

# THE CHELSEA HERALD.

VOLUME 31.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1901.

NUMBER 16.

## GRAND DISPLAY.

Men's Suits, . . . \$10.00  
Men's Overcoats, . . . \$10.00

You have never before had the opportunity of selecting from so large assortment and such extraordinary values at \$10.00 in Chelsea as we are giving this season. All new and up-to-date clothing.

Good Honest Clothing at Prices You Can Afford to Pay.

Come and look.

**P. SCHENK & COMPANY.**

## Mill and Winter Trimmed Hats.

Lacy Feathers, Plumes,

Velvets, Silk Veilings,

great profusion and at prices to suit all. We invite you to come in and see your selection from the handsomest line of Millinery ever brought to Chelsea.

**MILLER SISTERS.**

## WOLCOTT'S

Restaurant :- and :- Bakery,

West Middle Street, - Chelsea, Mich.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS.

Special orders for Catering receive our prompt attention.

**FRED WOLCOTT.**

## MEN'S SHOES

Pair, - - - 60 cents

For the cheapest.

Pair, - - - \$3.00

For the best.

See, up-to-date stock to select from. Save money by buying your Shoes from

**FARRELL.**

We have no old truck to get rid of.



Eyes Tested

in the most careful manner

SPECTACLES

and

EYE GLASSES

Everything else in the watch, clock and jewelry line can be bought at lowest prices of

of all kinds and at all prices.

**F. KANTLEHNER.**

WE HAVE . . .  
EVERYTHING FIRST CLASS FOR

all and Winter Garments.

WE KEEP NOTHING ELSE.

Yours for Good Tailoring,

**J. GEO. WEBSTER,**

Merchant Tailor.

### AGAIN SCORED A SUCCESS.

Thanksgiving Festival Was the Best Ever Given by St. Mary's Church.

The Thanksgiving supper and harvest festival given by St. Mary's parish at the opera house Wednesday evening of last week was without doubt the best one that has been given. The church library was the worthy object to which the proceeds were devoted and the handsome sum of \$152 was realized.

The supper was excellent and the waiters were kept busily employed from 5 until after 8 o'clock. But it was the program that followed it that was the best part of the entertainment. There were solos by Miss Stella Conlan, Master Garrett Conway and Miss Pauline Burg, quartets by the Misses Rose, Agnes, Margaret and Master Harry Conway, and by Messrs. George and Floyd Ward, Louis Burg and John Eisenman; and a recitation by Jacob Hummel. After which Hon. James S. Gorman, who acted as chairman, in a neat speech introduced Hon. H. C. Smith, who talked on "The Day We Celebrate," in his own easy and natural manner.

At the conclusion of the literary part of the entertainment the farm products were disposed of on the wheel of fortune to those holding the winning numbers.

### NEW ADDITION TO CHELSEA.

F. P. Glazier and A. W. Wilkinson Will Put Forty Village Lots on the Market Next Spring.

Frank P. Glazier has purchased of A. W. Wilkinson an undivided one-half interest in 12 acres of land lying on the east side of Wilkinson street. It is the purpose of these gentlemen to plot the land into village lots and dispose of them as early next spring as building operations can be commenced. The property is one of the best now left in the village for this purpose as the lots all lay high and will need but little if any grading. They will go quickly when put on the market. Both electric lines are contiguous to the property, the D. Y. A. A. & J. running along one side of it and the Boland line in front of it. There will be 42 lots plotted, each of them 4x8 rods, half of which will face Wilkinson street and half of them will face a 3-rod alley which will be laid out at the east end of the property.

### Two Football Games.

The Ann Arbor Independents and the Chelsea city team played a game of football Thanksgiving morning and the Chelsea boys were defeated 23 to 11. The first half was hotly contested, although the Ann Arbor boys thought they were going to have a walkaway. The score at the end of the half being 12 to 11 in favor of Ann Arbor. In the second half the Chelsea boys went to pieces and the Ann Arborites scored 11 points, the final score being 23 to 11.

In the afternoon the Chelsea High School and the Y. M. C. A. team from Ann Arbor had a well contested game. One of the Ann Arbor players named Eugene Kuebler had the bad luck to get his shoulder blade broken, and Floyd Ward had one of his arms sprained. Our boys won the game, the score being 11 to 6.

### Minister Wu on American Women.

His Excellency, Wu Tingfang, the Chinese Minister to this country, has written for the Ladies' Home Journal an article embodying his impressions and his opinions of American women. This remarkable diplomat, who has made himself so popular alike with the Government and the people, is famed for his frankness. He always says just what he thinks, and he usually says it in a way not hard to understand. He is a keen observer, and his travels and experience in the United States have given him good opportunities for studying the American woman.

### A Million Voices

Could hardly express the thanks of Homer Hall, of West Point, Ia. Listen why: A severe cold had settled on his lungs causing a most obstinate cough. Several physicians said he had consumption, but could not help him. When all thought he was doomed he began to use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and writes—"It completely cured me and saved my life. I now weigh 227 pounds." It's positively guaranteed for coughs, colds and lung troubles. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Glazier & Stimson's.

### CHELSEA AGAIN HONORED.

Hon. J. S. Gorman Delivered the Memorial Address for Ann Arbor Lodge, B. P. O. Elks.

Ann Arbor Lodge, No. 325, B. P. O. Elks, which numbers among its members over a score of residents of Chelsea and vicinity, held its annual memorial services at the opera house, Ann Arbor, Sunday afternoon last. Chelsea was again honored in having one of its citizens chosen to deliver the memorial address. Last year Rev. C. S. Jones was chosen as the speaker and this year Hon. James S. Gorman made the address.

A beautiful program of music and speeches on the motto of the order "Charity, Justice and Brotherly Love," by Revs. J. M. Gelston, E. S. Ninde, T. W. Grafton and C. S. Patton, was rendered. Speaking of Mr. Gorman's address the Ann Arbor Argus in its report says: "For the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Hon. James S. Gorman, of Chelsea, was assigned by his brothers to deliver the memorial address. Mr. Gorman, in his own impressive manner, took up the origin of the order, the increase from a mere handful 40 years ago to the present number of over 7,000,000; the growth of Ann Arbor lodge, which was brought about by the efforts of the present exalted ruler, A. P. Ferguson, who was also its founder. The speaker also dwelt upon the very appropriate custom of the order of Elks to memorize their departed brothers on the first Sunday in December of each year, and in a general way eulogized his departed brethren of Ann Arbor lodge."

### A Pleasant Family Gathering.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Glazier entertained a party of 42 of their relatives at a sumptuous dinner Thanksgiving day. Four generations on Mr. Glazier's side were represented, namely, Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Stimson, of Parma, Mrs. George P. Glazier, F. P. Glazier and his children. The tables were beautifully decorated with roses, carnations, chrysanthemums and palms, the dinner was elaborate and all the guests were seated at once.

Those present were Messrs. and Mesdames H. I. Stimson, of Parma; C. M. Davis, F. H. Sweetland, E. G. Hoag and daughters, S. A. Mapes and daughter, H. I. Davis, C. E. Stimson, A. C. Welch, A. R. Welch and daughter, Mesdames A. Comstock and daughters, G. P. Glazier, M. G. Hill, Emma Stimson, Messrs. C. LeRoy Hill, Saxe and Henry Stimson, Fred Welch, Mrs. Allen and daughter and Miss Mattie Stimson.

After the departure of the guests who had expressed the pleasure the occasion afforded them the host said he would like to have it all over again at Christmas.

### St. Joseph's Sodality Election.

At a regular meeting of St. Joseph's Sodality, held last Sunday, the annual election of officers took place with the following result:

Prefect—James Mullen.  
First Assistant—Joseph E. Seckinger.  
Second Assistant—Charles Neuburger.  
Secretary—Carl Schwikarath.  
Treasurer—John S. Hoeffler.  
Reader—William Doll.

Marshals—Phillip Keusch and John Greening.

Standard Bearer—Edward Beissel.  
Consultors—John Wade, Michael Staffan, Gottfried Weick, Hubert Schwikarath, John Walsh and Peter Merkel.

On Sunday evening 30 postulants were received into the society at St. Mary's church, with solemn ceremonies.

### Christian Endeavor Officers.

The officers elected by the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Congregation church Monday evening for the ensuing year are as follows:

President—D. W. Greenleaf.  
Vice President—Chauncey Freeman.  
Secretary—Miss Gladys Mapes.  
Assistant Secretary—Miss Bertha Schumacher.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. D. W. Greenleaf.

Treasurer—Fred C. Mapes.

Organist—Miss Nina Crowell.

Assistant Organist—Miss Helene Steinbach.

Chorister—Miss Anna Lighthall.

Assistant Chorister—Mrs. E. E. Shaver.

Susan.—The pimples, sores and blackheads are danger signals. Take Rocky Mountain Tea, you'll give a farewell reception to your troubles. 35 cents. Glazier & Stimson.

## Merry Christmas.

The Bank Drug Store is once more beginning to take on its festive holiday air and to display its many attractions for Christmas buyers. We are fully prepared to take the contract of supplying you with just what you want for Christmas. All through the fall we have been busy in selecting, receiving, and marking new goods in holiday lines, both in staple goods and in novelties especially popular during the holiday season.

Popular Presents at Popular Prices.

Ebony Goods in many handsome patterns—Toilet Sets, Militaries, Hat Brushes, etc.

Celluloid Box Goods—Handsomely decorated patterns in Toilet Sets, Gloves, Neckties, Cuffs and Collars, Work Boxes, etc.

Gold Novelties—A rich and dainty line of Gold Plated Goods including Toilet Sets, Clocks, Toilet Novelties, etc.

Jewelry—Our line of Watches, Chains, Rings, Brooches, Lockets, Links, etc., is larger and better selected than ever before.

Christmas Pie will be cut as usual about one week before Christmas.

## The Bank Drug Store JUST RIGHT

When we cut out a roast there is the certainty that it will be just right.

Not only do we prepare it to give it the most attractive quality, but it is taken from the choicest part of the best stock.

Our roasts are of the right kind—you'll like them.

Home Cured Bacon and Hams

and

Steam Kettle Rendered Lard

on hand at all times.

**ADAM EPPLER.**

Bread 4c. a Loaf.

Flour having dropped in price I will sell bread at the same price it is sold for in Detroit and Jackson, 4c. for a one pound loaf, or seven loaves for 25 cents.

7 Bread Tickets 25c.

and

3 doz. Cookies or Fried Cakes 25c.

at the

**CENTRAL BAKERY.**

Howard's Baking Powder

25c per pound.

The best on the market. Try it.

**J. G. HARR,**

Next door to Hoag & Holmes.

# THE CHELSEA HERALD.

T. W. MINGAY, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

## 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.

The annual report of Secretary Root says that the full strength of the army in every branch is 84,513 officers and men, of whom 43,219 are in the Philippines, 4,914 in Cuba and 1,541 in Porto Rico.

Rear Admiral Schley visited Philadelphia and was given an ovation.

Mrs. Josephine R. Ormsby, famous as the mother of quadruplets, has sued her husband in Chicago for divorce.

The annual report of the general superintendent of the life saving service says that in the past year 17 lives were lost and property valued at \$3,139,000 was saved.

Emigrant and passenger trains on the Wabash road collided near Seneca, Mich., wrecking both trains. The number of persons killed may reach 80, and over 70 were injured. The cars were set on fire and many of the injured were burned to death. Nearly all of the dead were Italian laborers on their way to Colorado.

North Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington have been invited to join in the fight against the railroad combine.

Thomas Nichols, aged 58, was killed and Charles Rich fatally injured in a grade crossing accident at Evansville, Ind.

Stuart R. Young, retiring city treasurer of Louisville, Ky., club man and social favorite, committed suicide when \$50,000 shortage in his accounts was charged.

Three Chinese were killed in a fight at San Francisco.

Terry McGovern, of Brooklyn, was knocked out in the second round of a fight for the featherweight championship by "Young Corbett," of Denver, at Hartford, Conn.

University football results Thanksgiving day: Wisconsin 35, Chicago 0; Michigan 50, Iowa 0; Cornell 24, Pennsylvania 6; Minnesota 16, Illinois 0.

A fire in the lumber yards and mills in East Tenth street in New York caused a loss of \$1,000,000.

President Roosevelt has signed an order placing the rural free delivery system under civil service.

Secretary Root in his annual report says the spread of good government in the Philippines is greater than expected and most encouraging.

Miss Estelle Reel, superintendent of Indian schools, in her annual report urges teaching Indians how to farm.

Secretary Hay received a dispatch from Constantinople announcing the rumored death of Miss Stone, the American missionary held by Bulgarian brigands.

Secretary and Mrs. Hay announced the engagement of their daughter Helen to Payne Whitney, son of W. C. Whitney, the wedding to be in February.

Henry Raymond, of Chicago, killed himself because he was unable to provide a Thanksgiving dinner for his family.

Commander and Mrs. Cowles and Senator and Mrs. Lodge were the Thanksgiving guests of the president.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the seven days ended on the 29th aggregated \$1,952,825,813, against \$2,430,804,004 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of last year was 9.2.

There were 182 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 29th, against 223 the week previous and 178 the corresponding period of last year.

A revised list places the number of persons killed in the Wabash railway wreck near Seneca, Mich., at 75.

A new baseball league to be called the American association has been launched in Chicago.

Gen. Leonard Wood, military governor of Cuba, arrived in Washington to confer with the president regarding affairs on the island.

Italian residents of the United States have presented the government a bronze tablet in memory of the late President McKinley.

The Connecticut Law and Order league has begun a movement to stop prize fighting in the state.

Henry H. Terwilliger, a private banker in Montague, Mich., mysteriously disappeared, notifying his family they might never see him again. His financial affairs are apparently in good condition.

Weekly trade reviews declared labor troubles the only thing injurious to business, which continues good in most lines.

An automatic telephone exchange has been invented and successfully operated by a Baltimore inventor.

Fifteen foremen of the Carnegie works at Pittsburgh have been given \$150,000 worth of company bonds.

Col. John N. Partridge, superintendent of public works for the state of New York, has been appointed police commissioner of New York city by Mayor-elect Low.

Theodore Duddleston, confidential clerk of the National stock yards bank at East St. Louis, Ill., embezzled \$12,000.

The northern part of the village of Waukegan, Ia., has been destroyed by fire.

Mrs. Nancy Foster, who gave \$70,000 to Chicago university and has aided many to an education, is dead.

William H. Ferguson (colored) was convicted of poisoning Dr. Joseph L. Barnes, an inmate of the Jacksonville (Ill.) insane asylum and sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary.

Officers of the railroads entering Pittsburgh assert that they are not suffering any inconvenience because of the switchmen's strike; that the places of workmen who are out are rapidly being filled. The strikers say traffic is much delayed and that they have secured 200 recruits within the last 24 hours.

Comptroller Ridgely in his annual report urged the need of an asset banking currency in this country, but suggested no definite plan.

In San Francisco bay during a dense fog the ferryboats San Rafael and Sausalito collided. It is known that three lives were lost. Twenty passengers were more or less injured.

President Roosevelt has confirmed a sentence of death imposed by a general court-martial convened at Nueva Caceres, Philippine islands, upon Private Daniel Healy, company C, Twenty-seventh infantry, who was tried for and found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hung.

Mrs. Mary C. Burk and four of her children were burned to death in their home at Gwynn Station, Pa. The father escaped, although badly injured.

With the exception of coal, the shipments of which will be long delayed by the scarcity of stocks in Lake Michigan ports, the general lake carrying trade of the season is about closed.

Thomas W. Lawson lost \$12,000,000 by the recent drop in copper. He will hold his stock, however, at all costs.

#### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Former Gov. Davis H. Waite, of Colorado, fell dead in Aspen of heart trouble, aged 76 years.

Hon. Clem Studebaker died at his home in South Bend, Ind., aged 70 years.

John C. Garver, judge of the Winnebago county circuit court and a leading member of the northern Illinois bar, died at his home in Rockford.

James M. Gleaves, United States surveyor general of California, died in San Francisco.

George M. Pullman, Jr., son of the famous car builder, died of pneumonia at his country home near San Mateo, Cal., aged 26 years.

Judge William Phillips, the oldest member of the Polk county (Ia.) bar and one of its wealthiest pioneers, died at Phoenix, Ari.

Barney Conway, aged 106 years, died near New Albany, Ind.

Dr. A. W. McGaha, one of the most celebrated ministers of the Baptist faith in the south, died at Huntsville, Ala.

In caucus republican members of the house of representatives nominated Speaker Henderson and the other officers of the last house for reelection.

The celebrated Reed rules were adopted for use in this session. The democratic caucus nominated Mr. Richardson (Tenn.) for speaker.

#### FOREIGN.

The liberals at Colon decided to surrender the city to the Colombian government forces as the result of a conference held on the United States gunboat Marietta.

Gov. Taft, of the Philippine commission, has been granted leave of absence to return home and recuperate his health.

A rapid-fire machine gun with a range of 6,000 yards has been invented by an Englishman.

Fifteen persons were drowned by the capsizing of a launch in New Caledonia.

