

# THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

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NUMBER 13.

## You Can't Go Wrong

If you buy your Footwear of us.

We have three big sellers in Men's and Women's Fine Shoes. Prices—\$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50. A complete assortment in sizes and widths on hand.

### WARM SHOES.

We are headquarters for them. You can't find so complete an assortment anywhere else. Every pair made to our order. Price from \$1.25 to \$2.00

Knit boots, Felt boots, Lumbermen's socks and rubbers to go over them, at money saving prices.

Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's Artics, Storm Alaskas and Rubbers. Best goods made, at low prices.

Remember we are sole agents for the genuine Stout's Snag Proof Boots and Felt Rubbers.

**W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.**

## Racket Store.

More of that Fine Table Oilcloth.

Children's and Misses hose supporters	10, 15	Butcher Knives	10, 15
Ladies hose supporters, go over shoulder	23	Bread Knives	10
Embroidery Silk	4c	Paring Knives	5, 8
Shoes brushes	12, 23	1/2 doz. tea spoons	12
Mirrors	5, 10, 12, 20, 75, 90, 1 35	Steel plyers	8
Photograph albums	50, 75, 85, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50	Dolls	5, 10, 25, 50, 1.00
Lamps	20, 30	Doilies for	8, 10, 12, 18, 15
Cuff buttons	10	Ladies' Hose fleeced lined	15
Cuff buttons and Shirt Buttons	12c set	Chopping Knives	5, 8
		Good Brooms	15
		Pocket Corkscrews	10

Our Holiday goods are beginning to arrive, large varieties of Games, Scrap Albums, Photograph Albums, Autograph Albums, Toilet Sets, Necktie Boxes, and Work Boxes.

H. E. JOHNSON.

## Stoves! Stoves!

All Styles and Prices.

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

Furniture Stock Complete and Prices Always Right.

**W. J. KNAPP.**

## Thanksgiving

Means Nuts, Candy, Pie and a good time generally.

We have the finest of table nuts, dates, figs, raisins and a large stock of fine candies.

GEO. FULLER.

## What You Should Eat

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

**We Can Tell You!**

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

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

TERMS—CASH.

**ADAM EPPLER.**

### Supper and Entertainment.

On Thanksgiving eve, Wednesday, Nov. 24, at the Opera House, the ladies of St. Mary's parish will serve an excellent supper from six to eight o'clock. The ladies of this church have an enviable reputation for giving good suppers, and this will be one of the best.

After the repast a fine musical program will be given. Detroit, Adrian and local talent will be in evidence.

The program will consist of vocal and instrumental music, patriotic and humorous recitations.

Miss Mary Dunn, of Detroit, who has many friends here, will be heard, with her beautiful voice, in two or more songs.

Mr. Louis Burg, the popular tenor, whom Chelsea especially claims as her own sweet singer, will also sing.

The Arion male quartette, and the Ladies' quartette, consisting of Mrs. L. T. Freeman, and the Misses Neuberger, Bachman and Townsend have kindly consented to give appropriate selections.

The Misses Margaret Hayes of Adrian, and Burg and Conway of Chelsea will do their part acceptably on the program.

Recitations will be given by Lewis Doll and John Hindelang, and instrumental music will be rendered by the Misses Katharine Staffan and Mary Clark.

Everyone attending will receive a number on a very handsome picture, which will be disposed of at the close of the entertainment.

The musical program will be well worth bearing, and the ladies extend a most cordial invitation to all our citizens to attend.

The admission will be 25 cents for adults and 15 cents for children.

### Wheat Market.

Chicago, Nov. 15 1897.

The outlook in all branches of business life is exceptionally good just now.

After a liquidation which carried many securities far below their real value strong men in this financial world have come into the market as buyers and for the last two days there has been a forward movement in stocks that promises to develop into a genuine boom which will put prices much higher and hold them there if only Congress does not, by injudicious talk on financial subjects, alarm foreign capital, as it has done on so many occasions in the past, and not only prevent the purchase of our securities abroad, but induce the selling of them on a large scale by present European holders.

The grain markets are in excellent condition when one considers the bearish influences that are constantly brought to bear against them. Wheat is selling above 90 cents solely because it commands that price to fill the shipping demand, and not because there is any buying by the general public here. On the contrary most of the professional traders are bears. But the facts are against them. Schwartz, Dupree & Co., whose foreign connections are very extensive, have advised that in no particular has the scarcity in Europe been overstated, and the legitimate outcome will be that our wheat will command better prices on the other side of the Atlantic than it is now bringing in the home market.

The price range to-day was as follows:

	High	Low	Close
Wheat			
Dec.	95	94	94
May	90 3/4	89 3/4	89 3/4
Corn			
Dec.	26 3/4	26	26
May	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
Oats			
Dec.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
May	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4
Pork			
Dec.	7.25	7.15	7.23
Jan.	8.25	8.12	8.20
Lard—Per 100 lbs.			
Dec.	4.12	4.10	4.12
Jan.	4.27	4.23	4.25
Ribs			
Dec.	4.17	4.17	4.17
Jan.	4.22	4.17	4.20

The law shows no respect of persons. A woman used profane language at Owassa last Monday and had to pay six dollars for her display of temper. That act of the last legislature makes it risky business to use profane language in the presence of women or children.

## It Will Pay You

To Buy Sugar at the

## Bank Drug Store

Every month in the year. We are selling 19 pounds fine granulated for \$1.00 and 22 pounds extra light brown sugar for \$1.00.

### Have You Tried

### Our 11-cent Coffee?

You will be surprised at the fine, fragrant, drink it makes. Try our full cream cheese. Notice our prices on brooms. Come to the Bank Drug Store for pure spices and pure extracts.

### We Are Selling:

Electric kerosine oil 9 cents gal.	Try our 25c N. O. molasses.
7 cakes Jackson soap for 25 cents.	Lamp wicks 1c per yard.
Good sugar corn 7 cents per can.	23 pounds brown sugar for \$1.00.
Good Alaska Salmon 10c per can	Choice honey 10c per lb.
Good sugar syrup 20c per gal.	Light table syrup 25c per gal.
10 pounds best oatmeal for 25 cents.	Large cucumber pickles 5c per doz.
7 cans sardines for 25 cents.	Good tomatoes 7c per can.
5 lbs Vail & Crane crackers for 25c.	25 boxes matches for 25c.
Poultry powder 15c per package.	5 boxes tacks for 5c.
19 pounds Fine Granulated Sugar for \$1.00	6 doz clothespins for 5c.
5 pounds new prunes for 25 cents.	

We are paying the highest market price for eggs.

Our prices on silver plated knives, forks, spoons, etc., should have your attention.

We are headquarters for clocks, watches, etc., and sell the kind that keep correct time.

## 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.

Spar Bank.

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

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

NOVEMBER—1897.

Calendar table for November 1897 with days of the week and dates.

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

DOMESTIC.

A monument to the memory of Elijah Lovejoy, who was assassinated 60 years ago because of his outspoken editorials against slave trade, was dedicated at Alton, Ill. Booth-Tucker's first Salvation Army colony has been established at Salodad, Cal. In a fire in Erhart's bakery at Hot Springs, Ark., Frank Kauffman, Charlie Johnson and Clara Erhart were burned to death. The national grange, Patrons of Husbandry, met in annual session in Harrisburg, Pa. A crank appeared at the white house and demanded to see President McKinley. He was arrested. The boiler of a railway engine exploded near Crawford, Neb., killing Engineer H. C. Simpson and Fireman E. M. Robinson. John A. Willard, a banker at Mankato, Minn., failed for \$480,000. In revenge for an alleged wrong to his sister, Julian Guinan, aged 16, shot and killed Charles Jones, United States district attorney, at Carson, Nev. The annual convention of the Daughters of the Confederacy began in Baltimore. The total fire losses for October in the United States and Canada aggregate \$11,367,500. John H. Mooney, Kate Mooney, his wife, and Michael D. Romey, Mrs. Mooney's brother, were asphyxiated by gas in San Francisco. A national convention of American stock-breeders will be held at St. Paul, Minn., January 17-22. Cool weather and frosts have ended the yellow fever scourge in the south. Near Pineville, Ky., Andrew Vaughn, a prominent farmer, killed his wife and then took his own life. In Philadelphia Charles Gilberts shot and fatally wounded his father-in-law, Frederick Fritz, Sr., and his son, Frederick Fritz, Jr., and then shot himself. A quarrel was the cause. Wade Hampton, railway commissioner, in his annual report to the interior department says the year marked the low-water mark of railway construction. Thirty-four companies with 5,441 miles of road passed into the hands of the courts, and 58 others were sold at foreclosure. The outlook for the present year is reported encouraging. The negro building at the Georgia lunatic asylum at Milledgeville was partially burned and one man lost his life. Ex-Judge Vincent has withdrawn from the Luetger murder case in Chicago and the defense will secure a new assistant for Attorney Phalen. The semiannual meeting of the executive committee of the National "Sound Money" league was held in New York and favorable reports were received as to the situation in many states. The Middlesboro (Ky.) machine works were destroyed by fire, the loss being \$400,000. Col. Cook, commander of the Fifth Infantry of the United States army, stationed at Fort McPherson, Ga., has prohibited playing of football on that reservation. The introduction of military drill into the University of Chicago is being considered. Gov. Tanner has named Thursday, November 25, as Thanksgiving day in Illinois. In the Queens county (N. Y.) courthouse Mrs. Augusta Naack confessed that she and Martin Thorn plotted the death of William Guldensuppe, the Turkish bath attendant who disappeared on June 24 last, and said that Thorn shot him and cut his body up. Three thousand sheep belonging to John Donaldson and 20 head of cattle were burned to death by a prairie fire in the Pan Handle country of Texas. Meadow Layn farm near Mattoon, Ill., has been purchased for a home for dependent widows and orphans of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The Baldwin locomotive works at Philadelphia are crowded with orders. Secretary Alger recommends the addition of two more regiments of artillery to the army. The stage between Cheyenne and Canadian, O. T., was held up and the mail rifled of \$400. A bill will be presented to the next Maine legislature to punish sportsmen who accidentally shoot or kill men in the woods.

Lyman Taylor failed to marry Miss Mary Burns, as agreed, at Cynthia, Ky., and she committed suicide. Remorse caused Taylor to take his own life.

The will of the late Charles A. Dana, of New York, leaves \$1,000,000 to his widow and son.

The exports of breadstuffs in October amounted to \$26,156,094, an increase, compared with October, 1896, of \$6,292,012.

The attempt to start a movement for a Henry George memorial building in New York has fallen through.

Rev. George Reader has practically been expelled by Boston university for marrying a couple in a lion's cage.

The November report of the department of agriculture gives 23.7 bushels as the average yield per acre of corn in the principal corn states, against 27.3 bushels in November, 1896.

Betting on the floor of the stock exchange in New York has been prohibited.

The trial at Long Island City, N. Y., of Martin Thorn for the murder of William Guldensuppe was suspended owing to the dangerous illness of a juror and a new trial ordered.

Edith and May Roberts, sisters, aged respectively 19 and 17 years, were terribly whipped and tarred and feathered by white caps at Oakwood, O.

The Lion department store in Chicago owned by W. A. Wieboldt & Co. was burned, the loss being \$200,000.

Edward Hankins, 52 years old, was hanged in Chatham, Va., for the murder of Dr. John Roy Cabell, of Danville, on June 26 last.

A passenger train on the Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis road was derailed and entirely consumed by fire near Lewisport, Ky. No lives were lost.

Henry Hurlburt, one of New York's leading financiers, dropped dead at the dinner table at his home.

Robert T. Lincoln has been made acting president of the Pullman Palace Car company and will serve until a selection for president is made.

Count de Vecchi, one of the best-known Italians in this country, died in Washington from eating mushrooms supposed to be of the edible variety.

The total shortage of ex-State Treasurer Bartley, of Nebraska, has been placed at \$870,000.

Theodore Durrant, the convicted murderer of Blanche Lamont, has been granted another stay of execution by the California supreme court.

At Brownsville, Tex., a Mexican named Bernardo Salazar, aged 16, shot and fatally wounded two old women and two little girls.

Three men blew open the safe in Heine's bank at Silver Creek, N. Y., securing \$10,000 in money and \$4,000 in jewelry.

The president has appointed Charles Page Bryan, of Illinois, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to China.

For signing his name to the liquor license petition for Princeton inn, the establishment owned by the alumnus of the university in Princeton, N. J., Prof. Charles W. Shields, D. D., LL. D., of the faculty, was at his own request blotted from the rolls of the Presbyterian church.

Joseph Ladue, who struck it rich on the Klondike, was robbed of \$700 worth of nuggets in Chicago.

The quarantine at New Orleans because of yellow fever has been abolished.

One of the first bills introduced in the New York legislature will be one providing for the creation of a new state to be called Manhattan, which will include 16 counties and have a population of 3,902,220.

Secretary Sherman and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the premier of Canada, began in Washington the first of a formal series of conferences upon topics bearing upon future relations between the United States and Canada.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Artiohoke, a Winnebago Indian, died near Tomah, Wis., aged 105 years. James Lynch died in Muncie, Ind., aged 119 years.

Nathan Fellows Dixon, who was United States senator from Rhode Island from April 10, 1889, to March 3, 1895, died in Westerly, aged 50 years.

Dr. Edward Newberry, founder of Brentwood, Long Island, died from pneumonia contracted at the funeral of Henry George.

Rear Admiral Alexander C. Rhind, United States navy, died at his home in New York, aged 76 years.

Mrs. Mary Flannery died at Independence, Ia., aged 106 years.

Ex-President Cleveland's son has been named Richard Folsom Cleveland in honor of Mrs. Cleveland's father.

Mrs. Margaret Boughan, the oldest person in Massachusetts, died at her home in Chicopee Falls, aged 124 years.

FOREIGN.

A man named Dreyfus and his wife and three daughters committed suicide at Marecu, France, because of loss of property.

Gen. Blanco has pardoned all persons in Cuba who have been prosecuted for the crime of rebellion.

Large bands of well-armed and disciplined rebels were scouring Madagascar, cutting off isolated French detachments.

