

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

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CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, NOV. 25, 1897.

NUMBER 14.

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 at 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
Men's hose supporters, go over shoulder	23	Bread Knives	10
Embroidery Silk	4c scane	Paring Knives	5, 8
Woolen brushes	12, 23	1/2 doz. tea spoons	12
Woolen brushes	5, 10, 12, 20, 75, 90, 1 3/5	Steel plyers	8
Photograph albums	50, 75, 85, 1.50.	Dolls	5, 10, 25, 50, 1.00
Buttons	2.00, 2.50.	Doilies for	8, 10, 12, 18, 15
Buttons	20, 30	Ladies' Hose fleeced lined	15
Buttons and Shirt Buttons	10	Chopping Knives	5, 8
	12c set	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 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, that will make your mouth water.

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

TERMS—CASH.

ADAM EPPLER.

Wheat Market.

Chicago, Nov. 23 1897.

The exports of wheat yesterday and today were so large, coming as they did right after a total shipment of 6,000,000 bushels last week, that the market could do nothing but respond, and there was a sharp advance in the May option, which opened at 91 1/2 to 91 3/4 after a close last night of 90 3/4.

People in the northwest who have exceptionally good facilities for observing the wheat supply of that section say that the present large shipments are simply draining the granaries, and that when the end is reached prices will advance with astonishing rapidity. The more enthusiastic ones talk of dollar and a half wheat but whatever allowance may be made for such statements it is evident that if such prophets are correct in their views of the situation as it now stands they are also correct in the outcome of the problem. Schwartz, Dupee & Co. have advised that are in accord with the sentiments mentioned, and the steadiness of the market here in the face of considerable short selling is certainly indicative of a very strong natural position for wheat.

Holders of corn, while not satisfied with the price as it now stands are not discouraged as they firmly believe that the crop has been overestimated and that a betterment must follow when this fact is established. Provisions continue to rule dull on the big receipts of hogs.

The price range to-day was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat			
Dec.	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 3/4
May	91 3/4	90 3/4	91 3/4
Corn			
Dec.	26 1/2	25 3/4	26
May	29 3/4	29 1/4	29 3/4
Oats			
Dec.	20 3/4	20 1/2	20 3/4
May	22 1/2	21 3/4	22 1/2
Pork			
Dec.	7.25	7.17	7.17
Jan.	8.17	8.12	8.12
Lard—Per 100 lbs.			
Dec.	4.10	4.07	4.07
Jan.	4.23	4.20	4.20
Ribs			
Dec.	4.15	4.15	4.15
Jan.	4.17	4.13	4.15

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.:

H. M. Armstrong, Detroit, necktie fastener. G. H. Colly, Jackson, sewing machine. S. J. DeLong, Grand Rapids, furniture fastening. G. C. Fraser, Carsonville, damper. R. B. Hain, Grand Rapids reversible propeller. H. Lyons, Lansing, form for displaying clothing. S. V. Rawlings, Marquette, saw swage. G. J. Schneider, Detroit, rheostat. F. F. Snow, Benton Harbor, vaporizing carburetor and air governor for gas engines.

For copy of any patent send 5 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:

Frank Buch.
George Brown.
Charlie House
Horace Pratt.
Miss Mary Wild.

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

GEO. S. LAIRD P. M.

Mrs. Isella Wetherill of St. Louis, predicts a flood of female tramps, a decade or so hence. In a recent newspaper article she says: "The machinery problem is serious; a laundry puts in two machines and deprives twenty-five girls of work. Labor saving machinery is doing this all over the country. The women are mostly to blame for the men being out of work. Nearly 300,000 men are now out of work because their places are filled by women, but if this keeps on and machinery continues to supplant the work of women, then we will have the female tramp in abundance."

Your Neighbors Are Buying

At the

Bank Drug Store:

22 pounds N. O. granulated sugar for \$1.00.
19 pounds regular granulated sugar \$1.00.
26 pounds brown sugar \$1.00.
A Good Coffee at 10 cents per pound.

All Goods Fresh.

All Goods Warranted.

If you wish a rich, fragrant,

Cup of Coffee

Try our blend at 16 cents per pound. If you like something extra choice try our grade at 20 cents.

You will find the Bank Drug Store the Cheapest place in Chelsea to buy groceries.

Canned goods are very cheap if you buy them at the right place. 7 cans sardines for 25 cents. Sugar corn 7 cents per can. Best pumpkin 7 cents per can.

We are headquarters for

Choice Japan Teas,

Pure Spices,

Pure Extracts.

This is the season for syrups. Try our light table syrup at 25c per gallon. Amber sugar syrup 20c per gallon.

If you like rich cream cheese try those we are now cutting.

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.

THE WEEK'S NEWS

Happenings of the Past Seven Days in Brief.

ROUND ABOUT THE WORLD

Casualties and Fires, Personal and Political Notes, Business Failures and Resumptions, Weather Record.

INTELLIGENCE FROM ALL PARTS

DOMESTIC.

W. H. Harrison, editor of the Ashland (Miss.) Register, was stabbed to death by J. L. McDonald.

President McKinley has designated ex-Secretary John W. Foster as a special plenipotentiary to treat with the prime minister of Canada concerning all matters now pending between the two governments.

The final act on the part of this government in the ratification of the treaty adopted by the recent universal postal congress was taken when President McKinley signed the article.

President Fetterlof, of Girard college, Philadelphia, issued an edict against football.

Louis and Joseph Schrempf, two brothers, both saloon keepers, were stricken with paralysis in St. Louis at the same moment.

L. D. Spickler, a farmer at Cushing, Ia., killed his wife and himself. Family trouble was the cause.

The Territorial Press association has adopted resolutions favoring the creation of a state from Oklahoma territory.

The Delta county bank at Delta, Col., closed its doors with liabilities of \$50,000.

The Ohio supreme court decided that the law requiring that in filling appointive county and city offices preference should be given to honorably discharged union soldiers is invalid.

Mrs. Terrill and her nephew, Edward Mason, were burned to death on a farm a few miles from Peru, N. Y.

The Wyoming supreme court has decided that no foreign-born citizen can vote unless he can read English.

During the absence of Louis Brown and wife from their home near White Oak, Ala., the house was burned and three children were cremated.

At the fifteenth annual congress in Chicago of the Baptist denomination of the United States close communion was repudiated by several well-known leaders of the church.

At the annual meeting in Harrisburg, Pa., of the National Grange Aaron Jones, of Indiana, was elected worthy master.

The gold reserve in the national treasury on the 16th was \$155,886,248, the highest on record.

A league of business men has been formed in Kansas to try and secure the repeal of the prohibitory liquor law.

George Seagraves, proprietor of a restaurant in St. Louis, reproved his two grown sons for some trivial offense and they fatally assaulted him.

The operators of the Cross mountain coal mines in Tennessee will mine coal by electricity.

Joseph A. Iasigi, formerly Turkish consul in Boston, was sent to prison for 18 years for embezzlement.

An earthquake shock, accompanied by a rumbling noise, was felt in the vicinity of Owensboro, Ky.

Robert Sims (colored) was hanged at Jonesboro, Tenn., for the murder of Walter Galloway July 9 last.

Ed Purvis, a negro, was hanged at Lillington, N. C., for the murder of M. J. Blackman (white).

The president has appointed F. W. Mondell, of Wyoming, as assistant commissioner of the general land office.

A mob destroyed eight tollgates near Nicholasville, Ky., and warned the keepers to quit.

Mrs. A. M. Dorn, of Fresno, Cal., ruptured a blood vessel while laughing and died instantly.

Charles Arnold and wife and Gustave Arnold, a grown son, were buried side by side in the cemetery at Freeburg, Ill. They all died on the same day, but of different maladies.

William Mays, who shot and killed C. D. Massengill June 15, was hanged at Bountsville, Tenn.

Edward Vancy fatally shot his sweetheart, Nellie Skitman, and her brother at Bear Creek, Mich. Jealousy was the cause.

For the four months of the present fiscal year the total internal revenue receipts of the government exceeded those of the corresponding period in 1896 by \$6,759,069.

Henry Sherry, one of the greatest lumber operators and manufacturers Wisconsin ever knew, made an assignment at Oshkosh for \$1,000,000.

George and Homer Brewer, aged 17 and 13 respectively, were drowned while skating on Big Stone lake at Ortonville, Minn.

It is said that Attorney-General McKenna's appointment as associate justice of the supreme court to succeed Justice Field has been formally decided upon by the president.

New style postal cards will soon make their appearance.

In a train wreck near Cleveland, O., Miss Grace Chapman, B. S. Baxter and John Roe, all of Chagrin Falls, sustained severe injuries.

John R. Gentry and Robert J., the pacers, have closed their 1897 campaign and been taken to Somerville, N. J.

Brig. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge will suggest that a new bureau of the war department be created to manage the volunteer soldiers' homes.

At Barboursville, Ky., John Smith and Fred Harkler killed each other in a quarrel over a debt.

Albert J. Frantz, aged 22, the murderer of Bessie Little, of Dayton, O., was electrocuted in the annex at the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus.

The secret service bureau announces the discovery of a new counterfeit \$10 silver certificate and also a counterfeit national bank note.

Tom Sweat, a negro, who killed another colored man near Bryan, Tex., was taken by a mob from the officers and lynched.

George Wheeler Hinman is to succeed William Penn Nixon as editor in chief of the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Henry Clay Johnson (colored) was hanged at St. Louis, Mo., for the murder of William Amend, a newsboy, August 1, 1896.

In a quarrel over money matters Henry Kammerer killed his father near Benton Harbor, Mich., and then killed himself.

A prairie fire burned over 400 square miles of territory in three counties in Texas and thousands of cattle and sheep perished.

The report of Secretary Bliss of the department of the interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, says that the total area of the public domain is 1,835,017,692 acres; there were 976,044 names on the pension rolls June 30, 1897, an increase of 5,336; the Indians number 177,178, exclusive of civilized tribes; the number of children in public schools was nearly 14,000,000 and the value of school property \$456,000,000. A municipal government for Alaska is recommended.

Reports indicate a total failure of the fall mackerel fishery on the Atlantic coast.

Mount Holyoke college at South Hadley, Mass., the pioneer institution for the higher education of women, observed its sixtieth anniversary.

H. Compton and his young wife were killed by the cars at Compton, Cal., while crossing the tracks in a wagon.

Silas D. Fargo, of Happy Hollow, Mo., was shot by a mob on suspicion of having set fire to a building.

The directors of the Rochester (N. Y.) savings bank voted to place that institution in liquidation.

The Anchor line steamer Bluff City, one of the fastest and newest boats on the lower Mississippi, was burned at Chester, Ill., the loss being \$100,000.

The Western Baseball association next year will consist of clubs from St. Joseph, Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, Dubuque, Burlington, Quincy, Peoria and Rockford.

It is announced on high authority that President McKinley will tacitly approve the programme for autonomy or home rule for Cuba which Spain now promises.

In a train wreck near Williford, Ark., J. L. Hoover, of Pleasant Hill, Mo., was killed and 30 other persons were injured.

The coal operators of northern Illinois refused absolutely to arbitrate with the miners.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The official vote in Ohio at the late election gives Bushnell (rep.) for governor a plurality of 28,101 and gives the republicans a majority of five in the legislature on joint ballot.

Ex-Congressman John M. Langston, of Virginia, one of the prominent colored men of the country, died in Washington, aged 68 years.

Col. John Jameson, general superintendent of the United States railway mail service under President Arthur, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 56 years.

Lazar Greengard, the oldest Hebrew in the United States, celebrated his 105th birthday in St. Louis.