The liberals surrendered Colon to Capt. Perry, of the United States battleship Iowa, who held the city until the arrival of a Colombian force under Gen. Alban.

Three American lieutenants were wounded by plunging onto bamboo spikes in a Filipino pitfall.

A letter from the place of her captivity in Bulgaria says not only that Miss Stone, the American missionary, is alive, but also that her bandit captors will not kill her.

A crisis is approaching in Venezuela because of the government's disregard for the rights of Americans and Germans.

Pu Chun, Chinese heir apparent, has been deposed by imperial edict on the ground that his father, Prince Tuan, was the author of the Boxer trouble.

The Constantinople correspondent of a Vienna paper declares the dead bodies of Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilke have been found near Dumbitza.

A fleet of 27 steamships owned by Samuel & Co., of England, is reported sold to American interests for \$40,000,000.

Fall in the price of silver sent gold to a premium at Manila. Speculators are importing Mexican silver from Hong-Kong to take advantage of the situation.

#### LATER.

The first session of the Fifty-seventh congress opened at noon in Washington on the 2d. In the senate Senator Frye (Me.) presided and oath of office was administered to new senators. In the house David B. Henderson (Ia.) was reelected speaker. The usual committees were appointed to inform the president and the senate that the house was organized and ready to do business. Three thousand bills were introduced during the session, among them being measures making February 12, Lincoln's birthday, a national holiday; granting statehood to Oklahoma; creating a department of commerce, labor and manufacture; appropriating \$50,000 for a monument to President William H. Harrison at South Bend, Ind.; to prevent combinations in restraint of trade; for the punishment of persons assaulting or killing the president of the United States.

In a prize fight in Chicago with James Driscoll August Reininger is said to have sustained injuries which caused his death.

Government receipts in November amounted to \$45,776,776 and expenditures to \$40,198,916, which leaves a surplus for the month of \$5,577,860 and \$32,878,930 for the five months of the present fiscal year.

The fire losses in the United States for November amounted to \$15,000,000, making the losses thus far this year \$140,000,000.

Secretary Gage transmitted to congress his estimate for appropriations needed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. The total is \$610,827,688, which is \$18,000,000 less than the estimates for 1902.

The South Carolina and West Indian exposition was formally opened to the world in Charleston with words of greeting from the president of the United States.

The supreme court has decided that the Philippine islands and Porto Rico become domestic territories of the United States immediately upon the ratification of the peace with Spain.

Gen. Botha says that the Boers are able to continue the war five years and that they will drive the British out of Cape Colony.

The public debt statement issued on the 2d shows that the debt decreased \$11,206,512 during the month of November. The cash balance in the treasury was \$317,010,664. The total debt, less the cash in the treasury, amounts to \$1,011,626,445.

#### MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

Power for the St. Louis exposition is to be generated by the use of Texas oil as fuel.

Invasion of England by American shoes raises a plaintive protest from British makers.

The German emperor has placed an order in America for 300,000 tons of anthracite coal.

Agent Fullerton estimates that 2,000 deer and 200 moose have been killed in Minnesota this season.

Cleveland customs officers confiscated furs worth \$25,000, said to have been smuggled from Canada.

The official report of the finances of the Pan-American exposition shows that the exact deficit will be \$3,326,114.

The Pan-American exposition buildings in Buffalo have been sold to the Chicago House Wrecking company for \$92,000.

A movement has begun in France to put corsets under state control and to forbid women under 30 from wearing them.

Socialists forced adjournment of Belgian deputies because the government refused to consider a universal suffrage resolution.

The estate of George Bancroft, the historian, worth about \$600,000, which has been tied up for ten years, will soon be distributed among the heirs.

Miss Beattie Abbott, who four years ago was singing "coon" songs in vaudeville, has been chosen prima donna at the Grand opera house of Paris.

In the constitutional convention at Richmond, Va., an amendment was adopted providing for the compulsory education of children between eight and 13 years of age.

The Catskill, Manhattan and Mahopack, three old civil war monitors that have been lying at the League Island navy yard for years, have been condemned and ordered sold.

Dr. William Rainey Harper, president of the University of Chicago, has accepted the offer to become director of the universal educational congress at the world's fair in St. Louis.

The largest conscience contribution in the history of the government has been made by Harry S. Black, of New York, who paid \$18,669 duty on a pearl necklace recently brought from Paris by his wife.

## WHAT A LEADING AGRICULTURIST SAYS OF WESTERN CANADA.

Prof. Thomas Shaw of Minnesota University Gives an Unbiased Opinion.

In a letter to "The Farmer," St. Paul, dated Sept. 1st, 1901, Prof. Thomas Shaw, of the Minnesota State University, has the following to say, after having made a trip through Western Canada:

"The capabilities of the immense area known as Western Canada are but little understood on this side of the line. Our people are apt to look upon it as a region of frost and snow, a country in which but small portion of the land relatively will ever be tillable because of the rigors of the climate. True, the climate is cold in winter, but Western Canada has, nevertheless, just that sort of climate which makes it the most reliable wheat producing country in all the continent.

#### AN IMMENSE AREA.

Western Canada is not only an immense area, but the same description will apply to those portions of the country that are capable of being successfully tilled or grazed. Nearly all of the prairie Province of Manitoba can be brought under cultivation, although probably not one-third of its surface has been laid open by the plough. Assiniboia to the west is a grain and stock country. Saskatchewan to the north of Assiniboia has high adaptation for the same. This also may be said of Alberta to the west. Here lies what may be termed a grain growing and stock producing empire, the resources of which have been but little drawn upon comparatively, viewed from the standpoint of the agriculturist. When it is called to mind that even in the Peace River Country, several hundreds of miles north of the Canadian boundary, wheat was grown which won a premium at the World's Fair in 1893, the capabilities of this country in wheat production loom up more brightly than even the brilliant Northern lights of the land that lies toward the pole.

#### ADAPTED TO STOCK AND GRAIN PRODUCTION.

The region under consideration is, however, mainly adapted to growing grain and grazing stock. Much of it is adapted to growing both grain and stock, but certain areas, especially towards the mountain, are only adapted to ranching, except where irrigation will yet be introduced. This, of course, can be done successfully along the many streams that flow down from the Rockies, and water the country towards the east and north. The adaptation of the country for wheat production is of a high character. The cool nights that usually characterize the ripening season are eminently favorable to the filling of the grain, and to the securing of a plump berry, and consequently large yields. The crop this year is a magnificent one. In Manitoba and the Territories it should certainly give an average of more than 20 bushels per acre. But should the yield be not more than 20 bushels, the crop will be a most handsome one, owing to the large area sown to wheat. Many farmers only grow grain. But those who do succeed as well in growing oats and barley as in growing wheat, hence these foods for live stock should always be abundant. Some grow cattle mainly and others combine the two. The last named, of course, is doubtless the safest of the three during a long course of years, that is to say, where such farming is practicable.

#### QUALITY OF LIVE STOCK.

It was a pleasurable surprise to note the high quality of the stock. The average of quality in cattle is higher than the average of cattle in our State, unless in the dairy classes. This opinion is not reached rashly or without ample opportunity for investigation. I spent three long days in the showing at Winnipeg making the awards in the beef classes. I question if any of our states, single handed, could make such a showing in cattle. It was my privilege to make the awards at several shows, and at all of them were evidences that much attention is given to the improvement of the stock. I noted carefully the character of the herds that grazed along the railroad and everywhere the high average of the quality of the stock was in evidence.

#### REASONS FOR QUALITY IN STOCK.

The quality of the grass is good. Many of the settlers came from Ontario, and had been schooled as to the value of good stock before going west. The railroads and the Government have taken a deep interest in making it less difficult and costly to the farmers to secure good males.

Those who are anxious of changing their residence should bear in mind that the lands in Western Canada are many of them free and others reasonably cheap.

Information will gladly be given by any agent of the Canadian Government, whose advertisement appears elsewhere.

Tourist (on vacation, as he meets a stranger along the road—'I say, you are the first one that I have met in half an hour's walk. It is always as dead as this in this neighborhood?')

Native—Dead? Worse! If it wasn't for an occasional funeral in the place you would not see life here from one end of the year to the other.—N. Y. Times.

Thrown from His Cab and Killed.

The following is a most interesting and, in one respect, pathetic tale: Mr. J. Pope, 42 Ferrar Road, Strathmore, said:

"Yes, poor chap, he is gone, dead—horribly, thrown off his seat on his cab as he was driving and killed—poor chap, and a good sort, too, mate. It was him, you see, who gave me the half-bottle of St. Jacobs Oil that made a new man of me. 'Twas like this: me and Bowman were great friends. Some gentleman had given him a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil which had done him a lot of good; he only used half the bottle, and remembering that I had been a martyr to rheumatism and sciatica for years, that I had literally tried everything, had doctors, and all without benefit, I became discouraged, and looked upon it that there was no help for me. Well," said Pope, "you may not believe me, for it is a miracle, but before I had used the contents of the half-bottle of St. Jacobs Oil which poor Bowman gave me, I was a well man. There it is, you see, after years of pain, after using remedies, oils, embrocations, horse liniments, and spent money on doctors without getting any better, I was completely cured in a few days. I bought another bottle, thinking the pain might come back, but it did not, so I gave the bottle away to a friend who had a lame back. I can't speak too highly of this wonderful pain-killer."

#### A Shrewd Man.

Gooph—Old Gettit is a smooth customer. Whoop—So they say.

"Did you ever hear about the time Booneville offered a subsidy for manufacturing establishments, and he planted a rubber field and got in on the fund, because he was promoting several pie plants?"—Baltimore American.

#### Highest Award on Cocoa and Chocolate.

The Judges at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, have awarded three gold medals to Walter Baker & Co. Limited, Dorchester, Mass., for the superiority of their Breakfast Cocoa and all of their cocoa and chocolate preparations, and the excellence of their exhibit.

This is the thirty-seventh highest award received by them from the great expositions in Europe and America.

#### Keeping the Secret.

Old Bachelor Uncle—Well, Charlie, what do you want now?

Charlie—Oh, I want to be rich.

"Rich! Why so?"

"Because I want to be petted. Ma says you are an old fool, but must be petted, because you are rich. But it's a great secret, and I mustn't tell it!"—Stray Stories.

Persons contemplating a journey East or West should be careful that the rates paid for their transportation do not exceed those charged by the Nickel Plate Road.

This company always offers lowest rates and the service is efficient. Careful attention is given to the wants of all first and second class passengers by uniformed colored attendants. The dining car service of the Nickel Plate Road is above criticism and enables the traveler to obtain meals at from thirty-five (35) cents to \$1.00 but no higher.

The Pullman service is the usual high grade standard. Semi-weekly transcontinental tourist cars ply between Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. Confer with nearest agent of the Nickel Plate Road.

#### In the Department Store.

"I want to get a dog collar," said the customer.

"Yes, sir," replied the absent-minded salesgentleman, who had recently been transferred to that department, "what size shirt do you wear?"—Philadelphia Press.

#### Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache, indigestion, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy, natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Every man thinks his writing is plainer than that of anyone he ever knew.—Atlantic Globe.

#### Annual Canadian Excursions.

One fare for the round trip via Grand Trunk Railway system. Tickets on sale December 12, 13, 14, 15, good returning to leave destination up to and including January 4, 1902. City ticket office, Chicago, 249 Clark street. Phone, Harrison 1757.

Many a man who tries to be a rascal finds he is only capable of being a fool.—Chicago Daily News.

Dropsy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

Some men are suspicious of their friends, but can always be worked by strangers.—Atchison Globe.

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

A domestic broil gets a man in hot water.—Chicago Daily News.

POTNAM FADELESS DYES are easy to use as soap. No muss or fuss.

Some people can't even manage to go up like a rocket.—Puck.



**HAZARD**

"One reason why boys bring home the little game is because they use Hazard Gun Powder for wadding. Try Hazard Gun Powder or Hazard Gun Powder for wadding. You will do better shooting than ever before."

**GUN POWDER**

25 CENTS

**PISO'S CURE FOR**

CHILLS WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. In time. Sold by druggists.

**CONSUMPTION**

# MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

## Washed Overboard.

Capt. Hill, of the steamship Belgenland, which reached her dock in Philadelphia from Liverpool, reports that when the steamship was abreast Nantuxet light Mrs. H. McNeal, wife of Dr. McNeal, of Ann Arbor, was washed overboard and drowned. There was a heavy sea running at the time of the accident. Mrs. McNeal, who was graduated from the medical school of the University of Michigan, had been spending the summer in Europe with her husband and was returning home on the Belgenland.

## After Twenty Years.

John McCormick, a prosperous farmer of Porter township, Midland county, disappeared from his farm 20 years ago. He went to work one morning and was not seen by his family until the other day, when he returned home and was refused admittance. He related facts previous to his disappearance and was finally recognized by his family. McCormick says that for the last 20 years he has been in a trance and wandered all over the country, sleeping by day and tramping by night, but a few weeks ago regained his senses.

## Health in Michigan.

Reports to the state board of health from 68 observers in various portions of the state indicate that typhoid and scarlet fever increased and diphtheria and whooping cough decreased in area of prevalence. Consumption was reported at 189 places, measles at 12, typhoid fever at 90, whooping cough at 20, diphtheria at 44, scarlet fever at 100 and smallpox at 14 places.

## Sale to Be Stopped.

The Michigan Passenger association has agreed that after January 1, 1902, no more round-trip tickets will be sold. This action is due to the fact that under the new state law the Lake Shore, Michigan Central and Wabash are compelled to reduce the fare to two cents. All roads are affected at competitive points.

## Bodies Buried in Sand.

Fishermen from Manitou Island reported in Houghton that the bodies of several of the crew of the wrecked steamer Hudson were buried in the sands along the shore of Keweenaw Point from Bete de Gris to Manitou Island. The bodies are badly decomposed and cannot be identified.

## Stricken Dumb.

Robert C. Kedzie, professor of chemistry at the Michigan agricultural college since 1853 and formerly president of the American Health association, was stricken with paralysis and rendered speechless while addressing a class at the college in Lansing.

## Thirty Are Dead.

Thirty dead bodies have been taken from the ruins caused by an explosion in the Penberthy Injector company's plant in Detroit. This completes the loss of life from the accident.

## News Briefly Stated.

The boiler of the electric light plant of L. W. Green, in Brooklyn, exploded with terrific force, causing a loss of \$8,000. No lives were lost.

Dr. A. B. Simonson, chief of the medical staff of the Calumet and Hecla Mining company, has smallpox and is quarantined at his home at Calumet.

The thirtieth annual reunion of the old Third Michigan infantry will be held at Grand Rapids on December 18.

The crew of the schooner Caledonia, which was wrecked off Glen Haven, was rescued badly frozen after a night passed in an open boat.

One hundred deer licenses were issued from the Berrien county courts this fall.

Sydney Moon, a Philippines soldier, took arsenic at Maple Rapids, but a stomach pump saved him.

J. M. Montigel's foundry and machine shop was burned at Alma, causing a loss of \$12,000. It will be rebuilt.

The whole village of Floodwood is under quarantine for smallpox, and roads leading thither are guarded.

Capt. Murdock Grant, master of the tug Fred B., and one of the best known marine men in Alpena, died at his home. He leaves a family.

An old landmark known as the Aunt Nancy Vreeland house burned at Flat Rock. It was one of the first frame buildings put up in the village.

William Van Pelt was tried in Wayne before Justice Brewer for shipping ducks out of season and fined \$50 and costs.

Marton R. Reed, of Vassar, an old pioneer of Tuscola county, died at the age of 77 years.

A union depot for all suburban lines bids fair to be commenced soon at Pontiac.

J. D. Norton and a companion, of Pontiac, were lost on a hunting trip north of Medbury recently. They walked all night and were finally found nearly frozen.

Jane Eyre Nelson, a descendant of Lord Nelson, has left Battle Creek for England to attend the coronation of the king, by invitation.

# FERRYBOATS COLLIDE.

Disaster in San Francisco Bay Due to a Dense Fog—Three Lives Are Lost.

San Francisco, Dec. 2.—So far as can be determined only three lives were lost in the collision in a dense fog in the bay between the ferryboats San Rafael and Sausalito. The San Rafael sank, but most of the passengers were transferred to the Sausalito before she went down. Those drowned were W. G. Crandall, secretary of the Long strap works; George Tredway, a waiter on the San Rafael, and a three-year-old son of Mrs. Waller, of Ross Valley. The body of Crandall was washed ashore at Angel island Sunday. In the panic that followed after the boats collided about 20 passengers were more or less injured. A great many were cut when crawling through the cabin windows.

Mrs. Waller, of Ross Valley, was on the San Rafael with her two little children, a boy and a girl. The girl, Ruth, was safely carried from the San Rafael to the Sausalito by William Boyd, of the North Pacific Coast Railroad company, when the two steamers were locked together. Mrs. Waller had the little boy in her arms and was following Boyd to safety when the sinking steamer gave a sudden lurch and the little fellow was thrown from her arms. The mother cried frantically for some one to rescue the boy, but it could not be done, and he sank out of sight of his mother. Tredway was pinned by the splintering timbers when the Sausalito struck and after some difficulty was extricated. He was hurried to the upper deck of the injured vessel and that was the last seen of him.

