

# THE CHELSEA HERALD.

ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

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## 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.

Have you seen that Elegant Set of Dishes?

Oil Lamps	20	Boy's suspenders	5, 8, 10
Knives for	5, 10, 25	Men's suspenders	10, 13, 15, 20
Hand Lamps	8, 10, 12, 18, 20	Hand Lamps	20
Large Lamps	5, 10, 15	Large Lamps	30
Coal scuttles, covered	15	Comb and brush holder, mirror and	25
Comb and brush holder, mirror and	10	match safe combined	10, 15
Excelsior broom holder	10, 18, 25	Excelsior broom holder	10
Knit curlers	5, 10	Knit curlers	5, 8
Shelf papers	12	Shelf papers	24 for 3
Dolls	5	Dolls	5, 10, 25, 50, 1.00
Horns	8	Horns	5, 10, 25

Tablets, Box Paper, Writing Paper in bulk, Envelopes, Slate and Lead Pencils, Boxes, Colored Pencils in abundance.

**H. E. JOHNSON.**

## Stoves! Stoves!



All Styles and Prices.

Nothing but the best. We sell Garlands and the Genuine Round 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 Grade Domestic

Cigars and Tobaccos.

Call on us for Groceries and Provisions. Remember we sell Fred Warner'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 serve them for you. We can give you meats for boiling, frying, roasts, 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.**

### The Klondike of the South.

What Mr. P. C. Pettingill, practical miner and mill operator, has to say about the gold belt of Georgia:

Mr. Pettingill who recently returned from northwest Georgia, where he has been in the interests of western capitalists, says: Aside from the Alaska gold fields which have awakened such great interest throughout the country, the gold belt of the southern states namely, Georgia, North and South Carolina and Alabama, will soon claim the attention of the mining public. A compilation shows a total output of these southern mines during their working period to be over \$45,000,000, over half of which amount came from Georgia alone.

With the improvements in mining and milling processes which have come about within the last few years. Such as the cyanide and chlorination processes, new attention has been directed to these southern gold fields. Old mines are again being developed and are found to have still fabulously rich deposits, and new ones in new localities are being discovered. In 1849 this section was depopulated by a rush to California, where gold was supposed to be more plentiful, this, however, in time has been proven to be false, for gold in its virgin state still remains intact in the rock-ribbed and ancient vaults of this still undeveloped country. These new modern processes will enable these properties to be worked to their fullest extent and the world will probably soon awaken to the fact that what was popularly supposed to be a worked out region is in reality one of the greatest gold bearing belts of the continent. Nuggets have been taken from some of the placers weighing from four to twenty eight pounds. I can reasonably predict that in a very short time when the finds are developed, more gold will be found, and with far less danger, than in the many of the much advertised camps of Colorado and Alaska.

The work in the southern belt has in the most part been done in a very crude way by unskilled labor, and then only when the operator owners were in pressing need of money. Yet even under these circumstances the returns are large with but very small capital and little labor. Georgia and her sister states lying in the gold belt, will offer far greater returns to the average investor and fortune seeker after gold, than the much heralded Klondike, for in the latter country, quoting Ex-Governor Swineford of Alaska, who is reliable authority—"You must be prepared to take your life in your hands and encounter such hardships and perils, as are hard to picture; and further, unless you are prepared for the extreme winter's cold and summer's heat, and to endure black flies and mosquitoes that render life unbearable, don't go.

How different are these southern gold fields which possess none of these disagreeables, and from a geographical and geological standpoint are easily accessible, and cheaply worked throughout the entire year.

When asked what he thought of the Klondike, Mr. Pettingill said: "The placer deposits of the Klondike are beyond doubt the richest the world has ever known and a person well supplied with provisions, clothing and prospecting outfit will stand a good show of making a comfortable fortune, but, without these equipments I would not advise anyone to go. I may go to the Klondike about the first of March."

### The Potato Supply.

Taking the whole country into consideration, that the potato crop is far below the average in both quantity and quality is now well known. Last year's crop was a big one, and compared with it the yield this year is placed at 30 per cent less. Michigan is as well off for potatoes as any other state, and there is an active demand for our surplus. The yield for this year in the United States amounts to 174,000,000 bushels, against 245,000,000 bushels in 1896, 236,000,000 in 1895, 185,000,000 in 1894, and only 155,000,000 in 1893. The average yield per acre this year is placed at 64 bushels, taking the country at large, against 86 bushels in 1896, 89 bushels in 1895, and 63 bushels in 1893.

A costly monument indicates that the person whose memory it is to perpetuate was rich, but it does not indicate how the riches were secured.

## YOUR EYE

Will skip a great many things on this page, but don't forget to notice our prices on

### CHOICE GROCERIES

We are selling good brooms very cheap at the Bank Drug Store. A first-class lantern for 38 cents. Two cakes any yeast cakes for 5 cents.

## WALL PAPER

We are showing a large assortment of cheap and medium priced paper, matched with ceilings and borders.

Our Papers are New.

Meat Cocks, all sizes.

N. Y. State Packing Salt.

Highest Market Price for Eggs.

We Are Selling This Week:

Electric kerosine oil 9 cents gal.  
7 cakes Jackson soap for 25 cents.  
Good sugar corn 7 cents per can.  
Good Alaska Salmon 10c per can  
Good sugar syrup 20c per gal.  
10 pounds best oatmeal for 25 cents.  
7 cans sardines for 25 cents.  
5 lbs Vail & Crane crackers for 25c.  
Poultry powder 15c per package.  
19 pounds Fine Granulated Sugar for \$1.00  
5 pounds new prunes for 25 cents.

New Herring 11c per box.  
Try our 25c N. O. molasses.  
Lamp wicks 1c per yard.  
23 pounds brown sugar for \$1.00.  
Choice honey 10c per lb.  
Light table syrup 25c per gal.  
Large cucumber pickles 5c per doz.  
Good tomatoes 7c per can.  
25 boxes matches for 25c.  
5 boxes tacks for 5c.  
6 doz clothespins for 5c.

## 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.

## Winter Millinery!!

New Invoice Just Received.

Complete assortment and latest Styles.

**NELLIE C. MARONEY.**

Parlors over Holmes' store.

CHELSEA, MICH

## For SAFETY and to DRAW INTEREST,

Deposit your Money in the

**Chelsea Savings Bank.**

Spur Bank.

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

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



# THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN

## THE NEWS.

### Compiled From Late Dispatches.

#### DOMESTIC.

The public debt statement issued on the 1st shows that the debt increased \$8,441,188 during the month of October. The cash balance in the treasury was \$831,669,957. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to \$1,020,563,901.

Chicago's first horse show opened in the Coliseum with 10,000 persons present.

The visible supply of grain in the United States on the 1st was: Wheat, 26,974,000 bushels; corn, 45,998,000 bushels; oats, 15,364,000 bushels; rye, 3,442,000 bushels; barley, 3,817,000 bushels. A strawboard trust, controlling every plant in the United States, was formed at Anderson, Ind.

During the fiscal year ended on June 30 last the total receipts of internal revenue from all sources were \$146,619,693, a decrease as compared with the fiscal year 1896 of \$311,022.

A ten-dollar counterfeit certificate bearing the Hendricks portrait was in circulation in Chicago.

During the first three months of the present fiscal year 49,296 immigrants arrived in the United States, a decrease of nearly 11,500 as compared with the same period last year.

It is stated that a number of turret guns will be erected as an additional defense of New York harbor.

Statistics of transportation companies show that nearly 9,000 persons are in the gold fields of Alaska.

The business portion of Healsburg, Cal., was swept away by a fire.

The coinage at the mints during October aggregated \$6,426,500, as follows: Gold, \$3,845,000; silver, \$2,301,000; minor coins, \$280,500.

The Union Pacific road, including the buildings and all that goes to operate the system, was sold in Omaha to the reorganization committee for \$58,965,748.

In the Georgia legislature a bill was introduced to prohibit football playing in the state.

William Findlay Brown died in New Castle, Pa., from injuries received three years ago while playing football.

The North Dakota supreme court says that Indians who have taken lands in severalty may vote.

The 1776 stone house at Tappan, N. Y., was blown down by wind. This is the house where Maj. John Andre was imprisoned and from which he was taken to his execution on October 2, 1780.

Four laborers were killed and several others were injured by an explosion of dynamite near Victor, Cal.

At St. Louis two men were fatally hurt and four badly injured by the fall of a scaffold.

Seven persons were killed and 54 were hurt by trolley cars in Chicago during the month of October.

James H. Jordan, postmaster of Denver, Col., died from an overdose of morphine pills.

As the result of a feud J. O. Wright and J. C. Blackerty killed each other at Junction City, Ky.

Edward Hamilton, employed at the Worcester (Mass.) national bank, killed his wife and daughter and then shot himself.

Ex-Gov. Charles P. Johnson, one of the best-known criminal lawyers in Missouri, has been retained to conduct the defense of Luetgert, the Chicago sausagemaker, in his second trial for the alleged killing of his wife.

Judge Alfred Walling, one of the best-known democrats in New Jersey, committed suicide at his home in Keyport by shooting himself.

James H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, has been elected president of the Commercial national bank of Chicago, and will enter on his new duties January 1 next.

The Woman's Christian Temperance union in session in Buffalo, N. Y., re-elected Miss Frances E. Willard president.

The business portion of Pinconning, Mich., a village of 1,000 inhabitants, was practically wiped out by fire.

In an election riot at Frankfort, Ky., Frank Egbert, Thomas Deakins, Howard Gore and Charles Graham (colored) were killed.

Most of the merchants and saloon men at Covelo, Cal., were arrested on a charge of selling liquor to Indians.

The Astoria, probably the most costly hotel in America, was formally opened in New York.

By a decision of the Illinois supreme court physicians must give expert testimony for regular witness fees.

In a fire in Philadelphia 13 firemen were seriously burned.

A train went over an embankment at Warsaw, Mo., and the engineer was killed and several others injured.

The Bank of Shipshewana, Ind., owned by Hulett Davis, was robbed of about \$5,000 in cash and many valuable papers.

Prof. Stuart Young, an aeronaut, dropped from his balloon into the lake in Chicago and was drowned.

Light frosts have fallen at New Orleans and Memphis, and it is thought this will check the ravages of yellow fever.

The Chesapeake & Ohio express was wrecked near Old Shedwell, Va., and four persons were killed and 17 injured. According to treasury calculations the exact amount of the government's share of the Union Pacific purchase money is \$58,448,223.

More than 65,000 persons will draw pay from the city in the first administration of the mayor of Greater New York.

Depositors will lose \$25,000 by the failure of the Exchange bank at Grayling, Mich.

John Webster, Jr., drank 11 full glasses of whisky at Oshkosh, Wis., and then died.

In a jealous rage James Boswell shot and killed Mrs. Emma Smith and James Barton and then killed himself at Dallas, Tex.

James Reed shot his wife and himself at Tiffin, O., because of jealousy. Both will probably live.

Ex-Mayor Olinger and eight former councilmen of Dubuque, Ia., were indicted for voting themselves an increase in salary.

A call has been issued for a state conference in Chicago on the 18th inst., having for its object the securing of such alterations in the fundamental law of Illinois as will enable the people to participate more directly in legislation.

President Mason, of the Portland (Ore.) chamber of commerce, asks the government to transport supplies to Yukon miners to prevent starvation.

Near Greenville, Tex., three negro children who were playing on a railway track were killed by the cars.

The Central hotel and the Corey block were burned at Marlboro, Mass., causing a loss of \$150,000.

The fifteenth Baptist congress will be held in Immanuel Baptist church in Chicago November 16 and 18.

Capt. Lovering will be tried by court-martial November 22 at Fort Sheridan, Ill., on the charge of cruelty to Private Hammond.

The corn crop in Missouri this year will be 167,500,000 bushels, against 200,000,000 bushels for 1896.

The Cuban residents of Key West, Fla., made a great demonstration against the acceptance of autonomy from Spain.

A. J. Baldwin went a mile on a bicycle in two minutes at Charlotte, N. C., breaking the world's record.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt the entire distance from Silver Bow to Monida, Mont.

In a saloon fight at Logansport, Ind., John McIntosh killed Frank Pottmyer, the proprietor, and wounded William and Edward and Louise Pottmyer.

#### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Gen. J. C. Howe, adjutant general of Ohio under Gov. McKinley, died at Kenton of typhoid fever, aged 43 years.

Later returns from the various state elections indicate that in New York A. B. Parker (dem.) was elected chief justice of the court of appeals by 58,000 plurality and in New York city Van Wyck (dem.) for mayor has a plurality of 81,000. In Massachusetts Wolcott (rep.) was reelected governor by 86,000 plurality. In New Jersey the legislature is republican on joint ballot. In Ohio Bushnell (rep.) was reelected governor by about 25,000 plurality with the legislature probably republican. In Iowa Shaw (rep.) was elected governor by over 30,000 plurality with a republican legislature. In Maryland the legislature is in doubt. In Virginia Tyler (dem.) is elected governor by 60,000 plurality. In Kansas the republicans lected nine of thirteen judges. In Nebraska the fusion ticket was successful. In South Dakota the republicans elected five out of eight judges. In Kentucky the legislature is democratic.

Gen. Thomas L. Clingman, ex-United States senator, died in the Morganton (N. C.) insane asylum, aged 81 years.

In the Third congressional district of New York Edmund H. Dryggs (dem.) was elected congressman.

Col. John S. Ford, the Indian fighter, died at his home in San Antonio, Tex., aged 80 years.

The president and Mrs. McKinley returned to Washington from their visit in Ohio.

The unofficial total vote for governor in Iowa is: Shaw (rep.), 224,555; White (dem.), 193,567; populist, middle-of-the-road, 5,950; gold democrat, 5,434; prohibitionist, 10,692. Shaw's plurality, 30,988.

An official count of the ballots cast in Maryland gives the republicans a majority on joint ballot in the legislature of 17 and a republican will succeed Arthur P. Gorman in the United States senate.