Rev. George H. Houghton, pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, better known as the "Little Church Around the Corner," died in New York, aged 77 years.

Alfred Ordway, a noted portrait and landscape painter, died in Melrose, Mass., aged 76 years.

John J. Overton, aged 100 years and one month, was married to Mrs. Mary Henderson, aged 77 years, in St. Joseph, Mo.

FOREIGN.

Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the famous American dentist, died in Paris, aged 75 years. He left a fortune of \$25,000,000.

The threatened rupture between Germany and Hayti has been amicably settled.

Chief Samory has razed the town of Kong, in upper Guiana, and massacred several thousand natives because his troops were refused provisions.

The prisoners captured on board the American schooner Competitor in April, 1896, have been released from Cubana fortress by order of Capt. Gen. Blanco.

German troops landed at Kiao-Chan and took possession of the Chinese forts. Cuban insurgents have refused a loan of \$200,000,000 to buy their freedom, preferring to fight.

A landslide on the Duchene river near St. Edouard, Canada, killed 40 persons. The steamer Montserrat with Gen. Weyler on board arrived at Corunna, Spain.

Earthquakes, accompanied by a tidal wave in British North Borneo caused great loss of life.

LATER.

A fire in London in the manufacturing district destroyed 150 warehouses with their contents, the loss being estimated at \$25,000,000.

For the murder of his paramour, Vinie Bell, George Weston (colored) was hanged at Paducah, Ky.

In a street duel in Waco, Tex., J. W. Harris, editor of the Times, was fatally shot and his brother killed by Judge G. B. Gerald.

Dr. Isaiah B. Sexton, a survivor of the war of 1812, died in Sparta, Mich., aged 92 years.

An artillery wagon loaded with powder exploded in the City of Mexico, killing four men and wounding eight other persons fatally.

Sixty students at Vassar college in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., were seriously ill from eating improperly cooked veal.

Since the present administration came into office March 4 last 27 American prisoners have been released in Cuba.

Thomas Edwin Cook, who when in his prime was a leading circus clown, died in Paterson, N. J., aged 96 years.

President Yglesias has been reelected president of Costa Rica.

A miners' train was wrecked near Coal Bluff, Ind., and three men were fatally injured and 20 others hurt.

In the upper peninsula of Michigan nine men have been mistaken for deer and killed in as many days.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to wreck the fast New York and Chicago express on the Erie railroad at Greenville, O.

The government has decided to make no further experiments with Indians as soldiers.

Rev. George H. Hickox, 25 years chaplain of the Michigan state prison, died at Jackson.

Chinook winds and rains were playing havoc throughout western Washington.

Gen. Weyler denies having made statements attributed to him upon the occasion of his leaving Havana.

Isaac Thompson celebrated his 101st birthday at his home in Pawpaw, Ill. He is in good health.

Gen. Ruis Rivera, the Cuban leader who was betrayed and imprisoned, has been pardoned.

Murat Halsted's connection with the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune has been entirely severed.

There were 267 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 19th, against 291 the week previous and 334 in the corresponding period of 1896.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 19th aggregated \$1,277,508,888, against \$1,317,652,600 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 3.5.

An order was issued by the orphans' court in Washington making Mrs. John A. Logan guardian for Miss Evangeline Cossio y Cisneros, who escaped from a Cuban prison.

About 17 per cent. of the railroads of the country have been equipped with safety appliances.

Martin Bartholemey and George Roehl were fatally injured and Robert Loren was severely beaten in an attack of masked men on miners at the Kolb coal pit near Mascoutah, Ill.

Frosts in the south have practically killed out the yellow fever.

The National Grange adjourned at Harrisburg, Pa., to meet at Concord, N. H., in November, 1898.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

Nine murderers are slated for execution in California before the 1st of January next.

The Jesse Eddy woolen mills at Fall River, Mass., announce a ten per cent. increase in wages.

T. B. Holt, missionary treasurer of the M. E. church, living at Nashville, Tenn., dropped dead at Weatherford, Tex.

Capt. H. G. Bates, of the American Volunteers, was a bugler in the army and blew the rally and charge on Sheridan's famous 20-mile ride.

Prof. George Frederick Holmes, of the University of Virginia, who died recently, had held his position since 1857 and was never late at a lecture.

Rev. Dr. Henry R. Pritchard, of Indianapolis, the oldest living preacher in the church of the Disciples of America, has preached 6,000 sermons.

Booker T. Washington and the prominent negroes of the south have determined to hold annual demonstrations on the anniversary of the emancipation proclamation.

Morrow Brothers, of Clarksville, Tenn., have secured the contract for tobacco for the Italian government. About 15,000,000 pounds of dark tobacco is required for next year.



CANADIAN CUSTOMS OFFICERS COLLECTING DUTY AT LAKE TAGISH.

The rich gold mines of the Klondyke are in Canada. Duties averaging 25 per cent. of the cost of every outfit bought anywhere in the United States must be paid by every person going to these mines upon entering Canadian territory.

The customs post established at the foot of Lake Tagish is at the junction of the Skagway and Dyea trails over which the goldseekers travel on their way to the Klondyke. It is guarded by an armed force of twenty-five men.

The miners who bought their supplies at Seattle and other places in the United States were an angry crowd when they arrived at the Tagish lake customs post. Those who had cash had to pay 25 per cent. of the cost of their outfits, and those who did not have money had either to give up one-quarter of their year's provisions or remain at the post for a few weeks sawing wood and helping to erect the government barracks.

The men who had bought their outfits in Victoria, which is in Canada, upon showing their papers passed on without delay and without payment. Some of them were lucky enough to find rich mines at Klondyke before those detained at Lake Tagish, sawing wood for duties, were able to reach the diggings.

The railway fares are the same to Victoria as Seattle and miners' supplies are as cheap. Miners for the Klondyke who buy their outfits at Victoria, from which steamers for the mines are leaving almost daily, will save one-quarter of the cost of their outfits by purchasing at that city which is the capital and commercial center of British Columbia.

Those intending to go to the Klondyke in the spring should write to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Victoria, B. C., who will freely supply all information asked for.

Star Plug Is Strictly High Grade.

No expense is saved—no false economy is practiced—in the manufacture of Star plug tobacco. It is strictly high-grade in every particular.

The little that is done seems nothing when we look forward and see how much we have yet to do.—Goethe.

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.

Some men are so henpecked that they ride a woman's bicycle.—Washington Democrat.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free 32 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

In almost every case of marriage one of the parties in time looks the rabbit to the other's wolf.—Atchison Globe.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Spinster—A woman who wouldn't marry if she could and couldn't, if she would.—Chicago News.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. Williams, Antioch, Ill., April 11, 1894.

When a man can find no other business he can still become a notary public.—Washington Democrat.

Disability is made ability to work from The cure of Lumbago by St. Jacobs Oil.

We notice that girls with steadies never have fascinating girls come to visit them.—Atchison Globe.

Disfigured from a bruise? No; not when St. Jacobs Oil cures it. No chance.

A GREAT REMEDY.

Greatly Tested.

Greatly Recommended.

The loss of the hair is one of the most serious losses a woman can undergo. Beautiful hair gives many a woman a claim to beauty which would be utterly wanting if the locks were short and scanty. It is almost as serious a loss when the natural hue of the hair begins to fade, and the shining tresses of chestnut and auburn are changed to gray or to a faded shadow of their former brightness. Such a loss is no longer a necessity. There is one remedy which may well be called a great remedy by reason of its great success in stopping the falling of the hair, cleansing the scalp of dandruff, and restoring the lost color to gray or faded tresses. Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor is a standard and reliable preparation, in use in thousands of homes, and recommended by everyone who has tested it and experienced the remarkable results that follow its use. It makes hair grow. It restores the original color to hair that has turned gray or faded out. It stops hair from falling, cleanses the scalp of dandruff, and gives the hair a thickness and gloss that no other preparation can produce.

Mrs. Herzmann, of 355 East 68th St., New York City, writes: "A little more than a year ago, my hair began turning gray and falling out, and although I tried ever so many things, I prevented a continuance of these conditions. I obtained no satisfaction until I tried Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor. After using one bottle my hair was restored to its natural color, and ceased falling out."—Mrs. HERZMANN, 355 East 68th St., New York City. "I have sold Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor for fifteen years, and I do not know of a case where it did not give entire satisfaction. I have been, and am now using it myself for dandruff and gray hair, and am thoroughly convinced that it is the best on the market. Nothing that I ever tried can touch it. It affords me great pleasure to recommend it to the public."—FRANK M. GROVE, Farnside, Ala. "There's more on this subject in Dr. Ayer's Curebook. A story of cures told by the cured. This book of 100 pages is sent free, on request, by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass."

A CENTURY MAY NOT BRING AGAIN THE CHANCE WHICH IT OPENS ITSELF TO AN INTELLIGENT PUBLIC.

THE NATIONAL KLONDIKE MINING AND TRADING COMPANY, 250 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY. Incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000 has begun its operations. A solid conservative company, supported by reliable business men, which, in addition to its mining industries, will devote its labor to General Mercantile and Trading Business throughout the Klondyke and Alaska. This company, now up to work and to do business, now offers its shares at \$5.00. Each share at five dollars is fully paid up and non-assessable. The first expedition will start in January, 1899. To enable all to participate in the business of the corporation, a limited portion of the stock will be sold on the installment plan, allowing the purchaser to pay for each share one dollar or more as the first payment, to pay the balance in monthly installments, stock being delivered on the payment of the last installment. Send for our Bank References. Write to National Klondyke Mining and Trading Company, 250 Broadway, N. Y. City. AGENTS WANTED. Correspondence Solicited.

Farmer Jimpson's Thanksgiving



"I can't no use talkin', you couldn't make no sense out of it." "Oh, Jimpson look at the bright side o' things!" "Twan't in the man; his head 'ud shake." "F'm side to side an' 'e 'd have his flings!" "Me skimpin' an' savin' and what do I get?" "Sprize me ef we ain't in the po' house yet!" "He 'us always sneerin' an' snarl'n like." "Be blest ef I knowed what alled the man; Ef wunst in aw'ile he'd make a strike." "He'd growl at even his payin' est plan." "Tain't me that's gittin' a drea'ful lot." "Lord knows I sweated fur what I got." "One year w'en the craps was pow'ful big." "An' the cribb wuz crackin' with piled up co'n." "I met 'im drivin' his shacklin' rig." "A-lookin' 'ez 'if 'is sand wuz gone—' "Fine Thanksgivin' weather," I sez; sez he: "Won't be no thank'n this year by me!" "They won't?" sez I—an' the way he growled! "You bet they won't!" an, he cracked his whip. "An' up the road he sorter scowled: "Be durned ef I've got w'at I ain't dug up." "N' lost that fine bay mare," sez 'e, "N' co'n is a drug fur ez I kin see." "Fact is, I've had it pretty hard all round." "N' I'm kinder sore on the whole blame things." "I've felt so mean, yere, drivin' to town." "Jes' lookin' 'a-back, that y' know, by jing." "I'm re'ly glad, ez I'm sittin here, "There's nothin' to be thankful fur this year!" —Chicago Record.

