

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

VOLUME 24.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1894.

NUMBER 15.

New Goods. New Prices.

DRY GOODS

AT

Lower Prices than you have ever Bought Them

New 45-inch Serges, in all colors, marked 50 cents. You will find the same class of goods in old stocks marked \$1.00.

All wool Cashmere Dress Goods, all colors, marked 35 and 40 cents. You will find them in old stocks marked 75 cents.

All colors in the new Covert Suitings. Prices from 40 to 85 cents.

All wool Novelties at from 40 to 60 cents. Equal in quality to any goods ever offered before this season at \$1.00.

Take Your Choice.

You can go for Dry Goods where they are advertising to go out of business, and pay war time prices for old goods, or you can

Buy New Goods in Chelsea

At prices that you can afford to pay.

Thousands

Are weekly giving evidence to the fact, by their purchases, that where they have New Goods is where they have the bargains.

W. P. SCHENK & CO.

Highest Market Price allowed for Butter, Eggs and Dried Apples.

We Are Headquarters

For

Swell Body

And

Portland Cutters,

Sleigh Bells, Hand Sleds, Skates,

Foot Warmers, Cross Cut Saws,

Axes, Meat Cutters, Sausage

Stuffers, Corn Shellers,

Cook and Heating

Stoves.

All at Bottom Prices.

HOAG & HOLMES.

Bargains in Shoes

We Have Just Bought a Bill of

\$2,000 worth

Of Factory Samples.

We bought these goods for less than half it cost to manufacture them, and will give you the benefit of this bargain if you will come and see us. Never before has there been offered in Chelsea such bargains as these.

The Shoes are A. C. McGrau & Co's. make, and every pair warranted.

Come early, so as to get your first choice, as there is only one pair of a kind, and they are going like hot cakes.

Also a complete line of winter goods now on hand at bottom prices.

Groceries always at the bottom, and when others are crying low prices we are always just as low and generally cheaper. Try our Black Cross Tea at 50c a pound. You will use no other after you once try it.

Highest Market Price for Butter and Eggs.

W. F. RIEMENSCHNEIDER & CO'S.

\$30,000 In New Buildings and Repairs

The best town of its population in Michigan is Chelsea. If any one doubts this statement let him or her look over the village and see how comfortable our people are situated, what neat homes they have, with such beautiful surroundings; good schools, churches, and other evidences of a high civilization. Chelsea is the model town of Michigan.

The past summer about \$30,000 was invested in new buildings and repairs, in this village, as follows:

Congregational Society, new church, Middle street, East, \$7,000.

Chas. Steinbach, new double store, Middle street, West, \$2,500.

Geo. E. Davis, new dwelling house, Summitt street, East, \$1,500.

Edward Vogel, new dwelling house, Congdon street, \$1,500.

Dr. H. H. Avery, new dwelling house, Jefferson street, \$1,000.

C. W. Maroney, new work shop, \$400.

Arthur Hunter, new dwelling house, Madison street, \$850.

Chelsea Electric Light Co., addition to power house, \$1,000.

Samuel Guerin, new dwelling house, Harrison street, \$800.

Thos. Cassidy, repairs on dwelling house, Madison street, \$500.

Geo. Wackenhut, repairs on dwelling house, Main street, South, \$300.

Jas. Cooke, repairs on dwelling house, Main street, South, \$325.

Peter Fletcher, repairs on dwelling house, Orchard street, \$200.

Glazier Stove Co., new office building, Main street, North, \$1,500.

C. J. Chandler & Co., new warehouses, \$2,500.

J. A. Maroney, new dwelling house, Polk street, \$800.

Frank Staffau, new brick store buildings, Main street, North, \$3,000.

L. Babcock, new brick building, Main street, North, \$2,000.

E. Hooker, repairs on dwelling house, North street, \$300.

Besides the above there have been a number of smaller repair jobs, new barns, etc., that would probably bring the total to \$30,000.

How to Dress for a Photograph.

We live in an age of marked development in photography, as in all other fine arts and sciences. In photography especially is it of paramount importance to reach the best results that the person applying for a picture should remember certain rules respecting dress.

The desired results are largely in the hands of the subject, and to this end do we offer the following suggestions, says an old photographer:

"Light begets light;" therefore, in dressing for a picture, let the drapery be light. The reverse to be observed if dark effects are desired. Robes for the best effects for ladies are such as will fold or drape nicely; dress naturally, and think a little, while you are about it.

Ladies and children with light hair should dress in something lighter than those whose hair is dark or brown. We will give you a photographic reason for this. Light substances photograph more quickly than dark. Hence if a fair person wears dark dresses, either the person or the dress will be over done, and vice versa with a dark person.

Never use powder and rouge, unless you wish to behold a ghastly and unnatural appearance in your picture. Any imperfections of complexion are readily removed by the retoucher.

A bright day is not necessary. In fact, the light is best when the heavens are clouded and the sun shines through the clouds. A "light-cloudy" day is not objectionable if it is not actually dark. The only difference between the two is that on a dark day the sitting is prolonged a few seconds.

Arrangements for the babies should be made so as not to interfere with their daily sleep, as they look and feel so much better and sweeter after a nap. The morning is also best for them and a clear day, because the light works more quickly. Avoid coming late in the day. Never come in a hurry or a flurry.

Rheumatic Twinges.

Are escaped by the use of Humphreys' Specific No. 15. The infallible cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica and Lumbago. For sale by all druggists, 25 cents.

Hold Fast

- - TO - -

Your Dollars!

Don't open your pocket book to buy Christmas presents until you have looked over the beautiful goods that F. P. Glazier & Co. are unpacking.

Fancy Goods and Crockery.

Beautiful Goods in Plush and Celluloid, Albums, Toilet Cases, Mirrors Perfume Cases, etc. Fruit Plates, Cups and Saucers, Soup Plates, Bread Dishes, etc.

Silverware and Jewelry.

We have an elegant line of the latest pieces in Silverware, including Cake Baskets, Butter Dishes, Pickle Dishes, Castors, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., etc., and are making the lowest prices on them. If you contemplate purchasing any thing in the JEWELRY LINE don't buy without looking at our goods for we are making the lowest prices on record.

Choicest mixed nuts 10 cents per pound.
Fresh Oysters, Standards, 18 cents per can.
Fresh Oysters, Selects, 23 cents per can.
5 pounds best Crackers for 25 cents.
25 pounds brown Sugar for \$1.00.
7 cakes good Laundry Soap for 25 cents.
Fresh figs at 8 cents per pound.
6 pounds new 2 crown raisins for 25 cents.
Fresh Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel.

Watch

Our

Christmas

"Ads"

And also watch the radiant faces and big bundles of our customers.

F. P. Glazier & Co.

CROCKERY!

We are showing a very fine line in DINNER SETS. We are carrying the finest line perhaps ever shown in Chelsea, at a very low price. Please call and see us.

GEO. BLAICH.

* REMEMBER *

WE SELL



We carry a full line of Coal and Wood Heaters, Cook Stoves, Oil Cloth, and Stove Boards.

Finest Line of Cutlery in town.

We can sell you silver plated knives and forks cheaper than any other dealer in the County.

Special prices on Sewing machines now until January 1st, 1894.

C. E. WHITAKER,

South Main St.,

Chelsea, Mich.

Excelsior Bakery,

Chelsea, Mich.

Subscribe

for the

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. First-class Restaurant in connection

28 WM. CASPARY.

Chelsea Herald.

THE CHELSEA HERALD

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN

THE NEWS

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

DOMESTIC.

SURGEON GENERAL WYMAN reports that 52,808 seamen were treated by the marine hospital service during the year ended June 30. THE trans-Mississippi congress met at St. Louis, 400 delegates being present. Resolutions were introduced and irrigation discussed. MISS MARY OCKANDER, aged 18 years, and a younger sister were drowned while skating on a pond at Bancroft, Neb. BANDITS tried to hold up a train near Bragg Station, I. T., but were foiled by the engineer putting on full steam. SENATOR BUTLER alleges the South Carolina election laws are unconstitutional and asks that the state treasurer and comptroller be enjoined from taking office. SAMUEL G. SEELY, charged with defrauding the Shoe and Leather bank of New York, would, it was said, surrender and make a confession, involving several prominent men. NEAL BROTHERS, of Portland, the heaviest millers in eastern Indiana, failed for \$100,000 and no assets. SECRETARY CARLISLE awarded the new \$50,000,000 issue of bonds to the Stewart syndicate of New York. BECAUSE of numerous quarrels Mrs. Godfrey Weinholtz killed her brother, Ernest Weisner, at Eldora, Ia., and then poisoned herself. HARRY and Eugene Sanders, of Manch Chunk, Pa., aged 11 and 12 years, were killed by the cars while picking up coal on the tracks. THE legislative committee of the Michigan Teachers' association will ask the legislature to prohibit the issuance of teachers' certificates to any person who uses tobacco in any form. THE Security national bank of Grand Island, Neb., was forced to suspend. THE firm of Switzer, New, Witter & Co., one of the largest dry goods houses in Vicksburg, Miss., failed for \$148,000. GASTON CAZENAVETTE was arrested in Chicago with 10,000 bogus lottery tickets in his possession which he had arranged to dispose of. DIRECTOR of the MINT PRESTON in his annual report says the gold coinage of the fiscal year ended June 30 last was \$99,474,912, the largest ever executed. The silver coinage was \$6,977,296. The estimated metallic stock of coin and bullion in the United States was: Gold, \$627,293,201; silver, \$624,347,757, a total of \$1,251,640,958. The net gold exports for the fiscal year were \$4,172,665, against \$66,892,275 in 1898. The net exports of silver were \$31,041,359, against \$7,653,831 for the previous year. ALMOST the entire business portion of Lyndonville, Vt., was swept by fire, the loss being \$200,000. LAWYER EDWARD P. HILLIARD was shot and killed at his desk in Chicago by Henry C. Hastings, who claimed he had been defrauded of his property. DROUGHT had dried up everything in Oklahoma and prairie fires were doing much damage. THE clothing store of A. Nathan was destroyed by fire at Great Falls, Mont., the damage being \$200,000. THE Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway company has put additional armed guards on its express cars on its line going through Indian territory. THE Kendall Banking company at Howard, S. D., closed its doors. THE Cherokee legislature will send a strong delegation to Washington to oppose any statehood measure. JUDGE DALLAS, of Philadelphia, decided that the Reading railroad receivers had the right to discharge an employe who belonged to a brotherhood. THE most wonderful village of cliff dwellers extant was discovered in the Bradshaw mountains in Arizona. THE corner stone of a new \$100,000 courthouse at Winamac, Ind., was laid under masonic auspices. JAMES DYAN, John Jones and Henry Taylor were fatally injured by an explosion of gas in the Jack Oak coal mines near Albia, Ia. IN his annual report Superintendent Brooks says the foreign mail service has attained a high degree of perfection. SIX armed men went into a faro bank at Baker City, Ore., and took all the money on hand, about \$1,100. THE business part of the town of Athena, Ala., was almost totally destroyed by fire, the loss being \$150,000. THE Shelley hoop and stove factory at Holgate, O., was burned down by employes who went on a strike. AMBROSE WOODS, a farmer, and his wife were killed by the cars at Carey, O. JOHN PENSEYERS rode a straightway unpaced mile at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1:52 2-5, lowering Johnson's world's bicycle record. SECRETARY HERBERT in his annual report recommends the construction of three additional battleships and twelve torpedo boats. During the year five ships had been added to the naval list, the Marblehead, Columbia, Olympia, Montgomery and Minneapolis. THE Bank of Canova, S. D., suspended payment.