D. W. Bunker, of Galesburg, Ill., junior commander of the Illinois G. A. R., died of apoplexy at Hamilton, Ill.

Further advices from the Ohio election say the republicans will have a majority of five on joint ballot in the legislature.

#### FOREIGN.

Gen. Castillo has landed another expedition in Cuba, and the insurgents now have plenty of arms and ammunition.

An English syndicate has secured control of the revenues of San Domingo by loaning the government \$7,500,000.

At Burlington, Ont., the private bank of R. G. Baxter was broken into and robbed of \$2,000.

German exports to the United States increased nearly \$20,000,000 worth during the past year.

Three men were killed in a boiler explosion at Vancouver, B. C.

From all parts of India, China and Japan comes pleadings for more missionaries.

It is announced that the West Indies are anxious for a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

During a panic caused by a fire in a church at Khirleiff, Russia, 74 persons were killed and 160 injured.

It was discovered that a million dollars in currency intended for the Spanish troops had mysteriously disappeared from Havana.

#### LATER.

Work on all the war vessels at the Brooklyn navy yard is being pushed forward rapidly under orders from the navy department.

Fewer business failures denote improvement in trade throughout the country.

Ex-Minister to Spain Hannis Taylor has caused another sensation by declaring that Spain's promises of autonomy to Cuba are a mere sham.

The Ohio legislature stands 74 republicans, 70 democrats and one doubtful, according to the latest returns.

The Spanish government has decided to try Gen. Weyler by court-martial if he confirms the accuracy of the press reports of his utterances.

Gen. Lee, in pursuance of instructions, left Washington on his way to Cuba.

Elijah Mendenhall and his wife, Mary Angeline Mendenhall, who had lived together for 56 years, were buried in the same coffin in Indianapolis.

The Georgia senate defeated a measure which, if passed, would have made Georgia a prohibition state.

James Gillespie, a farmer, beat his two sons severely at Chadron, Neb., for voting the republican ticket.

James Allen, a school-teacher at Wheatland, Mo., attacked by students whom he had punished, died of his injuries.

Amelia Stewart, 101 years of age, was found dead at her home in Martinsville, Ind.

Four children of Michael McNulty and wife, who live near Montclair Mills, Quebec, were brutally butchered by some one unknown during the absence of their parents.

Peter Chewper, his infant daughter Anna and John Stohlma, were asphyxiated by coal gas near Sandford, Pa.

A soldier attempted to kill President Moraes, of Brazil, but failed, and Gen. Betancourt, the minister of war, who interfered, was stabbed and killed.

James Pender, former governor of Delaware, died at his home in Milton, Del., of paralysis, aged 78 years.

Five new vessels are to be built by the Cramps, of Philadelphia, for the Klondike traffic.

Gold was found in great quantities at Grand Encampment, Wyo., that assayed \$71,000 per ton.

The first annual report of Commissioner of Pensions Evans shows that the whole number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1897, was 976,014, the net gain over the previous year being 5,326. The amount disbursed during the year was \$139,949,717.

Charles Pinkerton, under sentence of life imprisonment for the murder of his nephew and son-in-law, Charles Pinkerton, Jr., of Fulton, Mich., cut his throat in the county jail.

Benjamin Butterworth, United States commissioner of patents, was thought to be fatally ill in Washington.

President McKinley has appointed Webster Street, of Arizona, to be chief justice of the supreme court of Arizona.

Charles Reinard cut the throat of his sweetheart, Miss May Reese, and then cut his own throat at Ardmore, I. T.

Rio Janeiro is under martial law, every soldier having been ordered to arms, as it is feared that another revolution is at hand.

Joseph Gertner, Martin Ponson and Joseph Bopap, steel workers, were crushed between cars at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Several city and United States government employees were arrested in Philadelphia, charged with the issuance of fraudulent naturalization papers.

In a fire near Halifax, N. S., Miss Mary Walker and a four-year-old child of George Tullock were burned to death.

Ralph Van Horn, a farmer living near Unadilla, Neb., shot and killed his five-year-old son and then committed suicide. Van Horn was slightly deranged.

Congress is to be asked to provide a system of home rule for Alaska.

The Hotel San Marco, one of the finest hotel properties in St. Augustine, Fla., was burned by an incendiary fire, entailing a loss of \$250,000.

Siam has formally apologized to Minister Barrett for the soldiers' assault on United States Vice Consul-General Kellett.

The house of Bud Dooley, a farmer near Vienna, Ill., fell down, killing him and all his children and a man named Parks.

Old Fort San Carlos near Barrancos, Fla., is to be restored and fortified.

The steamer Idaho of the Western Transit line foundered in eight fathoms of water off Long point, Lake Erie, and 19 of the crew were drowned.

Bandits robbed the express car on a Santa Fe train near Grant's Station, N. M., and then fired the train. Henry Abel was killed.

Six persons were injured in football games in Chicago, Bert Ritchie and Robert Grange probably fatally.

A compact between the United States, Russia and Japan, looking to the joint protection of the seals, was signed in Washington.

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

#### Advice That Failed.

"Yes," said the millionaire, pompously, "it's the taking care of the little things that makes a man rich. Remember that, my friend."

"Well," said the other, hopelessly, "I've been taking care of twins, triplets and two singles for a good while, and I seem to be getting poorer all the time."—N. Y. Journal.

#### Shake Into Your Shoes.

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.

#### Saving.

"Henceforth," she cried, her dark eyes flashing, "women are to be free!"

The sultan bowed.

"Very well," he rejoined, calmly. "I haven't any kick coming. It'll be a great saving to me, I tell you those!"—N. Y. World.

#### Try Grain-O! 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 the most delicate stomachs receive it without distress. 1-4 the price of coffee. 15c and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

#### Trouble for Both.

He—Oh, of course, dear, it is all right for you to eat onions if you like them, and I'm not the one to stop you; but, I declare, it's hard work to stand it.

She—Well, I don't blame you, Harry, for after I eat them I can hardly stay where I am myself.—Judge.

#### A Valuable Franchise Secured.

The franchise of easy digestion—one of the most valuable in the gift of medical science—can be secured by any person wise enough to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, either to suppress growing dyspepsia or to uproot it at maturity. Bilious, rheumatic and fever and ague sufferers, persons troubled with nervousness and the constipated, should also secure the health franchise by the same means.

#### The Golden Mean.

New Minister—I propose to hold old Moneybags up to scorn.

Old Minister—Don't go too far, my boy. "What would you suggest, then?"

"U'm—suppose you hold him up, merely."—Puck.

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.

If we had to live near a woman who is always practicing singing by herself, we doubt if life would be considered worth living.—Washington Democrat.

I can recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. Townsend, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, '94.

It takes a cheerful man to be thankful that he is bald-headed, thereby saving a barber bill.—Washington Democrat.

Marrying for money is an expensive investment.—Ram's Horn.

Wake up sore, stiff. Use St. Jacobs Oil; you'll wake up cured.

The pig would rather have swill than roses.—Ram's Horn.

The old storage battery—St. Jacobs Oil has power to cure Sciatica.

## Hearing Affected

Ringling and Snapping in the Head Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"For many years I have been troubled with Catarrh, which caused me much pain and affected my hearing. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it helped me wonderfully and cured the snapping and ringing in my head." Mrs. C. A. MEEKER, Cherry Valley, Illinois. Remember

**Hood's Sarsaparilla** Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

### What organ shall I buy?

Why not buy the one which holds the world's record for largest sales—the

**ESTEE**

Write for Illustrated Catalogue with prices, to Estee Organ Company, Brattleboro, Vt.

### 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 15 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.

#### At Harvard.

The Old Man—Well, how are you getting on with your work, George?

The Young Man (who is on the football team)—Out of sight! If we don't throw Yale down this year, I'm a lobster.—Up-to-Date.

**Coughing Leads to Consumption.** Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles, 50 cents and \$1.00. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

#### Great Expectations.

Pauline—If I marry you I will agree not to do anything to displease me.

Ten Broke—Certainly. If I marry you I don't expect to do anything at all.—N. Y. Journal.

**Star Plug Combines All Good Qualities.** All the desirable qualities you want in tobacco are found in Star plug to a special degree. Its constant use produces no evil effects.

#### Well Done Up.

Wife—Did the Chinaman do up your shirt well?

Husband—Yes. Beyond recognition.—N. Y. Journal.

#### Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

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

When a man tells you what a wonderful poker player you are, that man is planning to enjoy life at your expense.—Chicago News.

Use St. Jacobs Oil and say to Rheumatism: "Will see you later."

We are liable to be most miserably expecting troubles that never come.

Takes the pennant. St. Jacobs Oil Is champion in the cure of Neuralgia.

The rattlesnake never shrinks from danger. It simply recoils.—Chicago News.

There is a foe to pain; that's Sure. St. Jacobs Oil will cure.

Almost anybody can own a horse and buggy.—Washington Democrat.

A window crack; result lameback. Use St. Jacobs Oil; result, cures attack.

## NEGLECT IS SUICIDE.

Plain Words From Mrs. Pinkham, Corroborated by Mrs. Charles Dunmore, That Ought to Bring Suffering Women to Their Senses.

If you were drowning and friendly hands shoved a plank to you, and you refused it, you would be committing suicide!

Yet that is precisely what women are doing if they go about their homes almost dead with misery, yet refuse to grasp the kindly hand held out to them!

It is suicidal to go day after day with that dull, constant pain in the region of the womb and that bloating heat and tenderness of the abdomen, which make the weight of your clothes an almost intolerable burden to you. It is not natural to suffer so in merely emptying the bladder. Does not that special form of suffering tell you that there is inflammation somewhere?

Shall I tell you what it is? It is inflammation of the womb!

If it goes on, polypus, or tumor, or cancer will set in. Commence the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands of women in this condition have been cured by it. Keep your bowels open with Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills, and if you want further advice, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., stating freely all your symptoms—she stands ready and willing to give you the very best advice. She has given the helping hand to suffering just like yourself, many of whom lived miles away from a physician.

Her marvelous Vegetable Compound has cured many thousands of women. It can be found at any respectable drug store.

Mrs. CHARLES DUNMORE, 103 Fremont St., Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass., says: "I was in pain day and night; my doctor did not seem to help me. I could not seem to find any relief until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had inflammation of the womb, a bearing-down pain, and the whites very bad. The pain was so intense that I could not sleep at night. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for eight months, and am now all right. Before that I took morphine pills for my pain; that was a great mistake, for the relief was only momentary and the effect vile. I am so thankful to be relieved of my sufferings, for the pains I had were something terrible. I am, indeed, very grateful for the good Mrs. Pinkham's remedies have done me."





SPECTACLES for horses have been patented by an inventor, and are being used with considerable success. Their object is not so much to magnify objects as to make the ground in front of the horse appear nearer to his head than it really is. The result is continual high stepping, which, after awhile, becomes natural, and gives to a horse an aristocratic gait which he will retain for many years.

The calorific and evaporative value of various oils as fuel for steam raising has been made the subject of much investigation by R. R. Wallis, of South Shields, England. In comparing coal and oil he shows that the value of each varies greatly with the quality and circumstances under which they are burned, oil doing from one and a half to two and a half times the work of an equal weight of coal.

A most ingenious system is employed by which the director of the Suez canal can tell at a glance the exact position of all vessels passing through it. A model is placed in the office at Port Said and the whole canal is worked from headquarters by means of the telegraph, the position of each ship being marked by a figure on the model. It is thus made easy to arrange for vessels passing each other.

In a very short time there will be available in the central power station of the Niagara Falls Power Co. no less than fifty thousand electrical horsepower. At present there are three 5,000-horse-power generators in operation, making 15,000 horse-power in all. In order to accommodate the seven additional 5,000 horse-power generators the power house at Niagara will be doubled in size. It will be entirely heated by electricity.

It is said that experiments are about to be tried with kites to assist in discovering the conditions of high altitudes. A camera will be attached to the kite, and the shutter will be worked by an automatic device. In this way photographs will be taken of the tops of the most inaccessible cliffs. It is also proposed to utilize kites as a means of climbing to the tops of places which even the most experienced tourists have failed to reach.

An innovation in the way of practical philanthropy is being ventured in New York. The first of a proposed number of hotels, where a well-behaved man can live at a cost of about fifty cents per diem, has been opened. The hotel, erected in the lower class district of New York on a scale of greater splendor, provides every accommodation obtainable at the finest hosteleries at a nominal cost. There are 1,500 rooms in the hotel, well furnished and with every convenience.

An English trolley line, plying between Beesbrook and Newry, through a rich farming district, makes a substantial addition to its receipts by hauling farm wagons over its lines attached to the motor car in the place of the trailer which is sometimes seen. In order to keep the wagons on the track a second pair of rails is laid inside working tracks and slightly higher. The towns at either end of the line are both market towns, and the line runs directly to the business centers.

A REMARKABLE discovery has just been made at the village of Orton Longueville, near Peterborough. Several workmen were engaged in excavatory work under some old and dilapidated outbuildings on a farm, when they came across a well-made floor, about six feet below the level. On a minute examination being made, they found that the floor was entirely constructed of knuckle bones, supposed to be those of sheep and cattle. It is estimated that the singular work is at least 150 years old.

THE telephone industry in Sweden is a government monopoly, and is as complete almost as the postal system. The whole network includes at present 37,000 instruments, distributed over about 600 stations, while the population is about 5,000,000. There are only about 100 cities, leaving about 500 stations for villages and towns. With few exceptions, every city in the country is connected telephonically with every other, and there is scarcely a railroad town, or even a factory, which can not communicate with any other in the country.

ONE of the very few old churches still standing and practically unchanged is St. Luke's, at Smithville, Isle of Wight county, Va. It was built in 1692, as attested by the date on some of the bricks, under the superintendence of Joseph Bridger, whose descendants still live in the county and worship in the church. The records of the family, which are unbroken for a period of 150 years, establish the date of the building of the church, and are full of interesting details of early colonial history. It appears that St. Luke's was originally so well built and of such excellent material that no repairs were made to it until 1732.

