

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

VOLUME 27.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, JAN. 6, 1898.

NUMBER 20.

January Clearing Sale!

Great Bargains in
CLOTHING!

Dress Goods 1-4 off.
Jackets and Capes 1-4 off.

More good desirable goods for your money than you will find any where else in the County.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

Having Purchased

The Chelsea Roller Mills

We are now in much better shape
than ever before to do good work.

We are (while running) putting the mill in an up-to-date shape.

Have also bought the Palace Bakery and are filling it with the best of goods in our line.

Orders taken for Flour and Feed for the mill at the bakery.

J. N. MERCHANT.

Racket Store.

Have you seen our whips	10, 15, 20, 25	Towling Linen	8, 12c yd.
Files	4, 5, 7, 10	Fine Hand lamps	20
Knives and Forks	45, 65, 100 set	Large Hand lamps	30
Tea Spoons	12c set	Thread	3c spool
Table Spoons	25c set	German silver thimbles	5c
Skates	32, 75	Tablets	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15
Curry Combs	5, 10	Writing paper in bulk	3, 5c qr.
Brooms	15	Box Paper	6, 15
Table Oil Cloth	15c yd	Envelopes	3, 4, 5 bunch
Drapery Curtains, fine	2 50	White Shirts	35, 50
Table Cloths	85, 1.00, 1.65	2 Quart pails	5
Towels	5, 10	Coal Scuttles	25, 35
		Chopping Bowls	10, 17, 25

H. E. JOHNSON.

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.



We are making Special Low Prices on our
Stock of

**FURNITURE
and STOVES.
W. J. KNAPP.**

School Report.

Total number enrolled.....370
Number left.....21
Number re-entries.....5
Number belonging.....347
Number cases tardiness.....57
Number foreign pupils.....51
Number not absent or tardy.....186

W. W. GIFFORD, Supt.

Names of pupils who have not been absent or tardy.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Warren Boyd	Linna Runciman
Edith Boyd	Alice Savage
Ethel Cole	Nellie Savage
Earl Finkbeiner	Bertha Schumacher
Charles Finkbeiner	Paul Schaible
Earl Foster	Clara Snyder
Chauncey Freeman	Henry Speer
Carrie Goodrich	Lulu Steger
John Hindelang	Helena Steinbach
Myrtle Irwin	Lillie Wackenhut
Eva Luick	Edd Williams
Don McColl	Emma Wines
Mabel McGuinness	Ione Wood
Evelyn Miller	Orley Wood
Ward Morton	Florence Collins
Henry Mullen	Anna Stevens
Cora Noyes	Bruce Avery
Leigh Palmer	Lloyd Gifford
O. Riemschneider	

Carrie McClaskie, teacher.

NINTH GRADE.

Howard Armstrong	Lucy Skinner
Louis Doll	Emily Steibach
Willie Fletcher	Mary Whalian
Warren Geddes	Amy Whalian
Matie Hammond	Edmund Zinke
Enid Holmes	Katie Collins
Grace McKernan	Claude Burkhardt
Carl Plowe	Fannie Grey
Chas. Runciman	

Florence Bachman, teacher.

EIGHTH GRADE.

Ettie Beach	B. Schwiketh
Louella Buchanan	Warren Spaulding
Verna Evans	Bertie Steinbach
Helen Eder	George Speer
Arthur Edmunds	Rosa Zulke
Josie Foster	Anna Zulke
Vera Glazier	Archie Alexander
Nellie McKernan	Herman Foster
Edna Raymond	Benjamin Frey
Cassie Rubert	

Mamie E. Fletcher, teacher.

SEVENTH GRADE.

Rha Alexander	Dwight Miller
Josie Bacon	Charles Moore
Ernest Cook	Wirt McLaren
Harry Foster	Eddie Peed
Leland Foster	Arthur Raftery
Leila Geddes	Cora Steadman
Howard Holmes	Edward Tomlinson
Christina Kalmbach	Oscar Gilbert

Mamie E. Fletcher, teacher.

SIXTH GRADE.

Rudolf Knapp	Paul Hirth
Viola Lemmon	Anna Eisele
George Keenan	Emma Mast
Mildred Stevens	Annie Barrus
Arthur Armstrong	Harold Glazier
Clarence Edmunds	Cora Burkhardt
Emmett Page	

Mattie C. Stapish, teacher.

FIFTH GRADE.

Paul Bacon	Julia Kalmbach
Ernest Edmunds	Austin Keenen
Susie Gilbert	Guy McNamara
Veva Hummel	Mina Steger
Erma Hunter	Bertie Snyder
Roland Hummel	Esther Selfe
Larrah Koch	Elmer Winans

Elizabeth Depew, teacher.

FOURTH GRADE.

Mildred Atkinson	Helen Miller
Ruth Bacon	Hazel Nelson
Ella Bagge	Grace Swarthout
Charlie Bates	Hazel Speer
A. Bahnmiller	Lilla Schmidt
Leoan Graham	Albert Steinbach
Jennie Geddes	Archie Whitaker
F. Heseischwerdt	Leroy Wiley
J. Heseischwerdt	Roy Williams
Myrtle Hafner	Adolph Heller
Bessie Kempf	Louis Laemmle
Homer Lighthall	

H. Dora Harrington, teacher.

THIRD GRADE.

Bertha Alber	Vera Graham
George Alber	Edna Glazier
Ethel Burkhardt	Geo. Hafner
Emma Buehler	Adeline Kalmbach
Minnie Bagge	Alice McNaney
Harold Carpenter	Ida Mast
Elmer Carpenter	Grace Merchant

Mary A. Vantyne, teacher.

SECOND GRADE.

Albert Bates	Myrtle Ruth Kempf
A. Bahnmiller	Edna Laird
Harlan DePew	Ethel Moran
Margurite Eder	Harold Pierce
Reuben Foster	Roy Quinn
Gra Gilbert	Edna Raftery
Gerald Hoeffler	Mary Spirangle
Amelia Hummel	Sydney Schenk
Claire Hoover	Elsie Hoppe
Nina Hunter	

Emele Neuberger, teacher.

FIRST GRADE.

Arthur Avery	John Hummel
Melvin Behler	Florence Hoeffler
Edith Bates	Mary Kolb
Dorothy Bacon	Ernest Kuhl
Marguerite Eppier	Elsa Maroney
Ralph Gilbert	Rena Rhodel
Nada Hoffman	Ellsworth Hoppe

Luella C. Townsend, teacher.

During 1898

You will continue to find the

Bank Drug Store

The most satisfactory place in

CHELSEA

To buy your drugs and groceries, etc.

WE AIM

To suit you in every particular and give you the lowest prices of any dealers in our line.

Read our Price-list!

It will pay you to buy sugar of us. Ask for a sample of our tea dust. Very low prices on pocket-books.

Meat Crock, all sizes.

We are Selling:

Electric kerosine oil 9 cents gal.	Try our 25c N. O. molasses.
7 cakes Jackson soap for 25 cents.	Lamp wicks 1c per yard.
Good sugar corn 7 cents per can.	26 pounds brown sugar for \$1.00.
Good Alaska Salmon 10c per can	Choice honey 10c per lb.
Good sugar syrup 20c per gal.	Light table syrup 25c per gal.
10 pounds best oatmeal for 25 cents.	Large cucumber pickles 5c per doz.
7 cans sardines for 25 cents.	Good tomatoes 7c per can.
5 lbs crackers for 25c.	25 boxes matches for 25c.
Poultry powder 15c per package.	5 boxes tacks for 5c.
18 pounds Fine Granulated Sugar for \$1.00	6 doz clothespins for 5c.
6 1/4 pounds new prunes for 25 cents.	

Glazier & Stimson

SPECIAL SALE

All Through

JANUARY!

On Furniture, Stoves, Crockery and
Lamps. Tinware Cheaper than ever before.

HOAG & HOLMES.

Cutters at Bottom Prices.

A
MAN'S
ATTIRE

Is his certificate of respectability.

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

GEO. WEBSTER.



JOHN BAUMGARDNER,

Designer and Builder of

* **Artistic Granite Memorials.** *

Office, 6 Detroit St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Established 1868.

We keep on hand large quantities of all the various granites in the rough, and are prepared to execute fine monumental work on short notice. Original Designs. Correspondence Solicited. Electric Works 6, 8, 10 Detroit St., and 17-19 5th Ave. Dock and Derrick 2-8 Miller Ave.

THE CHELSEA HERALD

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, : : MICHIGAN

JANUARY—1898.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31

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.

Will Burdy, James Philpot and Bob Gregory were killed in a saloon row at Manchester, Ky.

Mrs. Mary Anderson committed suicide by asphyxiation in Chicago and also suffocated her two young step-children.

The wholesale grocery house of Lewis Hubbard & Co. was burned at Charleston, W. Va., the loss being \$120,000.

Fire which destroyed the Arcade building at Detroit, Mich., caused damage amounting to \$125,000.

Jacob Strayer and wife were cremated in a fire which destroyed their home near Scottsdale, Pa.

Edward J. Ratcliffe, the actor, found guilty of striking his wife, was sentenced in New York to six months in the penitentiary.

A revised estimate of the cotton crop of 1897-98 places it at 10,257,030 bales.

Patrick Kelley, of Louisville, Ky., who for over a year has been dumb, suddenly recovered his speech during a fit of anger.

Joseph Hopkins, a negro who murdered two white farmers at Glendore, Miss., was lynched by a mob.

Mrs. Nancy Browdy, aged 46, of Butte, Mont., and her mother, aged 76, were burned to death in New Haven, Pa.

The Universities of Michigan, Chicago, Illinois, Wisconsin and the Northwestern university have organized the Western Inter-Collegiate Baseball league.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, says it will be impossible for the United States to remain complacent should European nations undertake the dismemberment of China.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the American Historical association began in Cleveland, O.

Several icebergs in Lake Michigan about 100 feet high and 75 feet in diameter were an unusual spectacle seen at Waukegan, Ill.

On a wager of \$30 F. L. Mackay ate 100 raw oysters in eight minutes in New York.

Eighty per cent. of the edge tool manufacturers in the United States have consolidated their interests.

Fire in the Great Northern hotel in Chicago burned the great aeolian organ, valued at \$15,000.

The First Reformed Presbyterian church of New York city celebrated its one hundredth anniversary.

President McKinley has approved the bill "prohibiting the killing of fur seals in the waters of the North Pacific ocean."

James J. Corbett has challenged Robert Fitzsimmons to fight for a purse of \$20,000 and the world's championship.

Fire destroyed the plant of the F. C. Austin Manufacturing company in Chicago, the loss being \$100,000, and Frank Sutter perished in the flames.

James Kirkley, treasurer of Benton county, was murdered in his office at Fowler, Ind., by unknown persons.

From reports on file in Washington it is shown that 600,000 Cubans are today in the direst distress and that 600,000 reconcentrados have died since January, 1897.

By the will of Charles Contoit, filed at New York, \$1,500,000 is bequeathed to religious organizations.

The output of gold in Colorado this year is \$22,000,000, against \$16,500,000 in the year 1896.

O. H. Maybr, agent for the Southern Express company at Brunswick, Ga., is said to have decamped with \$14,000 belonging to the company.

Fifteen persons were injured in two railroad wrecks in and near Chicago.

The postal savings bank idea is not a popular one in New York banking circles.

The Merchants' and Traders' bank of Brunswick, Ga., closed its doors.

Advices from Tacoma, Wash., say that floods have caused damage estimated at \$1,000,000 in the northwest and several persons have been drowned.

The miners' strike in Kentucky and Tennessee, which began last May over a reduction of wages, has been declared off.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter to Secretary Gage says the federation opposes the secretary's plan for currency reform because it "provides for the abdication of the sovereign powers of the government to the banks."

Gov. Wolcott, of Massachusetts, has formally deposited the famous Bradford manuscripts in the state librarian's department.

The Farmers' and Traders' state bank at Oskaloosa, Ia., has gone into voluntary liquidation.

The business portion of Muchaknock, Ia., a mining town, was almost totally destroyed by fire.

Ten business houses were destroyed by fire at Lebanon, Tenn.

No year since 1887 has shown so few railroads confessing insolvency as that of 1897.

The war ship Mohican is to become a training ship, going into commission January 10.

Dr. Wiley Meyer, of New York, has discovered a new anaesthetic, consisting of chloroform, sulphuric ether and petroleic ether.

The Pennsylvania Building and Loan association of Altoona went into the hands of a receiver.

Henry Behner and Joseph Browneller were asphyxiated at the former's home in Findlay, O.

President McKinley has accepted the invitation of the National Manufacturers' association to attend its banquet in New York on January 27.

Stephen V. White, who failed in the financial panic of 1893, has been reinstated to full membership in the New York stock exchange.

Actor Stultz, of the Stultz Theater company at Manti, Utah, and his wife were fatally burned while preparing fireworks to be used in their play.

John J. Stevenson, of New York, has been elected president of the Geological Society of America.

The long-distance telephone is held responsible for the decrease in railway passenger earnings.

Canada and the United States will work together in giving aid to the needy in Alaska.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Edward Joseph Buckley, for many years one of the best known actors on the American stage, died in New York, aged 54 years.

Henry L. Hayward, aged 82, editor of the Longmont Ledger, is dead. He was the oldest editor in Colorado.

Very Rev. William Corby, C. S. C., superior of the Order of the Holy Cross in this country, died of pneumonia at Notre Dame, Ind., aged 64 years.

Henry Barmore, founder of the firm of Barmore & Co., piano manufacturers in New York, died at the age of 78 years.

Thomas W. Seymour, founder of the Benevolent Order of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, died in St. Louis, aged 67 years.

William James Linton, a well-known poet and political writer, died in New Haven, Conn., aged 85 years.

Nicholas McQuillan celebrated his one hundredth birthday in Southold, L. I., and at a party in the evening danced with his sister, aged 91 years.

FOREIGN.

It was reported that more than 20 Japanese warships were waiting for instructions and that Japan would oppose a permanent Russian occupation of Port Arthur.

Great Britain has refused to accept the proposals of the United States on the sealing question.

Owing to the failure of the premier, Marquis Saigo, to reconstruct the Japanese cabinet, all the members of that body have resigned.

Gen. Pando lost 2,000 soldiers in his fight with the insurgents at the Cauto river in Cuba.

Canada purchased \$61,649,041 worth of products of the United States during the past year.

Great Britain is strengthening and modernizing the fortifications at Gibraltar.

Gen. Pando tried to take food to the garrison at Cauto Embarcadero, but the insurgents captured the convoy. A severe battle was fought, but the Spaniards were compelled to retreat, leaving behind many killed and wounded.

Fire destroyed 800 houses in Port au Prince, Hayti, and 3,000 persons were homeless. An earthquake shock also did damage.

The admiral of the French fleet hoisted the French flag on Hai-Nan island, the Chinese offering no opposition.

Rt. Hon. William E. Gladstone celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday at his home in Hawarden, England.

The main portions of the St. Charles seminary at Sherbrooke, Quebec, were destroyed by fire.

It was reported that Japan was working night and day in preparation for war and that the British and Japanese fleets were in close touch concerning China.

Salvador is threatened with another revolution.

It is officially announced that the recent famine in India cost the treasury \$20,000,000.

Under the lead of Jose Cepero 7,000 insurgents entered Havana province to commence active operations against the Spaniards.

For assailing President McKinley in connection with his message to congress Gen. Weyler was arrested in Madrid.

The engineers' strike in England has cost the labor societies \$4,000,000 and is still unsettled.

Venezuela desires a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

LATER.

As closely as can be estimated 2,426 lives were lost upon the ocean in 1897, 65 upon inland waters, 2,761 by railroad accidents, 48,353 by disasters abroad, 9,115 by disasters in this country, 222,902 by epidemics and famine and 103,461 by war or massacre, making a total of 389,077, against 246,546 in 1896.

In a fire in Jersey City, N. J., Adolph Reich and his wife and four children were cremated.

The sixtieth anniversary of the pope's first celebration of mass was observed at the vatican.

The members of the new cabinet of the provisional government in Cuba were inaugurated in Havana and swore loyalty to Spain.

Severe earthquake shocks were felt at Exeter, N. H., and vicinity.

Spain has refused to send more troops to Cuba, and this is considered as the first step toward the Spanish evacuation of the island.

The loss of life by railroad disasters of various kinds in the United States was 2,764 in 1897, against 3,076 in 1896.

During 1897 there were 166 persons lynched in the United States, against 131 in 1896, and 6,600 persons committed suicide, against 6,520 in 1896.

An aged negro was lynched by a mob near Sherrill, Ark., for stealing a hog.

A considerable portion of the main street in the business part of Dawson City, Alaska, was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$200,000.

Mrs. James Miller and her 18-months-old baby were fatally burned at Ames, Ia.

The total number of murders committed in the United States in 1897 was 9,520, against 10,632 in 1896.

In a football game at Marysville, Cal., Clyde Manwell had his back broken.

J. Hoge Tyler was inaugurated governor of Virginia.

The San Puerta coal mine near Guana Juta, Mexico, was suddenly flooded with water and 35 miners were drowned.

Robert A. Van Wyck was inaugurated mayor of Greater New York.

The record of embezzling, forgery, defaulting and bank wrecking for 1897 in the United States was \$11,248,084, against \$9,465,921 in 1896.

The losses by fire in the United States in 1897 aggregated \$129,001,797, against \$111,856,067 in 1896.

There were 395 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 1st, against 292 the week previous and 439 in the corresponding period of 1897.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 1st aggregated \$1,188,351,046, against \$1,331,263,881 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1897 was 42.4.

The Red Cross society has opened headquarters in New York for the reception and forwarding to Havana of contributions for the benefit of suffering Cubans.

The gold product of the United States for 1896 was \$53,100,000; for 1897 it will approximate \$61,500,000, an increase of \$8,400,000.