If there were more than three persons drowned it will not be known for several days. No other persons are reported missing. At least 200 people were on the San Rafael. After the boats struck the Sausalito was brought up alongside the sinking San Rafael. It was 15 minutes at least before the latter vessel went down. This gave ample time to transfer the most of the passengers.

Of the many heroic stories told in connection with the accident notably is the one relating to Fireman Gielow, of the Sausalito. As the San Rafael was sinking it was remembered that her fires were still burning and her boilers were still hot. There was immediate danger of a terrible explosion that would have rent both vessels asunder. Without a moment's hesitation Gielow volunteered to dive into the hull and shut off the steam. Diving through the submerged boiler room, he reached the valves and shut off the steam, coming out half suffocated.

## STARTLING REPORT.

Dead Bodies of Miss Stone and Her Companion Said to Have Been Found.

Vienna, Dec. 2.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse telegraphs that the bodies of Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka have been found near Dubinitza, Bulgaria, 22 miles from Sofia. An official report from the vali of Salonica confirms the statement that the two women are dead. Their deaths apparently occurred a month ago. In commenting on the dispatch, the Neue Freie Presse says the report is possibly a mistake.

A private telegram from Salonica states: "Two versions of Miss Stone and her companion's end are current here. According to the first report Mme. Tsilka was confined under most painful circumstances, at Alandere, Bulgaria, and died on the day following. Miss Stone, according to this report, died soon afterward broken-hearted and discouraged by her hardships. The second version states that both captives are alive and are being kept at B&O monastery in oriental Roumania, and are anxiously expecting deliverance from the brigands by the United States authorities. The authorities refuse to confirm either of the versions."

## Will Fight Exclusion.

Pittsburg, Dec. 2.—Chinamen of Pittsburg and surrounding towns will make every effort to prevent the reenactment at the next session of congress of the Chinese exclusion act. Que Wong Lee, of San Francisco, a representative of the Six Companies, who has been in the city several days, presided at a meeting Sunday which was attended by over 400 Chinamen. After the meeting a leading Chinaman said his countrymen in this district would contribute \$20,000 to the cause. In about ten days meetings will be held all over the district by Six Companies representatives with the object of having every Chinaman contribute \$50 to the fund.

## More Turkish Outrages.

Constantinople, Dec. 2.—Official reports received here from Mush are to the effect that Andranik, a leader of Armenian bandits, has again occupied an Armenian monastery in the neighborhood of Mush, where he and his forces are surrounded for a second time by Turkish forces. Fresh Turkish outrages on Armenians are reported from the Mush, Sassun and Bitlis districts.

# TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION.

Disaster at Detroit in Which Twenty-Nine Persons Are Killed—Many Injured.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 27.—Twenty-nine men are dead, five of them unidentified, and so terribly burned and blackened that identification is almost impossible, and 24 other men are lying in the various hospitals of the city suffering from terrible cuts and burns and other injuries, all results of the explosion of one of the boilers in the Penberthy Injector company's large plant, at the corner of Abbott street and Brooklyn avenue, at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday.

In addition to these, a dozen or more of the employees who suffered comparatively slight injuries, aside from the shock, were taken directly to their homes. Eighteen men and boys have not as yet been located, either at their homes or at the hospitals. The five unidentified bodies account for five of these, and the officers of the company say they feel positive that the major portion of the remaining 15 are at their homes.

The Penberthy Injector company's plant occupied half a square at the corner of Abbott street and Brooklyn avenue. It was composed of two brick buildings, separated by a 16-foot alley. The rear building, in which the boiler was located and which was completely destroyed, was three stories in height, 54 feet in depth and 100 feet wide. The boiler—

The property loss, according to Secretary George W. Childs, is about \$180,000. The firm carried \$70,000 fire and some boiler insurance, but how much of the latter Secretary Childs could not state. Subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers have been started. Nothing is known as yet about the cause of the explosion. The boilers had been recently inspected and the engineer was known as one of the most careful and capable men in the city. The firm has already taken temporary quarters and will resume business as soon as possible.

## OUR LIFE SAVERS.

Annual Report of the Superintendent Shows the Splendid Work Accomplished.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The annual report of the general superintendent of the life saving service for the year 1901 shows the smallest loss of life from documented vessels suffering disaster since the general extension of the service, and also with respect to vessels of all classes, including the undocumented, with the exception of the years 1880, 1882, 1885 and 1888. The average number of lives lost annually during the entire period (25 years) was 37, one life having been lost in every 13 casualties, while the number lost during the past year was 17, or one in every 43 casualties. The number of casualties to documented vessels was 377. There were on board these vessels 2,848 persons. The estimated value of the vessels involved in disaster was \$2,263,420 and of their cargoes \$2,090,580. Of this amount \$6,403,033 was saved and \$948,965 lost. The number of vessels totally lost was 43. In addition to the foregoing there were during the year 393 casualties to small craft (undocumented), on board of which were 927 persons, of whom ten were lost. The crews saved or assisted to save 422 vessels, valued with their cargoes at \$3,139,010, and rendered assistance of minor importance to 548 other vessels in distress, besides warning from danger 231 vessels. The cost of the maintenance of the service was \$1,640,013.74.

## STATE OF TRADE.

Leading Commercial Agencies Present Their Views on the General Situation.

New York, Nov. 30.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "When consumptive demand equals or exceeds supply, and prices are firmly held at an exceptionally high level, it is generally considered that there is little to be desired in the business situation. These factors are now in evidence to an unusual extent, yet many industries are halting. The principal disturbing element is the lack of care to handle the phenomenal shipments that are urgently needed. In the same connection there have appeared numerous labor controversies among switchmen, freight handlers, river pilots, miners and other allied workmen which combine to make the problem of transportation most intricate. Although the movement of grain to interior cities is at the rate of nearly 3,000,000 bushels daily, the westward traffic of merchandise is so unprecedented as to necessitate the return of empty cars. Any loss of general trade due to the holiday was more than made up by the phenomenal preparations of the preceding days and the dealings in special lines."

"A general advance in the price of pig iron indicates that record-breaking activity at furnaces fails to produce accumulation of supplies. Steel mills are seeking material urgently, and Bessemer pig for prompt delivery at Pittsburg is not available below \$16.50. Large sales of forge and foundry iron are reported at further advance, and southern iron in the Chicago market is also higher. Buying of railway supplies is the most urgent feature: rails, cars, engines, structural material for bridges and shop equipments all being wanted much earlier than they can be delivered. In general lines the movement is scarcely less active and at present the business in 1902 appears limited by facilities,



## DOMESTIC TRAINING.

Why it Should Be an Essential Element in the Education of Our American Girls.

A practical training in the art of successful housekeeping should be an essential element in the education of our girls. It is a regrettable fact that the domestic education of a girl is too often neglected. If there is one thing above another that will disturb the peace and harmony of a family that has in it the elements to make a happy home, it is the inefficiency of the wife or mother to properly conduct the affairs of the household.

The average young unsophisticated girl of to-day believes her worldly education to be at an end when she has gained the mastery of an art, can rattle off a few airs on the piano, can sing passably well, or has won a certificate for proficiency in some foreign language. In this conclusion she errs. There is much still to be learned, would she fit herself for the important domestic duties to which nine out of every ten girls are sooner or later called. The woman, the mother, may properly be called the mainspring of the home. It is she who dictates the policy of the household and presides over the destiny of its inmates.

It is important, therefore, that the natural instincts and gifts of the woman's nature should be carefully fostered and developed, that the best in them may be utilized to build an education that will serve well the girl who has been instructed in the art of housekeeping.—N. Y. Weekly.

## A KITCHEN CABINET.

The One Here Described Seems an Ideal One as to Completeness and General Utility.

The kitchen cabinet has become a recognized factor of complete kitchen furnishing, especially for women who do their own housework, as steps saved in the kitchen give woman strength and energy for other things. The one shown here seems an ideal one of its kind as to completeness, besides possessing a decidedly convenient and novel feature in its flour sifter. Possibly this flour bin is the best feature of the cabinet, and it is claimed for it that it effectually prevents the flour from becoming musty, as it is apt to do when the flour is constantly being dipped from the top and the bottom allowed to remain. In this one no old



## HANDY KITCHEN CABINET.

flour is allowed to accumulate, as it is put into the bin at the top, passes through the bin and comes out nicely sifted at the bottom.

The sifter is made in a small drawer and slides into the bin and can easily be removed. The flour can be sifted on to the back part of the molding board directly underneath or into a pan or bowl.

Besides this admirable feature this cabinet has three large drawers, a cupboard for cooking utensils, a 20-pound tilting sugar bin, with close-fitting lid and three drawers, the uppermost one of which is divided by partitions into six parts for spices. What more could the heart of woman desire?—Chicago Daily News.

## When Potatoes Are Overboiled.

The best thing to do if you happen to overboil potatoes is to drain off all water possible. Put them—still in the saucepan, but without the lid—over the fire and stir with a wooden spoon till the water has evaporated and they become floury. Mash till no lumps are left. Add salt, pepper, a lump of butter or dripping and a little milk. Mix and beat well and serve as mashed potatoes.

## Poultices for Home Use.

Breadcrumbs are used to make poultices with in preference to the usual slice of bread. Crumbs and charcoal formed into a poultice will cleanse and disinfect sores.

## Criticism.

Grace—Those automobile coats haven't any shape.

Blanche—No. They're just the thing for wearers who haven't any.—Puck.

# AN INTERESTING COUPLE.

Frank J. Gould and His Charming Fiancee, Miss Helen Margaret Kelly.

The engagement of Miss Helen Margaret Kelly, of New York, granddaughter of the late Eugene Kelly, and Frank J. Gould, recalls the fact that Jay Gould and Eugene Kelly were enemies. So active in their hatred of each other were they that a philosopher said to Mr. Gould: "You scoff at the scientific theory of heredity, but why do you and Kelly detest each other so much?"



MISS HELEN M. KELLY.

(Fiancee of Frank Gould, Youngest Son of the Late Jay Gould.)

Because your ancestors were on opposite sides at Cromwell's invasion of Ireland."

Mr. Kelly and Mr. Gould regarded that explanation of their perpetual disputes as frivolous. Their disputes were about ethics of banking, about stock speculation and railways.

The courts have hardly ceased to be preoccupied by them, says the New York Journal. Mr. Kelly was a devout Catholic, Mr. Gould a Presbyterian. Mr. Kelly opposed his son's marriage with a Protestant.

It happened in 1882 and was kept secret from him until 1893. But then he was not displeased. He loved his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Edward J. Kelly.

Her husband died in July. He was commodore of the New York Rochelle Yacht club, owner of the steam yacht Barracouta, and gave festivals there which had a great charm of unaffected cordiality.

His death happened while he was making preparations to entertain Rear Admiral Schley. His daughter is 17; Frank J. Gould is 24 years of age. She was educated in a convent. Mr. Gould was always under the guidance of his sister, Miss Helen Gould.

Mrs. Kelly and Miss Gould are friends, and were in the complicity of the love for each other of Miss Kelly and Mr. Gould. She has the appreciation of art and of books that Frank J. Gould has not.

Miss Kelly knows as well as her uncles, if not better than they, the beautiful books and the art objects that they have collected. George J. Gould regards her as the most learned admirer of the English paintings at Georgian court that he knows. She is beautiful, studious, and has a distinctive charm of naturalness.

Frank J. Gould has the finest kennels of St. Bernard dogs in this country and stables that have won many prizes at horse shows. He will have in April a steam yacht which is being built for him.

He is a man of business, a director of the Missouri Pacific railway and other companies. His yearly income is enormous. Miss Kelly is to be wealthy, also, from her father's legacy.

Following closely upon the recent announcement that Frank J. Gould is to marry Miss Helen Kelly comes another that he will abandon all sports.

Mr. Gould proposes to dispose of his stable and his kennel. His stable is composed of such famous horses as Burlington and Sandringham. Gould's kennel is known all over the world.

Gould expects that his new yacht will be finished next winter, and with his bride he will spend a year cruising.

## The Path of Real Progress.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow, Is our destined end or way; But to act that each to-morrow Find us farther than to-day. —Henry W. Longfellow.

## The Most Beautiful Orchid.

One of the rarest and most wonderful orchids is a native of the isthmus of Panama. The early Spanish settlers named it Flor del Espiritu Santo. It grows in marshy places from a decayed log or sometimes from the crevice in a rock. The leaf stalk reaches several feet in height and the flower stalk, which grows from the bulb, bears 12 or 15 buds. The flower is a pure white, and right in the heart of it is a perfect image of a dove, with drooping wings, snowy breast, gold-tinted head, and crimson beak.

## Sinking Spells,

fainting, smothering, palpitation, pain in left side, shortness of breath, irregular or intermittent pulse and retarded circulation all come from a weak or defective heart. Overcome these faults by building up the heart-muscles and making the heart-nerves strong and vigorous. Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is the remedy to use. It is the best.

"I would have spells when I would get weak and faint and my heart would seem to stop beating, then it would beat very hard. I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and when I had used twelve bottles my heart was all right." Mrs. J. L. TAYLOR, Owensboro, Ky.

## Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

is a heart and blood tonic of unequalled power and never fails to benefit if taken in time. Sold by druggists on guarantee. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

## THE CHELSEA HERALD

T. W. MINGAY, Editor and Proprietor.

### PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1901.

FRIENDS AND PATRONS OF THE CHELSEA HERALD WHO HAVE BUSINESS AT THE PROBATE OFFICE ARE REQUESTED TO HAVE JUDGE WATKINS SEND THEIR PROBATE AND OTHER LEGAL NOTICES FROM THAT OFFICE TO THE HERALD.

### HOW THE MONEY WENT.

#### Washtenaw County's Expenditures for One Year Summarized.

The total expenditures of Washtenaw county from Oct. 1, 1900, to Oct. 1, 1901, were \$48,078.29. This amount includes three months under the former county officers and nine months under the present officers. The expenditures are divided as follows:

Board of prisoners and turnkey fees,	\$ 5 619 41
Books, stationery and printing,	1 658 00
Conveying insane to asylum,	119 76
Conveying prisoners to work house,	56 20
County clerk, salary and allowances,	1 078 43
County treasurer's salary and allowances,	916 65
Coroner fees,	362 80
Contagious diseases,	1 322 64
County canvassers,	90 90
Defense of prisoners,	825 00
Deputy sheriffs,	3 770 40
Fuel,	549 06
Game wardens,	52 60
Jurors, coroner's inquests,	349 55
Justice fees,	3 168 26
Jurors in circuit court,	3 681 80
Judge circuit court,	100 00
Janitor,	569 58
Lighting,	982 48
Medical examination insane,	270 60
Medical service at jail,	24 00
Prosecuting attorney, salary and allowances,	1 928 34
Probate judge,	1 725 00
Postage,	211 30
Probate register,	999 97
Register deeds, allowances,	389 80
Reporting births,	180 88
Supplies and repairs,	5 180 90
Soldier Relief Commission,	285 36
Supervisors, per diem and mileage,	2 266 35
School commissioner,	1 354 88
School examiners,	300 00
Stenographer,	1 085 66
Sheriff fees,	1 165 55
Sparrow bounty,	1 523 24
Superintendent of the poor,	359 57
Sundries,	288 45
Telegraph and telephone,	258 65
Witness fees, justice court and coroner's inquests,	506 23
Witness fees, circuit court,	155 73
Support of insane,	991 57
Total,	\$48 078 29

George Wilson, aged 68 years, died Friday morning in Ypsilanti, where he had lived for 35 years.

### ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

George Barch, jr., has moved on his own farm in Lima.

A good supper—chicken pie or oysters—25 cents, at the C. E. fair, Friday, Dec. 6.

A chapter of the Order of Eastern Star has been established in Dexter with 20 charter members.

The court house clock at Ann Arbor is "on the strike." That is to say, it struck 14 times for 1 o'clock on Friday.

The nomination and election of officers of Columbian Hive, L. O. T. M., will be held next Tuesday evening, Dec. 10.

The building committee of the board of supervisors has let the contract for a new ground glass face for the east side of the court house clock which has been vacant for several months.

The subject for discussion by the Business Men's Class of the Congregational church next Sunday will be "Politics as a career." H. D. Witherell is slated to read the paper which will open the discussion.

The C. E. fair committee expected to have the University Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs at the fair tomorrow evening, but owing to the inadequate transportation facilities to be had, the engagement is off. All money paid for reserved seats will be refunded.

A county farmers' institute will be held in Dexter Feb. 10 and 11, 1902. The program is under the direction of Prof. C. D. Smith, of the Agricultural College. The following committees will look after the details of the meeting: Hall, R. C. Reeves; finance, G. A. Peters, E. A. Nordman, Daniel Lyon; program, Isaac Terry; music, C. A. Graves, E. J. Stone, T. Y. Phelps.