## A FIRST ATTEMPT.

By J. A. Flynn

"IT'S an awful nuisance, Will and Flo getting engaged!" said Will's young brother, ruefully.

"I don't mind their being engaged," said Flo's young sister, stroking her cheek thoughtfully with her tennis racket. "But I wish they weren't always off by themselves. They make up such a good set."

"And there's no one else this morning," said young brother Ralph, flinging his racket, discontentedly, into the corner of the tent. "I'll give you 30, and service every time, if you like to have a single, Maudie."

Maudie shook her head decidedly. Ralph was a fine partner—a tall, lissom boy just 16, and growing into a grand athlete—but as an opponent he was rather trying for a little girl two years his junior. "You play too well, Ralph," she apologized, "and I get so hot. Father says you play better than a man."

"Not if he's a good player," avowed Frank, frankly. "Will can beat me when he likes. But there isn't much difference between a boy and a man in anything, really, you know."

"Oh, but men can do lots of things boys can't."

"What things?"

"Oh—well—smoke."

"Look here!" said Ralph, confidentially, producing an ugly little clay head with a vulcanite stem.

"Oh, Ralph! You don't really, do you?"

"Don't I just? I say, Maudie, let's go down by the brook, and I'll teach you to smoke, if you like."

Little Maudie made a funny mouth—big sister Flo couldn't make prettier faces than she; and Ralph had once confessed to a chum that he "liked the look of that kid." "I should be sick, I expect, and I don't think I want to learn, Ralph."

"Well, let's go down by the brook, and I'll smoke," said the boy, grandly. Of course, he didn't insult her by saying: "Don't tell"—that was quite unnecessary. So they went and sat on the grassy bank, and he had a few—very few—whiffs at his nasty pipe. Then they started catching tiddlers with their hands, and putting them in a pool scooped out of the mud; and he let the pipe go out. A man would have relit it, but Ralph felt that he had done enough for honor.

"Grown-up people don't care about catching tiddlers," remarked Maudie, suddenly, as he deposited the seventeenth unhappy fishlet in the pool.

"Not women. Men do. They like everything that boys do, so far as I can see. Boys can do everything that men can; but girls can't do what women can. Though I can't see that women do much."

"Oh, but they do. Lots and lots of things."

"Well, they ain't much good at games, anyhow. They don't care about them really, anyone can see."

"Some of them do. I do."

"But you're not a woman, kiddie. Mind! you'll be in," and he rescued her adroitly from overbalancing, as she hung over the brook. It did not occur to him that a woman might have lingered a superfluous second in a man's arms, just as his pretty comrade did in his.

"When I'm a woman, Ralph, I'll play you at tennis, and beat you," she said, saucily.

"But you won't care about it really," observed he, disregarding the threat as unworthy of serious notice. "You'll like women's things."

"What things?"

"I don't know, do you? What things do women like?"

"Oh, flirting; going for walks with young men; being engaged, perhaps—I expect," answered little Maudie, washing her hands in the pool, and waving them in the air to dry. Will would have wiped Flo's hands dry himself, but Ralph merely tossed over his big pocket handkerchief.

"Girls can't do those things," he observed.

Maudie's eyes sparkled very wickedly. "Oh, but they could," she averred, "only they haven't anyone to do them with. Boys are so different than men. Of course, they can't make love, or anything of that sort."

Ralph rested his chin reflectively upon his hand, and kicked holes in the bank with his heels. "They don't want to; they could if they liked."

"No, they couldn't. You couldn't."

"Yes, I could, as well as you."

"Oh, no, you couldn't. My part is easy—at first. I have only to look nice. Just see me!" She smoothed her hair and dress, folded her hands demurely in her lap and looked languishingly at him. Then suddenly—it was very shocking, but history demands strict truth—she put out her tongue at him.

"Is that part of the programme, kiddie?" asked her cavalier, giving her a gentle shake.

"Yes—with a silly boy like you."

"What would you do if I were sensible?"

"Nothing."

"Then how—"

"You'd begin, don't you see?"

Ralph blushed and felt a bit uncomfortable. He didn't hold to the school-boy dictum that girls are of no account. He was too nice for that—and so was Maudie.

But flirtation at first hand seemed rather awkward, and if any of the fellows heard of it! So he paused, doubtfully, whilst Maudie bit her lip and frowned.

"You'd better catch some more tiddlers," she remarked, with a naughty light dancing in her eyes. "That's the sort of thing for boys—silly, big boys!"

A bad-tempered lad would have grown angry, and a dull lad would have felt humbled; but Ralph was neither. So he just pinched her ear slightly and teased: "If you found me a very nice girl, I'd try."

The hot color rushed all over poor little Maudie's face, and something choking surged up in her throat. Ralph was so big and strong; she did admire him so much, and looked upon him as quite her property. A tear came up in her eye, almost, that he should want some one nicer; but she didn't say anything.

"Perhaps I ought to find a girl for myself?" he suggested. She nodded, constrainedly.

"She ought to be a bit younger than I?"

"Of course."

"And pretty and nice."

"Certainly."

"Well, who shall it be?" There was a mischievous twinkle in his dark eyes. He knew very well that there was no girl so nice as Maudie. "I know. I've just thought of one. Guess!"

"I don't want to know," said she, sulkily, plucking viciously at the long grass.

"She's awfully jolly," continued he, reflectively; "and pretty—my word! I know she likes me. I think I shall marry her when I grow up."

"You'll change your mind, most likely," said Maudie, savagely, "and she's sure to. I don't want to talk about such nonsense. I dare say she's nasty; and you're horrid—right down horrid! And I don't believe he's anyone—only pretend."

"No, she isn't. I'll show her to you some day."

"I don't want to see her."

"You'll have to."

"I won't."

"You will—now." He put one strong arm right round Maudie's waist, and held her dangling over the brook. "Look," said he, pointing to the wavering reflection in the stream, "Isn't she ripping?"

Pretty Maudie blushed and laughed and willfully shut her eyes. "I don't see anyone," she said, in a soft, pleased little voice. "You'll drop me, Ralphie."

"Yes, I will, if you don't look at her and say she's pretty." She opened her eyes a little, but she looked at him.

"Who's pretty?"

"The young person in the water."

"That boy—do you mean? No—not very." She turned her laughing, saucy face up towards his. Her eyes were so blue and big, her long hair brushed so softly against his face, and her mouth looked so cherry-ripe and fresh, that he couldn't help kissing her a good many times. Ralph always did things so thoroughly, you know! And Maudie didn't struggle, because a grown-up woman wouldn't have, or because she didn't want to, or both. It's no use asking me which, for I never could understand female ways; and I don't believe anyone ever could.

Then they sat down very close together on the bank of the brook, with their legs dangling, and said nothing for a moment. She looked half pleased and half shy; and he, to tell the truth, looked rather foolish.

"I wish I did understand making love, Maudie girl," said he, slowly.

"Boys don't like it."

"I expect they do, if they once begin."

"But a boy couldn't make love really."

"Perhaps—with practice," he suggested. Do you know, I don't think he was such a very simple boy.

"Oh, no; not really."

"Why?"

"Because he couldn't fall properly in love. Not very much, you know." Maudie gazed at him with saucer-eyes that looked fathoms deep. I doubt whether she was quite a guileless little girl either; and I don't believe there is such a thing!

"I think he could," said Ralph, decidedly, "if the girl were you, Maudie."

"But people would laugh at him."

Ralph winced a little. "Of course, he wouldn't make a fool of himself before people—like men," he said, loftily.

"But he might like her very much, and make love to her when no one was about."

"Ah! Might."

"And he might promise to marry her when he grew up; and she might promise him."

"Yes—they might," murmured Maudie, looking at her shoes. Then the boy's great arm went quietly round her waist, and she let herself be drawn close to him, looking as happy as a woman!

"I know it sounds soft, Maudie," he said, bashfully, "but, on my honor, I do like you an awful lot. I don't think any girl was ever half so nice. Don't you think you could promise to marry me when we grow up?"

"Yes," she whispered, nestling her pretty head right into his shoulder. "I will, Ralph." And she did!—Madame.

## MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

**Portrait of Ex-Gov. Rich.**  
A life-size oil portrait of former Gov. John T. Rich has been presented to the state. The portrait was painted by Percy Ives, of Detroit, and is a gift from a number of the personal friends of the ex-governor. The donors were represented by Theron F. Giddings, of Kalamazoo, and the portrait was accepted on behalf of the state by Washington Gardner, secretary of state. It has been assigned a place on the walls of the house of representatives.

**Michigan Railroads.**  
The railroad construction in Michigan this year will reach about 260 miles, more than has been built in the past three years combined. The new lines are the Lima Northern from Tecumseh to Detroit, the Detroit & Mackinaw, 20 miles westward to Onway, the St. Joe Valley from Benton Harbor to Napanee, Ind., and the Chicago & West Michigan from Van Buren 34 miles eastward in the direction of Grayling.

**Death of Gen. Robinson.**  
Gen. Eugene Robinson, who was known in Knight Templar circles America over as the captain general of Detroit commandery when that body of well-drilled men was at the zenith of its fame, died in Detroit after an illness of three years, aged 60 years. Gen. Robinson was, during Gov. Luce's administration, at the head of the state troops and was also a veteran of the civil war.

**Health in Michigan.**  
Reports to the state board of health from 56 observers in various portions of the state for the week ended October 30 indicated that neuralgia and influenza increased in area of prevalence. Consumption was reported at 173 places, measles at 15, scarlet fever at 30, diphtheria at 35, typhoid fever at 66, whooping cough at 7 places and small pox at Bay City.

**After Fifty Years.**  
After more than 50 years of wedded life, which, it is said, have not been entirely pleasant, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, of Tekonsha, have decided to journey through the remainder of their lives in single blessedness. Mr. Bell is a wealthy farmer, and his wife has had an injunction served on him to prevent him from disposing of his property.

**Veteran Keeper Is Dead.**  
Clark Cole, a veteran keeper of the prison in Jackson, died of neuralgia of the heart, aged 78 years. He went to the prison in 1842 when it consisted of a stockade of tamarack poles and the prisoners were at night chained to poles of the same wood near hard bunks. He was keeper for 48 successive years.

**A Big Fire.**  
The village of Pinconning was visited by the worst conflagration in its history. The fire started in Dr. Porter's residence on Second street, and cleaned out the buildings on both sides for a distance of three blocks.

**Brief Items of News.**  
Just as she uttered the words "Jesus, save me," Mrs. Mary McKinnon fell dead at the American Volunteers' meeting in Cadillac.

A new town has been laid out in Mason county, six miles east of Fountain, and will be called Millerton. The village starts out with three mills, several stores and a newspaper.

Alpena county has been equalized by the supervisors at \$3,080,000.

The Mine Workers' union officials of Ishpeming and Negaunee have made a demand on mining companies to grant the workmen an advance of 15 per cent. in wages.

Michigan has 322,431 acres of government land.

The state fair next year will begin October 7 and end on the 12th.

The Odd Fellows' Home association held a meeting in Lansing and elected as president George L. Davis, of Lansing.

A second Klondike company, with a capital of \$20,000, is being organized at Benton Harbor. It will do hydraulic mining.

Robert H. Kemp, of Boston, committed suicide at the Commercial hotel in Kalamazoo.

At Gallien 12 people have died of diphtheria and further spread of the disease was feared.

Twelve years ago Mrs. Daniel Craft, of Dryden, lost her voice, since when she has been unable to speak above a whisper. She has just regained the use of her vocal organs.

Mrs. Charles McDonald, wife of a railroad brakeman in Ionia, took a dose of carbolic acid and died. She had been jealous of her husband, he claims, without cause, and had frequently threatened to kill herself.

J. S. Allison, of Mount Pleasant, on his way to Montana with his seven-year-old son, fell dead at the boat landing at Ludington, of heart disease. His wife was in Montana.

The local option election in Van Buren county resulted the same way it has for 12 years, going "dry."

The comptroller of the currency has declared a dividend of 30 per cent. to the depositors of the defunct national bank in Benton Harbor.

The Lake Michigan ferry service from Manitowoc, Wis., to Benton Harbor, opened as an experiment during the summer, will become a permanent branch of the Big Four lines and be kept open all winter.

## HELD UP.

**Bandits Plunder a Santa Fe Train in New Mexico.**

Albuquerque, N. M., Nov. 8.—No. 2 Santa Fe passenger train was held up at Grant's station Saturday night. Conductor Aldrich states that just as the train came to a halt at Grant's a fusillade of shots rang out, and several men boarded the train, one climbing on the engine. He and Engineer H. D. McCarty were on the platform, but ran and caught the train as it was moving out. The fireman, Henry Abel, was compelled at the point of a cocked revolver to pull the train up to the stock yards, about two miles distant. The conductor, fully realizing that something was wrong, left the train at the stock yards, where the robbers had ordered the train stopped, and ran back to the station, telegraphing the news to Division Superintendent Hubbard, at Gallup, and Sheriff Hubbell. In the meantime, however, the robbers, who wore false beards and were unmasked, cut the mail coach, day and chair coaches and the Pullman sleeper from the engine and express car, and the fireman was again ordered to pull the latter further up the road.

They commenced dynamiting the express car, and the third explosion blew out one end of the car, Abel being forced to help the robbers. Once inside they picked out the safe which they surmised contained considerable money and valuables, and placed on it a stick of dynamite, a few lumps of coal on the dynamite, and then attached a fuse, which they lit, and blew a hole in the safe. They helped themselves to a number of packages containing gold and silver coin, which they placed in a sack, and then left the car, going in the direction of the Malpoli ricks, where their horses were picketed. The express car was on fire, and Abel, thoroughly frightened, and after seeing the robbers at a safe distance, backed the engine and express car into the other portion of the train left standing at the stock yards, and in consequence the express car, day coach and chair car were telescoped, and all three destroyed by fire.