Rev. William M. Hnigh, for 20 years superintendent of the Chicago headquarters of the American Baptist society, died suddenly at his home, aged 68 years.

P. H. Mabry, agent of the Southern Express company at Brunswick, Ga., who embezzled more than \$15,000, was captured with the money.

The Spanish cabinet decided that the trial of Gen. Weyler, late captain general of Cuba, by court-martial is imperative.

Russia is actively forwarding arrangements for guaranteeing the new Chinese loan and thus obtaining control of China.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

Minnesota has established state schools of agriculture for girls.

A Kentucky man has married the granddaughter of the girl who refused him.

The whole effective strength of the British army, regulars and volunteers, is 63,067.

The New Haven company of horse guards has voted to go to the Paris exposition in 1900.

Boston has the nucleus of a great navy. She claims to have 100 fishing schooners ready for action.

William Washington Browne, of Richmond, Va., who died the other day, was the only colored bank president in the country.

Max Nordeau, the student of degeneracy, figures out that at the present rate of nerve abuse the civilized world will be crazy by 2300.

In the little town of Friendsville, on the northern border line of Pennsylvania, there are 20 persons over 90 years of age, and five, Mrs. Mary Cullen, John Gelson, William Derby, Mrs. Ellen Garvey and Mrs. Philancy Gollen, have passed the century mark.

Farmer's Handy Feed Cooker.

We desire to call our readers' attention to the Farmers' Handy Feed Cooker, which is sold at the low price of \$12.50 for 50 gallon capacity.



By feeding poultry and stock with cooked food during the winter months, at least one-third of the food is saved; also having stock in a healthy condition, preventing hog cholera among your hogs, and insuring the hens laying freely during the winter months when eggs are always wanted at high prices. This Cooker will pay for itself in one week's time and is without doubt the best and cheapest on the market—just what its name implies, a Farmer's Handy Feed Cooker. Upon application to the Empire Manufacturing Co., 613 H St., Quincy, Ill., a catalogue, giving a full description, may be obtained. They are made in all sizes.

Sufficiently Stuffed Already.

"Did you say," inquired the cannibal chieftain, "that the captive had just been graduated from college?" "He so stated, I believe," replied the head chef, deferentially. "If that is the case," continued the dusky potentate, "I think you may dispense with the stuffing."—N. Y. Press.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is often ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Saved Their Lives.

It was at an afternoon tea and the crush was simply horrid. It seemed that nothing would save the few men present, when one quick-witted woman exclaimed: "Ladies, please remember there are gentlemen in the crowd!" It was all that preserved the poor things from a horrible fate.—Philadelphia North American.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomachs receive it without distress. 1-4 the price of coffee. 15c and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

It Is to Be Hoped So.

Hogan—Oi wonder who will be th' last man on earth?

Grogan—Oi dunno anny more than you. But it is hoped that he'll be an undertaker, so he will know how to bury himself decently.—Indianapolis Journal.

Disastrous Storms Along the Coast.

Reports of maritime disasters along the coast come in thick and fast. People who "go down to the sea in ships" should bear in mind one thing in particular, namely, that it is highly desirable to take along a supply of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for sea sickness. Nausea, dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, malaria, nervousness and kidney trouble, all succumb to its beneficent and speedy action.

Not Necessarily.—Waller—"So Bilker rents that forty-dollars-a-month house of yours, does he? He pays too much rent." Landlord (sighing)—"You don't know him."—Puck.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system. Buy the genuine, made by the California Fig Syrup Co.

SKILL OF DOCTORS TESTED.

Fifteen Years of Suffering.

"I thought I should surely die."

When the stomach begins to fail in its duties, other organs speedily become affected in sympathy, and life is simply a burden almost unbearable. Indigestion and dyspepsia are so common that only the possibilities of misery that inhere in them. A typical example of the sufferings of the victim of indigestion is furnished in the case of John C. Pritchard. He went on for fifteen years, from bad to worse. In spite of doctors he grew constantly weaker, and thought he would die. He got well, however, and thus relates his experience:

"For fifteen years I was a great sufferer from indigestion in its worst forms. I tested the skill of many doctors, but grew worse and worse, until I became so weak I could not walk fifty yards without having to sit down and rest. My stomach, liver, and heart became affected, and I thought I would surely die. I tried Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills, and they helped me right away. I well, I don't know of anything that will so quickly relieve and cure the terrible sufferings of dyspepsia as Dr. Ayer's Pills."—JOHN C. PRITCHARD, Brodie, Warren Co., N. C.

This case is not extraordinary, either in

the severity of the disease or the prompt and perfect cure performed by Dr. Ayer's Pills. Similar results occur in every case where Dr. Ayer's Pills are used. "They express of those who have used them. Here is another testimony to the truth of this statement:

"I formerly suffered from indigestion and weakness of the stomach, but since I began the use of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills, I have the appetite of the farmer's boy. I am 46 years of age, and recommend all who wish to be free from dyspepsia to take one of Dr. Ayer's Pills after dinner, till their digestive organs are in good order."—WM. STEINKE, Grant, Neb.

Dr. Ayer's Pills offer the surest and its attendant ills. They cure dizziness, coated tongue, nervousness, sleeplessness, biliousness, and a score of other affections that are, after all, only the signs of a more deep rooted disease. You can find more information about Dr. Ayer's Pills, and the book, 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.

SYRUP OF FIGS

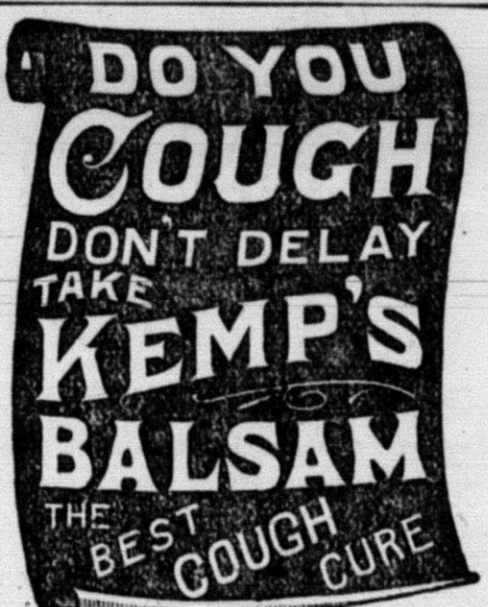


ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.



It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

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.

The Difference.

"Pa, what is the difference between a violinist and a fiddler?" "Pa—Anywhere from one to five thousand a year.—Boston Transcript.

Lane's Family Medicine.

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

Accounted For.—"What's all this Austrian trouble about, anyway?" "It's all over a question of national language." "Oh, I see, that accounts for the war of words."—Philadelphia North American.

McVicker's Theater, Chicago. Always plays the leading attractions. "The Sporting Duchess," with an all star cast, follows Kellar.

Love is thin when faults are thick.—Farm Journal.

Sudden weather changes bring rheumatism. St. Jacobs Oil makes prompt cure.

If you must tell your troubles, tell them to a reporter.—Atchison Globe.

While asleep, cured soreness, stiffness? All right, St. Jacobs Oil did it.

THE C

A. AL

CHELSEA

A CANAD
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THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

A CANADIAN bride introduced recently a new feature in wedding ceremonies. She appeared in church with her pet canary fastened to her shoulder by a golden chain, and the moment the organ sounded the bird burst into song.

A CONNECTICUT man is pushing a scheme to fund the pensions, giving at once to each pensioner cash or negotiable bonds of the government equal to the total amount he would receive during a term of years based on life insurance expectancy.

The latest notable portrait painted by John S. Sargent, the American painter, who is a member of the Royal Academy, is of Miss Daisy Leiter, formerly of Chicago, and is intended for the academy of 1899. Miss Leiter is a sister of the famous beauty who was married not long ago to Hon. George Curzon.

The queen, who the other day commanded a cinematograph exhibition at Windsor Castle, is, it is announced, going to speak into a phonograph, in order that her words and accents may be preserved for a curious posterity. When the royal message has been received into it the phonograph will, it is said, be carried to the British museum, and there kept in safe custody.

TYPEWRITTEN manuscripts are still barred out of the house of commons. For copying quill pens are used and the paper employed is the same as that manufactured for the departments of the government centuries ago. The communications made by our government to those of foreign countries are in longhand, although if Mr. Blaine had lived there would have been a change, as he was making arrangements to introduce the typewriter.

RABBITS are spreading diphtheria, the doctors say, throughout the central part of Iowa. Some time ago it was noticed that hundreds of the bunnies were dying of a disease which the doctors pronounced almost identical with diphtheria in the human family. Soon after the epidemic commenced among the rabbits diphtheria began to be noticed among the families in the locality. The conclusion was reached that the germs were conveyed by the Iowa animals.

FRENCH engineers are constructing a peculiar bridge over the Seine at Rouen. On each bank of the river miniature Eiffel towers, 175 feet high, have been erected. From these heavy steel cables will support a track bed, which is to be suspended 160 feet above the surface of the water. Moving platforms on wheels are to be run backward and forward over the track bed on rails, and from them will hang huge chains, to which will be attached monster swinging carriages.

CAPT. WILLIAM OLDHAM, of Nottingham, England, has announced his intention of crossing the Atlantic alone in the tiniest craft in which the voyage has ever been undertaken. The little vessel, which has been built of steel, under the directions of the adventurous mariner, is only 8 feet 3 inches long, with a 2 foot 2 inch beam, and a depth of 3 feet 6 inches. She is to be propelled by a double-bladed screw, and for the driving of this an arrangement has been introduced similar to that used in working a bicycle.

CONSUL GENERAL GOODNOW, at Shanghai, warns Americans who are desirous of going to China to work on railroads there to keep away. There are only two railways in operation, with a total mileage of 293 1/2 miles. They employ only 27 foreigners, of whom four are engineers, managers and division superintendents. The operatives are practically all Chinese, and a foreigner can not compete with them. The highest salaried natives are the telegraph operators, at \$40 per month. Engineers get \$20 to \$30 and train hands and trackmen \$6 to \$10 per month.

CHATELAIN watches may be said to lead in the present procession this year. Some of them really beat the band, so encrusted with diamonds are they, while others are content to wear a coat of enamel, or will be ornamented by a few precious stones just to add a bit of sparkle to the passing hours. There is a new wrinkle regarding the location of these tiny time-keepers, of which their future possessors should take note. Madame must not longer wear her watch on the left side, but fasten it like a shirt stud in her tailor-made blouse. Verbum sap.

It is interesting to others than statisticians to know that the hairs of our head are numbered. Certain scientific men have laboriously calculated the number of hairs on a square inch of heads of different colors, and by estimating the total area covered have arrived at aggregate numbers, which may be taken as fairly correct. To show the well-intentioned accuracy of these calculations a head of fair head consists of 143,000 hairs. Dark hair is coarser and only totals 105,000; while those who boast a poll of red must be content with a total of 29,300.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

Stock Breeders.
The several stock breeders' associations held their annual meetings in Lansing and elected the following officers:

The Breeders' Improved Live Stock Association—President, H. H. Hinds, Stanton; vice president, B. F. Peckham, Parma; secretary and treasurer, I. H. Butterfield, agricultural college.
The Lincoln Sheep Breeders—President, Bert Smith, Charlotte; secretary and treasurer, H. A. Daniels, Elva.
The Merino Sheep Breeders—President, A. A. Wood, Saline; secretary, E. N. Ball, Hamburg.
Swine Breeders—President, L. W. Barnes, Byron; secretary and treasurer, George H. McIntyre, Iosco.
The Short Horn Breeders—President, John Lessiter, Pontiac; secretary, I. H. Butterfield, agricultural college.

School Statistics.
The new railroad map of Michigan just published contains in marginal notes the following interesting educational statistics furnished by Superintendent of Public Instruction Hammond: Number of school districts in the state, 7,167; number of teachers employed, 15,896; number of pupils, according to the school census, 700,069; number of pupils enrolled in the schools, 494,169; amount paid teachers last year, \$4,089,000.66; total net expenditures during 1896, \$6,521,949.03; estimated value of school property in the state, \$17,589,569.

A Sad Case.
Dr. William Miller, until a few years ago one of the most active and prominent prohibition workers in central Michigan, was placed in jail in Lansing suffering with delirium tremens. He had to be tied hand and foot and strapped to a cot. He died in a short time. He was possessed of a handsome property, but the loss of his first wife and a subsequent unfortunate marriage caused him to take to drink, and soon the last vestige of his wealth was gone.

A New Railway.
Articles of association of the Bay, Tuscola & Huron Railway company were filed with the secretary of state in Lansing. The directors are George H. Granger, Frank L. Wand, Leman L. Culver, James Seed and Frank S. Pratt. All reside in Bay City. The line is to run from Bay City through Bay Tuscola and Huron counties, to Sebawaing, where extensive coal mines are being developed, and the capital stock of the company is \$100,000.

Health in Michigan.
Reports to the state board of health from 54 observers in various portions of the state for the week ending December 25 indicated that inflammation of the kidneys and bowels increased and diarrhea decreased in area of prevalence. Consumption was reported at 175 places, measles at 28, typhoid fever at 47, scarlet fever at 88, diphtheria at 38 and whooping cough at 11 places.

Convict Illegally Held.
Martin O'Shaughnessey, a Detroit convict, was released from prison in Jackson, the supreme court holding he was illegally held under the act of 1893, governing the good time of prisoners. O'Shaughnessey will sue the state for false imprisonment. He has saved \$100 while in prison and this amount was given him when he left.

News Items Briefly Told.
F. D. Davis, of Negaunee, was elected county superintendent of schools, to succeed J. C. Montgomery, who resigned.

Warden Fuller, of the state house of correction at Ionia, has procured a couple of man-hunting hounds to use in trailing escaped convicts.

The merchants of Marquette have decided to inaugurate a boycott against all persons who buy goods out of the city.

The village of Parma suffered a loss of \$25,000 from a fire.

A fine vein of coal four feet thick has been struck in the Owosso Coal company's new shaft at a depth of 80 feet.

Another oil well will be put down at Newport, near the one recently drilled, which proved a failure.

Robert W. King, a well-known crockery merchant, died at his home in Detroit after a protracted illness.

The annual meeting of the Ingham County Farmers' Insurance company was held in Lansing. The report of the secretary showed a membership of 4,024. Amount of risks, \$5,904,336. Losses for the year, \$11,107.48.

Mark Casseles, of Wingham, Ont., died suddenly at the home of his son in Flint, where he was visiting.

Daniel Shea and John Revoyer became involved in a quarrel in Waters Meet, and Revoyer struck Shea a blow that killed him.

Isaac J. Ellsworth, who stole a pair of horses, buggy and harness from the Wilkins Brothers, liverymen in St. Johns, was sentenced to prison for four years.

The ninth annual banquet of the Marquette County Bar association was held in Marquette.

The total earnings of Michigan railways from January to November were \$24,295,513, an increase of \$327,998 over the same period last year.

The Queen mine was closed in Negaunee for an indefinite time, throwing 250 men out of employment. In case the company can induce owners to resume the royalty, operations will be resumed.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Spain Refuses More Troops—Pando Discouraged—Cabinet Sworn In.

Havana, Jan. 3.—Gen. Pando cabled Friday to Gen. Blanco from Manzanillo asking for 50,000 more men to begin operations again on the Cauto river. Gen. Blanco cabled Pando's demand to Spain, and this answer was received Saturday from Senor Sagasta: "Not a single man more can be sent to Cuba." The failure of Pando and the reply of Spain to his request are considered as the first step toward the Spanish evacuation of Cuba.

It is reported from Santiago de Cuba that Gen. Pando is greatly disheartened on account of the obstacles which prevented a successful campaign against the insurgents in that province. He declares that he has no base of operations, the insurgents' control being so complete that it is impossible to convey supplies to Spanish columns operating in the interior of the province. Gen. Pando is said to be convinced that the insurgents of Santiago de Cuba province will not accept autonomy. When he was in Spain he did not realize that the insurgents in the province had such strength.

Madrid, Jan. 3.—The cabinet has decided that the trial of Gen. Weyler, late captain general of Cuba, by court-martial is imperative. The action of the ministry in this matter is grounded upon the fact of Gen. Weyler's breaches of the law in having furnished for publication a protest against the references made to Spain and the Cuban question by President McKinley in his message to the United States congress. Gen. Weyler admits having given to the press a protest against McKinley's references to Spain and Cuba, and particularly against his own administration as governor of Cuba, but denies the illegality of his utterances.

Gen. Weyler called at the palace in order to personally apologize to the queen regent and exculpate himself from the charge of having sent copies of his protest to the queen on the subject of President McKinley's message to the newspapers. The director of the Nacional says that as a personal friend of Gen. Weyler he had access to the general's study, where he took a rough draft of the protest, copied his notes and supplied them to the press. He adds that Gen. Weyler is innocent of distributing the matter to the newspapers.

Havana, Jan. 3.—Many people assembled at the palace Saturday to witness the swearing in of Rafael Montero, marquis of Montero; Francisco Zayas and Laureano Rodriguez as secretaries of the provisional government.

