolutions were adopted declaring the saloon the greatest evil confronting the church and civilization. Two thousand official delegates, besides hundreds of visitors, have attended the present convention. It is the largest in its history.

ALASKA.

Gov. Brady Makes His Annual Report—The Gold Craze.

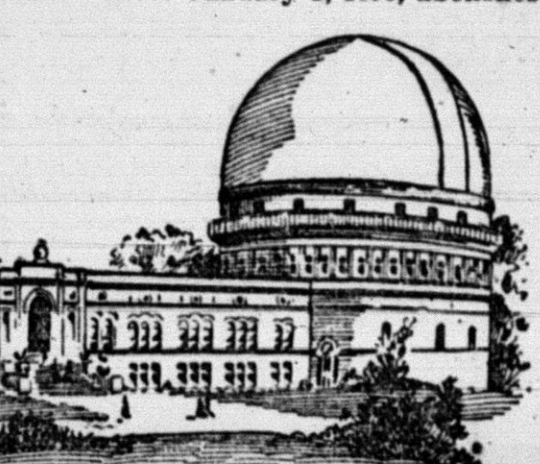
Washington, Oct. 23.—The report of John G. Brady, governor of Alaska, for the past fiscal year has been submitted to the secretary of the interior. A summary follows:

It estimates the present population at 30,000 natives and 10,000 whites; predicts that with reindeer transportation mails can be sent all over Alaska during the winter, and recommends that \$100,000 be appropriated for government buildings and \$60,000 for schools. It says nothing has so retarded Alaska's substantial growth as the helplessness of settlers to obtain titles to their homes on account of the failure of congress to extend the general land laws, and urges congress to create a commission of five, one senator one representative and three bona fide Alaska residents to codify laws for Alaska. The secretary of the treasury is urged to confine the hunting of sea otter to the natives, for "if the white man is not shut off at once the Aleuts will have to be cared for by the government."

Reviewing gold operations, Gov. Brady says: "Ship load after load of gold seekers and their freight has been rushed to the extreme limit of salt water navigation (Lynn canal), and there they have been literally dumped upon the beach, some above high water, and many below, as they learned to their sorrow when the water covered them as they slept. The gold seekers have had a terrible time, but they are brave, and started out to endure hardship. As a class they rank far above the average manhood of the country. Skaguay is being built up rapidly. Lumber is in demand, and lots are selling as high as \$1,500. Americans are anxious to secure a route to the Yukon which shall be entirely upon United States territory. Different parties are now out, and are carefully examining the mountains between Yakutat and Cook Inlet. This is the third season of the work in Cook Inlet. The excitement over the Klondike has drawn many away from that district; nevertheless, the output of gold this year will be no mean sum. The possibilities of the whole region bordering upon this inlet and upon Prince William sound will draw crowds of adventurers in the near future."

Treaty Rejected.

Muskogee, I. T., Oct. 20.—The treaty between the Dawes and Creek commissions, which was concluded at this place last month, was rejected by the Creek council in session at Okmulgee, I. T., Monday night. The vote in the house of warriors, which is the lower house of the Creek council, was unanimously against the treaty, and only eight members of the house of kings voted in favor of it. The principal charge against the treaty is that it does not give the Creeks their share of all the lands of the Creek nation and leaves too much room for money sharks and speculators. A warm legal war is expected to be waged between the United States and the Creek nation, as the act of congress which takes effect January 1, 1898, abolishes



the Creek courts, places the Indians under the jurisdiction of the United States and makes their acts of council ineffective unless approved by the president of the United States.

Bicycle Firm Assigns.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—An assignment was made Friday by the Fowler Cycle company, one of the largest bicycle concerns in the west. The officers of the company are reticent regarding the amount of assets and liabilities, but the best information obtainable gives the liabilities at \$400,000; assets much less. It has been rumored for some time that the company was in financial difficulties. The action taken Friday was precipitated by the employees. A committee of the men called on the treasurer and asked if they would be paid to-day wages due them up to a week ago to-day, which were due last Wednesday, or whether they would be paid to date. The difficulty of raising another week's pay roll decided the officers of the company to assign. The firm employed 500 men.

Lost at Sea.

Gloucester, Mass., Oct. 22.—The annual roll giving the names of the fishermen who have lost their lives during the year ended September 30 is made up and shows a loss of 59 men and 11 vessels during the past year, against the loss of 74 men and 13 vessels in 1896. The crew of the schooner Lizzie J. Greenleaf, numbering 18 men, probably went down with their vessel, as they never have been heard of. The total value of the vessels lost was \$65,830.