THE Indiana supreme court decided the fee and salary law unconstitutional as applied to county treasurers. DR. GEORGE R. FORTINER, of Camden, N. J., died of bristles from a toothbrush that lodged in his throat eight months ago. THE Missouri Pacific abandoned night trains in the Indian territory because of the prevailing terrorism. THE extensive potteries of the Galloway Terra Cotta company were destroyed by fire at Philadelphia, the loss being \$100,000. AT San Francisco the James Lick monument, completed at a cost of \$100,000, was unveiled. GEORGIA representatives refused to make an appropriation for the state militia and it may have to disband. THE annual report of Superintendent Kimball, of the life saving service, shows that during the year ended June 30, 1894, there were 894 disasters; value of property involved, \$10,000,420; property saved, \$8,763,215; property lost, \$2,237,205; number of persons involved, 4,521; persons lost, 68. THE sugar trust closed its refineries in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, throwing 50,000 men out of employment. COMMISSIONER of INTERNAL REVENUE MILLER'S annual report shows a falling off in receipts during the year of \$13,836,540. THE Lozier bicycle factory at Toledo, O., where 25,000 machines were being constructed, was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$500,000. THE schooner Gracie H. Benson was sunk in a collision in Boston harbor and six of her crew were drowned. METAMORA, a village in Ohio, was almost obliterated by fire, seven stores, a church and several residences being destroyed. ENGINEERS are at work surveying for the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, which is to be an air line from New York to Chicago. IN his annual report Secretary Morton suggests exporting dressed beef instead of live cattle, in view of the prohibition of foreign governments. MRS. JACOB SCHOPPENHELM and her two children were burned to death in a fire at St. Louis. THE business portion of Murdock, Minn., was destroyed by fire. FOOTBALL players riding to a game were struck by a train at Southbridge, Mass., and two were killed and sixteen injured, three of them fatally. G. N. RICHARDS at Watkins, N. Y., murdered Miss Kittie Quirk and then committed suicide because jealous. THE annual report of Secretary Hoke Smith, of the interior department, deals largely with Indian affairs. The report also shows that the total disbursements to date for the eleventh census amount to \$10,365,676. The entire number of pensioners upon the rolls June 30, 1894, was 969,544. The estimate for the fiscal year 1896 is \$140,000,000. MRS. W. K. WALTERS, of Palarm, Ark., locked her three children in the house and returned to find all of them burned to death. FOREST fires were raging in Mississippi, resulting in large losses of timber, fences, etc. No rain of any consequence had fallen since August last. ABOUT 1,800 feet of the water front of Tacoma slipped into Puget sound, killing two persons. THE exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 30th ult. aggregated \$1,803,820,000, against \$1,019,959,895 the previous week. The increase, compared with the corresponding week in 1893, was 2.9. BRADSTREET'S New York commercial agency reports a marked improvement in business throughout the eastern and middle states. IN his annual report Secretary Lamont urges an increase in the army to 80,000, and praises the men for their work during the strikes. The expenditures for the last fiscal year were \$56,039,009, the appropriations for the current year are \$52,439,112, and the estimates for the next year are \$52,318,629. THERE were 289 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 30th ult., against 322 the week previous and 271 in the corresponding time in 1893. WHILE August Miller and wife, living near Gettysburg, S. D., were away, their home was burned, together with their three children. THREE negro prisoners at Polkton, N. C., were burned to death in a fire they themselves started. THE report of James Kerr, clerk of the house of representatives, shows that for the year ended June 30, 1894, the salaries of members and other expenses of the house amounted to \$930,930, of which total \$256,539 was for the hire of members' clerks. AFTER a mysterious absence of three years Frank Smith returned to St. Joseph, Mo., and found his wife married to James Burns. THE government receipts from customs during November were \$10,260,222; from internal revenue, \$7,784,074; from miscellaneous sources, \$1,376,687, making the total receipts for the month \$19,411,403, and for the last five months \$136,398,917. The disbursements for the month amount to \$27,567,770, making the disbursements for the five months \$158,909,043. THE city council of Abingdon, Ill., has prohibited the practice of hypnotism on anyone under 21 years of age. RAIN in southern Illinois broke a drought of two months and benefited growing wheat crops.

A DISPATCH from Minister Denby to the government at Washington said that Peking was in a state of chaos and that the American legation was in danger of being sacked. GEORGE MICHAEL CENTREL was hanged at Belleville, Ill., for the murder of Frederick Kahn near East Carondelet on August 7 last. A DETROIT firm of chemists is making preparations for the manufacture of anti-toxine, the new remedy for diphtheria. JOHN KING resigned the presidency of the Erie railroad and Vice President Thomas was promoted to the place. PERSONAL AND POLITICAL. JAMES COCHRANE, the richest man in Fayette county and the pioneer in the coke business in the Connellsville region, died at his home in Dawson, Pa. MRS. SARAH ULLRICH KELLY, of Honesdale, Pa., announced her candidacy for the unexpired term of the late Myron R. Wright, member of congress from the Fifteenth district. THE Alabama legislature reelected John T. Morgan (dem.) as United States senator. Warren Reese (pop.) will contest the seat. GEORGE BARKER, a landscape and scenic photographer of world-wide reputation, died at his home in Niagara Falls, aged 50 years. JUDGE ISAAC HOWE, late populist candidate for governor of South Dakota, died at his home in Redfield. EX-GOV. JOSEPH E. BROWN died in Atlanta, aged 73 years. He was the Georgian war governor, was chief justice of the supreme court, and since the war was a United States senator. MISS MAUD IONE GABRIEL, aged 20, and Samuel Ward Parshey, aged 70, were married at Chicopee, Mass. MRS. MARIA H. WHITING, principal of Knox seminary, died at Galesburg, Ill. She was 67 years old and became a teacher at 13. A MEETING of people's party leaders will be held in St. Louis December 28 to map out a policy for an educational campaign. FOREIGN. SEVERE earthquake shocks were felt in several provinces of Venezuela. The town of Carache was destroyed. AMERICAN newspapers have been debarred from circulation in Turkey, owing to their attitude on the Armenian question. CZAR NICHOLAS II. was married at St. Petersburg to Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt. PRINCESS BIRMARCK, wife of the ex-chancellor of Germany, died at Varzin. She had been ailing for some time. AN earthquake lasting thirty-seven seconds did great damage to property at Quito, Ecuador, and many persons were killed or injured. A SEVERE shock of earthquake was felt at Huntingdon, Ormstown and Athelstone, in Canada. CHINA trusted peace proposal to United States Minister Denby, to be submitted to Japan. LATER. A STATEMENT prepared at the internal revenue bureau shows that the receipts for the four months ended October 31 were \$64,749,520, an increase of \$10,324,325 over the previous four months. By the burning of a dwelling in Philadelphia Mrs. Ella R. Smith and Miss Cullen lost their lives. HENRY STUNKLE, probably the wealthiest farmer near Wichita, Kan., was swindled out of \$5,000 by the three-card monte and tin box swindlers. THE king of Corea appealed to the American minister for protection, believing his life in danger. IN his annual report Comptroller Eckles advises a change from a bond to a safety fund security as a basis for bank circulation. THE czar, it was said, would pardon the three members of the imperial family who are in disgrace and exile. J. M. RAPOUT, who made a bet of \$5,000 that he could leave New York May 15 and walk to San Francisco before midnight December 1, won the wager with only five hours to spare. THE first rain for four months fell in Arkansas, putting out the forest fires which had done great damage. THE coinage at the mints of the United States during the month of November was as follows: Gold, \$2,040,000; silver, \$1,073,000; minor coins, \$94,900; total, \$3,207,900. AN earthquake shock, which was accompanied by a rumbling sound, was felt at Pittsfield, Ill. FRANK WALLER, of Chicago, won the twenty-four-hour professional bicycle race at New York, making 434 miles. THE Great Western Electrical Supply Manufacturing company of Chicago failed with liabilities of \$300,000 and assets of \$700,000. JOHN BURNS, the English labor leader, reached New York, and was welcomed by trade-unionists. THE eleventh annual report of the United States civil service commission shows that from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894, 4,372 appointments were made in the classified service, an increase of eighty-three over the previous year. SHERWOOD DIXON, United States district attorney, died at his residence in Chicago from consumption. CORRECTED treasury figures show the receipts from all sources during the month of November to have been \$19,411,403, disbursements, \$28,477,198, which leaves the deficit for the month \$9,065,795 and for the five months of the present fiscal year \$32,205,152.

READY TO GO WITH MOTHER.—At Frank's house they had quince jam for supper, but Frankie had been ill, so his mother said to him: "Frank, you cannot have any jam; it will make you sick, and then you might die." Frank took this like a little man until he saw his mother help herself to jam a second time. Then he pushed his plate slowly toward the forbidden dish and said, with deliberation: "Well, if you are going to die, I might as well die, too. Gimme some of it." —Harper's Bazar. DIPLOMATIC TERROR.—"We now come to the Emperor Caligula. What do you know about him, Prince?" (Pause, occasioned by the silence of the august pupil). "Your highness is right, perfectly right. The less said about this emperor the better." —La Revue de Poche. TEACHER.—"James, you are late this morning. Have you any excuse?" Pupil.—"Yes'm. Maw's gone down-town 'lectioneerin' in the hired girl's on a strike an' paw burnt his fingers cookin' the pancakes an' I had to sew 'on my spender buttons myself. See!" —Chicago Tribune. ETHEL.—"How did you like the play last night?" Maud.—"Oh! above everything. Harry was with me, and you know what company he is! Well there was nothing whatever in the play to distract my attention, and I just revelled in Harry's conversation." —Boston Transcript. MAGISTRATE.—"You are a big man. Why did you let those young toughs half kill you, instead of defending yourself?" Sufferer.—"Because I preferred a clean bed in a hospital to a dirty cot in a cell." —Puck. JACK FORD.—"I say, old man, is there anything between you and that little Loughton girl?" Reggy Westend.—"Only a little matter of \$100,000 I haven't got." —Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly. "I DON'T see how you ever managed to cut up that boarding house turkey," said the fork to the knife. "It was a rather tough job," replied the knife, "but I managed to keep my temper." —Harlem Life. FORTUNE TELLER.—"You will be very poor until you are thirty-five years of age." Impenitent Poet (angrily).—"And after then?" Fortune Teller.—"You will get used to it." —Sketch. PROGRESS. People who get the greatest degree of comfort and real enjoyment out of life, are those who make the most out of their opportunities. Quick perception and good judgment, lead such promptly to adopt and make use of those refined and improved products of modern inventive genius which best serve the needs of their physical being. Accordingly, the most intelligent and progressive people are found to employ the most refined and perfect laxative to regulate and tone up the stomach, liver, and bowels, when in need of such an agent—hence the great popularity of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. These are made from the purest, most refined and concentrated vegetable extracts, and from forty-two to forty-four are contained in each vial, which is sold at the same price as the cheaper made and more ordinary pills found in the market. In curative virtues, there is no comparison to be made between them and the ordinary pills, as any one may easily learn by sending for a free sample, (four to seven doses) of the Pellets, which will be sent on receipt of name and address on a postal card. ONCE USED THEY ARE ALWAYS IN FAVOR. The Pellets cure biliousness, sick and bloated head, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heart-burn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. Put up in glass vials, therefore always fresh and reliable. One little "Pellet" is a laxative, two are mildly cathartic. As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, take one each day after dinner. To relieve distress from over-eating, they are unequalled. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules; any child will readily take them. Accept no substitute that may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be better for the dealer, because of paying him a better profit, but he is not the one who needs help. Address for free sample, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. ESTEY'S PIANOS. 300,000 OF THESE INSTRUMENTS. ESTEY'S ORGAN. ESTEY & CAMP CHICAGO.



Little Clyde Suffered With scrofula or salt rheum on the top of his head. One bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla perfectly cured and the disease has never re-appeared. He is five years old and as healthy as any child. We praise Hood's highly. CHARLES STANLEY, Glendale, Mich. Hood's Pills are safe, harmless, sure.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, ST. PAUL, MINN.

The General Passenger Office of the Great Northern Railway will be pleased to forward to applicants any or all of the publications named below, on receipt of the amount of postage named after each. It should be understood that these books, pamphlets and folders were prepared at considerable cost and are worth in each case many times the postage. They will prove of much interest to persons who contemplate a trip to any part of the Northwest, who desire the information all intelligent people should possess concerning a vast, resourceful, important and growing part of the United States. Several of these publications have been supplied in quantities to public schools at the request of superintendents and teachers, on account of the instructive and useful information they contain. BOOK FOLDER.—Send 2 cents for postage. MAP FOLDER.—Send free. ATLAS OF THE NORTHWEST.—Send 15 cents in postage. LARGE WALL MAP.—Send 25 cents in postage. When writing give nearest express office. DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS OR BULLETINS.—Send 2 cents postage for each. VALLEY, PLAIN AND PEAK. From Midland Lakes to Western Ocean.—Send 10 cents in postage. HUNTING AND FISHING BULLETINS.—Send 4 cents postage for the two. VIEWS OF MOUNT INDIAN AND KOOTENAI CANYON.—Send 50 cents each. THE EVERGREEN STATE.—Send 2 cents for postage. FACTS ABOUT A GREAT COUNTRY.—Send free. A TOUR OF "OUR COUNTRY."—Send \$1.00. For any of the above publications or information about rates or routes to the Northwest or Pacific coast, address F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., (Mention this paper.) ST. PAUL, MINN. 14-A.