Marshal Blanco, the captain general, escorted by a number of high Spanish officials, the consular corps, army and navy officers, politicians, etc., reached the throneroom at nine o'clock a. m. A new Bible was open on a table, and upon it the secretaries took the oath of fidelity to the queen, the monarchy and the Spanish government, placing their right hands on the Bible and kneeling as they repeated the words required. Galvez, president of the cabinet, was first sworn in, and then the oath was administered to the others. To Marshal Blanco's inquiry: "Do you swear fidelity to Spain, the queen and Spanish institutions?" all replied: "We do." At the conclusion of the ceremonies the captain general remitted the death penalty imposed upon persons who had been convicted of common crimes. Cable messages of congratulation were exchanged during the day between Senor Sagasta, premier of Spain, and Marshal Blanco. The first resolution adopted by the new cabinet was to send a cable message to the queen regent of Spain offering their respects and pledging loyalty to the crown.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The president is taking occasion to assure members of congress that he does not think there is any need of action by the legislative branch of the government regarding Cuba. He told a western member two days ago that the Cuban question seemed to be working itself out; that he did not expect to advise any legislation, and that he did not think the United States should do anything at this time beyond the relief work. Members of congress have noted a feeling of strong hopefulness on the president's part that the war will not be of much longer duration. The president does not predict what the outcome will be, but he shows that he believes the solution is not far off. He takes a more sanguine view than at any previous time since his inauguration. Of one thing he seems to be wholly confident, and that is that there is no longer any danger of an open rupture between this government and Spain over Cuba. He makes no concealment of his satisfaction that all indications point to a rapidly approaching end of the war without involving this government in serious complications with Spain.

Stole Thousands of Dollars.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 1.—Mail box robbers have been operating in Cleveland on a large scale. It was reported Friday that checks and drafts aggregating about \$30,000 were stolen from the mail boxes on Water street December 16. These checks were mailed by wholesale houses and the thieves appear to have got them all. A post office inspector has been at work on the case for several days, and it is pretty definitely settled, it is said, that Richard O. Davis, who is under arrest in New York for robbing the mail boxes, did the job here.

THE FEDERATION'S POSITION.

Gompers Makes Reply to Secretary Gage's Letter.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has replied in an open letter to Secretary Gage's recent letter taking exceptions to the resolutions passed by the federation with reference to the Gage financial bill. Mr. Gompers says, in part:

"You take exception both to the position which our organization has taken upon your bill, as well as the language employed. Even if you are justified in the one, you certainly misapprehend the other. I submit that you will seek in vain for a single denunciatory word either in regard to your motives, your plan or your bill. We realize that denunciation is not argument, but to declare our position and the statement of a fact in regard to a most important and far-reaching measure, affecting and changing the financial system of the country, can by no means be construed as denunciation."

"Those resolutions declare against your plan for more thoroughly committing our country to the gold standard, a plan for destroying our greenback currency and substituting bank notes, a plan, in fact, for weakening the control of the national government over that most important of all measures, the measure of values, and strengthening the banks—a plan aiming at what you call 'currency reform' and which we call 'bank monopoly.'"

"That you should take offense at these resolutions I regret, for the right to express disapproval of the acts of their servants is one of the rights held sacred by the American people, and one you will freely accord. We do not charge you with 'ignorance, relative or absolute,' or allege any 'evil purpose' or a 'perversity of motive' on your part, as implied in your letter, nor upon rereading the resolutions will you find them either condemnatory or denunciatory, as you say they are. The resolutions are declaratory of the views of the American Federation of Labor and are entirely impersonal, for of all men in public life we have the greatest respect for your probity and integrity."

"The wage-earners of America, represented in the American Federation of Labor, believe that the position taken in regard to the retirement of the greenback currency is antagonistic to their interests, and they are opposed to your plan for more thoroughly committing this country of ours to the gold standard. You ask what evils have resulted from our adherence to the gold standard. I answer that the evils are those that have grown and ever must grow from a dishonest measure of values, a measure of values that interferes with the just distribution of wealth, that deprives some men of a part of their earnings that is rightly theirs and confers it upon others who have earned it not. Any measure of values that thus forces an unjust distribution of the products of labor, that deprives the producers of the fruits of their toil, cuts down wages and profits, thereby destroys the incentive to enterprise, leads to industrial stagnation, enforced idleness, distress and public suffering."

"The products of labor are divided into three general shares. One share goes as interest and rents to the money lender and landlord, to capitalists who do not productively use their own capital, who seek to avoid the risks of production. A second share goes as profits to employers, a third share goes as wages to wage-earners. The interest charges and rents are to a great degree fixed, and profits and wages are subject to great fluctuations. This being so, it is clear that anything that reduces the total money value of the products of labor must increase the share of the money lender and creditor, though nominally fixed, and decrease the share to be divided among employers and wage-earners. It is equally clear that to increase the value of money must decrease the value of the products of labor, and therefore enrich the creditor at the expense of the debtor."

"Changes in the value of money have largely influenced the movements of prices during the last half century and were great factors in the price movements during one long period. During the quarter of a century following the gold discoveries in California there was much progress in the line of invention, much introducing of labor-saving machinery, much cheapening in the labor cost of production. This, on your theory, should have caused steadily falling prices."

"But what happened? The outpourings of gold cheapened gold to a greater degree than commodities were cheapened, and the result was that prices were in general 30 per cent. higher at the end of this period than at the beginning. Then what happened? We, along with many other nations, closed our mints to silver. We increased the demand for gold, with the result that gold went up in value and prices of commodities down. You must abandon the advocacy of gold monometallism unless you can show that the demonetization of silver and the doubling of the demand for gold resultant therefrom has not caused gold to grow dearer and prices lower, to the great injury of all producers of wealth. You should at least show that the perpetuation of the gold standard will not result in making money dearer and human flesh cheaper."

"And now, just one word as to the second of the resolutions to which you take exception. This resolution declares, and you admit it, that the purpose of your currency bill is to cause the retirement of our national greenback currency and all government paper money and the substitution of bank notes. This you hold to be desirable. Why? Would it not give the banks the power to regulate our foreign exchanges, the power to check gold exports by contraction and by screwing down accommodation to merchants so as to force them to throw their products on the market at prices at which our foreign creditors would rather take such products than our gold? Would it not thus relieve the treasury of the burden of providing for gold redemption and make the banks supreme? This we hold to be undesirable. It would make the banks guardian over our volume of money, and so of our measure of values; it would enable the banks working in the interest of the speculators to cause movements in prices with great certainty, enable them to depress prices by contracting the currency and raise prices by expanding the same. It would make the banks the masters and many the slaves, and would enrich the few and impoverish the multitude."

"In the statement you recently made before the house committee on banking and currency in support of your bill you say and repeat this truism: 'That the less the government owes the less it will have to pay.' Yet your plan involves the proposition of the retirement of our national paper currency and greenbacks upon which we pay no interest at all and the issuance of bonds in its stead in the sum of \$200,000,000, which we shall owe, and upon which we shall be required to pay interest. The inconsistency of your statement and your plan seems glaring."

"We oppose your currency bill because, as has been well said, 'it is a bill to provide for the abdication of the sovereign powers of the government to the banks, for strengthening the hands of the speculative cliques, enriching the few and impoverishing the many.'"

CHINA YIELDS.

Submits to Another Demand by Germany.

Peking, Jan. 3.—The German missionaries at Tsao-Chau, province of Shan-Tung, having reported to Baron Heyking, the German ambassador at Peking, that the commandant of the Chinese garrison of the towns had used threatening language to or of them, Baron Heyking at once commanded that the commandant be dismissed.

Berlin, Jan. 3.—It is announced that China has yielded to the demand of Baron Heyking, the German ambassador at Peking, for the dismissal of the commandant of the Chinese garrison at Tsao-Chau, province of Shan-Tung, because of the use of threatening language to the German missionaries there. The Chinese government has telegraphed a dismissal of the commandant.

London, Jan. 3.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says: It is reported that China has given consent to surveys for a railroad to Port Arthur as a branch of the Russian trans-Manchuria railway and not a mere extension of the Chinese Tien-Tsin railway. It is also stipulated that the route is to avoid Mukden, the capital city of the Tartar dynasty.

The Daily Graphic claims to have authority for the assertion that no agreement exists between Russia and Germany with regard to China; that Germany occupied Kiao-Chau without Russia's cognizance and that the occupation annoyed the advisers of the czar.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 3.—The Novosti says: Any serious conflict between England and another power would be certain to excite rebellion among Great Britain's Asiatic subjects. The only course open to Great Britain is fully to maintain the statu quo in Asia and to preserve friendly relations with Russia.

London, Jan. 3.—A sensation has been caused by a rumor from Plymouth that the English admiral has fired on a Russian man-of-war in Chinese waters. Nothing is known as to the rumor at the foreign office or the admiralty.

A FISH TRUST.

Syndicate Organized to Control the Lake Catch.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—All the fish caught in the great lakes and sold throughout the United States or elsewhere are to be handled by an English syndicate. This syndicate, which has a capital of \$3,000,000, has secured control of the business of the 20 corporations and firms doing business on Lakes Winnipeg, Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario and the hundreds of smaller bodies of water in the west and northwest. Its business will be handled as systematically as that of the corporation now controlling the sugar refining industry, and its control of the market will be even more absolute.

The combination will distribute about 150,000,000 pounds of fish annually at the outset, but it claims that this quantity will be greatly increased after the concern has systematized its business. The London company will control all operations of the concern, but headquarters will necessarily be established in the United States. Cold storage plants will be established in New York, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Kansas City, St. Louis and Denver. In addition, there will be the necessary freezing plants at all stations on the great lakes bordering on the United States, as well as on Lake Winnipeg, Canada. By controlling the output and preventing waste, the combination claims it can sell fish in a larger territory than they are sold now, and can sell them cheaper than anybody else.

SURPRISE IN NEBRASKA.

Gov. Holcomb Places a Populist on the Supreme Bench.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 1.—Gov. Holcomb late Friday night ended the agony connected with the canvass for the district judgeship vacancy caused by the election of Judge Sullivan to the supreme bench, and thereby caused a political surprise. He appointed I. N. Alberts, of Columbus, a populist. Judge Sullivan is a democrat, though elected by the allied silver forces, and it was generally supposed the governor would appoint one of that political faith. There were many candidates, about equally divided between the two parties.

A SPECIAL SESSION.

Michigan Legislature to Meet at Lansing Soon.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 1.—The Evening News announces that Gov. Pingree has decided to call a special session of the legislature before January 11, the session to begin February 1. Persons close to the governor intimate that the call will include action upon bills to repeal the charter of the Michigan Central railway, and to provide for greater taxation of all quasi-public corporations, including railways, telephone and telegraph lines, etc., and other measures calculated to carry out the governor's reform ideas.

Salmon Industry Growing.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 3.—Official returns give the British Columbia salmon pack for the last year as 1,007,838 cases. This is larger than that of any previous year, while the Fraser river pack is 400,000 cases more than the pack of 1893, the best previous year. Sixty-four canneries were operated last year.

Staying Qualities

Are indispensable to success.

To sell coffee the quality must be right and STAY right.

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Are lower in price, but the quality here

STAYS RIGHT,

And

"Still Touches the Spot."

Cash paid for Fresh Eggs.

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How to Fix a Smoky Lamp

Use "RED STAR" Oil.

No Odor; No Smoke; No Charring of Wick. Gives a White Light. Do not try SOMETHING JUST AS GOOD but buy the "RED STAR" once—then you can give the JUST AS GOOD man your experience. He will not stay long.

10 cents per gallon.

For sale by

M. L. BURKHART & CO.

The Art of Living

And living well, is in judicious marketing. Where you buy is of as much importance as what you buy and what you pay for it, when it comes to food.

This Week We Offer:

Oysters in bulk and cans, Fresh Candies, Oranges, Banannas also a choice line of smoked meats.

The prices are always right.

GEO. FULLER.

What You Should Eat

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

We Can Tell You!

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

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

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HERALD.

Chelsea and Vicinity.

Dan Conway spent last week in Toledo. Miss Ada Schenk spent last week in Detroit.

A. Burkhardt was in Detroit Wednesday on business.

Chas. Eisele, of Jackson, was in town over Sunday.

Tressa Winters was a Jackson visitor over Sunday.

Mrs. M. L. Gillam spent New Years in Grand Rapids.

Miss Tressa Bacon visited friends in Detroit this week.

Earl Foster spent the holidays with friends in Howell.

Prof. L. A. McDiarmid, of Ann Arbor, spent Sunday here.

Dr. J. S. Bush has purchased a handsome new carriage horse.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stimson called on Parma friends last week.

Miss Carrie McClaskie spent the holidays at her home in Lapeer.

Messrs. Michael and Otto Schanz were Brighton visitors last Thursday.

Dr. Wm. Stanish, of Andersonville, Ind., spent the holidays at home.

Robert McGuinness, of Dexter, was the guest of John McGuinness Sunday.

The young people are taking advantage of the skating on Pierce's Lake these

Mrs. A. J. Yerby, of Leslie, visited friends in this place the first of the week.

David Rockwell spent the past week with relatives and friends in Gratiot county.

Mr. Fred Vogelbacher spent New Year's with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Schanz.

Michael Lehman, of Sharon, now occupies his new house on south Main street this village.

Frank Forner, Jr., returned home last Monday from Dakota where he spent the past five months.

Arthur Judson, of Ann Arbor, was the guest of friends in this place the latter part of last week.

Jas Taylor attended a meeting of the superintendents of the poor at the county house last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Clark and daughters, were the guests of S. Guerin and family the latter part of last week.

The ladies of St. Paul's church will hold a box social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Mast, next Wednesday evening. Everyone invited.

W. C. Barrett, of Waterloo, has just finished a root cellar which will store 1500 bushels. He will also put in a steamer with a capacity of 160 gallons.

J. N. Merchant has purchased the Palace Bakery of Edward Rooke, and will continue the business at the old stand in an up-to-date manner. See ad. on first page.

"The Michigan Boy", is the subject Miss Julia Ball, of Hamburg, has for the Institute, Monday evening, Jan. 10, 1898.

Miss Ball, being a Michigan girl, can intelligently cope with her subject, the good and bad qualities of the Wolverine lad will be well aired. Mrs. J. K. Campbell, of Ypsilanti leads in the discussion.

The Young Men's Parliamentary Club will meet next Sunday at 2:30 p. m., in the Baptist church. The following is the question for debate: Resolved. That Paul's teaching is a greater civilizing influence than the colleges of to day. Affirmative—J. S. Cummings, Warren Boyd, J. W. Schenk, Negative—Chas. Burton, John Hieber, Geo. Ward.

Died, at her home in Ann Arbor, Monday, Jan. 3, 1898, Mrs. Mary Lehman, widow of the late Michael Lehman, sr., aged 68 years. The funeral took place this, Thursday, forenoon, from the Lutheran church, Ann Arbor. Deceased leave eleven children, six boys and five girls. Mrs. Lehman was well known here, being a resident of Sylvan for over thirty years.

The officers for Lima Grange for next year are: Master, Geo. T. English; overseer, O. C. Burkhardt; lecturer, Mrs. F. Sweetland; steward, Ari Guerin; assistant steward, Mrs. H. Wilson; chaplain, Mr. F. Ward; treas., Frank Sweetland; sec., Henry Wilson; gate keeper, Estella Guerin; Ceres, Mrs. F. McMillen; Flora, Mrs. O. C. Burkhardt; Pomona, Mrs. E. Keyes; lady assistant steward, Adena Strieter.

At the Institute Monday afternoon, Jan. 10, 1898, Wm. Bird of Ann Arbor has for his topic "Small Fruits for Market."

Mr. Bird has for a number of years been one of the largest exhibitors to the state fair of small fruits, in this state. He is one of the most thorough and successful fruit growers in Washtenaw county. Everybody should be interested in his talk as it will be profitable. Chas. Johnson of North Lake, will follow in the discussion

New Bank Officers.

The following are the officers elected by The Kempf Commercial and Savings Bank for the ensuing year.

Reuben Kempf, President.

Harmon S. Holmes, Vice President.

John A. Palmer, Cashier.

Geo. A. BeGole, Assistant Cashier.

Directors—Reuben Kempf, Harmon S. Holmes, Charles H. Kempf, Rolla S. Armstrong, Christopher Klela.

Wheat Market.

Chicago, Jan. 4, 1897.

The dullness that is usually characteristic of the first week of the year has manifested itself in the market for both stocks and grain, but the decline has not been in any way serious.

Just at the moment there is a vast amount of money being sent out by corporations of all classes in the payment of dividends, and most of this will come back to the market for re-investment. On this account those who make a study of finance do not hesitate to assume the position that an improvement in all dividend paying securities must take place very soon. The country, from a financial and trade standpoint, is in a very favorable position to take advantage of complications elsewhere, and these are apt to occur. The European situation in regard to grain, and breadstuffs has not grown any better in the last week, and while the culmination of the December option in wheat brought about a decline it is not believed that this can be permanent, and the rally to-day from the low point was so pronounced as to give weight to this opinion.

Corn values not only held firm during the slump in wheat, but appreciated somewhat, and the same can be said of provisions.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat			
Dec.	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$
May	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$
Corn.			
Dec.	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.			
May	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pork.			
Jan.	9.00	8.95	9.00
May	9.25	9.15	9.20
Lard—Per 100 lbs.			
Jan.	4.75	4.72	4.73
May	4.90	4.82	4.82
Ribs.			
Jan.	4.47	4.47	4.47
May	4.67	4.60	4.62

Bravery.

"There's such a difference in bravery," said the dentist. "I don't call it brave when a patient who doesn't feel the pain makes no outcry. It doesn't hurt him, and there is no merit in his not showing it, but when I have a patient who is really and truly sensitive, to whom every touch of the instrument is torture, but who just bears it all and never makes a sound—that's courage, and it's of the right sort too. One man who comes to me pretty often is just as solid and indifferent as you choose, no matter what I do to him. Only the other day I took out two nerves from his teeth. Never a flinch from the man. Just to try him, I showed the nerves to him after I'd taken them out, a sight at which anybody might have been excused for fainting. He never flicked an eyelash. He regarded them quite as dispassionately as he would a pair of fishing worms, and after awhile he said "Don't you think I'm pretty brave, doctor?" "Not much I don't," said I, for you don't feel it. That is not bravery. Bravery is when you really suffer and yet make no outward show of it." How can I tell when a patient does feel it? Ah, they can't hide that. It's temperament, and it reveals itself in a thousand clinching, paling, trembling ways. To suffer them and make no sign—that is true bravery, and let me tell you it is almost altogether feminine attribute."—New York Sun.