An Awful Crime.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 21.—A Blue Earth City (Minn.) special to the Journal says: At about seven o'clock in the morning, George Young, a farmer residing two miles south of this city, shot and killed his wife, his two boys, aged two and four, and himself. All died instantly and were found weltering in blood when the hired man, the only other person on the place, came in. Business and domestic troubles form the only explanation for the deed.

Underground Railway.

New York, Oct. 22.—The underground rapid transit system will be built. A contract is said to have been practically signed with Gen. William Sooy-Smith

THE PLUNGE OF A TRAIN.

Retaining Wall Gives Way and It Falls Into the Hudson River.

Terrific Disaster on the New York Central Railway—Twenty-Eight Lives Lost—Many Persons Injured—Story of the Wreck.

New York, Oct. 25.—Buffalo and New York special No. 46, on the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, due to arrive in this city at 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning, was thrown from the track at daybreak into the Hudson river 1½ miles below Garrison's station. Twenty-eight lives were lost. The retaining wall along the river had been undermined by high water in the river, and the track caved under the weight of the train. The train consisted of the engine; a combination baggage and express car, a smoker, two ordinary coaches and four sleepers. The engine and two forward cars are submerged in 50 feet of water. Engineer Foyle and Fireman Tompkins went down with the engine. It is known that it was a trifle foggy, and that the track was not visible, but if there was any break in the lines of steel, it must have been of very recent happening, for only an hour before there had passed over it a heavy passenger train, laden with human freight. The section of the road was supposed to be the very best on the entire division. There was a great heavy retaining wall all along the bank. What seems to have happened was that underneath the tracks and ties the heavy wall had given away, and when the great weight of the engine struck the unsupported tracks it went crashing through the rest of the wall and toppled over into the river.

Then there happened what, on the railroad at any other time would have caused disaster, but now proved a very blessing. As the train plunged over the embankment the coupling that held the last three of the six sleepers broke, and they miraculously remained on the broken track. In that way some 60 lives were saved. Of eyewitnesses there were none except the crew of a tug boat passing with a tow. They saw the train with its light as it came flashing about the curves, and then saw the greater part of it go into the river. Some of the cars with closed windows floated, and the tug, whistling for help, cast off its hawser and started to the rescue.

A porter jumped from one of the cars that remained on the track and ran into the yard of Augustus Carr's house, near which the accident occurred and stood screaming for help and moaning: "The train is in the river. All our passengers are drowned." In a few minutes Carr had dressed himself, and, getting a boat, rowed with the porter to the scene. As they turned a point in the bank they came upon the express car and the combination car floating about 20 feet from shore, but sinking every minute. One man was taken from the top of the car and efforts were made to rescue those inside. A few were gotten out, the passengers left upon the track making a human bridge to the shore to take the wounded on. The day coach and smoker had gone down in the deeper water and rescue was impossible. In the latter coach the conditions must have been horrible. The car turned completely over and the passenger end of it was in the deep water, while the baggage end stood up towards the surface. The men in that lower end must have fought like fiends for a brief period, for the bodies, when taken out, were a mass of wounds.

The total number of known dead is 19; the estimated number is 28. Following is a list of the dead so far as ascertained up to midnight:

E. A. Greene, Chicago; Thomas Reilly, St. Louis; A. G. McKay, private secretary to General Superintendent Van Etten; John Foyle, engineer, of East Albany, body not recovered; John Q. Tompkins, fireman, of East Albany, not recovered; H. G. Myers, of Tremont, N. Y.; woman, unidentified; woman, unidentified; Giuseppe Paduano, of New York; S. Becker, of Newark, N. J.; unknown man, died while being rescued; Fong Gim and seven unidentified Chinamen.

Among the injured are the following: Conductor E. O. Parish, of New York, knocked unconscious, severely bruised; Frank J. Degan, 239 west Thirty-fourth street, New York city, body bruised and surface cut; Tong Lee, badly bruised and suffering from shock, in hospital at Peekskill; Herman Agner, of Peekskill, baggage man, bruised and head cut; Shaw, express agent, New York, slight bruise; John E. Ryan, 294 Barrow street, Jersey City, badly injured arm and leg, in hospital at Peekskill; Clarence Morgan, of Aurora, N. Y., broken shoulder, in hospital at Peekskill; W. S. Langford, Bayonne, N. J., body bruised; Charles Buchanan, John Smith and John Flood, taken to Flower hospital, New York city; two Chinamen, in hospital at Peekskill.