Express route agents who went to the scene returned Sunday morning. They state that the robbers did not get the most valuable safe, which, with two others were badly warped and damaged by fire. They think, however, that the robbers secured several hundred dollars, but the exact sum will not be known for some time, as all the papers and records of the car and safe were burned in the fire. The baggage was all removed before the fire got under headway, and saved. The passengers were not molested. The robbers are thought to be several desperate cowboys who are familiar with that section of the road. A posse of officers is in pursuit of the bandits.

## NEW GOLD FIELDS.

**Rich Find in a Tributary of the Yukon River.**

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 8.—David Ward, just returned from Alaska, declares that there are greater and richer placer gold fields on the American side of the Alaskan boundary than have yet been found in the Klondike region. In support of his assertion he exhibits nuggets worth over \$600 which he says he picked out of one hole in the bank of an Alaskan river that is gold lined for almost its entire length. He brought out a small sackful of dust and nuggets and is preparing to start back early in the spring at the head of an expedition of 20 men.

He says his discovery is nearer St. Michael than it is Dawson City, and describes what miners say is none other than the Koyukuk river, one of the largest streams in Alaska, emptying into the Yukon a short distance above Nulato and 200 miles below the Tanana river. Toward the head of the Koyukuk river Ward found natural obstructions that will enable his party, by the use of dynamite, to turn the river into a new channel and lay its present bed bare and dry for a distance of 30 miles. He is confident this bed will be found full of gold. The river and its tributaries will give room for thousands of miners.

## A NOVEL TRIP.

**Two Philadelphia Cyclists Start on a 15,000-Mile Journey.**

Philadelphia, Nov. 8.—Charles D. Campbell and William J. Nixon, members of a local cycling organization, on Sunday left this city mounted on a tandem for a 15,000-mile ride. They were escorted as far as Wilmington by about 300 local riders. The men ride as the result of a wager that they cannot complete the distance inside of one year, and on their return show \$1,000, the start to be made without any money and with only the necessary clothing that can be carried in a traveling case. They are required to visit the leading southern cities and to strike westward, to be in Indianapolis at the national L. A. W. meet next year. The men expect to earn the \$1,000 by selling bicycle sundries.

**Improvements in Michigan.**  
Lansing, Mich., Nov. 8.—Figures collected by Labor Commissioner Cox show that 62 out of the 70 cities of the state have made permanent public improvements during the year costing \$2,000,000. For paving \$725,263 was expended in 24 cities. The average daily wages paid by municipalities for common labor was \$1.38 and for men and teams \$2.68.



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### Chelsea and Vicinity.

J. A. Eisenman is on the sick list.  
John Conaty spent Friday at Ann Arbor.

W. W. Wedemeyer spent Sunday in town.

Frank Greening was a Chelsea visitor Monday.

Sheriff Judson called on friends last Saturday.

Select Java and Mocha Coffee at Freeman's.

Deputy Sheriff Wackenhut spent Sunday in town.

Miss Pess Bacon is spending some time in Ann Arbor.

Mrs. J. C. Taylor is visiting relatives in Detroit this week.

Arthur Pierce, who has been on the sick list is out again.

Born, Nov. 2nd, 1897 to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Shanahan, a son.

Miss Minnie Alexander spent Sunday with relatives in Webster.

Mrs. F. P. Glazier is the guest of Mrs. Comstock of Albion this week.

Mrs. H. M. Woods, of Ann Arbor called on Chelsea friends this week.

W. R. Lehman and family spent Sunday with relatives in Ann Arbor.

L. Newton and wife, of Jackson, spent Sunday with W. B. Sumner and wife.

O. C. Burkhardt sold A. A. Wood, of Saline, 200 Shropshire sheep this week.

Ed. Pickell, of Detroit, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Schenk over Sunday.

M. L. Kitchen, of Hamilton, Ont., is the guest of his sister Mrs. R. H. Alexander.

Russel Wheelock and Ora B. Perry, both of Lima, were married Nov. 3, 1897.

Rev. Thistle, of Unadilla, filled the pulpit of Rev. J. I. Nickerson in his absence.

Herbert McKune who has been spending some time in Detroit has returned home.

Mrs. Warren Cushman, who has been sick for some time is able to be about again.

Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Pettingill and son Harry, of Detroit, are the guests of relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Downer visited their nephew, Jas. Raymond, of Grass Lake, last week.

Miss Ella Breitenbach, of Detroit, was the guest of relatives here a few days the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Burkhardt attended the funeral of a brother-in-law at Hamburg, last Tuesday.

Dennis A. Spaulding has purchased 40 acres of land adjoining his farm from David Rockwell.

M. J. Erman and daughter Edith, of Cleveland, Ohio, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Eisenman.

Roy Hill and Henry Stimson who have been canvassing for the Glazier Stove Co., spent Sunday at home.

Mrs. James Bacon visited her daughter, Miss Celia Bacon who is attending St. Joseph's Academy at Adrian.

Owen Murphy has put a new wall under his dwelling house and is having the interior repainted and plastered.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Conk, Mesdames J. C. Winans and A. Van Tyne spent last Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Yocum of Manchester.

Geo. Fuller has moved the partition back in his store and enlarged his stock of groceries. George is a hustler and bound to be in the front.

About 50 Elks from Ann Arbor and Dexter together with the Chelsea Elks, held a social session at the Opera House last Thursday evening.

Clayton Rockwell, of Texas, arrived here Tuesday, enroute for Waterloo, where he will spend a short time with his grandfather, John Rockwell.

Sparks from the buffing wheels in A. R. Welch's factory set fire to the building last Friday evening. The fire was extinguished before any damage was done.

Deputy Sheriff Staffan was in Coldwater last Friday looking for a man who is wanted here for larceny. While there he picked up a man who is wanted at Charlotte for a like offense.

Jas. Schatz has received a letter from his son, who started for the Klondike last fall, dated Dawson City, Oct. 8, in which he states that he and balance of party are well, and that they are building a cabin, and will winter in that city.

By a simple rule the length of day and night, at any time of year, may be ascertained by simply doubling the time of the sun's rising, which will give the length of the night, and doubling the time of the setting will give the length of the night, and doubling the time of the setting will give the length of the day.

### Wheat Market.

Chicago, Nov. 9 1897.

By virtue of bearish crop news from every wheat producing country except this one the men who believe in lower prices for grain succeeded in beating down the quotations to-day until at one time they had the May option below 89 cents.

The market was mostly a professional one. The foreigners were not on hand to any extent with buying orders. Schwartz, Dudge & Co., reported, while the public buying was tight. Under such circumstances it is not strange that after a weak opening on lower English and French cables there was a steady sag until the close. At one time May wheat sold below 89 cents, and there was a slight rally the close was at practically the low point of the day.

Corn was very sluggish but firm, while provisions made a new record for cheapness. The price range was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat			
Dec.	92½	91½	91½
May	90½	88½	89
Corn.			
Dec.	26½	26¼	26¼
May	80½	29½	29½
Oats.			
Dec.	19½	19½	19½
May	22	21½	21½
Pork.			
Dec.	7.57	7.43	7.45
Jan.	8.55	8.40	8.40
Lard—Per 100 lbs.			
Dec.	4.22	4.15	4.15
Jan.	4.37	4.30	4.30
Ribs.			
Dec.	4.40	4.32	4.35
Jan.	4.45	4.35	4.37

### 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.:

L. Anderson, Detroit, elevator attachment. N. Beadle, Climax, windmill coupling. N. Bryant, Oisego, manufacturing paper. E. D. Case, Flint, distributing apparatus for beer. F. P. Glazier, Chelsea, vapor burner. W. S. Haines, Gladstone, car axle lubricator. H. Matullath, automatic device for operating hatch covers for elevators. H. Moit, Detroit, paper box machine. C. D. Naramor, Watrousville, packing or shipping crate. F. A. Palhemus, Hopkins, station printing press. R. B. Robbins, Adrian, fence post. I. Shults, Martin, non-refillable bottle. N. E. Springsteen, Royal Oak, ticket case. M. J. Stoffer, Capac, earth auger. G. Storie, Detroit, device for holding and dipping pills or tablets. J. J. Whitteley, Ann Arbor, boiler pressure indicating alarm. J. K. Wilder, Monroe, fodder shredder.

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

### To Learn the Piano.

Concentration is absolutely necessary to the successful student, and if you find you lack in this particular then pull yourself together and work with the determination that you must and will gain concentration. When this is gained, you will discover that you can now accomplish in two hours what you could not accomplish before in a whole day. Four hours now will be sufficient to tire you mentally, and the rest of your time may be profitably spent in the open air, perhaps on a bicycle. After a sufficient amount of technique is gained, very little time should be devoted exclusive of it, most of the four hours being spent in memorizing pieces and keeping up a reportory. If you have a fine grand piano, take pleasure in playing on it, listen to the tones produced and enjoy them. Do not merely sit there from a sense of duty, compelling yourself to play just so many hours. Enjoy your practice, and you will find yourself improving musically and mentally. More than four hours a day is injurious to the average pupil and should not be countenanced. Practice should be a pleasure, not a duty, and should not exceed four hours a day.—L'Etude.

### Free of Charge to Sufferers.

Cut this out and take it to your druggist and get a sample bottle free of Dr. King's New Discovery, for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. They do not ask you to buy before trying. This will show you the great merits of this truly wonderful remedy, and show you what can be accomplished by the regular size bottle. This is no experiment, and would be disastrous to the proprietors, did they not know it would invariably cure. Many of the best physicians are now using it in their practice with great results, and are relying on it in most severe cases. It is guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Glazier & Stimson's Drug Store.

**J. B. LEWIS & Co.**  
"Wear Resisters"  
make a good impression everywhere.

The best shoes for men, women, and children, because they are made of the best material, look best, and last longest. Look for "Lewis" on each shoe.

**J. B. LEWIS & Co.,**  
Boston, Mass.

**LEWIS "WEAR RESISTERS"**  
are sold by all shoe dealers.

**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 opposite 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 five different kinds of plates—gold, silver, aluminum, 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; annual meeting and election of officers Dec. 7. J. D. SCHNAITMAN, Sec.

**FIRE! FIRE!!**

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

**MICHIGAN CENTRAL**

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time table taking effect July 4th, 1897.

90th MERIDIAN TIME.

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

GOING EAST.

No 8—Detroit Night Express...5:20 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 passengers getting on at Detroit or east of Detroit.

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

Subscribe for the Chelsea Herald.



# H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

## First Cut of the Season on New Cloaks.

We shall place on sale Friday Morning,  
40 New, Desirable, Ladies' and Misses'  
Jackets, from our regular \$6.00  
to \$8.00 garments.

**CHOICE, \$3.00.**

Corsets, for one week only, 1-4 off.

We exclude our Cresco, Thomson Glove Fitting, Kabo and 50c Corsets.

We are also offering some good values in Ladies' and Children's  
Hose. We are selling Hosiery now, that we can positively guarantee the  
wearing qualities. Ask to be shown these.

## H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

Butterick Patterns for November 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.

# OYSTERS!

The best the market affords, and we  
sell them at the right prices.

# RBEAD!

Remember this is the only place in town where you  
can get the famous bread made by J. L. Peterman, of  
Jackson, which took the 1st premium at the state fair  
this year.

**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.**

## 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.

The Lima church is being repaired.  
Home made Fried Cakes—at Freeman's.  
Tommy Wilkinson returned to Ann Arbor Monday.

Ray Hines and Geo. Wilson, of Grass Lake, spent Sunday at this place.

Mrs. Geo Reed has returned home after a two-weeks visit at Detroit, Saturday.

Joseph Schatz, who has been on the sick list for the past week, is slowly recovering.

There will be a character social at the Lima Town Hall November 26, for the benefit of the church.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Vleet, of New York, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Freer, of Lima, last week.

A gang of thieves is cleaning the chicken coops of the farmers of Seco and Lodi townships, in this county.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Paine, formerly of this village, but now of Grass Lake, twins, boy and girl.

A careful estimate shows that the recent Richards murder trial cost the people of Washtenaw county nearly \$4,000.

The old school house at Waterloo was sold at auction recently. Bert Archenbron was the purchaser. It was built in 1847.

A Michigan City young lady found a purse in church and notified the pastor she had it, so if any one reported the loss it could be returned. The next Sunday the clergyman made the following announcement from the pulpit: "Some one lost a purse last Sunday evening, and if the owner wants his property he can go to Helen Hunt for it."

Rev. Horace Palmer, who recently moved from Leoni to Jedd, St Clair county, fell from his buggy last Sabbath returning from his afternoon appointments at Raymond and was picked up insensible. However he soon returned to consciousness. On examination it was found his head was cut quite badly in two places from which blood flowed profusely. He was unable to return home until Monday. It is hoped no serious results will follow. —Grass Lake News.

Select Oysters—at Freeman's.

In Michigan, Indian summer usually occurs about the middle of last of October. Scientists differ in regard to the cause of this phenomenon. A change in the condition of the upper strata, is generally held to be the true explanation. The smoky condition of the atmosphere is thought by some scientists to be attributable to the decay or slow chemical combustion of leaves, grass and various other vegetable under the action of the frost and sun. The early settlers thought the smoky appearance of the season was due to the forest and prairie fires kindled by the Indians. Hence the name Indian summer.

From the St. Louis Republic: "Our modern young lady has almost as many superstitions as the maid of ancient days," remarked Dr. G. Courtney Phillips, of San Antonio, Tex. "Not long ago I had occasion to be walking through one of our parks with three pretty summer girls. We were chatting pleasantly and laughing when suddenly a black cat happened to cross the path ahead of us. The girls all stopped and refused to move until I had rummaged through my pockets, found a bit of cardboard and torn it a trifle. I was surprised and amused, and asked them why they should insist on the cardboard being torn. They told me that it was ill-luck to have a cat cross a path in front of one, and that the only way to avoid the evil that would otherwise result was to tear a bit of paper. They did not know what magic there was in the paper, but insisted that some subtle force dispelled the bad luck."