A Clever 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 & Stimson's drug store.

STAND SQUARELY

Demand honest shoes for your honest dollars. There are no shoemakers' tricks—No weak spots—No hidden bad work about the

J. B. LEWIS CO'S

"Wear

Resisters"

Every stitch is honest. Every shoe is stamped "Lewis". Made by J. B. LEWIS CO., Boston, Mass.

LEWIS "WEAR-RESISTERS"

Are for sale by

H. S. HOLMES MERC. CO.

S. G. Bush,

Physician and Surgeon.

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

Office in Hatch block. Residence opposite Methodist church.

G. W. Palmer,

PHYSICIAN

AND

SURGEON.

Office over Kempf's new bank, Chelsea.

G. E. HATHAWAY,

DENTIST.

Modern and Improved Methods Practiced.

Office over Bank Drug Store.

H. W. SCHMIDT,

Physician & Surgeon.

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

OFFICE HOURS:—10 to 12 and 2 to 5. 17

DENTISTRY

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

F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Olive Lodge, No. 156, F. & A. M., for 1898:

Jan. 4; Feb. 1; Mar. 8; April 5; May 3; May 31; June 28; July 26; Aug. 30; Sept. 27; Oct. 25; Nov. 22; annual meeting and election of officers Dec. 27.

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 Nov. 21st, 1897.

90th MERIDIAN TIME.

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

GOING EAST.

No. 8—Detroit Night Express...5:20 A. M.
No. 36—Atlantic Express.....7:00 A. M.
No. 12—Grand Rapids Express...10:40 A. M.
No. 4—Mail and Express.....3:15 P. M.

GOING WEST.

No. 3—Mail and Express.....10:00 A. M.
No. 13—Grand Rapids Express...6:30 P. M.
No. 7—Chicago Night Express...10:20 P. M.

No. 37 will stop at Chelsea for passengers getting on at Detroit or east of Detroit.

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

ANNUAL January Clearing Sale!

From January 6 to 31 we shall offer all the Merchandise in our stores at greatly reduced prices, to reduce stock for inventory sale. We offer for January only.

All dress goods at 1/2 off. All cloaks and capes at flat cost.
All shawls at flat cost. All muslin underwear at cost of material.
All carpet prices reduced.
All brown and bleached cottons, pillow casings and double width sheetings 1/2 off.
Some good bargains in crashes. Table oil cloths, 14 cents.
35 pieces best fancy red prints 7 cent goods for 3 1/2 cents.
All 7 cent fancy dress prints, grays and mourning 5 cents.
One lot of odd prints 3 cents.
Johnson \$3.00 shoes, this sale only \$2.15.
All men's or boy's suits, overcoats, odd pants 1/2 off.
Our large lot of well made good suits, no two alike, were \$7.50, \$10.00 and some \$12.50 for \$4.98
We shall offer all goods at prices that will sell them readily,

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

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.

FOR . . .

**Groceries,
Crockery,
Tinware,
Notions,**

Go to

FARRELL'S, Pure Food Store.

I will not be undersold.

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.

REVIVO



FRENCH REMEDY,

Produces the above results in 30 DAYS. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores from effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretions: Lost Manhood, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power of either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, Insomnia, Nervousness, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a

Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder

and restores both vitality and strength to the muscular and nervous system, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off insanity and Consumption. Accept no substitute. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, \$1.00 per package, in plain wrapper, or six for \$5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money in every package. For free circular address

ROYAL MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale at Chelsea, Mich., by

ARMSTRONG & CO

R-I-P-A-N-S

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



ONE GIVES RELIEF.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. received special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 605 F St., Washington, D. C.

Here and There.

A Chicago minister denounced the bicycle as a menace to civilization and despoiler of morality and his once respectably large congregation has dwindled down to a dozed old rheumatic people and the bald headed sexton.

The prison population at the beginning of the new year was 862. The monthly report for December is as follows: In prison December 1, 877; received, 21; discharged 2; pardoned, 3; paroled, 5; transferred to Iowa asylum, 1; discharged by order of court, 2.

Mrs. Neal reigns as queen of Grand Traverse county of this state. She is a game warden. She wears pantaloons just like those of men and can handle the rifle like a veteran marksman. It is Mrs. Neal's duty to patrol a thickly wooded expanse of forest land. She jogs over the country once a week on horseback. When she rides through a town she always sits in the proper manner, but when she reaches uninhabited territory, it is said she assumes the clothespin style of navigation.

This has been an unusual year for fur and the trappers in southern Michigan have had great success. The prices are higher than for several years. Winter muskrats are bringing 12 1/2 cents, fall rats 10 cents; minks, from 50 cents to \$1.50; coons, from 50 to 75 cents; red foxes, \$1.50; otters, \$5 to \$9. Many farmer boys are earning good wages this winter. A profitable animal to trap is the skunk, the skin of which brings from 10 to 90 cents, and the oil commands a big price. In localities whole families are engaged in skunk hunting and trying out the oil.

P. D. Armor, the great meat packer of Chicago, has purchased land and is having erected at Whitmore Lake, one of the largest ice houses in Michigan. The building will be located on the shore of the lake just north of the village, and will be so large that it will require ice 12 inches thick covering a surface space of 50 acres to fill it. The ice will be shipped to Toledo, for use in repacking refrigerator cars in the summer enroute from Chicago to the large eastern cities. The machinery in the building and for cutting the ice will be of the latest and most improved pattern.—A. A. Argus.

A smart Chicago operator advertised that he had discovered a process by which old and rancid butter could be made as good as new, but that he could only handle large quantities. Some dealers sent him samples to try, and in return received perfectly fresh creamy butter. Then they sent agents all over the state, bought heavily and sent the stuff to him. To their consternation, he declined to operate on it, but offered to buy it at a small figure, much less than they had paid for it, and as, in the open market, it would be graded as axle-grease, they were obliged to let him have it.

There has been numerous inquiries for a death-remedy for the squash-bug, for two years an experiment station at San Juan, New Mexico, has been investigating remedies and reports that in the immature state the bug is easily destroyed by spraying with diluted kerosene emulsion or with warm, strong soapsuds. Up to the time of the forming of the hard shell of the mature insect these remedies will suffice; and the mature bug is not very harmful. The chief danger lies in the vast number of eggs laid and the fact that they hatch so quickly.

The supply of wool in England is said to be decidedly short as compared with former years, and importations will be heavier than usual. Australia is also short of wool on account of the terrible drought which has afflicted that country during the past six months. London wool merchants are disgruntled because woolen factories are being established in various towns in Australia. Their product will subtract just that much from the mills in England, and will lessen the volume of business of the London wool man. Australia is just waking up to the realization that there is no sense in shipping her wool to England and buying back the finished product.

Last year the girls in a school in Brookline, Mass., took lessons in bread and cake making. While the boys learned carpentry and carving. This year the girls are making wooden tables, and chairs, but the boys, one day each week, are taught to make coffee, to boil cereals, to broil steaks, to fry and scrambled eggs, and to make omelets. One boy, while admitting that the failures were many remarked that cooking was much nicer than sawing boards or hammering nails. "Cos you can walk around and talk and taste all the things." Whatever that cooking class may do for the boys, the lessons in carpentry will do much for the girls if they teach them to hammer in a nail without pounding a finger nail or splitting the board, and to set a screw and saw a board without becoming nervous.

For Sale: Three sets heavy sleighs. New. Price right. Inquire of C. W. Maroney.

The fact that heavy fat sheep have been discriminated against lately in city markets emphasizes the statement that the demand is growing more and more in favor of light weight sheep for mutton. This makes the Southdown one of the most desirable breeds to raise, both on account of hardiness and quality. Fifty years ago it was the favorite variety on the hills of Vermont for both wool and mutton, but the greasy Merino came in for wool only and supplanted the Southdown. Popular taste is being rapidly educated to young stock of all kinds, cattle as well as sheep. In the principal European markets there is no demand and almost no sale for old sheep; nearly everything marketed being yearlings and lambs. It looks as if the time would soon come when demand in this country would be of the same character.

The supreme court having declared the hawkers' and peddlers' license law, passed by the last legislature, unconstitutional, a number of inquiries have been received by the secretary of state as to whether there is now any hawkers' or peddlers' law in force in the state. These inquiries have been referred to Attorney General Maynard, who has given an opinion, in which he holds that the legislature of 1897 did not intend to repeal previous laws bearing upon the subject without enacting a new law providing for hawkers' and peddlers' licenses to be taken out upon application to the state treasurer, is now in force. The question what the peddlers will do who have paid their money for licenses under the law just knocked out and who will be compelled to secured new licenses under the old law, is not passed upon in the opinion. The law now in force is found in sections 1257 to 1259, Vol. 1, and 1266 of Vol 3 of Howells statutes.—State Republican.

One day last week, while a certain Presbyterian elder, who resides within a thousand miles of Brooklyn, was returning home from Jackson, a couple of smart ducks, driving a double team came up behind him and in turning out to go by, the buggy tongue caught in his hind wheels, breaking out two spokes and overturning the old man into the road. Without waiting to see what damage was done they put whip to their horses and sped on. The elder, who by the way, loves and owns a good horse, was soon on deck and speeding as if for dear life on the trail. The distance soon lessened and in a short time he passed them, jumped out of his carriage, seized the horses by the bits and brought the rig up standing. When after lecturing them in a good, old pious way, he gradually worked his way back to the side of their carriage, hanging to the lines the while, took their whip out of the socket, and gave them such a whipping as they will not forget in a life time. He kept the remains of the whip as a relic. It is about a foot long.—Ex.

The Lansing, Dexter & Ann Arbor Electric Railway company was organized at Lansing Wednesday. The new company proposes to build an electric line from Lansing through the southeastern part of Ingham county, through the southern part of Livingston county and along the Huron river to Dexter. A water privilege on the Huron river has been secured, and it is claimed it will furnish sufficient power to operate the entire line. The company's headquarters will be in Lansing, but prominent men from Livingston and Washtenaw counties are interested in the project. The new company has a capital stock of \$250,000, and its articles of association will be filed to-day. The following officers were elected: President, C. A. Mapes, Lansing; vice president, R. J. Shank, Lansing; secretary, Charles W. Taylor, Lansing; treasurer, Thomas Berkett, Dexter. These officers with Morris Topping, of Plainfield; L. C. Chase, of Dansville, and C. P. Black, of Lansing, constitute the board of directors. The winter will be devoted to securing the right of way, and it is expected to commence construction in the spring.—Democrat.

Every woman wonders why the newspapers don't have more receipts and less sporting news.

The soul without imagination is what an observatory would be without a telescope.

Short and Snappy.

There is always someone around to give a girl's age away.

Cross men are always treated better than good-natured men.

In trying to do something great you are apt to do nothing at all.

No doctor's advice is good, if it includes taking a lot of medicine.

The bill poster is the only man who can work a circus man to a frazzle.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31, 1897.

Some of the absent men in Congress are carefully watching the development of the European grab game in China. They have no particular interest in whether China is controlled by Chinese or Europeans, but they have a deep interest in the maintenance of the rights of the U. S. in China, which are now guaranteed by treaty, and they believe that this government should notify the powers interested that it will insist upon the maintenance of those treaty rights by any power or powers that may acquire Chinese territory. So far nobody has been able to ascertain whether this government has taken any steps looking towards the preservation of our treaty rights, commercial or otherwise, in China, but, unless satisfactory information on the subject shall be obtained before Congress reassembles, it is probable that the information will be promptly called for by a resolution of the Senate.

Although President McKinley failed to endorse all of Secretary Gage's financial recommendations, in his annual message to Congress, the developments of the week have made it apparent that he has no objection to the active and aggressive fight that Secretary Gage is making in behalf of those recommendations. While it is not true, as was reported several days ago, that Secretary Gage tendered his resignation and that it was declined, it is known that he told the President he was willing to resign if his attitude on the financial ques was embarrassing the administration, and that the President told him in effect to go ahead that he had no complaint to make. This is not likely to have any effect upon legislation, but it may have some effect upon the attitude of the silver republican Senators towards the administration.

The most sensational occurrence of holiday week in official circles was Commissioner Evans' wholesale denunciation of pension attorneys, of whom he said: "The most demoralizing feature of the pension system is the existence of 50,000 pension attorneys. The ordinary pension attorney is worse than the most pestiferous 'varmit' that ever invaded a hen roost. If there are funds in the rolls they have been planted there by the pension attorney. There are good men engaged in the pension attorney business, but the majority of them reminds me of that beautiful bird that sails through the air so gracefully, but which the laws prohibit killing. The government has continued to pay pension attorneys for soliciting business for thirty years. Enough of this has been done. A law should be enacted that in future no fee should be paid to any attorney or claim agent for any claim filed for pensions. That would put an end to the pension scandals." Mr. Evans added to his attack on the pension attorneys by stating that several of his predecessors in the office of Commission of Pensions had entertained the same feelings towards them. The pension attorneys will fight back, but it will not be done as openly as this attack upon them.

Representative Dingley says the Ways and Means committee may report a bill at this present session to refund the bonded debt of the United States with 2 1/2 per cent gold bonds. He says that the enactment of such a bill into law would save \$12,000,000 in interest each year, but admits that the chance of such a measure to get through would be very slim, owing to the number of men in Congress who prefer to have the government lose that \$12,000,000 a year rather than authorize the issue of gold bonds.

It is not probable that the government of the United States will make any speedy reply, if it replies at all, to the last refusal of Lord Salisbury to join in stopping open sea sealing. It is the general belief in Washington that the matter will be allowed to stand just where it is. Canada can catch the seals, but it cannot legally sell the skins in the United States, and by its attitude in this matter it has destroyed the little chance there was of its getting anything in the line of commercial reciprocity from the United States. The British Ambassador has opened negotiations for a reciprocity treaty for the interchange of products of the United States with those of the British West Indies. President McKinley this week signed the bill prohibiting open sea sealing by citizens of the United States, and the importation of seal skins.

The President is displaying much interest in the response to his appeal to the people of the U. S. for donations of clothing, food, medicine and money for the poor of Cuba, and is so far well pleased. Many believe that the acceptance of this aid by Spain will prove the entering wedge to peaceful intervention by the United States in Cuba, although the Spanish minister in Washington insists that such an idea is ridiculous.

Representatives of the Canadian government have been in Washington this week making arrangements to render all possible aid to this government in its efforts to scud food into the Klondike region.

Notable Happenings at Home and Abroad During 1897.

BANK FAILURES.

BANK FAILURES.
Jan 2—State savings, Whitehall, Mich....
Citizens' national, Fargo, N. D....Omaha
(Neb.) savings, \$850,000

Jan 4—Germania (\$1,000,000) and West Side, St. Paul, Minn....First City, Nora Springs, Ia. Merchants' national, Devil's

Jan 17—Commercial, Eau Claire, Wis.
Bank of Canton, Minn.Citizens', Lanes-
boro, Minn.
Jan 18—Bank of North St. Paul, Minn.
Jan 19—First national, Alma, Neb.
Jan 19—Bank of Mayview, Mo.
Jan 19—Seattle (Wash.) savings.
Jan 19—Merchants' national, Ocala, Fla.
Jan 19—Citizens' (N. Y.) Fulton, Neb.
Jan 19—Bank of Conway, Mo.
Jan 18—German national, Louisville, Ky.
First national, Newport, Ky.Minne-
sota savings, St. Paul.
Feb 1—German savings, Des Moines, Ia.,
\$54,000.
Feb 2—Upland (Ind.) bank (voluntary
suspension)....Farmers' and Merchants'
bank, Excelsior Springs, Mo.
Feb 2—Pottsdam (N. Y.) national.
Jan 20—First national, Olympia, Wash.
Jan 20—Wautauga bank, Johnson City,
Tenn.
Feb 2—Dime savings, Chicago.
Feb 2—First national, Oakesdale, Wash.
(voluntary suspension)....Moscow (Ind.)
national.
Feb 4—First national, Griswold, Ia.
Feb 5—First national, Franklin, O.
Northwestern national, Great Falls, Mont.,
\$700,000.
Feb 8—State savings, Atlanta, Ga.
Feb 9—Farmers' and Merchants', Free-
port, Ill. (voluntary suspension).
Feb 10—Bankers' exchange, Minneapolis,
Minn.
Feb 13—State trust and savings, West
Superior, Wis. Commercial sav-
ings, La. Merchants' national, Helena,
Mont.
Feb 16—Merchants' national, Jackson-
ville, Fla. State national, St. Joseph, Mo.
Feb 24—German-American, Tonawanda,
N. Y. (Resumed March 8).
Feb 25—Bank of Lithuania, Ga.Security
Loan and Trust company, Des Moines, Ia.
....Commercial, Milwaukee, Wis.
Feb 27—Lullaphy savings, St. Louis,
Mo., \$300,000.
Mar 12—Lexington savings, Baltimore.
Mar 12—Bank of Muhl (O. T.)
Mar 22—West Point (Ga.) state bank.
Mar 23—Farmers' and Merchants', Paris,
Tex.
Mar 24—De Kalb county bank, Maysville,
Mo.
Mar 27—American exchange, Buffalo, N.
Y. (voluntary suspension).
Apr 5—Globe savings, Chicago, \$640,000.
Apr 6—Barnes, Son & Co., bankers,
Norfolk, Va.
Apr 28—Bank of Hutchinson, Kan.
William Van Orstrand & Co., bankers,
Hewytown, Ill.
May 3—N. W. Hampshire Banking Co.,
Nashua, \$48,352.
May 3—J. B. Wheeler & Co., bankers, Man-
itou & Aspen, Col.
May 7—Exchange bank, Atkinson, Neb.
....Valley (Ore.) national.
May 7—Traders', Lynchburg, Va.
May 19—Miners' state, Cripple Creek, Co.
....Belknap savings, Laconia, N. H.
May 20—State, Monticello, Ind.State
national, Logansport, Ind.Third nation-
new.
May 21—First national, Orleans, Neb.
May 24—Bank of Johnston, Neb.
Jun 1—Merchants', Lincoln, Neb.
Jun 1—Boone county, Harrison, Ark.
Jun 14—First state, Benton, Mo.
Jun 23—Union Trust and Savings, Ta-
coma, Wash.Keystone national, Erie,
Pa. (voluntary).
Jul 1—First national, Mason, Tex.
Jul 14—Scheraga national, York, Neb.
Jul 23—Bank of Monmouth Springs, Ark.
Jul 31—First national, Asheville, N. C.
(voluntary).
Aug 1—People's savings, Mount Pleasant,
Mich.
Aug 27—Bank of Minneapolis, Minn.
Aug 31—State, Ambia, Ind.First state,
McPherson, Kan.
Sep 2—First national, Greensburg, Ind.
Nov 1—Bank of Duran, Ill.
Sep 18—First national, Benton Harbor,
Mich.
Sep 20—Bank at Rico, Col.
Oct 13—Bank at Montrose, Col.
Oct 14—City Sheet & Paper, Springfield, Ark.
Oct 19—Edgerton (Wis.) bank.
Oct 21—Bank of Lodi, Wis.
Oct 22—National of Asheville, N. C.
Nov 1—John Willard, banker at Man-
tato, Minn., \$280,000.
Nov 13—Bank of Antigo, Wis.Banks at
Leavenworth, Marengo and English, Ind.
Nov 16—Delta county (Col.) bank.
Nov 16—State bank of Holstein, Neb.
Dec 2—Piedmont state, at Morgantown,
N. C.
Dec 13—Stock exchange, at Reno, O. T.
Dec 22—First national, Pelmira, N. D.
Dec 23—First national, Street national, and
Chestrnut Street Trust Savings Fund Co.,
Philadelphia; \$3,000,000.