Sue's Thanksgiving



FOR DAYS the Deanes had been making ready for the corn-roast. The boys had chosen the tallest, slightest saplings, and trimmed and cut them until they were like exaggerated fishing rods, with sharply-pointed ends. All the brush and small logs had been gathered and drawn on the stone drag to the high pasture, and piled on the summit of its grassy swell, where the hills and valleys could be seen sinking and rising far and wide, the endless ridges of the Green mountains sweeping away to the east and the blue Adirondacks closing the western view. It was the finest farm in northern Vermont, old Mr. Deane had always declared; and the high pasture had been for generations a favorite place for coasting parties and corn-roasts. It was more popular than ever now, since Sue Deane was the handsomest girl in the county, and courted her swains by the dozen. "I don't know how Sue's ever goin' to settle down," said her mother, plaintively; "for there's no one man will hum her the way they all do now. And then, Sue's so masterful; she's as sweet-tempered as you please, but she always has her own way in the end." "Sue's obedient enough, as far as I see," replied Mr. Deane. "Well, father, she is to you, and always has been; but, dear me! with everybody else she does what she pleases. I will say she's generally right; but that's just it—she's got as much sense, and more, than most of her beaux, and she ain't likely to find a husband she can't rule. And that's poison to a woman like Sue; she needs to be managed herself. There's just one I'd choose for her, and that's Tom Kellogg. But then, my land! he's not the kind to stand bein' played with, and Sue's not the kind to give up her way for anybody, so there ain't much hope of it." "Tom's a good fellow," said Mr. Deane. "Tain't every boy could work through college 'nd law school, 'nd get into practice in a city, as he has in Burlington. And Sue and he, knowin' each other from children, ef they don't understand each other by now they never will. I think it'll likely be a match." Mrs. Deane shook her head. Accustomed to be ruled by her daughter's will, she had little faith in any man's combating its caprices successfully. In the main she was right. That very day Sue was planning in her coquetish mind how to tease Tom Kellogg at the coming corn-roast. Sue treated other admirers as she chose; but she felt Tom was different, and liked him all the better for not being sure whether she could trifle with him or not. On this occasion, being especially tender to him in her thoughts, she was prepared to be especially baffling in behavior; for

deep in her woman's heart, she knew that all the delaying, all the coquetting in the world were not going to keep her lover from speaking before his short vacation was over and he went back to the city; and meanwhile there was the sweetness of an understanding no less strong because it was yet unspoken. Soft and clear the September evening drew on. The whole neighborhood was invited to the roast. They came in buggies, in carryalls, in hay wagons; and, one group after another, they climbed the dewy steps of the hill pasture. But Tom Kellogg did not come, and Sue's brown eyes sparkled with impatience and a touch of anger at so unexpected a turn of the tables. Finally, when the big bonfire had been lighted, and everyone was gathering about it, Tom's buggy drove up to the foot of the hill, and he helped out of it a very young and very pretty girl—Miss Eleanor Cabell, the city boarder at his aunt's. Poor Tom! It was not his fault, and Sue might have known it; but the amant's irae is proverbially unreasonable. The facts were that Miss Cabell was young, charming, ignorantly enthusiastic, had never seen a corn-roast, and thought she was conferring a great favor upon Tom by accompanying him, not dreaming that his aunt had begged him to invite her. Entirely ignorant of his affair with Sue, she claimed him, sweetly and unconsciously, for her own. "Oh, how beautiful!" she cried, as they climbed the slope, and saw the great bonfire flaming up on the summit. "Do take me close to it, Mr. Kellogg!" and she chattered away to him, with little shrieks of admiration, as the wide streaks of flame shot high into the air and flared upon the summer wind. The one huge pine tree, stretching its wide branches upon the summit, was so near the blazing pile of logs and brush that one big limb caught a waft of the flame, and the needles snapped with crackling explosions. "Oh, will it be quite safe?" cried Eleanor, and clung for an instant to her escort's arm. Sue, passing near, felt a swift desire to strangle her on the spot. But that was only the beginning, for Miss Cabell was either appealing to Tom or ordering him around for the next two hours. First, she must have a choice ear of corn selected for her out of the big basket, heaped up to overflowing with the green, tasseled sheaths. Then, with her own white hands, he must show her how to impale it upon the sharpened end of the long, lithe sapling, and she would insist upon fixing one for him, too. Then the right place must be chosen, where she could lower the corn, at the end of the sizzling rod, into the heart of the glowing fire, now sunken to an irregular circle of white-hot embers. This necessitated getting so near to the bonfire that the heat reddened her pretty cheeks, and Tom's big handkerchief had to be called into play. Holding it before her face with one hand, and peeping round the edge of it, with many appeals as to whether she was holding the corn right, and was it done, and was he sure the sapling wouldn't catch fire and burn her up, Miss Eleanor Cabell was certainly a bewitching spectacle—one of those charming, helpless, winsome little women whom all men enjoy. How was Sue to know that Tom wasn't enjoying it? When he managed to cross to her side for a moment, he found her absolutely stony to him and flirting desperately with Will Adams; and he was soon almost as angry as she was. The merriment grew and heightened as the evening went on. The smoking, blackened, sizzling ears of corn were withdrawn from the fire, sprinkled with salt, and, hot and tender beyond description, were eaten, amid a general chatter and fun. More and yet more were stripped from their silken sheaths, toasted and consumed; and, in the dying embers, apples were cozily roasted as a dessert. The great ring of fire died into a dim glow, and then into a mere twinkle of light here and there among the ashes; the stars came out over the hills, and the wind ceased, leaving a balmy clearness in the far spaces of the night. It was time for going home, so the revelers joined hands, and ended the corn-roast by dancing in a ring about the fire, and trampling out the last embers, keeping time to their flying feet by an old-fashioned chorus as they swung round and round. Miss Cabell was charmed with this; she danced like a fairy, and laughed like a child as she tripped in the swaying circle. Everyone admired her, and thought Tom Kellogg in luck. Sue heard the comment everywhere; she was irritated beyond feminine endurance; and when, as the ring broke, and the groups scattered again, to wind their way down the hill in the starlit softness of the night, Tom at last found his opportunity to speak with her, she was in her most exasperating mood: "I am going away day after to-morrow, Sue. Can I see you to-morrow?" "Will Adams is going to drive me over to Fair Haven to-morrow. I shall stop at Aunt Sylvia's, and I won't be back again until Monday," she said, stiffly. "Sue," said Tom, shortly, all his innate masterfulness coming to the surface; "if you don't see me before I go, you'll not probably see me again!" This was dangerous. Sue knew he was right, and that she ought to give him a chance to explain; but she was not the stuff of which patient Grizels

are made. And just at this critical moment, a sweet voice said, out of the darkness at his elbow: "Oh, Mr. Kellogg, isn't it a pity it's all over, and we have to go home! Miss Deane, it has been so delightful; we have enjoyed it so much!" It was Miss Cabell, radiant and unsuspecting. Her "we" was the finishing touch. Sue's face hardened into determination. "You must get Mr. Kellogg to show you other things of interest in our country life," she said, sweetly; "he has a little while before he goes back, and will be at your service, I am sure. Good-by, Mr. Kellogg; I hope you will have a pleasant winter in the city." "Good-by," said Tom, holding out his hand. Sue turned away, ignoring it, and began talking and laughing with Will Adams, who was hanging about, waiting to take her down the hill, and whom she knew Tom particularly disliked. And that was the end of the corn-roast. It was Thanksgiving day. The family gathering had taken place at the Wilcox homestead this year, for Mrs. Deane and Mrs. Wilcox were sisters, and alternated the festival. Mr. Deane, this time, however, was ill in bed, and his wife stayed to nurse him. Sue came over with the Alcotts, who were cousins and lived a mile or so beyond the Deane farm. The day had been eminently successful; the dinner was a triumph of Mrs. Wilcox's skill; the pies were flaky, the turkey savory, the cranberry a chef d'oeuvre of jellied richness, the cake bewildering in variety and lightness. Outside, a whirling snowstorm had raged all day, but with a dozen merry guests, and the hearty Wilcoxes to boot, there had been no lack of gaiety and fun in the old homestead. It stood just outside the village, and now and then,

started when Cousin Abby Alcott sat down to the melodeon, and was very wretched underneath—and, altogether, it was anything but a thankful Thanksgiving to both of them. Fate, however, often mocks us gently before offering us a favor. Cousin Reuben Alcott, an elderly man, and cautious as to his chronic enemy, the rheumatism, began to worry over the continued storm. Finally he disappeared, and held a long consultation with Mr. Wilcox; and as Tom Kellogg came by for the second time on his road home the two hailed him, and brought him in, covered with snowflakes, his eyes bright and his cheeks flushed with the cold. Sue felt her cheeks flush, too, with irrepressible joy; but she assumed entire carelessness. "I was jest a-sayin' thet 'twas too stormy fer me'n Abby to drive home to-night, Sue; so we'll stay over till to-morrow," announced Cousin Reuben. "Tom Kellogg, here, 'll take you home, fer it's on his road, 'nd I guess you won't mind swappin' us old folks fer a young beau." Cousin Reuben cackled at his own joke, and the rest joined in. Sue and Tom laughed, too, but hardly with effusion. There is nothing more serious than a love affair to those concerned. It seemed to both of them that the next hour or so would never be over. The games were all done by this time, but singing was still in order, and the unlimited consumption of nuts, apples and cider, before the gathering finally broke up. The storm gradually ceased howling and sank away to a calm, so that when the good-bys had all been said, and the various teams were being harnessed, the sky was almost clear, and only a few drifting clouds obscured the stars. Tom was so afraid that Cousin Reuben might reconsider that he brought the colt and cutter up before the rest of the teams were ready. The colt was prancing and eager; Sue, well wrapped in shawls and hood, was tucked in hurriedly; Tom jumped in, and they were off. Sue gave a little sigh of relief in the depths of her hood, for she had been afraid of Cousin Reuben, too. And yet, now that she was safely beside her lover, her old tormenting spirit rose within her, and she resolved she would not make a sign, after all. The colt forged ahead through the feathery, piled-up snow. On each side the world stretched glittering and cold under the frosty stars. The keen air brought the blood to the cheeks, and stirred every pulse of life to the rhythm of the dancing bells on the harness. Tom sat upright as a statue, looking neither to the right nor the left. Sue waited two minutes for him to speak—five—ten. They would be at home in half an hour. He expected her to begin, and she never could—and she must—and it was very unkind of him—and he was right—and oh, she couldn't! Having arrived at this point, two big tears rolled down her cheeks, and she said, in a very trembling voice: "Tom!" Tom, who had felt his resolution slipping away from him momentarily, and whose heart was one ache of tenderness toward the willful little bundle of shawls at his side, turned rapturously, with a jerk. The colt felt the rein slacken, seized his opportunity, shied wildly at a fallen branch whose twisted blackness stood threateningly out upon the fresh snow—and, in his swaying rush, turned the cutter over, and threw both of the occupants into the nearest snowdrift. Then he trotted peaceably down the road toward home. To be shot headforemost into a snowbank is confusing. Exactly what happened, Sue never knew; but the first thing she found herself doing, when she came to her clear senses, was holding on very tight to Tom, and asking him, tenderly and incoherently, if he

was hurt. And Tom was laughing. "I'd be willing to have every bone in my body broken, Sue, to know that you care so much!" he whispered, and caught her so close in his strong arms that she was quite reassured as to his safety. Above them the last cloud had drifted out of the sky. The broad, starlit azure arched over their heads with a friendly clearness and calm. Faintly, yet drawing nearer, came the chiming bells of another sleigh, far down the road. And, sitting in the snowdrift, the lovers kissed each other, and never even knew that it was cold.—Priscilla Leonard, in N. Y. Independent.