"The laundry work, one of the most important of our domestic tasks, is as a rule, left entirely to the management of untrained household servants," writes Mrs. S. T. Rorer in the November Ladies' Home Journal, telling how to do the family washing. "And being untrained, they naturally select the most difficult way of doing what, under proper conditions, should be easy work. The person responsible for the family wash should really understand a certain amount of chemistry, in order to preserve the coloring in different fabrics, and to understand how to remove stains and various spots. To prevent the flannels from shrinkage she should know the condition and character of the fibre of wool, and the difference between that and the fibre of cotton. If the coloring matter in a colored garment is acid an alkaline soap will dissolve or neutralize it, and the garment will come from the wash entirely faded. The average housewife returns to the laundry all articles improperly laundered, but she fails to pin to each article a little suggestion of how they may be made better, with the result that the articles are returned again the next week in exactly the same unsatisfactory condition."

### Michigan Crop Report.

Lansing, November 8, 1897.

The average condition of wheat on November 1 was in the southern counties, 75; central 88, northern, 103, and State 82 comparison being with vitality and growth of average years. The condition in the southern counties, where eighty-five per cent of the crop is grown, is thirteen per cent lower than one year ago. The average condition in the state in previous years has been: 1896, 90; 1895, 78; 1894, 94, 1893, 89; 1892, 87, and 1891, 91.

The severe drought prevailing at the date of October report was not broken in the southern and central sections of the state until October 11. Light rains occurred on the 5th-8th, but not in sufficient amount to be of benefit. On the 11th and 12th storms occurred generally throughout the state, the rainfall being sufficient to afford relief. Since this stormy wheat has made fairly good progress. On fields favorably situated it is looking well, but a large proportion of the fields are more than ordinarily spotted. This is particularly true of rolling fields where the tops and sides of hills are practically bare. There was a second general rain on the 19th-22d, and a lighter one on the 31st. These rains have been of great immediate advantage, but heavy, soaking rains are yet needed to place the ground in usually wet condition at the opening of winter. The rains in August, September and October were more abundant in the northern counties, and wheat there is in fine condition.

The estimate indicates that the area seeded to wheat this fall is six per cent greater than sowed in the fall of 1896. The estimated excess in the southern counties is four per cent, in the central six per cent, and in the northern fifteen per cent.

The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed by farmers since the October report was published is 1,902,963, and in the three months, August, September and October, 5,597,995. This is 2,198,821 bushels more than reported marketed in the same months last year.

The average yield of corn per acre in the state is estimated at 61 bushels of ears, equal to about 30 bushels of shelled corn. The estimate for the southern counties is 60, central 63, and northern 61 bushels of ears. The average for the state is three bushels lower than made October 1.

The area of clover seed harvested is large, at least much larger than in any late year, and the estimated average yield higher than ever yet reported in the farm statistics. The yield in the state is estimated at 1.92 bushels, in the southern counties at 1.87, central, 2.16, and northern, 2 bushels per acre.

Potatoes are estimated to yield in the state 64 per cent of an average crop. The estimate for the southern counties is 60, central 63, northern 85, and upper peninsula 96 per cent.

Live stock is in good condition. The percentages are 96 for horses and cattle, 97 for sheep, and 98 for swine, comparison being with stock in good healthy and thrifty condition.

WASHINGTON GARDNER  
Secretary of State.

### 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 dwellings, 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 protection.

CHELSEA WATERWORKS COMPANY,

Advice Worth Following.

Never obtrude any device unasked.  
Aim at cheerfulness without levity.  
Never dispute if you can fairly avoid it.  
Never show levity when people are engaged in worship.  
Never judge a person's character by external appearances.  
Say as little as possible of yourself and those who are near you.  
Never dispute with a man more than 70 years of age, nor a woman, nor an enthusiast.  
Never ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem to be such, however absurd they appear to be.  
Never think the worse of another on account of his differing with you in politics or religious opinions.  
Always take the part of an absent person who is censured in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow.—Ex.  
Messrs. Thorndike & Schatz will have their barber shop fixed up in first class shape this week as their new fixtures will be here. Drop in and see something up to date.

### Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5, 1897.—

The elections have been principal topic of conversation in Washington this week. The results offer new proof of things political in this country. The administration men try to console themselves by saying it was merely a case in which off year political history repeated itself, but they only partially succeed, because they are perfectly well aware that special efforts were made to prevent the usual off year results, and yet Kentucky and Nebraska were lost and Ohio barely saved, while the party vote fell off everywhere. The machine politicians of all parties are pleased with the success of Tammany in New York, because the success of Low would have encouraged the practice of running anti-machine candidates in other places, to the consequent loss of prestige of the machines and their candidates. Democratic rejoicing over the gains made by their party is tempered by the regret over the licking administered to Senator Gorman in Maryland. The silver men are pleased because the gains were large in all the states in which the democrats made the free coinage of silver the leading issue of the campaign. Republicans find satisfaction in the knowledge that they make a gain of one Senator—Gorman's successor.

There will be more men in army bands and more pay for them, if Secretary Alger can persuade Congress to adopt some of the recommendations contained in his annual report, and army bands will not be allowed to play for private parties. Forty years ago the law authorizing the formation of army bands and regulating the pay of the musicians was enacted. According to that law the musicians are only private soldiers detailed for band service, and they only receive private pay, about \$15 a month. Secretary Alger wants them enlisted as musicians and their pay increased. All of the labor organizations will probably favor these recommendations, as many of them have repeatedly sent protests to Washington against government bands being allowed to compete with private bands.

Public interest in the case of Mrs. Maybrick, the American born woman who is undergoing a life sentence in an English prison as a result of having been convicted, unjustly most people believe, of poisoning her husband, was revived by the publication of a statement that she was shortly to be pardoned. Judge L. D. Yarell, now in Washington, who is Mrs. Maybrick's attorney, says he has no official information, but has other reasons for believing that she will be released. He thinks she would have been pardoned upon President McKinley's request that it be done as an international courtesy, had not that request been so speedily followed by Secretary Sherman's sharp note on the seal question. He also calls attention to the fact that the government has always acted upon the belief that Mrs. Maybrick had by her foreign marriage forfeited her American citizenship and made it impossible for this government to act under the law, directing the President to demand the reasons for the imprisonment of an American citizen, and if in his judgement they are wrongful to demand the release of the prisoner. Judge Yarell contends that Mrs. Maybrick has not forfeited her citizenship and some time ago filed, with President McKinley, a list of authorities supporting his contention, and he says of the present status of the matter: "The President has referred the authorities and my argument on the citizenship question to the State Department, with the request that they be further examined and reported upon, and I am awaiting the result of their research. President McKinley has shown himself in this matter a true American, and I have yet to believe him afraid to meet the question of citizenship squarely and to decide it according to our laws."

It is noted that the professional friends of Cuba, who talk but do not risk their lives, are more worked up over the serious offer of autonomy that Spain has made to Cuba than are the Cubans themselves. In fact, it seems very evident that many of those who are talking up free Cuba, whether for sentiment or for pay cannot be positively said, are afraid that the Cubans may accept what Spain offers them and end the war on the island, which would certainly take all the wind out of the sails of the free Cuba shouters in the U. S. and deprive them of what seems to be congenial employment. Those who ought to be best informed, do not believe there is one chance out of one hundred that Spain can succeed in bringing about peace in Cuba and at the same time retain its control of the island. Still, they will watch the experiments now being made by Gen. Blanco with interest. There are lots of men who do not believe the Cubans could govern themselves a year. If their independence was given them by Spain, its crop of professional revolutionists is too large.



## NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

**Republicans Win with a Narrow Majority in Ohio.**

**Returns from Other States—Fusion Wins in Nebraska—Van Wyck to Be Mayor of Greater New York.**

Columbus, O., Nov. 4.—Unofficial but complete returns show republican plurality of 25,539 in Ohio. Both sides still claim majority of the legislature, republicans by five, democrats by three. Wednesday was a day of anxiety with the Ohio politicians. It opened with the republicans and democrats both claiming the election of their state tickets and a majority of the members of the state legislature. Before noon the democrats conceded the election of the republican state ticket. In the event of the republicans securing the legislature on as close a margin as is now claimed by them, and not conceded by the democrats, Chairman McConville predicts that Senator Hanna will secure the caucus nomination but fail of election as did Dr. Godfrey Hunter, at Frankfort, Ky. The republicans concede that the democrats will have two majority in the senate, and no "ripper" bills can therefore be passed. The republicans claim that the organization of the senate depends upon the attitude of Senator Voight, of Cincinnati, who is a fusion republican.

### Fusion on Top in Nebraska.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 4.—At midnight returns have been received from 46 of 88 counties of Nebraska, casting more than half the vote of the state. These give: Post, 53,748; Sullivan, 60,133. Last year the same counties gave McCall, 61,157; Holcombe, 74,643. If the vote falls off in the same ratio in the remainder of the counties, Sullivan's plurality cannot exceed 10,000. At fusion headquarters a majority of 20,000 is claimed.

### Iowa Elects Shaw.

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 4.—The Register figures out a republican plurality of 35,000. These figures are based on practically complete returns. This will give Shaw a majority of nearly 20,000, which is in excess of that of two years ago. Chairman McMillan, of the republican state committee, has complete returns from 94 counties and has estimated returns from the five remaining counties. By this means he has figured a plurality for Shaw (rep.) of about 31,782. Chairman Walsh, of the democratic state committee, has given out no figures. He thinks that errors in the returns may reduce the plurality for Shaw to 20,000. The legislature is safely republican. The senate has 50 members, of which 38 are republicans and 12 populists and democrats. The house has 100 members of whom the republicans have elected 61 and the populists and democrats 39. These figures are subject to slight variations, probably to the advantage of the democrats, but they are essentially safe. The republicans lost four members in the senate and 17 in the house, compared with the last legislature, which was overwhelmingly republican.

### Heavy Plurality for Wolcott.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 4.—Roger Wolcott, the republican candidate, has been elected as governor of Massachusetts by a plurality of nearly 86,000. This year's political complexion of the general assembly will be as follows: Senate—Republicans, 34; democrats, 6. House—Republicans, 182; democrats, 61; independents, 6; prohibitionists, 1.

### County Elections in Kansas.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 4.—At a late hour the returns from Tuesday's election in Kansas are still very incomplete. The indications are that the republicans have elected eight of the 13 district judges voted for. The returns show that in 49 counties the republicans have elected all or nearly all of their candidates for county offices. In 14 counties the fusionists have elected all, or nearly all, of their candidates. In 26 counties the offices are about evenly divided between the fusionists and the republicans. In one county a straight democratic ticket was elected.

### Kentucky Again Democratic.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 4.—Kentucky wheels into the democratic column again by a majority of over 25,000. Reports from all over the state show that Sam J. Shackelford, the silver democratic nominee for appellate court clerk, will have fully 25,000 if not 30,000 majority, and that the silver democrats will have a majority of over 20 in the two houses of the general assembly.

### In South Dakota.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Nov. 4.—Out of eight judicial circuits in the state the republicans elect five judges. The democrats elect in one and the populists win in the two Blackhill circuits.

### Gorman Beaten.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 4.—Senator Gorman is beaten, although his machine managers cling to the hope that they will have a majority of one or two in the lower house of the legislature. With a few doubtful districts yet to hear from, which it is not believed will materially change the result, the democrats will have 46 members of the house—a majority of one. The senate stands 17 republicans and nine democrats, assuring the republicans a majority of seven on joint ballot. Philip Lee Gainsborough (rep.) is elected state comptroller by a majority of 7,000.

### Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4.—The complete vote of Pennsylvania for state treasurer is: Beacom (rep.), 364,597; Brown (dem.), 204,216; Swallow (pro.), 116,153; Thompson (ind.), 13,293. Beacom's plurality, 124,381.

### Virginia.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 4.—The latest returns from the election in Virginia give the democrats all the senators elected and 94, and perhaps 95, members of the house. The republicans get four, perhaps five, members of the house, and the independents one member.

### GREATER NEW YORK.

**Van Wyck's Plurality for Mayor Is Over 82,000.**

New York, Nov. 4.—The democrats have carried every county and borough of Greater New York and Robert A. Van Wyck has been elected mayor for a term of four years by a plurality of 82,074 votes. The democratic county and borough tickets have been elected by large pluralities and the democrats will control the municipal assembly by a majority of four-fifths on joint ballot. Alton B. Parker, the democratic candidate for chief judge of the court of appeals, has carried the state by a plurality of at least 60,000 over Wallace (rep.). The total vote for Van Wyck in the entire city was 227,964, divided among the boroughs as follows: Manhattan and the Bronx, 136,446; Brooklyn, 77,273; Queens, 8,375; Richmond, 4,370. The total vote for Low and Tracy combined was 247,368, a plurality of 19,404 over the vote for Van Wyck. The republicans polled but 100,478 votes for Gen. Tracy, while the total for Low was 146,890. The total vote for George was 19,747. In the municipal assembly the democrats will have a majority of 59 on joint ballot and will be able to control all legislation and to transact business with all the republican members absent.

## THE PENSION BUREAU.

**Interesting Extracts from Commissioner Evans' Report.**

Washington, Nov. 6.—The first annual report of Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans to the secretary of the interior, was made public Friday. A summary follows:

There were added to the rolls during the year the names of 50,101 new pensioners and there were restored to the rolls 3,971 pensioners who had been previously dropped, a total of 54,072. During the same period the losses to the rolls were 31,960 by death, 1,074 by remarriage of widows and mothers, 1,845 by legal limitation (minors), 2,683 for failure to claim pension for three years and 4,560 for other causes, an aggregate of 41,122.