Big Firms That Have Failed.
Jan-16-In Cincinnati, Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Co.

Feb 2—Pittsburgh Coal Co., \$1,056,000, 100,000 tons.
Feb 2—Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railway Co., \$320,000.
Feb 2—Pennsylvania Lead Co., Pittsburgh, \$1,400,000....Keystone Co. (makers of cultural implements), Sterling, Ill., \$510,000.
Feb 25—United States Building and Loan Association, Louisville, Ky., \$563,000.
Mar 11—National Building and Loan Association, New York, \$500,000.
Mar 29—United Press association, New York, \$300,000.
Apr 7—E. S. Dean & Co., New York, \$1,000,000.
Apr 10—Cooperative Town Co., Elizabethton, Tenn., \$1,000,000.
Apr 26—Superior (Wis.) Consolidated Paper Co., \$5,000,000.
May 1—May Mutual Life Insurance Co., Indianapolis, \$4,000,000.
May 11—William Brown & Co., commission merchants, San Francisco, \$800,000.
May 11—J. W. Hart, distiller, Lexington, Ky., \$600,000.
May 31—Hubbard Milling Co., Montakott, Minn.—Dolese & Shepard, states confectioners, Chicago, \$750,000.
June 30—Commercial Building Trust, Louisville, Ky., \$500,000.
Aug 17—Massachusetts Benefit Life Association, Boston, \$1,000,000.
Aug 22—E. J. Huthbert & Co., brokers, New York, \$500,000.
Sep 15—Seymore Bros., stock brokers, New York, \$1,000,000.
Oct 22—J. C. Hitchcock & Co., silk dealers, Chicago, \$500,000....Fowler Cycle Co., Chicago, \$500,000.
Oct 30—Werner Co., publishers, Chicago, \$500,000.
Nov 17—At Oshkosh, Wis., Henry Sherry, lumber operator and manufacturer, \$1,000,000.
Dec 18—A. Owensboro, Ky., R. Monarch, miller, \$750,000.
Dec 27—Overman Wheel Co., Chilopee Falls, Mass.; \$353,000.

CASUALTIES.

Jan 21—Near Quogue, L. I., 9 in wreck at sea.
Jan 24—Perry, O. T., 25 children severely injured by collapse of school building.
Jan 31—Hoboken, N. J., mother and 6 children killed.
Feb 4—At Preston, S. D., 5 by gas suffocation.... Sherman Heights, Tenn., 7 cars on grade crossing.
Mar 4—Boston, 6 in explosion in Tremont street caused by escaping gas.
Mar 17—Steamer 4 St. Nazaire sunk off Carolina coast, only 4 out of 80 on board.
Mar 22—Henry county, Ala., 8 drowned in oshet.

Mar 29—Near Pensacola, Fla., 8 by swamping of boat.—Nemaha county, Kan., 6 drowned trying to ford creek.
Apr 8—Knoxville, Tenn., 11 by fire.
Apr 8—In South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska, floods at least 40 lives lost.
Apr 14—Near Helena, Ark., family of 7 drowned by capsizing of boat.
Apr 24—Beaver Creek, Ky., family of 6 in burning residence.
May 1—On White Oak creek, Tenn., 5 by waterspout.
May 13—Pinkney, Tenn., 7 by caving of mine.
May 27—American Falls, Ind., 9 in railway wreck.
Jun 4—Chicago, 6 by explosion on mud scow in river.
Jun 5—Near Hudson, Wis., 6 in railway collision.
Jun 26—Near Missouri City, Mo., 7 by railway wreck.
Jun 30—Westfield, Ia., 5 by lightning.
Jul 1—Near Hartsville, Tenn., 9 by boiler explosion.
Jul 7—Bay City, Mich., 6 by trolley car plunging through open bridge.
Jul 8—Near Pineville, Ky., 6 in burning home.
Jul 13—Near Boone, Ia., 8 tramps in railway wreck.
Jul 21—New Haven, Conn., 7 by explosion in armory of Winchester Repeating Arms company.
Jul 23—Near Reno, Nev., 6 Indians in railway wreck.
Aug 9—Near Cairo, Ill., 10 by explosion of tobacco.
Aug 12—Near Dahlgren, Ill., 6 by railroad collision.
Aug 28—Galloway county, Ky., 7 poisoned by eating stolen melons.
Sep 3—Near Glenwood Springs, Col., 12 by explosions in coal mine.
Sep 4—Broad Ripple, Ind., 8 by explosion of natural gas.
Sep 7—Cygnet, O., 6 by explosion of nitroglycerin.
Sep 12—Near Emporia, Kan., 12 in railway collision.
Sep 8—Near New Castle, Col., 30 in railway collision.
Oct 11—Van Buren, Ark., 7 in railway wreck.
Oct 2—Near Schuyler, Neb., 7 poisoned by strychnine in coffee.
Oct 6—Plankinton, S. D., 7 in burning dormitory.
Oct 8—Near Garrisons, N. Y., 19 by plunging of New York Central express into Hudson river.
Oct 30—Near Scranton, Pa., 6 in mine disaster.
Nov 30—Maplewood, Ala., 7 drank mixture of wood alcohol and whisky.
Dec 15—Near Portland, Me., 6 in wreck of schooner Susan P. Thurlow.

Yellow Fever.

Several cases of yellow fever were reported from points in Louisiana in the first week of September. On Sep. 8, it was reported from New Orleans, and also from Ocean Springs, Miss., in rapid succession came reports from Edwards, Miss., and Biloxi, Miss. and other southern points, until on Nov. 23 the fever was considered to be a national epidemic. It has been estimated that the Gulf states suffered a financial loss of fully \$60,000,000, the chief factor in which account being the loss in trade and traffic on account of the epidemic. The following is a summary of a report issued by the surgeon general of the marine hospital service, giving the returns up to a recent date, showing there were 1,635 cases appeared during the yellow fever epidemic, the great majority of which were of which 446 had proved fatal. Of the total number of cases 1,847 were reported from Louisiana, 1,635 from Mississippi, 740 from Alabama, 1,000 from Texas, 516 from Texas, 400 from Illinois, 3 from Georgia and each from Florida and Kentucky.

CALMER

Feb 6—Near Wayne, Neb., C. K. Rash
killed wife and 3 children; insanity.
Feb 6—Mrs. Robert Cort drowned her 3
children and self.
Feb 14—At Lexington, Ky., John W.
Marra, ex-cited treasurer, killed 6-year-old
son, shot daughter and sister and committed
suicide; insanity.
Mar 20—Near Orrick, Mo., Bee Rainwater
killed his wife, daughter, mother-in-law,
son and 2 children.
Jun 3—At Urbana, O., soldiers guarding
fired into mob bent on lynching a col-
ored prisoner, killing 2.
Jul 12—Near Morristown, Tenn., Wm.
Black shot brother's wife and self; jeal-
ousy.
Sep 6—At Toledo, O., S. R. Ashwell killed
wife and fatally shot self.
Sep 7—At Victor, Col., Henry H. Tillotson
killed Ella Taylor (sweetheart) and self;
jealousy.
Sep 9—At Park City, Utah, James Quinn
killed wife and shot self; strong drink.
Sep 10—Near New York, Mich., Victor An-
erson killed mother and self; insanity.
Oct 1—At Erie, Pa., A. W. My killed Cora Caseman
and self; her parents refused consent to
marriage.
Oct 2—Near Carroll, Ia., John Boecker
killed wife, 5 children and self.
Oct 7—At Flint, Mich., Lester L. Burton
killed wife and self.
Oct 10—Near Leicester, Mass., John F.
Oynton killed wife and self.
Oct 19—At Gallup, N. M., Clemente Rivera
killed Mrs. Victor Barrella and self.
Oct 20—Near Blue Earth City, Miss., Geo.
young killed wife, 3 children and self; in-
sane over business troubles.
Oct 21—At Chicago Jury in Lueterg mur-
der trial failed to agree, standing 9 to 3
for acquittal.
Nov 1—At Worcester, Mass., Edward
Hamilton killed wife and daughter and
shot self.
Nov 4—At Dallas, Tex., Jas. Boswell
killed Emma Smith, Jas. Barton and
self; jealousy.
Nov 7—Near Unadilla, Neb., Ralph Van
orn killed 5-year-old son and self; in-
sanity.
Nov 9—Near Pineville, Ky., Andrew
Huggins killed wife and self.
Nov 16—At Cushing, Ia., L. D. Spickler
killed wife and self.
Nov 16—Near Benton Harbor, Mich.,
Henry Kammerer killed his father in quar-
rel over money matter; killed himself.
Nov 23—At Mason, Mich., Scott Bowdish
shot 5-year-old daughter and killed himself.
Nov 28—At Milwaukee Albert Krueger
killed wife and self.
Dec 6—At Kansas City, Mo., Chas. Den-
sell while drunk shot wife and self.
Dec 27—In Chicago, Mrs. Mary Anderson
killed 3 of her 4 step-children.
Dec 28—At Kansas City, Mo., Katie
Louis Marcus (sweetheart), and killed him-
self.
Dec 30—At Manchester, Ky., Will Burdy,
shot and Bob Gregory killed in sa-
lor row.

FIRES.

Jan 26—In Philadelphia, several business blocks, famous department stores, big grocery; \$2,500,000....In Chicago, Williams block; \$350,000.

Feb 25—In Harrisburg, Pa., state capitol; \$500,000.

Mar 15—In St. Louis, Ely, Walker & Co.'s wholesale dry goods house; \$1,500,000.

Apr 6—In business section of Knoxville, Tenn.; \$1,250,000.

Apr 15—In New Orleans, Moresque building; \$500,000.

Apr 27—In Newport News, Va., C. & O. freight pier; \$2,000,000....In vicinity of May 2—In Pittsburgh, Pa., several big business buildings; \$4,000,000.

May 6—In New York, Merchants' Refrigerating Co.'s cold storage warehouse; \$500,000.

May 20—In Hoboken, N. J., 150 homes; \$200,000.

Jun 3—In Alexandria, Va., Bryan's fertilizing mill; \$500,000.

Jun 15—On Ellis island, in N. Y. harbor, several big buildings; \$500,000.

Jul 22—Peoria (Ill.) Grape Sugar Co.'s plant; \$600,000.

Jul 27—In Yonkers, N. Y., 2 large factories; \$500,000.

Aug 15—In Baltimore, Tunis Lumber Co.'s saw and planing mills; \$600,000.

Sep 16—Great Dismal swamp of Virginia covered with brush, covering 40 sq. m., on fire from end to end.

Sep 29—In Washington, power house of Central Traction Co.; \$1,000,000.

Oct 12—In Detroit, Mich., opera house and business buildings; \$500,000.

Oct 27—In St. Louis, building containing cash railway offices; \$500,000.

Nov 12—In Philadelphia, wholesale and retail salesrooms of corsets, manufacturing plant of John & Jas. Dobson.

Dec 23—In Cleveland, block in business section; \$500,000.

Dec 25—In Chicago, Coliseum building;

FOREIGN.

Feb. 14—Christians bombard "Ganea" Greek war ship fires on Turkish vessels. Greek troops on coast and governor of Crete takes refuge on Russian man-of-war.

Feb. 19—Dr. Richard Ruiz, a naturalized American citizen, beaten to death by his sailors in a Cuban cell.... said to kill 500 Americans in battle on Philippine islands.

Apr. 12—Greek troops attack Turks simultaneously from 9 different points, advancing some distance into Turkish territory.

Apr. 15—Greek vessels at sea against Greece: Greeks have captured Turkish positions from Nesezors to Kontra.

Apr. 20—Greeks after desperate battle capture and burn Damasi and repulse Turks at...

Apr. 24—Greek troops after a start at Dafi follow to retreat from both Larissae and Tyrnavos.

May 4—in Paris 125 persons perish as result of fire in a crowded charity bazaar.

May 5—Greece asks the mediation of the powers to bring war to a close.

May 15—Turkey demands cession of Thessalonica and £100,000 indemnity before complying with demand for armistice.... Special Commissioner Caloun to Cuba reports that accounts of starvation and misery forwarded by consular agents are not so exaggerated.

Jun 14—Barney Barnhis says the African diamond king "commits suicide by jumping from steamer off western coast of Morocco."

Jun. 20—Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee celebration opens with a private service at St. George's chapel, Windsor castle, attended by queen and members of royal family.

Jun. 26—Magnificent naval display participated in by all maritime nations with 360 fighting ships in line, closes queen's jubilee. Mrs. Margaret O. Oliphant, famous novelist, dies in London; aged 70.

Aug. 1—General Canalejo, premier of Spain, assassinated at Santa Audea, by Michele Anagnoli.

Aug. 24—British, French and Prussian ministers to Greece agree Greece cannot pay in...

Costs on Afghan frontier ca

170000 Greeks and 800 Sepoys massacred.
 Dec 11—Ambassadors of powers reach an agreement on the negotiations, providing for an international commission to control Greek revenues to meet indemnity and evacuation of Thessaly.
 Dec 12—Treaty of peace between Turkey and Greece signed.
 Dec 22—Sagasta, liberal leader, intrusted by the present regent of Spain to form new cabinet.
 Dec 23—In Philippine islands 400 Europeans and 6,000 natives perish in typhoon.
 Dec 24—General Weyler appointed as recall of the Blanco as governor-general of Cuba.
 Dec 22—Correspondence in regard to bilateral commercial proposals of United States monetary commission failed by British foreign office; England rejects all offers to enter into proposals.
 Nov 25—Havana in London destroyed 150000,000,000.
 Nov 28—Hispanic advisers say no American citizen is now confined in prison in Cuba.
 Dec 1—Royal decree granting autonomy to Cuba and Porto Rico published; Cuban revolutionaries oppose autonomy, declaring a absolute independence.
 Nov 30—Russia adopts gold standard.
 Dec 6—German soldiers take possession of Cao-Chau, China.
 Dec 10—Cao-Hayti, in the face of Germany's display of force, makes satisfactory arrangement to settle indemnity demanded and alleged imprisonment of German subject and salutes German flag...Cuban insurrectionists seize town of Guisao; 800 Spaniards slain in battle.
 Dec 18—Cubans put to death Col. Ruiz, and to induce Aranguren, an insurgent leader, to surrender.
 Dec 22—China grants Russia permission to winter a squadron at Port Arthur.
 Dec 23—Cuban insurgents threaten to burn cane fields within 10 miles of Havana.
 Dec 24—Spanish squadron (gunboats and torpedoes) forced from mouth of Canto river into insurgents.
 Dec 27—Raiders from Koordestana massacred 800 inhabitants of a Persian Christian village in Salmas...Two commissions proposed to settle the insurance treaty autonomy hanged in Pinar del Rio province.
 Russia occupies Kin-Chau, China.

INDUSTRIAL.

May 22—Strike of American flint glass makers' union, inaugurated in Pittsburgh six ago, declared off; had cost union over \$50,000.

May 23—Upon failure of joint wage conference at Youngstown, O., of Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and manufacturers, all union mills closed; 75,000 rendered idle.

May 24—United Mine Workers of America by a general strike of coal miners in Pittsburgh (a) district.

May 25—United Mine Workers' headquarters at Columbus, O., report 125,000 miners out.

May 26—Judge Jackson (federal court at Parkersburg, W. Va.) enjoins E. V. Debs and associates trespassing on property of United States and Coal Co., or inciting its employees to strike.

May 28—Preliminary injunction issued at Pittsburgh, Pa., against marching of strikers or interference with N. Y. & Cleveland and C. & D. Co. trains; declared permanent.

May 29—Nine men seriously injured in riot among strikers at Unity mines near Pittsburgh.

May 30—Employers concede increase of 25 cents in wages to New York tailors; a strike declared off.