A number of others were injured, but up to a late hour the list was incomplete. General Manager Toucey gave the following statement as the cause of the disaster:

"The accident was caused by the bed of the railroad being washed out in some inexplicable manner. In this undermined condition the track sank as soon as the weight of the train was put on it, and, of course, precipitated into the river. Such conditions as this we have never looked for. Trains have been running over this spot for years and years without accident or difficulty of any kind, and this piece of track was considered as good as any section of the railroad. Not only was the roadbed the hardest kind of an embankment, but it was strengthened by a retaining water wall of solid masonry three feet thick."

Other railroad officials were of the opinion that a quicksand foundation of some kind below the water line was responsible for the sinking of the roadbed.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

DOGS MADE USEFUL

In Belgium and Holland They Are Made to Draw Milk Carts.

But now I have come over to Belgium and Holland, and I see things here that I could not see in the states. I want to tell you how a great many of the vehicles on the streets in the cities are drawn. They are drawn by dogs, and I have seen as high as five good-sized dogs hitched to one cart. Nearly all the milk carts and bread carts are drawn by dogs. The carts are made like an American handcart, with two heavy wheels, about as heavy as the front wheels of a narrow-tired American wagon. The dogs are sometimes hitched in front of the cart and sometimes under the cart. When there are but one or two, they are hitched so that they walk right under the bed and between the wheels. Often the axle of the cart has an arch in it so that the dogs walk right in the arch. The dogs usually wear good leather collars, made in a harness shop, and the traces are



PEDDLING MILK IN BELGIUM.

fastened to the legs or the body of the cart.

The picture is one made from a photograph taken in Brussels, Belgium. The milk is usually retailed by women. It is surprising to see some of the large loads the dogs draw. It is a common thing to see two men or women sitting upon the cart with a half-dozen cans in the back of the bed, and going along the street.

They have another very common method of doing work on their farms that we rarely see in the states—that is, with cattle. It is a common thing to see a man plow his beets or other crops with one ox or with a cow hitched to a shovel-plow. When they work an animal single they have a collar and harness, and a bridle with a bit that goes in the mouth, the same as we work a horse. Sometimes you see two animals hitched together—a cow and a bull, or two cows. To me it looks very much out of place to see two old milch cows hitched to a big load of wheat, but it is common here.

These people here know what it is to work. They cut every bit of their grain with the hand sickle. They raise magnificent crops of everything. Everything depends on manure, and nothing goes to waste. They are doing here what we in the states call intensive farming, but I don't think that there is anything in the states like this. A man can't come over here and not learn some valuable lessons. We have seen nothing like it in England or any place we have been. The tillage is better and the crops are better and I feel quite safe in saying that they are better farmers than the English farmers. But these men are very poor breeders. Their horses and cattle are bad. The Belgium cattle are very much like the Holstein cattle, but instead of being black and white, many are red and white. Some are just like the Holstein cattle. I have got some interesting lessons from the dairy industry of this country, but shall do a good bit more in the next few weeks in that line.—P. F. Farr, in Ohio Farmer.

FEEDING THE ORCHARD.

How to Improve the Physical Quality of Poor Soils.

To provide vegetable matter and to improve the physical quality of poor soils, apply barnyard manure once in four years in fall or winter at the rate of five or ten tons per acre. To aid in the decomposition of vegetable matter and to insure a sufficiency of lime and plant food, apply lime at the rate of 25 bushels per acre once in five years. To provide, in addition, an abundance of all forms of the available plant food at the time of need for development of tree and fruit, apply annually chemical fertilizers in the following proportions: Nitrate of soda, 100 pounds; South Carolina rock superphosphate, 100 pounds; ground bone, 200 pounds; muriate of potash, 200 pounds. The amounts to be applied depend on the character of the soils, the kind of fruit and the age and vigor of the trees. By the introduction of clover we have a plant admirably adapted to cheaply supply nitrogenous vegetable matter for orchards, and its growth is to be recommended instead of barnyard manure.—Director Voorhees, New Jersey Experiment Station.

Loading the Farm Wagon.

The custom of loading farm wagons so that the heaviest weight is upon the front wheels is all wrong and adds materially to the draft, says an exchange. The heaviest weight should be carried by the hind wheels. This has been proven by official and careful test.

KEEP ON AGITATING.

It's the Only Way to Arouse Interest in Good Roads.