I suffered terribly from roaring in my head during an attack of catarrh, and because very deaf, used Ely's Cream Balm and in three weeks could hear as well as ever.—A. E. Newman, Grating, Mich.

CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM

Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 55 Warren Street, New York. CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD NOW THE BEST LINE TO CALIFORNIA, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS. Try the "True Southern Route to California." Pullman First-Class Sleeping Cars, Pullman Tourist Sleeping Car Service, low rates and quick time, through Chicago every day, to the land of oranges, roses and sunshine, that semi-tropical kingdom by the sea, Southern California. Arrive on the train or in depot dining rooms. Daily First-Class Pullman Sleeping Cars, and through Pullman Tourist Sleeping Car Service from Chicago to the principal cities in Arkansas and Texas. For illustrated folders, maps, pamphlets and full particulars, call upon your home ticket agent or write to James Charlton, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago & Alton Railroad, Chicago, Ill.

THE ONLY PRESENT EVERYBODY WANTS. The Receiver Will Thank You For 25 Years. G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass. Please send me free specimen pages of Webster's International Dictionary. Write This On A Postal Card. 14 POUNDS OF UNIVERSAL INFORMATION.

Weak Mothers and all women who are nursing babies, derive almost inconceivable benefits from the nourishing properties of Scott's Emulsion. This is the most nourishing food known to science. It enriches the mother's milk and gives her strength. It also makes babies fat and gives more nourishment to growing children than all the rest of the food they eat. Scott's Emulsion has been prescribed by physicians for twenty years for Rickets, Marasmus, Wasting Diseases of Children, Coughs, Colds, Weak Lungs, Emaciation and Consumption. Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE. Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50 cents and \$1.

THE NAVY.

Its Needs Set Forth in Secretary Herbert's Report.

They Include More and Better Ships and Guns—The Condition of China in the Present War is an Object Lesson.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The secretary of the navy in his annual report to the president recommends that congress be asked to authorize the construction of three battle ships of about 10,000 tons displacement each, to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$4,000,000 each, and twelve torpedo boats of from 100 to 300 tons each, at the discretion of the secretary of the navy to cost not exceeding an average of \$700,000 or a total expenditure for naval increase of \$14,000,000.

Estimates. The naval estimates for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, amount to \$20,955,020, of which \$13,250,392 is to make payments upon work authorized.

The secretary makes the point that not considering the effect of the cessation of this work on industrial conditions and disclaiming all obligations of the government to engage in public works for the sole purpose of giving employment to any class, from the standpoint of national defense it will be unwise to stop the work of naval upbuilding.

A New Policy. The secretary announces the adoption of a new naval policy regarding the movements of ships in commission. He has decided in the interests of economy and efficiency and for the more perfect protection of American interests abroad to put into operation a policy which will keep a number of cruising vessels in commission for the ordinary needs of naval operations on each of the six stations, North and South Atlantic, North and South Pacific, Asiatic and European, the South Pacific being a new station, now for the first time announced.

Need More Ships and Guns. The secretary alludes to Secretary Chandler's references to the wastefulness resulting from many different yards and from the methods pursued in them. What our navy needs, says the secretary, is more ships and guns, not more yards.

When they hauled down the English to hoist the American flag, he says, "they were receiving pay from the British government to hold themselves in readiness to serve that nation, and the English government had guns and gun mounts ready to be put upon them at a moment's notice," and, continuing an allusion to the requirements of the government in the matter of a reserve of ordnance and ordnance stores, Secretary Herbert says:

A Late Lesson. The latest and one of the most impressive lessons in all history is now being taught by China and Japan. A nation, the most populous in the world, able to put millions of fighting men into the field, is now, after suffering many disasters, scouring Europe and America for munitions of war. It relied upon its numbers. Now it is buying discarded guns and discarded ammunition, whatever it can get, to aid it in repelling the assaults of a people vastly inferior to it in numbers.

Enlisted Force. The recommendation of last year that the enlisted force be increased by 2,000 men is renewed. The number of vessels which must be kept in commission and ready for service is greater than the present enlisted force allowed the navy will suffice to man. Calculations place this increase at not less than 2,000 men, and the law to authorize such increase should be so worded as to permit the department to enlist them whenever needed.

An efficient and economical service cannot be carried on without a fair margin always between the number of men absolutely necessary to man the ships in commission and the limit as fixed by law. New ships, getting ready for service and the constantly recurring emergencies necessitating the dispatch of vessels to foreign waters are causing demands upon the enlisted force which it will very shortly be unable to meet. The expense of maintaining the additional number of men asked for will be small in comparison with the results to be obtained and the value of public property of which they become the care-takers and defenders.

CITIZEN BANDITS.

Alleged Scheme Whereby Wealthy Cattlemen Defraud Express Companies.

ELKENO, O., Nov. 29.—Twenty-five thousand dollars was expressed from Kansas City to George Isaacs, a wealthy Chickasaw cattleman at Canadian, Tex., arriving at that point Saturday evening last. When the train pulled into Canadian station a gang of bandits held up the express car, opening a general fusillade on the train.

Sheriff McGee, of this county, was called in and took a hand at the shooting in protecting the express company and was shot by the robbers, being literally shot to pieces, and several others were fatally wounded in the engagement, among them being some of the robbers, who were carried away by their pals.

It is stated that a combination has been made by wealthy cattlemen and Kansas City parties whereby money is to be shipped into the territory where the express companies are to be defrauded. The shippers will then present their claims to the express companies for settlement. A number of wealthy cattlemen of the Chickasaw Indian nation are said to be implicated.

George Isaacs, a wealthy stockman living in the western part of the Chickasaw nation, has been arrested. Isaacs shipped to himself from Kansas City two packages said to contain \$25,000. They were addressed to Canadian, Tex., and were on the train attacked by the robbers, in the defense of which, Sheriff McGee was killed. The packages were opened and found to contain \$200 in \$1 and \$2 bills. Two of the robbers were identified as Isaacs and a friend. The former was captured.

THE ARMY.

Secretary Lamont Recommends the Battalion Formation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont in submitting his annual report to the president gives the expenditures of his department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, at \$56,030,000.34. The appropriations for the fiscal year of 1895 are \$52,439,112.78. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, are \$52,318,639.55.

The reports of the officers in command of the several geographical departments corroborate the opinion, expressed in the last annual report that Indian warfare is virtually at an end in the United States, and that beyond occasional calls for police duty in the neighborhood of Indian reservations, the army will henceforth be relieved to a greater degree each year of the labor of armed surveillance over the tribes of the west.

There have been no serious infractions of the neutrality laws on the Mexican frontier during the year, but the presence of a regular force there for some time to come is clearly prescribed by the conditions of civilization in that region.

It was found necessary during the period beginning with March and extending through July of the current year, in various sections of the country, to employ a considerable part of the army to execute the orders of the United States courts, or to protect successfully defied and resisted, to prevent the dispatch of the United States mails, to remove restraints to travel and commerce, and to guard the property of the government. The movement of troops thus necessitated was the largest which has taken place since the close of the civil war.

The number of enlisted men in service on October 31 was 25,516. Deducing the sick, those in confinement, recruits not yet joined, those absent on furlough, and others employed in staff departments or on detached service, the effective field strength on the same date was 21,114 of all arms.

The report says: "I earnestly recommend that congress enact the legislation necessary to establish in the army the battalion formation, now adopted by the armies of every other civilized nation. As necessary to effect that change I recommend the removal of the limit of 25,000 men fixed by the act of June 18, 1874, and a return to the limit fixed by the act of July 15, 1870. Legislative approval of these two propositions will restore to the effective force about 4,000 enlisted men, bringing the actual strength of the army up to the nominal strength now fixed by law. By these changes the army will be increased in efficiency 20 per cent., in numbers about 16 1/2 per cent. and in cost of maintenance only about 6 per cent."

The organization of the line of the army has undergone no material change since the close of the civil war. During this period of thirty years every large foreign army has been completely reorganized. Changes and improvements in arms and ammunition and equipments have forced upon the leading tacticians of the great armies of the world the necessity of a broad departure from the old systems. All have adopted the battalion as the tactical unit for infantry and artillery serving as infantry, and nearly all the equivalent of the squadron as the cavalry unit. The light artillery battalion has a similar composition. Should our army ever be brought into collision with disciplined foreign troops, our present formation would prove so defective as to turn the scale against us in a conflict on terms otherwise equal.

The policy of concentrating the troops and abandoning unnecessary posts has been prosecuted throughout the year. Where practicable small garrisons remote from railroads, whose further retention has become unnecessary by a change of conditions, have been consolidated with garrisons at more important centers, thus reducing the cost of maintenance and transportation and utilizing improved facilities for the prompt dispatch of troops to any point where their services may be required. The changes have in no instance lessened the protection afforded by the army to any region in which a garrison has heretofore been stationed, but have considerably augmented the extent of territory over which that protection can promptly and effectively be afforded.

On June 30, 1893, the army was distributed among ninety-five independent posts. During the last year the number of posts was reduced to eighty, with garrisons ranging from 60 to 750 men. The aggregate area of the military reservations abandoned since the last annual report is upwards of 308,000 acres.

Army officers on duty with the national guard of the states, of whom twenty-seven were regularly assigned to state headquarters, concurred in reporting steady improvement in the training and efficiency of the militia. The fact that state camps of instruction, in which forty additional army officers participated, were held by thirty-three states is proof that state military establishments are on a better footing now than ever before in time of peace. In several instances army detachments took part in state camps, and the profit to the army in acquaintance with the soldierly qualities of the militia and to the militia in observation of the attention of the regulars to details, which is necessary to the perfect soldier, is both a present benefit and an investment for the future from which we should reap returns in any emergency calling for the cooperation of the two forces. The strength of the militia shows an increase of about 8,000 since last year, the latest returns showing a total organized force of 117,533 officers and enlisted men. The artillery arm, maintained by thirty-three states, has an enrollment of 5,223 officers and men; the cavalry arm, maintained by twenty-six states, of 5,080.

BOND BID ACCEPTED.

Secretary Carlisle Takes Up the Offer of the Stewart Syndicate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Secretary Carlisle Monday accepted the Stewart syndicate offer for the \$50,000,000 bond loan at their bid of 117.077 per \$100, all or none. The Stewart syndicate in their bid direct that \$40,000,000 of the bonds are to be delivered in New York; \$8,000,000 in Boston; \$5,000,000 in Philadelphia, \$2,000,000 in Chicago and \$2,000,000 in San Francisco. The bonds will be ready for their delivery as soon as the syndicate pay their first installment and indicate the amount and denomination of bonds they desire.

Secretary Carlisle was informed late in the afternoon that the Stewart syndicate, to whom the entire \$50,000,000 loan was awarded, had paid new bond loan was awarded, had paid \$1,000,000 in gold. Assistant Secretary Curtis said that \$5,000,000 of the new bonds were all ready to be delivered and the balance of \$45,000,000 would be ready for delivery after December 3 next.

Ward Quits Baseball.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Manager and Capt. John Ward has resigned both his positions in the New York ball club, George Davis, third baseman, has been signed to manage and captain the team for the coming season. Ward intends practicing law with a Wall street firm of lawyers.

FAVORS A CHANGE.

Comptroller Eckles Suggests a New System of Currency.

His Plan for Improving the Present National Bank-Note Issue—Interesting Facts Extracted from His Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Suggestions have been received, says Comptroller of the Currency Eckles in his report, from many eminent financial sources that the whole question of a banking and currency system ought to be referred by congress, to a commission to be created by law, appointed by the president, and clothed with proper authority. "A commission non-partisan in its character," he says, "composed of men of eminent abilities, could unquestionably devise a currency system sound in every particular, and one which would commend itself to every interest of the country. It could largely take the question out of politics, and have it considered simply in its business aspects and upon merit alone; but if the present congress is to enact a law upon the subject, the appointment of a commission could avail nothing. If, however, nothing more definite can be accomplished, the question of the creation of such commission ought to be considered and acted upon."