May 31—In New York city, 12,000 cloak makers strike for higher wages.

June 1—In 14 weeks of miners' strike, strike lost in wages \$1,000,000.

June 2—Nineteen dead and 41 wounded were the result of a volley fired by deputy sheriffs and mob of miners on outskirts of Latimer, Okla.

June 3—Interstate convention of miners at Columbus, O., voted to accept compromise of 65 cents a ton and declare off the strike.

June 4—Sheriff Martin and 78 deputies lured at Wilkesbarre, Pa., for murder of miners at Latimer Sept. 10.

June 5—At Girardsville, Pa., 8 men wounded in riot over mining troubles.

June 6—At Olneyville, R. I., 25,000 mill operatives received wage advance of 20 per cent.

June 10—Coal miners' strike in northern fields declared off.

LYNCHING

an 20—At Amite City, La., Gus Williams, 3 negroes;
 Cotton family, 5 members; murder
 4—Near Rockfield, Ky. Robert Mor-
 colored); for writing insulting letters
 17—Near Webb City, Miss., 2 negroes;
 ar 15—At Rock Springs, Ky., 3 negroes
 15—At Juliette, Ga., 3 negroes; had
 24—Near O'Neill, Neb., Frank Cole;
 30—At Sunnyside, Tex., 4 negroes;
 12—At Joplin, Mo., Nellie Smith and
 14—Jeff. Ala., Jim Nance (negro);
 14—Near Rosebud, Mont., 3 negroes;
 15—At Joplin, Mo., white girl.
 shot John Main Grove, Mo., white

4—At Uthman, S. 30

(ro); 2 lives lost; 10 citizens wounded in preceding lynching.
9—At Princess Anne, Md., Wm. Anselvo (colored); had just been legally sentenced to death for assault.
25—At Jacksonville, Fla., white man during attempt of negroes to prevent killing of Sylvanus Jackson (negro).
16—Near Elba, Ala., Major Terrell (white) had assaulted a white woman and killed her before she could cry to death.
19—At Columbus, Ga., Dr. W. L. Carter; had murdered young woman who rejected him.
Near Jackson's Hole, Wyo., John Sargent; for abuse which resulted in his death.—At Rockport, Miss., Jim Peters (negro); murder.
7—Near Little Rock, Ark., white men

Aug 6—Near Barboursville, Ky., Jack Williams had ravaged a deaf, mute girl named Verna Bayo....Near Spring Hill, La., Geo. Turner (negro); attempted assault.

Aug 13—Near Chamberline, N. M., Harold Foster, age 19, of Kansas City, Mo.; was sitting with family who had trouble with neighbors over ranch boundaries.

Aug 19—Near Franklin Park, Ill., a Chicago suburb, a tramp for murderous assault on a woman.

Aug 24—At Abbeyville, Ala., Frank Smith (colored); had threatened to divulge names while cappers to grand jury.

Sep 15—At Versailles, Ind., Lyle Levi, Harry Andrews, Clifford Gordon, Wm. Jenkins and Hiney Shuler; charged with burglary.

Sep 18—At head of Moreau river, S. D., 2 little thieves.

Oct 1—Near Kendall, Ky., Tom Parker (negro); had killed white boy who attacked his home....On Bayou Horstaria, La., Augustus Holte (colored); for running quarrel the gauntlet.

Oct 12—Near Wilmot, Ark., white man killed Cole; murder of constable.

Oct 28—At Morenci, A. T., Juan Madera; murdered two men.

Nov 2—At Carrollton, Ala., Bud Beard; charged with murder.

Nov 13—At Williamsport, N. D., 3 Indians; charged Spicer family in February....At Steele, Ark., Henry Phillips (colored); confessed murderer.

Nov 20—At Starks, Fla., Hicks Price (negro); assault.

Dec 7—At Gardnerville, Nev., Adam Ueber; murder.

Dec 10—Near Wesson, Miss., Chas. Jones (negro); murder Mrs. Brown Smith and her children.

Dec 13—At St. Gabriel, La., 2 negroes; charged with murder.

Dec 16—At Bankston Ferry, Miss., Tom Brown (colored); implicated in murder of two men.

Dec 23—At Farmington, Wash., Chadwick Marshall and John McDonald; charged with murder.

METEOROLOGICAL.

22—Mooringsport, La., almost demolished by cyclone; 4 killed.
 19—Earthquake on Kishm Island in Persian gulf killed 2,500 persons.
 18—At Virginia, Minn., thermometer died all below.
 Feb 8—In Ohio, rise of Hocking river causes floods that sweep away property all along river; 6 drowned.
 18—At Victoria, Bedford, Ind., suffers from freshet to extent of \$2,000,000.
 19—In Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, some of the most raging tornadoes; loss of life and property immense....Utica, Miss., wrecked by tornado; houses killed....Texas cyclone destroyed a farmer at Plano, Denton, Hutchinson, Itasca, Morris, Worth....Cyclone sweeps over Lake Charles, Clayton, Horns, Vidalia and other Louisiana towns; many lives lost.
 19—Cyclone at Arlington, Ga., wrecks 100 houses; 9 killed.
 19—Tornado near Greenville and Genoa, Alab. kills 8....Cyclone in county, N. H., shaken by earthquake.
 22—All Iowa farms in valleys of Des Moines, Little Sioux, Rock, Cedar, Emmet, and Elkhor in Wisconsin, near Mankato, Minn., flooded; 4 drowned.
 19—Austin, Tex., swept by cyclone.
 30—Three breaks occur in levee that almost Mississippi delta....Chandler, Ok., almost totally destroyed by tornado; 46 dead.
 2—Near Indian Bay, Ark., 5 drowned in fleeing before rising waters of White river, and more near Madrid, Mo....Cyclone sweeps part of Cleveland county, Ark.; 1 killed.
 11—Total area under water by floods 60 square miles—7,900 square miles in Arkansas; 4,500 square miles in Arkansas; 1,750 square miles in Missouri; 1,800 in Tennessee and 450 in Louisiana. Flooded districts contained 39,500 farms, valued at \$600,000....Principal streets of East Grand Avenue, N. H., flooded 8 feet deep by freshest Red river.
 28—In West Guthrie, O. T., cloud-storm does immense damage; 25 drowned, 10—Cyclone at Lytle, Minn., and vicinity does great damage; 7 killed.
 19—At Clonm, Minn., a big farming farm buildings of Illinois institution for feeble-minded children at Lincoln killed 4.
 4—Barnum, Minn., partially destroyed tornado.
 19—At Larry, Minn., wiped out by cyclone; 14 killed.
 9—In Chicago, 20 die, 2 driven insane or prostrated by intense heat, many cases throughout Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Idaho, Ohio and Missouri....Much damage done in western Kentucky and southern Illinois; fatal fatalities.
 10—Near San Jose, Ill., cyclone did much damage.
 17—Near Wilmot, S. D., 2 in. of snow.
 13—At Port Arthur and Sabine Pass, Tex., hurricane results in 10 dead, many injured and \$250,000 loss to crops.
 10—Delaware, Pa., swept by worst storm in 19 years; damage, \$1,000,000.
 10—Destructive tornado at Boulder other Colorado towns.

3—violent earthquake felt at

13—Tornado at Point La Hache, La.,
killed buildings and took life....Earth-
quake at Lebanon, Ill.

NECROLOGY

6-Minister Willis, at Honolulu.
b 14—Gen. Jos. O. Shelby, near Adrian,
Ex-Congressman John Randolph
ker, D. D., LL. D., at Lexington, Va.;
aged 70.
b 15—Wm. P. St. John, at New York;
aged 74.
b 17—Rear Admiral Edmund R. Cal-
an (retired), at Washington; aged 75.
Alf. Pleasantan, at Washington; aged
75.
b 22—Blondin (Jean Francois Gravele),
ous rope walker, at London; aged 73.
b 23—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, at
Boston; aged 65.
b 23—Wm. T. Adams (Oolver Op-
erston, well-known writer of southern
fiction), at Baltimore.
b 24—Ex-U. S. Senator Daniel W. Voor-
st at Washington; aged 76.
b 25—Congressman Seth L. Milliken
at Washington.
b 26—Congressman Wm. Steele Hol-
y (Ind.), at Washington; aged 76.
b 27—Admiral Meade (retired), at
Washington.
b 28—U. S. Senator Jos. A. Erie, at
nville, S. C.; Gen. Horatio King,
at Washington; aged 77.
b 29—U. S. Senator Isham G. Harris
at Washington; aged 79.
b 30—Congressman J. Slocum Groesbeck,
Cincinnati; aged 81.
b 31—Ex-U. S. Senator Jas. R. Doolit-
t at Edgewood, near Providence, R. I.;
aged 82.
b 32—U. S. Senator James Z. George,
Mississippi City, Miss.; aged 71.
b 33—Comman Ashley B. Wright, at North Ad-
ams, Me.; aged 66.
b 34—Dow prohibitionist, at
New York.
b 35—J. R. McMillan, in St. Paul, Minn.;
aged 71.
b 36—Charles A. Dana, editor of the
Sun, at Glenville, L. I.; aged 73.
b 37—Senator Algernon S. Paddock, at
Pittsfield, N. H.; aged 67.
b 38—Wm. M. Sullivan, head of Palace
company, at Chicago; aged 68.
b 39—Henry George, candidate for may-
or Greater New York and single-tax ad-
vocate; aged 68.
b 40—U. S. Congressman John M. Lang-
ford (Va.), prominent colored man, in
Washington; aged 68.
b 41—Mrs. Nancy McKinley, president's
sister, at Canton, O.; aged 89.
b 42—Ex-Congressman John Patton
in Philadelphia.

POLITICAL

2-Venezuela arbitration treaty signed
Washington; commission to consist of
Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer for
and Lord Herschell and Sir Robt.
as for Great Britain, these to select a
member.
8-Nebraska legislature defeated bill
roman suffrage amendment to consti.

Feb 17—First national congress of meth-
ever held assembled in Washington, 808
legates present.... Mann Page (Va.) elect-
president National Farmers' Alliance
Industrial union, in Washington.
Feb 25—Mrs. Adlai Stevenson reelected
secretary-general Daughters of American
voluntar, at Washington.
Mar 3—Mark Hanna (rep., O.) appointed

for 4—Wm. McKinley (O.) and Garret

Robert (N. J.) inaugurated president
vice president of U. S. before Chief
Justice Fuller.
16-Senate confirms cabinet appointments: secretary of state, John Sherman
(R.); secretary of treasury, Lyman J. Gage
(R.); secretary of war, Russell A. Alger
(R.); attorney-general, Jos. McKenna
(R.); postmaster-general, Jas. A. Gary
(R.); secretary of navy, John D. Long
(R.); secretary of interior, Cornelius
S. (N. Y.); secretary of agriculture, Jas.
Wilson (Ia.).
17-Is Fifty-fifth congress convened in
regular session; T. B. Reed reelected
speaker of house of representatives.
18-House of representatives elected to
122) Dingley tariff bill.
19-President names James H. Wilson
(R.) as secretary of navy (Sen. and ex-
President Stevenson (Ill.) as commis-
sioners to international monetary confer-
ence.
20-At Mobile, Ala., 23d international
congress of U. S. G. A. convened.
21-Grant monument inaugural pa-
ge witnessed by 2,000,000 people; battle-
rings of many nations participate in naval
parade, and President McKinley speaks at
club.
22-William J. Deboe (rep., Ky.) elect-
ed to U. S. senate.
23-Tennessee centennial exposition
opened at Nashville.
24-Senate refused (43 to 26) to
ratify general arbitration treaty with Eng-
land.... Universal postal congress con-
vened at Washington, 55 countries being rep-
resented.
25-U. S. senate passed (41 to 14) reso-
lution recognizing Cuban belligerency.
26-International commercial confer-
ence opened in Philadelphia, Pres. McKin-
ley speaking.
27-Longview House elected president of
seamen, at St. Louis.
28-Universal postal congress ad-
vanced.
29-American Railway union (E. V.
Rieu) changed name to organization
Social Democracy of America and
adopted declaration of principles outlining
proposed scheme for a cooperative com-
munity.
30-Jno. B. Gordon reelected gen-
eral commander of United Confederate vet-
ans, at Nashville, Tenn.
31-Tariff bill passes U. S. senate 33 to
16. Young Men's Society of Christian
and conservative congresses, 11 simul-
taneous meetings in San Francisco.
32-Trans-Mississippi congress, at Salt
Lake City, adopts resolutions favoring
Hawaii annexation, construction of Ni-
agara and recognition of Cuba and free
age of silver.
33-House of representatives adopted
(118) Dingley tariff report on tariff bill.
34-Dingley tariff bill passed (40 to 30)
in U. S. senate and signed by president....
President's currency reform message re-
ceived by congress referred to finance
committee by senate, recommendations
reported in bill in house, after which both
houses adjourn sine die.
35-League of American Wheelmen
organized in Philadelphia.
36-National encampment G. A. R.
at Buffalo, N. Y., addressed by Pres.
McKinley on 24th. U. S. coin (Pa.)
commander in chief on 26th.
37-Resignation of Justice Stephen
Field (U. S. supreme court) to take effect
on 29th.
38-Evangeline Cisneros, who escaped
from a Cuban prison, signs declaration in
York of intention to become an Ameri-
citan.
39-National Women's Christian Tem-
perance union in twenty-fourth annu-
al convention at Buffalo, N. Y.
40-Tennessee Centennial exposition
at Nashville closed; total attendance since
opening, 1,730,000.
41-Pacific road sold by govern-
ment to reorganization committee at
St. Louis, for \$38,965,743.
42-Robt. A. Van Wyck (dem.) elected
governor of Greater New York; Roger
Ulrich (rep.) governor of Massachusetts; in Ohio
legislature is New Jersey; in Virginia, W.
Bushnell (rep.) reelected, with a re-
publican legislative plurality; Leslie M.
New (rep.) governor of Iowa; Maryland
legislature elects Hoge Tyler
as elected governor; Virginia with
democratic legislature; republicans re-
elect 13 judges in Kansas; fusion ticket
wins in Nebraska; Kentucky legislature is
democratic; and South Dakota republicans
elect 5 judges.
43-Gov. Griggs (N. J.) accepted ap-
pointment to be attorney-general in Pres.
McKinley's cabinet.
44-American Federation of Labor in
annual convention at St. Paul, Minn.
45-Joseph McKenna (Cal.) nominated
to associate justice of U. S. supreme
court.
46-Reciprocity negotiations between
United States and Germany suspended.

SPORTING

15—Nilsson, of Minneapolis, becomes national skating champion and J. K. Mulloch, of Winnipeg, amateur, at Montreal.

17—Pittsmons in prize fight at New City, Nev., with Corbett won the championship and \$15,000 in 14th round.

19—Eugene Taylor, linotype operator Denver, Col., set 101.90 ems in 8 hrs.

5—R. E. Beach swam (indoors) 100 yds. in 1:07.15 at Chicago.

14—Lucard, line steamer Lucania from New York to Queenstown in 5 1/4 hrs. 54 min.

2—McReynolds and Carruthers (tan-bicycle pair) lowered world's record: 6:03 3/5; 1 1/2-m, 0:55 3/5; 2-3-m, 1:17 2/5; Torrado Springs.

3—R. M. Alexander lowered world's 20-cycle road race record to 41:53, at Steam-Conn.

16—E. H. Ten Eyck (American oars- men) finals in great diamond scull at Henley, Eng.

3—John Flanagan threw 16-lb ham- 57 ft. 4 in.

4—Ralph Gregory and Ben Kelley rode m (unpaced) 1/2 m. in 0.56 1/2, at Scrant- Pa.

28—Star Pointer paced 1 m. in 1:59 1/4, Madisonville, Mass....A. L. Hachenberger 400 m. on bicycle (unpaced) in 5 hrs. 15 at Denver.

30—Alter, on a London track, rode in 3:25 1/2.

4—Geo. W. Clark dived into Chicago from height of 165 ft.

18—Michael rode 25 m., at Boston, in 4.

27—J. W. Stocks broke all world's records 6 to 13 m., going latter distance in 2-5, in London....E. Jackson, of Ark. Ont., and Chas. Roberts, of Toronto, 200 m. in 13 hrs. 25 min.

19—A. E. Walters lowered every record on a 1/2-m. going 3/4 m. in 1:05:10 1/2, m. in 2:07:30 1/2.

3—National league baseball season with the clubs standing in the following positions: Boston, 705; Baltimore, 670; New York, 634; Cincinnati, 575; Cleveland, 527; St. Louis, 526; Philadelphia, 497; Pittsburgh, 458; Chicago, 447; Philadelphia, Louisville, 400; St. Louis, 221.

4—John R. Gentry and Robert J. in paced 1 m. at Glen Falls, N. Y., in 2:03.

27—A. E. Walters won world's wrest- amship from "Patsy" Burns.

28—Eddie McDuffie rode 2 m. in 3:24, at elphia.

12—Chas. M. Murphy rode 1 m. in 1:58 1/2, New York....Michael rode 15 m. in 2-5, at Chicago.

2-5—Union Pacific fast mail made 519 320 m., from Cheyenne to Omaha.

4—Sleson won 6-ds. billiard match York, defeating Ives in last game by 13.

12—C. N. Miller, of Chicago, won 6-cycle race in New York, making 2:01 1/2.

6—C. Buckley became champion curl world of world, having eaten 2 a day for 30 consecutive days.

17—"Kid" McCoy whipped Dan Cree- a fight for world's middle-weight championship at New York.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Absolutely cures scrofula,
Salt rheum,
Dyspepsia, rheumatism,
Catarrh and all diseases
Originating in or promoted
By impure blood. It is
The great nerve tonic,
Stomach regulator and
Strength builder.