The difficulty in arousing interest in the cause of improved highways has often surprised those who were convinced of their importance, and has sometimes discouraged them. It is ten years, now, since the league instituted its active and aggressive good roads campaign. Great results have been achieved, but there is yet much to be done. There are still extensive rural districts in which the people are apathetic, in spite of the efforts of the press and of organized clubs all over the country.

In the more sparsely settled districts, and especially in many parts of the west, it is claimed that activity in railroad construction has prevented expenditure of much energy and capital in building good roads. The people and the state legislatures are interested in the railway problem; they are agitating for railroad facilities—working to secure them—and until this is accomplished the question of better wagon roads is in abeyance. In the older states, such as Massachusetts and New Jersey, where so much has been done, the growth of railroad building has nearly reached its maximum, so that with their denser population they are in a position to take hold of their common roads.

But even allowing for all this, it is proving a slow task to awaken all classes of the population to the positive values to them of better roads. In commenting on the conditions that exist in Kansas, the Topeka Capitol says that "the farmers of such states as Kansas, where the roads are as bad as they possibly can be, and where the loss is heaviest to the producers who are obliged to stay out of the market during an important part of the year because of impassable roads, apparently pay no attention to this all-important subject. It is the conservative and careful estimate of the government at Washington that the people of the United States lose every year no less than \$600,000,000 by reason of impassable or defective roads, the loss being mainly borne by the farmers. It requires the entire wheat crop every year to pay the loss to farmers occasioned by bad roads. This is no fanciful estimate, but is below rather than above the truth. Students of road making who are familiar with the results of the excellent roads of old world countries estimate that bad roads cost the western farmers 25 per cent. of everything he buys. There is in reality no subject of more importance to the farmers than road improvement, and there is none in which the average farmer takes less apparent interest. No state in the union has more to gain by active road reform, beginning with the adoption of wide tires, than Kansas. It has been profitable elsewhere to remit the road tax of all farmers using wide tires, and no doubt the same policy would work to advantage in this state."

The present time is a good one to increase the agitation for highway improvement. If the matter is brought forcibly to the attention of the farmers, they may be made to realize its direct importance to them. Crops are abundant and find ready sale. With the coming wet weather and deteriorating roads will come an object lesson which should be used by the press and all good roads advocates to strengthen their arguments. The farmer can then count in dollars and cents the loss entailed on him from inability to get to market easily and cheaply. He is in a better position now than he has been for some time to undertake the work. No other investment will pay him so well.

In some sections these facts are appreciated and every effort is being made to secure road improvements. County Commissioner Clark, in Pennsylvania, says: "I have never seen in Allegheny county such enthusiasm as there is over this movement. Everybody is interested. The law is well received everywhere, and people go out of their way to get the facts before us. The office is crowded daily with delegations, and the people meet us when they know we are coming and furnish all the information they can, even, as in the case of the Windgap road, getting up plans at their own expense." Such conditions offer great encouragement to further work, and should prove a strong incentive.—Good Roads.

Orchards Kept in Grass.

It is possible by heavily mulching orchards where grass is allowed to grow that the surface moist and loose, so that the grass does no injury. But in such cases it will be found that the tree roots run near the surface, where they naturally go to reach moisture and light. This makes such orchards very liable to injury by winter freezing. It is better to cultivate the surface soil to the depth of three or four feet, as that makes the best mulch inches, and also cuts off the tree roots near the surface. But a better plan is to train the head so low that the branches will come near the ground. This will cause the snow to lie as it falls, making further mulching unnecessary.—American Cultivator.

Be sure you are not being asked too prices for building a creamery before contracting to build one.

Keep your best heifer calves, those from your best cows.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

An Upper Cut.

Mrs. Murray Hill is a very homely woman. Her husband is absent from the city and her dearest friend, Mrs. Manhattan Beach, called. Mrs. Hill said:

"The last thing my husband did before he went away was to give me a kiss."

"H'm! I should think that would be the very last thing he would want to do."

And now they don't speak for some reason.—N. Y. World.

There Is a Class of People.

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over 4 as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Domestic Curves.

"Pusher is furious."
"What's the matter?"
"He was arrested on suspicion of being a scorcher."

"Well— isn't he?"
"No; that's a baby-buggy stoop he wears."
—Detroit Free Press.

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Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. 25c. Trial package FREE. Write to Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Unanimous.

Medium—The spirit of your wife is here, and says she never dreamed of such happiness since you two parted.

The Man—Tell her I feel the same way.—Life.

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This is the prayer of the nervous who do not sleep well. Let them use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and their prayer will be speedily answered. Insomnia is the product of indigestion and nervousness, two associate ailments, also remedied by the Bitters, which also vanquishes malaria, constipation, liver complaint, rheumatism and kidney complaints.