The report also gives full information in regard to the organization, supervision and liquidation of the national banks for the year ended October 31, 1894. It shows that during this period but 50 banks were organized, with a capital stock of \$5,285,000, the smallest number chartered, as well as the minimum amount of capital, in any one year since 1879. The charters of forty-one banks were extended during the year, having an aggregate capital stock of \$5,148,000 and a circulation of \$1,678,000. Ten banks, with a capital stock of \$1,575,000, which were in the hands of receivers at the date of the last report, resumed business during the year, and the charters of six, with a capital stock of \$65,000, and a circulation amounting to \$283,550, expired by limitation, five of which were succeeded by new associations, with a capital stock of \$600,000, and circulation amounting to \$292,250. On October 31, 1894, the total number of national banks in operation was 3,756, with an authorized capital stock of \$72,671,365, represented by 7,955,076 shares of stock, owned by 287,842 shareholders.

On October 2, 1894, the date of their last report of condition, the total resources of the banks were \$3,473,922,055.27, of which their loans and discounts amounted to \$2,007,122,191.30, and money of all kinds in bank \$422,428,192.45. Of their liabilities \$1,728,418,819.12 represented individual deposits, \$334,121,002.10 surplus and net undivided profits, and \$172,331,978 circulating notes outstanding. The total circulation of national banks on October 31, 1894, amounted to \$207,472,003, a net decrease during the year of \$1,741,563, and a gross decrease of \$8,614,834 in circulation secured by bonds.

During the year 79 banks, with an aggregate capital stock of \$10,475,000, passed out of the system by voluntary liquidation, 21, including 2 which failed in 1893, with a capital stock of \$2,770,000, became insolvent and were placed in charge of receivers.

The comptroller suggests the maintenance of a safety fund to be provided by graduated taxation upon the outstanding circulation of the banks until the same shall be equal to not less than 5 per cent. of the total of such outstanding circulation, this fund to be held by the government as an agent only and for the purpose of immediately redeeming the notes of insolvent banks. It is immediately to be replenished out of the assets of the banks on which it shall have a first and paramount lien and from assessment to the extent of the double liability on the shareholders.

Continuing, the comptroller says: "The general government ought to be wholly free from the direct issuing and redeeming of notes to pass as money among the people. No government has ever yet successfully engaged in so doing, and the experience of the government of the United States has proven no exception to the rule. The general cost and loss entailed upon the government and the repeated periods of uncertainty as to the government credit and the stability of our monetary system, have been so great as to make the legal tender and treasury issues of 1890 one of the extraordinary burdens placed upon the people. The issues ought to be redeemed and cancelled, and the government thus enabled to retire from the banking business, a business for which it is so poorly equipped."

In the light of the present condition of the government's finances, Mr. Eckles says, that which ought to have been done when there was a surplus in the treasury cannot now be undertaken, and the same conditions must continue to weaken the country's credit and plague the lines of business unless a means is devised for removing these issues from the channel of current redemption until such time as the government finds itself in a position to do that which at first was the intent of all—gradually redeem and cancel them.

If the franchise is granted the banks of issuing circulating notes against their assets, instead of against bond security, it is suggested that the banks in return should compensate the government by relieving the treasury department of the current redemption in coin of the present treasury issues. The ultimate redemption, of course, must fall upon the government, but the embarrassment does not arise from their ultimate, but from their current, redemption.

It is therefore suggested that if congress shall repeal the provisions of the present act requiring the national banks to make a deposit of government bonds in order to secure circulating notes, and substitute therefor a provision giving them instead the right to issue the same against their assets, it incorporate therein and as a part thereof that as a prerequisite to so doing, the banks be compelled to deposit with the treasurer of the United States legal tender issues or issues, under the act of 1890 equal in amount to the difference between the percentage of their capital stock of issues granted against their assets and the total of such capital stock. The deposits thus made ought to remain with the treasury until the bank ceased, either through voluntary or involuntary liquidation, to do business, and in either case the government ought to then redeem and cancel such treasury issues deposited. It is only by such deposit during the life of the bank that the issues named can be removed from current presentation for redemption.

As against this deposit of legal tenders and treasury notes so made there should be issued to the banks, dollar for dollar, national bank notes, either of the same or different design, notes, either of the same or different design, as might be deemed best, that thus the volume of the currency as it is now contributed by the issues of the government should not be contracted so long at least as the banks making such deposits as are in existence. The percentage of the bank notes issued against the deposit, should be free from any taxation imposed upon circulation and ought to be such a percentage as is deemed equitable to be used as a part of the banks' legal reserve held against deposits. The law should make it incumbent upon the banks to deposit with the treasurer for the current redemption of such notes, gold coin, to an amount necessary to make sure their current redemption.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Hoke Smith Submits His Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—In his annual report to the president on the operations of the interior department Secretary Hoke Smith reviews the problem of effective work for the advancement of the Indians.

He says the task of the Indian bureau is that of developing a people no longer savage, but still far from civilized, into beings fit for American citizenship and capable of self-support. Two means are chiefly relied upon to accomplish this in the most practical manner—education and allotments of land in severalty.

He does not question the advisability of allotting land to Indians in severalty, but does question its propriety before the Indians have progressed sufficiently to utilize the land when taken. The secretary says that land should not be purchased from the Indians at the best bargain the United States can make, but should be sold by the United States, the department acting as a faithful trustee and obtaining for the Indians every dollar the land will bring.

In speaking of the education of the Indians, he says that a definite plan for the Indian, when school is finished, must always be in view. If he is to enter our cities and towns as any other citizen, then his education should be broad and liberal. But if he is to commence his active life in the development of the resources of the reservation, then his education should be directed especially with a view to that life. Secretary Smith adds that even if the education of the young Indian is a preparation for work on the reservation, it should also work to the end that he should be fitted as soon as possible to manage his own affairs free from the paternal care of the department.

Mr. Smith agrees fully in his report with those who oppose the use of public money for the support of sectarian schools; but he thinks it would be scarcely just to abolish them entirely—to abandon instantly a policy so long recognized. He suggests that they be decreased at the rate of not less than 20 per cent. a year. Thus in a few years they would cease to exist. During this time the bureau would gradually be prepared to do without them, while they might gather strength to continue without governmental aid.

The secretary urges that the courts in Arkansas and Texas be abandoned, and that the jurisdiction of the United States court be extended over the territory without regard to citizenship. The secretary condemns in strong terms the establishment of saloons upon the line of Indian reservations and calls attention to the decision of Judge Bellinger, of the district of Oregon, to the effect that the sale of liquor to an Indian who has received his land in severalty is not in violation of law because by allotment he has become a citizen. If this decision is right, it presents another argument against too speedy allotment of lands in severalty to Indians.

The report shows that the public lands disposed of during the past fiscal year aggregate 10,377,274.72 acres. It approximates the vacant lands remaining at 106,040,313.71 acres, exclusive of Alaska, which contains 350,000,000 acres, and military and other reservations; 25,000,000 acres in round numbers are embraced in the lists of selections by railroad and wagon road companies awaiting examination and settlement at the close of the fiscal year. The aggregate selection of swamp lands since the passage of the act of 1849 is 80,456,153.51 acres. During the past year 138,159.47 acres were patented under this head.

The total cash receipts from the disposal of public lands amounted to \$2,674,385.79; \$91,981.06 were received for Indian lands. Over 35,000 agricultural patents were issued, granting, approximately, 3,640,800 acres. Mineral, mill site and coal patents were issued to the number of 1,429. About 3,100 patents were issued to Indians for allotments or selections in severalty, covering 101,928.34 acres. Patents of all classes issued during the year covered about 7,700,000 acres, a decrease from the preceding year of over 2,000,000 acres.

Congress is asked to make sufficient appropriations to employ at least one superintendent on each reserve and upon the larger reserves to provide a sufficient force of assistants to prevent a public property from being wantonly destroyed. It is also pointed out that a lack of special agents has prevented investigation of proposed forest reserves which would otherwise have been made. The importance of laying a foundation for a wise, comprehensive forestry system to be applied to the timber upon the public lands and the forest reservations is again urged upon congress.

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, 969,544 pensioners were borne upon the rolls, an increase of 3,532 pensioners during the year. Of these, 16,610 pensioners are on account of Indian and other wars prior to the late war, and 15,429 widows, orphans and other dependent relatives. Under the act of June 27, 1890, there are 375,084 pensioners and 94,290 widows and orphans. It is interesting to note that nine widows and three daughters of veterans of the revolution constitute the pension roll for that war. Forty-five survivors of the war of 1812 constitute the remnant of that list. The total amount expended for pensions during the past fiscal year was \$199,804,461.03, leaving a balance from the appropriation in the treasury of \$25,535,712.65. The estimate for the fiscal year 1896 made by the commissioner is \$140,000,000. The commissioner states that, in his opinion the year 1895, thirty years after the close of the last war, must in the nature of things see the highest limit of the pension roll which, therefore, must begin to decrease. The aggregate of persons added to the rolls during the year is 39,085, and the total number dropped for all causes 37,351.

There were 22,546 patents granted, including reissues and designs, and 1,656 trade marks registered during the past year. The number of patents which expired is 13,167. The total expenditures of the patent office amounted to \$1,053,992. The receipts exceeded the expenditures \$129,560.

The commissioner of labor in charge of the eleventh census, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, states that the total disbursements on account of the eleventh census to that date amounted to \$10,365,676.81. At the close of the fiscal year the total number of persons employed in the census office was 679; there are at the present writing about 403. The whole number of volumes necessary to comprehend all the facts gathered at the eleventh census is twenty-five; the estimated actual printed pages of these volumes being 22,290.

The report treats at length of many more subjects of minor interest, among them being the bureau of education—public documents, railroads, the territories, national parks and forest reserves, and various public institutions. The secretary closes his report with recommendation for an additional building for the interior department, as \$832,699 were paid out for rental of buildings in which several branches of the department have their offices located.

Cotton Compress Burned.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 30.—Thursday night fire destroyed the Birmingham cotton compress and about 1,500 bales of cotton. The compress was valued at \$27,000, and only \$5,000 of insurance was carried. The cotton belonged to Inman & Co., and was fully insured with a New York syndicate.

SECRETARY MORTON.

His Report on Affairs in the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Following is a synopsis of the annual report of Hon. J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture:

The report presents a statement showing that of the total exports of this country for 1894 (fiscal year) farm products aggregated \$225,000,000, or 72.38 per cent. of the whole. The markets of the world, says the secretary, demand from the American farmer the very best quality of breadstuffs and materials. The farmer exchanges his products, the results of his labors, which have specific purchasing power, for money having a general purchasing power.

Under the heading, "For Prime Pork Give Us Prime Currency," the secretary asks: "Would the \$200,000,000 worth of farm products from the United States sold last year to foreign nations have been as remunerative to the American farmer if they had been paid for in silver as they would have been paid for in gold or its equivalent?"

"When the standard coin of the republic shall be made of metal worth as much after it is melted as it purports to be worth in coin, and the mint values and the commodity values of all metallic money approximately equal, it will not the American farmer and all other citizens become more permanently prosperous? If the American farmer, laborer and manufacturer are compelled by law to submit to the measurement of the value of the products of their efforts by a silver standard, will not the foreigner in buying those products always use the same measure? With his beef, pork and cereals the American farmer buys money, and why should he not demand as superlative quality in that which he buys as the domestic and foreign purchasers insist upon in that which he sells?"

"If those buyers demand 'prime' beef and 'prime' pork, why should not the farmer demand 'prime' currency, the best currency, the best measure of value, the most fair and facile medium of exchange, in the most unfluctuating money which the world of commerce has ever evolved?"

The secretary denies the frequent allegations on the part of European governments regarding disease, etc., and suggests that if certain European nations continued to insist on microscopic inspection of American pork and veterinary inspection of beef with governmental certification to each, the government of the United States might well insist upon inspection and certification by such foreign governments of all importations therefrom, whether edibles or beverages, intended for home consumption.

More than two years have passed without the development of any pleuro-pneumonia or other disease in this country which might be dangerous to British stock interests. The hoped-for revocation, nevertheless, remains unrealized. The scientific investigations of the bureau have progressed steadily. Special mention is made in the appropriation bill for the current year of tuberculosis and sheep scab as diseases to guard against in view of the danger to human life from tuberculosis. The sterilization of milk has been thoroughly explained in a leaflet which has had a wide circulation. It appears that sterilization of milk may be a perfect safeguard wherever milk is used.