The whole number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1897, was 976,014. The net gain over the previous year was 5,336. It will yet be seen that the pension roll has not yet begun to show any diminution, though it has been anticipated by predecessors in office that such would be the fact. Seven widows of revolutionary soldiers and nine daughters of revolutionary soldiers are still on the rolls.

During the year 94,454 pension certificates were issued, of which number 50,101 were original allowances and the balance were reissues, increases, restorations, etc. During the same period 76,234 claims of various classes were disallowed. This number, however, does not include claims which were made for higher rates of pensions.

The amount disbursed for pensions by the pension agents during the year was \$139,799,242.12 and the amount disbursed by treasury settlement was \$150,475.23, a total of \$139,949,717.35. This exceeds the amount disbursed during the fiscal year 1896 by the sum of \$1,534,490.18. If 14,671 certificates, which were held in this bureau until July 1, 1897, had been mailed to the pension agents during the fiscal year, they would have required first payments amounting to \$2,191,694—besides the additional annual value, which would also have been a charge upon the appropriation. This amount, added to that actually disbursed, makes an aggregate of \$141,999,396. The appropriation for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year 1897 was only \$140,000,000. The average annual value of each pension at the close of the year was \$133.17. The average annual value of each pension under the general law was \$162.04; each under the act of June 27, 1890, was \$109.25. The aggregate annual value of all pensions at the close of the year was \$129,795,428.

Referring to the consolidation of agencies, Commissioner Evans recommends that the executive order of July last suspending the operation of the order of February 6, 1897, the latter of which provided for the consolidation, be continued indefinitely, and adds: "I am still of the opinion that the reduction and consolidation of the pension agencies at this time is not only unnecessary but inexpedient; that the disruption of business in the agencies, the business for the interior department and the general inconvenience of the service would more than offset the anticipated saving to the government." Attention is called to a significant saving in rentals of agencies, a policy still being continued. In conclusion the report recommends the publication of a complete list of pensioners and the passage of a law to the end that no pension be granted to the widow of any soldier that shall marry hereafter.

### Trade Features of the Week.

New York, Nov. 6.—Bradstreet's weekly review of trade says:

"Killing frosts south, the raising of quarantine embargoes at nearly all states invaded by yellow fever, the resumption of traffic and a prospective revival in demand for staple merchandise constitute the trade features of the week. Rains in central western and western states, followed by colder weather, have favored farmers and stimulated demand from interior storekeepers. This has had a favorable effect at Louisville, St. Louis and Kansas City. Jobbers in northwestern states are awaiting seasonable weather to stimulate the movement of heavy dry goods and winter clothing. Features at larger Pacific coast cities are confined to sales of merchandise and provisions for the Klondike and the heavy foreign shipments of wheat and flour. Larger eastern cities report no increase in the general merchandise movement. New England centers report that orders from the west exceed those from the south or east. Leading manufacturing industries continue fairly well employed. While there has been a moderate reaction in iron and steel, furnaces, and mills continue well employed and the outlook for higher quotations next year is unchanged. In addition to lower prices for southern and Bessemer pig and for steel billets, quotations for naval stores, wools, copper, coffee, pork, flour, oats and wheat are lower, while those for cotton, print cloths, sugar and beef are unchanged, and for Indian corn and lead are a shade higher."

### Was a Success.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 5.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Tennessee Centennial exposition, Auditor Frank Goodman filed his report, showing that the total indebtedness of the exposition is now only \$36,000. The property of the Exposition company is valued at far more than this sum, and there are collected assets amounting to \$39,000. The total attendance officially reported was 1,682,305.

### Indians Ratify the Treaty.

Antlers, I. T., Nov. 5.—The agreement entered into between the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Dawes Indian commission at Atoka last April has been ratified by the Choctaw council at Tushkahomma and has been approved by the governor. A bill has also been passed creating a commission of six members to wind up the affairs of the Choctaw nation.

### Promises Are a Sham.

New York, Nov. 6.—Ex-Minister to Spain Hannis Taylor has caused another sensation by declaring that Spain's promises of autonomy to Cuba are a mere sham. "I am now the advocate of intervention by the United States," says Mr. Taylor, "because I am satisfied that it is the only remaining means by which peace in Cuba can be assured."

### Will Use More Silver.

Paris, Nov. 4.—Five powers of the Latin union, on the initiative of Switzerland, have signed a convention to increase the number of small silver coins by a franc per head of their population, using the existing five-franc piece to supply the necessary silver.

## NINETEEN LIVES LOST.

**Steamer Idaho Wrecked in a Furious Gale on Lake Erie.**

**Of the Twenty-One Souls on Board the Doomed Vessel Only Two Survived—Rescued by a Passing Steamer.**

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The steamer Idaho, of the Western Transit line (New York Central) foundered in eight fathoms of water at 4:30 Saturday morning off Long point, on Lake Erie. This point juts out into the lake from the Canadian shore about 65 miles west of Buffalo, and its vicinity has been the scene of many disasters.

The Idaho, commanded by Capt. William Gillies, of Buffalo, and having on board a crew of 21 all told, left Buffalo Friday afternoon laden with package freight for Milwaukee. A strong south-west gale was blowing at the time, and the weather office had storm signals up for the lake. Capt. Gillies thought he could weather the gale, and headed straight up the lake. Shortly after passing Long point he discovered his mistake, and tried to run for shelter.

The sea was running very high at the time, and in turning, the Idaho shipped a big sea, which quenched the fires in the engines, and the boat was helpless in the trough of the sea. The captain and crew were lowering the lifeboat when the steamer gave a lurch and went down on her side, stern first. Two of the crew, a deckhand named William Gill, of Rochester, and the second mate, name unknown, managed to reach the top of a single spar that stood above the water. There they clung until eight hours later, when they were discovered and rescued by the Mariposa, of the Minnesota line.

The Idaho was an old boat, having been built in 1863. She was 220 feet long, and had a gross tonnage of 1,110.

Following are the names of 16 of the 19 men who lost their lives:

Alexander Gillies, captain, Buffalo; George Gibson, first mate, Buffalo; William Clancy, chief engineer, Buffalo; John D. Taylor, steward, Buffalo; Nelson Skinner, first assistant engineer; Louis Gilmore, watchman; Richard McLean, wheelman; Robert Williams, wheelman; A. J. Richard, lookout; Henry Thomson, lookout; Conrad Blaker, fireman; William Gregory, fireman; John Healy, assistant steward; Frederick Mifflott, oiler; Edward Smith, deck hand, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Beel, deck hand. The names of three of the men drowned are unknown to the steamship company. One was a fireman, another a deck hand and the third a porter.

The Idaho went out of commission three or four years ago, but this summer she was thoroughly overhauled. After her overhauling she was placed at the disposal of the Naval Veterans' association, and by that organization used as a flagship during the G. A. R. encampment in August. At the close of the encampment she was put into commission again as a freighter.

The captain of the ill-fated steamer, Alex. Gillies, was one of the most widely known of lake seamen. He was 41 years old and knew the lake waters like a book. His brother, Donald Gillies, is captain of the steamer Harlem.

The second mate, Louis La Force, told a harrowing story to the crew of the Mariposa. He said that in the rush of men from the hold one of them, a watchman, was trampled to death. The crew was frantic to get out of the place. Six or eight, he said, must have been drowned like rats in the hold. They were not warned of the sinking of the boat. The first long dip of the stern was the first intimation they had that the final danger was at hand and then they made a frantic rush to get on deck. The hatchway was too small to let them through together, and the result was that one of them was trampled to death and several were left to drown.

## CONGRESS OF BAPTISTS.

**Fifteenth Annual Meeting Will Be Held in Chicago Next Week.**

Chicago, Nov. 8.—All the Baptist ministers in Illinois and the middle west have been invited to Chicago next week to attend the fifteenth annual meeting of the Baptist congress, which will then, for the first time, meet west of Detroit, and which will be conducted by leading Baptists from all over the country. It will convene at Immanuel church, Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street, and sit November 16, 17 and 18 in the afternoons and evenings. The object of the congress is the discussion of current questions relating to theology, society and humanity by Baptists and others away from the interruptions of business and devotional exercises. These discussions are arranged under topics, and are introduced by written papers, followed first by appointed speakers and then by all who wish to participate.

## KILLED HIMSELF.

**Convicted Murderer Commits Suicide in His Cell.**

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 8.—A special to the Free Press from Laporte, Ind., says: Charles Pinkerton, under sentence of life imprisonment for the murder of his nephew and son-in-law, Charles Pinkerton, Jr., of Fulton, Mich., cut his throat in the county jail Sunday afternoon. Death was almost instantaneous. Mrs. Pinkerton was an inmate of the same cell with her husband, this precaution being taken to prevent the prisoner from carrying out threats to suicide, but there is evidence that she furnished the knife with which her husband killed himself.

## IDLE RUMORS SET AT REST.

**Secretary Long Declares There Is No Danger of War.**

Washington, Nov. 8.—"There is absolutely no foundation for this Cuban war scare. There has not been a meeting of the cabinet for two months when the forecast, so far as foreign affairs are concerned, was so pacificatory. The prospect for the navy is so quiescent that the captain of our biggest ship has been ordered to Washington and is sitting upon a board to prepare a bill for the reorganization of the personnel of the naval reserve. The rest of the big ships are now undergoing their winter repairs." Secretary of the Navy Long dictated the above statement on Saturday. He made the statement because of the sensational reports which have been published during the last few days alleging that the relations between the United States and Spain were in such condition that war was impending.

What the secretary of the navy said is simply a reiteration of statements made by other cabinet officers from time to time for some days past, all of whom have insisted that there has been no development in the Cuban matter which would lead them to anticipate war. Positive information secured at the white house shows conclusively that President McKinley regards the Cuban situation as most pacific; nor does he anticipate any developments at the present time which will be a just subject of alarm. In fact, it can be stated authoritatively that it is the firm determination of the President to give Spain a reasonable time in which to test the new policy which Gen. Blanco has been authorized to put into effect in Cuba. The president has been officially informed of the intention of Spain to abandon the reconcentration policy, and he is daily anticipating the announcement that Gen. Blanco has issued an order extending the zones of cultivation in Cuba.

The succession of Gen. Weyler by Gen. Blanco and the consequent prospect of a more humane conduct of the war are reasons, in the opinion of the president, why this government should go slow in further interfering in the Cuban matter. Therefore, officials say, the reports of impending trouble are false on their face. Washington and Madrid are acting in full accord, they declare, and, so far as the president is concerned, he proposes to deal with the Cuban question in a sober, calm and dignified manner.

Matanzas, Cuba, Nov. 8.—The Spanish authorities are investigating a serious mutiny on the transport steamer Montserrat, which left Havana for Spain some days ago. The steamship returned Friday flying signals of distress. Capt. Gen. Weyler was on board, as well as nearly 1,000 wounded troops. The soldiers had made open protest when, before going aboard, they had demanded their salaries, six months overdue, in gold, but were forced to accept depreciated fiat bills of the Havana bank at par. Once embarked they were huddled below like so many sheep, in order to leave the deck free for their gold-laced superiors.

Even the government health officers predicted that dozens would die on the voyage daily unless better facilities were provided, but their suggestions were unheeded. The feeling against Weyler grew rapidly, and, it is understood, trouble occurred during the second day out from Havana. The men insisted upon their rights, in view of the cramped condition of the hold, to come up on deck. Weyler ordered them driven below, when a serious encounter occurred, in which a number were killed on both sides.

Madrid, Nov. 8.—The cabinet council has approved the proposal of political amnesty for Cuba and the Philippines. The government denies that the action to be taken with regard to the remarks made by Lieut. Gen. Weyler to the deputations that waited upon him shortly before he left Havana is the result of any suggestion on the subject received from Washington. No communications have been received from the American government on that matter.

The government has received a cable message from the autonomist leaders in Cuba accepting on behalf of the party the appointments tendered representative autonomists on the nomination of Marshal Blanco.

## THE OHIO CONTEST.

**Democrats Have Apparently Abandoned Hope of Success.**

Columbus, O., Nov. 8.—There have been no developments in the legislative situation, the democrats having apparently abandoned all further efforts to contest the election of republican representatives in close counties. The republican majority of five on joint ballot in the general assembly will probably not be changed unless the fusionist members in Cincinnati vote with the republicans.

Cincinnati, Nov. 8.—John R. McLean and party left Sunday for Washington. Mr. McLean has been considered the democratic candidate for senator and his departure is regarded as an indication that he concedes the legislature to the republicans, notwithstanding the numerous notices of contest. There is nothing known as to the probable policy of the democrats as a minority in the legislature, but it is believed they will join the anti-Hanna republicans in bringing out a new man for senator.

## SEALING TREATY IS SIGNED.

**Russia, Japan and the United States Form a Compact.**

Washington, Nov. 8.—Only the formal action of the senate is now required to make Russia and Japan allies of the United States for the joint protection of the seals in Behring sea. A treaty to that end was signed at the state department at noon Saturday by representatives of the three governments named, and it will become effective when ratified by the senate. The treaty was signed in the large diplomatic room at the state department. The usual formalities attended the action of the negotiators, who were:

For the United States—Messrs. Foster, Hamlin and Jordan.  
For Russia—Messrs. De Wollant, Botkine and Routschowsky.  
For Japan—Messrs. Matsui, Fujiai and Nutsukuri.

There were three copies of the document, one for each nation represented, and the delegates of each nation signed their own copy first. The sealing of the documents was attended to by Mr. De Wollant, the charge of the Russian government, and William Gwynne, the latter being an expert in this line, having sealed almost every treaty negotiated here since the treaty of Washington. With the affixing of the seals in wax the formalities concluded, and there was an exchange of congratulations over the consummation of the work.

The text of the treaty will not be given out by the state department until final ratifications are exchanged.

As the document must go to the senate for approval, custom requires that it be withheld from publication in this manner. It is said, however, by those concerned, that the general purposes of the treaty have been already outlined in the press, and it is likely that all of further interest that remains in the document is the exact nature of the additional restrictions that are to be imposed upon pelagic sealing.