Alexander A. Sutherland, of Detroit, has been granted a patent on a machine for compressing peat or other material into briquets. This is the machine that was to have been installed in the peat factory here had the project gone on to maturity. By the way, what has become of the peat factory movement, anyhow? Has it fallen down for good, or is it, like other hibernating things, simply taking a winter siesta?

A. A. Pearson, editor of the Washtenaw Republican, Ann Arbor, has the sincere sympathy of the newspaper men of this county as well as of a host of other friends in the sad affliction that has befallen him this week in the loss of his wife and infant daughter. The child was born Saturday and died Sunday evening. Mrs. Pearson's condition was very critical and she too passed away at 5:20 Tuesday morning. To our friend we extend our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of his sad bereavement.

Peter Merkle, of Sylvan, had an experience Wednesday evening of last week. He was about to bring his family to the St. Mary's church Thanksgiving entertainment and had them all seated in the surrey when the horses started to run, and freeing themselves from the traces got away. Mr. Merkle followed the horses to the Chelsea village limits but there lost trace of them. The horses were caught by John Wade, of Lima, who put them into the barn on Thos. Wilkinson's farm, south of the village.

Elmer E. Smith, a son of Mrs. Helen M. Smith, of Chelsea, had a narrow escape in the terrible wreck on the Washtenaw railroad Wednesday evening of last week. He was riding in the day coach of the Continental limited, and beside him sat a young man with whom he was conversing. When the crash came Mr. Smith was thrown out the coach, and alighted in a dazed condition on the ground. He was bruised all over his body and cut about the head somewhat. The young man who sat in the seat with him was killed.

### Pay Your Taxes.

The treasurer of Sylvan township will collect taxes at Hirth & Lehman's blacksmith shop every day except Sunday from Dec. 1, 1901, until Jan. 25, 1902. On Wednesday evenings from 6 to 7 o'clock and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock he will be found at the Chelsea Savings Bank.

W. R. LEHMAN, Township Treasurer.

Puts gray matter in your head. Brings a rosy glow to faded cheeks. Restores vim, vigor, mental and physical happiness. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea will do. 35 cents. Glazier & Stimson.

Charles H. Major, sr., of Ann Arbor, is in the habit of carrying goodly sums of money on his person at night. His wife and son remonstrated with him but to no effect. Charles H., jr., then undertook to scare his father by firing a gun off close to his ear late at night. He succeeded admirably, but the gun with which he fired the shot he had "borrowed" from a neighbor's house without asking leave, and he is now under bail to stand trial in the circuit court for larceny from a house in the daytime.

### COUNTY CLEANINGS.

Henry Gilhousen has started a store at Sharon Hollow.

There are only six pupils in the Bethel school, Freedom.

A new furnace has been placed in the Grass Lake town hall.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Herschel Watts, of North Lake, Nov. 23, a daughter.

Ferdinand Kuebler, of Freedom, fell and dislocated his knee one day last week.

Martin Huber, of Freedom, is missing a pocketbook containing \$35, which he lost while at work.

The Manchester canning factory is completed and the work of canning beans will soon commence.

Wm. Wolfe, of South Grass Lake, sold a flock of turkeys to Manchester parties at eight cents a pound.

The Grass Lake W. R. C. is indulging in a rummage sale, from which it is hoped to get much pecuniary benefit.

E. F. Mills & Co., dry goods merchants in Ann Arbor, are going out of that business to engage in other pursuits.

Michael Kaercher, of Scio, had his thumb broken in two places Wednesday of last week while trying to manage a fractious horse.

Walter Helber, of Scio, caught a skunk in his father's hen coop one night last week and soon put him in a shape that he could not steal any more chickens.

Prof. James R. Sage, of Ann Arbor, the old time singing master who is well known by those who attend pioneer society meetings, celebrated his 80th birthday Nov. 26.

Editor Rorabacker, of the South Lyons Excelsior, has found it unprofitable to run his newspaper business and has moved it out to his farm, where he will combine the art preservative with the agricultural business.

A gasoline stove exploded in the rear of Rogers' hall, at Ypsilanti, Thanksgiving morning. The flames spread rapidly but were put out before they could reach the stock of wall paper and pictures on the floor below.

Charles H. Shoeman, a colored poet, of Ann Arbor, will leave for England in February under the backing of a monied man, where he will give a series of entertainments. Eleven engagements are already booked.

Harry E. Bell has been given the contract to carry the mail from the two depots to the post office at Ann Arbor and gets \$800 a year for it. It is an all day and nearly all night job and is worth double the money.

Edwin W. Wallace, who was sheriff of Washtenaw county from 1880 to 1884, died in Saline Friday aged 71 years. From 1860 to 1873 he ran the stage, express and mail line from Saline to Ypsilanti. His wife, one son and one daughter survive him.

Laverne Reason, of Pinckney, was loading a small 22 calibre revolver the other day when the pesky thing went off the ball striking him in the abdomen. Luckily Verne had on so many clothes that the force of the bullet was spent before it reached the flesh which it only penetrated about half an inch.

With no competition there are to be no more free telephones in Ann Arbor. When the Michigan Telephone Co. was backing the New State Co. in Ann Arbor it instituted a system of free telephones in the houses of business men who rented telephones at their stores and offices. The free phones will have to be paid for after Jan. 1, now that the New State Co. has been absorbed.

The St. Joseph's parish Thanksgiving supper at Dexter last Thursday evening was a brilliant one and surpassed any that have ever been held there before. Rev. L. P. Goldrick, of Northfield, was toastmaster. Speeches were made by Hon. H. C. Smith, of Adrian, M. J. Cavanaugh, of Ann Arbor, and Dennis Hayes, of Detroit. Mr. Kelly of Jackson, and Miss Barlum, of Detroit, sang songs.

Grass Lake News: Six magnificent turkeys, all ready dressed, were brought from the well stocked turkey range at Grey Tower quietly to this office last Wednesday p. m., with a request to have them distributed among families that might not be able to indulge such a provision for Thanksgiving. The editor finally concluded to enlist the services of the Ladies' relief corps which made the distribution. The turkeys were very large and fat, one weighing 36 pounds.

### The Pride of Heroes.

Many soldiers in the last war wrote to say that for scratches, bruises, cuts, wounds, corns, sore feet and stiff joints, Bucklen's Arnica Salve is the best in the world. Same for burns, scalds, boils, ulcers, skin eruptions and piles. It cures or no pay. Only 25 cents at Glazier & Stimson's drug store.

## BETTER BUY HERE . .

Where you know the goods are right; where you know the price is right, and where you know the stock is fresh and clean. We will be pleased to fill your orders and we guarantee satisfaction.

### NOTE THESE SPECIALS.

Heinz's Home Made Saur Krant 2 quarts for 15c.  
Duffy's Sweet Cider 25c a gallon.  
New White Hoop Holland Herring 75c per keg.  
Large Fat Mackerel 14c per pound.  
Fancy Breakfast Bacon 14c per pound.  
Pure Buckwheat Flour 30c per sack.  
Pure Maple Sap Syrup 30c per quart.  
Ripe, Sweet California Oranges 25c, 30c and 40c per dozen.  
6 lbs New California Prunes for 25c.  
New Seeded Raisins, Cleaned Currants, Orange, Citron and Lemons, Peeled, Shelled Almonds, etc., at the lowest prices.

Highest Prices Paid for Butter and Eggs.

## FREEMAN'S

### Special Prices on All Trimmed Hats

We are offering our handsome and complete line of Trimmed Hats, winter wear at special prices, which you should avail yourselves of. A very nice line of

### FANCY HAT PINS

at very reasonable prices. They would make pretty and inexpensive Christmas presents. Come in and see them.

### Mary Haak

## FOR CHRISTMAS.

Those in search of a handsome and appropriate Holiday Gift should not fail to visit the store of

### Wm. Arnold, in Ann Arbor.

He carries as fine a stock as any store in Detroit and at prices much lower. His engraving, which he does absolutely free of charge, is also equal to any in the state. Then the articles are all put up in handsome boxes, thus presenting that neat appearance, which enhances the value of an article of jewelry or silver so much.

Diamonds, Watches, Sterling Silver, "Libbey" Cut Glass, Bookbinders, Hand Painted China, Genuine Ebony Ware, Leather Goods, Gold Clocks and Vases, Umbrellas, Chafing Dishes,

and everything that is usually found in a first class jewelry store. Better look over his stock before making your selection, as he may be able to show you just what you have been looking for. Don't forget the place—

## William Arnold's Jewelry Store

220 South Main Street, Ann Arbor.

We are Headquarters for

## PENINSULAR AND JEWEL STORE

—AND FOR—

### FURNITURE.

We are making Low Prices on

Iron Beds, Book Cases, Couches

EXTENSION and PARLOR TABLES.

CHIFFONNIERS, SIDEBARDS, ROCKERS

## HOAG & HOLMES.

Full Line of Steel Ranges.

Second Hand Heaters at Low Prices

# H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

We are just putting on our counters  
the largest lot of . . .

## Holiday Goods

Ever shown by this house, and they are  
bought at department store prices,

Prices that are much lower than the ordinary store ever hears of.  
Big lot of

### Sterling Silver Trimmed Novelties

Regular 10c value, our price 5 cents.  
Better qualities, larger sizes, 10c, 15c and 25c.

BIG ASSORTMENT OF

Sterling Silver Trimmed Hair Brushes, Combs,  
Clothes Brushes and Dressing Cases,  
Plain and Fancy Aprons, Pillow Tops, Pillows,  
Handkerchiefs, Etc.

Special values in Pure Linen Handkerchiefs at 5c, 10c, 15c and 25c.

We are closing out some very nice Heavy Underwear in small odd lots—prices at cost and less to clean up the stock.

## REDUCED PRICES ON CARPETS FOR THIS MONTH.

Specially low prices on all kinds of Heavy  
and Warm Lined Shoes and Rubbers. . .

## H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.



### STOVE BARGAINS

To Reduce Stock.

Also,

### Furniture Bargains

For November.

W. J. KNAPP

### GENTLEMEN'S

## Fall and Winter Clothing.

### THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY

To select your Suits, Overcoats and Odd Trousers from the largest stock  
in Washtenaw county.

## All the Leading Novelties and Staples

And a great many confined styles not to be had from sample houses.  
If you have any fear or dread of cold weather, call and examine a pair  
of the celebrated Dr. Thos. Shaw Midwinter Trousers, or  
get one our Medicated Wool Lined Waistcoats.

Respectfully yours,

J. J. RAFTREY,

Proprietor Glass Block Tailoring Parlors.

## Advertise in the Herald.

And Make Your Wants Known.

Detroit, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor and  
Jackson Railway.

Time Schedule of Cars between Ann Arbor  
and Jackson.

A car will leave Chelsea for Ann Arbor  
at 7:00 a.m. daily and every hour thereaf-  
ter until 10:00 p.m.

A car will leave Ann Arbor for Chelsea  
at 8:00 a.m. daily and every hour thereafter  
until 11 p.m.

Cars will meet at No. 1 siding on the  
half hour.

The Company reserves the right to vary  
from this schedule without further notice.

### ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

C. E. fair Friday, Dec. 6.

Born, Nov. 21, to Mr. and Mrs. Claude  
Flagler, of Bay City, a son.

The Chelsea Telephone Co. is setting a  
line of 35-foot poles on South Main street.

Rev. Father, Weisman, S. J., of Detroit,  
will officiate in St. Mary's church on Sun-  
day, Dec. 22.

Commencing next Monday the stores  
will be open evenings to take care of the  
holiday trade.

Rev. F. A. Stiles preached at the Baptist  
church, Ypsilanti, Sunday, in exchange  
with Rev. J. A. Brown.

Revival services were opened up in the  
North Lake M. E. church Tuesday even-  
ing, which will continue for two weeks.

The annual election of officers of the  
L. C. B. A. will take place at the meeting  
to be held this evening in Foresters' hall.

When asked for a political opinion the  
other day, Uncle Gus Peters, of Scio,  
said he was like Bryan, laid on the shelf,  
and had no opinion.

Tomorrow (Friday) evening at the regu-  
lar meeting of Chelsea Tent, No. 281. K.  
O. T. M., the nomination of officers for  
the ensuing year will take place.

The December term of the circuit court  
commenced Monday. There are 76 cases  
on the docket; 12 criminal cases, 40 issues  
of fact, 4 divorce, and 16 other chancery  
cases.

The total number of paid admissions to  
the Pan American exposition from May 1  
to Nov. 2 was 5,306,850. The total num-  
ber of paid and unpaid admissions was  
8,120,048.

E. L. Negus is clearing up the ground  
formerly occupied by the old cider mill,  
corner Harrison and Madison streets, and  
purposes erecting a flat that will accom-  
modate four families.

Rev. E. E. Caster, pastor of the M. E.  
church, will in the near future deliver a  
course of Sunday evening lectures on  
scenes he has visited in the Holy Land  
and their relation to the Bible.

Alton Packard's sketches of "Types of  
Uncle Sam's Folks" at the opera house  
last evening were excellent. Most of his  
audience, however, would have been better  
pleased with more pictures and less talk.

All the money made by the Elks at their  
minstrel show, at the Athens theater, Ann  
Arbor, Dec. 10, goes towards charity.  
Daily rehearsals are being had and it will  
be an up-to-date performance in every  
way.

Married, in Chelsea, Tuesday, Dec. 3,  
by Rev. Thos. Holmes, Mr. Hervey B.  
Muscott, of Lopez, Wash., to Miss Adaline  
Westfall, of Lima. Mr. and Mrs. Muscott  
will make their home in Lima for the  
present.

The annual meeting of the Michigan  
State Association of Farmer's Clubs will  
be held at the senate chamber, Lansing,  
next Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 10  
and 11. The Michigan State Grange As-  
sociation will also meet there at the same  
time.

At an adjourned meeting next Monday  
evening, Dec. 9, the members of Chelsea  
Camp, No. 7388, M. W. A., will elect  
officers for the coming year. The entire  
membership should come out as other im-  
portant business is to be transacted at that  
time.

The Rev. E. D. Kelly, pastor of St.  
Thomas' church, Ann Arbor, and state  
chaplain of the Knights of Columbus, will  
address the gentlemen of St. Mary's parish,  
Chelsea, at the church, next Sunday, Dec.  
8, at 8:30 p.m., in the interest of this ad-  
mirable society. An earnest invitation is  
extended to all interested to attend and  
listen to an eloquent address by Father  
Kelly on the aim and scope of the Knights  
of Columbus.

Representative H. C. Smith intends to  
arouse the interest of the farmers and at  
the same time promote home industry by  
introducing a bill early in the session pro-  
viding that the post office department  
shall maintain mail boxes in connection  
with the rural free delivery service. His  
argument is there is no reason why people  
residing in the country should not be pro-  
vided with mail boxes, the same as resi-  
dents of cities have, and also that if the  
boxes are the property of the government  
the chances of robbery being committed  
will be greatly reduced.

A good place to buy Christmas gifts—  
the C. E. fair.

M. J. Horning will work E. J. Mus-  
bach's farm at Francisco the coming year.

Wm. Bacon-Holmes Co. are paying 6  
cents for chickens and 8 cents for turkeys.

All of the Chelsea students at the U. of  
M. spent the Thanksgiving season at their  
homes.

The first coat of plastering on F. P.  
Glazier's new office building is about  
completed.

The full text of President Roosevelt's  
message to congress will be found on the  
inside pages of this paper.

Next Tuesday evening, Dec. 10, is the  
date of the Elks' minstrel show at the  
Athens theater, Ann Arbor.

The volume of business in the Washtenaw  
probate court is greater than that in  
the court of Kalamazoo county. At  
least, so says register Geo. R. Gunn.

Thieves broke a large light of glass in  
one of the windows of Frank D. Scherer's  
store at Francisco Saturday week night  
and reaching in stole a half dozen pairs  
of shoes.

The inheritance tax on the estate of  
the late Nathan Pierce, of Lima, as spread  
by Judge of Probate Watkins is \$994.72.  
The real estate was \$14,950, and the per-  
sonal \$3,813.28.

A party of ten Chelsea Elks went to  
Ann Arbor last evening to see the initia-  
tion of Martin Wackenhut, Wilbur Mc  
Laren and Elmer Zahn into Ann Arbor  
Lodge, No. 325, B. P. O. Elks.

Rev. E. E. Caster, D. D., is to lecture  
in Fowlerville tomorrow evening on  
"Over the Mountains of Israel on Horse-  
back." This will be the eighth time Mr.  
Caster has lectured in Fowlerville.

The opera house will be open from 2 to  
4:30 p.m. and articles for sale at the C. E.  
fair, Friday, Dec. 6—no admission charge.  
Supper and fair from 5 o'clock and during  
evening 25 cents, children 15 cents.

To those who patronize the electric line  
it will be welcome news that the D., Y.,  
A. A. & J. Co. will as once proceed to  
erect a waiting room on their grounds  
corner South Main and VanBuren streets.

The annual election of officers of St.  
Mary's Sodality will take place next Sun-  
day at 9 a.m. in St. Mary's church. In  
the evening there will be a solemn re-  
ception of candidates to the number of 30  
into the society.