What do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee.
Have you tried the new food drink
called GRAIN-O? It is delicious
and nourishing and takes the place
of coffee.

The more Grain-O you give the
children the more health you distrib-
ute through their systems.

Grain-O is made of pure grains, and
when properly prepared tastes like
the choice grades of coffee but costs
about 1/4 as much. All grocers sell
it. 15c. and 25c.

Try Grain-O!

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O
Accept no limitation.

Mr. T. G. Pearce, of Agricola, Alberta,
Canada, passed through Chicago recently en
route to England. He paints in glowing
colors the advantages of Western Canada,
and says that a large number of tenant farm-
ers from the old country are making their
homes there, and those who, during the
past few years, have gone to that district
from the United States are doing remark-
ably well. They find the climate delightful,
and, although in very poor circumstances
when they arrived, they are mostly doing
well and have excellent farms, some of them
being able to loan money to the new set-
tlers.

As an example of what has been done by
colonists this year, he says Hugh Irvine,
who has been in the country five years,
threw 3,200 bushels of wheat and received
72 cents per bushel for it. James Fitzgerald
raised 3,000 bushels in the fourth year of his
settlement, while James Atkinson had a
crop of 3,500 bushels. These men started
without any capital, and were induced to go
through the representations of the Canadi-
an Government Agents. The development
of the Edmonton-Klondike route has cre-
ated a home cash market. Hundreds of
square miles of magnificent farming country
yet remain for cultivation in the Saskatch-
ewan Valley and is sold at low prices.

How to Work It.

Cholly—What do you do when your
father won't let you have any more new
clothes?
Chappie—I get a new tailor.—N. Y.
World.

Missionary Training School.
The Chicago Medical Missionary Training
School, 1926 Wabash avenue, has been es-
tablished for the purpose of preparing
Christian young men and women to labor
in city missionary and rescue work. Con-
secrated young people of both sexes are re-
ceived as students without regard to creed,
provided they are prepared to devote their
lives to Gospel philanthropic work. The
instructors are physicians, trained medical
nurses and philanthropic workers who give
their services free; and students are fur-
nished with room and tuition free of charge
and boarded on the European plan at a cost
of from \$1 to \$1.25 per week for meals. The
superintendent of the school, who may be
addressed at 1926 Wabash ave., Chicago, will
give all the information needed regarding
this purely non-sectarian, benevolent es-
tablishment, its aims and work.

Van Noodle—"D'yer know, Miss Tungbit,
that old duffer, Chapwith, called me a miff
the other night." Miss Tungbit—"Indeed!
Why, I think you more closely resemble a
boa."—Harlem Life.

A perfect type of the
highest order of
excellence.



Walter Baker & Co.'s
Breakfast
Cocoa
ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Delicious—Nutritious.
COSTS LESS THAN ONE CENT A CUP.
Be sure you get the genuine article
made at Dorchester, Mass., by
WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1780.

IT PRESENTS ITS PLAN.

Main Points in the Report of the
Monetary Commission.

Presents What It Considers to Be De-
fects in Our Present Currency
System, and Suggests How It
May Be Reformed.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The following
is an abstract of the report of the mon-
etary commission appointed under au-
thority of the convention of business
men held in Indianapolis last January
which has just been made public:

It retains practically unchanged the ex-
isting metallic money. The existing gold
standard on which business has been done
since 1879 is, of course, maintained, on the
ground that industrial interests demand
certainty as to what the standard shall be.
For the steady employment of labor, fac-
tories and mines must be constantly op-
erated; and constant operation, in the judg-
ment of business men, is impossible so long
as there is uncertainty as to the standard
on which prices of goods and orders are
based. And to this end, it is urged that
the United States should remove all un-
certainty as to the meaning of "coin" in its
obligations, thereby saving the taxpayer
by the ability to borrow at a lower rate of
interest.

Place for Silver.

No attempt is made to remove the exist-
ing silver dollars, nor to change their
legal-tender quality; on the contrary, a
place is provided for them in the circulation
by forbidding the issue of any paper money
other than silver certificates in denomina-
tions below ten dollars. The silver cur-
rency, which will be in the hands of the
people, must be kept on a parity with gold,
as is now provided by law, and this should
be done by requiring the treasury to give
gold for a silver dollar on demand. Con-
sequently, when it is known that a silver
dollar can be exchanged for gold it will
circulate freely (in the form of certifi-
cates), and our metallic money, without be-
ing diminished, will be unified on a certain
basis. And, as all this silver currency will
be needed to meet the demands for large
change (when other paper below ten dol-
lars is retired), it will not be presented for
redemption at the treasury, and it will
create no strain on the gold reserves. But
no more silver dollars should be coined.

Reserve Too Slender.

The commission contend that the ten dif-
ferent kinds of money now in use create an
anomalous and confusing situation. More-
over, the whole fabric rests on too slender
a reserve of gold. It is urged that the
demand obligations of the government
should not be used as money, because they
may be, and have been, presented for gold
to the injury of the nation's credit. This
causes grave doubts as to the standard on
which the business operations of the coun-
try rest. Everything which, by experience,
creates uncertainty and hinders trade,
hinders prosperity and should be removed.
Hence the fiscal affairs of the treasury re-
lating to the receipt and disbursement of
public revenues should be entirely sepa-
rated from the monetary functions deal-
ing with the exchange and redemption of
the currency. By establishing a separate
division of issue and redemption in the
treasury, it will be impossible to take away
funds set apart for the protection of our
monetary system and use them for current
expenditures.

Fraught with Danger.

Above all, it is regarded as dangerous to
maintain the present practice of using gov-
ernment demand obligations as money. Our
fathers never made anything full legal-
tender money except gold and silver; but
in the stress of civil war, confusing the
fiscal and monetary functions of the state,
forms of debt due on demand were used as
money not as the result of deliberation but
of emergency conditions. They were is-
sued exactly because there were no re-
sources in the treasury; and so they de-
preciated, drove out gold, furnished a
fluctuating standard, increased the nation-
al debt enormously, caused a change in
prices whenever the credit of the paper
standard fluctuated, reduced the purchas-
ing power of wages, and by causing un-
expected changes in the level of prices
gave rise to extraordinary speculation, in-
creased the severity of commercial crises,
and placed the small producer at a disad-
vantage with the large operator. For 17
years (1862-1879) the government paper was
a falsified promise, and our standard was
based on this lie. Trade and industry be-
came speculative. Men of large wealth can
take care of themselves; but men of small
means should be protected from the evils
arising from such uncertainty of the stand-
ard.

If the demand obligations of the govern-
ment are used as money, reserves must al-
ways be kept on hand to redeem them.
They are not therefore a loan without in-
terest; and the expense of keeping up
these reserves has made the paper money
a very great burden to the taxpayer by an
increase of the public debt. These gold
reserves are necessary, unless the govern-
ment permits its notes to go to prot-
est. The mere credit of the United States
behind its notes is too vague a thing, its
power to tax is too remote, to provide cash
on hand for instant use. So far as ex-
pense is concerned, this debt could have
been more easily borne by changing it into
low interest-bearing bonds.

Should Be Withdrawn.

For these and other reasons the com-
mission strongly urge the government to
withdraw its demand obligations now used
as money, decline to provide gold for ex-
porters, and put the burden and expense of
maintaining a redeemable paper circula-
tion upon the banks. In order to meet the
demand obligations, the present reserves
of gold in the treasury furnish a beginning
to be set aside in the division of issue and
redemption; and to meet possible contin-
gencies the secretary of the treasury is
authorized to sell bonds whenever the re-
serves need replenishment. In this way,
or from surplus revenue, the demand obli-
gations (that is, United States notes and
treasury notes of 1890) can be gradually re-
moved, and the cost to the country can be
reduced, while this process will also give
the inestimable advantage of ceasing to
use demand debts as money, of simplify-
ing our currency, and of adding to confi-
dence in the certainty of our standard.
By the plan of the commission, government
paper is withdrawn in the first five years
only as fast as the banking currency ex-
pands, so that contraction cannot possibly
take place; if United States notes are can-
celed their place will be taken by the gold
paid out for them, or by the expansion of
bank notes (under the new system pro-
posed); and in the following five years
all the remaining United States notes are
to be retired.

Bank Note Is Laundered.

The demand obligations of the United
States were put forth solely because there
were no funds in the treasury to redeem
them. The notes were only evidence that
property had been received and used up
for services or supplies or public buildings

(no longer available assets). The govern-
ment by the nature of the operation did
not retain, as the notes went out, any
property immediately convertible into coin
with which to redeem its demand issues.
They were only a debt. On the other hand,
a bank note is never issued (fraud, of
course, excluded) except for a consideration
in negotiable property of equal or greater
value. The bank note comes forth as the
sequel of a business transaction, and is
based on the active property of the coun-
try which is passing between producers
and consumers. This property is always
negotiable and always equal to the duty of
meeting the note liability. Bank notes are
as sound as the business transactions of
the country. The currency of the country,
moreover, should increase as the transac-
tions of the country increase; hence the
rigid unchanging issues of the government
make them an inelastic part of the cir-
culation, while by the very process of their
issue bank notes alone can be automatically
adjusted to the changing transactions of
the business community.

The Commissioners' Plan.

In view of the scarcity of United States
bonds they cannot long be regarded as a
basis for circulation. Moreover, any bond
security of a higher character yields a low
rate of interest; and in time of stringency,
when borrowers need loans and the mar-
ket rate of interest is high, there is no in-
ducement to buy these bonds to increase
circulation. Hence, under the present sys-
tem, when notes would be most needed,
it is least profitable to issue them. While
providing for a partial use of bonds for
securing notes (25 per cent. of the capital)
the commission proposed that notes be-
yond this should be issued on all, instead of
a part of, the resources of a bank; and after
ten years that no special bond security
should be required. Banks may issue notes
up to 60 per cent. of their capital without
restriction; for issues beyond 60 per cent.
and up to 80 per cent. they pay a tax of
two per cent.; for those beyond 80 per cent.
and up to 100 per cent. they pay a tax of
six per cent. These notes would be a
prior lien upon all the resources of the
bank, and, in addition, upon the stock-
holders' liability. Moreover, all banks is-
suing notes contribute five per cent. of
their circulation as a permanent guaranty
fund. For daily redemptions, banks should
keep a five per cent. redemption fund in
the hands of the comptroller of the currency.
Banks of \$25,000 capital may be established
in places of 4,000 inhabitants; and branches
of banks are also permitted.

Safe and Uniform Currency.

It is apparent that the security to the
noteholder under the proposed plan is
greater than usually supposed. If notes
should be issued by all national banks to
the amount of 80 per cent. of their present
capital, the security in the form of total
assets (omitting consideration of stockhold-
ers' liability or a guaranty fund) is more
than seven dollars to one dollar. In the
3,776 banks outside the reserve cities, the
protection would be \$6.10 to one dollar of
notes. The greatest number of failures
of banks occurred in 1893; and yet the notes
of these failed banks which did not realize
at least 80 per cent. of their capital out of
their resources formed only one-eighth of
one per cent. of the proposed circulation.
Had 80 per cent. of the capital of all na-
tional banks been issued in notes upon the
proposed plan, since the beginning of the
national banking system in 1863, an as-
sessment upon the banks annually of only
one-fortieth of one per cent. would have
been necessary. Moreover, instead of a
tax on circulation, a tax of one-eighth of
one per cent. on capital and surplus is pro-
posed to cover the expenses of the system.
Such a plan in general would furnish a
safe, elastic, uniform and expanding cur-
rency based on a fixed and certain stand-
ard.

Keeping Out the Dark.

Sunnylocks used to have an insatiable
desire to look at choo-choo cars, and
whenever his papa could do so he would
take the little boy down to the track to
see the trains rush past. One day a
naughty fireman shoveled a lot of coal
into the furnace of a passing locomotive,
and the wind blew a big, black cloud
of smoke over toward Sunnylocks,
and some of it got into his eyes. After
that he would press his face
against his papa's cheek whenever an
engine rushed along, because he didn't
like the black smoke. But as yet Sun-
nylocks doesn't seem to have a very
thorough understanding of the nature
and composition of smoke. The other
night, when he was being carried up-
stairs to bed, he pressed his face
against his papa's cheek, as he did
whenever he saw an engine. "Why are
you doing that?" he was asked. "I
must keep my eyes shut so de dark
won't get in them," said Sunnylocks.—
Cleveland Leader.

Banting's System.

The late Princess Mary of Teck be-
came in her middle life, enormously
stout, and tried many means to reduce
her flesh. Having heard much of Ban-
ting, she sent for him. She was sur-
prised to see that he was still extremely
bulky, and after a few civil preparatory
remarks, she said: "But your system
has not made you very thin, Mr. Ban-
ting?" "Allow me, madam," said Ban-
ting—and proceeding to unbutton his
coat, he disclosed a large wire struc-
ture over which the garment fitted. In-
side was the real Banting, incased in
another coat. "This, madam," said he,
pointing with pardonable satisfaction
to his cage, "was my size before I com-
menced dieting." He then nimbly dis-
embarrassed himself of his framework,
and stood before the royal lady exhibit-
ing his elegant figure!—San Francisco
Argonaut.

The Clerk's Notice.

In a small village in Gloucestershire
the clergyman was out visiting, but was
expected back to preach on the Sunday.
Early on Sunday morning, however,
the parish clerk received a message from
the clergyman to say he would not be
able to preach, as he was going to "offi-
ciate" for another clergyman. As the
service time drew near the clerk rang
the bell, and when the time was up and
the people were assembled, he went
into the pulpit and addressed them
thus: "This is to give notice that the
parson will not be able to preach here
to-day, as he is gone 'a-fishing' along
with another parson."—London Spare
Moments.

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

How silly it makes one feel to reach out
to shake hands and not be noticed by the
other fellow.—Washington Democrat.

I cannot speak too highly of Pisco's Cure
for Consumption.—Mrs. Frank Mobbs, 215
W. 22d St., New York, Oct. 29, 1894.

No man ever had as many suspenders as
he wanted.—Washington Democrat.

Blacker the spot, surer the cure. Use St.
Jacobs Oil for bruises.

As a matter of fact, nobody believes in a
hell except for his neighbor.—Ram's Horn.

All kinds, little or big.—St. Jacobs Oil
Surely cures aches and pains.

If a man has money it is a sign that he
is mighty careful with it.—Atchison Globe.

Put a pain to sleep? St. Jacobs Oil does
this with Sciatica. Torment cured.

Unbidden guests give pleasure—when
they go.—Ram's Horn.

Feeble nerves—severe weather—neural-
gia. Soothing cure. St. Jacobs Oil.

A TALK WITH MRS. PINKHAM

About the Cause of Anemia.



Everybody comes into this world with a pre-
disposition to disease of some particular tissue;
in other words, everybody has a weak spot.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the
weak spot in women is somewhere in the uter-
ine system. The uterine organs have less re-
sistance to disease than the vital organs; that's
why they give out the soonest.

Not more than one woman in a hundred—
Excessive menstruation is a sign of physical weakness and want of tone
in the uterine organs. It saps the strength away and produces anemia (blood
turns to water).

If you become anemic, there is no knowing what will happen. If your gums
and the inside of your lips and inside your eyelids look pale in color, you are
in a dangerous way and must stop that drain on your powers. Why not build
up on a generous, uplifting tonic, like Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound?

Mrs. EDWIN EHRIE, 413 Church St., Bethlehem, Pa.,
says: "I feel it my duty to write and tell you that
I am better than I have been for four years.
I used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-
pound, one package of Sanative Wash, one box of
Liver Pills, and can say that I am perfectly cured."

"Doctors did not help me any. I should have been
in my grave by this time if it had not been for your
medicine. It was a godsend to me. I was troubled with
excessive menstruation, which caused womb trouble,
and I was obliged to remain in bed for six weeks. Mrs.
Pinkham's medicine was recommended to me, and,
after using it a short time, was troubled no more with flooding. I also had severe
pain in my kidneys. This, also, I have no more. I shall always recommend the
Compound, for it has cured me, and it will cure others. I would like to have you
publish this letter." (In such cases the dry form of Compound should be used.)



PAINT YOUR WALLS AND CEILINGS.

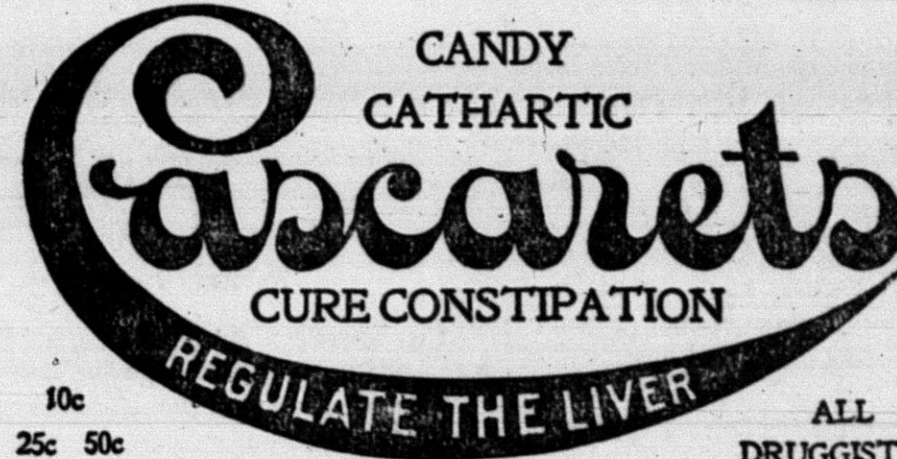
MURALO WATER COLOR PAINTS

FOR DECORATING WALLS AND CEILINGS

Purchase a package of
CALCIMO from your
grocer or paint dealer and do your own kalsomining. This material is
made on scientific principles by machinery and milled in twenty-four tints
and is superior to any concoction of Glue and Whiting that can possibly
be made by hand. To be mixed with COLD WATER.