Italy's wheat harvest this year is only 86,836,700 bushels, about 60 per cent. of last year's production.

British exports during October fell off \$7,000,000.

The emperor of China and the board of revenue have approved a memorial in favor of a gold standard.

Thirty persons returning from a wedding party were killed by the cars at a crossing near Bieloostok, Russia.

Marshal Blanco has abrogated the orders of Gen. Weyler as to the destruction of the fields and huts of the insurgents in Cuba.

A royal decree granting autonomy to Cuba will be formally issued in Madrid on the 23d inst.

LATER.

At the general assembly of the Knights of Labor in Louisville, Ky., Henry A. Hicks, of New York, was chosen grand master workman in place of James R. Sovereign.

At the Coliseum in Chicago James Michael beat the 15-mile bicycle record, going the distance in 31:07.2-5.

Excitement was caused in Havana by the report that the Dauntless had succeeded in landing two filibustering expeditions.

Floods in Spain inundated several villages and drowned 15 persons and enormous numbers of cattle.

The Missouri Pacific St. Louis night express was held up three miles east of Independence, Mo., by five masked men, but they secured no booty.

Bud Beard was lynched by a mob at Carrollton, Ala., for assaulting a seven-year-old girl.

Dr. Susan A. Edson, one of the best-known physicians in the United States, died in Washington in her seventy-fifth year.

There were 291 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 12th, against 216 the week previous and 276 in the corresponding period of 1896.

The Riverview hotel at Kankakee, Ill., was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$85,000.

George Dobbs and Mrs. Joseph New are under arrest in Eureka, Kan., charged with having murdered Mrs. New's husband.

At the fourth annual convention in Baltimore of the United Daughters of the Confederacy Miss Katie Cabell Currie, of Dallas, Tex., was elected president.

Definite arrangements have been made for taking up the subject of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada.

It is said that Chili, Peru and Argentina are plotting to seize Bolivia and divide the territory.

Albert Voiers was hanged at Fayetteville, W. Va., for the murder of Charles Gibson at Montgomery April 22, 1896.

Charles M. Murphy, a member of the Kings county wheelmen, rode a mile in New York in the startling time of 1:00.4-5.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 12th aggregated \$1,317,652,600, against \$1,216,346,718 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 13.3.

Paul Holy Track, Philip Ireland and Alec Coudot, the three Indians who murdered the Spicer family on February 21 last, were taken from the jail in Williamsport, N. D., by a mob and hanged.

President Moraes, of Brazil, has issued a decree establishing martial law for a period of 30 days in Rio Janeiro.

Alex. Pelky, whose daughter married Walter Beresford, the bogus lord, dropped dead from grief at Fitzgerald, Ga.

Joe Sartin and George Skipper fought a duel in Forest City, Ark., and both were killed.

Joseph M. Tilford, aged 87, proprietor of the Indianapolis Journal from 1854 to 1864, died suddenly while at church.

Henry Phillips, a negro and self-confessed murderer, was hanged by a mob at Osceola, Ark.

Advices say there is no fear of starvation in the Klondike, as the companies were supplying the men with provisions for winter.

A peculiar disease, which covers the entire body with small sores, is fast becoming epidemic at Omaha, Neb.

Rome Bronson and Florence Williams, his betrothed, were overtaken by a storm on Black Point mountain in Arkansas and both perished.

A. L. Luetger's second trial for the murder of his wife will begin in Chicago on the 22d inst.

A mail carrier was held up near Warren, Idaho by a lone highwayman who secured registered letters containing \$4,000.

The Bank of Antigo, Wis., closed its doors, but it is said depositors will be paid in full.

Joseph Williams, fireman of the Northern Pacific transcontinental train, committed suicide near Mandan, N. D., by jumping into the firebox of his engine.

The University of Wisconsin defeated the University of Chicago football team in Chicago by a score of 23 to 8.

The insurgents dynamited and derailed a train near Nuevitas, Cuba, and the engineer, fireman and ten other persons were killed and 27 soldiers and passengers were injured.

Cattle near Eldora, Ia., were dying from eating cornstalks on which poisonous smut had gathered.

Earnest advocacy of the establishment of postal savings banks by the United States government is the feature of the first annual report of Postmaster General Gary.

BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT IDLE.

Complete Suspension Agreed Upon Except at Carbon Hill.

Braidwood, Ill., Nov. 15.—With the exception of Carbon Hill the miners of this district have succeeded in bringing about a complete suspension again, and at a secret meeting held in Coal City Sunday night arrangements were made to again tie up the Carbon Hill mines if it becomes necessary. The officers assert their confidence in their ability to do this, but they refuse to discuss the means to be employed. There is intense feeling, but the officers of the union believe they will be able to hold the organization without a break, and have the men stand solidly for the Springfield scale.

The last 24 hours have been filled with more excitement and feeling than has marked the strike since its inception. Braceville, which was first to vote to return to work, voted unanimously to come out again. This may mean a great deal to the men in that mine, for the reason that on Sunday the company posted a notice that those who do not return to work this morning may consider themselves discharged, and they are instructed to take their tools out of the mine. There is also the implied threat that the company will immediately begin hiring new men. The miners say this latter phase of the question at Braceville does not worry them very much, as they do not believe men are to be had, and that even if they do come the men at Braceville will be able to take care of them.

BATTLE WITH BIG SNAKE.

Anaconda Gives a Watchman a Hard Squeeze and Kills a Pony.

Philadelphia, Nov. 15.—A huge anaconda, on exhibition in a museum here Sunday severely injured Samuel Masher, the museum watchman, and crushed to death a valuable trick pony. The pony was tied to a feed box, alongside the anaconda's cage. Masher saw the reptile had worked one of the boards of its cage loose and had stretched its tail out a short distance. He pushed the board to, believing the anaconda would pull within its cage again. Instead it wriggled out and wrapped itself several times about Masher. The latter screamed for help and the pony, frightened by the big reptile, began jumping about. This probably saved Masher's life, for the reptile unwound itself from him and completely encircled the pony. Masher fell to the floor unconscious, while the big snake continued to crush the pony until life was extinct. When a number of the employees reached the scene the snake had begun to unwind itself. The men kept aloof until a lasso had been obtained and the anaconda finally made secure. Several of Masher's ribs were broken and he was removed to a hospital.

WESTERN BANKS STRONG.

Money Is Plentiful and Eastern Paper Is Being Purchased.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 15.—Maurice Auerbach, president of the Union bank, calls attention to the fact that for the first time in the history of western banking the institutions of the west are buying eastern paper. The fact, he says, is very significant of not only better conditions, but a turning in the scale which will place the west on a more equal footing with the east. Mr. Auerbach believes it will not be long before the west will be in a position to refuse all dictation. One reason given for this change is that money is more plentiful in the west than in the east. Western banks are full of it, and there is not a large local demand for it. Another is that cash wheat is now worth more than futures. Instead of storing in elevators the wheat is now being shipped directly to the seaboard, accompanied by bills of lading, which are accepted as cash. Thus the western banks are stopped from drawing on the eastern banks, effectually turning the tide.

SURPRISE TO DEPOSITORS.

English Bank Failure Shocks Many Indiana Farmers and Merchants.

English, Ind., Nov. 15.—Every resident of Crawford county was shocked Saturday morning when it was learned that the English bank had failed to open its doors. Coupled with this came the report that President Willet, of the Leavenworth branch, had not been seen for three days and that his mind was temporarily unbalanced over the death of his mother. As soon as the failure became known the bank's branches at Leavenworth, Cannelton and Marengo also closed. Nearly every farmer in Crawford and Perry counties is said to be concerned in the failure for amounts ranging from \$200 to \$3,000. County Treasurer Brown has placed more than \$10,000 with the suspended bank. No schedule of assets and liabilities can be given, but both are large.

BAD FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Nutrient Company's Plant Destroyed—Loss Nearly \$100,000.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—Fire that broke out at 10:30 o'clock Sunday night in the Nutrient company's plant, Forty-ninth court and Halsted street, caused a loss of nearly \$100,000. The stock, valued at \$50,000, and composed of pepsin, nutritious foods and chemicals, was entirely consumed. There is an additional loss of \$40,000 on the building and machinery. Several employees are sufferers from \$75 to \$150 each, as all their implements were destroyed. The insurance is \$50,000.

Ringing Noises

Troubled for Years With Catarrh, but Now Entirely Cured.

"I was troubled for years with catarrh, which caused ringing noises in my ears and pains in the back of my head. I was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and a few bottles entirely cured me." HENRY MCKINLEY, Laporte, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier

Hood's Pills cure indigestion, biliousness.

They were happy, blessed as two people must be who love with all their hearts and trust each other from the inmost depths of their souls. That their life was all smooth I do not aver; but it was like what learned men tell us of the great ocean. The storm only troubled its surface, and came from external agencies, such as no life is free from. In its deepest depths was a perpetual calm.—D. M. Craik.

An Expert Opinion.—"Great men," remarked the thoughtful youth, "are frequently misunderstood by the public." "That," replied Senator Sorghum, "is very true. And mighty lucky it is for some of them."—Washington Star.

The Crushed Worm.—Mrs. Henry Peck—"Bah! I only married you because I pitied you when nobody else thought anything about you." Mr. Henry Peck (weirily)—"Ah, well, my dear, everybody pities me now."—Boston Traveler.

McVicker's Theatre, Chicago. Jos. Jefferson, Nov. 22, for one week in "Rip Van Winkle" and "Crocket on the Heath." Thanksgiving Day Matinee.

THE TURN OF LIFE

Is the most important period in a woman's existence. Owing to modern methods of living, not one woman in a thousand approaches this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying and sometimes painful symptoms.

Those dreadful hot flashes, sending the blood surging to the heart until it seems ready to burst, and the faint feeling that follows, sometimes with chills, as if the heart were going to stop for good, are symptoms of a dangerous nervous trouble. Those hot flashes are just so many calls from nature for help. The nerves are crying out for assistance. The cry should be heeded in time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life.

The Vegetable Compound is an invigorating strengthener of the female organism. It builds up the weakened nervous system and enables a woman to pass that grand change triumphantly.

It does not seem necessary for us to prove the honesty of our statements, but it is a pleasure to publish such grateful words as the following:

"I have been using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for some time during the change of life and it has been a saviour of life unto me. I can cheerfully recommend your medicine to all women, and I know it will give permanent relief. I would be glad to relate my experience to any sufferer."—MRS. DELLA WATSON, 534 West 5th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

HER Essen, ployer pay ro ment ty-four chases worth is only in "mo library his di THE land, by me resting, curing courag at Mal been arising serum is first been simila THE longer ket of the c An-80 for e beats THE re- inates of res the se may e and f groun

THE ENTERPRISE Meat Chopper makes sausage, scrapple and hogs-head cheese quickly and thriftily—saves you as much in one busy week as it costs. Chops meats, vegetables, fish. Steadily perfected for 15 years.

For sale by all dealers. Small family size, No. 6, 62¢. Chops one pound a minute. Large family size, No. 10, \$3. Chops two pounds a minute. Send 4c. in stamps for the "Enterprising Housekeeper"—200 recipes.

THE ENTERPRISE MFG. CO. OF PA., Phila.

"WHAT ARE WE COMING TO?"

THE ENTERPRISE Meat Chopper

RECO don a light gruiti has at nearly only h four t dren yet Lo teach be but natio eterie

Why have more ESTEY

Organs been sold than any other kind? Because, although higher in price, the Estey gives far better value than any other.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue with prices to Estey Organ Company, Brantford, Vt.

CAUSE OF CONSUMPTION.

Nature of the Disease, or the Origin of Tuberculosis.

The Subject Treated in a Paper Made Supplemental to the Report of the Michigan Board of Health.

The paper prepared by Dr. W. A. Fallas, of Horton, brother of H. B. Fallas, of Grand Rapids, on "Prevention of Tuberculosis (Consumption)" has been reprinted as supplemental to the annual report of the Michigan state board of health for the present year. It is designed to treat this dreaded disease in language that the lay reader is able to understand. The doctor says in part:

"Tuberculosis is that disease process whose most common and best known manifestation is called consumption. For the purpose of this paper it might be said that tuberculosis is consumption. But, strictly speaking, tuberculosis is not so much one disease as a disease process, which attacks various tissues of the body and takes the name of different diseases, according to its location and the circumstances of its attack.

"What is the nature of the disease process, or, better, what is the cause? I will venture the declaration that to-day the best minds of the profession are united in the belief that the essential cause of the disease is a living germ which finds entrance into the tissues of the body and multiplies there. It will be freely granted that other causes contribute to the disease, and above all stands out the fact that in some systems, and especially in some states of those systems, the germ finds easy lodgment and thrives as if at home, while in other systems the germ finds it impossible to effect a living settlement or accomplish any harm. If introduced it perishes. But all this tends to confirm, not to weaken, the belief that the germ is the true cause.

"We found in every organ. Tuberculosis of the lungs, and so it usually is, but tuberculosis, in its widest sense, is a disease which attacks almost every organ and tissue of the body. To name its localities and varieties would be to make a catalogue of bodily structures. It is so well known in the alimentary canal as to have given rise to the common name, consumption of the bowels. In the membranes of the brain it is the disease known as dropsy or water on the brain. The bones and joints often suffer. Truly, I know no organ, tissue or locality of the body that is absolutely safe from its ravages. Thus we have an immense number of apparently different diseases, all caused by the same germ, and possibly all contracted from the same patient.

"Yet more; other animals suffer from the same disease, and may take it from man, and man may take it from them. But there is here some difference of opinion as to whether the disease is absolutely the same in animals and man. The germ in fowls is different; all are agreed upon this; as to other animals, I will give you two quotations on opposite sides. Dr. Theobald Smith, of Boston, in a paper before the Association of American Physicians in May, 1896, claims that the germ in cows differs from that in man, and that the infection of human beings from the milk and meat of cows is doubtful. Vaughan, of the University of Michigan, seems, as nearly as I can judge from the reports, to have partly agreed with him. Per contra, Dr. D. H. Bergay, of Philadelphia, before the County Medical Society, December 16, 1896, says: 'There is no longer any dispute as to the identity of the disease as it occurs in man and the domestic animals, only excluding fowls.'