Miss Florence and Wilbur Caster came  
from Albion to spend Thanksgiving with  
their parents. On Friday evening they  
gave a very enjoyable reception to the  
young people of the M. E. church and con-  
gregation, which was largely attended.

Mr. Herman J. Dancer, of Jackson, and  
Miss Carrie L. Schenk, were married  
Wednesday evening, Nov. 27, at 5 o'clock,  
at the home of the bride's parents, Mr.  
and Mrs. Michael Schenk, of Sylvan, by  
Rev. L. Katerhenry. Only the immediate  
families of the young couple were present.

Miss Anna Lightball was blacking a  
stove the other day with blacklead mixed  
with gasoline. She thought the stove was  
cold but it was hot enough to explode the  
gasoline, which set her clothing on fire.  
Luckily her brother Homer was near at  
hand and put out the flames or she would  
have been badly if not fatally burned.

The Elks will give a grand augmented  
double minstrel show at the Athens  
theater, Ann Arbor, Tuesday evening,  
Dec. 10. Some of the leading feat res  
will be the new songs of James E.  
Harkins, clever terpsichore in work of  
Ross Granger, and George Parker as the  
real coon end man. The Chelsea Elks  
will attend in a body.

After Jan. 1 there will be no more round  
trip railroad tickets sold on the Michi-  
gan Central or other lines in the territory of  
the Michigan Passenger Association.  
This action was brought about by the  
fact that on that date the passenger fares  
on the Michigan Central, the Lake Shore  
and the Wabash railroad are to be re-  
duced from 3 cents to 2 cents per mile to  
conform to the conditions of the law re-  
cently passed by the Michigan legislature.  
All Michigan roads are affected by this  
action at competitive points, and there-  
fore the agreement to do away with round  
trip tickets was made. Well, 2 cents a  
mile is cheaper than round trip tickets  
are even then, and for that we are all  
grateful.

### Saved at Grave's Brink.

"I know I would long ago have been in  
my grave," writes Mrs. S. H. Newsom, of  
Decatur, Ala., "if it had not been for  
Electric Bitters. For three years I suffer-  
ed untold agony from the worst forms of  
indigestion, waterbrash, stomach and  
bowel dyspepsia. But this excellent  
medicine did me a world of good. Since  
using it I can eat heartily and have gained  
35 pounds." For indigestion, loss of ap-  
petite, stomach, liver and kidney troubles  
Electric Bitters are a positive, guaranteed  
cure. Only 50 cents at Glazier & Stim-  
son's drug store.

### PEOPLE'S WANTS.

LOST—Wednesday, Nov. 12, from my  
farm a mile north and 1/2 a mile west  
of Lodi Center, a pair of mares, one bay  
with white hind feet and star in forehead,  
15 years old; the other a light sorrel with  
white stripe in forehead and one white  
hind foot, five years old; weight between  
1,000 and 1,100 pounds each. Finder re-  
turn to Christian Bohnet at above named  
farm, who will pay all proper expenses  
incurred, or address Ann Arbor Rural  
Delivery No. 4.

CITY LOT in Ann Arbor for sale.  
Apply at the Herald office, Chelsea.

PHOTOGRAPH MOUNT BOARDS,  
cut to any size, for sale at the  
HERALD office.

OLD NEWSPAPERS—Only 5 cents  
for a big package to put under car-  
pets or on your pantry shelves, at the  
HERALD office.

JAPANESE Napkins for sale in large  
or small quantities at the Herald  
Office.

### FARMS FOR SALE.

No. 1—240 acres, half mile from electric  
road, 185 acres under plow and in a first  
class state of cultivation, balance good  
madow and timber land. One of the best  
productive farms in Western Washtenaw  
county. Good buildings including large  
basement barn.

Farm No. 2—100 acres.  
Farm No. 3—65 acres.

All on easy terms. Will exchange for  
small property.

B. PARKER,

Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Chelsea.

## Puritan

SHOES

The best Shoes sold.

Always \$3.50.

JACOB MAST

Sole Agent.

Other makes from \$1.00 to \$2.50.

## The Choicest Meat

BUT

THE LOWEST PRICES.



Having purchased the interest of  
the Bauer Bros. in the meat market  
we had been running in partnership,  
I solicit a continuance of the public  
patronage. I shall at all times keep  
a complete and select stock of

Fresh, Salt & Smoked

Meats, Sausages,

Pure Kettle Rendered

Lard, Etc.,

which I shall sell at the most reason-  
able prices possible. Give me a call  
I will treat you right.

Chelsea Telephone connection.

J. G. Adrion.

The Best Cigars

on the Market

For 5 Cents.

The Fawn, Columbia,

The Elks No. 325,

Arrow, or Sports.

MANUFACTURED BY

SCHUSSLER BROS., Chelsea.

POSTAL & MOREY,  
PROPRIETORS.

The Griswold

House

DETROIT.

Rates, \$2, \$2.50, \$3 per Day.

Cor. Grand River & Griswold St.

# HIS ANNUAL MESSAGE

## Synopsis of the President's Recommendations to Congress.

### He Touches Upon Many Important Questions Among Them Trusts, Irrigation Works, Isthmian Canal and Other Things.

The following is a comprehensive summary of President Roosevelt's message to congress:

The president begins his first annual communication with an official announcement of the death of the late President McKinley, and a eulogy of his former chief in which he says:

"It is not too much to say that at the time of President McKinley's death he was the most widely-loved man in all the United States, while we have never had any public man of his position who has been so wholly free from the bitter animosities incident to public life. His political opponents were the first to pay him the warmest and most generous tribute to the broad kindness of nature, the sweetness and gentleness of character which so endeared him to his close associates. To a standard of lofty integrity in public life he united the tender affections and home virtues which are all important in the making of a national character. A gallant soldier in the great war for the union, he also shone as an example to all our people because of his conduct in the most sacred and intimate of home relations. There could be no ed with aught but consideration for the welfare of others. No one could fail to respect him who knew him in public or private life. The defenders of those murderous criminals who seek to excuse their criminality by asserting that it is excused for political ends, against wealth and irresponsible power. But for this assassination even this base apology cannot be urged."

"The shock, the grief of the country, are bitter in the minds of all who saw the dark days while the president was between life and death. At last the light was shined in the kindly eyes, and the breath went from the lips that even in mortal agony uttered no words save of forgiveness to his murderer, of love for his friends and of unfaltering trust in the will of the Most High. Such a death crowning the story of such a life leaves us with infinite sorrow, but with such pride in what he had accomplished and in his own personal character that we feel the blow not as struck at him, but as struck at the nation. We mourn a good and great president, but we do not mourn a man who is lifted up by the splendid achievements of his life and the grand heroism with which he met his death."

In the same connection he makes strong recommendations as to how the nation should deal with anarchy. He urges that the preaching or teaching of anarchy be not permitted, and requests congress to enact legislation that will prevent anarchists from foreign countries landing upon our shores. He would also have the federal courts given jurisdiction over any man who attempts to kill the president of the country, or any person who is in line for succession to the presidency. He has no fear, however, that the country will ever fall into anarchy.

**The Trusts.**  
The president sees cause for congratulation for the nation in the business conditions of the present, but says in the same connection that the industrial development which went on with ever accelerated rapidity during the latter half of the nineteenth century "a serious social problem for the present and future. He does not believe that the old and old customs are sufficient to regulate the accumulation and distribution of wealth of the present time. He does not attribute the creation of great corporate fortunes to the existence of a protective tariff, "nor to any other governmental action, but to natural causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own." In this connection he says: "The process has aroused much antagonism, a great part of which is wholly without warrant. It is not true that as the rich have grown richer the poor have grown poorer. On the contrary, never before has the average man, the wage-worker, the farmer, the small trader, been so well off as in this country and at the present time. There have been abuses connected with the accumulation of wealth, yet it remains true that a fortune accumulated in legitimate business can be accumulated by the person, especially benefited only on condition of conferring immense incidental benefits upon others. Successful enterprise of the type which benefits all mankind can only exist if the conditions are such as to offer great prizes as the rewards of success."

But while he realizes existing conditions, he emphasizes the fact that congress in providing remedies with caution, as the men and corporations "who have built up our commerce and driven our railroads across the continent have done great good to our people, and without them the material development of which we are so justly proud could never have taken place. Moreover, we should recognize the immense importance to this material development of leaving as unhampered as is compatible with the public good the strong and forceful men upon whom the success of business operations inevitably rests. The slightest restriction on business conditions will satisfy anyone capable of forming a judgment that the personal equation is the most important factor in a business operation; that the business ability of the man at the head of any business concern, big or little, is usually the factor which fixes the gulf between striking success and hopeless failure."

He points to the fact that in the past "the ignorant or reckless agitator has been the really effective friend of the evils which have been nominally opposing. In dealing with business interests for the government to undertake to do what may turn out to be bad would be to incur the risk of such far-reaching national disaster that it would be preferable to undertake nothing at all. The men who demand the impossible or the undesirable serve as the allies of the forces with which they are nominally at war, for they hamper those who would endeavor to find out in rational fashion what the wrongs really are and to what extent and in what manner it is practicable to apply remedies."

### Remedies for the Trust Evil.

But while he says the above is true, he yet sees many evils that there should be remedies provided. Of these evils the chief is over-capitalization, "because of its many baleful consequences." He says: "The conviction of the American people that the great corporations, known as trusts, are in certain of their features and tendencies hurtful to the general welfare, is based upon sincere conviction that combination and concentration should be not prohibited, but supervised and within reasonable limits controlled, and in my judgment this conviction is right."

As a remedy for these evils he says: "The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts—publicity. The greatest interest of the public the government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy we can now invoke. What further remedy we can now invoke. What of governmental regulation or taxation can only be determined after publicity has been obtained by process of law and in the course of administration. The first

requirement is knowledge, full and complete knowledge which may be made public to the world."

"Artificial bodies, such as corporations and joint stock or other associations depending upon any statutory law for their existence or privileges, should be subject to proper governmental supervision, and full and accurate information as to their operations should be made public regularly at reasonable intervals."

"The large corporations, commonly called trusts, though organized in one state, always do business in many states, doing very little business in the state where they are incorporated. There is utter lack of uniformity in the state laws about them, and as no state has any exclusive interest in or power over their acts it has in practice permitted the trusts to get adequate regulation through state action. Therefore in the interest of the whole people the nation should, without interfering with the power of the states in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business. This is especially true where the corporation derives a portion of its wealth from the existence of some monopolistic element or tendency in its business. There would be no hardship in such supervision. Banks are subject to it, and in their case it is now accepted as a simple matter of course. Indeed it is probable that supervision of corporations by the national government need not go so far as is now the case with the supervision exercised by the state of Massachusetts in order to produce excellent results."

"The president believes that it will be possible to secure the needed remedies for the trust evil under the constitution as it now exists, but if congress should amend the constitution so that it will confer the power necessary."

In connection with the trusts he recommends legislation creating a cabinet officer, to be known as secretary of commerce, whose duties should be to deal with all questions concerning commerce, labor and the merchant marine.

### Would Exclude the Chinese.

The message contains a strong recommendation for the enactment of a law which would exclude Chinese labor from the United States.

"Wages are higher to-day in the United States than ever before in our history and far higher than in any other country. The standard of living is higher here than in any other country. The legislator and administrator should be bent to secure the permanency of this condition of things and its improvement wherever possible. Not only must our labor be protected by the tariff, but it should also be protected so far as it is possible from being brought over by contract or of those who, coming freely, yet represent a standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level. In regard to this necessary with the end in view to reenact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers and to strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effective."

He also recommends such legislation, by an amendment to the interstate commerce law, as will protect the labor of one state from competing with the labor of another state, and also that the government cease being a party to this competition by not purchasing goods made either by convict labor or that in which women and children are caused to work excessive hours or at night."

He pronounces our present immigration laws unsatisfactory. In which connection he says "We need every honest and efficient immigrant fitted to become an American citizen, every immigrant who comes here to stay, who brings here a strong body, a good head and a resolute purpose to do his duty well in every way and to bring up his children as law-abiding, God-fearing members of the community."

### The Tariff.

The president does not desire any change in the present tariff schedule except where such may be made in reciprocity treaties, and recommends the adoption of reciprocity treaties and the general policy of reciprocity as a means of opening the doors of foreign nations to our commerce, in which connection he says:

"Subject to this proviso of the proper protection necessary to our industrial well-being at home the principle of reciprocity must be our commercial policy. The phenomenal growth of our export trade emphasizes the urgency of the need for wider markets and for a liberal policy in dealing with foreign nations. Whatever is merely petty and vexatious in the way of trade restrictions should be avoided. The customers to whom we dispose of our surplus products in the long run directly or indirectly purchase those surplus products by giving us something in return. Their ability to purchase our products should be as far as possible secured by securing for them the tariff as to enable us to take from them those products which we can use without harm to our own industries and labor or the use of which will be of marked benefit to us."

"The natural line of development for a policy of reciprocity will be in connection with those of our productions which no longer require all of the support once needed to establish them upon a sound basis, and with those of our economic causes we are beyond the reach of successful competition."

"I ask the attention of the senate to the reciprocity treaties laid before it by my predecessor."

### The Merchant Marine.

The president pronounces our merchant marine "discreditable to us as a nation and insignificant in that of other nations which we overtop in other forms of business," and says we "should no longer submit to conditions under which only a trifling portion of our great commerce is carried on our own ships. Of this he says:

"To remedy this state of things would not merely serve to build up our shipping interests, but it would also result in benefit to all who are interested in the permanent establishment of a wider market for American products. It would be a real auxiliary force for the navy. Ship work for their own countries just as railroads work for their terminal points. Shipping lines, if established to the principal countries with which we have dealings, would be of political as well as commercial benefit. From every standpoint it is unwise for the United States to continue to rely upon the ships of competing nations for the distribution of our goods. It should be made advantageous to carry American goods in American built ships."

### Finances.

Under this heading the president recommends such legislation as will better safeguard against the depressing influences of commercial crises and financial panics and such as will make the currency of the country more responsive to the demands of domestic trade and commerce."

He points out the fact that the receipts from duties on imports and internal taxes exceed the expenditures of the government, but counsels against reducing the revenues so that there will be the possibility of a deficit."

"But after providing against any such contingency means should be adopted which will bring the revenues more nearly within the limit of our actual needs."

### Inter-State Commerce.

He points to defects in the interstate commerce law, and recommends amendments to correct them, in which connection he says:

"The act should be amended. The railway public service should be just to and open to all shippers. The government should see to it that within its jurisdiction this is so and should provide a speedy, inexpensive and effective remedy to that end. At the same time must not be forgotten that our railroads are the arteries through which the commercial lifeblood of this nation flows. Nothing could be more foolish than the enactment of legislation which would

unnecessarily interfere with the development and operation of these commercial agencies."

### Agricultural Interests.

The president cites the forest legislation of the past and the great good of forestry to the people, and says they will inevitably be of still greater value. Concluding he says:

"At present the protection of the forest reserves rests with the general land office, the mapping and description of geological survey and the preparation of plans for their constructive use, with the bureau of forestry, which is also charged with the general advancement of practical forestry in the United States. These various functions should be united, the bureau of forestry should be properly reorganized, the present diffusion of responsibility is bad from every standpoint. It prevents that effective cooperation between the government and the men who will do the work of the forest without which the resources of the forest must suffer. The scientific bureaus generally should be put under the department of agriculture. The president should have by law the power of transferring lands for use as forest reserves to the department of agriculture. He already has such power in the case of lands needed by the departments of war and the navy."

### Irrigation.

Irrigation in connection with the waste lands of the west is a question to which the president gives considerable attention and makes strong recommendations for government assistance in reclaiming the waste lands by assisting in their irrigation and the control of water rights wherever that is possible, and of this he says:

"In the arid region it is water, not land, which measures production. The western population greater than that of our whole country to-day if the waters that now run to waste were saved and used for irrigation. The forest and water problems are perhaps the most vital internal questions of the United States."

"The forest alone cannot, however, fully regulate and conserve the waters of the arid region. Great storage works are necessary to equalize the flow of streams and to save the flood waters. Their construction has been conclusively shown to be a public right, and it is the duty of the government to make the streams and rivers of the arid region useful by engineering works for water storage as to make useful the rivers and harbors of the humid region by engineering works of another kind. The storing of the floods prevents the enlargement of our present policy of river control under which levees are built on the lower reaches of the same streams."

"The government should construct and maintain these reservoirs as it does other public works. Where they prevent the free flow of the streams the water should be turned freely into the channels in the dry season to take the same course under the same laws as the natural flow."

"The reclamation and settlement of the arid lands will enrich every portion of our country, just as the settlement of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys brought prosperity to the Atlantic states. The increased demand for manufactured articles will stimulate industrial production, while wider home markets and the trade of Asia will consume the larger food supplies and effectually prevent western competition with eastern agriculture. In the products of irrigation will be consumed chiefly in upbuilding local centers of mining and other industries which would otherwise not come into existence at all. Our people as a whole will profit, and the building of the nation."