The secretary reviews the subject of foreign markets and gives figures of our agricultural exports, especially those to Great Britain. That country paid during the year 1893 for American breadstuffs, provisions, cotton and tobacco over \$324,000,000. Including about \$10,000,000 worth of mineral oils with agricultural exports, the united kingdom took 54.3 per cent. of all exports of breadstuffs, provisions, mineral oils, cotton and tobacco.

Of dressed beef Great Britain took from us during the first six months of the year 1894 \$10,000,000 worth. Australasia is our chief competitor for the trade. Mr. Morton deems it probable that the American farmer will find more advantage from the shipment of dressed beef than from the exportation of live cattle.

He reports a very large increase in the exports of beef and hog products over the year previous, with on the other hand, a marked decline in the exports of wheat. The review of the foreign market leads him to certain conclusions as to the future of our export trade in agricultural products as follows:

"Competition of Russia, Argentina, Australia and other countries favored by conditions which enable them to grow wheat at a low cost, and especially by the proximity of their wheat-growing regions to water communication, warns American farmers to no longer depend upon wheat as a staple export crop. On the other hand a good market, at fair prices, is to be found in the United Kingdom for barley and corn, which, owing to the great variety of uses to which they may be applied, promise to be in constant and increasing demand."

With reference to the weather bureau the secretary shows that nearly \$400,000 has been saved from the appropriation and covered back into the treasury. He shows that by heeding the admonitions of the bureau relative to the great tropical storm of September, 1894, vessels valued at over \$17,000,000 were saved. So in October, when over 1,200 vessels, valued at \$19,000,000, were kept in port, owing to the bureau's warnings. Moreover, many human lives were preserved.

The report indicates that the present discussion in several of the larger cities resulting in a lessening of the cost of bread and the betterment of the article itself, was the outgrowth of the department bulletins bearing upon the nutrition investigations recently undertaken. Secretary Morton devotes several pages covered with tables in showing what the expense of the department has been each year since 1878. He again reiterates the conviction that the promiscuous free distribution of department publications should be abolished.

The secretary is opposed to the whole business of giving away seeds, and says: "Educationally this enormous sum could be made of great advantage to farmers if expended in the publication of practical bulletins, new ideas being of more value than old seeds."

In lieu of \$900,000, the present appropriation for seeds, he proposes \$56,000 to be devoted to the issue of such bulletins. If seed is to be given away gratuitously at all, it should be done under the direction of the several experiment stations, the appropriation of each being increased \$500 for the purpose.

HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENT.

He Has Suffered Severely from Rheumatism, But Is Better.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The president continues to improve in health. He is much better and expects to be out in a few days, said Secretary Thurber, in reply to an inquiry concerning the health of the chief executive. The president has suffered much pain from his foot, and at times has been obliged to lay aside his work on this account. He has had these rheumatic attacks before, and the trouble is no more severe than those he has previously experienced.

Preacher Pleads Guilty.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 1.—Rev. John Denny, a local preacher, pleaded guilty to horse-stealing and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Very Appropriate

Holiday Presents can be found at our store, and we are fully awake to the fact that we have got to make the

Prices Right

If we sell them, and that is just what we are doing.

Holiday Groceries.

- Standard oysters 18 cents per can.
- Choice mixed nuts 10 cents per pound.
- Fresh roasted peanuts 8 cents per pound.
- Choice Florida oranges 20 cents per dozen.
- Choice layer figs 15 cents per pound.
- Sultana raisins 3 1/2 pounds for 25 cents.
- 3 1/2 pounds California prunes for 25 cents.
- 5 pounds of best crackers for 25 cents.
- Good sugar syrup 18 cents per gallon.
- 25 pounds brown sugar for \$1.
- 6 pounds 2 crown raisins for 25 cents.
- Select oysters 23 cents per can.
- 7 bars laundry soap for 25 cents.
- Best dust tea 10 cents per pound.
- Boston Baking Powder 20 cents per pound.
- None such mince meat 3 packages for 25 cents.
- Electric kerosine oil 7 cents per gallon.

Everybody says it pays to trade at

Armstrong & Co's.

Have You Time To Pay

Attention to the fact that your character is read by the linen you wear? You may wear a plain set off by clean, well and cuffs, you are refined. We furnish because we employ none but competent help in both the washing and ironing departments. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work turned out.

**Give the Home
Laundry a Trial
and your Support**

suit of clothes but if laundered shirt, collar marked as neat and the very best work

Goods Called For and Delivered.

Chelsea Steam Laundry,
S. A. Mapes, Prop.,
North Street, West., - Chelsea, Michigan.

Central Meat Market!

ADAM EPPLER, PROP.,

Is the place to buy

**Fresh Meets, Smoked Meats, Salt Meats,
Poultry and Oysters.**

Our aim is to please patrons, and a most liberal patronage leads us believe that we are succeeding. Respectfully,

ADAM EPPLER.

Highest market price paid for hides and tallow.

It Is Always Cheaper

To pay a reasonable charge to the man who knows how and has the facilities to do what you want, than to expend many times that amount for the painful experience that always follows the employment of one who does not, from lack of experience, facilities, and the many other requirements necessary to successful REPAIRING.

This Applies Also,

To the purchase of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Etc., and the large number of other articles in the jeweler's line, on all of which we guarantee the best quality at lowest prices.

L. & A. E. WINANS, Chelsea.



GEO. E. DAVIS,

Everybody's
Auctioneer:

Auctioneer!

Headquarters
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HERALD OFFICE.

FIRE! FIRE!!

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

**The Parlor Barber Shop,
Chelsea, Mich.**

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

GEO. EDEB, Prop.

Chelsea and Vicinity.

Geo. Mitchell, of Detroit, spent Thursday and Friday in town.

P. J. Lehman and family removed to Ann Arbor last Monday.

Jullius Klein, of Albion, was the guest of his parents last Thursday.

The bell was placed in position on the new Congregational church last Tuesday.

Mrs. Remnant is having her house on North Main street repaired and enlarged.

The Chelsea Steam Laundry now has a handsome new delivery wagon on the road.

Perry Palmer of Jackson, was the guest of his brother Dr. G. W. Palmer this week.

The President's Annual Message to Congress appears on an inside page of this issue.

The Canadian Jubilee Singers were greeted with a crowded house last Tuesday evening.

Gen. Spalding's expenses are published in the Monroe Commercial as being \$195.60.

The Misses Tressa Staffan and Mabel Gillam are spending several days in Detroit.

Miss Florence Southwick, of Detroit, was the guest of Mrs. Geo. H. Mitchell last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Whitaker, of Ann Arbor, ate their Thanksgiving turkey with relatives in Lima.

Miss Mamie Murphy, of Jackson, who was the guest of her sister, Rose, returned home last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Kemble and family, of Crown Point, are the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Freeman.

Tax time. Treasurer Beckwith can be found at C. E. Whitaker's store, where he will receive your taxes.

Mr and Mrs James H. Runciman spent several days of last week in Jackson visiting their many friends.

This is the time when hunters bold through fields and meadows tread, and crawl through fences with their guns, and come home full of lead.

Mr. Mathias Schwikerath and Miss Mary E. Hines, both of Chelsea, were married at St. Mary's Rectory November 28th, 1894, by Rev. W. P. Considine.

The Napoleon young man who walks eight miles to Jackson and back to court his best girl upon a Sunday evening has symptoms of a good husband.

Married at St. Mary's church, Nov. 28th, 1894, by Rev. W. P. Considine, Mr. Bernard Keenan, of Ann Arbor, to Mrs. Katherine Farrell, of this village.

H. W. Hall and wife of Vermontville and Miss Bell Hall, of Grand Rapids, were the guests of their parents Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hall of Harrison street the past week.

Mrs. Jacob Heselchwerdt and childred wish to thank their many Chelsea friends for the kind assistance rendered their departed husband and father after the fatal accident which caused his death.

The HERALD never carries dead advertisements to make a big showing. The readers of the paper can depend on the advertisements herein as being authorized statements of what the advertisers have to sell. Patronize them.

According to affidavit now on file, the late campaign cost Wm. Judson just \$144.50, and the Argus says those candidates who have not yet filed their statement, especially democrats, are engaged in filing them with a rat-tail file.

Theo. Wedemeyer, treasurer of Lima township, will be at the following places on dates mentioned to collect taxes: Town Hall, Lima, each Friday in Dec.; Jerusalem, Friday Dec. 18th.; Dexter, Gregory's Bank, Thursday Dec. 20th.; Chelsea Savings Bank, Dec. 29th.

Butter canned and hermetically sealed will be one of the articles of commerce before long. Canned butter is quite as practical as canned lard or peaches. Thus sealed up, butter of the first-class can be shipped to any country from the equator to the poles and open and eaten in good condition

Rev. C. Haag pastor of St. Paul's church this village, has accepted a Call from a like church at Port Huron. Mr. Haag is an earnest worker and eloquent preacher, and the members of St. Paul's church will be sorry to part with him. He expects to leave for his new field of labor about the first of the New Year.

The Greenville Democrat says the story that Frank Tucker had his leg amputated turns out to be a fake. When the doctor and his assistants were about to perform the operation Frank defied them to do it and said he would have his head cut off before his leg should be, and so the doctors desisted much against their desire. Frank's leg is now getting along nicely but it will be about one inch shorter than the other.

Orange Blossoms.

An event of unusual interest in Chelsea society was the marriage on Thursday, Nov. 29, 1894, at the home of the bride's parent, of Miss Jennie E. Hudler to Mr. Arthur E. Walker of Detroit. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. L. Adams, pastor of the M. E. church, and was attended by a large company of invited guests.

Mrs. E. A. Siegfried, of Stockbridge, was the bridesmaid and Mr. Chas. Walker of Detroit, brother of the groom, was groomsmen. The bride and groom were the recipients of numerous useful and beautiful presents.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker left for Detroit Wednesday, where they will reside.

Holiday Gifts.

It is an old and beautiful custom to make holiday gifts. Decide what you will give, and the first time you visit Chelsea make the purchase. Keep your eye on the advertisements in the HERALD for places where merchants invite your trade. If you wish jewelry, our live jewelers are speaking to you through this paper. If you wish dry goods, you will see what our dealers have to offer. It is the same with slippers, and boots and shoes. If you think of getting clothing, a necktie, cap, suspenders, mittens, shirt, handkerchiefs, etc., the clothing merchants who deal in these goods and who desire your patronage, will say so through the HERALD. There will be places to buy dishes, glass sets, furniture, dolls, toys, pictures, confections, etc. Those who wish your trade, will be sure to speak to you through the HERALD. You of course will not look around to find places. Do not go where you are not invited. It's not considered good manners. If you make your choice early, you get the benefit of "first pick" and do not have to experience the annoyance of a jam.

E. O. T. M.

Attention, Sir Knights! The next regular review of Chelsea Tent, No. 281, will be held on Friday evening, Dec. 7. At which time officers will be nominated for the ensuing year, and the number of Sir Knights ascertained who expect to attend the banquet given by Crystal Tent, No. 279, of Dexter, Wednesday, Dec. 12, in our behalf. It is the duty of every Sir Knight to attend this meeting.

P. J. LEHMAN, Com.

Notice—Annual Meeting.

The regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chelsea Saving Bank of Chelsea, Michigan, will take place in the director's room of said Bank on the second Tuesday in December, 1894 (11th) for the election of Directors and any other business that may come before the meeting as directed by the General Banking Laws of Michigan. Polls will be open at 9 a. m. and close at 2 p. m.

GEO. P. GLAZIER, Cashier.

Letter List.

Following are the letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Chelsea Dec. 3, 1894.

Mrs. Jennie Allison.
Miss Rose B. Baker.
Rrs. George Hayward.

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

GEO. S. LAIRD P. M.

Bank Notice.

Winter and Spring hours. Until further notice, the Banks in Chelsea will open at 9 o'clock a. m. and remain open until 4 o'clock p. m. (except the noon hour) They will also open from 6 o'clock to 7 o'clock p. m. (except Saturday from 6 to 8 p. m.) to accommodate belated customers. Nov. 21, 1894.

Chelsea Savings Bank.
R. Kempf & Bros.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds.—If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at Glazier & Co's., Drug store. Large bottles 50c and \$1.00.