Culture's Coadjutor.—"What an air of well-bred repose young Newrich has." "Yes; but he was naturally lazy to begin with."—Chicago Record.

Star Tobacco.

If you care for pleasure, health and economy, chew Star tobacco, the leading brand of the world.

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Fits 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.

Some folks enjoy nothing so much as going around talking suspiciously about their neighbors.—Washington Democrat.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

A woman is unhappy all summer because she can't buy every pretty shirt waist she sees.—Washington Democrat.

It is made for it. St. Jacobs Oil Cures Neuralgia—soothes and strengthens.

There are people who know what has become of every cent they ever had.

Crippled, on crutches, from a sprain. Used St. Jacobs Oil. Well again.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 25.	
LIVE STOCK—Native Steers	\$4 00 @ 50
Sheep	3 00 @ 50
Hogs	4 10 @ 30
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents	5 10 @ 50
Minnesota Bakers	4 30 @ 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 01 1/4 @ 01 1/2
December	94 1/2 @ 97 1/2
CORN—No. 2	22 @ 23 1/2
December	32 1/2 @ 33 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	14 @ 23 1/2
Factory	9 @ 13
CHEESE—Large, White	5 @ 15 1/2
EGGS—Western	17 @ 17 1/2
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Steers	\$3 80 @ 50
Texas Steers	2 60 @ 00
Stockers	2 85 @ 50
Feeders	60 @ 40
Hogs	2 25 @ 40
Heavy Packing	3 55 @ 75
Light	3 25 @ 50
SHEEP	2 50 @ 50
BUTTER—Creamery	14 @ 22
Dairy	12 @ 19
EGGS	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
POTATOES (per bu.)	32 @ 43
PORK—Mess, December	7 82 1/2 @ 70
LARD—December	4 35 @ 40
FLOUR—Patents	80 @ 50
Straights	4 40 @ 90
GRAIN—Wheat, December	94 1/2 @ 95
Corn, No. 2 December	26 1/2 @ 27
Oats, No. 2 December	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Rye, No. 2	47 1/2 @ 48
Barley	25 @ 42
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	\$7 @ 87 1/2
Corn, No. 2	25 @ 25 1/2
Oats, No. 2	21 1/2 @ 22
Rye, No. 2	45 @ 45 1/2
Barley, No. 2	45 1/2 @ 45 1/2
PORK—Mess	7 80 @ 85
LARD	4 30 @ 35
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping Natives	\$4 25 @ 05
Stockers and Feeders	3 40 @ 15
HOGS	3 65 @ 85
SHEEP	3 00 @ 30
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	\$4 10 @ 40
Texas	\$3 00 @ 45
Stockers and Feeders	3 40 @ 35
HOGS	3 40 @ 40
SHEEP	3 00 @ 40

Coughs

that kill are not distinguished by any mark or sign from coughs that fail to be fatal. Any cough neglected, may sap the strength and undermine the health until recovery is impossible. All coughs lead to lung trouble, if not stopped. Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Cures Coughs.

"My little daughter was taken with a distressing cough, which for three years defied all the remedies I tried. At length on the urgent recommendation of a friend, I began to give her Dr. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. After using one bottle I found to my great surprise that she was improving. Three bottles completely cured her."—J. A. GRAY, Trav. Salesman Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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Don't drudge.

Use Pearline.

There is the secret of a comfortable, pleasant, healthy life for women. Don't stand up over the wash-tub, doing that grinding hard work, that isn't fit for any woman. Use Pearline. Soak the clothes over night, while you sleep; boil them a little; then there's no work to do but to rinse them. Don't make a slave of yourself trying to scrub things clean in the ordinary ways. Use Pearline, and make all such work easy and quick and more economical.



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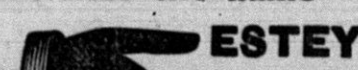
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10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York, N.Y.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Blood Them Well.

Maryland and Philadelphia dry-picked turkeys, says the New York Produce Review, command the highest market prices not only for the reason that the turkeys are fat and usually of a fine grade, but they are well bled in killing, which naturally gives the skin a bleached, white appearance. Western turkeys of a good quality can be killed in the same manner if shippers will pay more attention to bleeding them when killed. Dressers usually employed for this purpose are very often paid for the number dressed, instead of by the day or hours employed, and anxious to accomplish large results, bleed the turkeys very little, and then by knocking the head in order to cause a quick relaxation, thus enabling them to remove the feathers quickly and with ease; cause the blood to settle in the head and breast of the turkey, giving the skin a dark dull appearance throughout; and before the turkey reaches the market the neck and breast become discolored, making the turkeys undesirable and of less value. This rule applies to fowls and chickens as well.