GENUINE THANKFULNESS.
One of the Rarest of Human Characteristics.
It ought to be a time of rejoicing for everybody, but it is one only to him who sees that he has so much to be thankful for, and in no particular is manhood so helplessly blind as in this. We carry a long line and a heavy plummet to measure the depth of other people's blessings, and none at all to measure our own. If only we had had the other man's or the other woman's chances, the friends, the influence, the money, the education, whatever they had that we did not, then we, too, would have been successful, happy, and, yes, thankful as the best. But we see what they had that we had not, and, "having eyes we see not" what we had that they never came to them. Genuine thankfulness is one of the rarest of human characteristics. Somebody defines gratitude as "a lively sense of favors to come," and it is true that the average mind is so bent on getting something not yet its own that it has little time to estimate what it has. And this hunger to get more, and lack of appreciation of what is already bestowed, is one of the elements of weakness that affects our entire domestic, social and national life. In all our holidays we are in danger of substituting words for the things they ought to mean, or cultivating a national insincerity that mistakes a great dinner eaten with one's relatives for a family reunion, that does not discriminate between a display of bunting and a display of patriotism, that keeps Christmas with no quickening heart throb of good will to men. This new creeping tide of indifference to the highest and tenderest impulses of humanity could easily be stayed if those of us who have drifted away from the natural, old-fashioned expression of our sympathy with the dear old times and friends would return like children to things we used to love. Is it rather a bore, young man, to take the train and go way up into the country to spend Sunday on the old farm? Are holidays rare, and are you going to have "a good time" in the city with "the other fellows?" Think for a moment of the eyes of your mother watching the white stretch of road. She will believe you, and be sorry enough if you do not come, for she will never dream that anything but "business" kept you away. There's a regiment of lads who feel just as you do, who would rather stay away and have a bit of "fun." Suppose they all went home this year, and by the fireside, while they see the mother with her own aged, wrinkled hands preparing the things she thinks they like the best, see if the old heart of thankfulness does not come back to them. Be very sure that thanks for home and mother will be the beginning of that enlargement of heart and brain that will make one keep true thanksgiving for the peace, prosperity and progress that mean good not to the individual only, but to the nation and the race.—Washington Home Magazine.

PROPHETIC.

"Coming events cast their shadows before."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Reasons for Thanksgiving.
Thanksgiving for the day that brings Our harvest home of blessing;
Thanksgiving for the love that flings O'er us its fond caressing.
Thanksgiving that a loving glance Still rests upon us kindly;
Thanksgiving that, with looks askance, Some joys have passed us blindly.
Thanksgiving that our harvest food Has justly been divided;
Thanksgiving that the turkey good By custom is provided.
Thanksgiving that life's jangled chime With happier notes is blending;
Thanksgiving that in course of time All troubles have an ending.
—Detroit Free Press.



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.**

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. 22 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.

M. L. BURKHART & CO.

Remember our Baking Powder, 15c or 2 pounds for 25c.
Farmers' home rendered lard always in stock.
Choice line of cream candies for the holidays.
1897 new mixed nuts at 15 cents per pound.
Oysters, Select and Standards, at all times.
Choice teas at 30 and 50 cents.
Call and get sample.
TRY ANN ARBOR GOLDEN

Coffee at 15, 25, 28 and 30 cents. There is none finer for the money in this market.
Home made bread and fried cakes always on hand.
William's pure maple syrup in pints, quarts and gallons.
Highest market price paid for butter and eggs.
Prunes, 3 pounds for 25c. Good raisins and figs.
Goods promptly delivered.
GRAIN FLOUR.

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

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

Chelsea and Vicinity.

Samuel Heselchwerdt returned home from Ohio Tuesday.

A. H. Freeman, of Manchester was a Chelsea visitor Tuesday.

Prof. W. W. Gifford has purchased a handsome driving horse.

H. M. Woods, of Ann Arbor, was a Chelsea visitor last Friday.

The Misses Ollie Parks and Lizzie Alber spent Monday in Ann Arbor.

Geo. Snyder, of Detroit, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. A. Burkhardt.

Born, Nov. 12, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Young, of Sylvan, a daughter.

Albert Watson and Miss M. Pyper, of Uadilla, were married Nov. 10, 1897.

Michael Schanz, Jr. and sister, Miss Mary Schanz, spent Sunday with relatives in Manchester.

Frank Staffan will add another story to his building on north Main street, which will be used by the K. of P. as a hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Vogel, and Mr. and Mrs. Israel Vogel attended the funeral of a relative at Ann Arbor last Sunday.

Oscar S. Gregory, the first white child born at Jackson, died at his home in Stockbridge last Monday. He had been a resident of that village since 1847.

A suit for \$10,000 damages for defamation of character has been brought by Carl F. Wuerthner against the German Working Society, of Manchester. Lehman Bros. & Stivers, of Ann Arbor, are his attorneys—Courier.

It may not be known that each public school is entitled to a copy of the Michigan Manual or Red Book, but such is the fact. The distribution in the county is through the school commissioner. The book is one that will be of great value to every teacher who is teaching. Ann Arbor Courier.

Albert Havens, who has lived on a farm west of here, near the county line, committed suicide last Saturday by hanging himself to an apple tree. He had been suffering with the la grippe for several days and it is thought this affected his mind, as he was certainly insane at the time he committed the act. The funeral was held Tuesday from the German M. E. church.

An experienced man who has just returned from Alaska tells the Fargo Argus how to cure Klondike fever. "Pick out a morning next winter," he says, "when the mercury is below zero, shoulder a pick and go into the woods before breakfast; dig a hole sixteen feet deep; come back to the house at night and eat a small piece of stewed buffalo robe and sleep in the woodshed. Repeat the dose as often as necessary."

It is reported that Farmers near Delhi and in the surrounding country are wroth over the action of a Jackson firm which has been buying beans in that vicinity. They allege that last spring the firm in question sold them seed beans, and promised to pay them 80 cents a bushel for the crop when harvested. The firm, they claim now demands that the beans shall be put on board cars before it will pay, and when this is done it pays the farmers only from 40 to 30 cents a bushel.

Last Thursday, officers Staffan and Wood arrested a man going under the name of H. Miller, alias "Doctor" H. Miller, who was representing himself as a doctor attached to or connected with the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y. He was taken to Ann Arbor where he was turned over to the officers of Calhoun, where he will have his trial. He returned what money he secured in this county. Messrs Staffan and Wood received the \$100.00 reward.

We believe that too much can not be said regarding the people of this village and surrounding country trading with home merchants. They are the men who help to build up the community, always ready and willing to contribute to those who have met with some misfortune and also helping to build and maintain our churches and schools. They want your patronage and we are sure will give you value received for every dollar you leave them. They are not here for a day or a week, so it is to their interest to sell you goods at right prices.

A remarkable case of marvelous treasury bookkeeping was developed recently at Washington by the settlement of a balance of involving a single copper cent which puzzled the bookkeeping experts for several years. As long ago as 1890 a controversy arose between the treasury department and the auditor of the post office over a shortage of a single cent. An investigating committee took up his accounts minutely, and at last discovered that many years ago the disbursing officer had credited himself with an odd cent and the shortage was his. Prompt payment was made. This seems like red tape with a vengeance. It cost hundreds of dollars to round up that pesky cent.

The Most Costly Fruits.

Hothouse grapes are costliest of fruits. They are never less than 75 cents a pound, and when they are the most costly, in February and March, they sell for \$9 a pound, sometimes going as high as \$10 a pound. At prices ranging up to \$2 a pound there is a ready sale for them. At the higher prices they are sold almost exclusively for the use of invalids. There is a sale for all that are produced, but the production is great, and the vines may die from exhaustion after a single season of forcing.

The next most costly fruit is the hothouse peach. Hothouse peaches sell in February at \$2.50 each. They are used mainly by invalids, but such peaches are often sold for gifts. They are presented as flowers or as bouquets would be. Three or four peaches are packed in cotton and set off with a few peach leaves in a handsome box. Hothouse peaches run down to about 60 cents each in April and May, when we begin to get the first of the peaches from the south.—New York Sun.

A Blind Girl a Successful Farmer.

There lives 20 miles from Oak Hill Texas, a blind girl, Mary Ashby, who has from a few acres of land cultivated by herself cleared about \$200 each season for several years by the growing and sale of vegetables. She began with no capital and an unfenced piece of uncultivated land. There is now a neat fence about her domain, a well and pump in the center, and she has, in addition to purchasing these, paid for a piano, and a wagon to take her vegetables to market, which is 20 miles from her home.

Every morning during the dry season she waters a certain number of plants until she has gone over the entire place, when she begins and goes over again in the same way. The active sense of hearing which nature has given this blind girl in lieu of her sight enables her to detect insect life, and by feeling with her sensitive fingers she can distinguish the nature and size of the plants and vegetables she raises.—Louisville Dispatch.

Facts About Furs.

Fur garments in this country are lower in price and better in quality than abroad, and their finish, as well as style, is faultless.

Fine furs, such as foxes, chinchillas, sables, ermine and sea otter, are brought to this country free of duty, so that even if the furs are purchased abroad no duty is saved. These furs are dressed and prepared by American workmen in a superior manner that European furriers intrust their caring to American firms.

Seal garments are cheaper to day than for a long time, notwithstanding the scarcity of seals.

Sables lead for fashionable fur trade. All if not sable that that is so called. Sables from \$2 to \$250 apiece are entitled to that name.

Japanese sables of a greenish gray color and has a bright yellow throat. It is worth about \$2.50. The next in price, Hudson Bay sables, are light brown in color and have a pinkish brown throat. According to color and lustre they range in price from \$2.50 to \$30, and more for silvery specimens.

The skin of the persian lamb is dyed in this country as lustrously and well as abroad, and garments are purchased cheaper in this country than anywhere else in the world. Persian lamb for garment purposes began to find popularity with the appearance of electric seal, or brown dyed rabbit fur, from which the hair had been eliminated by machinery. It takes a good furrier to tell at a glance the difference between the real seal and its imitation, whereas the real Persian lamb garment is easily recognized by even inexperienced eyes.

The American skunk, one of the most reliable furs, is sold under the name of the Ataska sable.

The skin of the ordinary black house cat, figuring under the name of genet, is humorously termed "roof sable" by the trade.—October Cloaks and Furs.

A Clover Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has Lame Back and Weak Kidneys, Malaria, or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tunes up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to the Liver and Kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness and Melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents a bottle at Glazier & Stinson's drug store.

Every Stitch
of work and every piece of leather in the Lewis "Wear-Resisters" is perfect. Made properly, they fit and wear properly. They combine style, comfort and service—couple pleasure with economy. They wear so long that you'd tire of 'em if they were like common shoes, but the longer you wear
J. B. LEWIS CO'S "Wear-Resisters"
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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 free different kinds of plates—gold, silver, aluminum, Watts metal and rubber. Special care given to children's teeth. Both gas and local anesthetic used in extracting. Am here to stay. H. H. AVERY, D. D. S. Office over Kempf Bros' Bank.

F. & A. M.
Regular meetings of Olive Lodge, No. 156, F. & A. M., for 1897:
Jan. 12; Feb. 16; Mar. 16; April 13; May 11; June 8, July 13; Aug. 10; Sept. 7; Oct. 5; Nov. 2; annual meeting and election of officers Dec. 7. J. D. SCHNAITMAN, Sec.

FIRE! FIRE!!
If you want insurance call on Gilbert & 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 A. M.
No 36—Atlantic Express 7:30 A. M.
No 12—Grand Rapids Express... 10:40 A. M.
No 4—Mail and Express..... 3:15 P. M.
GOING WEST.
No 8—Mail and Express..... 10:00 A. M.
No 13—Grand Rapids Express... 6:20 P. M.
No 7—Chicago Night Express... 10:20 P. M.
No. 37 will stop at Chelsea for passengers getting on at Detroit or east of Detroit.
E. A. WILLIAMS, Agent, Chelsea.
O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.
Subscribe for the Chelsea Herald.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Muslin Underwear Sale.