"How the Germ Enters the Body. 'First, it is universally agreed that the breath of the consumptive patient does not contain the germs. No matter how badly diseased the lungs may be, it is in the breath that the germs are, unless it is poisoned in some other way than by his breath. In what other way can it be poisoned? Thus: The expectoration from the lungs of the sufferer is loaded with the germs. These germs cannot float in the air so long as the expectorant is moist; but if it falls upon the floor, the bedding or the walls of the room and dries there, it may in various ways be reduced to a fine dry powder, especially by treading and sweeping; and this dust, flying in the air, carries the poison directly to the lungs of everyone that inhales it. The spores of everyone that inhales it, and especially every ledge and projection on which dust may lodge, also may become loaded with the poison, and the room, thus infected, may remain a source of danger for years. The germ, thoroughly dried and kept dry, retains its vitality a long time. I will quote an instance where it was known to have done so for six years, and if for six I know not why not for a hundred: 'A lady and five daughters moved into a house where, five years before, a consumptive had lived. The mother became tuberculous within a year and died of the disease; three daughters also became tuberculous, one of whom died; the others recovered by leaving home. Examination of the dust of the room showed the presence of the germ of tuberculosis.'

"Prevention of Tuberculosis. 'What means of prevention remain to us? Practically, they are already given in stating the means of diffusion. If I had time for but two words to explain the prevention of consumption I would say: 'Destroy expectoration.' Every particle of the discharges from the lungs should be gathered and saved as if they were the most precious essences and then destroyed with all the care that human ingenuity and with all the care that a skilled physician can suggest. I will not minutely detail these measures here, for in every case the advice of a skilled physician should be sought on this point. It may be said that the expectoration should not be received on cloths unless they are burned at once; certainly this expectation should not be thrown upon the ground anywhere or into any outbuilding whatever; it should be destroyed by fire or by some powerful disinfectant, far better by fire.

"Plenty of Pure Air. 'What, then, are the means, in addition to the destruction of the expectoration, for diluting this poison? Best of all, the freest possible circulation of air through the rooms consistent with the safety of the patient, and with proper care this may be very free. Especially at times of sweeping or dusting, if possible to remove or protect the patient a strong current of outdoor air should be turned through the room. Dust should be frequently, almost continuously, removed from the rooms, the walls often removed from the room, the window ledges and wiped down and swept, window ledges wiped all projections where dust may lodge wiped off with damp cloth or sponge and the floor kept scrupulously clean and pure. The floor kept continuously covered with bedding should be continually covered with a sheet or spread that may be boiled as often as changed, and this should be often.

PRIMARY SCHOOL MONEY.

Semi-Annual Apportionment Made by the State Superintendent.

The semi-annual apportionment of primary school money made by Superintendent of Public Instruction Hammond is a big one, the per capita being 90 cents and the total \$627,920.10 on a basis of 697,689 of children of school age included in the apportionment. The amounts to which the several counties are entitled to is as follows:

Table with columns: County, No. children, Amount. Lists counties from Alcona to Wexford with their respective child counts and funding amounts.

INDIANS IN MICHIGAN.

Schools at Which the Red Men Are Being Educated.

In his annual report the commissioner of Indian affairs says of the Indians of Michigan: 'During the past year there have been 11 Indian pupils in attendance upon public school No. 1 in Isabella county, out of 284 attending such schools in the United States. At the Indian school at Mount Pleasant, which has a capacity of 150, the complement has been exceeded, 165 having been enrolled and 137 in average daily attendance. Sixteen employes have been required to conduct the school, at an average compensation of \$167 per annum. 'A government day school for Indians has been maintained at Baraga, Mich., during the year, with a capacity of 40 pupils. There is only one Protestant school in Michigan with which the government makes contracts for the care of Indians, which is located at Bay Mills, the amount of last year's contract being \$900. The school at Harbor Springs accommodates 45 pupils, who will be a charge upon the general government at a total of \$4,860 for the coming year. At Point Iroquois a day school is established, which educates 20 Indians at an average cost to the government of \$30 each, making a total of \$600.'

"Big Land Purchase. Ex-Congressman Stephenson, of Menominee, has purchased from the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway company 2,000 acres of pine land on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road near Amasa and tributary to Nott river; consideration, \$13,500. Preparations for logging are now in progress. It is estimated that the tract contains between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000 feet of excellent pine.

"Liquor Law Violators. At the term of the circuit court James Burgess, of Paw Paw, pleaded guilty to having violated the liquor law and was fined \$65, or 40 days in jail. Mart Strong, of South Haven, pleaded guilty in two similar cases pending against him. In the first case he was fined \$110, or 60 days in jail. Both of the men paid their fines.

"A New Railroad. The Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western railroad will build a line from Grand Rapids to Muskegon to facilitate the freight traffic which the new ferry service from Muskegon to Milwaukee is expected to bring to the road. The ferry line will be in operation about December 1 and the new railroad will be ready in the spring.

"Octogenarian Hunter. Maj. L. W. Pearl, of Benton township, Berrien county, who served his country in the civil war and is 82 years old, has taken out a license to shoot deer and has gone to the northern woods for that purpose. The old gentleman enjoys a hunt as well as he ever did, and does not propose to miss any fun on account of his years.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

Thanksgiving Day.

Gov. Pingree issued his Thanksgiving proclamation as follows: To the People of the State of Michigan, Greeting: In pursuance of a time-honored custom I have the honor to hereby appoint Thursday, November 25, as a day of general Thanksgiving.

The people of this great commonwealth are requested on the above named day to abstain from the ordinary avocations of life, and devote the day to exercises and recreation appropriate to the occasion. It is a good day to forgive offenses, to gather together in family reunion, to forget or suspend differences of opinion in religion, beliefs and politics, and to remember the great number of needy people throughout the state, and also to do kind acts and return thanks for the many blessings which we enjoy.

The spirit of philanthropy among our citizens has been active in providing for the needs of the suffering and unfortunate. Christian workers have brought many to acknowledge their obligations to lead better lives, and countless numbers have been made happier for their efforts during the year. For every temporal and spiritual blessing enjoyed it becomes us to render devout thanksgiving unto God. Given under my hand and the great seal of the state at the capital at Lansing this 5th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1897, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-first.

H. S. PINGREE, Governor. By the governor: Washington Gardner, secretary of state.

"Crop Report. Compared with the vitality and growth of average years, the condition of Michigan wheat is officially reported at 82 per cent. for the entire state. The average yield of corn is 61 bushels of ears per acre. Potatoes will yield 64 per cent. of an average crop. The yield of clover seed is unusually large, being 1.92 bushels per acre. The area of clover seed harvested is larger than for many years.

"Killed by the Sheriff. Lewis Miller, wanted by the sheriff of Eaton county, was shot accidentally at Thompsonville by Sheriff H. Gifford while running to avoid arrest. The bullet entered his left side under the arm, causing death in 30 minutes. Miller was formerly of South Haven, where his parents live. There was much excitement, but the evidence exonerates Sheriff Gifford, who was not under arrest.

"Health in Michigan. Reports to the state board of health from 60 observers in various portions of the state for the week ended November 6 indicated that pleuritis increased and typhoid fever decreased in area of prevalence. Consumption was reported at 172 places, measles at 13, scarlet fever at 32, diphtheria at 31, typhoid fever at 58, whooping cough at 9 places and small pox at Bay City.

"Guilty of Murder. The jury at Ionia in the trial of Wesley Bennett for the murder of Moses Walker returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. When the foreman announced the result of their finding Bennett never flinched. Neither did his two sisters who were at his side. Bennett coolly kissed them, bid them good-night and was led away to jail to await sentence.

"Permanent Improvements. Figures collected by Labor Commissioner Cox show that 62 out of the 70 cities of the state have made permanent building 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.

"News Items Briefly Told. Charles Pinkerton, under sentence of life imprisonment at Laporte, Ind., for the murder of his nephew and son-in-law, Charles Pinkerton, Jr., of Fulton, cut his throat in the jail.

Depositors will lose \$25,000 by the failure of the Exchange bank at Grayling. A discovery of iron ore has been made near Crystal Falls, one mile south of the Mansfield mine.

The first state's saving bank of Niles has consolidated with the Citizens' national bank. The movement is made to save expenses.

Benjamin Nunn and Roy Nunn, father and son, were sentenced at Gladwin to life imprisonment for the murder of Curtis Wright.

Mrs. David Roysden, of Three Oaks, was killed in a runaway, a child was fatally injured and two other children frightfully bruised.

Barney Gorman while entering the church at Niles to attend his mother's funeral fell dead from apoplexy.

In a railway wreck on the South Shore line at Brown's siding, between Michigan and Champion, William H. Green, the oldest engineer on the road, was fatally injured.

John Niedling, a shoemaker in Detroit, was shot and fatally wounded by a robber while asleep in his house.

Mrs. Catherine Hawley died in Charlotte at the hour at which the funeral of her husband was to have been held.

Ira Bently, an 11-year-old incorrigible at Mount Clemens, was committed to the industrial school for boys at Lansing until he reaches 18 years of age.

The Polish parochial school building in Manistee was burned, the loss being \$10,000.

J. W. Hawkins, one of the oldest pioneers and contractors of Alma, died of starvation, paralysis of the throat preventing him from swallowing food.

A RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Secretary Sherman and Sir Wilfrid Laurier Discuss the Subject.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Definite arrangements have been made for taking up the subject of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada, and to this end meetings have been fixed between Hon. John W. Kasson, who is specially delegated by President McKinley to conduct reciprocity negotiations, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, and Sir Louis Davies, minister of marine. This is the result of the long and friendly conference held Thursday between Secretary Sherman and Sir Wilfrid. The meeting will be held during the present visit of the Canadian officials, but no exact time for it has yet been fixed, as it will depend somewhat on the time which can be spared from the Behring sea sessions. The arrangements also contemplate taking up the questions of border immigration, north Atlantic fisheries, lake fisheries and all other subjects affecting the two countries. The meeting with Mr. Kasson, however, will be confined to reciprocity, as he is delegated by the president to treat on that subject alone. It is not expected that the reciprocity treaty itself can be matured during the present visit of the Canadian officials, the desire being to arrive at some common understanding at this time and then perfect the details later.

Sound Money League.

New York, Nov. 10.—At the semi-annual meeting of the executive committee of the National Sound Money League an address to the people of the United States was prepared.

It declares that international bimetalism, as a world possibility, is dead. It points out that the strenuous efforts of the international bimetallic commission appointed under the St. Louis pledge of the republican party have proven futile. The commercial necessities of the world have demonstrated that a dual standard is commercially unacceptance, and, in the present state of civilization, impossible. The hour has come when a national recognition of this fact is necessary. The situation demands a definite, clear, unequivocal declaration that international bimetalism is a dream of the past. The United States must proclaim their acceptance of the "world fact" and plant themselves finally on the single gold standard. The proclamation of this monetary position will quicken our commerce, increase foreign investments and make permanent and prosperous conditions which have begun to manifest themselves in our country. The address concludes: 'We invite the friends of sound money and all who would contribute to the well-being and safety of our commercial life to join in bringing about the unmistakable declaration that now and henceforth the monetary system of the United States shall rest on the single gold standard.'

Two Girls the Victims.

Holgate, O., Nov. 12.—Word reached this city Thursday evening from Oakwood, a hamlet 15 miles south, of an outrage perpetrated Wednesday night by white caps upon two girls, Edith and May Roberts, aged 19 and 17 years. Ten days ago the two young ladies received a white cap notice warning them to leave the town and county, but they paid no attention to the notice. Thursday evening they retired early, and during the night they were awakened by a band of eight or ten men entering their rooms and dragging them from their beds in their night robes to the nearby road, where they were terribly whipped by a cat-o-nine-tails. The white caps then gave them a coat of tar and feathers and took them back to the house, where they were found unconscious by people passing by. Bloodhounds were placed upon the trail of the white caps, but owing to heavy rains and the trampling of hundreds of people about the scene, the animals were unable to follow the scent, and no other clew can be found.

The Railways.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Gen. Wade Hampton, who has just been succeeded by Gen. Longstreet as commissioner of railroads, has submitted his report for the past fiscal year. He says the year marked the low-water mark in railway construction. During the year 34 companies, with 5,441 miles of road, passed into the hands of the courts, and 53 others, previously placed under receiverships, were sold on foreclosure. A steady improvement in railroad earnings for the first six months of the current year is noted. The improvement was particularly apparent in the bond-aided Pacific railroads. The outlook in the west generally for the present year is reported very encouraging.

Vincennes Withdraws.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—Former Judge Vincent, who conducted the defense in the first trial of Adolph L. Luetgert, has withdrawn from the case. Private business affairs is given as the cause for his withdrawal. Attorney Phelan, who was associated with Mr. Vincent during the famous trial, and who announced the latter's withdrawal, will conduct the defense at the second hearing, which, however, will not be called within six weeks.

Will Annex Hawaii.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty by the United States senate is assured. The administration has made a poll of that body, and as a result President McKinley is satisfied that more than two-thirds of the senators will vote for ratification.

To Be Minister to China.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The president has decided on the appointment of Charles Page Bryan, of Chicago, as minister to China.

**It Will Pay You**

**TO GO THE  
"Longest Way Round"**

—to Freeman's—when selling **Butter and Eggs** or when buying for cash, **Groceries, Crockery, Lamps, Glassware, Candles, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, Stationery, etc.**

See our **THANKSGIVING** supplies of **Fruits, Vegetables, etc.**

**Genuine Florida Oranges.**

Cooking Figs 8 cents per pound.  
4 pounds good Prunes for 25 cents.  
Choice Raisins 8 cents per pound.

Fancy N. O. Molasses 25 cents per gallon.

Light Table Syrup 25 cents per gallon.

**Oysters**—the finest in town—enough for everybody.

Good Crackers 5c per pound. Best Crackers made 6c per pound.

Look for our 10-cent table. Good Brooms 10 cents each.

Lamps 20 cents each. Vase lamps (large) 69 cents each.

Lamp chimneys 3 cents each. Lamp wicks 1 cent per yard.