The remarks of the Review are correct in the main. It is not, however, the stroke on the head that causes the blood to settle in the breast, but rather the imperfect cut with the knife. The stroke should be heavy enough to produce unconsciousness but not to kill quickly. Thus made it is humane and aids the bleeding process, provided the incision with the knife be properly made. The relaxation which causes the feathers to loosen should be produced by the knife.

Where is Heaven?

"Perhaps the first question that presents itself regarding Heaven is its location," writes Evangelist Dwight L. Moody in the November Ladies' Home Journal. "For my part, I am not satisfied with the vagueness that describes my future home as everywhere and nowhere. I read that the Master promised His Disciples an abode in His Father's mansions, whither He was going to prepare them a place, and in the Revelation the Apostle John described the wondrous beauties of the City of God. The Evangelist Luke tells us that Christ descended from the little group of His Disciples as they followed Him out toward Bethany, and that while they stood gazing up into Heaven there appeared unto them two messengers to cheer them with the promise of His coming again. And so it is with the child of God when the earthly pilgrimage is over, the soul ascends to those mansions which Christ has gone on before to prepare for those who love Him. The location of Heaven is not an important matter. Christ said very little about its situation, but a great deal about its being with God. To be sure God is everywhere, but Heaven is His Home, it is the 'Father's house.' It is not the homestead that makes home the most attractive place on earth, but it is those 'who live there. And so it will be with Heaven.'"

She Knew a Thing or Two About the Game Horse.

The other day a Detroit youth who had come home from college for vacation took his younger sister out to see a ball game. She is a quiet demure little lass, with blue eyes and a timid manner, and she slipped into her seat in the grand stand as steadily as if she were entering the family pew at church.

As the game progressed he kindly undertook to explain to her something about its points, so she would understand at least a little about it.

"Now the man is about to throw the ball," he said. "He is called the pitcher. The man with the stick in his hand is the batter. He will try to hit the ball, and if he does he will run to that little bag which is called a base."

The young man's sister seemed to be quite interested, and listened attentively to his explanations.

Presently somebody hit out a two bagger that went clear through the shortstop, and lit out for first like a wild turkey.

The young man began to explain.

"Now," he said, "if the fielder throws the ball to the man on the bag before—"

The young man ceased suddenly.

His sister had sprung upon the bench, grabbed his hat and thrown it into the crowd, and shrieked at the top of her voice:

"Yah, yah, yah! Wasn't that a hot tamale? Ss-ss-ss-zz-zz-zz—get that shortstop a scine. Go it Dempsey, you a peach! Oh, Lordy, what a daisy-cutter! Get him a basket! Whoop, don't that make your whiskers curl? Yah, yah, yah!"

"Sit down, sis," said the young man in a slightly aggrieved tone. "Why didn't you tell me you were a rooter?"—Detroit Free Press.

Heavy Eaters.

A comparison and the averages of many noted professional and amateur eaters reveals that none have reached that of Oakley Stanton, of Derbyshire, England, who lived in the last century. Mr. Stanton on a certain occasion in one hour ate a single meal of four dishes, composed as follows: The first dish was an amalgam of two quarts of milk, thirty eggs, half a pound of butter, three penny loaves, a quantity of ginger and nutmeg, and an ounce of mustard, all boiled together. The second dish was a pound of cheese and a pound of loaf bread; the third, half a pound of bran, a penny loaf of bread, a quart of ale three half pennies' worth of ginger bread and a pint of ale; the fourth a custard of two pounds, a pint of milk and three pints of ale. As a proof that Mr. Stanton suffered no inconvenience from this repast, it is stated that he passed the balance of the evening drinking copiously of ale and liquor. This feat was for some time considered unapproachable, until a porter of Truro, on a bet of five shillings, ate two pairs of worsted stockings fried in train oil and half a pound of yellow soap. Success inspired this young man to another effort. The wager on this occasion was that he could not eat as much trip as would make him a jacket with sleeves. He took the bet and was regularly measured by a tailor who cut the tripe into the exact shape and size of the garment. The porter ate it all in twenty minutes. As a pie specialist the record of a Scotchman of Dundee is not without distinction. He consumed nine large two-penny pies in 14½ minutes. This feat aroused enthusiasm, and induced betting men to lay odds against him that he could not devour 12 pies of the same dimensions in 25 minutes. The Scotchman won with 8 minutes to spare. He offered to occupy the remaining time by eating half a dozen more. It is alleged that this establishes the record on pies, but it is safe to say that it has been surpassed by some professional of the east side.—Syracuse (N. Y.) Standard.