We have just opened a large lot of new muslin underwear that we shall offer at sale prices. These goods are all well made of good cottons, seams all headed and bound, and the trimmings are of serviceable lace and embroidery.



Corset covers at 14, 19, 25, 35, 39, 50 and 75 cents.
Full skirts at 59 and 75 cents.
Umbrella skirts at \$1.25.
Nightgowns at 49, 59, 75, 89 and \$1.00.
Outing nightgowns 75 and \$1.00.



Drawers at 25, 37 1/2, 50 and 75 cents.
Umbrella drawers at 75c and \$1.00.
These prices we guarantee to be at least 1/4 less than value.

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

Butterick 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.

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.

E. 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 (x.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.

An Indiana girl who wrote her desire for a husband on an egg which found its way into the New York market, became a happy bride in two weeks. A Georgia girl inscribed a similar wish on a watermelon which eventually fell into the lot of a Buffalo youth, but as the marriage bells have not been heard, there is a suspicion that the Georgia belle has a wrong kind of completion.

Many people seem to think that an editor is possessed of the attributes of omniscience and omnipresence. They or their friends come and go, or their is some other interesting item of family news, of which they never tell the editor, and yet they look in the paper for a mention of it and feel that we have slighted them, when they have simply slighted themselves. The person who stops the editor on the street or drops a line in the item box, giving him a news item, always has a warm place in the editor's heart.

Chas. Steinbach, agent for musical instruments, has furnished Miss Effa Armstrong a magnificent Hazelton piano.

Susie, the 10-year-old daughter of Representative and Mrs. John K. Campbell, of Augusta, met with a horrible accident Wednesday night which resulted in her death Friday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell were away for the evening, and the hired girl was doing some quilting when the little girl ran against the frame and this knocked over a kerosene lamp. The lamp broke and the oil ran over the dress of the little girl. By the time the flames were extinguished she had received such a shock and such injuries that death resulted Friday. Dr. Benn, who remained with the little girl for two nights and a day, says death was due more to the shock than to the burns.—Sentinel.

The ex-governor of one of our wealthiest states said to the writer the other day: "When I read an ordinary little country newspaper (something he does several times every day) and then turn to one of our great metropolitan papers I at once observed the chasm that is dividing the newspapers of the country into two classes, on one side of which is the country paper, with its homely honest ways, and on the other the hired mud machine of an anonymous assassin. A conflict between these two elements is now at hand. The metropolitan is invading the territory of the country editor, and it is the latter's duty to drive it back, not only as a means of self-protection, but to protect the morals of his community. The average metropolitan paper is immoral in more ways than one. It plants seeds of poison wherever it goes. To all of which we say amen. Country people ought to support the home paper.

The Chicago Record has prepared a postal savings bank bill, which will undoubtedly be introduced in congress next month. The idea is a good one, and in a general way will meet with the approval of adherents of every political party. The bill as drafted has some faults, however, which will undoubtedly be remedied in congress. As it now reads it fixes a limit on individual deposits, and also fixes a time limit on withdrawals. These defects will undoubtedly be remedied by amendments allowing the depositor a limitless account, together with the privilege of checking out whenever he pleases. Another defective provision allows the postoffice department to relocate on national banks and on state and municipal improvement bonds. This section will probably be amended with the provision that no money shall be loaned on bonds bearing date previous to passage of said bill, and that all bonds shall be for improvements made after such bills becomes law. With these amendments the bill would undoubtedly give general satisfaction.

A dairy expert alleges that there are three faults in butter making: 1, overripening the cream; 2, overchurning, and 3, overworking. Experience and necessity force changes in methods that would not occur but for the failure to secure profit where no difficulty previously existed. In England, where farming is on the intensive plan, dairymen are abandoning pasture, although the pastures there are the best in the world. They are discovering that more food can be grown on the pasture land than can be secured from the grass and hay, and that by a succession of green crops they can derive better foods than can be had from grass. There is more labor required, but the products are larger and the profits greatly increased. Root crops and soiling enable the English farmer to pay high rents and the methods they adopt are the result of years of experience. In this country dairymen will find it to their advantage to grow green food as well as grass, and utilize roots as well also, as a protection against drought and unfavorable conditions. To meet the low prices for farm products the crops on every acre must be larger and also utilized in the best manner.

Farm for sale or Rent. Located in T. ma township, and contains 75 acres. Inquire of Lewis Yager.

Is Still a Mystery.

Fourteen Years ago Monday, November 22, 1883, was discovered probably the most notorious, dastardly murder in the annals of the state of Michigan. Jacob Crouch, his daughter, Mrs. Unice White, and her husband, W. Henry White, and Moses W. Polly, of Transfer, Pa., were found dead at the home of the former, about six miles southwest of this city. Jacob D. Crouch was a wealthy farmer and it was believed that the object of the murder was robbery, but whether the perpetrators secured anything of value has never been learned. Public opinion soon charged the murders to the members of the Crouch family and whether true or false it is still believed by many that they were at least the instigators of the crime.

Events of a sensational nature crowded themselves upon the public during the next few months, which tended to keep the excitement caused by the terrible affair at fever heat. January 2, 1784, Mrs. Daniel S. Holcomb, a daughter of Jacob D. Crouch died very suddenly and the belief was general that she committed suicide resulting from grief over the sad affair. The coroner's jury, however, decided that it was due to heart disease.

February 4, James Foy, an employe of Dan Holcomb went to Union City and shot, but not fatally, Deputy Postmaster Elmer Schuler of that place. He returned to the Crouch farm the next morning and the officers were within a few rods of the house when he was shot through the head and immediately killed. At once the report was circulated that he met death at the hands of some member of the Crouch family, who had heard of his escape at Union City and feared that his arrest would be the means of exposing them in relation to the quadruple murder. However this may be, the coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide, which seemed to be borne out of the facts. The only persons in the house at the time of Foy's death were Edith, a daughter of Dan Holcomb, and Mrs. Henry Holcomb, her aunt. Henry Holcomb was at the time working in the barn.

The excitement over the tragical death of Foy had hardly subsided when on the evening of February 8, Galen E. Brown, of Jonesville a pseudo detective, was walking along the road between the Crouch farm and Horton, when he was accosted by two men in a buggy and one of them fired a pistol ball into his breast just above the heart. Judd Crouch was known to have been at Horton that evening and it was at once surmised that he did the shooting and he was arrested two days later on the charge of attempting to murder Brown. He was released on a \$5,000 bail.

Rewards amounting to \$3,500 were offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderers, \$500 being offered by the county and \$3,000 by the Crouch heirs and fully a dozen detectives, including a number from the Pinkerton agency, among whom was Wm. A. Pinkerton, himself, spent several months in vain endeavor to locate the perpetrators of the terrible crime. Sheriff E. D. Whinbey, now United States marshal for the eastern district of Michigan, as well as Prosecuting Attorney Frank Hewlett, since deceased, gave all their time to the work of ferreting out the perpetrators of the crime and no clue was so trivial that it was not given a thorough investigation.

The first arrest for the great crime was made by an ex convict, who claiming to be a detective, in company with a deputy sheriff chartered an engine and went to Mason. There he enlisted the services of the sheriff of Ingham county who arrested Caleb C. Andrews, a wealthy farmer residing near Dansville. Andrews was brought to the city on the special, which was stopped near the prison and he was taken in a closed hack to the jail to avoid the crowd who had been worked up to such a pitch that it would have required but a word to have organized a mob and lynched the prisoner. In fact for several nights throngs of men stood about the streets, determined if the opportunity afforded to mete out summary justice to the murders.

Mr. Andrews easily proved himself innocent of the crime and was allowed to return home without an examination.

During all this time the feelings against Dan Holcomb and Judd Crouch increased and on March 1, it is believed largely to satisfy the public clamor, they were arrested on the charge of murdering Jacob D. Crouco. Their examination was most thorough and on the 29th they were bound over to the circuit court for trial. A few days later they were admitted to bail in the sum of \$20,000 each.

March 31 Judd Crouch was held to the circuit court for trial on the charge of attempting to murder Galen E. Brown, and was released on \$5,000 bail.

April 21 Joseph Allen was arrested at Hamilton, Ont., for the murder, largely on statements made by Henry Holcomb, a brother of Dan. On the examination he

was discharged and Henry Holcomb was arrested on the charge of perjury and was held to the circuit court for trial. April 4, 1885, he secured a venue to Hillsdale county on the ground that on account of popular prejudice he could not be given a fair trial he was acquitted.

The trial of Dan Holcomb on the charge of murder was commenced in the Jackson circuit court, before Judge G. T. Gridley, since deceased, November 10, 1884, and occupied the attention of the court for fifty-five days being the longest criminal trial ever held in the state. It resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

This was the last trial in connection with the murders and February 9, 1891, the two cases against Judd Crouch were nolle prossed.

A number of detectives, among whom was the late J. Z. Ballard, continued to work on the case, and for more than five years after the commission of the crime, new theories were advanced on an average of four or five a year, and up to the time of his death Detective Ballard was confident that he had established the identity of the guilty parties but he was unable to convince the prosecuting officers and there is no likelihood that the perpetrators of the greatest crime ever committed in Michigan will be brought to justice. —Jackson Patriot.

Daisy Proposals.

Proposals of marriage have no doubt been occasionally made in the language of flowers. The practice has never been common, because, in the first place, the language in question is in a somewhat unfixed condition, its vocabulary containing much that is still in dispute among the learned; and secondly, because the recipients of the offer might very reasonably object to its uncommitting and essential revocable character. An inventive genius has now copied nature and invented a charm, "a six-petalled marguerite in pure white enamel and gold," ingeniously overlaid upon another daisy in such a way that by pressing upon a tiny spring concealed in the calyx, the flower becomes a twelve-petalled one. Upon each of the alternate petals thus newly disclosed is inscribed a word, and read together they form a declaration of passionate and devoted love. It is thought by the inventor of this graceful little trinket that it may be "of great assistance to a shy gentleman," who might it is suggested, send it to a lady by registered post, and if afterward he saw her wearing it, he could "then ask her if she had pressed the the spring."

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,

Professors and Postal Banks.

Simply an expression from men who are trained to deal with problems and to form their opinions from conviction, the opinions of the fourteen professors of Northwestern university to whom a postal savings bank petition was presented are of interest. Each of them gave his endorsement to the project and apparently took pleasure in doing so. Just as the laboring men approved the plan from a keen personal sense of its need; just as business men have indorsed it as the best available means of promoting contentment and thus forestalling agitations unfavorable to steady growth in trade; the college men approve it as a theory sound in the abstract and practicable in its application to the conditions of the time.

The Northwestern university faculty is representative, in its personal, of many educational institutes of high class throughout the country. It is not unreasonable to suppose that an actual test would disclose that the greater part of the educators in the country would take the same view. In the light of this general conviction among all classes as to the merits of postal banks, how long will it be before the system is regarded by the people not as merely an advantage but as a necessity of modern social and economical conditions? —Chicago Record

Ducklen'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 & Stinson.

LONDON A PREY TO FIRE.

Great Conflagration Rages in a Manufacturing District.

A Vast Area Burned Over Before the Flames Are Checked—The Loss is Estimated at \$25,000,000—St. Giles Church Damaged.