Tablets, pens, pencils, combs, pocket-books, cheaper than anywhere.

**Look through our window; see what's there. Come inside and look. Ask the price of everything interesting to you; then buy all you want and save money.**

N. Y. State Packing salt. 20 pounds N. O. granulated sugar for \$1.00. 25 pounds brown sugar \$1.00. New mixed nuts 15 cents per pound. Gold Dust washing powder 20 cents.

We sell to sell again.

**FREEMAN'S.**

**A Pointer**

We are offering this week:

**Good Baking Powder**

At 15 cents per pound, or two pounds for 25 cents. If not satisfactory money refunded.

**Boiled Ham, Salt Pork and Choice Bacon. Prices always right.**

**Try our Teas and Coffees. They can't be beat.**

**M. L. BURKHART & CO.**



**A  
MAN'S  
ATTIRE**

Is his certificate of respectability.

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

**GEO. WEBSTER.**

**JOHN BAUMGARDNER,**

Designer and Builder of

**\* Artistic Granite Memorials. \***

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Auctioneer.

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

**Chelsea and Vicinity.**

B. Parker spent Monday in Detroit. Miss Tillie Girsch is visiting friends in Ann Arbor to-day.

Mrs. Sherry has returned from Ann Arbor after a brief visit.

Mr. J. Graham, who has been visiting in Jackson, is home again.

A. A. Conkright, of Detroit, was a Chelsea visitor last Monday.

Edward Mathers, of Chicago, was the guest of Geo. E. Davis last Sunday.

Mrs. J. L. Gilbert and Miss Kathryn Hooker were Ypsilanti visitors Monday.

Bert Conlan spent a few days with his cousin, Dr. Conlan, of Munith last week.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fuller, died last Monday. The funeral was held Tuesday.

Mrs. Wm. Judson and daughter, Mrs. Schlee, of Ann Arbor, called on Chelsea friends Wednesday.

Mrs. Soel, of New Buffalo, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Chas. Limpert, a few days last week.

Richard Webb, an old pioneer of North Lake, died Nov. 10, 1897. The funeral was held last Sunday.

Joseph Doerfer left last Sunday for Germany, where he will spend a few weeks with his parents.

Mr. Hyacinth Liebeck, of Pittsburg, Pa. is the guest of his brother, Geo. Liebeck of Sylvan, for the winter.

Thanksgiving day will be the 25th of November, according to the President and Governor's proclamations.

Michael J. Price, of Unadilla, is attending the Chelsea school, and boarding with his grandfather, M. J. Graham.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh M. McKune, of Lyndon, was buried to-day. The boy lived but a few hours.

The unsightly and unwholesome willows on Summit street were removed this week, adding greatly to the appearance of the street.

The Rev. Father Considine last Sunday, November 15, completed twelve years of successful pastoral labor with St. Mary's church, Chelsea.

Hines & Augustus, of Ypsilanti, have opened a meat market in the Klein building and solicit a share of your patronage. See ad on another page.

The first meeting of the School-master's Club for the season will be held in Ann Arbor, on Nov. 26th and 27th. The papers and the subjects to be discussed will relate largely to science.

Mrs. Pat. Murphy and family, of Lyndon, who were recently deprived of their home by fire, now occupy the Mrs. Timmons house in south-east Lyndon.

The beautiful Devotion of the Forty Hours Adoration will open in St. Mary's church, Chelsea on Sunday, December 12th. Two Jesuit Fathers, from Detroit, will preach the sermons and conduct the exercises.

An exchange thinks that oysters and strawberries have each done their share in evangelizing the world. They have built and furnished more churches, paid the salaries of more ministers and helped more heathens than than any other two natural agencies.

Report of school district No. 5, North Lake, for the month ending Nov. 12, 1897. Number enrolled 15; average daily attendance 10; cases of half days absence 44; cases of tardiness 11. Mildred and Warren Daniels being neither absent nor tardy during the month.

An exchange says: "It has aroused a man's curiosity to find out why a woman spends six weeks working a lot of scollops on the bottom of her skirts that nobody in the world but herself will get a glimpse of, and then runs around the neighborhood in an old, dirty Mother Hubbard wrapper without any belt and with every button off

Thanksgiving Day will be appropriately observed in St. Mary's church with special services. High mass will be celebrated by the Rector at ten o'clock, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The Prayer for the Civil Authorities and the Litany of the Saints will be recited, and the Te Deum sung. At the close of the services the national hymn, "America," will be sung by the junior and senior choirs of the church. Excellent music will be rendered.

The Lima Epworth League will give a "character" social at the town hall, Friday evening November 26th. They will have a New England supper. Some of the characters to be represented are George and Martha Washington, Abraham Lincoln and wife, President and Mrs. McKinley, Grover Cleveland, Josiah and Samantha Allen, Uncle Sam, Tecumseh, a squaw, negro, Chinaman, etc. An old gypsy fortune teller will be present to tell you what the future will bring forth

**Chrysanthemum Facts.**

The chrysanthemum is named after the Greek, meaning "gold flower." It is supposed to be a wicked flower, because it comes after nearly all the other garden beauties are dead. It is sinful because of its gaudy colors, and being evil is condemned to suffer hardships in the fall and winter of the year.

A full cousin to the ox-eyed daisy, it is an exceedingly ancient flower, cultivated thousands of years before the discovery of America. The influence of the chrysanthemum has left its decorative effect on Japanese architecture.

It was cultivated in the western hemisphere as long ago as 1629. It came to England about 1781.

It came to America in 1735. Martha Washington's garden blazed with purple, yellow and scarlet chrysanthemums in the ante-revolutionary days and gradually became common in all colonial gardens.

**Thanksgiving Day.**

To the People of the State of Michigan, Greeting:

In pursuance of a time honored custom I have the honor to hereby appoint Thursday, November 25, as a day of general Thanksgiving.

The people of this great commonwealth are requested on the above named day to abstain from the ordinary avocations of life, and devote the day to exercises and recreation appropriate to the occasion.

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The spirit of philanthropy among our citizens has been active in providing for the needs of the suffering and the unfortunate. Christian workers have brought many to acknowledge their obligation to lead better lives, and countless numbers have been made happier for their efforts during the year. For every temporal and spiritual blessing enjoyed it becomes us to render devout thanksgiving unto God.

Given under my hand and great seal of the state at the capitol at Lansing this 5th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1897, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-first.

H. S. PINGREE, Governor.

By the Governor: Washington Gardner, Secretary of State.

**California Winds.**

When the Californian tell you that he has seen the wind blow so hard that it blew the grass out of the ground, you will smile in spite of yourself, it is so perfectly ridiculous, says Fredrick H. Dewey, in November Lippincott's. And yet it is true. I once planted a lawn in March, sowing Kentucky blue grass. It came up beautiful and flourished until May, which is the month in which the norther is prevalent. I think it was the middle of the month, and the grass was about three inches high when the norther came along. In two days I had no more lawn; the grass had been blown out of the ground. As previously mentioned, the norther is a desiccating wind, and dried the loose soil all about the grass roots until it was reduced to powder and thus unable to resist the wind, which dispersed it. The roots, having no further hold upon the ground, gave way, and the wind carried off the grass. This is how the wind blew the grass out of the ground. It is a California yarn, but simple enough when explained.

He that is always calm is always brave.

In 1900.

"You advertised for a coachman, sir?" said the applicant.

"I did," replied the merchant. "Do you want the position?"

"Yes, sir."

"Have you had any experience?"

"I have been in the business all my life."

"You are used to handling gasoline, then?"

"Yes, sir."

"Are you posted on electricity?"

"Thoroughly."

"Good. Of course you are a machinist?"

"Certainly."

"And I presume you have an engineer's license?"

"Of course."

"Very well. You may go round to the barn and get the motorcycle ready. My wife wishes to do a little shopping."—Chicago Post.

If the heart is converted, the purse will be in reach.

**LASTING**  
Lewis Shoes have a great many good points—strength, style, beauty—but their fame is largely due to their lasting qualities; that is why they are called  
**J. B. LEWIS CO'S  
"Wear Resisters"**  
For men, women and children. Look for the name "Lewis" on every shoe. Made only by the 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.  
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**H. W. SCHMIDT**  
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**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 the 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; Apr. 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.  
Passenger Trains on the Michigan Central Railroad will leave Chelsea Station as follows:

**GOING EAST.**  
No 8—Detroit Night Express... 5:30 p. m.  
No 36—Atlantic Express... 7:00 a. m.  
No 13—Grand Rapids Express... 10:40 a. m.  
No 4—Mall and Express... 2:15 p. m.  
**GOING WEST.**  
No 3—Mall and Express... 10:00 a. m.  
No 13—Grand Rapids Express... 8:30 p. m.  
No 7—Chicago Night Express... 10:30 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 40 New, Desirable, Ladies' and Misses' Jackets, from our regular \$6.00 to \$8.00 garments.

Choice \$5.00.

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

## H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

Batterick Patterns for November now on Sale.

# Peoples Meat Market.

HINES & AUGUSTUS, Props.

We are now ready to accommodate one and all with the choicest cuts of meat, also a full line of sausages. Everything fresh, choice and select. We shall endeavor to cater satisfactorily to the wants of customers, and cordially invite you all to call.

Call on us for your Thanksgiving turkey.

## HINES & AUGUSTUS.

Terms—Cash. Klein Building, Opposite Postoffice.

# 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.

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

# OYSTERS!

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

# BREAD!

Remember this is the only place in town where you can get the famous bread made by J. L. Peterman, of Jackson.

# SUGAR—22 pounds (N. O.) Granulated Sugar for \$1.00.

NICE NEW SAGE.

JOHN FARRELL, Pure Food Store.

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.

Chrysanthemums now have their innings.

Mrs. J. Schenk, who has been quite ill is able to be about again.

Fred Kanteleher has fitted up an optical room in the rear of his store.

In October there were 2,346 deaths in Michigan, less than one death to each 1,000 inhabitants.

The twins of Ben Paine and wife, of Grass Lake, are both dead. The boy lived but a few hours, the girl survived four days.

Messrs. Thorndike & Schatz has received their new fixtures to have their barber shop fixed in first class shape and up-to-date in every respect.

The largest creamery in the world is said to be near St. Albans, Vt. Twelve thousand cows, owned by 700 farmers, supply the cream, and the average daily product is 10,000 pounds, or five tons of butter.

It is getting so now that almost as many marriage licenses are withheld from the public as are given to the public. And the law was made so that very thing should not exist. In other words the law was aimed at secret marriage.—Ann Arbor Courier.

City farmers should give attention to the possibilities of the sunflower. A man in Brooklyn who owned a suburban tract planted it in sunflowers and obtained 100 bushels of seed to the acre. He expects to get from each 2½ gallons of oil, worth \$1.25 a gallon, or over \$300 an acre.

The Christmas Ladies' Home Journal tells how the German Emperor, with the Empress and Royal family, spend Christmas day with their children. The article is written by Mr. Mr Nagel von Brawe, an attaché of the court, who was permitted to be present at the celebration last Christmas in order to write this article. The pictures were made on "the spot," and approved by the Emperor.

From the Grass Lake News: "H. D. Hewes, of Sharon, is enjoying ripe tomatoes and red-cored water melons right along, the same as in September. Sharon is the last locality north of the tropics that strikes its colors to winter. It has the finest vegetables and prettiest girls of any other township in Washtenaw county. The Chelsea girls are nice and scumptious, but not one of the dear creatures wears a shoe smaller than number 7."

This is the way business is done down at Blissfield. An absent minded young lady went to mill for some flour. She gave the clerk what she supposed was a pillow slip. The clerk began to pour flour into it and all were surprised to see it empty on the floor. The clerk then saw that the dainty sack had two outlets, each one trimmed with embroidery. The clerk fainted and the modest young lady went home on a double quick trot.—Adrian Telegram.

To ascertain the freshness of an egg, without breaking, hold before a strong light and look directly through the shell. If the yolk appears round and the white surrounding it clear, the chances are that the egg is fresh. Or you may drop it into water; if the egg sinks quickly and remains at the bottom it is in all probability fresh, but if it stands on the end it is doubtful, and quite bad if it floats. The shell of a fresh egg looks dull, while that of a stale one is glossy.—Mrs. T. Rorer, in November Ladies' Home Journal.

What is a dollar? Just what Congress pleases to make it. If Congress chooses to make dimes dollars no farmer when selling would want dollar wheat. If a dime became a dollar in this way it would buy no more of anything than it does to-day when it is called a dime. "Sonny, how many legs will a calf have if you call its tail a leg?" "Five," answered Sonny promptly. "No my boy, calling the tail a leg would not make it one." Congress could pass an act to call a cat's tail a leg, but for all practical, numerical purposes the tail would remain a tail just as a dime for all practical and numerical purposes continue to be a dime, notwithstanding an act of Congress changing its name so as to call it a dollar.—Star.

The October bulletin of the Dairy and Food Department, just issued, comes out plain and sits down hard on the Red Cross Vinegar Company of St. Louis, Mo., for trying to sell their vinegar to a dealer of this State which did not meet the requirements of the vinegar law. Letters are published wherein they request investigation of the Dairy and Food Department guarantee the goods to be pure apple vinegar. The Food Commissioner shows that from analysis it is only a spirit vinegar colored with burnt sugar. Dealers are warned by the Commissioner not to be found with such vinegar in their possession, and gives reasons why such concerns without the State cannot be prosecuted, and that it must necessarily throw the burden upon the dealers within the State.

### Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12, 1897.—There will be consternation in the ranks of the Jingoos, if a prominent gentleman, who has before now given out correct advance tips on official actions, spoke from actual knowledge when discussing the probable trend of the President's message on Cuban matters. He was not speaking for publication, but to several friends, when he said: "The President's message will deal fully and frankly with affairs in Cuba, and I shall not be surprised if he tells Congress plainly that there is not the slightest reason to be found in the existing situation why this country should meddle in Cuban affairs, further than may be necessary to protect American citizens and their interests."

The small fry politicians have had no show at all to get at the President this week, owing to the presence in Washington of an unusual number of political big guns, and to the President's having begun work upon his annual message to Congress.