He counsels against attempting too much at the beginning, but advises that we let experience on a small plan teach the possibilities of greater undertakings. He also cites the conditions under which the building of these arid lands, and says:

"The security and value of the homes created depend largely on the stability of titles to water, but the majority of these rest on the uncertain foundation of court decisions rendered in ordinary suits. In the arid states the only right to water which should be recognized is that of use. The right to attach a title to water in irrigation, this right should be inalienable and the right should be inseparable therefrom. Granting perpetual water rights to other than users without compensation to the public is open to all the objections which apply to giving away perpetual franchises to the public utility companies. The water of the western states have already recognized this and have incorporated in their constitutions the doctrine of perpetual state ownership of water."

**The Colonies.**  
Considerable attention is given the colonies, and especially the Philippines. This section of the message begins by citing the needs of Hawaii and Porto Rico, of which he says:

"In Hawaii our aim must be to develop the territory on the traditional American lines. We do not wish a region of large estates tilled by cheap labor. We wish a healthy American community of men who themselves till the land and who are shaped with this end in view. The well being of the average homemaker must afford the true test of the healthy development of the islands. The land policy should be as nearly as possible modeled on our homestead system."

"Porto Rico he says the island is thriving as never before, and is being administered efficiently and honestly. He deems no legislation necessary except that concerning the public lands of the island. He calls attention to the fact that in the case of the independent government of the island will soon be in control, and in the same connection urges strongly the need of reciprocal trade relations with the new nation, upon which subject he says:

"In the case of Cuba the weighty reasons of policy and of national self-interest why the policy should be held to be a peculiar application, and I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports to the United States. Cuba has in her constitution affirmed to us the desire that she should stand in international relations with us than with any other power, and are bound by every consideration of honor and expediency to pass her material well being."

For the Philippines he recommends much caution that we go neither too far nor with too great haste. He says: "We hope to make the administration of the islands honorable to our nation by making of it the highest benefit to the Filipinos themselves, and as an earnest of what we intend to do we point to what we have done. Already a greater measure of material prosperity and governmental honesty and efficiency has been attained in the Philippines than ever before in their history."

He says we do not desire to do for the islands "merely what has elsewhere been done for tropic peoples by even the best of the government. We hope to do for them what has never before been done for any people of the tropics—to make them fit for self-government after the fashion of the really free nations."

But the idea of the president is that we should leave the islands to the public as "red tape." Of this he says:

"Every effort should be made to bring

Such a desertion of duty on our part would be a crime against humanity."

But he believes sufficient progress has been made along the lines under which we have been working, and that we have no warrant in making new legislation, but we must urge the time has come when the industries of which the islands are capable should be encouraged by granting franchises for their development, and of this he says:

"To permit this is to do a wrong to the Philippines. The franchises must be granted and the business permitted only under regulations which will protect the islands against the evils of improper exploitation. But the islands are rich in natural resources, and the capital willing to develop it must be given the opportunity. The field must be thrown open to individual enterprise, and the development of the islands must be the result of the very energy and initiative of the people. It is urgently necessary to enact suitable laws dealing with general transportation, mining, banking, currency, homesteads and the use and ownership of the lands, and timber. These laws will give free play to industrial enterprise, and the commercial development which will surely follow will afford to the people of the islands the best proofs of the sincerity of our desire to aid them."

The construction of a Pacific cable is also urged, either that the government lay such a cable to connect Hawaii and the Philippines, or that an arrangement be made by which the advantages accruing from a government cable may be secured to the government by contract with a private cable company. This he deems necessary for both commercial, political and military considerations."

### The Isthmian Canal.

He calls attention to the need of an isthmian canal, and says:

"Its importance to the nation is by no means limited merely to its material effects upon our business prosperity, and yet with a view to these effects alone it would be to the last degree important for us immediately to begin its construction. Its effects would perhaps be most marked upon the Pacific coast and the gulf and south Atlantic states. It is emphatically a work which it is for the interest of the entire country to begin and complete as soon as possible. It is a great nation can undertake with prospects of success and which when done are not only permanent assets in the nation's material interests, but standing monuments to its constructive ability."

Of the new treaty recently concluded with Great Britain, he says: "I am glad to be able to announce to you that our negotiations on this subject with Great Britain, conducted on both sides in a spirit of friendliness and mutual good will and respect, have resulted in making a treaty which will enable us to begin preparations for an isthmian canal at any time and which guarantees to this nation every right that it has ever asked in connection with the canal. In this treaty the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which long hampered the construction and maintenance of a necessary American ship canal, is abolished. It specially provides that the United States alone shall do the work of building and assume the responsibility of safeguarding the canal and shall regulate its neutral use by all nations on terms of equality without the guarantee or interference of any outside nation from any quarter. The signed treaty will at once be laid before the senate, and it appears that congress will then proceed to effect to the advantages it secures us by providing for the building of the canal."

### The Monroe Doctrine.

The president sets forth the objects of the Monroe doctrine, and the spirit in which it has been received by other countries, and in connection with it says this nation has not the slightest desire to acquire any territory at the expense of our neighbors, and cites our attitude toward Cuba as a guarantee of our good faith. He says also that "this doctrine has nothing to do with the commercial relations of any American power save that it in truth allows each of them to form such commercial relations as they may desire with any other American state."

He says of this: "The Monroe doctrine should be the cardinal feature of the foreign policy of all the nations of the two Americas. It is of the United States. Just five years ago since President Monroe in his annual message announced that 'the American continents are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power. In other words, the Monroe doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the expense of any American power on American soil. It is in no wise intended as hostile to any nation in the old world. Still less is it intended to give cover to any aggression by one new nation against the peace of another. It is simply a step, and a long step, toward assuring the universal peace of the world by securing the possibility of permanent peace on this hemisphere."

### The Navy.

The president urges the continued building of the navy as a means of performing our international duties as well as a protection and safeguard for our international rights. He urges that our place in the world as a great power necessitates the building and maintenance of a navy in keeping with our place among the nations of the world, and says:

"So far from being in any way a provocation to war, an adequate and highly-trained navy is the best guarantee against war, the cheapest and most effective peace insurance. The cost of building and maintaining such a navy represents the very lightest premium for insuring peace which this nation can possibly pay."

He recommends that both the construction of more ships and the addition of more officers and men as absolutely necessary, and says:

"There should be no cessation in the work of completing our navy. So far in the past it has been wholly unable to devise a substitute for the great war craft whose hammering guns beat out the mastery of the high seas. It is unsafe and unwise not to provide this year for several additional battleships and heavy armored cruisers, with auxiliary and lighter craft in proportion. For the exact number and character of the ships to be added to the navy of the navy. But there is something we need even more than additional ships, and this is additional officers and men. To provide battleships and cruisers and then lay them up, with the expectation of leaving them unmanned until they are needed in actual war, would be worse than folly. It would be a crime against the nation."

### The Army.

No increase in the regular army is deemed necessary at this time, but there are several changes in that branch of the government service which the president recommends to congress. Chief of these is the establishment of a staff department, and of this he says:

"A general staff should be created. As for the general staff and supply departments, they should be filled by details from the regular army, and should return after a while to their line duties. It is very undesirable to have the senior grades of the army composed of men who have come to fill the positions by the mere fact of seniority. A system should be adopted by which there shall be an elimination of the senior grades of those who seem unfit to render the best service in the next grade. Justice to the veterans of the civil war who are still in the army would seem to require that in the matter of retirement they be given by law the same privileges accorded to their comrades in the navy."

Another recommendation which the president makes in connection with the army is for the reduction of the "paper work" of the army, and to the public as "red tape." Of this he says:

the army to a constantly increasing state of efficiency. When on actual service, the army should be required to do such work in the field as is necessary to be greatly reduced. The paper work of the army should be reduced to work well in the field, and it is necessary to prevent dry rot in the minds."

He also urges the enactment of legislation in connection with the militia and they may be better fitted for active service in time of war, and says:

"The organization and armament of the national guard of the several states, which are treated as militia in the appropriations by the congress, should be identical with those provided for the regular forces. The obligations and duties of the militia in time of war should be carefully defined, and a system established by law under which the method of procedure of raising volunteer forces should be prescribed in advance. It is utterly impossible in the excitement and factuality of the arrangements have not been made long before the outbreak. Provision should be made for utilizing, in the first training of those citizens who will be ready to experience under arms and especially for the selection in advance of the officers of an army, which may be necessary is impossible after the outbreak of war."

He praises the veterans of the civil war, rendered the nation a valuable service in the Indian uprisings of the west and in the Philippines, and counsels continued loyalty in the nation's service with them."

### The Civil Service.

He recommends the enactment of legislation that will place under the rulings of the merit system many classes of employment not now governed by it. His recommendation for this is as follows: "I recommend the passage of a law which will extend the classified service to the District of Columbia or will at least enable the president thus to extend it. In my judgment all laws providing for the temporary employment of clerks should contain a provision that they be selected under the civil service law."

He also wishes the merit system to obtain in the government service in the colonies, and says:

"An office should be filled in the Philippines or Porto Rico with any regard to the man's political opinions or services, with any regard to his local, social or personal influence which he may have at his command. In short, he should be paid to absolutely nothing save the man's own character and capacity and the necessities of the service."

"The administration of these islands should be as wholly free from the suspicion of partisan politics as the administration of the army and navy. All that we ask from the public servant in the Philippines or Porto Rico is that he render the nation the best service in the way in which he makes that rule a benefit to the people who have come under it. This is all that we should ask, and we cannot afford to be content with less."

### Other Recommendations.

Among other recommendations which the president makes are those asking for legislation that will improve the consular service along lines outlined in his annual message at previous sessions, and he says that "it is true that the service is now in the main efficient, but a standard of excellence cannot be permanently maintained until the principles set forth in the bills heretofore submitted to the congress on this subject are enacted into law."

He believes the time has arrived when the Indian should cease to be treated as a member of a tribe, but as an individual, and recommends breaking up the tribal funds, putting a stop to the indiscriminate permission of land sales, and the attitude of stopping the ration system. He recommends also the establishment of an industrial educational system, and an endeavor to encourage the Indians to become cattle raisers rather than agriculturists where their lands are unsuited to agriculture. He recommends the appropriation of the Louisiana Purchase exposition and an appropriation covering expenses incurred by the Charleston exposition in removing government exhibits from the Buffalo exposition to that at Charleston."

Another of his recommendations is for a permanent bureau of statistics, to insure better, cheaper and more satisfactory work in the interest of business, statistics, economic and social science."

### The Postal Service.

He calls attention to the growth of the postal system and to the fact that the annual deficit in this department of the government service has been reduced to the small sum of \$3,928,727. This, he says, could further be increased and possibly even shown but for the fact that the postal service is securing the pound rate and second-class mail matter which are not entitled to the same under the law. Of this he says:

"The full measure of postal progress which might be realized has long been hampered and obstructed by the heavy burden laid upon the government through the entrenched and well-understood abuses which have grown in connection with second-class mail matter. The extent of this burden appears when it is stated that, while the rate of weight makes nearly three-fifths of the weight of all the mail it paid for the last fiscal year only \$24,446 of the aggregate postal revenue of \$111,631,133. If the pound rate of postage, which produces the largest loss of the government, were abolished, the congress with the purpose of encouraging the dissemination of public information, the dissemination of the legitimate newspapers and periodicals actually contemplated by the law, no just exception could be made. That expense would be the recognized and liberally adopted policy of a justifiable end. But much of the matter which enjoys the privilege of the mail is wholly outside of the intent of the law and has secured its position only through an evasion of the law, or through lax enforcement. The proportion of this burden appears when it is stated that the whole volume of second-class mail, if it be only one-third of the total, is nearly one-half of the total. It is apparent. The post office department has now undertaken to remove the abuses so far as possible by a letter addressed to the law, and it should be sustained in its effort."

### The Chinese Difficulties.

He calls attention to the satisfactory settlement of the Chinese difficulties of the settlement of this nation's part in the settlement, and says provisions have been made for insuring the future safety of the foreign representatives. He says:

"The Chinese government has agreed to participate financially in the work of securing the water approaches to foreign and to Tientsin, the centers of China, and trade in central and northern China, and an international conservancy board, in which the Chinese government is largely represented, has been formed to exercise the control of its navigation. In the line of commercial advantage has been of the present tariff on imports has been assessed to for the valorous duties, and a specific for the same has been agreed upon. A list of articles to remain free of duty, including flour, cereals, and rice, gold and silver coin in the settlement, has been agreed upon in the settlement. In conclusion, he mentions the death of Queen Victoria, and refers to the sympathy of the people of this country, which sympathy he fully reciprocates by the people of both these nations. The assassination of President McKinley,

## THE INSULAR CASES

### Important Decisions Handed Down by Supreme Court.

#### Import Charges Against Philippines Are Illegal, While Those Against Porto Rico Are Declared Valid.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Porto Rico and the Philippines became domestic territories immediately upon the ratification of the treaty of peace. The constitution followed the flag to all of the islands, and they immediately became territories of the United States.

Duties levied in this country against the products of those islands under the Dingley law were illegal and must be returned, but merely because of the failure of congress to act. The islands never have been foreign since the treaty of peace.

The power of congress to pass laws for the regulation of the territories is unrestricted. It comes from the constitution itself.

The Foraker act, providing civil government for Porto Rico, is constitutional. The duties it levied in the United States and in Porto Rico alike were legally collected because they were imposed by an act passed in pursuance of the constitutional right of congress to govern the territories as it sees fit.

All duties collected on goods between the United States and the Philippines under the Dingley tariff are illegal, because the Dingley tariff specifically fixes duties on goods coming from foreign countries, whereas the Philippines are domestic.

Congress Can Provide Tariff. The right of congress to legislate for the government of the Philippines is affirmed, and under that right a special tariff can be provided by congress at San Francisco and at Manila on goods going in either direction.

The Philippines are in exactly the same condition now as Porto Rico was just prior to the passage of the Foraker act. As soon as congress legislates for the Philippines those islands can have free trade or otherwise with the United States or with other countries, as congress sees fit.

The two cases decided by the court are supplementary to the group passed upon last spring, and must be taken at all times in connection with the previous decisions.

They affirm in the most positive manner the general principles that all of the islands ceded to the United States become domestic territory for all purposes, including the levying of taxes, immediately upon the signing of the treaty of peace.

The decision of the court in this respect is identical with that in the Porto Rican cases last year. The court decides that the existence of a rebellion in the Philippines does not render them any the less domestic territory. To this extent it is apparent that the government is beaten, because, if congress had legislated on the subject, the duties collected since the treaty of peace, if levied under specific laws, would not have to be refunded.

It is further decided that congress, under the constitution itself, is unrestricted in its control of the territories, and that the constitutional provision requiring uniformity on imports does not apply to the territories at all, because goods brought in from the Philippines or Porto Rico to the United States are always domestic goods and never foreign imports.

#### Must Refund Great Sum.

All of the revenues collected on goods coming from the Philippine islands will have to be refunded. Figures obtained at the war department and treasury bureau of statistics show that from the beginning of United States occupancy of the Philippines, August 22, 1898, up to June 30 last, the total imports to the Philippines from the United States were valued at \$1,607,486, while during the same period the imports from Spain were valued at \$1,993,990. Imports into the United States from the Philippines to December 1, 1901, aggregate \$15,448,600. Of this only \$1,894,523 consisted of dutiable goods, so that the refund on these would not be large.

#### Will Result in Legislation.

The immediate result of the decisions will be the passage of a law by congress establishing a form of civil government, no matter how simple, for the Philippine islands, and establishing tariffs on goods entering the islands from the United States or elsewhere. The same act will provide for the collection of taxes in the United States on the products of the Philippines, and those will not be at the Dingley rates, but at such rates as congress shall fix. The new law will be in its general principles the same as the tariff features of the Foraker act, because it will provide and must provide under the ruling of the court that the taxes levied on goods brought from the Philippines shall be used for the government of these islands and shall not be turned into the treasury at all.