London, Nov. 20.—One of the most disastrous fires in London's history since the great fire of 1666 broke out in a large block of buildings lying eastward of Aldersgate street and between that thoroughfare and Red Cross street just after one o'clock Friday afternoon. The flames were fanned by a strong wind and were fed by highly inflammable stocks of Christmas fancy goods and flimsy dress materials of all descriptions that filled every floor of the six-story buildings in the old street. Consequently the conflagration gained headway with surprising rapidity and was soon far beyond the possibility of being checked by the few engines which were early on the spot. For four hours and a half the flames had their own way, and it was only after more than a hundred engines had worked an hour that the chief of the fire brigade sent out the signal that the fire was under control. At midnight the fire is still the scene of great excitement. Fifty engines are playing upon the ruins, wagons are hurrying up coal and tons of water are pouring into the fiery debris.

The scene must occupy the fire brigade for several days, especially in view of the grave danger of the collapse of the shells of buildings which fall now and again with a loud report. The latest accounts indicate that nearly a hundred warehouses have been destroyed, while the loss will probably exceed £5,000,000. The historic church of St. Giles has been much damaged, the principal damage being to the roof, the old windows, the baptismal font and Milton's statue.

It is officially announced that 150 warehouses have been gutted. Nearly all the British fire insurance companies are involved, and fire insurance shares were practically unsaleable on the stock exchange Friday afternoon after the fire was well under way. Nearly 300 telephone wires have been cut, thus interrupting communication with many of the big provincial towns. The fire will cause an enormous advance in the price of ostrich feathers, which rose 30 per cent. Friday evening. Two feather firms alone have lost £15,000 (\$75,000).

A very large force of firemen and about 20 engines worked at a high pressure all night. The district ravaged by the fire is bounded by Aldersgate street, Red Cross, Maidenhead court and Bradford avenue, and includes the intermediate streets, Jewin, Hamsell, Well and Edmund, and Jewin crescent.

The ravaged district also includes part of Australian avenue, Paul's alley, Cripple Gate churchyard, Wood street square, Monkwell street, Nicholl square and Fore street.

Hamsell street was the scene of the outbreak of the fire, which was due to an explosion in connection with a gas engine on the premises of Walter Brown & Co., mantle manufacturers at No. 30 on that thoroughfare. Their third factory was crowded with girls when the fire broke out, and it was instantly the scene of a semipanic, the frightened operatives rushing to the roof of the building and there crossing to other buildings and so effecting their escape while the flames were pouring out of the basement. In less than a quarter of an hour the flames had enveloped the adjoining warehouse and thence they leaped across the street to an enormous paper warehouse which was fully alight in less than ten minutes.

By this time it was evident to the firemen that they were face to face with a great disaster and a general alarm was sent out.

There was no abatement of the blaze before 3:30 p. m. Then the check came in Jewin street and in Well street, where the collapse of a wall on the right-hand side of that thoroughfare was the means of saving the last building in the street. The width of Red Cross street, a comparatively broad thoroughfare, also formed a barrier there.

By dusk the picture presented was extremely brilliant. Four streets were blazing on both sides and there was plenty of interest in the gambling spirit of the on-lookers, in betting as to whether or not the venerable tower of St. Giles' church could stand the hail of sparks and burning fragments with which it was enveloped.

Aldersgate street leads into Goswell road, and from the latter runs Old street, "the oldest way in or about London, and probably older than London itself, forming the road from the eastern to the western countrv." John Milton went to live in Jewin street, off Aldersgate street in 1651, and here he married his third wife. The church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, was built about the year 1100, close to the ancient city gate of that name, where cripples were permitted to congregate to ask for alms of travelers. The church, having suffered from fire in 1545, was then partly rebuilt. In it Oliver Cromwell, then only 21 years old, was married to Elizabeth Bourchier, August 20, 1625. In this church are the tombs of John Milton and his father and also the tomb of Fox, who wrote the "Book of Martyrs." In the southwest corner of St. Giles' churchyard are the remains of a bastion of the old Roman wall which once surrounded the city. The funeral services of Daniel Defoe, author of "Robinson Crusoe," were held in St. Giles church. The stained-glass window injured by the fire was erected to the memory of Milton by the late George W. Childs, of Philadelphia. This venerable church is approached by an archway in Red Cross street, through which the fire swept.

ENLIVEN'S TRADE.

Approach of Thanksgiving and Other Holidays Helps Business.
New York, Nov. 20.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"All markets and all industries are working towards the period of Thanksgiving, of stock taking and of holidays. Colder weather has done much to accelerate retail trade, so greatly delayed in many lines by unusually mild and open weather. The production increases on the whole, and many manufacturers are unable to take all the orders, while others are committed as far ahead as they are willing to go. The output in several great industries is considerably the largest ever known, and the confidence of great business next year is unabated. Hesitation in speculative markets is in part because an immense capital has been turned from them to investment in productive industries.

"Wheat has advanced a cent during the week, and small fluctuations have been due to reports about Argentina rather than to the heaviest exports ever known. Atlantic exports, flour included, have been in three weeks of November, 9,797,369 bushels, against 6,052,106 last year, and in the crop year thus far over 86,000,000 bushels. Corn exports have been 7,010,014 bushels, against 6,441,668 last year.

"Failures for the week have been 267 in the United States, against 334 last year, and 22 in Canada against 40 last year."

Bradstreet's says:
"There is a moderate improvement in staple prices and in distribution of woolen goods, shoes, hats and hardware in the region tributary to Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha. In South Carolina, Tennessee and Louisiana jobbers report a moderate revival in demand from interior merchants, which represents some of the business delayed by yellow fever quarantines. Trade reports from Georgia and Texas are quite irregular. Some cotton planters are compelled to sell cotton at a loss to meet advances made earlier in the season, and have little or no surplus with which to buy merchandise. Others, notably in Texas, contrive to hold cotton, which delays mercantile collections and in some sections has an unfavorable influence. Colder weather northeast and in the central Mississippi and Missouri river valleys have helped retail trading. Manufacturers of iron, steel, agricultural implements, railway cars and woollens report an active demand and large output, although the appearance of speculative steel has resulted in weakening the price of billets and a like tendency on the part of Bessemer pig iron. Higher prices are recorded for wheat, corn, oats, sirup, hides, leather, shoes and for turpentine. The reaction in iron and steel is likely to be followed by an advance if the present rate of consumption continues. Lower prices for wheat, flour and pork are expected to recognize the advances on wheat and Indian corn, so that a lower price for copper is practically the only important decline in the week."

MRS. LOGAN'S WARD.

Widow of Famous Soldier Made Guardian for Miss Cisneros.

Washington, Nov. 20.—An order was issued by the orphans' court Friday making Mrs. John A. Logan guardian for Miss Evangelina Cossio y Cisneros. The proceedings in court were very brief, but the seniorita's appearance created much interest. The application for guardianship set out that Miss Cisneros has declared her intention to become a citizen of the United States, so far as the law allows, and that she intends to enter an institution of learning in this city and to hereafter remain a resident of Washington. The petition also cites the incarceration of her father, Jose Augustin Cossio y Serrano, and that there is no time fixed for his release and that there is reason to believe that it will be a long time before he is liberated, if at all. The case was before Judge Hagner, of the orphans' court, and Mrs. Macias, whose guest the young lady now is, acted as her interpreter. The order was granted on the petition of Miss Cisneros, who is 19 years old, by her next friend, Karl Decker.

TALK TO THE PRESIDENT.

Labor Leaders Want Immigration Law Amended.

Washington, Nov. 20.—President Gompers and Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, saw the president Friday and urged him to incorporate in his message recommendations for the better protection of labor. The president informed Messrs. Gompers and Morrison that his message would be very long on account of the many subjects already treated and necessary to discuss. He said that at some time in the future he hoped to give attention to labor matters, either in a special message or in some other satisfactory manner. The labor leaders want the immigration law amended so as to reduce the number of immigrants. Immigration Commissioner Powderly has urged the president to make some recommendations on this line, and it is known that the president has given favorable consideration to these suggestions.

ALDERMAN FOUND GUILTY.

Convicted of Soliciting a Bribe by a Jury at Minneapolis, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 20.—The jury in the trial of Alderman George A. Durnan, charged with soliciting a bribe of \$10,000 from Halvorson & Richards for a contract, found a verdict of guilty, having been out 24 hours. This is the first conviction yet secured in the aldermanic hoodlum cases, and County Attorney Peterson is much encouraged. Sentence will be pronounced later.

SHOOK THE TOWN.

Boiler Explosion at Carleton, Mich., Wrecks a Factory and Kills a Man.

Carleton, Mich., Nov. 20.—The boiler in Milton Artley's large woodworking factory exploded, killing the fireman, Edward Croft, and injuring Fred Artley, son of the owner, Otis Baker and Cyrus Burroughs. The force of the explosion shook every building in town and left the factory almost a total wreck. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

A REVIEW OF ITS WORK.

Condition of Affairs in the Interior Department.

Secretary Bliss Presents His Annual Report—Pension List Growing—Indian Matters an Important Issue—Needs of Alaska.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Secretary of the Interior Bliss, in his annual report, submits estimates aggregating \$156,532,419 for appropriations by congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

Pension Claims.
Discussing pensions, he says 200,000 pension claims are awaiting adjudication, and it is estimated that 40 or 50 per cent. of these will be finally admitted. If they are rapidly adjudicated, they will swell the pension roll from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000. When, however, these claims are adjudicated the first payments made thereon, the amount of the pension roll will decrease very rapidly, possibly to \$125,000,000 or \$130,000,000 the first year.

The Indians.
The total Indian population of the United States, exclusive of the New York Indians and the five civilized tribes, approximates 177,178, located on 177 reservations, which contain approximately 33,404,837 acres. Of these 4,645 have accepted allotments of land which aggregate about 644,147 acres.

Secretary Bliss says while the opening of the Wichita reservation, in Oklahoma, to white settlement would greatly promote the development of that country, yet, in view of the unsettled condition of the questions affecting their rights until there is further legislation, he does not see how it can be done without causing great injury and distress. To guard against this, recommendation is made that the Dawes commission be authorized to investigate questions as to their rights and claims, and report recommendations for speedy and just settlement.

The Dawes Commission.
Referring to the work of the Dawes commission, it is announced that the investigation of the rights of applicants for citizenship in the five nations has been practically completed; the commission has been preparing the rolls of citizenship of the several tribes, and has negotiated three agreements. That, with both the Choctaws and Chickasaws of April 23, 1897, is before congress, and has been ratified by those tribes. That made with the Creeks September 27 last was rejected almost unanimously by the Creek council, and there is little prospect of any further agreement with them. The Cherokees have refused to make agreement, and negotiations with them have been abandoned for the time being. Such agreements as have been concluded, vary so in their provisions, that in view of the fact that eventually a uniform system of government must be provided for the Indian territory, it is questionable, the report says, whether any of the agreements should be definitely ratified by congress until the desired and necessary uniformity can be secured.

Agreements Violated.
The secretary says the five tribes have undoubtedly violated in many ways the spirit of their agreements with the United States under which the territory is now held and governed, and while he does not recommend any harsh government action, the secretary calls the attention of the president and congress to the chaotic condition of affairs of the territory, growing out of the several tribes' methods of administration. Leading Indians have absorbed great tracts to the exclusion of the common people, and government by an Indian aristocracy has been practically established to the detriment of the people. From 200,000 to 250,000 whites, by permission of the Indian government, have settled in the territory, but are merely tenants by sufferance. No government for the Indian territory will be satisfactory until congress shall provide for the establishment of a single uniform system for the entire Indian territory that shall place all its inhabitants in possession of the rights of American citizens.

Work of the Patent Office.