It is expected that the meeting of British and American experts will take place this week, according to the original programme, unless there should be some intervention from the British foreign office, which is not anticipated. Meanwhile the British expert, Prof. Thompson, who is now in Washington, will be acquainted with what has already been accomplished by the government of the United States, Russia and Japan and with the terms of the treaty.

London, Nov. 8.—The British officials regard the prompt agreement arrived at between the United States, Russia and Japan, providing for a temporary suspension of pelagic sealing, as a vindication of their refusal to enter into the conference and as a demonstration of their contention that an understanding existed between the three countries. It is not likely that Great Britain will consent to stop sealing. Her majesty's government confidently expects a settlement of the question by the United States purchasing the Canadian interests.

## RIO JANEIRO IS QUIET.

**Attempt to Murder President Moraes Part of a Plot.**

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 8.—There is a general belief here that the attempt to kill President Moraes was the result of a conspiracy headed by monarchical plotters. Whether the conspirators planned the death of Gen. Bethencourt, the minister of war, who was shot and killed as he stood beside the president, remains to be seen, but there are reasons to believe that they did. Rio Janeiro, in view of the remarkable excitement which followed the deed, is unusually quiet. In the meantime, however, every precaution is being taken to protect the president, as it is feared another attempt on his life may be made. A strong guard has been placed around his residence.

Several persons have been arrested in connection with the crime. The soldier who tried to kill the president, however, still declines to give any reason for his crime. All efforts to make him talk have proved fruitless.

El Diario, the official organ of the government, publishes a manifesto from President Moraes, which declares that, while he is affected as a man and as a Brazilian by the attempt on his life and the murder of Gen. Bethencourt, he is firmly resolved to fulfill his duty as he sees it. He pays a tribute to the loyalty and bravery of Gen. Bethencourt. This manifesto made a good impression on the people. There is great popular indignation, as the government has received the support of the better element in Rio Janeiro.

The funeral of Marshal Bethencourt, minister of war, took place Saturday. The president of the republic followed the remains to the cemetery and was enthusiastically acclaimed by the people of all classes on the passage of the funeral which congregated more than 20,000 people.

## MOUNTING BIG GUNS.

**Work on the Defenses of Delaware Bay Being Rushed.**

Philadelphia, Nov. 8.—Work on the Finn's point and Delaware batteries, opposite each other on Delaware bay, as well as on the new defenses at Fort Delaware, is being pushed forward. Double shifts of men are employed and many of the heavy guns have already been mounted. Battery B, Fifth artillery, U. S. A., Capt. Chase commanding, now located at Washington barracks, which has been ordered to Fort Delaware, is expected to arrive there this week.



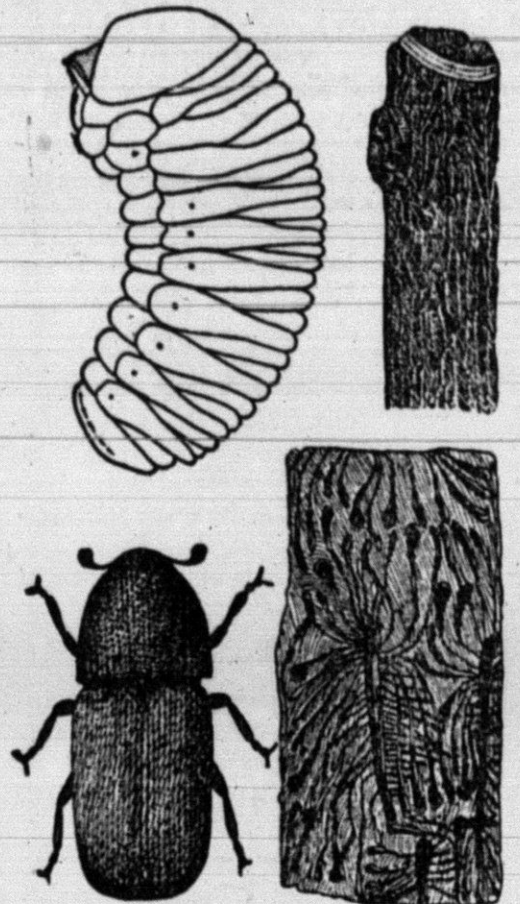
# AGRICULTURAL HINTS

## FRUIT BARK BEETLE.

A Destructive Insect and Methods for Controlling It.

This insect is a newcomer in the United States, having been known in this country less than 25 years. In Germany it has been known to seriously injure fruit trees for over 50 years. It was first discovered on American soil in 1877 in an orchard near Elmira, N. Y., and has gradually spread, especially to the south and central west. It was observed in large numbers in orchards in South Carolina in 1885-86. Two years later it was found in Indiana and is now well established throughout the central Mississippi valley.

My attention has been called to it several times this season in Maryland, and the editor of this journal has referred a query from a subscriber regarding the same pest. I have observed it lately in several orchards and some nurseries. It rarely ever does



FRUIT BARK BEETLE AND ITS WORK.

serious injury in nurseries and attacks only trees whose vitality has been reduced by being broken by plowing or injured in some other way. It does not confine its attacks to fruit trees, but is found working on shade and ornamental trees as well; usually the maple, elm and mountain ash.

The beetle will attack perfectly healthy trees, but has a decided preference for weak and sickly ones. A tree infested with this insect can be easily detected by a little careful observation. The trunk and larger branches are usually peppered full of little round holes about the size of a pin-head, see cut. In many instances the gummy exudation from these punctures is very conspicuous, standing out in bead-like masses or running down the branches and trunk. I have seen many trees, especially cherry, in this condition, the present season.

The little beetle responsible for this mischief is about one-tenth of an inch in length and one-third as wide. It is nearly black in color, somewhat cylindrical in general form, and under a glass of moderate power shows a clothing of yellowish hairs on the head and wing covers. The head is vertical and the jaws are short and stout. The beetle is shown in our figure very much enlarged (after Forbes).

The adult beetle, after making a hole in the tree, deposits her eggs in little grooves made in the inner bark. The young that hatch from these eggs feed upon the inner bark and sapwood, making long channels running in all directions from the central groove, as shown in lower right corner. These young worms frequently become so numerous as to completely girdle the branch or trunk, as the case may be. The young have no feet and are white, with small brown heads of the general shape shown in the illustration. They transform in these channels, and in due time the adults eat their way out, thus making more openings similar to the ones made by the female when depositing her eggs. There are probably two broods each year. One brood deposits its eggs in September and the insects pass the winter as larvae or worms under the bark. These transform in the spring, and begin to emerge as adults as early as the middle of March. I have also found a full-grown larva the last of July.

The fact that the fall brood passes the winter in the larval state, the first remedy that suggests itself is the cutting down and destruction by burning of all infected trees during the winter. I would recommend this procedure only in extreme cases or where the trees are of no special value. An attempt of extermination would mean the absolute destruction of every tree showing the least attack.

Experimentation with various sprays and washes for controlling this pest has not been carried forward very rapidly. Trees sprayed with a strong solution of Bordeaux mixture and Paris green combined, at about double the strength which is generally used, have given very promising results. The first application should be made about April 1 and the second two weeks later. In order to be most effectual, the spraying should be done before any of the char-

acteristic marks of the insect are found upon the trees, as it will be much easier to prevent the attack than to destroy the beetles after they have once entered the tree.—Prof. W. G. Johnson, in American Gardening.

## FACTS AND FIGURES.

They Present the Economical Side of the Good Roads Question.

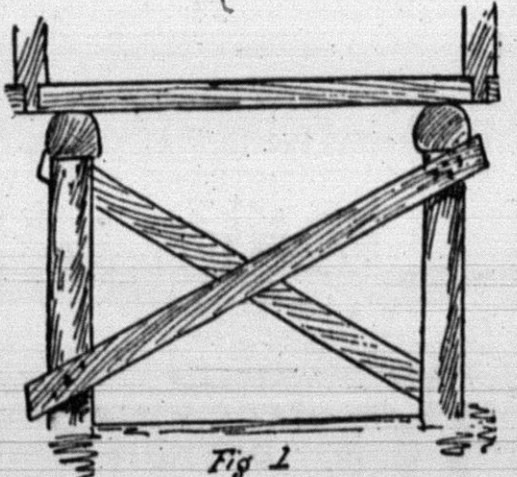
There are, it is estimated, 300,000 miles of highway roads in the United States, about 20 per cent. of the roads of all the world. Great Britain has 120,000 miles of roadways, and these are some of the best in the world. Germany has 275,000 miles of roads, and some of them are as poor as the roadways of a great country can be. France, which has taken an enlightened view of the good roads question for many years and has spent by governmental or local authority more than \$1,000,000,000 on highways, has a road mileage of 330,000, more than any other country. Russia, with an enormous area, has only 70,000 miles of roadways, while Italy, a smaller country, has 55,000.

For a considerable time the agitation in the United States for good roads languished for the reason, perhaps, that by the American system of subdivided local authority "what's everybody's business is nobody's business," and controversies being frequent as to the liability of national, state or municipal authority for needful expenditures, very little was done. The National League for Good Roads was organized in 1892 "to awaken general interest in the improvement of public roads, to determine the best methods of building and maintaining them and conduct and foster such publications as may serve these purposes." At the beginning of the agitation, the good roads question did not make much headway, and it was not until the popularity of bicycling grew that the demand for improved roads became organized, and since then considerable headway has been made. A computation which finds much favor among the advocates of good roads is this: There are approximately, though the number is steadily on the decline, 14,000,000 horses in the United States (there were 15,000,000 by the census of 1890), and there are about 2,000,000 mules, principally in the south, the annual cost for fodder for these animals being \$1,500,000,000. On fine stone roads one horse can haul as much as three horses can haul over the average dirt road of this country. It is estimated that it would be necessary to build about 1,000,000 miles of macadamized roads in the United States in order to have as good a system of public highways as is found in several European states. At \$4,000 per mile this would involve an outlay of \$4,000,000,000, a pretty large sum. But if half of the draught animals could be dispensed with by the building of such roads, there would be an annual saving of \$700,000,000 in the food bill. Consequently, if road bonds were issued bearing three per cent. interest 6,000,000 miles of macadamized road could be built without increasing the annual expenses one dollar.—N. Y. Sun.

## MAKING FARM BRIDGES.

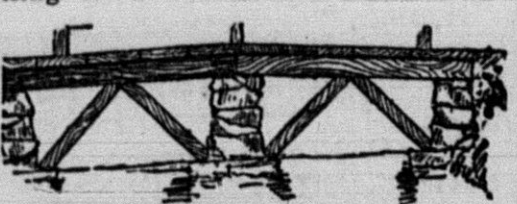
Two Methods Which Have Been Tried with Gratifying Success.

On many farms there are streams and ravines that have to be crossed by bridges. The proper construction of these is a matter of considerable importance, for valuable teams are driven



WELL-BRACED BRIDGE.

over them, and property is risked to their safety in other ways. The accompanying illustration, Fig. 1, shows a serviceable method of constructing such farm bridges, the cross braces as arranged being of special importance because they keep the bridge from settling to either side, as bridges unsupported very commonly do. Fig. 2 shows a more permanent and solid construction, rough stones being laid up in cement for supports, with a truss between the middle and each end, the ends of these trusses being supported by projecting rocks at the bases of the piers. Such a bridge is thoroughly supported and will well repay the extra labor in construction, provided the stream to be bridged is of any considerable width and the bridge is to be used to any great extent annually.—Orange Judd Farmer.



BRIDGE ON PIERS AND SUPPORTED BY TRUSSES.

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## Creeping Bent Is Best.

The agricultural department at Washington, after long experiments with lawn grasses, declares that creeping bent is the finest lawn grass known.

## BRAZIL'S RULER IN DANGER.

Attempted Assassination of the President—Martial Law Declared.

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 6.—An attempt was made on Friday to assassinate the president of Brazil, Dr. Prudente Jose de Moraes. The president's brother, an army officer, was probably mortally wounded while shielding the chief executive from a soldier's dagger. Gen. Machado Bethencourt, minister of war, who was of the president's party, was shot and killed. The attempt to kill the president and the killing of the minister of war, it is believed, were the acts of monarchical sympathizers. Another theory is that they were the results of the intense feeling aroused by the proposed arbitration treaty with France.

Rio Janeiro is now under martial law, every soldier having been ordered to arms, and it is feared that another revolution is at hand.

Thousands of persons gathered Friday in front of the government palace to see President Moraes and his cabinet extend publicly the thanks of the republic to Gen. Barboza and his troops. Many members of congress and persons high in military, navy and ecclesiastical circles were present, as were also the diplomatic representatives of several foreign countries.

The victorious troops were passing in review before President Moraes at



PRESIDENT MORAES.

1:50 o'clock, when a soldier in the ranks dashed suddenly toward the president's party, drawing a dagger as he went. Fearing his intention and unable to stop the soldier, Col. Moraes, brother of the president, stepped between the chief executive and his assailant and tried to ward off the dagger thrust.

In this he was successful, but the colonel received the dagger in his own body, the soldier, in frenzy, striking several times before he was seized by those officials around the president. There were shouts of excitement from the crowd, and those in front, forced on by those in the rear, began advancing. The troops were thrown into line in front of the president's party and tried to force the crowd back.

While President Moraes and the members of his cabinet were bending over the body of Col. Moraes a shot was heard, and Gen. Bethencourt, the minister of war, staggered and fell beside the body of Col. Moraes, with a bullet in his head.

The soldier who tried to kill President Moraes is under arrest. He has refused to give any reason for his attempt on the president's life. The person who shot Gen. Bethencourt is unknown. No one knows whence came the fatal bullet.