If you want something extra, buy some MURALO from the same
dealer. This material is a HARD FINISH to be applied with a brush and be-
comes as hard as Cement. Milled in twenty-four tints and works equally
as well with cold or hot water. Send for sample cards and if you can-
not purchase this material from your local dealers let us know and we will
put you in the way of obtaining it.

THE MURALO CO., NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., NEW YORK.



"A FAIR FACE CANNOT ATONE
FOR AN UNTIDY HOUSE."
USE

SAPOLIO

**FARMING
IN THE
WEST**

tures and information about the West. It will
be sent for one year for 25 cents; postage stamps
accepted. Address, "THE CORN BELT," 209
Adams Street, Chicago.

**HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING
SHADE-ROLLERS**
NOTICE
HARTSHORN'S
THE GENUINE
HARTSHORN

FITS
STOPPED FREE.
PERMANENTLY CURED
Insanity Prevented by
DR. KLINE'S GREAT
NERVE RESTORER

OPIUM
and Whiskey Habit cured
at home without pain. Book of
particulars sent FREE. B. M.
WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga.

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CONSUMPTION**
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use
in time. Sold by druggists.

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160 ACRES
FARMS IN
WESTERN
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City, Mich.; D. CAYEN, Can. Gov't Agent, Bad Axe,
Mich.; N. BATHOLOMEW, Des Moines, Iowa, or
D. HARRY MURPHY, Stratford, Iowa.

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HAY, COAL, STOCK, GRAIN, BUFFALO, N. Y.
AND COTTON SCALES.

PATENTS
Send for Inventor's Guide, free. KINGS TAYLOR
& CO., Patent Solicitors, 243 Broadway, New York.
A. N. K.—1890
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
please state that you saw the Advertise-
ment in this paper.

List of Patents

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

A. Barnes, Detroit, match safe. W. M. Callhoun, Allegan, fence making machine. C. Cronin, Detroit, apparatus for dispensing beer and means of cleaning same. A. H. Humphrey, Kalamazoo, polishing roll for photographic burnishers. R. A. Keelan, Benton Harbor, mail bag. J. Murchie, Traverse City, hand drilling machine. M. H. Smith, Gallen, combination lock. W. R. Wood, Olivet, bean harvester. For copy of any patent send 6 cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington.

Farmers' Institute.

The Farmers' Institute under the supervision of the State Society, will be held in the Town Hall, Chelsea, commencing at 9:30 sharp, continuing with morning, afternoon and evening sessions, till Tuesday evening, Jan. 11th.

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, FORENOON.

Invocation, Rev. J. I. Nickerson
9:30 Address of Welcome, D. B. Taylor, Chelsea
9:45 Response, E. A. Nordman, Lima
10:00 Taxation H. D. Platt, Ypsilanti
10:30 Discussion, led by J. K. Campbell, Ypsilanti
11:00 Roads and Road Making, E. A. Nordman, Lima
11:30 Discussion, led by Geo. T. English, Sylvan

AFTERNOON.

Music.
1:30 The Sugar Beet in Michigan, Nathan Pierce, Lima
1:50 Discussion Open to the House
2:30 Small Fruits for Market, Wm. Bird, Ann Arbor
3:00 Discussion, led by Chas. Johnson, Dexter
3:30 Question Box

EVENING.

Music.
7:00 The Michigan Boy, Miss Julia Ball, Hamburg
7:30 Discussion, led by Mrs. J. K. Campbell, Ypsilanti
8:00 The Relation of the Farm to the Railroad, W. W. Wedemeyer, Lansing
8:30 Discussion, led by Hon. J. S. Gorman, Chelsea

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, FORENOON.

9:30 Benefits of Intensive Cultivation, Rolland Morrall, Benton Harbor
10:00 Discussion, led by Geo. McDougal, Ypsilanti
10:30 "For What," L. H. Ives, Mason
11:00 Discussion, led by Rolland Morrall, Benton Harbor
11:30 Election of Officers.

AFTERNOON.

Music.
1:30 The Best Method to Handle Milk, Home or Creamy, J. G. English, Manchester
1:50 Discussion, led by M. A. Raymond, Grass Lake
2:30 Business Methods in Farming, Rolland Morrall, Benton Harbor
3:00 Discussion, led by E. A. Crafts, Sharon
3:40 Question Box

EVENING.

Music.
7:00 Our Birds and their Relation to Agriculture, E. S. Cooper, Sylvan
7:30 Discussion, led by Frank Storms, Sylvan
8:00 The Farmers' Insolation; What Does it Teach? Mrs. E. A. Crafts, Sharon
8:30 Discussion, led by Mrs. Julia Stannard, Dexter

Letter List.

Following are the letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Chelsea, Jan. 3, 1898:

Henry Hoffman.
Persons calling for any of the above please say "advertised."
GEO. S. LAIRD P. M.

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."

A. O. U. W. Officers.

Chelsea Lodge, No. 67, A. O. U. W. elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

M. W.—Geo. Ward.
P. M. W.—J. Bacon.
F.—C. Steinbach.
O.—B. Steinbach.
R.—H. Lighthall.
F.—G. J. Crowell.
Rec.—H. S. Holmes.
G.—F. Kanteleher.
I. W.—Geo. Miller.
O. W.—G. Hutzel.
Med. Ex.—S. G. Bush.
Rep. to Grand Lodge—D. B. Taylor.
Alternate—Geo. Ward.

Northern Mileage Ticket Bureau.

The passenger representatives of the following roads, to wit, Ann Arbor R. R., C. & W. M. R. R., D., G. R. & W. R. R., D. & M. Ry., F. & P. M. R. R., G. R. & I. Ry., L. S. & M. S. Ry., N. Y. C. & St. L. R. R., P. & L. E. R. R., M. & N. E. R. R., Mich. Cent. R. R.

have formed an organization called the Northern Mileage Ticket Bureau for the purpose of issuing and selling and properly accounting for an interchangeable thousand and mile ticket differing from the form of ticket issued by the Central Passenger Association, and possessing the following features:

It is good for passage upon any regular passenger train (excepting limited trains) of any and all the lines parties to this agreement, upon presentation to the conductor of the train, on compliance with the reasonable provisions of the ticket required for the purpose of identification.

It will be sold to the public at all principal ticket offices of lines parties to this agreement, for the sum of thirty dollars, with rebate of ten dollars after use or upon expiration, upon compliance with the agreement, upon which the ticket is issued.

This ticket will be placed on sale February 1st, 1898.

This ticket, of course, can be used only upon the lines of road parties to this agreement, and will be issued in addition to the tickets of the Mileage Bureau of the Central Passenger Association.

The interchangeable mileage tickets issued by the Mileage Bureau of the Central Passenger Association will be accepted by such of the above mentioned lines as are parties to the Central Passenger Association, upon compliance with the terms and provisions of that ticket.

Bolting Our Foods.

There is undoubtedly a great deal to be said in favor of the opinion that a considerable portion of the illness in this country is caused by the unpleasant habit of eating too rapidly. Of course we all know, and have at times a very painful experience of the fact, that this is a high pressure age, and all is done at express speed, but this surely ought not to be the case with our meals. It is interesting, but not pretty, to watch the business man when he goes into a restaurant for his luncheon. It is with him looked upon in the light of a duty and not a pleasure. He must eat, and he feels that he has only a few minutes to devote to the operation, so that he may be back at his office with all possible speed. He attacks his food savagely, gulps down his beer or wine, and when the last sad rites are over he pays and bolts—in fact, it is a case of bolting from beginning to end. Every doctor will tell you that people should eat slowly, and occupy time pleasantly with conversation. In this way we shall live longer and enjoy better health and greater ability to cope with the world.—New York Ledger.

Beauty, Utility and Value.

Are happily combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla Coupon Calendar for 1898. The lovely child's head in an embossed gold frame, surrounded by sprays of flowers in mosaic, the harmonious pad in blue with clear figures, and the Coupons by means of which many valuable books and other articles may be obtained, make up the most desirable Calendar we have ever seen. The first coupon article is Hood's Practical Cook's Book, a handsome, useful volume of 250 pages. Ask your druggist for Hood's Coupon Calendar, or send 6 cents in stamps for one to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Timely Hints.

Turpentine in which is dissolved as much as camphor as it will take up, is pre-eminent for the dressing for lacerations, bruises and cuts. Its antiseptic action is equal to that of carbolic acid; it speedily stops bleeding. Few, if any, ulcers long resist its continued application. A little borax put in water in which scarlet napkins and red bordered towels are to be washed will prevent them from fading. A small basin of water put into the oven when meat is being cooked will prevent any disagreeable smell or smoke coming through the ventilator. No woman is ever too old to learn. At forty one's mind is clearer, brighter, quicker and more skillful than it was at twenty, unless the person slumps down and gives up through sheer laziness. It is not so much what is thought and said that matters, but when, where and to whom it is uttered. Striking a light over a wet blanket is one thing, over a barrel of gunpowder is another.

How to Live Long.

Sir James Sawyer, a well-known physician of Birmingham, has been confiding to an audience in that town the secret of longevity. Keep the following 19 commandments and Sir James sees no reason why you should not live to be 100:

1. Eight hours' sleep.
2. Sleep on your right side.
3. Keep your bedroom window open all night.
4. Have a mat to your bedroom door.
5. Do not have your bedstead against the wall.
6. No cold tub in the morning, but a bath at the temperature of the body.
7. Exercise before breakfast.
8. Eat little meat, and see that it is well cooked.
9. (for adults) Drink no milk.
10. Eat plenty of fat, to feed the cells which destroys disease germs.
11. Avoid intoxicants, which destroy those cells.
12. Daily exercise in the open air.
13. Allow no pet animals in your living rooms. They are apt to carry about disease germs.
14. Live in the country if you can.
15. Watch the three D's—drinking water and drains.
16. Have change of occupation.
17. Take frequent and short holidays.
18. Limit your ambition; and
19. Keep your temper.

Corn Shredder.

A feature of future farming is the corn shredder. Already it is revolutionizing the use of corn fodder by preventing the waste of this important product that has characterized the past. As yet the cost of the shredder and the labor involved in its use are serious objections, but improvements are being made so rapidly that ere long shredders will be within the reach of all who raise large corn crops. At the Indiana experiment station it has been found that the heating of the shredded fodder in the mow was a serious objection, but further tests show that if the stalks are shredded when thoroughly dry they keep well and free from mustiness. It is, therefore, safer to shred when too dry than when not dry enough. Cattle and sheep accept the dry shredded fodder readily, and it excels that prepared by the ordinary cutting machine in not having the hard, sharp edges of the cut pieces, which sometimes cause sore mouths. The feeding value in other respects of the shredder and cut fodder is reported as about the same. The shredding machine husks the corn and shreds the fodder at the same time thus saving the labor of husking from the shocks and the shredded fodder takes less room in the barn than the whole stalks. It is also baled like hay, and is used for bedding, making a good absorbent in the stable. This season the cornstalks became so dry as to render husking almost impossible, but with the shredder this would have been an advantage. It is reported that the fodder, when cut at the proper time and shredded, is worth nearly as much as the grain on a stock farm, and with proper storage for the stalks the work can be done when the season's hurry is ended.—Ex.

Markets.

Chelsea, Jan. 6, 1898.
Eggs, per dozen 14c
Butter, per pound 16c
Oats, per bushel 30c
Corn, per bushel 16c
Wheat, per bushel 85c
Potatoes, new, per bushel 50c
Apples, per bushel 50c
Onions, per bushel 50c
Beans, per bushel 85c

To be popular with old people, talk cheerfully, and speak up loud.
People are never so bright as when making fun of their neighbors.

Ordinance No. 18.

An ordinance relative to the encouragement of the construction of cement or artificial stone sidewalks along the sides of streets in the Village of Chelsea, and to provide for the payment by such village of a certain price per square foot for all such sidewalks constructed by owners of land in front of their respective premises, and to repeal all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict therewith.

The Village of Chelsea ordains:
SECTION 1. That all cement or artificial stone sidewalks constructed by individuals on the sides of streets in front of their respective premises, within said village, the same shall be laid to the grade and of the width which the Sidewalk Committee of the village council shall prescribe in each case, without regard to any grade theretofore prescribed.

SEC. 2. That whosoever shall construct along the side of any street in front of his or her respective premises durable cement or artificial stone sidewalks under the advice and according to direction of said Sidewalk Committee shall be entitled to receive from the village compensation for constructing said sidewalk at the rate of 4 cents per square foot, surface measure, in the manner and at the time prescribed by this ordinance.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of carrying out this ordinance, fiscal years shall begin on the first day of April, each year, and that all such sidewalks constructed during any fiscal year shall be paid in June in the succeeding fiscal year at the rate per square foot prescribed by this ordinance.

SEC. 4. That when any such sidewalks have been constructed under the direction and advice of said Sidewalk Committee, it shall be the duty of said Committee to report in writing, signed by them, to the Village Council from time to time the names of all persons who have constructed such sidewalks, together with the number of square feet, surface measure, constructed by each person, which said reports shall be filed by the Clerk and entered at large upon the minutes of the proceedings of said Council; and it shall be the further duty of said Committee to give each person entitled a statement in writing of the number of square feet of such sidewalk so constructed by such person. But permits shall not be granted for such walks to exceed \$1000 in any one year except by a two third vote of said village council.

SEC. 5. At the first regular meeting of said village Council held in the month of April in each year, the Council shall audit and allow all such claims so reported for the previous year, providing that such sidewalks have proved to be durable and satisfactory to said Council, and upon the allowance of such claim a warrant shall be drawn by the President and Clerk, payable to the person entitled to the same on the first day of June next following such allowance.

SEC. 6. This ordinance shall in no manner alter or change the provisions of Ordinance No. 7 of the general ordinance of said village.

SEC. 7. This ordinance shall apply to such cement walks constructed since April 1, 1897.

SEC. 8. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication.

Approved 1897.

W. D. BACON, President.
W. D. ARNOLD, Clerk

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Gabriel Freer, late of said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of Geo. W. Turnbull, in the Village of Chelsea, in said County, on Monday the 4th day of April and on Saturday the 2nd day of July, next, at ten o'clock a. m. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.
Dated, January 3rd, 1898.
G. W. TURNBULL, Commissioners.

The Parlor Barber Shop, Chelsea, Mich.

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

Dana's SARSAPARILLA

"The Kind that Cures." is GUARANTEED to clear your blood of all impurities; make your stomach, liver, and kidneys right, and your nerves strong. Then you are well. Buy a bottle of DANA'S from your dealer, and this guarantee goes with every bottle. — YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU RECEIVE NO BENEFIT. Isn't that a fair offer? All Druggists Keep It.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a Mortgage made and executed by John Dolbee and Elizabeth Dolbee to Hattie F. Yakely, bearing date August 31st, 1888, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the 1st day of September, 1888, in Liber 73 of mortgages, on page 226, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, for principal, interest and attorney's fee, as provided for in said mortgage, the sum of Two Hundred Thirty-eight and 90/100 dollars. Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises at public vendue to the highest bidder on the 14th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the southerly front door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, to satisfy the amount claimed to be due on said Mortgage and all legal costs, to-wit: That certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Township of Augusta, Washtenaw County, State of Michigan, and described as all that part of the west half of the south-east quarter of Section Thirty-six, lying north of the highway, excepting and reserving therefrom Twenty acres in the southwest corner thereof owned by Mrs. Pratt. Intending hereby to mortgage Forty acres of land.
Dated October 1st, 1897.
HATTIE F. YAKELY, Mortgagee.
D. C. GRIFFEN, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Thomas Forbush and Eliza Forbush, his wife, of the Township of Salem, Washtenaw County, Michigan, to Israel Packard, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1890, to secure the payment of Nine Hundred Dollars (\$900) and interest, which said mortgage was recorded in the Register's office of Washtenaw County, in Liber 75 of Mortgages, on page 186, on the 19th day of July, 1890, at ten and one half o'clock a. m., and the Mortgagee electing to consider the whole amount of the principal of said mortgage due and payable by reason of the default in the payment of interest as provided in said mortgage, and there being now due on said mortgage, including principal, interest, taxes and an attorney fee of Twenty-five dollars, provided for in said mortgage, the sum of \$1,155 75, and such further sum will be claimed at the sale as the mortgagee may pay in taxes and insurance before the day of sale, to protect his interest, and no proceedings at law or otherwise having been taken to collect the amount due on said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage given, and the statute made and provided, the undersigned will sell at public auction to highest bidder, on Saturday, the 26th day of February, 1898, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, Michigan, (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for said County is held) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the indebtedness secured by said mortgage, taxes and costs of this foreclosure. The premises so to be sold are described as follows:

The south half of the east half of the south-east quarter of Section number Twenty-five, in the Township of Salem, Washtenaw County, Michigan.
Dated November 29th, 1897.
ISRAEL PACKARD, Mortgagee.
W. D. HARRIMAN, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw. ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the 18th day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Phila A. Tucker deceased, Wm. H. Tucker, the administrator of said estate comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such administrator. Thereupon it is ordered, That Friday, the 14th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, that said administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Herald, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate.

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

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a Circuit Court fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw in favor of the Ann Arbor Savings Bank, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Michigan, against the goods and chattels and real estate of Frederick Gross and Michael Haas, in said County, and to me directed and delivered, I did, on the 4th day of January, A. D., 1898, levy upon and take all the right, title and interest of said Frederick Gross in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: The north ten acres of the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of Section Twelve in Town Three South of Range Four East in said County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan. All of which right, title and interest of said Frederick Gross in said premises, I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south front of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, on the 15th day of January, A. D., 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
Dated this 22d day of Nov. A. D., 1897.
WM. JUDSON, Sheriff.

THOMPSON & HARRIMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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