In the report on the bureau of patents the secretary says:
The report shows there were received within the year 43,524 applications for patents, 2,088 applications for designs, 80 applications for reissues, 2,137 caveats, 1,964 applications for trade-marks, and 91 applications for labels and prints. There were 23,891 patents granted, including reissues and designs; 1,700 trade-marks, three labels and 32 prints registered. The number of patents which expired was 12,584. The number of allowed applications, which were by operation of law forfeited for non-payment of final fees was 5,094.

The total receipts were \$1,343,779.44; the expenditures, approximately, were \$1,026,644.39, leaving a surplus of \$317,135.05. The moneys covered into the treasury on account of receipts from fees, etc., in patent cases, from July 4, 1896, up to and including June 30, 1897, and in excess of the cost of the management of the patent office, amounts to \$5,093,614.23.

Alaska.
Concerning Alaska, Secretary Bliss says existing conditions demand a radical change in the laws relating thereto, and he recommends that the public land laws be extended to that district, that additional land offices be created and appropriations made to carry them into effect; that the granting of rights of way for railroads, telegraph and telephone lines and the construction of roads and trails be specifically authorized; that provision be made for the incorporation of municipalities, providing for the holding of elections, defining qualifications for voting, and giving such powers as are used and exercised by municipalities elsewhere; that the legal and political status of the native population, which is in doubt, be defined; that citizenship be extended to the Metlakahla Indians, who emigrated from British Columbia and, under authority of an act of congress approved March 3, 1891, now occupy Annette Island; that complete territorial government be authorized and established, and that representation in congress be granted.

Nicaraguan Canal.
Work on the Nicaragua canal is still suspended, and the company reports liabilities consisting of the amounts still due under the concessions to the company of \$6,705,000 of bonds, and not exceeding \$100 cash liabilities outstanding unpaid; assets, unused capital stock, \$518,500 first mortgage bonds and the 2,420 shares of capital stock received in liquidation, the concessions, rights, privileges, franchises, etc., which it now owns, plant, equipments, lands, railway supplies and other property in Central America, including the lands between the lake and the Pacific.

Some Recommendations.
Recommendations are submitted for separate appropriations for the civil service commission to be expended under its own supervision; that Indian agents be held responsible on their official bonds for all funds in their custody, the law to apply to army officers as well as civilians, and that when desired, the United States provide such bonds for army officers acting as Indian agents. Appropriations for the needs of troops stationed in Yellowstone park, and the repair of roads and bridges there, are recommended.

WILSON'S REPORT FILED.

Secretary of Agriculture Reviews the Work of His Department.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The report of the secretary of agriculture, James Wilson, for the year 1897 has been filed. Following is a brief synopsis:

Seven tons of imported sugar beet seeds were distributed last spring in 27 states, among 2,000 farmers, through the experiment stations of those states, to ascertain where the sweetest beets can be produced. Samples are now being analyzed at the experiment stations, and where they are not prepared to do the work the beets are forwarded to the laboratory of the department at Washington. There is abundant encouragement to lead us to conclude that our country will within a few years produce what sugar it requires.

The appropriation at the disposal of the bureau has not been sufficient to enable it to inspect all the animals slaughtered in the United States designed for interstate and foreign commerce. The force engaged in the work has been enlarged from time to time, and the number of animals inspected has increased each year. During the past year all the beef exported to Europe and a great part of the pork and other meat products have been inspected in accordance with the law, but the bureau has found it impossible to inspect the large amount of meat slaughtered for interstate trade. The force now used in the inspection is competent and efficient, and it should be extended sufficiently to meet the intent of the law looking to the inspection of all the meat entering into interstate and foreign trade.

The extension of the scope of the weather bureau and its increase in usefulness are well known to the American people. In 1883 weather maps were not issued except at the central office in Washington. During the last fiscal year 4,315,000 maps were issued at 81 stations outside of Washington, and there has been an increase of 656,000 copies within the last two years to meet the constantly increasing demands of the public. In 1883 forecasts and warnings were sent to 8,094 places by mail, no other method of distribution, except through the daily press and the railroad train service, being then in use. During the last fiscal year daily forecasts and warnings were sent to 61,694 places by mail, telegraph and telephone, and there has been an increase in the number of places receiving forecasts in the last two years of nearly 30,000.

Recent events have greatly augmented the importance of active measures to develop the agriculture of Alaska. The information recently received from unofficial sources, as well as that previously gathered by officers of the government, seems to make it clear that it will be practicable to develop the agriculture of that region so that it may furnish food supplies and beasts of burden for a considerable population.

The development of agriculture in this region, as elsewhere, can undoubtedly be greatly promoted by experimental inquiries conducted systematically under the supervision of expert officers. I would, therefore, urge that the appropriation for investigating the agricultural resources and capabilities of Alaska be continued and that provision be made for carrying on experiments in that region in case the official inquiries now in progress there seem to make this desirable.

Many of the colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, together with scientific, technical and industrial schools, now maintain a department of domestic science. Cooking and sewing are quite commonly taught in the public schools, and cooking schools for women have been organized in numerous places. While useful instruction in these lines is imparted it is generally recognized that much remains to be done before the teaching of domestic science can assume its most effective form.

An investigation of the disposition which is made of street sweepings and other refuse of cities has been undertaken by this division and will be prosecuted vigorously during the coming year. The division has placed itself in communication with all the cities of the United States having a population of 10,000 and over. It has also perfected arrangements for obtaining information in regard to disposition of street sweepings and sewage in the largest cities of Europe. The importance of this work is twofold—first, from a hygienic and economical point of view, in regard to the best method of disposing of this refuse, and, second, in regard to the value of these materials for fertilizing purposes.

WORSE THAN THE PEST.

Nearly 75 Per Cent. of Cuba's 400,000 Pacificos Died of Hunger.

New York, Nov. 17.—A special to the World from Havana says: It now appears that nearly 75 per cent. of the 400,000 helpless women, children and noncombatants in Cuba affected by former Capt. Gen. Weyler's policy are dead. Despite the orders issued by Gen. Blanco to feed the starving, the daily mortality of the remaining "reconcentrados" is frightful. The rabid Spaniards, who believe that only by extermination of the race can the Cuban war be won, openly challenge the good faith of Gen. Blanco's statements as to his intention to feed and find work for those whom Gen. Weyler has not killed. More than half of the rural population has disappeared, having been murdered by Gen. Weyler and his supporters. As nearly as can be conservatively computed from official figures, little more than half are left alive and well of the 180,000 vigorous peasant lads Spain sent to Cuba. The figures are: Died in hospitals, 32,000; killed and died on the field, 12,000; sent back to Spain as "inutile," 25,000; now in hospitals, 12,000; total, 81,000. The best informed Cubans admit that disease and starvation have reduced the rebel army of able-bodied men from 100,000 to 40,000. The real figure probably is nearer 30,000.

QUARANTINE RAISED.

Great Influx of Cattle Into Kansas Has Begun.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 17.—The quarantine in Kansas on cattle from the south was lifted Tuesday, and, according to Taylor Riddle, chairman of the state live stock committee, the biggest influx of cattle for years was begun. "There are herds of feeders right now," he said, "on the southern border ready to come in and there are cattle in Mississippi ready for shipment to Kansas. I consider it a conservative estimate to say that 30,000 Texas cattle and 20,000 more from Arkansas, Mississippi and western Tennessee will be shipped into Kansas before December 1."

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

Woman's Clubs.

At the annual convention in Saginaw of the Michigan Federation of Woman's Clubs Manistee was chosen as the place of meeting next year and officers were chosen as follows:

Honorary president, Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone, Ph. D., Kalamazoo; president, Mrs. Anna A. Palmer, Saginaw; first vice president, Mrs. Martha A. Keating, Muskegon; second vice president, Mrs. Frank E. Withey, Manistee; recording secretary, Mrs. Florence I. Bulson, Jackson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Patterson, Detroit; treasurer, Mrs. Mary L. Ambler, Northville; auditor, Mrs. Stiles Kennedy, St. Louis.

Michigan's Mortality.

Under the new vital statistics law information relative to the mortality in Michigan is promptly furnished to the public. In October 2,346 deaths occurred in the state, or less than one death to each 1,000 inhabitants. In Detroit there were 353 deaths and in Grand Rapids 97. There was a slight decrease in the number of deaths from September, due to the abatement of diarrheal diseases.

Health in Michigan.

Reports to the state board of health from 60 observers in various portions of the state for the week ended November 13 indicated that typhoid fever, pneumonia and consumption increased in area of prevalence. Consumption was reported at 171 places, measles at 15, scarlet fever at 27, diphtheria at 28, typhoid fever at 73, whooping cough at 9 places and smallpox at Bay City.

Murder and Suicide.

Julius Eggert shot and killed his father, Joachim Eggert, in Saginaw and then fatally shot himself. The elder Eggert kept a saloon and Julius acted as bartender. Trouble arose over some trifling matter relating to his work, and the young man poured three shots from a revolver into his father, killing him instantly, afterward turning the weapon on himself.

Smokers Need Not Propose.

Miss Alice E. Lowry, of Cass county, has been called to Missouri to conduct a novel crusade against the use of tobacco. Miss Lowry will make a tour of the state, speaking in all the large cities and organizing leagues of young women pledged to entertain no proposals of marriage from young men who are addicted to the habit.

Fishing Laws Upheld.

The constitutionality of the act of the last legislature prohibiting fishing in the waters of the great lakes from October 31 to December 15, and also of the act of 1893 providing for the seizure and destruction of nets and other apparatus used in violation of law, were upheld by the supreme court in a unanimous opinion.

Not a Success.

As usual the annual sale of state swamp, primary school and other forfeited state lands which took place at the office of Land Commissioner French was not a great success. Three thousand acres of land were offered for sale without a bid being received and the lands will be disposed of by private sale.

Tragedy at Bear Creek.

At Bear Creek, 12 miles north of Grand Rapids, Edward Vancy, blacksmith, aged 25, shot his sweetheart, Nellie Skitman, aged 19, and her brother Albert, aged 25. Vancy's jealousy caused the tragedy. His victims are mortally wounded and he is in jail.

News Items Briefly Told.

Mrs. Anna Bentley Lewis, of Saginaw, celebrated her one hundredth birthday. Sheldon Stebbins, a young farmer living three miles north of Dundee, had his left arm cut off in a corn husker. Michigan post offices have been established at Circle, Oakland county, with Fenn Weston as postmaster, and at Oneida, Lenawee county, with George H. Deline as postmaster.

Mrs. Wilson Parker, of Sturgis, was thrown from a buggy in a runaway and fatally injured.

Washington S. Green, one of the wealthiest lumbermen of the Saginaw valley, died at Saginaw, aged 83.

Eugene Marquis, died in Menominee of starvation. He refused to eat.

Axel Amundsen had his life crushed out beneath the wheels of his wagon in Menominee.

Boydell Bros.' paint factory in Detroit was gutted by fire. Loss, \$30,000.

J. W. Ogle, Sr., of Pontiac, a local hotelkeeper for the past 45 years, died at the age of 73 years.

Harry Cummings, of Burr Oak, drank wood alcohol by mistake and expired in a short time.

Robert M. Steel, the well-known capitalist and railroad promoter, died at his home in St. Johns, aged 65.

Sebastian Mutzger, of Daggett, committed suicide by hanging.

The Port Huron clubhouse, the home of the Port Huron club, the leading social organization of the city, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$7,000.

A heavy gale at Petoskey carried away Kirbie's dock and warehouse and 100 feet of breakwater. Loss, \$3,000.

About 40 new buildings have been erected in Lake Ann since the great fire last July.