## Court-Martial for Weyler.

Madrid, Nov. 6.—The Spanish government, as a result of the deliberations of the ministers over the utterances of Gen. Weyler, the former captain general of Cuba, has come to the decision to try him by court-martial, no matter where he lands, if he confirms the accuracy of the press reports of his utterances. The commanding officers at all the ports of the Spanish kingdom have been instructed to demand of Gen. Weyler the moment he can be communicated with the exact terms of the speech which he delivered in reply to the manifestations at Havana upon the occasion of his embarkation for Spain on Sunday.

Madrid, Nov. 6.—The government received a cable message from Marshal Blanco Friday saying that "the autonomist party in Cuba is reorganizing" and that "several families who had emigrated are returning to the island."

## Schoolmaster Beaten to Death.

Sedalia, Mo., Nov. 6.—James Allen, teacher in a school at Wheatland, Hickory county, was beaten to death Thursday by his pupils. As punishment for misconduct, Mr. Allen kept several of his boys after school was dismissed Thursday night. When released the youths went away angry, and later as the schoolmaster was on his way home they waylaid him, pelting him with stones and clubs. Mr. Allen was knocked down and his skull crushed. He did not regain consciousness and died Friday morning. The youths have been arrested.

## Spain Does Not Like It.

Havana, Nov. 3.—Special dispatches received here from Madrid say that the recent magazine article of Hannis Taylor, the former minister of the United States at Madrid, on Cuban affairs, has produced an unpleasant feeling at the Spanish capital.

## "MY WIFE'S LIFE."

## How I was the means of saving it.

When the lungs are attacked and the symptoms of consumption appear, then begins the struggle between affection and that destroying disease which slays its thousands annually. It is a happy issue to the struggle when disease is conquered and health restored. Such an issue does not always end the struggle, but it did in the case of Mr. K. Morris, Memphis, Tenn., who saw his wife wasting and weakening and physicians helpless, and then suggested the simple remedy that wrought the cure. He tells the story thus:

"Seven years ago, my wife had a severe attack of lung trouble which the physicians pronounced consumption. The cough was extremely distressing, especially at night, and was frequently attended with the spitting of blood. The doctors being unable to help her, I induced her to try Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and was surprised at the great relief it gave. Before using one whole bottle she was cured, so that now she is strong and quite healthy. That this medicine saved my wife's life I have not the least doubt. I always keep Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house. Whenever any of my family have a cold or cough we use it, and are

promptly cured."—K. MORRIS, Memphis, Tenn.

The question: "Is consumption curable?" is still debated, and still debatable. It is easy to say that this was not a case of consumption. Yet the physicians said it was. They should know. As a matter of fact, Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has wrought so many similar cures that it seems to argue the curableness of consumption, in its earlier stages, by the use of this remedy. There is no better medicine for pulmonary troubles than Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It gives relief in cases of Asthma, and Bronchitis, where relief has been heretofore unattainable. It promptly cures Coughs and Colds, La Grippe, and all affections of the throat and lungs. Heretofore, Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been put up in full size bottles only, at \$1.00 per bottle. To meet a world-wide demand for a smaller package, the remedy is now put up in half size bottles, at half price—50 cents. Write for Dr. Ayer's Curebook (free) and learn more of the cures effected by Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Address J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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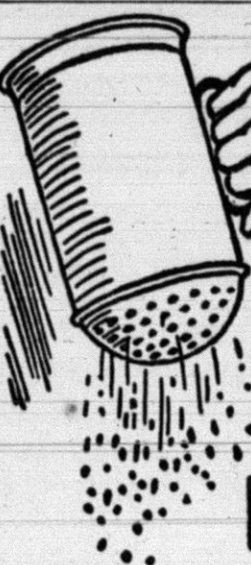
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## Horses.

There is a constant talk that horses will bring better prices some time, and there are persons who believe that the time is not far away. The development of our export trade gives some encouragement. Going back four years, in 1893, we exported less than 3,000 horses; in 1894 the number increased to 5,250; in 1895 the exports more than doubled, reaching 13,950; and in 1896 the number was again more than doubled, footing us 28,450. For the first six months of 1897 the number reached 14,900, barely keeping pace with last year. The reason given is that the supply of high-class horses for export is reduced, and from this fact, as well as an increasing home demand for the better class of horses, it is believed that prices will naturally advance. Common horses will probably be lower. England and Scotland take most of our exports. Germany is increasing her demands for American horses, having taken about 4,000 last year.

## Quiet Hour Thoughts.

A man's charity cannot be measured by his profession.  
If you wish to sleep well take a clear conscience to bed with you.  
True religion consists not singly in believing or in doing, but in both.  
The charity that has in view a political office ought to be spelled "b-f-l-b-e."  
It is a great deal easier to make an enemy of a friend than it is to make a friend of an enemy.  
The greatest need of our government is a fuller application of the principles of righteousness to public affairs.  
A person may be rich, and great, and learned, and honored, and still not be happy. The way to be happy is to be good.  
It is much more important to be ready for Christ's coming at any moment than to know just when He will come again.  
If the devil can get possession of the tongues of a few people in each church he can accomplish a great deal through them to destroy the good influence of the church.  
No one ever increased in happiness, or goodness, or usefulness because he discarded the Bible; but many have been happier, better and more useful because of the influence of the Bible upon their lives.  
It is a greater honor to us that we are allowed to serve God, than it is to Him that we offer Him that service. He can do without such earthly servants, but we cannot do without such a Heavenly Master.—Rev. J. W. Newman, in Chicago Standard.

## Tree With Distinction.

The stump of the tree to which Israel Putnam was once tied in the French and Indian war is still standing in the little village of Crown Point, a town in the upper part of New York. It was in the course of a skirmish near Wood Creek, at the time of the French Invasion in August 1758, that he was captured by the Indians and tied to this tree. While the flames were searing his flesh he was saved by Capt. Molang a French officer, who rushed through the crowd, scattering the firebrands cuffed and upbraided the Indians and released their victim. Putnam was taken to Montreal and presently freed by exchange.

## Spear Points.

Idleness is dangerous seed.  
Wisdom has a short tongue.  
Unbelief is Satan's consul chamber.  
Be what you want others to think you are.  
He that does nothing makes but one mistake.  
Opposition is the mill that fans the chaff out of us.  
Defeat in the right is better than victory in the wrong.  
Build higher, foolish man, earth is too low for safety.—Ram's Horn.

## The Coming Woman.

Who goes to the club while her husband attends the baby, as well as the good old-fashioned woman who looks after her home, will both at times get run down in health. They will be troubled with loss of appetite, headaches, sleeplessness, fainting or dizzy spells. The most wonderful remedy for these women is Electric Bitters. Thousands of sufferers from Lame Back and Weak Kidneys rise up and call it blessed. It is the medicine for women. Female complaints and Nervous troubles of all kinds are soon relieved by the use of Electric Bitters. Delicate women should keep this remedy on hand to aid up the system. Only 50¢ per bottle. For sale by Glazier and Stimson.

The liquor in which a joint of meat has been boiled should never be thrown away.

## A New Egg Preservative.

M. Bournouf recommends in a French journal the following method of preserving eggs: Dissolve in two-thirds of warm olive oil, one third of beeswax and cover each egg completely with a thin layer of this pomade with the ends of the finger. The egg shell by degrees absorbs the oil and each of the pores becomes filled with wax, which hermetically seals them. M. Bournouf affirms that he has eaten eggs kept two years in this manner in a place not exposed to too great extremes of temperature. He thinks also that the germ may in this manner be preserved for a considerable time.

## Pointed Paragraphs.

A bad emigram, like a worn out pencil, has no point to it.  
Compliments on a tombstone might be termed epi taffy.  
Marriage is an eye salve that restores blind lovers.  
Conversing with a man who always agrees with you is about as monotonous as talking to an echo.  
The girl who tries to imitate a man is idiotic, but the imitation is often very flattering just the same.  
Some men are never satisfied to remain at the bottom of the ladder; they always try to get further down.  
A man gets very little credit for what he does in the world, but he gets lots of blame for what he doesn't.  
When a man has a reputation for wisdom he can say foolish things and his friends applaud them as sarcasm.  
If you want to see the the smartest, cutest and sweetest baby that ever lived, just get any mother to show you hers.  
It takes the average woman about twice as long to make up her complexion as it does to make up her mind.  
Some of us have more ups and downs in this world than others, but when we get to the cemetery we will all be on a dead level.  
A man isn't always to blame for thinking more of his typewriter than he does of his wife; he can dictate to his typewriter.

## Notice.

We the undersigned, desire in this manner, to express to Mr. Whinnery our appreciation of the course of drawing lessons which we have received under his instruction. As a teacher he is patient, painstaking and thorough.  
His methods are his own, and, unlike those taught at any school. He gives his pupils the principal underlying each subject, and makes them so plain and simple that even a child can understand. We who have taken this course hope that Mr. Whinnery will return soon that we may continue our work with him.  
Mrs. B. W. Negus Georgella Riely  
V. Riemenschneider Mrs. Geo. A. BeGole  
Mrs. F. P. Glazier Mrs. L. T. Freeman  
Mrs. C. J. Chandler Guss BeGole  
Zoe BeGole Warren Boyd  
Leon Kempf Vera Glazier  
Howard Boyd.

## More Kitchen Maxims.

A stew boiled is a stew spoiled.  
No more water than is needed for gravy should be put in a stew.  
Salt or cold water makes scum to rise.  
A handful of salt will clear a fire for broiling.  
Green vegetables should be boiled fast with the lid off.  
Salt meat should go into cold water, and be brought slowly to the boil.  
Boiled puddings should fill the basin.  
Bread or vegetables left in stock makes it sour.  
Fish should be gently boiled.  
Baked meat should start in a hot oven.—Ex.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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## Markets.

Chelsea, Nov 11, 1897.  
Eggs, per dozen ..... 14c  
Butter, per pound ..... 18c  
On's, per bushel ..... 20c  
Corn, per bushel ..... 16c  
Wheat, per bushel ..... 86c  
Potatoes, new, per bushel ..... 35c  
Apples, per bushel ..... 50c  
Onions, per bushel ..... 40c  
Beans, per bushel ..... 65-75c

## Odds and Ends.

The American Air Power company has filed a certificate of incorporation with the secretary of state. The company will have its principal office in New York city and will manufacture light, heat and power, and furnish power to railroads and other corporations, and install power plants. The company paid an organization tax of \$8,750 on a capital of \$7,000,000. To make light, heat and power out of compressed air, marks a new departure. What will be the outcome? You will know all about it later on.

## Fresh Bread—at Freeman's.

Every business must have its "ups and downs," and the average publisher of a newspaper is no exception to the rule. Did you ever stop to think of it? This week you write and print an article; some man gets as mad as blazes and orders his paper stopped. The same article pleases others and they resolve to subscribe. In the next issue of the paper there is an article which the man who stopped his paper would not have missed for several times the subscription price. He then becomes a borrower of the paper from a neighbor, and wonders how it continues to exist since he discontinued his subscription.—Buckeye Informer.

The Ladies' Home Journal has secured what promises to be the greatest magazine feature of 1898. It is entitled "The Inner experience of a Cabinet Member's Wife." In a series of letters written by the wife of a Cabinet member to her sister at home, are detailed her actual experience in Washington, frankly and freely given. The letters were written without any intention of publication. They give intimate peeps behind the curtain of high official and social life. They are absolutely fearless, they study Washington life under the search-light as it has never been before presented. The President and the highest officials of the land, with the most brilliant men and women of the Capital, are seen in the most familiar way. As these are all actual experiences the name of the writer is withheld. The letters will doubtless excite much shrewd guessing by readers and study of internal evidence to discover the secret. The "Experiences," which will be beautifully illustrated, begin in the December number and will continue for several months.

An editor whose wife sold eggs and paid off the mortgage probably on his office, is responsible for the following: "We have read of Maude on a summer day, who raked barefooted the new-mown hay. We have read of the maid in the early morn, who milked the cow with the erumped horn. And we've read the lay the poets sing of the rustling corn and the flowers of spring. But of all the lays of tongue or pen, there's naught like the lays of the Wolverine hen. Long, long before Maude rakes her hay, the Wolverine hen begins to lay; and ere the milk-maid stirs a peg, the hen is up and has dropped her egg. The corn must rustle and the flowers must spring, if they keep up with the barnyard ring. If Maude is in need of a hat or gown, she does not take her hay to town; but she goes to the store and obtains her suit with a basket full of fresh hen fruit. If the milkmaid's beau makes a Sunday call, she doesn't feed him on milk at all; but works up eggs in a custard pie, and stuffs him full of chicken fry. And when the old man wants a horn, does he haul to the drug-gist a load of corn? Not much; he simply robs a nest; to town he goes—you know the rest. Here he lingers, and talks, per-chance, of true reform and correct finance; while his good wife stays at home and scowls, but is saved from want by those self same fowls, while the husband is lingering there, she watches the cackling hen with care and gathers the eggs, and the eggs she'll hide, till she gathers enough to stem the tide. Then hail! all hail to the Wolverine hen, the greatest blessing of all to men. Throw up your hat and make Rome howl for the preserving barn-yard fowl! Corn may be king, but it's plain to be seen that the Wolverine hen is Michigan queen.

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## 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 15th 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. Beckwith, 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 15th day of March next, and that such claims will be heard before said court on the 15th day of December 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.

## 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 15th day of October, A. D. 1897, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of George W. Palmer, 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 15th day of April next, and that such claims will be heard before said court on the 15th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.  
Dated Ann Arbor, October 15, 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 Liber 73 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 50/100 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 southerly 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-six, lying north of the highway, excepting and reserving therefrom Twenty acres in the southwest 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 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 Girsch, deceased, Catharine Girsch the administratrix of said estate comes into court and represents 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 said 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 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 said administratrix give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Herald, a newspaper printed and circulating 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 Monday, the 1st day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Henry and Martha Bohnet, minors. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Adam Bohnet praying that letters of guardianship of said estate of said minors, may be granted to John Bohnet or some other suitable person.  
Thereupon it is ordered that Friday, the 20th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the day of 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 petition should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Herald, a newspaper printed and circulating 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.