A potato grower of long experience discussing the question of whether it was better to sell or hold the crop says: "My opinion is that it is better to sell the crop at 50 cents per bushel at digging time, even if one were assured of double the price four months after storing. Handling, shrinkage and decay in four months usually reduce the amount stored about one-third, and I have never found out when to market a well grown crop."

YOU Want Them
and can
Find Them!

AT
**SPYDER'S
GROCERY,**

The Best Goods for the
Least Money.

Frankforts, the best
in the market, 10 cents
per pound.

Ham sausage, as
good as you ever ate,
8 cents per pound.

Bolognas, made from
the finest of meat, only
7 cents per pound.

Good boiling beef,
5 cents per pound.

Beef rib 5 cents
per pound.

A good pair of shoes
for boys or girls, only
85 cents per pair.

The best thing in
the overall line in town
only 50 cents per pair.

Come to us for your
gloves this fall. Large
line. Price right.

If you want a good
whip for next to nothing,
come to us.

Remember we keep
everything in the grocery
line.

1000 gallons syrup,
sold everywhere at 30
and 40 cts., our price,
18c per gallon.

R. A. SNYDER.

Wanted to pay cash for 10,000
dozen fresh eggs at 18c per dozen.

HATS CHEAPER

Than Ever Before, at

ELLA M. CRAIG'S

Millinery Parlors.

**STYLE and ARTISTIC
Work a Specialty**

All new and handsome trimmings.

ELLA M. CRAIG.

Over H. S. Holmes' store.

**Dr. W. A. CONLAN
DENTIST,**

Office Over Glazier's Drug Store,
CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

PALMER & TWITCHELL

PHYSICIANS

AND
SURGEONS.

Office over Kempf's new bank, Chelsea.

H. W. SCHMIDT,

Physician & Surgeon.

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

OFFICE HOURS:—10 to 12 and
2 to 5.



Operative, Prosthetic
and Ceramic Dent-
istry in all their
branches. Teeth ex-
amined and advice
given free. Special
attention given to
children's teeth: Nitrous oxide and Local
Anesthetic used in extracting. Permanently
located.

H. H. AVERY, D. D. S.
Office over Kempf Bro's Bank.

S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

Holiday Attractions
At Our Stores Now.

We are offering in handkerchief department extra values at 5, 10, 15 and 25 cents. Ladies' aprons, special values, at 25 cts. Ladies' Fascinators, all kinds. Ice Wool Shawls from 50 cents to \$2.50. All extra value. 1 case wide wash goods just received, on sale at 8 cents, worth 12 1-2 cents. Good prints in dark work at 5 cents. New Dress Goods and Cloaks received this week. Prices always the lowest. Please visit our stores. Now trouble to show goods.

S. HOLMES MERCANTILE COMPANY.

Sole agents for Chelsea for the celebrated Butterick patterns. Monthly Fashion Plates, Delineators, Metropolitan plate, etc.

A GOOD INVESTMENT!

WHAT? A suit, overcoat or pair of pants made to order at
WEBSTER'S.
 Call and be convinced.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!



Look through our Stock before you buy a stove this fall. It is complete and our prices as usual are right. Heating stoves from \$5.00 up. Lowest prices ever known on Furniture. Pictures Framed.
W. J. KNAPP.

JOHN BAUMGARDNER,

Designer and Builder of
Artistic Granite Memorials.
 Office, 6 Detroit St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Established 1868.

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

FRANK SHAVER,

Proprietor of the
City Barber Shop & Bath Rooms
 Babcock building, N. Main St.
 CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

\$40.00 PER WEEK FOR WILLING WORKERS

of either sex, any age, in any part of the country, at the employment which we furnish. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. As capital is not required you run no risk. We supply you with all that is needed. It will cost you nothing to try the business. Any one can do the work. Beginners make money from the start. Failure is unknown with our workers. Every hour you labor you can easily make a dollar. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in three days at any ordinary employment. Send for free book containing the fullest information.

H. HALLETT & CO.,
 Box 880,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

It...

Is a well-known fact that judicious advertising always pays—especially news-paper advertising. If you put your "ad" in the right paper your business will grow, because people will see that you are alive, and they would rather deal with a live man than a corpse. If you advertise in this paper you will find that it

Pays.

Store to Rent.
 The best Grocery Stand in Chelsea. Also rooms over Store. Furnished as desired. Inquire of J. P. Wood. 36

Here and There.

A week or ten days of heavy feeding will materially add to the condition of ducks and chickens, and produce better prices. Turkeys and geese require longer, but, if thrifty, can usually be fattened for market with two weeks of liberal feeding on a fattening ration.

The Jackson Star says: "M. G. Carlton, the facetious editor of the Grass Lake News, is nothing if not original. In describing a wedding that took place in this classic village last week he naively says: 'The bride wore myrtle green henrietta, with yellow roses, the maid of honor wore white chrysanthemums.' Pretty chilly weather this for no covering but those cold slaw flowers, but M. G. is a reporter of experience and caution."

Betting is a bad thing always. It must be especially bad where a man makes a foolish bet. A ride in a wheelbarrow as a method of paying an election bet seems silly and childish enough. A case has occurred in New York state, however, in which a devotee of Hill agreed to pay one cent for every vote that Morton received above the Democratic ticket. The sum which he has to hand over if the terms of the wager are strictly enforced is something like \$1,600.

The Livingston Democrat says an irresistible female is canvassing this state selling pants buttons. She snaps one of her buttons on the pants of a married man, and he is obliged to buy a box to explain to his wife where he got the button. In some instances she will clip off two or three buttons and the victim has to buy a box or go around holding up his pants. If you should see a female peddler you had better keep shy, as she may prove to be this pants button fiend.

The Cincinnati Price Current in its last week's summary says, very full returns confirm previous estimates of wheat feeding, indicating about 40,000,000 bushels already for western states, and possibly 75,000,000 bushels for entire season, with something additional for unimportant states. Wheat feeding is being curtailed in many sections from availability now of corn. Marketing of wheat continues very sparingly, stocks of flour in west being considerably reduced; largely below that of one year ago. Moderate increase in offerings of corn.

The opinion is confidently expressed that, not many years hence, electricity will furnish a large share of the power, light and transportation in all up-to-date farming communities. When it comes to pass that a farmer and his family can get on an electric motor car after supper, spend the evening at a social gathering or entertainment ten miles distant and be at home by reasonable bed time, life in the country will be very different from what it is now. The cost of building and equipping an electric line through a township will cost less than the average mile of steam railway, and by-and-by people will be smiling at the present expensive mode of traveling by rail.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Pattengill believes public school laws needing changing and will present them in outline to the next state teachers association for ratification before going to the legislature. A compulsory school law is desired, with a penalty of fine or imprisonment for disobedience. It is said the small fine now imposed has no terror for parents or guardians. The truancy law needs amending, fixing the minimum age at which boys can be admitted to the industrial school at 8 instead of 12 years. Supt. Pattengill declares a law regulating the outhouses connected with public schools is badly needed, many of them being in a filthy condition. It is also believed desirable that every school teacher, commission and examiner be a citizen of the United States. It is desired to restrict the sales of cigarettes, and put pressure on teachers who use tobacco.

Some persons live in a perpetual state of fret. The weather is always objectionable; the temperature is never satisfactory. They have too much to do, and are driven to death, or too little, and have no resources. If they are ill, they know they shall never get well; if they are well, they expect soon to be ill. Their daily work is either drudgery, which they hate, or so difficult and complex that they cannot execute it. In contrast to these we sometimes meet with men and women so bright and cheery that their very presence is a positive pleasure. They discover the favorable side of the weather, of the business, of home surroundings of social relations, even of political affairs. They will tell you of all the pleasant things that happen, and give voice to all the joy they feel. Of course they are sometimes annoyed and worried by petty troubles, but the very effort they make to pass them over silently diminishes their unpleasant effect upon themselves, and prevents the influence from extending.

North Lake Breezes.

Mrs. Isaac Glenn, formerly of this place but now of Henrietta, is ill with nervous prostration.

Messrs. S. A. and Fred Mapes, of Chelsea, were callers at this place last Sunday.

Prof. C. E. Glenn of the Marquette School of Penmanship, and wife, are the guests of his parents here for a few days. He goes to Detroit Monday in the interest of his newly invented rule for all the arts of Penmanship and Drawing, which is to be a great saver of time and labor.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Noah are visiting for a few weeks with relatives in the northern part of the state.

A very pleasant evening was spent by the young people at the Hall last Friday evening. \$5.00 was realized from the social.

Mr. Fred Daniels, of Gregory, was here last week looking for stove bolts.

Mr. and Mrs. Whallan and daughters spent Thanksgiving Day with relatives at Munnith.

The people got so warmed up over the election that the sale of wood is very slow.

Auction.

The undersigned will sell at public auction on the premises, one mile east and one mile north of Freedom Town Hall, known as the Henry Feldkamp farm, on Thursday, Dec. 18th, 1894, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., the following property: 1 span of bay work horses 8 years old, 1 black horse 6 years old, 1 gray horse 7 years old, 1 bay horse 4 years old, 1 horse 10 years old 1 2-year old colt, 5 cows, 2 new milch cows, 5 head of young cattle, 62 sheep, 47 ewes, 15 lambs, 2 lumber wagons, 1 double buggy, 1 single top buggy, nearly new, 1 road cart, 1 bob sleigh, 1 Mc Cormick binder, 1 Champion mower, 1 Johnston reaper, 1 hay rake, 1 grain drill, 2 plows, 2 spike tooth drags, 1 forty and 1 thirty tooth, 1 spring harrow, 1 wheel cultivator, 1 spring tooth cultivator, 3 corn cultivators, 1 land roller, 1 spraying pump, 1 hay fork with rope, 1 fanning mill, 1 corn sheller, 60 grain bags, 3 set of double harness, 1 single harness, 8 tons hay, 6 load corn stalks, 200 bushels corn, 5 bushels seed corn, 50 bushels oats, and many other articles.

PHILIP FELDKAMP.
 GEO. E. DAVIS, SALESMAN.

Four Big Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery, for consumption, Coughs and Colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at F. P. Glazier & Co's. Drug store.

Now a puzzler: A man in Eaton county has married his step-mother and since then he and his brothers and sisters—or rather his step-children, as they are now also—have been trying to find out where they'er at in matter of relationship to each other and to the wife, and step mother, and sister-in-law respectively, and the husband has to stagger under the burden of uncertainty whether he is his own step-father or himself, for if he is step-father to his brothers and sisters, would he not also, being a brother of theirs, be as much a step-father to himself as to them?

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Markets.

Chelsea, Dec. 6, 1894

Eggs, per dozen	18c
Butter, per pound	18c
Oats, per bushel	81c
Corn, per bushel	25c
Wheat, per bushel	48c
Potatoes, per bushel	40c
Apples, per bushel	40c
Onions, per bushel	35
Beans, per bushel	\$1.35

Taking the country as a whole, it is claimed that there are only ninety-five women to every one hundred men; but it must be remembered that in this computation dudes are classified as males.

Success With Your Christmas Baking

Depends entirely upon the grade of flour you use.

Albion Patent

Leads Them All

Use it and results will be delightful.

Dried Fruits.

Fancy, elegant, thoroughly cleaned, fresh, new stock, just what you want for fine palatable fruit cakes and Puddings for Christmas at lowest prices.

Candies.

our immense line of cream candies chocolates, mixed candies and nuts will be in soon, so don't buy until you look over what we have. Prices Rock Bottom.

Choice Yellow Bananas

At our old low prices. Fresh Baltimore oysters in bulk.

A Big Lot

Of fresh packed New York State

Catawba Grapes

Also a good supply of

Fancy California Malaga Grapes, New Florida Oranges, Fancy Lemons,

A big supply of

White Plume Celery.

Remember we always have the nicest celery in Chelsea. Genuine Jersey Sweet Potatoes.

Nuts,

New Figs,

Cape Cod Cranberries,

Dried Fruits,

Our assortment of

Dried Fruits,

Is without a doubt the finest ever shown in the county, and remember they are fresh goods; no stale stuff.

Molasses.

Just stop in and look over our line of Molasses and Syrups. We show you samples and can please you in quality and price.

Watch and wait for our immense stock of

Holiday Candies.

Will be here in a few days.

What ever you want want in the line of staple or fancy groceries you will find that it will pay you to leave your order with us.