Indian Commissioner Jones has a habit of personally looking after matters connected with his department that is commendable, even if it doesn't please some who prefer to deal with subordinates. This week he started for Indian Territory, where he intends looking into the work of the Dawes Commission and other matters, and while away he will also visit some of the Indian agencies in the nearby states.

The annual report of Gen. Wade Hampton, who has just retired from the office of Commissioner of Railroads to make room for Gen. Longstreet, throws cold water on the recent sale of the Union Pacific Railroad by arguing that a settlement more advantageous to the government should have been obtained by the appointment of a commission authorized to negotiate with both the Union and Central Pacific Railroads. Gen Hampton opposes either government ownership or supervision of railroads, declaring both to be doubtful and dangerous experiments.

Senator Caffery, of La., who is altogether opposed to war, predicts that the Jingoos in this country and the fools in Spain will involve the two countries in war. "The President", he said "will try to please everybody, but presently he will find that the Jingo pressure is the strongest and he will be swept by it. If he undertakes to throw the responsibility upon Congress there is no question as to the result. The Senate will pass resolutions of belligerency and independence and everything else with a whoop, for we have lots of warriors in the Senate; and I do not believe Beed will be able to hold back the House. Outside of Congress, too, the war feeling is strong. In the south a hundred thousand men could be raised in a few days." The Senator thus expressed his own opinion: "I cannot imagine for a moment why we should embroil ourselves on account of Cuba. If we secured independence for Cuba they would have revolutions four times a month, and if we undertook to annex the island we would find the cost greater than all the islands in the Caribbean sea are worth. If the decision were left to me, we would never fight on account of Cuba."

The Postmaster General has endorsed the recent action of the Secretary of the Interior, in disbaring John Wedderburn, John Wedderburn & Co. from practice before the Patent Office, by issuing a fraud order against John Wedderburn, John Wedderburn & Co. and the National Recorder, a paper published by the concern. No mail addressed to either of them will hereafter be delivered, but will be stamped "fraudulent" and returned to the writers. The question of denying the use of the mails to newspapers carrying Wedderburn & Co's advertisements has also been raised; but it will probably be hard to find any such after this fraud order news gets around.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian Premier, and the Canadian officials who are with him will not actively participate in the seal conferences between English and Canadian representatives and those of the U. S., which began this week, except in an advisory capacity. In fact that conference is little more than exchange of views between American and British sealing experts. Months ago it was officially stated by the British government that its representatives at this conference would have no authority to do anything more than confer—a very different footing from that of the representatives of Japan and Russia, who signed a treaty on behalf of their governments to suspend open sea sealing in Bering Sea and the North Pacific ocean. The Canadian officials will, however, later on talk about sealing and numerous other matters in dispute between Canada and this country, and about Commercial reciprocity, but it will not be to agents of the government that they will talk, but to the government itself, in the persons of the President and the Secretary of State. It is too early to attempt to say

whether anything will come of the visit, as our officials will do no talking until the Canadians have submitted some sort of a proposition as to what they want and what they are willing to do to get it.

The anti-civil service reform republicans, who appear to be a little on the increase, have taken good care to repeatedly inform President McKinley that his failure to remove some of the bars to the offices was largely responsible for the decrease in the party vote in a number of states, but there is no probability that they have succeeded in getting the President into the notion of striking down any of the civil service bars. They expect to be able to get Congress to do something in that line this winter, but Congress doesn't always do what it is expected to do. It is certain, anyway, that quite a number of individuals are going to do considerable talking on the floors of both Houses of Congress against the entire civil service structure.

### Sold at Church.

"A man would hardly imagine that negroes used to crowd around the front of that elegant church and sell watermelons on Sunday," said H. T. Powell, the well-known banker, recently. He referred to Mulberry Street Methodist church, one of the finest church buildings in Macon, says the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph. "But it is a fact," continued Mr. Powell. "I am not an old man (and everybody looked with admiration at his tall, erect figure), but I can remember those scenes as well as if they were yesterday. It was before the war, when all the slave owners allowed their industrious slaves an acre or so of land on which to raise watermelons or anything they chose. The negroes were given every Saturday afternoon to tend their patches and on Sundays were allowed to hitch a mule to a wagon and take their melons and other produce around to churches, camp meetings or elsewhere and sell them. It was a very common thing to see a man stop at a negro's watermelon pile and select a melon, pay for it and put it in his buggy and drive on home after church; and, indeed, children frequently clubbed in and bought melons from the slaves and ate them during the time between Sunday school and preaching." In those days masters took great interest in the industry and enterprise of their slaves and did everything they could to encourage them. Nobody ever thought of objecting or interfering with the negroes in their Sunday traffic.

### Days of the Curling Stick.

"Fashions change," said Mr. Graytop. "When I was a boy it was a common thing for children to wear their hair in ringlets and curls, and many young women and older ladies, too, wore their hair in the same fashion. If the hair curled naturally little needed to be done to it, but to curl it around something and brush it, and then it would stay curled. For this purpose a curling stick was commonly used."

The curling stick was perhaps a foot in length, having a handle, and tapering slightly at the other end, so that it might be more easily withdrawn from the curl. If the curling stick was lost or mislaid, a hoop stick would do; and many a mother, with a loving heart, has twined her children's curls around a finger and brushed them smooth upon it, and then, having carefully withdrawn the finger, pulled the curl out the desired length."

"And sometimes the curl was made by setting the teeth of a comb in the hair and then turning the comb around and down and out at the end of the curl. But curls are seldom seen nowadays, and the curling stick is practically a thing of the past.—Chicago Record.

### Notice.

To the patrons of the Chelsea Waterworks 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,

### Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centers in the stomach, gently stimulates the liver and kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c or \$1.00 per bottle at Glazier & Stimson's drug store.

## HE PRAISES THE PLAN.

Postmaster-General Gary Lauds the Postal Savings System.

The Subject of Government Depositories Treated at Great Length in His Report—Would Stimulate Habits of Thrift.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The first annual report of Postmaster-General James A. Gary, to the president, is made public. Its feature is the strong advocacy of postal savings depositories, as a scheme over which Postmaster-General Gary has worked for many months in the formulation of plans to present to the president and congress. He says the time is ripe for their establishment, and that the adoption of a well-organized system would confer a great boon upon a large number of people and ultimately be of inestimable benefit to the whole country. The estimates of the revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, are:

Total postal revenue for 1897, \$22,665,462.75; add five per cent., \$4,133,273.13. Estimated revenue for 1898, \$26,788,735.89; add seven per cent., \$3,975,911.81. Total estimated revenue for 1899, \$32,574,647.37; estimated expenditures for 1898, \$38,422,799; deficiency for 1899, estimated, \$5,048,121.63.

Following is an abstract of the report: The increase of the postal deficit for 1897 is largely a reflection of the depressed business conditions which prevailed all over the United States during the first three-quarters of that period. There has been no extravagance of expenditure save that obligated by law. Reiterating the injustice inflicted both upon the postal revenues



POSTMASTER-GENERAL GARY.

and the people by second-class mail matter carriage regulations, the enactment by congress of some measure to remedy the wrong, similarly pointed out by past postmasters general, is urged. As to this the postmaster-general says: "If this were done there would be an end to postal deficits, and the service could be enlarged and popularized by a broad extension of free delivery without infringement upon the general resources of the government, and eventually result in the much-desired reduction of letter postage of one cent per ounce."

No method of perfecting the organization of the postal service has proved more effective than the consolidation of post offices. Legislative restrictions on its development are to be regretted, and a repeal of the five-mile limit consolidation measure in the 18th postal appropriation bill is recommended.

The experimental rural free delivery has been generously appreciated; few expenditures have conferred greater benefits in proportion, and it has unquestionably proved a potent factor in attaining what should be a chief aim of government, the granting of the best possible postal facilities to the farming class.

The report reviews in detail the operations of the various branches of the department. The portion on the subject of postal savings, in brief, follows: "Many millions of dollars are undoubtedly secreted by people who have little or no confidence in ordinary securities and monetary institutions organized by private citizens. It is dead capital, but if its owners could be inspired with absolute confidence in the security of an investment, it is altogether probable that the bulk of this fund would find its way into the channels of trade and commerce. If the government undertook this task, the service would undoubtedly be gladly accepted by the people. Their faith in the government is unbounded. Their little savings, which separately could hardly be put out at interest, would amount in the aggregate to a sum that could be invested to their advantage. It would tend to cultivate thrift in a large class; realizing the advantage of depositing with the government instead of wastefully and uselessly expending, it would tend to better relationship; bring into closer relationship the government and its citizens and developing practical and enduring patriotism.

The proposition is an accomplished fact in nearly every country in Europe. In the British dependencies of both hemispheres, and even in Hawaii. In Great Britain 7,000,000 depositors have upward of \$500,000,000 in savings accumulated during 35 years, and in ten years fewer than 10,000 Hawaiian depositors saved nearly \$1,000,000. Deposits in Canada in 20 years exceeded \$2,000,000. These vast accumulations have been made with the least possible loss to the governments which guarantee their repayment and with a minimum of cost to the millions of depositors. More than a thousand postal savings accounts in European offices are held by minors, and over two-thirds by the most humble callings. It is essentially the bank of this class. Postal savings would not conflict with those savings banks, but would encourage savings rather than accumulations. The conversion of money-order offices into savings depositories would soon afford indefinitely more facility for receiving interest-bearing deposits than the interest-paying banks do now. The most aggressive opponents are among the private institutions engaged in somewhat similar enterprises, though associations of the larger cities recognize in it a valuable feeder to the financial currents of the country. Security, and not the rate of interest, is the primary and essential condition of such a system; and bonds of states, counties and municipalities and real estate furnish an illimitable field.

Comparing other countries, the postmaster-general says nearly every country permits its most popular coin as the minimum amount of deposit, varying from five cents in India to one dollar in Canada. Maximum deposits vary from \$25 in France to \$2,435 in New Zealand. Deposits over the amount are non-interest bearing, and in several countries the surplus is by law invested in national bonds. Both deposits and accounts are usually small. France made a profit in 1896 of \$170,000 in handling 2,240,000 accounts, aggregating \$148,000,000 after paying three per cent. interest. Great Britain earned a surplus of \$38,000 after paying 2 1/2 per cent. interest on \$480,000,000 made up of 6,200,000 accounts. The average commission paid to postmasters is one per cent. per deposit. Any account may be settled and withdrawn from any depository in the country. The telegraph is coming into use as a means of withdrawal.

## BLEW UP A TRAIN.

Cuban Rebels Use Dynamite with Awful Effect—Twelve Persons Killed.

Havana, Nov. 13.—The insurgents have dynamited and derailed a train running between Neuvitas, the port of Puerto Principe, and the city of Puerto Principe, capital of the province of that name. No further details have been made public.

The force of the explosion overturned the engine, destroyed several cars, killed the engineer, fireman and ten other persons and injured 27 soldiers and passengers.

The insurgents are again active throughout central and eastern Cuba. It is understood that they will shortly make a bold demonstration as proof that they have not accepted autonomy and to induce the next session of the United States congress to recognize their rights as belligerents.

Throughout the island general dissatisfaction exists among the Spanish troops, who oppose the policy of coaxing the insurgents and according them kind treatment which, they believe, will facilitate the plans of the insurgents. Marshal Blanco, it is understood, lacks the necessary moral influence over the troops to induce them to carry out his plans for the kind treatment of the insurgents and the natural consequence of this is a state of confusion. The annexation of Cuba to the United States is gaining in favor among the mercantile and foreign elements in the island.

Gen. Blanco has dispatched several pacificos provided with passes to the insurgent lines with a view to inducing the leaders to lay down their arms and accept autonomy. He has issued orders to the guerrilla bands not to molest these envoys.

Madrid, Nov. 15.—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the United States minister, had a conference with Senor Moret, the minister of the colonies, and discussed with him the prohibition of the export of tobacco from Cuba. Senor Moret promised Gen. Woodford to study the tobacco prohibition carefully, and cabled Marshal Blanco for information on the subject in view of the improving relations between Spain and the United States. Senor Moret is inclined to grant Gen. Woodford's request.

London, Nov. 15.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: At the request of Marshal Blanco, the government has postponed to the 25th of November the publication of the decree of autonomy for the West Indies. This is with a view of gazetting all the reforms at the same time and of allowing Marshal Blanco, meanwhile, to push operations against the insurgents, and to complete the reorganization of the colony.

## SOVEREIGN'S AMBITION.

Ex-Knights of Labor Leader to Be a Presidential Candidate.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 15.—J. R. Sovereign, the retiring general master workman of the Knights of Labor, resigned his position in order that he might push his candidacy for president of the United States in 1900. Being freed now from the responsibilities of general master workman, and having none of the former difficulties to contend with, Mr. Sovereign has a clear field before him, and delegates to the general assembly openly acknowledge that Mr. Sovereign is an avowed candidate for the presidency of the United States when Mr. McKinley's term expires, and the movement of making him "field worker" is the initial step taken by the general assembly of the Knights of Labor to launch Mr. Sovereign's boom.

## DIED IN CHURCH.

Veteran Newspaper Proprietor of Indianapolis Is Fatally Stricken.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 15.—Joseph M. Tilford, proprietor of the Indianapolis Journal from 1854 to 1864, suddenly expired in his pew at the Downey Avenue church in Irvington Sunday morning. He was seized with a fit of coughing, and he was dead before friends could carry him from the church. He was a Kentuckian, and in his eighty-seventh year. He was a member of the first class of Hanover college and was well known over the state, having helped to found and build four churches.

## MUST BE GENTLEMEN.

National League Will Dispel Foul-Mouthed and Rowdy Ball-Players.

Philadelphia, Nov. 15.—The National league magnates met early in the morning and adopted the double umpire system, and also adopted a resolution presented by Mr. Brush, of Cincinnati, having for its object the suppression of rowdiness on the part of players. For indecent or foul language on the field any player found guilty of this offense after a full hearing will be expelled from the game forever, and shall not be eligible to reinstatement.

## DUEL TO THE DEATH.

Two Arkansans Meet in the Road and Kill Each Other.