Dan's Horns.

The common saint is an uncommon stranger to himself.

He is well balanced that will take advice against inclination.

Christ taught to teach; not to win admiration or applause.

Aggressiveness without control, is the animal turned loose.

The go-pel and the long face do not travel well together.

The man who loves his neighbor as himself, cannot be a hermit.

The eagle bathing her pinions in the clouds, is but one of God's thoughts materialized.

If your schooling does not help you to better the world, your time and money are both lost.

The man who thinks he knows all there is to know, is already too dead to know that he is dying.

Scatter sunshine as you pass along, and by and by you may gather bouquets of immortal gladness.

Got It Back With Interest.

"An Episcopal clergyman, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who belongs to the Order of the Elks," says a member of that order, "attended a meeting the other evening. The chairman, noticing his presence, said: 'I see our Reverend Brother—among us this evening.' As this is such an unusual occurrence, I think he will have to be assessed \$5.' The rector put his hands into his waistcoat pocket, and marching up to the desk, put down his little V and made a nice little speech, in which he told how glad he was to be with his brother Elks and ended by inviting them to come and hear him preach the next Sunday evening. Someone moved that the Elks accept the invitation and in a body go to their brother's church, which was unanimously carried. The next Sunday evening the front pews of the church were filled with Elks, and when the Rev. Mr. — ascended his pulpit, he said: 'I am delighted to see so many of my brother Elks here this evening, but as it is such an unusual occurrence with the most of them, I think they should each be assessed \$1. Let your light so shine, etc.' The way the silver dollars rattled on that plate was a caution. The contribution was much heavier than usual, and the Elks voted their reverend brother all right."

Duckton's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Glazier & Stinson.

Odds and Ends.

Mrs. Otto Hoppe, of Sylvan, is serious ly ill.

John J. Robinson, of Sharon, died last Tuesday.

Howard Congdon is clerking for M. L. Burkhardt & Co.

Mort Conway spent a few days in Adrian last week.

F. R. Gillan of Saline is employed in the Chelsea steam laundry.

Go to Nelly C. Maroney's for your new hat. See ad on first page.

To Let, for the winter, farm house, pleasant locality. Rent reasonable, apply at this office.

Mr. and Mrs. Alger Webber and family of Webberville, spent Sunday with Mrs. Chas. Van Orden.

The statutes of 1897 prohibit the killing of prairie chicken, for a period of five years, or until May 7, 1902.

Fred Maurer, of Norville, will be in Chelsea next Saturday with a load of those famous winter radishes.

For Sale—Toulouse geese and black Cayuga ducks also black gobblers. Geo. Goodwin, P. O. address Chelsea. 11

It's coming. What? The Stolen Will. This laughable and exciting drama will be presented by the Seniors, Saturday evening, Oct. 30.

Mrs. Patrick Murphy's residence, near Waterloo, was consumed by fire last Monday morning. Loss about \$700. The contents were insured for \$100.

For making a common, ordinary Mother Hubbard wrapper, the only dressmaker in the Kiondike region charged \$5, and in 30 working hours she netted \$90 from her sewing.

Mrs. William Orthling, mother of Mrs. Mrs. C. J. Haselschwerdt, of Sharon, gave to her daughters, sons and grandchildren, 37 quilts. They were all assembled at her home on her 63 birthday when the quilts were distributed. After giving away such a large number she still has an abundant supply left.—Manchester Enterprise.

The extent to which the value of wide tires has come to be recognized is shown by the fact that during the last twelve months the legislature of nearly every state has been asked to pass a bill providing for their compulsory adoption. The state of New Jersey has already adopted a law of this kind, and it is reaping the benefit in the country. With wide tires in use, even for such tires serves as rollers to make the roadbed compact instead of cutting deep ruts as do heavily loaded wagons on narrow tires.—Ex.

When a man tells you the big city weekly is worth more than your home paper, ask him how much the city weekly has done for your locality; if it has ever spoke en a word for it, if it has ever mentioned what he and you were doing to improve the condition of yourself and community, if it has noticed him or his friends when sick or dying, in short if all his dealings with metropolitan weeklies have not been decidedly on a side, in which his dollar only was recognized by the other party, while he and individual interests were completely ignored.—Albion Mirror.