For Courteous Treatment, Prompt Delivery And Low Prices

Go To

Beissel & Staffan.

HIS ANNUAL MESSAGE

President Cleveland Writes of Topics of the Times.

HIS RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONGRESS.

He Favors a Reduction of the Duty on Sugar—Interesting Statistics from the Various Departments—Supports the Recent Issue of Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The following is a synopsis of President Cleveland's annual message read at the opening of the second session of the Fifty-third congress:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES: The assembly within the nation's legislative halls of these charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of a generous and free people impressively suggests the exacting obligation and inexorable responsibility involved in their task. At the threshold of such labor now to be undertaken by the congress of the United States and in the discharge of an executive duty enjoined by the constitution I submit this containing a brief statement of the condition of our national affairs, and recommending such legislation as seems to me necessary and expedient.

Belgium's Needless Restrictions. I have endeavored to impress upon the Belgian government the needless and positive fruitlessness of its restrictions upon the importation of certain of our products, and have strongly urged that the rigid supervision and inspection under our laws are amply sufficient to prevent the exportation from this country of diseased cattle and unwholesome meat.

Our Course in Brazil. The termination of the civil war in Brazil has been followed by the general prevalence of peace and order. It appearing at an early stage of the insurrection that its course would call for unusual watchfulness on the part of our government, our naval force in the harbor of Santos was strengthened. This precaution, I am satisfied, tended to a state of issue to a simple trial of strength between the Brazilian government and the insurgents, and to avert complications which at times seemed imminent.

Reciprocity Treaty Abrogated. Although the government of Brazil was duly notified that the commercial arrangement existing between the United States and that country, based on the third section of the tariff act of 1890, was abrogated on August 28, 1894, by the taking effect of the tariff law now in force, that government subsequently notified us of its intention to modify the arrangement on the first day of January, 1895, and to exercise of the right reserved in the agreement between the two countries. I invite attention to the correspondence between the secretary of state and the Brazilian minister on this subject.

New Treaty with China. On the 17th of March last a new treaty with China in further regulation of immigration was signed at Washington and on August 13 it received the sanction of the senate. Ratification on the part of China and formal exchanges are awaited to give effect to this mutually beneficial convention.

Mediation Between China and Japan. A gratifying recognition of the unselfish impartiality of this country towards all foreign states was manifested by the coincident request of the Chinese and Japanese governments that the agents of the United States should, within proper limits, afford protection to the subjects of both nations during the suspension of diplomatic relations, and to the maintenance of the delicate office was accepted, and misapprehension which gave rise to the belief that in affording this kindly unofficial protection our agents would exercise the same authority which the withdrawn agents of the belligerents has exercised was promptly corrected. Although the war between China and Japan endangers no policy of the United States it deserves our gravest consideration, by reason of its disturbance of our growing commerce interests in the two countries.

Germany Embargo on Our Beef. Acting upon the reported discovery of Texas fever in carcases of American cattle, the German prohibition against importations of live stock and fresh meats from this country has been revived. It is hoped that Germany will soon become convinced that the prohibition is as needless as it is harmful to mutual interests.

Favors Partial Repeal of Duty on Sugar. The German government has protested against that provision of the tariff act which imposes a discriminating duty of one cent on a pound of sugar coming from countries paying an export bounty thereon, claiming that the exaction of such duty is in contravention of articles five and nine of the treaty of 1868 with Prussia.

In the Interests of the Commerce of Both Countries, to Avoid even the Accusation of Treaty Violation, and to Accomplish the Repeal of so much of the Statute as Imposes that Duty.

Behring Sea Controversy. Early in the present year an agreement was reached with Great Britain concerning instructions to be given to the naval commanders of the two governments in Behring sea and the contiguous north Pacific ocean for their guidance in the execution of the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration and the enforcement of regulations therein prescribed, for the protection of seal life in the waters mentioned.

In Understanding has also been Reached for the Payment of the United States of \$425,000, in full satisfaction of the claims which may be made by Great Britain for damages growing out of the controversy as to fur seals in Behring sea or the seizure of British vessels engaged in taking seal in those waters. The award of the queen in the Paris tribunal a great extent determined the facts and principles upon which these claims should be adjusted, and they have been subjected by both governments to a thorough examination upon the principles as well as the facts which they involve. I am convinced that a settlement upon the terms mentioned would be an equitable and advantageous one, and I recommend that provision be made for the prompt payment of the stated sum. Thus far only France and Portugal have signified their willingness to adhere to the regulations established under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration.

Recognition of the Hawaiian Republic. Since communicating the voluminous correspondence in regard to the Hawaiian Republic taken by the senate and house of representatives on certain questions submitted to the judgment and wider discretion of congress, the organization of a government in place of the provisional arrangement which followed the deposition of the queen has been announced, with evidence of its effective operation. The recognition usual in such cases has been accorded the new government.

Relations with Mexico. Good will fostered by many interests in common has marked our relations with our nearest southern neighbor. Peace being secured along her northern frontier, Mexico has sought the punishment of the late aggressors of her tranquility. There ought to be a new treaty of commerce and navigation with that country to take the place of the one which terminated thirteen years ago. The friendliness of the intercourse between the two countries is attested by the fact that during this long period the commerce of each has steadily increased under the rule of mutual consideration, being neither stimulated by conventional engagements nor retarded by jealous rivalries or selfish distrust.

The Bluefields Incident. Prominent among the questions of the year was the Bluefields incident. It is known as the Mosquito Indian strip, bordering on the Atlantic ocean and within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua. By the treaty of 1850 between Great Britain and Nicaragua the former government expressly recognized the sovereignty of the latter over the strip, and a limited form of self-government was guaranteed to the Mosquito Indians, to be exercised according to their customs, for themselves and their dwellers within its limits. The so-called native government, which grew to be largely made up of aliens, for many years disputed the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the strip and claimed the right to maintain therein a practically independent municipal government. Early in the past effort years of

Nicaragua to maintain sovereignty over the Mosquito territory led to serious disturbances, culminating in the suppression of the native government and the attempted substitution of an arbitrary and despotic administration, in which Nicaragua and alien residents were to participate. Failure was followed by an insurrection which for a time obstructed Nicaraguan rule, expelling her officers and restoring the old organization. This in turn gave place to the existing local government established and upheld by Nicaragua.

Relations with Russia. The sealing interests of Russia in Behring sea are second only to our own. A modus vivendi has therefore been concluded with the imperial government restrictive of poaching on the Russian rookeries and of sealing in the protected areas in the Paris award.

Occasion has been found to urge upon the Russian government equality of treatment for our great life insurance companies whose operations have been extended throughout Europe. Admitting, as we do, foreign corporations to transact business in the United States, we naturally expect no less toleration for our own in the ample fields of competition abroad.

Salvadorians Sheltered. The government of Salvador having been overthrown by an abrupt popular outbreak, certain of its military and civil officers, while hotly pursued by infuriated insurgents, sought refuge on board the United States warship Bennington, then lying in a Salvadorian port. Although the practice of asylum is not favored by this government, yet, in view of the imminent peril which threatened the fugitives, and solely from considerations of humanity, they were afforded shelter by our naval commander, and after afterwards demanded under our treaty of extradition with Salvador for trial on matters of murder, conspiracy and robbery. I directed that such of them as had not voluntarily left the ship be conveyed to one of our nearest ports, where a hearing could be had before a judicial officer, in compliance with the terms of the treaty. On their arrival at San Francisco, such a proceeding was promptly instituted before the United States district judge, who held that the acts constituting the alleged offenses were political, and discharged all the accused except one Cleofegues, who was held for an attempt to murder. Thereupon I was constrained to direct his release, for the reason that an attempt to murder was not one of the crimes charged against him and upon which his surrender to the Salvadorian authorities had been demanded.

Remonstrance with Spain. Unreasonable and unjust fines imposed by Spain on the vessel and commerce of the United States have demanded from our government during the last twenty years earnest remonstrance on the part of our government. In the immediate past exorbitant penalties have been imposed upon our vessels and goods by Spanish authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico for clerical errors of the most trivial character in the manifest or invoice of lading. In some cases fines amounting to thousands of dollars have been levied upon cargoes of the carrying vessels when the goods in question were entitled to free entry. Fines have been levied even when the error had been detected and the Spanish manifest corrected before the arrival of the goods in port.

Turkey and the Armenians. In my last annual message I adverted to the claim on the part of Turkey of the right to expel, as persons undesirable and dangerous, Armenians naturalized in the United States, and returning to Turkish jurisdiction. Numerous questions of this nature have arisen. While this government acquiesces in the asserted right of expulsion it would not consent that Armenians may be imprisoned or otherwise punished for no other reason than having acquired without imperial consent American citizenship.

Disturbances in Samoa. In my last annual message I referred briefly to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Samoa under the operation of the Berlin treaty as signally illustrating the impolicy of entangling alliances with foreign powers, and on May 9, 1894, in response to a resolution of the senate, I sent a special message to the house, in which I set forth on the same subject which emphasize my previously expressed opinions. Later occurrences, the correspondence in regard to which will be laid before congress, further demonstrate that the government which was devised by the three powers and forced upon the Samoans, and which inveterate hostility can be maintained only by continued presence of foreign military force and at no small sacrifice of life and treasure.

Revenue Receipts. The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to \$372,802,498.39, and its expenditures to \$442,605,758.87, leaving a deficit of \$69,803,260.58. There was a decrease of \$15,952,674.66 in the ordinary expenses of the government, as compared with the fiscal year 1893, and an increase of \$1,811,818.50, and from internal revenue \$147,168,449.70. The balance of the income for the year, amounting to \$93,815,517.97, was derived from the sales of lands and other sources.

Imports and Exports. The value of our dutiable imports amounted to \$275,199,068, being \$146,657,625 less than during the preceding year, and the importations free of duty amounted to \$379,476,699, being \$69,748,675 less than during the preceding year. Receipts from customs were \$73,534,481.18, and from internal revenue \$14,536,539.97 less than in 1893.

The total tax collected from distilled spirits was \$85,359,250.25, from manufactured tobacco, \$28,617,898.62, and on fermented liquors, \$31,414,788.04. Our export of merchandise, domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to \$892,140,772, being an increase over the preceding year of \$44,495,378.

Movement of Gold and Silver. The total amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was \$1,021,919, against \$1,081,680,444 during the fiscal year 1893. The amount imported was \$72,419,119, as against \$21,174,281 during the preceding year. The imports of silver were \$13,286,552, and the exports were \$50,451,268.

Sugar Bounty. The total bounty paid upon the production of sugar in the United States for the fiscal year was \$12,103,308.29, being an increase of \$3,725,078.01 over the payments made during the preceding year. The amount of bounty paid from July 1, 1894, to August 28, 1894, the time when further payments ceased by operation of law, was \$969,188.84. The total expense incurred in the payment of the bounty on sugar during the fiscal year was \$130,140,000.

An Estimated Deficit. It is estimated that upon the basis of our present revenue laws the receipts of the government during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, will be \$424,447,748.44 and its expenditures \$444,427,748.44, resulting in a deficit of \$20,000,000.

The Circulation. On the first day of November, 1894, the total stock of money in the country was \$2,240,778,888, as against \$2,394,651,000 on the 1st of November, 1893, and the money of all kinds in circulation or not included in the treasury holdings was \$1,672,699,422, or \$24,277 per capita upon an estimated population of 68,887,000.

Purchase of Silver Bullion. At the same date there was held in the treasury gold bullion amounting to \$44,615,177.65 and silver bullion which was purchased at a cost of \$127,779,988. The purchase of silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, ceased on the first day of November, 1893, and up to that time there had been purchased during the fiscal year 1,917,658.79 fine ounces, at a cost of \$8,715,511.82, an average of 73.12 per fine ounce. The total amount of silver purchased on the 1st of November, 1894, was \$1,917,658.79, at the time that law took effect either by the repeal of the purchasing clause, on the date last mentioned, or by the expiration of the act of July 14, 1890, which was \$1,917,658.79 fine ounces, which cost \$155,903,025.25, the average price per fine ounce being \$80.244.

Coinage. The total amount of standard silver dollars coined at the mints of the United States since the passage of the act of February 28, 1876, is \$1,917,658.79, which \$72,164,799.28 were coined under the provisions of that act, \$39,531,143, and \$5,000,000 under the act of July 14, 1890, and \$5,000,000 under the act providing for the coinage of trade-dollar bullion.

and 60,000,000 fine ounces of silver of the bullion or market value of \$46,800,000 and of the coinage value of \$77,576,000.