Forest City, Ark., Nov. 15.—A double tragedy occurred in the Egyptian neighborhood. Joe Sartin and George Skipper met in the road and began shooting at each other. Sartin got the first shot and emptied his revolver into Skipper's stomach. As Skipper fell to the ground he raised on his elbow and emptied a load of buckshot into Sartin's back. Both men died shortly after the shooting.

## THE TRADE SITUATION.

Colder Weather Accelerates Distribution in Some Lines.

New York, Nov. 13.—R. G. Dun & Co. in their weekly review of trade say:

"Colder and more stormy weather, so long needed to accelerate distribution of winter goods, has materially helped in some quarters, and the resulting improvement in retail trade is mentioned in nearly every northern dispatch this week, so that orders to fill stocks have been encouraging, and in some branches the multitude of demands for immediate delivery show that the distribution to consumers has already gone much beyond the expectations of dealers. But this is not yet the general rule, and with many complaints of delayed trade from other quarters there still remains the extensive shrinkage caused by fever and quarantines at the south. It is, therefore, the more surprising that the volume of all payments through clearing houses continues about as large as in 1892, and 16.7 per cent. larger than last year. Railroad earnings also nearly equal those of 1892 for the first week of November, and half the mileage of the United States shows earnings in October of \$50,354,496, or 8.0 per cent. larger than last year and 2.2 per cent. larger than 1892.

"Wheat dropped over 2 cents, but has since risen as much with heavy buying for export. Western receipts continue heavy, in two weeks 14,028,907 bushels, against 10,531,192 last year, while Atlantic exports, flour included, have been 6,562,025 bushels, against 3,921,231 last year. An English authority reckons the world's yield at 161,000,000 bushels less than last year, which would mean a market for all this country has to spare. Corn exports are again larger than last year, and the price has risen 1 1/2 cents. Later prices of meats do not indicate that farmers have as yet much inducement to save corn for feeding.

"Failures for the week have been 291 in the United States, against 276 last year, and 24 in Canada, against 46 last year."

## Dr. Susan A. Edson Is Dead.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Dr. Susan A. Edson, one of the best-known physicians in the United States, and for many years a resident of Washington, died Friday in her seventy-fifth year. Dr. Edson was one of the physicians summoned to attend President Garfield after he was shot, and during the long illness of the president she was at his bedside more frequently than was any other of the attending physicians. As a mark of appreciation for her services to Mr. Garfield congress voted Dr. Edson \$3,000. She was for many years physician to the Garfield family. The deceased was of a most unselfish character, and it was said of her that while she wore out more horses and carriages than any other doctor in town in visiting the sick she never rendered a bill for her services. If her patients paid her it was all right, and if they did not she found no fault.

## In Full Blast.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 12.—For the first time in over three years every blast furnace in Allegheny county is in operation. In addition to this more furnaces are in operation here than ever before, for the past summer saw four new plants completed and placed in active work. The starting of furnace "F" of the Carnegie Steel company Wednesday completes the list of active furnaces in this country, and now all are in full blast. Furnace "F" was blown out about two months ago. There are 30 iron furnaces in this county now and all are running, making from two to three blasts every 24 hours. The daily output of smelted iron in this county now is approximately 10,000 tons. There have never been more than 26 furnaces in blast here before, but the Carnegies have lately built four new plants.

## Not a Bit Warlike.

Washington, Nov. 11.—It is stated on good authority that Premier Sagasta's reply to Minister Woodford's note, the full text of which was read at Tuesday's cabinet meeting, is eminently satisfactory to this government. In it the Spanish ministry pledges itself to correct the abuses of power in Cuba, which was the subject of so much complaint during the Weyler administration, and gives assurance of its friendly feeling toward the American people. It accepts our good offices in its efforts to restore peace in Cuba, and in a perfectly respectful and friendly spirit asks this government so far as possible to restrain the insurgent sympathizers in the United States from giving material aid to the enemies of Spain in Cuba.

## Dana's Will Made Public.

New York, Nov. 11.—The will of Charles A. Dana was filed for probate Wednesday at Jamaica, L. I. It gives the widow his entire estate except the shares of capital stock at the Sun Printing & Publishing company, which Mr. Dana possessed. This stock was given to his son Paul. The value of Mr. Dana's estate is said to be between \$1,000,000 and \$1,250,000.

## Vesuvius Presents a Grand Sight.

Naples, Nov. 12.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which began on Monday last, is increasing in activity. The spectacle is grand. Columns of smoke and tongues of flame are belching from the central crater, while showers of cinders are falling.

## Lincoln Is Chosen.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—Robert T. Lincoln is acting president of the Pullman Palace Car company and will serve until a selection for president is made. This was decided at the special meeting of the directors Thursday.

## Spanish Press Approves.

Madrid, Nov. 13.—The press generally approves the decree pardoning exiles from Cuba and Porto Rico. All foreigners will be handed over to the care of the consuls of their respective governments.

## THREE INDIANS LYNCHED.

Mob Takes Revenge on Murderers of the Spicer Family.

Bismarck, N. D., Nov. 15.—Alex Coudot, Indian half breed, Paul Holytrack and Phillip Ireland, full blooded Indians, the first of whom was sentenced to death for the murder of six members of the Spicer family last February, and has just been granted a new trial by the supreme court, and the latter two self-confessed accessories in the murder, were taken from the county jail in Emmons county Saturday night and lynched by a mob. The lynching had been apparently coolly planned and was carried out without a break in the programme and sudden and swift retribution was meted out by the mob to the murderers. Williamsport, where the hanging took place, is about 40 miles from this city and off the railroad.

The men had been under the custody of Deputy Sheriff Tom Kelly and they were taken from under his control by the mob and hanged to a beef windlass several hundred yards from the jail, where their bodies were still swinging to the breeze all during Sunday, the coroner not having yet arrived and no one else volunteering to cut them down. There were about 40 men concerned in the lynching. They rode into Williamsport on horseback late at night and tethered their horses a short distance from the city that they might secure them again as speedily as necessary after the deed was done. The jail in which the prisoners were confined is a substantial stone structure and was in charge of Deputy Sheriff Thomas Kelley. Since the confinement of the prisoners therein so great has been the fear that they might escape in some way that one man has watched all night within the jail, and Friday night Kelley was on watch.

At about two o'clock in the morning there was a rap at the outer door of the jail and Kelley arose quickly and turned the key in the lock, thinking that some persons he expected to meet had arrived. No sooner had he opened the door than the mob crowded into the corridors. All of them were masked and the leaders carried ropes purchased for the occasion. Kelley at once realized that the mob had come after his prisoners. The lynchers were quiet, but determined. The leaders presented a revolver at the head of the deputy sheriff and told him they wanted his prisoners, and demanded that he open the cells which they were confined in. Kelley demurred but saw that resistance was useless and unlocked the cells.

Two of the prisoners were confined in one cell and the other in a separate cell. They had been aroused from sleep by the entrance of the men and sat up half awake and trembling with terror. Holytrack and Ireland were dragged from their beds, ropes were fastened about their necks and they were dragged out on the grounds after being told to prepare for death. The men were then dragged to a huge beef windlass which had been erected to suspend the carcasses of slaughtered heaves and strung up on a cross beam.

Coudot was the first man to be hanged. It is reported that he was asked before he was hanged whether Black Hawk and Defender had also been concerned in the murder for which he was about to be hanged. He answered that they had been. The rope which had been fastened about his neck was then thrown over the cross beam and he was raised off the ground and suspended in the air. Holytrack and Ireland were so nearly unconscious from the effects of the dragging that they did not realize what was about to happen when the ropes about their necks were tossed over the same beam. They were unable to stand and were slowly raised from the ground on which they lay until their bodies swung into the air and dangled from the windlass with that of Coudot. The mob then dispersed, mounted their horses and rode away.

[The crime for which the men were thus executed by the mob was the murder of six members of the Spicer family, near Wadena, last winter. The bodies of Thomas Spicer, his wife, daughter, Mrs. Rouse, and her two children, and of Mrs. Ellen Waldron, his mother-in-law, were found at the Spicer home, all horribly mutilated. Paul Holytrack and Phillip Ireland, two of the men who were lynched, had already confessed having assisted in the murders. Their narrative was so revolting as to arouse indignation to fever heat. The confession of the two implicated Coudot, the third of the victims last night, and two other Indians, Black Hawk and George Defender, who are at present confined in the jail in this city, to which fact is due their escape from the fate of their comrades. The Indians who were executed were residents of the Standing Rock Indian reservation. Two of them—Holytrack and Ireland—were mere boys, one 20 and the other 17 years of age. Coudot was a French and Indian half breed, and leaves a widow and family.]

## WILL APPEAL TO THE SENATE

W. R. Cremer Brings an Arbitration Petition from England.

New York, Nov. 15.—William R. Cremer, former member of parliament for the Haggerston division of Shoreditch, first secretary of the International Workingmen's association and secretary of the International Arbitration league, has arrived from England. Mr. Cremer will present to every United States senator an address to the United States senate signed by 7,000 workmen, each of whom is an officer of a trades union, the whole number representing 2,750,000 British workmen. The address is in favor of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain.

## SOVEREIGN IS OUT.

Knights of Labor Pick a New Leader—Change Amicably Effected.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 13.—James R. Sovereign, who has been general master workman of the Knights of Labor for the past four years or more, and who during that time has been one of the ablest champions of the order and its doctrines, was on Friday afternoon relieved of his office by the general assembly, which has been in session in this city since Monday last. Under ordinary conditions Mr. Sovereign's term of office would not expire until the next meeting. This, however, it is said, makes no difference with the order, whose general officers during a meeting are always in the hands of the assembly and can be chosen and deposed at the will of the majority. Along with Mr. Sovereign there were three other officers retired because of the special election, viz.: T. B. McGuir, general worthy foreman, of Amsterdam, N. Y., and Daniel Brown, of Montana, and H. B. Martin, of Minnesota, members of the executive committee.

Henry A. Hicks, of New York, district 253, New York city, was chosen to fill Mr. Sovereign's place, and T. D. Chamberlain, of Pueblo, Col., was selected as general worthy foreman. Sarsfield Fitzpatrick, of Montreal, and Henry Bostock, of Assembly 300, glass workers, were chosen as the two members of the executive board, the third member being Andrew D. Best.

It is very decided change in the corps of general officers of the Knights of Labor will cause considerable astonishment in labor circles. Save to those who were on the "inside," so to speak, for the past three months, there was absolutely nothing of this known. It is said, though the change was sudden and totally unlooked for, it was done with the amicable consent of all. On good authority it is learned that it is with Mr. Sovereign's most hearty approval that he steps down and out. It is likewise with the appreciation and in fact love of his brethren of the order that this is done. The same holds good with the other officers who were relieved. Mr. Sovereign stated that he wished retirement. He wanted rest from the labor which the office entailed upon him.

## Chinese Exclusion.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Supervising Special Agent Chance has submitted his annual report to Secretary Gage. Among other things he says:

"During the year 5,830 Chinese persons other than laborers applied for admission to the United States. Of this number 5,478 were admitted and 402 were refused admission. During the same period 1,651 Chinese laborers departed from the United States and 1,039 of this class returned to this country by virtue of the provisions of Article 2 of the treaty with China. The number of Chinese arrested was 1,088. Of these 27 were deported and 810 were discharged. Many difficulties have been encountered in the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws. In Vermont and northern New York many Chinese of alleged American birth have been admitted by the Chinese commissioners, before whom they were taken for deportation, and the treaty giving to Chinese laborers the privilege of transit across the United States in the course of their journey to or from other countries has been used to further illegal entry into the United States from Mexico."

## Bartley's Shortage.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 12.—Otto W. Helbig, the expert who has been engaged for several months in examining the books and accounts of ex-State Treasurer Bartley, has submitted his report to the legislative investigation committee, showing Bartley's shortage to be \$870,000. The amount of the defalcation had been variously estimated at from \$700,000 to \$1,000,000. Bartley is now in Douglas county jail under a 20-year sentence in the penitentiary.

## Michael Wins.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—Eight thousand people comfortably filled the Coliseum Friday night and cheered the cycling cracks from all parts of the country, who put up some fine sport. The last event was a 15-mile race between James Michael, the Welshman, and E. A. McDuffie, of Boston, the winner to get \$1,000 and the loser \$500. Michael won, going the 15 miles in 31:07 2-5, beating the record, 32:49, which was held by Tracy Holmes, of Chicago.

## The East Bulletin.

New Orleans, Nov. 13.—The following is the last daily official bulletin that will be issued this season by the board of health concerning the status of affairs in New Orleans as regards yellow fever: Cases of yellow fever Friday, 7; deaths, 2; total cases of yellow fever to date, 1,790; total deaths to date, 259; cases absolutely recovered, 1,110; total cases under treatment, 421.

## Will Shut Down Their Mills.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 13.—The directors of the American Strawboard Manufacturers' association decided to shut down all mills in the association for one week, beginning Monday, in order to reduce the stock on hand. The directors said the market was glutted and the shut-down was adopted on that account.

## Remarkable Time.

New York, Nov. 13.—Charles M. Murphy, a member of the Kings County Wheelmen and a record holder of many years' standing on the cycle path, rode a mile Friday afternoon in the startling time of 1:00 4-5.

## Cuban Autonomy.

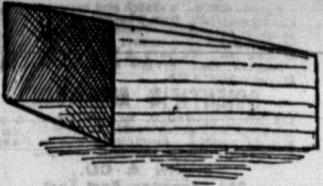
Madrid, Nov. 12.—A royal decree granting autonomy to Cuba will be formally gazetted on November 23.

**AGRICULTURAL HINTS**

**PERFECT SWINE HOUSE.**

It Can Be Built at a Cost of Less Than One Hundred Dollars.