## TREASURY ESTIMATES.

### A List of Appropriations Asked of Congress for Government Expenses for 1902.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The secretary of the treasury on Monday transmitted to congress the estimates of appropriations required for government service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, as furnished by the heads of the several executive departments. The total appropriations asked for are \$610,827,688, which is \$13,000,000 less than the estimates for 1902 and \$4,000,000 more than the appropriations for that year. Following is a recapitulation of the estimates by departments:

Legislative ..... \$10,188,099  
Executive ..... 2,446,328  
State department ..... 2,446,328  
Treasury department ..... 156,494,328  
War department ..... 161,920,101  
Navy department ..... 100,701,123  
Interior department ..... 161,710,635  
Post office department ..... 4,464,966  
Department of agriculture ..... 5,509,540  
Department of labor ..... 190,580  
Department of justice ..... 6,917,330

Total ..... \$610,827,688

Following are the principal items under the several departments which show increases or decreases as compared with the appropriations for the year 1902:

Congress, public printing, etc., increase, \$430,000.  
State department, foreign intercourse, increase, \$228,000.  
Treasury department, mints and assay offices, increase, \$133,000.  
Internal revenue, increase, \$340,000.  
Public works, increase, \$4,400,000.  
Miscellaneous, increase, \$1,000,000.  
District of Columbia, decrease, \$603,000.  
Permanent annual appropriations, decrease, \$2,500,000.  
War department, military establishment, decrease, \$16,400,000.  
Public works, increase, \$36,600,000.  
Permanent annual appropriations, decrease, \$650,000.  
Navy department, naval establishment, increase, \$546,000.  
Public works, increase, \$4,800,000.  
Interior department, Indian affairs, decrease, \$325,000; pensions, decrease, \$5,400,000; public works, decrease, \$685,000; miscellaneous, decrease, \$1,375,000.  
Post office department, salaries and expenses, increase, \$115,000.  
Department of agriculture, salaries and expenses, increase, \$332,000.  
Department of labor, salaries and expenses, increase, \$12,000.  
Department of justice, public works, increase, \$52,000; miscellaneous, increase, \$60,400.  
Civil service commission, salaries and expenses, increase, \$65,000.

A recapitulation by titles and comparisons with the appropriations for the year 1902 shows as follows:

	Estimate for 1902	Appropriations for 1902
Legislative estab't.	\$10,188,099	\$10,188,099
Executive estab't.	2,446,328	2,446,328
Judicial estab't.	2,446,328	2,446,328
Foreign intercourse	2,088,573	2,088,573
Military estab't.	99,849,436	116,728,655
Naval establishment	73,202,979	71,371,469
Indian affairs	7,124,271	10,356,284
Pensions	13,846,480	14,390,350
Public works	85,064,865	35,978,579
Postal service	2,710,946	3,226
Miscellaneous	46,024,948	68,077,532
Permanent an'l appro.	123,921,220	127,231,220
Grand total	\$610,827,688	\$606,596,877

## PLANNED BY DESERTERS.

### Renegade American Soldiers Responsible for Massacre of Company C by the Filipinos.

Washington, Dec. 3.—According to Manila newspapers, copies of which have been received at the war department, the massacre of company C, Ninth infantry, at Balangiga, Samar, was planned by deserters from the American army. The newspapers state that two such deserters are known to have acted as spies two days before the massacre. It is said that when the First infantry was relieved by the Ninth on the island of Samar these deserters obtained some uniforms which had got adrift during the transfer, and, thus equipped, passed as American regulars.

Deserters in Samar are becoming very bold, it is stated, and it is not an infrequent sight to find notices, written in English, posted on trees and shrubbery, inviting Americans to join the insurgents and instructing them how to enlist. It is also said to be a generally understood fact that deserters from the Ninth cavalry (colored) are responsible for all the trouble the American troops have been having in Batangas province. It is said that deserters from this regiment led the fight near Lipa in July, in which Capt. Wilhelm and Lieut. Ramsey, Twenty-first infantry, and Lieut. Lee, of the engineers, were killed. Gen. Smith, in Samar, and the Twentieth infantry, in Batangas, are said to be hot on the trail of the deserters.

## BOASTS OF HIS KING.

### Abyssinian Officer Arrives at New York and Tells of Fighting Prowess of King Menelik.

New York, Dec. 3.—Lieut. Benito Sylvain was one of the arrivals on La Gascoigne which has just reached here. He is aide-de-camp to the king of Abyssinia, and is an active officer in the Abyssinian army. The lieutenant landed at the pier in the full uniform of the Abyssinian army, carrying his sword in his hand. He was astonished when the customs inspector informed him that he had never heard of the king of Abyssinia. The lieutenant, who spoke English fairly well, explained to the inspector that King Menelik was a great warrior and had slaughtered 8,000 Italian soldiers in a single morning, not many years ago, without losing a man on his own side.

## BIG SHOW BEGINS.

### Formal Opening of the Charleston Exposition—Ceremonies Held Are Imposing.

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 3.—With imposing ceremonies, embracing a parade of federal forces, state militia and confederate veterans, beautiful women and cheering collegians, a programme of exercises graced by distinguished speakers and with words of greeting from the president of the United States, the South Carolina, Interstate and West Indian exposition was opened officially Monday afternoon. The day was set aside as a holiday, and all places of business were closed. In the auditorium at the exposition grounds, where the exercises were held, an audience of 4,000 people cheered the name of the president of the United States, gave hearty applause to Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, the orator of the day, listened attentively to the afternoon's exercises and then joined the crowds inspecting the grounds and marveled at the audacity of Charleston in undertaking an exposition of such magnitude.

About 300 people, including the governor of South Carolina and staff, the officers of the exposition, the board of lady managers and the city council of Charleston, were on the stage of the beautifully decorated auditorium when the exercises began. Senator Depew, on entering, was given an ovation by the audience, the cheering continuing for several minutes. After welcoming addresses by F. W. Wagener, president of the exposition company, and Gov. M. B. McSweeney, Senator Depew was introduced by J. Adger Smyth, mayor of Charleston. Mr. Depew was never in better voice. His oration was well received.

Then the exposition, on a signal from the white house, where President Roosevelt touched a key connecting with the exposition, was declared open. Greetings were exchanged between Capt. Wagener and President Roosevelt.

The fair, while not as large as other expositions that have been given, is an exhibition of much merit and is already an artistic success. The exposition is not in the state of preparedness, however, which its projectors had hoped for, chiefly owing to the scarcity of cars to transport exhibits here. Between 200 and 300 cars of exhibits are on the tracks at the park, but they are rapidly being unloaded and put in place by an army of men working 24 hours a day.

## DEFENSE TAKES ITS TURN.

### Many Witnesses Testify in Behalf of the Defendant in the Bonine Trial.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The defense in the case of Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine, charged with the murder of James Seymour Ayres, on Monday began the introduction of testimony, and placed 15 witnesses on the stand before the court adjourned for the day. The line of examination showed that the purpose was to establish that Mrs. Bonine evinced no particular partiality towards Ayres, and that her conduct and bearing toward him differed in no respect from that displayed toward other guests of the hotel.

The first witness called was William C. Hay, who, with his family, lived at the Kenmore at the time of the tragedy. He testified that the dances at the Kenmore were usually arranged by Mrs. Bonine, and that at these dances her bearing toward Ayres was nothing out of the ordinary. It had been her habit, he said, when the dancers were not prompt in their attendance, to go to their rooms and urge them to come down. He stated, on cross-examination, that he understood it had been Mrs. Bonine's intention to leave the hotel, but after the tragedy he had advised her it would be improper to do so until the affair was cleared up.

George B. Gardner, assistant attorney in the interior department, to whom Mrs. Bonine first told her story, and who was one of the government witnesses, testified that on the night of the tragedy he had seen Mrs. Bonine and Ayres dancing together, and had observed nothing unusual in their conduct.

David C. Mooney, a clerk in the sixth auditor's office, said he had observed Mrs. Bonine dancing with Ayres, but saw nothing in her attitude toward him differing from that toward others. Similar testimony was given by others. One of the jurors was taken suddenly ill during the day, but with the aid of a physician managed to continue throughout the day. The trial will be resumed to-day.

## Shamrock Found to Be Injured.

New York, Dec. 3.—Work was begun Monday on the building of a house over Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Shamrock II, where she lies hauled up high and dry in the Erie basin. The hauling up of Shamrock II was accomplished successfully on Saturday. However, it was discovered that the hull had settled perceptibly on the starboard side near the stays. It is believed that the damage probably was sustained in the severe squall which struck the boat one afternoon in the Horseshoe a week or so before the races.

## What do you think of the theory that food has potent influence in determining character?

"What do you think of the theory that food has potent influence in determining character?" asked Mr. Smithfield, as he put three lumps of sugar in his coffee. "I guess it's all right," replied Mr. Wood, as he severed a portion of his beefsteak. "It always seems a little cannibalistic to me when you order lobster."

## Public Protected.

Hon. Judge Wing of the Federal Court of Cleveland has issued a permanent injunction with costs and damages enjoining a lawyer named Gorey from the manufacture and sale of an imitation of Cascarets. Gorey imitated the boxes, the shape of the tablet and used a similar sounding name. Any dealer who will offer a substitute or say that something "is just as good" when Cascarets are called for, does it for the purpose of making a few cents extra profit, which must always be at the expense of the customer's health.

Cascarets have been advertised freely in our columns and as the result of making them known, Cascarets to-day have the largest sale of any bowel medicine in the world. They are always packed in metal boxes with the long tail "C" on the cover and each tablet stamped C. C. C. They are never sold in bulk or from jars. Readers are warned against imitations or substitutes of this meritorious medicine, and if at any time they have been offered a substitute or an offer to sell something "just as good" when Cascarets have been asked for, write direct to the Sterling Remedy Company, New York or Chicago.

## How She Knew.

"That is your husband rapping!" announced the medium in a solemn voice. "My husband rapping?" said the widow, absently, "gracious! he must have forgotten his night key!"—Philadelphia Record.

## Very Popular Plan.

The route between New York and Chicago by way of the Lackawanna Railroad is growing in popularity. It takes people through some of the finest scenery in America, over splendid roadbeds, in excellent cars that are noted for their fine riding qualities. The dining-car service is worked on the principle of order what you want and pay for nothing else—a plan that is as cheap as or as expensive as you please. Service is on the European plan. Individual club breakfasts or suppers, calculated to please the most fastidious, are furnished at a minimum cost of 35 cents.

Some men can always see great profit in other people's business. Then they go in, and lose money.—Atchison Globe.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

## FROM OVER THE SEA.

There are 248,888 Jews in the British empire.

The United Kingdom has 16 leading art societies, of which eight are royal. Norway's coast-line is 1,700 miles in a straight line, but over 12,000 if followed round the fjords. Fifteen thousand islands have been charted in her belt of islands.

Great Britain with her colonies owns nearly one-half of the total tonnage belonging to the marine of 40 nations, or 14,000,000 tons out of a total of 29,000,000.

A German authority states that from the mouth to the source of the Rhine, 725 castles, formerly the homes of warlike chiefs, are to be found overlooking its waters.

## A CLERGYMAN'S DISCOVERY.

Fredericksburg, Ind., Dec. 2.—According to the positive declaration of Rev. E. P. Stevens, of this place, that gentleman has found a remedy for all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. For years he suffered severely with these complaints, incontinence of the urine, making life a burden to him, but he never ceased experimenting in the hope that some day he would discover a remedy. After many failures he has at last succeeded and is to-day perfectly cured and a well man, and explains that his recovery is due to the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills. This remedy has been successfully applied to many cases of Lame Back, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Diabetes and other Kidney Diseases, and there seems to be no case of the kind that Dodd's Kidney Pills will not cure. This is the only remedy that has ever cured Bright's Disease.

## WESTERN CANADA'S

Wonderful Wheat Crop for 1901 now the talk of the Commercial World is by no means phenomenal. The Province of Manitoba and districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta are the most wonderful grain producing countries in the world. In stock raising Americans are annually making this their home, and they succeed as they never did before. Move westward with the tide and secure a farm and home in Western Canada. Low rates and special privileges to homeseekers and settlers. The handsome forty-page Atlas of Western Canada sent free to all applicants. Apply for rates, etc., to F. F. DODD, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to C. J. BROUGHTON, 27 Monmouth Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; M. V. McNEES, No. 2 Avenue Theatre Block, Detroit, Mich.; JAMES GILVEY, 201 Ste. Marie, Mich.; C. A. JAMES, Marquette, Mich.; T. O. CURRIE, Callahan Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.; N. BATHOLMEY, 38 1/2 St. St., Des Moines, Ia.; E. F. HOLMES, Room 319, Big Four Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.; Canadian Government Agents.

STARK TREES best by Test—77 Years Largest Nursery. Fruit Book free. We PAY CASH. WANT MORE SALESMEN. STARK BROS., Louisville, Mo.; Danville, N. C.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures every case. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SON, Box 25, ATLANTA, Ga.

## AN OPEN LETTER

Address to Women by the Treasurer of the W. C. T. U. of Kansas City, Mrs. E. C. Smith.

"MR. DEAR SISTERS: I believe in advocating and upholding everything that will lift up and help women, and but little use appears all knowledge and learning if you have not the health to enjoy it."



MRS. E. C. SMITH.

"Having found by personal experience that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a medicine of rare virtue, and having seen dozens of cures where my suffering sisters have been dragged back to life and usefulness from an untimely grave simply by the use of a few bottles of that Compound, I must proclaim its virtues, or I should not be doing my duty to suffering mothers and dragged-out housekeepers."

"Dear Sister, is your health poor, do you feel worn out and used up, especially do you have any of the troubles which beset our sex, take my advice; let the doctors alone, try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; it is better than any and all doctors, for it cures and they do not."—Mrs. E. C. SMITH, 1212 Oak St., Treasurer W. C. T. U., Kansas City, Mo.—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

## ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Price 25 Cents. GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. See Fac-Simile.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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25,000 NEW WORDS, ETC.

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NO FREE MUSIC GIVEN UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY THIS COUPON.

THIS IS NO CERTIFY that I have spoken to 10 of my music-loving, music-buying friends, including music teachers, whose names I send you herewith, on a separate sheet of paper, who would be glad to receive your New Catalogue No. 2—1902.

For my trouble in the matter send me Free, Postpaid the TWO PIECES marked below:

.....Jagtime Johnson's Ragtime March.

.....Sweetheart's True—Waltz.

.....Love and Friendship—Waltz.

.....My Rosary—Song.

.....Because It's You—Song.

.....The Palma—Song.

OPIMUM WHISKY and other drug

worst cases. Hook and references FREE. Dr.

S. A. WOOLLEY, Box 3, Atlanta, Ga.

A. N. K. A. 1894

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—No. 202—  
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CAPITAL, \$40,000.  
Commercial and Savings Departments. Money  
to loan on first class security.  
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**Chelsea Savings Bank**  
Capital, \$20,000.00  
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**DENTISTRY.**  
Having had 12 years' experience I am pre-  
pared to do all kinds of dental work in a care-  
ful and thorough manner, and as reasonable as  
first class work can be done. There is nothing  
known in the dental art but that we can do for  
you, and we have a local anesthetic for extrac-  
tion that has no equal. Special attention given  
to children's teeth.

**E. E. AVERT, Dentist.**  
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**G. E. HATHAWAY,**  
**Graduate in Dentistry.**  
A trial will convince you that we have a  
local anesthetic for extraction which is A. 1.  
Ask those who have tried it.  
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**Attorney and Counselor-at-Law**  
Conveyancing and all other legal work  
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Office hours: 10 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 and  
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Office in Hatch block. Residence on  
South street, next to A. A. VanTyne's.

**H. W. SCHMIDT,**  
**Physician and Surgeon.**  
Specialties—Diseases of the nose, throat  
eye and ear.  
Office Hours—10 to 12 and 2 to 5. Office  
over Glazier & Stimson's drug store.

**G. W. PALMER,**  
**Physician and Surgeon.**  
Office over Raftery's Tailor Store, East  
Middle Street.

**S. A. MAPES & CO.,**  
**Funeral Directors**  
**and Embalmers.**  
Fine Funeral Furnishings.  
Chelsea Phone No. 5. CHELSEA, MICH.

**OLIVE LODGE, No. 156, F. & A. M.**  
**Regular Meetings for 1901**  
Jan. 1 and 29, March 5, April 2 and 30,  
May 28, June 25, July 30, August 27, Sept.  
24, Oct. 22, Nov. 19. Annual meeting  
and election of officers Dec. 24.  
THEO. E. WOOD, Secretary.

**CHELSEA CAMP, No. 7338,**  
**Modern Woodmen of America,**  
Meets the first and third Monday of each  
month at their hall in the Staffan block.

**GEO. EDER,**  
**The Parlor Barber Shop.**  
Good work and close attention to busi-  
ness is my motto. With this in view, I  
hope to secure, at least, part of your  
patronage.

**Care That Pays.**  
We are so careful in washing your linen  
that it lasts much longer than with the or-  
dinary handling.  
Your pleasure benefits us.

**CHELSEA STEAM LAUNDRY**  
Bath tickets—good for six baths—\$1.00.



**GEO. E. DAVIS,**  
**Everybody's Auctioneer.**  
Headquarters at THE HERALD  
office. Auction bill furnished free.

**DON'T BE FOOLED!**  
The market is being flooded  
with worthless imitations of  
**ROCKY MOUNTAIN**  
...TEA...  
To protect the public we will  
special attention to our trade  
mark, printed on every pack-  
et of the genuine.  
For sale by all druggists.

**PERSONALS.**  
Rev. U. S. Jones was an Ann Arbor  
visitor yesterday.  
Miss Edith Jones spent Thanksgiving  
with Ypsilanti friends.

Frank H. Fenn was home from Augusta  
to spend Thanksgiving.  
Joseph Dell spent Thanksgiving with  
his parents at Stony Creek.

Mrs. Lewis Winans is spending a few  
weeks in Fort Wayne, Ind.

Clarence Dixon, of Ann Arbor, was in  
Chelsea on business Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Parker spent Thursday  
and Friday with relatives at Mason.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Foster and children  
spent Thanksgiving with relatives here.