Of the effect of rain that came last week and of general climate conditions upon wheat sowing, the St. Louis Modern Miller says that the rain improved wheat seeding in the upper Mississippi valley and in sections of Mississippi, Kansas and the southwest. Of western states Kansas received the greatest benefit. Conditions in the Mississippi valley improved very little during the week, the rainfall being too light to permit of either plowing or seeding on unprepared soil. The lateness of the season now makes it apparent that an average acreage of winter wheat in the Mississippi valley will not be seeded, and unless soaking rains fall very soon less than an average acreage will be seeded there. There was a slightly better demand for flour and other mill products in southern markets this week, due to the unusually light stocks.

Letter List.

Following are the letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Chelsea, Oct. 18 1897:

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

GEO. S. LAIRD P. M.

Markets.

Chelsea, Oct. 28, 1897.
Eggs, per dozen 13c
Butter, per pound, 16c
Oats, per bushel, 20c
Corn, per bushel, 16c
Wheat, per bushel, 90c
Potatoes, new, per bushel, 35c
Apples, per bushel, 50c
Onions, per bushel, 40c
Beans, per bushel, 65c

For Sale!

Top Poland Chinas, of the Wilkes strain, both sexes, at two-thirds their value. Also fine wool rams. All stock registered.

16 L. B. LAWRENCE.
Farm 8 miles south of Chelsea.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HAND-BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address

MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

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The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

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Caveats and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT 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., OFF. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PATENTS

Caveats and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

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

C. A. SNOW & CO., OFF. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

REVIVO

RESTORES VITALITY.

Made a Well Man

1st Day. 15th Day. 30th Day.

THE GREAT 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, Lost 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 pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Accept no substitute. Insist on having 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 written 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

51 ARMSTRONG & CO

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for the

HERALD.

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 price offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

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.

The Coast Line to MACKINAC

TAKE THE

D&C

TO MACKINAC DETROIT PETOSKEY CHICAGO

New Steel Passenger Steamers

The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Boat Construction—Luxurious Equipment, Artistic Furnishing, Decoration and Efficient Service, insuring the highest degree of COMFORT, SPEED AND SAFETY

FOUR TRIPS PER WEEK BETWEEN

Toledo, Detroit and Mackinac

PETOSKEY, "THE SOO," MARQUETTE AND DULUTH.

LOW RATES to Petoskey, Mackinac and Return, including Meals and Berths. From Cleveland, \$18; from Toledo, \$15; from Detroit, \$13.50.

DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE.

Between Detroit and Cleveland

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

Sunday Trips June, July, August and Sept. Only EVERY DAY BETWEEN

Cleveland, Put-in-Bay, Toledo

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHWARTZ, S. P. A., DETROIT, MICH. The Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the 17th day of September A. D. 1897, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Geo. D. Burtch, late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the 17th day of March next, and that such claims will be heard before said court on the 17th day of December, and on the 17th day of March 1898 next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1897.

H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a Mortgage made and executed by John Dolbee and Elizabeth Dolbee to Hattie F. Yakely, bearing date August 31st, 1888, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the 1st day of September, 1888, in favor of mortgages, on page 258, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, for principal, interest and attorney's fee, as provided for in said mortgage, the sum of Two Hundred Thirty-eight and 25/100 dollars. Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises at public vendue to the highest bidder on the 14th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the southern front door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, to satisfy the amount claimed to be due on said Mortgage and all legal costs, to-wit: That certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Township of Augusta, Washtenaw County, State of Michigan, and described as all that part of the west half of the south-east quarter of Section Thirty-two, Township Eight North, Range Eight West, lying north of the highway, excepting and reserving therefrom a certain piece of land in the south-west corner thereof owned by Mrs. Pratt. Intending hereby to mortgage Forty acres of land.

Dated October 1st, 1897.

HATTIE F. YAKELY, Mortgagee.

D. C. GRIFFEN, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Probate Order

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the 5th day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Arlie Leach deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of James Leach praying that the administration of said estate may be granted to Mason Whipple or some other suitable person. Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 30th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that the said petitioner give notice of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Herald, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate.

[A true copy.] P. J. LEHMAN, Probate Register.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the 14th day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John Girbach deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Catharine Girbach the administratrix of said estate coming into court and representing that she is now prepared to render her final account as such administratrix. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 12th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that the said administratrix give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of this account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Herald, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate.

[A true copy.] P. J. LEHMAN, Probate Register.