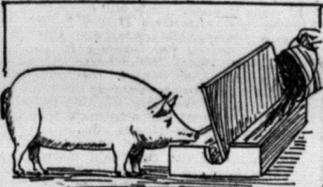
The best swine house I know of is made as described and illustrated in this article. The house is designed for feeding in, only, for I don't believe in bedding hogs where they eat, or for a considerable time in the same place. The best way of which I know is to make some movable shanty not larger than eight or ten feet square and without a floor for them to sleep in. If it had over 16 hogs I prefer divid-



SLEEPING SHED.

ing them. A large body of men kept in very close quarters will become diseased, and so with hogs. There should not be too many in one bed, and that bed should be changed often and moved occasionally to other ground. I will give a plan and figures, showing how to build, and the cost of a house eight feet square and five feet high. Two hundred feet of lumber is required for building it, and would cost, here, about \$2.50.

It is as desirable to have a good place to feed a hog as to have a good place for him to sleep, but it is decidedly better to have them separated by a few feet of space, to secure good

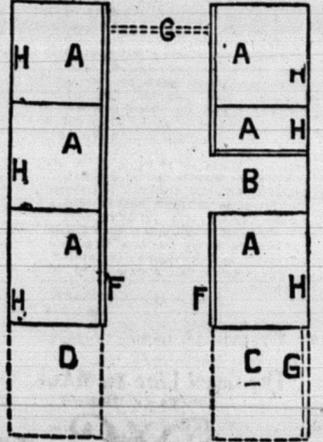


TROUGH.

ventilation and sufficient exercise to prevent stupidity.

Perhaps a few words about feeding will not be amiss. I care not whether you are feeding the little pig, the middle-sized pig or the big pig, you should feed swill of some kind. Now the hog is the nastiest thing about eating that lives. He is wasteful, too. He will get his snout and all four feet in the feed if he can, no difference how dirty they are. And that isn't all, he will tramp the food around and waste all he can.

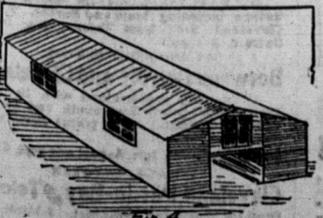
Knowing this, it behooves us to give him plenty of good, clean food and make him keep it clean, and give him a clean bed, if we expect him to be a profitable hog. I have felt like kill-



GROUND PLAN.

ing all the hogs I had, sometimes, when each one tried to eat and destroy more than all the rest of the herd, especially when I fed like most others do here, viz.; have one end of a trough sticking through the fence, and when the swill poured in the bigger ones all got up close and get about all of it in the most rough-and-tumble manner imaginable. This makes it desirable to have them classified according to size.

To do this, I have adopted a plan of screening them, as it were. If I have three distinct sizes, I have three pens. Number one has a door just big enough to admit the smallest-sized pigs



ELEVATION.

and keep the next size out. Number two, likewise, keeps the larger size out. By putting feed in for the smaller ones first, they all come in that pen and the door drops; then I feed the next size in like manner, and so on, till all are fed. In this way they may all run in the same clover field and yet have the same chance at the trough. It is also

very desirable to have a trough that they can't get their feet in, or crowd each other out.

This trough is made as shown and described, and should be made to suit the size of the hogs; even little pigs can be made to stand up side by side and eat and drink without getting their feet in the trough, and it is funny to see them do so.

A look at this cut explains the trough, except that slats, to keep the pigs from crowding each other, are not shown. It is a nice sight indeed to see 40 or 50 hogs side by side eating like so many horses in stalls. I think it pays to grind all grain, and feed it in such troughs. These facts, and experience, have led me to the following plan:

A. pens for feeding in; ear corn on the floor and ground feed and swill in troughs. B, place for well and swill carts and mixing-room. C, store for feed. D, corn crib. Double lines at E, troughs of different sizes. G, movable trough. H, doors for pigs to enter pens.

This building is large enough for 60 or 70 hogs, but may be made smaller or larger as desired. A building one-third as large is sufficient for 25 or 30, and will cost about one-third as much. One can add to the length of this house as needed, indefinitely, and hold to the plan. The troughs are made so that you can put the feed in all along the length and have all one side to yourself, and not be pouring swill on the pigs' necks and heads. A full appreciation of the merits of this trough only comes with using it. You see, the pigs can't get their feet in the feed and can't crowd each other or stand with side to the trough to keep others out, but must stand up and eat as so many cows in stanchions, and can't waste the feed. The cost, of course, varies with price of lumber in different sections, but need not be very expensive. Following is a bill of material for a hog house 24x36 feet:

8 posts, 4x4 in., 10 ft.	106 ft.
8 posts, 4x4 in., 8 ft.	64 ft.
12 joists, 2x4 in., 8 ft.	144 ft.
12 plates, 2x6 in., 12 ft.	126 ft.
8 nails, 1x6 in., 4 ft.	96 ft.
48 braces, 1x6 in., 12 ft.	324 ft.
36 rafters, 2x4 in., 12 ft.	144 ft.
48 sheathing, 1x3 in., 12 ft.	144 ft.
	1,000 ft.
Cost above, here.....	\$15 00
1,150 ft. siding.....	23 00
1,000 feet corrugated iron.....	25 00
8 nails.....	1 00
6 troughs.....	6 00
Total cost.....	\$80 00

I have thus far omitted to tell of the float valve that I attached to a barrel to supply water at any hour as fast as the hogs drink it. They don't waste any or make a mudhole. Another very good thing is a salt box made like the trough but set at the end of the feeding room, against the wall, and covered with a lid. A mixture of salt and ashes is kept in this all the time.—A. F. Webb, in Ohio Farmer.

**ROTATION OF CROPS.**

Without It the Fertility of Soil is Exhausted Very Soon.

What is often spoken of as worn-out land is land that has been run a long time to one crop so that its capacity for producing that particular crop is seriously impaired, says Kansas Farmer. In a broader sense the land is not worn out, for if turned over to the production of crops of a different character it readily manifests its old-time productiveness. This creates the demand for crop rotation, and the man who fails to recognize this demand fails at the most vital point in crop culture. There can be no doubt that every farmer in the country is continually suffering a loss of production by reason of its owner's falling short in coming up to this most rigid of nature's requirements. This law is absolute in its operation, and the farmer is necessarily loser to the extent to which he goes in infringing upon it. But in order the more effectually to enforce her dietum in such matters nature has placed other obstacles in the way of those who ignorantly or wilfully ignore her laws. Thus, for instance, the farmer who runs his fields long to corn invites serious trouble with the corn root louse; the chinch bug suggests that the farmer had better put corn where the small grain was before. The cut worm is an evil of the same sort, and so we might mention a score of such warnings to the farmer which say, you can go thus far but no farther. Many of the weed pests are to be classed in the same list. If the farmer will keep them in a state of subjugation so that crop raising is profitable he must continually change his crops from one field to another. It would seem a simple lesson to learn, but a host of farmers fail to act upon it.

**HINTS FOR STOCKMEN.**

Steady, judicious feeding is what pays. Keep the best stock and use it to raise better. Feed bran in connection with ground grain or cut feed. Excessive growth or fattening is at a great expense of food. The quality of the meat is improved by the feeding of sound, wholesome, nutritious food in a cleanly manner. While there is not a large per cent. of nutriment in corn-cob meal, yet when mixed with the corn meal it lessens the liability to pack in the stomach. From now on the bedding in the hogs' sleeping quarters should be changed regularly every ten days or two weeks, in order to secure proper cleanliness.—Farmers' Union.

**AN AMBITIOUS GIRL.**

From the New Era, Greenburg, Ind.

This paper recently received information that the ten year old daughter of Mr. M. Rybolt, of Hartsville, Ind., had been cured of a severe illness. The case seemed more than an ordinary one, and consequently a special representative was sent to investigate. The Rybolts are well-to-do farmers living about two miles southwest of Hartsville. When the reporter called Mr. and Mrs. Rybolt and their daughter in question, Louise, were at home, also the other three children. Louise is the oldest. She had been going to school for four years, and was formerly in very good health, but for the past year or more she had been ill.

A year ago the present winter it was noticed that she was breaking down in health. For a time the cause could not be ascertained, but it was finally decided that it was from over-study. It has always been the ambition of Louise to educate herself as soon as possible, for she was anxious to graduate from the common branches early, and to enter a college of music, which her parents promised she could do as soon as she should finish the common branches. How many children by diligent study to achieve their ambitions are injuring their health. It was so in this case. The child studied hard all day and often far into the night, and had won the respect and admiration of her teacher and of all the school by her aptness, and rapid learning.

For some time Louise experienced an indisposition which she would not make known to her parents, for fear they would have her remain from school. Her headache soon became unendurable, and was noticed by her teacher. She had by this time grown pale and weak.

One day she became suddenly sick at school, and was taken home. For several weeks she suffered from a fever, and the physicians could not rally her. A neighbor urged them to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which they finally did with splendid results. Louise began getting better at once, and by the time she had consumed ten boxes of the pills she was cured.

"What you have written is true," said Mrs. Rybolt. "I don't think Louise would have recovered had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She is in perfect health to-day, and able to re-enter school."

"We are using these pills in our family when we need medicine, and find that they do more good than doctors' medicines, and they are not nearly so expensive. I would be glad to recommend them to any one who is sick, and can especially recommend them in any case similar to Louise's."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of a gripe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. These pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

**Heavy Gale.**

A Yankee, in describing a gale of wind, says: "A white dog, while attempting to weather the gale, was caught with his mouth open and turned completely inside out."—Tit-Bits.

**\$100 Reward \$100.**

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The office never gets left when it starts out to seek the man.—Chicago News.

A quickstep. Step out when St. Jacobs Oil quickly cures your lumbago.

A large head may be as empty as a last year's bird's nest.—Ram's Horn.

Where? Have pains and aches everywhere. Cured by St. Jacobs Oil—they're nowhere.

**THE MARKETS.**

New York, Nov. 15.	
LIVE STOCK—Native Steers	\$4 25 @ 4 35
Sheep	3 50 @ 3 75
Hogs	3 70 @ 4 00
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents	5 00 @ 5 40
Minnesota Bakers	4 20 @ 4 55
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	95 1/2 @ 1 00
December	25 @ 25 1/2
OATS—No. 2	34 1/2 @ 34 1/2
CORN—No. 2	32 @ 32 1/2
December	14 @ 15
BUTTER—Creamery	10 @ 13
Factory	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
CHEESE—Large, White	22 @ 23
EGGS—Western	22 @ 23
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	\$3 80 @ 4 80
Texas Steers	3 50 @ 4 10
Stockers	3 70 @ 4 35
Feeders	2 25 @ 4 00
Bulls	3 15 @ 3 57 1/2
HOGS—Light	3 30 @ 3 30
Rough	2 75 @ 4 70
SHEEP	14 @ 22 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	12 @ 20
Dairy	13 @ 18
EGGS	35 @ 50
POTATOES (per bu.)	3 @ 8
PORK—Mess, January	4 32 1/2 @ 4 37 1/2
LARD—January	4 80 @ 5 50
FLOUR—Patents	4 40 @ 4 90
Straights	3 93 1/2 @ 3 93 1/2
GRAIN—Wheat, December	2 25 @ 2 25
Corn, December	2 04 @ 2 04
Oats, December	47 1/2 @ 47 1/2
Rye, No. 2	26 @ 42
Barley	26 @ 42
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	\$ 86 @ 86 1/2
Corn, No. 3	25 @ 23 1/2
Oats, No. 2	30 @ 23 1/2
Rye, No. 1	48 1/2 @ 48 1/2
Barley, No. 2	43 @ 43 1/2
PORK—Mess	7 30 @ 7 25
LARD	4 10 @ 4 15
DETROIT.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red	\$ 92 1/2 @ 92 3/4
Corn, No. 2	26 1/2 @ 26 3/4
Oats, No. 2 White	23 1/2 @ 23 3/4
Rye, No. 2	47 1/2 @ 48
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	\$ 4 25 @ 5 30
Stockers and Feeders	2 25 @ 4 10
HOGS	3 25 @ 3 55
SHEEP	3 50 @ 4 25
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	\$ 4 00 @ 4 70
Texas	3 50 @ 3 55
Stockers and Feeders	3 25 @ 3 45
HOGS	3 25 @ 3 45
SHEEP	3 00 @ 4 25

**There is a Class of People.**  
Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over 1/2 as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

**Society Note.**  
Nellie Chaffie tried very hard to get some conversation out of young Clamwhooper, but he answered in monosyllables. At last, hearing violin playing in the next room, she asked:  
"Do you play the violin?"  
"No; that's a fellow in the next room," he said, with a sudden outburst of loquacity.—N. Y. World.

**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.

**Cruel Man.**  
"I cried all day yesterday."  
"What for?"  
"It was our wedding anniversary, and Henry said: 'It seems to me that something awful occurred ten years ago, to-day, but I can't remember what it was.'"  
—Detroit Free Press.

**A Big Regular Army.**  
The mightiest host of this sort is the army of invalids whose bowels, livers and stomachs have been regulated by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A regular habit of body is brought about through using the Bitters, not by violently agitating and griping the intestines, but by reinforcing their energy and causing a flow of the bile into its proper channel. Malaria, la grippe, dyspepsia, and a tendency to inactivity of the kidneys, are conquered by the Bitters.

**His Advantage.**  
Slaphard—Hello, old man; how are you?  
Spunkup—You have the advantage of me, sir.  
"That's so. I don't know you."  
—N. Y. Journal.

**Why Is Star Plug Tobacco the Best?**  
Because it is made from selected stock of the best grade of leaf that grows. The ingredients used in its manufacture are absolutely pure—nothing injurious to the system enters into it.

**A Bad Sign.**  
"I'm afraid," said the candidate, gloomily, "the other side has me beaten and they know it."  
"Why do you think so?" asked his friend.  
"Well, there are very few campaign lies being circulated about me."  
—Puck.

**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.

**It's Different Then.**  
"I saw him with his arm around you."  
"Sir!"  
"In the waltz, you know."  
"Oh!"—Chicago Post.

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.

The weather seems delightful when Rheumatism is cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

What the fox lacks in legs, he has to make up in cunning.—Ram's Horn.