Geo. E. Davis spent Thanksgiving with  
W. Burchard at Grey Tower, Grass Lake.

Ransom S. Armstrong, of Durand,  
visited his sister Mrs. E. R. Dancer, Fri-  
day.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Hough, of Newton,  
N. J., are the guests of Mrs. Dennis Rock-  
well.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. English, of  
Sylvan, were Detroit visitors Thank-  
sgiving day.

Miss Georgia McKune spent Tuesday  
with her aunt, Mrs. Emma Gregory, of  
Ann Arbor.

Miss Jennie Geddes visited her aunt Mrs.  
M. Brenner, of Ann Arbor, the latter part  
of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Glazier leave to-  
morrow for a trip to New York and other  
eastern points.

Mrs. C. H. Bagge and daughter Minnie  
spent several days in Detroit last week  
with relatives.

Mrs. Sarah E. Congdon and daughter  
Edith spent their Thanksgiving with  
friends at Salem.

The Misses Anna and Verena Beissel  
visited friends in Ann Arbor the latter  
part of last week.

Frank Barthel and family, of Grass  
Lake, spent several days here the past  
week with relatives.

Hon. H. C. Smith, of Adrian, was in  
Chelsea for a few hours Wednesday night  
and Thursday morning.

Mrs. Harile and sister, Miss Jennie  
McGee, of Ann Arbor, spent Sunday  
with friends in Chelsea.

The Misses Amelia and Gertrude Breed,  
of Ann Arbor, spent Thanksgiving with  
Mr. and Mrs. J. Everett.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Walker had for  
their guests Thanksgiving day Mr. and  
Mrs. G. A. Peters, of Scio.

Miss Rachel McKune, of St. Mary's  
Academy, Adrian, spent Thanksgiving  
with her parents in Lyndon.

Mr. and Mrs. James Taylor enjoyed  
Thanksgiving with their son Orla B.  
Taylor and family of Detroit.

Wm. Schatz, W. R. Lehman and L.  
Emmer attended the Elks memorial  
services at Ann Arbor Sunday.

Mrs. Robert McColgan and daughter  
spent Thanksgiving with Dr. and Mrs.  
James McColgan, of Grass Lake.

C. Leroy Hill, of Owosso, was home  
and spent Thanksgiving with his mother  
Mrs. M. G. Hill and other relatives.

Leon Kempf, of Hillsdale, has been  
visiting his grandparents Mr. and Mrs.  
C. H. Kempf, of Sylvan, the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Mingay spent  
Thanksgiving with their daughter Miss  
Nellie Mingay and other friends in Clinton.

The Misses Enid Holmes and Edith  
Bacon returned to Olivet college Monday  
morning after spending Thanksgiving at  
their homes.

Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Crowell and daugh-  
ter, Miss Nina, ate their Thanksgiving  
dinner with Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Crafts,  
of Grass Lake.

Chas. W. Miller, of Jackson, and John  
P. Miller, of Detroit, spent Thanksgiving  
with their parents Mr. and Mrs. George  
Miller, of Lyndon.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Negus, Curran  
White and Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey  
Stephens and daughters ate their Thank-  
sgiving dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Elijah  
Keyes, of Lima.

Used by the ladies of fashion all over  
the world. It's without doubt the greatest  
beautifier ever offered the American  
women. 35 cents. Made only by Mad-  
ison Medicine Co. Glazier & Stimson.

For wedding invitations, visiting cards,  
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lowest prices, for the grades of material  
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cheapest grades of stock, so as to meet the  
demand of all comers. You can always  
get your job work done neatly, promptly  
and at a right price, at the Herald office.  
Call and see us.

Subscribe for the Herald only \$1 a year.

**Lyndon.**  
Miss Nellie Otto is at home quite ill.  
John Schwikert has bought the Coulston  
farm.  
Dr. T. J. Clark made a business trip to  
Flint last week.

But very little corn in shock is to be  
seen in the fields now.

Mrs. John Clark, who has been quite  
ill, is now much better.

Dick Clark and daughter, Myra, visited  
in Eaton Rapids last week.

Miss Mary McIntee, who has been very  
ill in Detroit, is now at home convalescent.

The cheese factory, since the advent of  
cold weather, takes milk only every other  
day.

Mrs. Mattie West, of Grand Rapids,  
visited her sister, Mrs. H. S. Barton, last  
week.

Louis Paine, of Chelsea, has moved to  
the John McKone house east of the  
Center.

Miss Josephine Fallen is assisting her  
aunt, Mrs. Alice Gorman, of Chelsea, for  
a short time.

Most of the Thanksgiving poultry in  
this vicinity were taken at Gregory this  
year. Eight cents per pound for turkeys  
was the price.

Henry Sellers has bought out Frank  
Boyce's interest in the livery business at  
Stockbridge and moved his family to that  
village last week Monday.

Allen Embury, who has been working  
for Luke Reilly the past season, has moved  
into the tenant house of Wessels and  
Cooper and is now at work for those  
gentlemen.

Miss Agnes Cunningham, who has been  
making an extended visit with her sister  
Mrs. John Clark, and other friends in  
Chelsea and vicinity, has returned to her  
home in Chicago.

**Dexter Township Taxes.**  
George F. Walsh, treasurer of Dexter  
township, will be at the Kempf Commer-  
cial and Savings Bank, Chelsea, Saturday,  
Dec. 28, 1900, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. to re-  
ceive taxes. He will also be at the Dexter  
Savings Bank, Dexter, Saturday, Dec. 14  
and 21, for the same purpose.

**Lima.**  
The power house is now ready for the  
machinery.

Manny Strieter has been spending a few  
days in Chicago.

Mrs. John Strieter is visiting her parents  
at Sanilac Center.

Mrs. Jas McLaren is spending a few  
days in Plymouth.

There was a good attendance at the  
social Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Howe, of Ithaca, are  
visiting relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, of Dexter, spent  
Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Ach.

Rev. and Mrs. G. B. Marsh, of Tipton,  
spent a few days with Lima friends this  
week.

Mr. and Mrs. Parlon Keyes, of Detroit,  
spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. E.  
Keyes.

Mrs. W. I. Guerin and daughter Edith,  
of Ypsilanti, are visiting Mrs. O. B.  
Guerin and family.

The Lima church was re-dedicated last  
Sunday. Rev. E. E. Caster preached in  
the afternoon and Rev. G. B. Marsh in  
the evening. There was a full house  
both afternoon and evening. All the  
money for fixing up the church having  
already been raised, a subscription was  
taken up to help defray the cost of some  
new horse sheds that it is contemplated to  
build.

**School Report.**  
Following is the report of school in  
district No. 4, Sylvan, for the month  
of November:

Attending every day, Ruth Phelps,  
Helen and Lynn Kern, Willie Haffey,  
Glessner Whitaker, Albert Fahrner, Fred  
Knoll, George Burgess. Standing 95,  
George Haffey, Linda Kalmbach, Glessner  
Whitaker, Joseph Knoll, Nora Forner,  
Oscar Kalmbach, Irving Wolf, Fred  
Knoll; 90, Henry Forner, Helen Kern,  
Harrison West, Allie Guthrie; 85, Inez  
Ward, Lawrence Heselschwerdt, Lida  
Guthrie, Fern Kalmbach, Willie Haffey,  
Lynn Kern; 80, Myra Wolf, Linda  
Kalmbach, Henry and Albert Forner have  
not missed a word in spelling during the  
month. Nora Forner, Inez Ward, Irving  
Wolf, Willie Haffey missed but one.

Albert Forner spelled the 5th grade down.

Mrs. L. A. STEPHENS, Teacher.

**Foils a Deadly Attack.**  
"My wife was so ill that good physicians  
were unable to help her," writes M. M.  
Austin, of Winchester, Ind., "but was  
completely cured by Dr. King's New Life  
Pills." They work wonders in stomach  
and liver troubles. Cure constipation,  
sick headache, 25 cents at Glazier &  
Stimson's drug store.

**Electric Railway Notes.**  
Several loads of heavy machinery were  
delivered at the Lima Center transformer  
station of the D. Y. A. A. & J. Friday.  
Thos. Birkeit has moved his office build-  
ing out of the street in front of the mill at  
Dexter to make way for the Boland electric  
road.

Men are at work between Ann Arbor and  
Chelsea stringing the wires for the  
high tension electric system of the D. Y.,  
A. A. & J. road.

The telephone line on the D. Y. A. A.  
& J. electric line is completed between  
this point and Ann Arbor, and the line-  
men are now working west of here to  
wards Jackson.

On account of their inability to procure  
the iron for the roofs of their power house  
and transformer stations along the line of  
the D. Y. A. A. & J. temporary roofs  
are being put on.

The Charlotte council has granted a  
franchise to the Central Michigan Traction  
Co. for their line from Grand Rapids to  
Jackson. By a clause in the franchise the  
company must begin work in five months  
or it will be declared forfeited.

**MICHIGAN CENTRAL**  
"The Niagara Falls Route."  
Time table taking effect Nov. 8, 1901.  
90th MERIDIAN TIME.

Passenger trains on the Michigan Cen-  
tral Railroad will leave Chelsea station as  
follows:

**GOING EAST.**  
No 8—Detroit Night Express.. 5:22 A.M.  
No 36—Atlantic Express..... 7:15 A.M.  
No 12—Grand Rapids Express.. 10:40 A.M.  
No 6—Mail and Express..... 3:15 P.M.

**GOING WEST.**  
No 3—Mail and Express..... 9:15 A.M.  
No 36—Grand Rapids Express.. 6:17 P.M.  
No 7—Chicago Night Express.. 10:20 P.M.  
No. 37 will stop at Chelsea for passen-  
gers getting on at Detroit or east of  
Detroit.

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

**RAND-MUNNALLY**  
**OFFICIAL**  
**RAILWAY GUIDE**  
25 CENTS  
166 ADAMS ST. CHICAGO.

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culation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a  
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**MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York**  
Branch Office, 605 F St., Washington, D. C.

**HEADACHE**  
**DR. MILES'**  
**ANTI-**  
**Pain Pills.**  
At all drug stores. 25 Doses 25c.

**People's Wholesale Market.**  
**GOOD BEEF AT CHEAP PRICES.**  
We have opened a meat market in the end store of the McKune block,  
on East Middle street, where we will sell prime fresh beef at  
**From 5 Cents to 9 Cents a Pound.**  
We are at all times in the market for Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry,  
for which we pay the highest prices.

**JUDSON & DOWNER.**

**K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K**  
**SINFUL HABITS IN YOUTH**  
**MAKE NERVOUS, WEAK, DISEASED MEN.**  
THE RESULT  
of ignorance and folly in youth, overexertion of mind and body  
induced by lust and exposure are constantly wrecking the lives  
and future happiness of thousands of promising young men. Some fade and wither  
at an early age, at the blossom of manhood, while others are forced to drag out a  
weary, fruitless and melancholy existence. Others reach matu-  
rity but find no solace or comfort there. The victims are found  
in all stations of life—the farm, the office, the workshop, the  
pulpit, the trades and the professions. Nervous Debility and Sexual  
Weakness are guaranteed cured by our New Method Treatment or No  
Pay. You run no risk. 25 years in Detroit. Bank security.  
**CURED WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED.** No names used without written consent.  
"I am 33 years of age and married. When young I led a gay  
life. Early indiscretions and later excesses made trouble for me.  
I became weak and nervous. My kidneys became affected and I  
feared Bright's Disease. Married life was unsatisfactory. I took  
my home unhappy. I tried everything—all failed till I took  
treatment from Drs. Kennedy & Kergan. Their Local and act-  
built me up mentally, physically and sexually. I feel and act  
like a man in every respect. They treated me six years ago. They are honest,  
skilful and responsible financially, so why patronize Quacks and Fakirs when you  
can be cured by reliable doctors."—W. A. Bolton.  
**CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY. Consultation Free—Books Free—Question Blank Free for Home Treatment.**  
**Drs. Kennedy & Kergan,**  
148 Shelby Street,  
Detroit, Mich.

**Mortgage Sale.**  
WHEREAS default has been made in  
the terms of a certain mortgage  
made and executed July 23, 1890, by  
Caroline O. Shemeld, (formerly Caroline  
O. Foster), of Ypsilanti city, Michigan, to  
Edwin Vorce, of Ypsilanti township,  
Washtenaw county, Michigan, and re-  
corded in the Register of Deeds office for  
said Washtenaw county, in liber 56 of  
mortgages, on page 248, August 1, 1891,  
said mortgage was duly assigned by  
said Edwin Vorce to Kate B. Joslyn,  
November 20, 1901, and which assignment  
was recorded in said Register of Deeds  
office, November 21, 1901, in liber 14  
assignments of mortgages, on page 27.  
There is due at this date upon said mort-  
gage, for principal and interest and taxes  
paid, as near as the same can be estimated,  
the sum of one hundred and forty-four  
dollars. The premises covered by said  
mortgage are situated in the city of  
Ypsilanti, county of Washtenaw and  
state of Michigan, and described as fol-  
lows: All of lot number two in Miller's  
Addition to the city of Ypsilanti, Michi-  
gan. No suit or proceeding at law having  
been instituted to recover the money  
secured by said mortgage, and note ac-  
companying the same, or any part thereof,  
notice is hereby given that on Monday,  
the 8th day of March, 1902, at ten  
o'clock in the forenoon, local time, at the  
south entrance to the court house in the  
city of Ann Arbor, in said county (where-  
in is held the circuit court for said county),  
I will sell at public auction, to the highest  
bidder, the premises described in said  
mortgage, to pay the money secured by  
said mortgage and note, with interest and  
all legal costs.

Dated November 26, 1901.  
**KATE B. JOSLYN,**  
Assignee of Mortgage.

**FRANK JOSLYN,**  
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage.

**Mortgage Sale.**  
DEFAULT having been made in the  
conditions of a mortgage bearing  
date September 16th, 1895, made and ex-  
ecuted by Calvin S. Gray to Mary P.  
Cremier, recorded in the office of the Re-  
gister of Deeds for Washtenaw county,  
state of Michigan, September 24th, 1896,  
in liber 92 of mortgages, on page 82,  
which mortgage was duly assigned by the  
executor of the last will and testament of  
said Mary P. Cremier to Martin Cremier,  
and said assignment recorded in said  
Register's office September 25th, 1901, in  
liber 91 of mortgages on page 521, upon  
which mortgage there is claimed to be  
due at the date of this notice for principal,  
interest and insurance paid and attorney's  
fee, as provided for in said mortgage, the  
sum of Three Hundred Sixty and 50/100  
dollars, notice is hereby given that said  
mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of  
the mortgaged premises at public vendue  
to the highest bidder on the 27th day of  
December next, at 10 o'clock a. m., 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:  
Lot Six Hundred and Five (605) in Follet,  
Vought and Holm's addition to the vil-  
lage (now city) of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw  
county, state of Michigan.

Dated Sept. 25, 1901.  
**MARTIN CREMIER,**  
Assignee of said mortgage.

**D. C. GRIFFIN,**  
Attorney for Assignee,  
Ypsilanti, Mich.

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**People's Wholesale Market.**  
**GOOD BEEF AT CHEAP PRICES.**  
We have opened a meat market in the end store of the McKune block,  
on East Middle street, where we will sell prime fresh beef at  
**From 5 Cents to 9 Cents a Pound.**  
We are at all times in the market for Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry,  
for which we pay the highest prices.

**JUDSON & DOWNER.**

**K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K**  
**SINFUL HABITS IN YOUTH**  
**MAKE NERVOUS, WEAK, DISEASED MEN.**  
THE RESULT  
of ignorance and folly in youth, overexertion of mind and body  
induced by lust and exposure are constantly wrecking the lives  
and future happiness of thousands of promising young men. Some fade and wither  
at an early age, at the blossom of manhood, while others are forced to drag out a  
weary, fruitless and melancholy existence. Others reach matu-  
rity but find no solace or comfort there. The victims are found  
in all stations of life—the farm, the office, the workshop, the  
pulpit, the trades and the professions. Nervous Debility and Sexual  
Weakness are guaranteed cured by our New Method Treatment or No  
Pay. You run no risk. 25 years in Detroit. Bank security.  
**CURED WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED.** No names used without written consent.  
"I am 33 years of age and married. When young I led a gay  
life. Early indiscretions and later excesses made trouble for me.  
I became weak and nervous. My kidneys became affected and I  
feared Bright's Disease. Married life was unsatisfactory. I took  
my home unhappy. I tried everything—all failed till I took  
treatment from Drs. Kennedy & Kergan. Their Local and act-  
built me up mentally, physically and sexually. I feel and act  
like a man in every respect. They treated me six years ago. They are honest,  
skilful and responsible financially, so why patronize Quacks and Fakirs when you  
can be cured by reliable doctors."—W. A. Bolton.  
**CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY. Consultation Free—Books Free—Question Blank Free for Home Treatment.**  
**Drs. Kennedy & Kergan,**  
148 Shelby Street,  
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