A sensation was caused in sporting circles by the shooting of a big bear at Plainfield.

Emraet is to have a bank, which will be started by H. P. McCabe.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19, 1897.— The visit of Sir Walter Laurier and other Canadian officials to Washington turns out to have been merely a reminder of the action of the King who marched an army up the hill and then marched it down again. The U. S. was so anxious to get the consent of Canada to the stopping of open sea sealing that it would agree to bunch all the other questions in dispute and give Canada the advantage in settlement of them all, and then throw in a lot of tariff concessions in the shape of a reciprocity treaty, in order to succeed. Where on earth Sir Wilfrid got such an idea from only he knows, but gossip says that ex-Secretary of State Foster, who was thrown with Sir Wilfrid during the Queen's Jubilee, in London, a great deal, may have been partly responsible for it. Just as soon as the Canadian expectations became known to our officials there was a deadlock, and the conferences were brought to a speedy close without result, for the agreements as to the existing facts concerning the seals signed by the experts representing the U. S., Canada and England, amount to nothing, so far as settlement of material differences is concerned. Mr. Foster still insists that negotiations have not been broken off by the departure of the Canadian officials, and is offended because the public doesn't view the matter in that light.

Representative Hartman, of Montana, in a long interview takes issue with Senator Carter, of that state, who proposed that legislation doing away with all paper money below the denomination of \$10, in order to increase the use of silver, be adopted at this session of Congress, and gives notice that the silver republicans will not accept that or any other compromise of the silver question. Mr. Hartman also expresses his opinion of Senator Chandler and other Republicans, who, he says, "still proposes to chase the will-o'-the-wisp of international bimetalism, in spite of the knock-out blow dealt to it by Lord Salisbury in his reply to the proposals of Senator Wolcott's commission."

There is much quiet discussion among Senators and Representatives already in Washington about the West India Islands now owned by Denmark, and generally understood to be for sale. The subject is not new, but attention has been drawn to it by the publication of a speech of Senator Lodge, in which he advocated the purchase of these islands by the United States. It can hardly be said at this time that there is a sentiment in Congress either for or against the purchase of these; the matter is merely being considered and discussed in all its bearings. Denmark as the owner of St. Thomas and the Santa Cruz group of islands has a perfect right to sell them, if so disposed. That seems logical enough, doesn't it? Still, suppose that the United States should decline to purchase the islands, and that some European power, say England or Germany, should desire to do so, wouldn't it be an abandonment of the Monroe doctrine for this government to allow this sale? These are specimens of the conundrums that Senators and Representatives are asking each other.

Representative Berry, of Ky., thinks there would be a little likelihood of important financial legislation by this Congress, even if the republicans had a majority in the Senate, because of their inability to agree upon any measure dealing with finance. He says that Secretary Gage's recommendations for retiring the greenbacks and issuing gold bonds are opposed by many prominent republicans in and out of Congress.

If the talk of Representatives can be relied upon, and it probably can be, the Senate will have to act promptly upon the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii, if it does not wish to see the matter taken partially out of its hands, by the passing in the House of the bill which will as surely bring about annexation at would the ratification of the treaty by the Senate.

It seems to be the general belief in Congressional circles that there will not be any long delay in the Senate. More than the necessary two-thirds of the Senate have signified their intention to vote for ratification of treaty, which has removed the incentive of those opposed to annexation to prolong the discussion.

A delegation of Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians have established themselves in Washington for the purpose of trying to secure legislation from Congress that will exempt their tribes from the law which goes into effect January 1, 1898, placing the tribal relations of the Indians under the control of the Federal judiciary, and making the approval of the President of the United States necessary before the legislation enacted by the Five Civilized tribes becomes binding. The object of this law was to aid the Dawes commission.

The story that Speaker Reed was serving his last term in the House, which has

appeared once a year for the last five or six years, was again started on its travels this week. Mr. Reed may, of course, really intend to retire at the close of his present term and practice law in New York, but those who know the man's love of power, and the difference between the power wielded by the most successful lawyer and that possessed by Mr. Reed in the House, whether he is Speaker or leader of the minority, will only believe it when he does it.

The Time to Sleep.

"Does the time at which sleep is obtained, provided it is sufficient in amount, make any change in the result? In brief, is there any truth in the old adage that an hour before midnight is worth two hours after midnight?" asks Dr. E. P. Colby in a well known medical Journal. Then he goes on: I had an opportunity to make some study of this subject in my naval service during the late war. On shipboard, as is undoubtedly known to most of you, the ship's company—officers and men alike—stand four-hour watches day and night, and to get the required amount of rest are obliged to get their sleep irregularly, to so arrange it that the same man shall not be obliged to take early or late watches continuously, the 'dog watch' of two hours is interpolated, thus adding to the irregularity. In watching the results for more than two years I could never discover that the watch officers and the men were as fully refreshed by their sleep as were the medical and pay officers, who stand no watch, and have hours as regularly as those of any householder."

Origin of "By Hook or By Crook."

Some of the household phrases whose origin we are most at loss to explain in their present form take us back to the "Merrie England" of Shakespeare's day. To "chop and change" is to "chop," bargain and change; "piping hot" recalls the baker who blew the horn to announce that his bread and pies were hot from the oven; "spick and span" was originally applied to cloth fresh from the "spicks," or spikes, and "spans," or stretchers, of the loom; "by hook or crook" is descriptive of the rights or tenants of certain manors to gather from the lord's lands such dead wood as could be got by a bill hook or pulled down by a shepherd's crook, a "brace of shaks" and "no great shakes" recall the era of the dice box.—Ex.

Snake Farm Under Way.

In the deep hollow section of Great Ben township, Penna., a number of the denizens have established a snake farm. There are twenty mounds of earth on the snake farm, prepared in such a way that the snakes use them for nests, and there are about a dozen nests in each mound. The nests are expected to turn out about a dozen rattle-snakes each year and the stock will increase rapidly.

The projectors have a contract with a Philadelphia patent medicine firm that is making rheumatism cure for 250 snakes next season, at \$3.75 each. Others are sold to New York museum managers, and circuses will purchase a few.

Great care is taken of the young snakes. The newly hatched snakes, if not properly cared for by the mother, are taken to a hut nearby, and there fed with bugs caught for that purpose. Sometimes the eggs are hatched out under the stove. A dozen very large snake, with their fangs drawn, are kept about the home of one of the firm as pets.

The snakes are excellent mousers—much better than cats. The proprietors wander about the farm, taking no other precautions against the reptiles than to wear thick boots.—New York Press.

The Grandest Discovery Yet.

W. M. Repine, editor Tiskilwa, Ill., "Chief," says: "We won't keep house without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Experimented with many others, but never got the true remedy until we used Dr. King's New Discovery. No other remedy can take its place in our home, as in it we have a certain and sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, etc. It is idle to experiment with other remedies, even if they are urged on you as just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery. They are not as good, because this remedy has a record of cures and besides is guaranteed. It never fails to satisfy. Trial bottles free at Glazier & Stimson's drug store."

Sables of all descriptions and from all countries will form an important part of the fur business during the present season, and a little common sense, practical information on this, the noblest of furs, will not come amiss.

A heart without love is like a violin without strings.

Air in Lumps.

"Compressing air until it will remain compressed without any pressure upon it," are the few words with which a writer in the Electrical Engineer describes the new product, "acrine," or liquefied air, remarking that, although requiring an enormous pressure to get it in such a form, it will remain there for a time in the open air; that is, until it gets heat enough from the surrounding air to turn again into its natural state. It will turn mercury into a solid form as soon as it is poured into it, and freeze a thermometer rapidly. Such is the assumed prospective usefulness of this liquid that predictions are made of distant water powers now running to waste being soon employed compressing the very air we breathe into a liquid form and shipping it to all parts of the globe for industrial purposes.

Grapes From Canaan.

Hypocrisy is a cloak that is ragged in the back.

A twenty-dollar coat often covers a five-cent soul.

The man who talks most about himself says the least.

Character is what a man is, not what he appears to be.

Smiling lengthens the mouth and the life in about equal proportions.

Any fool can make money, but it takes wisdom to know how to spend it well.—The Ram's Horn.

Odds and Ends.

A jury in Pennsylvania gave a man damages in one hundred dollars for dis-fellowship from a local church and consequent "loss of his spiritual life." There is no man, guilty or innocent, who might not be damaged in that way; and if the decision is to hold there is grave danger of the breaking up of a good many churches. However, organization is not everything, and there is always consolation of having a mugwump church—every gentleman for himself and the gentleman down below for the hindmost.

It has been conceded that the degree of civilization a people has reached may be accurately measured by its dietary. Now some one has said that "the American feeds, the Englishman devours, the Frenchman dines." In view of this statement one wonders what the Englishmen have been doing through the centuries to have advanced so little. We do not pretend to answer for them, but would say for ourselves, we have been hewing our way through forests, pioneering in every direction, in every sense—ample agology for feeding instead of dining. But, of course, it was a Frenchman who made the declaration, and, of course, he made it long ago, when, mortifying through it, he, honestly compels us to acknowledge that we may have been guilty. Times, however, and conditions have changed, and not even the most bigoted Frenchman will refuse to admit that when the American has reached the dining point he will have more to dine upon than any other man in the world. The culture of man in America will demand all the art in his cuisine that France by study has evolved, with the added merit of honesty in his food, the disguises incident to poverty of material not being a necessity. There is no department of supply in which we have not the advantage, and we are learning to use our materials as rapidly as we have been obliged to learn all other things—Ella Morris Kretschmar in Woman's Home Companion.

Markets.

Table with market prices for various goods like Eggs, Butter, Oats, Corn, Wheat, Potatoes, Apples, Onions, Beans in Chelsea, Nov 25, 1897.

Dana's SARSAPARILLA

"The Kind that Cures," will give you pure blood; make your stomach digest readily; your liver and kidneys active; your nerves strong. That's only assertion, but we back it up with this—YOUR MONEY BACK IF IT DOES NOT. This is an offer honest like the medicine. EVERY bottle of DANA'S is guaranteed to benefit or you get your money back.

All Druggists Keep It.

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Have your '05 and '06 Cloaks and Jackets remodelled and fitted in the latest styles, by

RAFTREY, The Tailor and Draper.

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

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FRENCH REMEDY, Produces the above results in 30 DAYS. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO.

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

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Subscribe for the Herald, \$1 per year. 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. 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 15, A. D. 1897. H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a Mortgage made and executed by John Dolbee and Elizabeth Dolbee to Hattie F. Yakely, bearing date August 31st, 1888, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the 1st day of September, 1888, in book No. 10, page 258, 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 14th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the southern front door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, to satisfy the amount claimed to be due on said Mortgage and all legal costs, to-wit: That certain piece of parcel of land situated in the Township of Augusta, Washtenaw County, State of Michigan, and described as all that part of the west half of the south-east quarter of Section Thirty-six, lying north of the highway, excepting and reserving therefrom Twenty acres in the south-west corner thereof owned by Mrs. Pratt. Intending hereby to mortgage Forty acres of land. Dated October 1st, 1897. HATTIE F. YAKELY, Mortgagee. D. C. GRIFFEN, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw. 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 29th 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, then to be known to the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the Chelsea Herald, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day, of hearing. H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate. (A true copy.) P. J. LEHMAN, Probate Register.

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New Steel Passenger Steamers

The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Boat Construction—Luxurious Equipment, Artistic Furnishing, Decoration and Efficient Service, insuring the highest degree of COMFORT, SPEED AND SAFETY. Four Trips per Week Between Toledo, Detroit and Mackinac.

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