**B. & O. Improvements Completed.**

The improvements on the Main Line of the Baltimore and Ohio, west of, and between Martinsburg, W. Va., and North Mountain, have been completed November 1st. They cover a distance of nearly four miles, starting three miles west of Martinsburg, and extending some distance west of Myers Hole, which is near the North Mountain station. At Myers Hole the line was changed, taking out some very objectionable curvature, and the roadbed raised nearly fifteen feet, eliminating two grades of 42 feet per mile which came together at Myers Hole and substituting therefor an almost level track. This point on the road has always been a dangerous one, and many freight wrecks have occurred there. Apart from doing away with the dangerous feature of two sharp down grades coming together, as was the case in this instance, the saving in operation of the road by the change will be very large, as it enables the tons per train to be greatly increased and reduces the liability of accident to the minimum. At Tablers the road-bed has been lowered about 13 feet, and the same at Tabbs, besides taking out objectionable curvature and reducing the rate of grades at these points from 42 feet per mile to 10 feet per mile, thus increasing the cars that can be hauled per train. Though these improvements have cost quite a sum of money, the expenditure is fully justified by the great saving in operation.

**What It Was.**  
Papa—Alice, I thought I heard a loud smack in the hall last night.  
Alice—Yes, Mr. Upsley made that noise with his lips when I told him you had cleared \$50,000 in a wheat deal.—Cleveland Leader.

**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.

**Explaining It.**—"I presume the reason why the chainless bicycle isn't as well known as the other kind," remarked Rivers, "is that it always travels in cog."  
—Chicago Tribune.

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

She—"I hear you have just got married; is it too late to offer congratulations?" He—"Oh, yes; I was married three weeks ago."  
—Tit-Bits.

A person looking out for old people always makes a good impression.—Washington Democrat.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a cough medicine.—F. M. Abbott, 383 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

We should call learning to ride a bicycle in the hot sun, work.—Washington Democrat.

How My Throat Hurts!—Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar? Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Flies are never as active as when you want to sleep in the morning.—Washington Democrat.

Like rubber are the muscles after St. Jacobs Oil cures soreness and stiffness.

No wonder a typewriter gets rattled when a pretty girl is working it.—Chicago News.

Gone surely when St. Jacobs Oil cures a bruise. Leaves no sign.

A mother's praise of her children never interests any other woman.—Chicago News.

Surprised? Why? A very bad sprain Cured by St. Jacobs Oil. A sure result.

A cat's heaven would have to be full of mice.—Ram's Horn.

**For Croup,**

asthma, bronchitis, or whooping cough, there is no remedy so sure and safe as Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. From the first dose its healing influence is manifest. The sufferer who has been kept awake by the cough falls into a refreshing sleep, and awakes strong and refreshed. Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is acknowledged to be a specific for all pulmonary complaints. Physicians praise and prescribe it. This standard remedy for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, is now put up in half size bottles at half price, 50c.

"One of my children had croup. One night I was startled by the child's hard breathing, and on going to it found it strangling. It had nearly ceased to breathe. Having a part of a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, I gave the child three doses at short intervals, and anxiously waited results. From the moment the Pectoral was given the child's breathing grew easier, and in a short time it was sleeping quietly and breathing naturally. The child is alive and well to-day, and I do not hesitate to say that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved its life."  
C. J. WOOLDRIGE, Wortham, Tex.

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.**

"IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED," TRY

**SAPOLIO**

For Satisfactory Results  
Stereotyping or Electrotyping,  
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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

**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.:

B. D. Cook, Homer, flour bin and sifter  
C. H. Devlin, Bay City, skirt rack, J. A. Giddings, Grand Rapids, iron shaper. F. C. Hughs, Detroit, multiple switchboard system. T. Lottemoser, Luddington parson holder for bicycles. E. A. Post, Gobleville, coffin handle. A. M. Van Derworp, Detroit, dressmaker's measure. H. R. VanEyck, Zeeland, speed changing appliance.

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

**Letter List.**

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

Thomas Jones.  
Miss Naire.

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

Geo. S. Laird P. M.

**Growth of Finger Nails.**

Finger nails, like hair, grow faster in summer than in winter. The nails of two fingers never grow with the same degree of rapidity.

The nail of the middle finger grows with the greatest rapidity and that of the thumb the least. It has been computed that the average growth of the finger nail is 1-32 of an inch per week, or little more than an inch and a half per year. The growth, however, depends to a great extent upon the rate of nutrition, and during periods of sickness or of abstinence is retarded.

Authorities differ with regard to the equality of growth on both hands, some holding that the nails of the right hand grow faster than those of the left; but others can perceive no difference between them. According to the rate of growth stated, the average time taken for each finger nail to grow its full length is about four and a half months, and at this rate a man of 70 would have renewed his nails 186 times. Taking the length of each nail at half an inch, he would have grown 7 feet 9 inches of nail on each finger, and on all his fingers and thumbs an aggregate length of 77 feet 6 inches.

**To Clean Kid Gloves.**

A young lady recently entered a drug store and called for this mixture: One quart of deodorized benzine, one drachm of sulphuric ether, one drachm of chloroform, two drachms of alcohol, and just enough cologne to make it smell pleasing. When the order had been filled and the fair purchaser had departed, the clerk turned to a Star reporter and remarked: "Do you know what that lady wanted the prescription for? No; well, she is simply going to wash some soiled gloves in it. The preparation is one of the cheapest and best for cleansing kid that I know of. You pour a little of the mixture into a clean bowl and wash the gloves in it just as you would wash anything with soap and water. When the soiled spots or dirt is about removed, rinse the gloves in some clean fluid. Usually, one rinsing is sufficient, but if the gloves are very much soiled, rinse a second time. If the gloves are of a cheap kind, it is best to dry them on the hand, but a fine glove, after having been rubbed with a soft cloth to smooth out the wrinkles, may be hung on a line to dry like an ordinary garment. The preparation is an excellent thing to have handy, not only for rejuvenating gloves, but for removing grease spots from clothing and carpets, and for sponging coat collars and felt hats. Any lady can save considerable money by following that one's example.—Washington Star.

**The Hair Under the Microscope.**

Placed under a powerful microscope, the hair shows a surface covered with strong, coarse, jagged teeth, and more strongly resembles a coarse, rough rasp. Dealers in human hair can tell in a moment whether the locks offered them have been cut off or combed out. They do this by rubbing the hairs through their fingers. If the hair has been cut from the head and has not been misplaced, it remains in its original position. If it has been pulled out or combed out and put together regardless of the direction in which it grew, one portion of it will slip to the right and the other to the left. It does this because the jagged edges engage upon each other and pull it in opposite directions. The philosophy of this is demonstrated by drawing a hair first one way, and then the other, through the fingers, which slip easily toward the point, while considerable resistance is felt when the fingers are drawn from the point toward the end next the head.

**Household Gods.**

The ancient Greeks believed that the Penates were the gods who attended to the welfare and prosperity of the family. They were worshipped as household gods in every home. The household god of today is Dr. King's New Discovery. For consumption, coughs, colds and for all affection of Throat, Chest and Lung it is invaluable. It has been tried for a quarter of a century and is guaranteed to cure, or money returned. No household should be without this good angel. It is pleasant to take and a safe and sure remedy for old and young. Free trial bottles at Glazier & Stimson's Drug Store.

**Figs and Thistles.**

Covetousness is cussedness nicknamed. Honesty has never found a substitute. Gold loses its shine, when it is gotten by guile. He is very unfortunate that has no trouble.

**Which Shall it Be—Kill or Live.**

The miserable pot hunters, who go out into the country with the idea that they must kill something, anyway, are destroying many of our native insect-eating birds. The result will be that insects and worms will become such pests within a few years that no one will be able to raise anything. The plagues that once visited Egypt will be renewed here in the new world, and mankind will have to pay the penalty for its own foolishness.

The person who lawlessly or uselessly kills a bird commits a crime against the human family. The same is true of the one who needlessly cuts down a tree.

Both the birds and the trees are necessities to human life, as the human family will learn to its sorrow if the wanton destruction of both does not cease.

Every farmer ought to post notices forbidding hunters—and we are glad to say many have done so—from going on their premises, and if they persist in doing so, arrest them for trespass.

No crime ever goes unpunished. And this crime of slaughtering everything in sight which seems to have taken possession of some people, will surely have its punishment, in which thousands of innocent will have to suffer.

The penalty for trespassing, where signs have been put up, is in substance as follows:

"To hunt for game, with firearms, dogs or otherwise on the enclosed lands or premises of another without the permission of the owner or lease is a misdemeanor. The penalty, on conviction, is a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars, in the discretion of the court, and costs. And if the fine is not paid, the defendant shall be confined in the county jail not less than five nor more than thirty days."—Ann Arbor Courier.

**Beans in Camp.**

There was a strict camp etiquette which was recognized and considered law by all, and it was of this etiquette that Mark Twain told me an example.

A Boston man was eating breakfast early one morning at a table near the open door and the half bar half restaurant of the place. He was just finishing his plate of pork and beans when two Missouri men passed along and saw the Boston man and his breakfast. They stopped within a foot or two. "Look at that," said the bigger of the Missouri men contemptuously "Do you see what that blank blankety blank Boston thing is eating? Why, down in Missouri where I come from we feed them things to our horses. Only the brutes eat that grab down there."

Presently the bully stepped inside and sat down opposite the Boston man at the same table. When the plate of beans had been eaten, the Boston man called out to the bartender: Pete, give me another plateful. Pile it up. I like 'em." When the heaped-up plate came, the Boston man, quick as a flash, had pulled out his revolver, had the Missouri man covered with it, and then, pushing the full plateful of beans across the table, told the Missouri man to "eat it and like it," or he'd shoot him, like the dog he was.

The bully had his choice between beans or death, and he knew it. When he had eaten every bean, he was made to say he liked beans, and then, not till then, did the Boston man put up his pistol, pay for both orders of beans, and leave the saloon.

"Now," said Mark, "the reason the Missouri man didn't whip out his gun and shoot as soon as the bean-eater's back was turned was because of camp etiquette. Each man had his fun with the other, and they were even. If the Boston man had been shot, the Missouri man, as quick as news could fly, would have had his body filled with lead from the revolver of every man in camp, regardless of party."—New York Journal.

**Money.—Money stands for home, for comfort, for happiness. Salvation is dependent upon money because the world must be brought to Jesus Christ. In this country there are spent annually for chewing gum \$20,000,000, and for peanuts \$10,000,000, and many Christian people spend their money for these things. Contrast with these amounts the money devoted to foreign missions last year by all denominations, \$5,000,000.—Rev. C. A. Jenkins, Baptist, New Brunswick, N. J.**

So many prominent physicians are making such a good case against eating bread that it seems proper that the people in general who eat large quantities of starchy foods should know that such a diet is coming to be considered a menace to health. Bread is said to contain from 80 to 40 per cent of starch. It is hard to digest, and makes a great and unnecessary strain on the digestive apparatus. Dr. Denmore of New York, and other American writers on hygiene, believe in a universal reform in this particular. T. P. O'Connor, in a London paper, recently made some very interesting statements. He said that persons who have strictly abstained from bread eating have retained their faculties to an unusual age. Sir Isaac Holden was an example. He lived ninety one years, the greater number of which were spent in active work and out of parliament. He smoked and drank in moderation. His friends believe his long life and remarkable vitality are to be attributed to the fact that he avoided all foods rich in starch. There are exceptions to the rule that starch is unhealthy. Rice, for instance, is readily digested.—Detroit Tribune.

"Eggs, like milk, contain proper proportion of all the elements needed to support life," writes Mrs. S. T. Rorer on "The Cooking of Eggs," in the November Ladies' Home Journal. "Being highly concentrated, however, they lack the bulk necessary to keep the excretory organs in perfect condition. Serve with them, then, such food as bread, rice or cereals, but do not serve eggs in any way at the same meal with beef, mutton or fowl. Pork, such as bacon, may, in winter, be served with eggs. While one pound of eggs is equal in nourishment to one pound of beef the latter would be borne for a longer time, and would in the end be a much better food. The mineral matter in the egg is small in quantity but rich in quality, and the albumen is in a form most easily digested. We must bear in mind, however, that the egg albumen coagulates at a lower temperature than that in meat, which teaches us at once that, to be easily digested, eggs must be lightly cooked. A hard boiled egg, one in which the white is rendered hard, may be digested by a man laboring in the open air, but is unfit for food for the man who works in an office or shop, or for the person whose digestion is weak, or for children of any age.

**The Southern Girl.**

Southern girls, as a class, are sunshiny, with melting eyes, and soft velvety cheeks. They have restful manners, low voices, and are more gentle than western girls. The southern girl is shorter than her tall northern sister. She finishes her education when she leaves school, so her reading is in a lighter vein. She is fond of news, however, and is well informed on current events. The northern girl is more reliant than the southern maiden, and her mind and soul culture are more pronounced. The southern girl however, is the most charming hostess of all the women of the United States. There is greater activity and keener restlessness for position, knowledge and wealth in the northerner, while in the southerner there is more of the proverbial warmth of nature, quickness of impulse and capacity to enjoy.—Witness.

**Markets.**

Chelsea, Nov 18, 1897.

Eggs, per dozen	14c
Butter, per pound	18c
Oats, 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

**Bucklen's Arnica Salve.**

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

**Odds and Ends.**

Money.—Money stands for home, for comfort, for happiness. Salvation is dependent upon money because the world must be brought to Jesus Christ. In this country there are spent annually for chewing gum \$20,000,000, and for peanuts \$10,000,000, and many Christian people spend their money for these things. Contrast with these amounts the money devoted to foreign missions last year by all denominations, \$5,000,000.—Rev. C. A. Jenkins, Baptist, New Brunswick, N. J.

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It is hard to believe that sin gilded with gold is the same hideous thing that it is in common clay.—Ram's Horn.

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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 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 and on the 15th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

Dated Ann Arbor, October 16, 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 Dolbeer and Elizabeth Dolbeer to Hattie F. Yakely, bearing date August 31st, 1888, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the 1st day of September, 1888, in favor of said mortgagee, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the 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 15th 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 Argus, Washtenaw County, State of Michigan, and described as follows: The 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 15th, 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 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 25th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioners give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the hearing of said petition, by causing a copy of this Order to be heretofore, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the Chelsea Herald, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

H. WIRT NEWKIRK,  
Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)  
P. J. LEHMAN, Probate Register.

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