National Banks. Fifty national banks were organized during the year ending June 30, 1894, with a capital of \$5,285,000, and seventy-nine with a capital of \$10,475,000, being in voluntary liquidation. Twenty-one banks, with a capital of \$2,770,000, were placed in the hands of receivers. The total number of national banks in existence on the first day of October last, was 3,784, being 40 less than on the first day of October, 1893. The capital stock paid in was \$72,671,305, being \$9,878,491 less than at the same time in the previous year, and the surplus fund and undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, amounted to \$84,121,082.10, which was \$16,089,780 less than on October 31, 1893.

The Army. From the report of the secretary of war it appears that the strength of the army on September 30, 1894, was 2,135 officers and 25,705 enlisted men. Although this is apparently a very slight decrease compared with the previous year, the actual effective force has been increased to the equivalent of nearly two regiments through the reorganization of the system of recruiting and the consequent release to regimental duty of the large force of men hitherto serving at the recruiting depots. The abolition of these depots, it is predicted, will furthermore effect an annual reduction approximating \$20,000 in the direct expenditures, besides promoting generally the health, morals and discipline of the troops.

Should Have Its Full Legal Strength. While the maximum legal strength of the army is 25,000 men, the effective strength through various causes, is but little over 20,000. It is predicted, if the force is to be fully maintained by the existing condition. While no considerable increase in the army is in my judgment demanded by recent events, the policy of sea coast fortification in the prosecution of which we have been engaged for some years, has so far developed, that the effective strength of the army be now made at least equal to the legal strength.

Army and the Strikes. It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that in obedience to the commands of the constitution and the laws, and for the purpose of protecting the property of the United States, and the process of federal courts, and removing lawless obstructions to the performance by the government of its legitimate functions, it became necessary in various localities during the year to employ a considerable portion of the regular troops. The duty was discharged promptly, unobscured and with marked discretion, by the militia and marines.

Expenses of the War Department. The total expenditures for the war department for the year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to \$65,689,006.34. Of this sum, \$2,000,000 were for salaries and contingent expenses, \$23,665,156.19 for the support of the military establishments, \$5,901,882.23 for miscellaneous objects and \$25,371,558.96 for public works. This latter sum includes \$19,494,957.49 for river and harbor improvements and \$3,947,863.29 for fortifications and other works of defense. The appropriations for the current year aggregate \$52,429,112.78, and the estimates submitted by the secretary of war for the next fiscal year call for appropriations amounting to \$62,318,639.35.

The Militia. The total enrollment of the militia of the several states is 117,533 officers and enlisted men, and returning to the number reported at the close of the previous year. The reports of militia inspectors by regular army officers show a marked increase in interest and efficiency among the state organizations, and I strongly recommend a continuance of the policy of affording every practical encouragement to the important auxiliary of our military establishment.

More Courts Needed. The report of the attorney general notes the gratifying progress made by the supreme court in overcoming the arrears of its business and in reaching a condition in which it will be able to dispose of cases as they arise without an unreasonable delay. This result is, of course, very laudable. The successful working of the plan inaugurating circuit courts of appeals in respect to these tribunals the suggestion is made, in quarters entitled to the highest consideration that an additional circuit judge for each circuit would greatly enhance the efficiency of the courts, and be repaid in their adjudications, and such an addition would not create a greater force of judges than the increasing business of such courts requires. I commend the suggestion to the careful consideration of the congress.

Federal Prisoners. Eight years ago, in my annual message, I urged upon the congress as strongly as I was permitted for the confinement of United States prisoners. A similar recommendation has been made from time to time since, and a few years ago a law was passed providing for the selection of sites for three such institutions. No appropriation has, however, been made to carry out the intent of the law, and the old and creditable condition still exists.

The Postal Service. The report of the postmaster-general presents a comprehensive statement of the operations of the post office department for the last fiscal year. The receipts of the department during the year amounted to \$75,060,470.04 and the expenditures to \$84,324,414.15. The net result of the postal service indicates with barometric certainty the generally true condition of the business of the country. Inasmuch as, therefore, as business complications continue to exist throughout the last year to an unforeseen extent it is not surprising that the efficiency of revenue to meet the expenditures of the post office department, which was estimated in advance at about \$8,000,000 should be exceeded by nearly \$1,350,000.

Reform in Second Class Matter. The expenditures increase steadily and necessarily with the growth and needs of the country so that the deficiency is greater or less in any year depending upon the volume of receipts. The postmaster-general states that this deficiency is unnecessary and might be obviated at once if the law regulating rates of mail matter of the second class was modified. The rate received for the transmission of this class of matter is one cent per pound, while the cost of transmission to the government is eight times that amount. In the general terms of the law this rate covers newspapers and periodicals. The extensions of the meaning of these terms from time to time have admitted to the press and literature for legitimate newspapers and periodicals a surprising range of publications and created abuses of which the aggregate to the total deficiency of the post office department.

Growth of the Service. The total number of post offices in the United States on the 30th day of June, 1894, was 69,805, an increase of 1,423 over the preceding year. Of these, 3,423 were presidential, an increase of one hundred and ten cities and towns are provided with free delivery. Ninety-three other cities and towns entitled to this service under the law have not been accorded it on account of insufficient funds. The expense of free delivery for the current fiscal year will be more than \$12,500,000 and under existing legislation this item of expenditure is subject to constant increase. The estimated cost of rural free delivery generally is so very large that it ought not to be considered in the present condition of affairs. During the year 830 additional domestic money-order offices were established. The total number of offices was established during the year was 19,294. There were 1,049,091 money orders issued during the year, being an increase over the preceding year of 94,306. The value of these orders amounted to \$138,739,579, an increase of \$1,217,143.84. There were also issued during the year 1,049,091 money orders amounting to \$12,649,094.55.

During the year 218 international money order offices were added to those already established, making a total of 2,625 such offices in operation on June 30, 1894. The number of international money orders issued during the year was 917,823, a decrease in number of 138,176, and their value was \$12,702,455.81, a decrease in amount of \$2,549,382.55. The number of orders issued was \$61,840, an increase over the preceding year of \$9,295, and their value was \$6,668,423.78, an increase of \$1,385,118.08.

From the foregoing statements it appears that the total issue of money orders and postal notes for the year amounted to \$165,235,129.35. The number of letters and packages mailed during the year for special delivery was 3,436,770. The special delivery stamps used upon these letters and packages amounted to \$348,697. The messengers' fees paid on special delivery amounted to \$261,309.70, leaving a balance in favor of the government of \$82,467.80.

The Navy. Attention is called to the report of the secretary of the navy, which shows very gratifying progress in the construction of ships for our new navy. All the vessels now building, including the three torpedo boats authorized at the last session of congress and excepting the first-class battleship Iowa, will probably be completed during the coming fiscal year. The estimates for the increase of the navy for the year is submitted for 1894, and they include practically the entire sum necessary to complete and equip all the new ships now in commission, so that unless new ships are authorized the appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, should fall below the estimates for the coming year by at least \$1,000,000.

More Battleships Needed. The secretary presents with much earnestness a plea for the authorization of three additional battleships and ten or twelve torpedo boats. While the unarmored vessels heretofore authorized, including those now nearing completion, will constitute a fleet, which it is believed is sufficient for ordinary cruising purposes in time of peace, we have not completed in process of construction but four first-class battleships and but few torpedo boats. The manufacture of armor requires expensive plant and the aggregation of many skilled workmen. All the armor necessary to complete the vessels now building will be delivered before the 1st of June next. If new contracts are given out contractors must disband their workmen and their plants must lie idle. Battleships authorized at this time would not be well under way until late in the coming fiscal year, and at least three years and a half would be required for their completion. The secretary states that not more than 15 per cent. of the cost of such ships need be included in the appropriation for the coming year. I recommend that provision be made for the construction of additional battleships and torpedo boats.

The secretary also recommends the manufacture not only of a reserve supply of ordnance and ordnance material for ships of the navy, but also a supply for the auxiliary fleet. Guns and their appurtenances should be provided and kept on hand for both these purposes. We have not today a single gun that could be put upon the shipyard of New York of the International Navigation company or any other ship of our reserve navy. The manufacture of guns at the Washington navy yard is proceeding satisfactorily, and none of our new ships will be required to wait for their guns or ordnance equipment.

Civil Service in the Navy. The system adopted a few years ago regulating the employment of labor at the navy yards is rigidly upheld and has fully demonstrated its usefulness and expediency. It is within the domain of civil service reform inasmuch as workmen are employed through a board of labor selected at each navy yard and needed or not in reference to the work to be done and in the order of their application, preference, however, being given to army and navy veterans and those having former navy yard experience. Amendments suggested by experience have been made to the rules regulating the system. Through its operation the work of the navy yards has been vastly improved in efficiency and the quality of the work has been honestly and fairly awarded to willing and competent labor. It is hoped that if this system continues to be strictly adhered to there will soon be as an equalizing consequence such an equalization of opportunity as will remove all temptation to relax or abandon it.

The Public Domain. The report of the secretary of the interior exhibits the situation of the numerous and interesting branches of the public service connected with his department. I commend this report and the valuable recommendations of the secretary to the careful attention of the congress. The public land disposal during the year amounted to 10,406,100.77 acres, including 28,876.05 of Indian lands. It is estimated that the public domain still remaining amounts to a little more than 350,000,000 acres, including, however, about 80,000,000 of swamp lands, and other selections of lands yet unadjudicated. The total cash receipts from sale of lands amounted to \$2,674,285.79 including \$91,881.03 received for Indian lands. Thirty-five thousand patents were issued for agricultural lands and 3,100 patents for mineral lands. As well as military reservations and road and other selections of lands in several states, the public domain being inalienable by the Indian allottees for a period of twenty-five years after patent. They were certified and patented on account of railroad and wagon road grants during the year. During the year 865,536 acres of public land at the close of the year 29,000 acres were embraced in the lists of selections made by railroad and wagon-road companies and awaited settlement. The selections of swamp lands and that taken as indemnity therefor since the passage of the act providing for the same in 1849, amount to nearly or quite 80,500,000 acres, of which 58,000,000 have been patented during the last year. Nearly 830,000 acres of school and education grants were approved during the year, and at its close 1,280,363.81 acres remained unadjudicated.

Protection of the Lands. It appears that the appropriation for the current year of account of special service for the protection of the public lands and the timber thereon is much less than that of the previous years and inadequate for an efficient performance of the work. A larger sum of money than has been appropriated during a number of years past on this account has been returned to the government as a result of the operations of the land office, the particular service mentioned, and I hope it will not be crippled by insufficient appropriation. I fully indorse the recommendation of the secretary that adequate protection be provided for our forest reserves, and that a comprehensive forestry and superintendent system be necessary to protect the forests already reserved should be provided. I am of the opinion that there should be an abandonment of the policy sanctioned by present laws under which the government is very small consideration is rapidly losing timber through the sale of land covered with timber which should be properly reserved as permanent sources of timber supply.

A Land Court Needed. An exceedingly important recommendation of the secretary relates to the manner in which contests and litigated cases growing out of efforts to obtain government land are determined. The entire testimony upon which these controversies are determined is taken before the local land officers and receivers, and yet these officers have no power to subpoena witnesses or to enforce their attendance to testify. These cases, numbering 3,000 or 4,000 annually, are sent by the local officers to the commissioner of the general land office for his action. The commissioner is obliged to oblige him to act upon the depositions of the registers and receivers without an opportunity of thorough personal examination. Nearly 5,000 of these cases are appealed annually from the commissioner to the secretary of the interior. Burdened with other important administrative duties, his determination of these appeals must be almost perfunctory and based upon the examination of others, though this determination of the secretary operates as a final adjudication upon rights of very great importance. I concur in the opinion that the commissioner of the general land office should be relieved from the duty of deciding litigated land cases; that a nonpartisan court should be created to pass on such cases, and that the decisions of this court should be final, at least so far as the decisions of the department are now final.

Allotments to Severeity. I have always believed that allotments of reservation lands to Indians in severalty should be made sparingly or at all, and with the utmost caution. In these days when white agriculturists and stock raisers of experience and intelligence find their lot a hard one, we should not expect to expect Indians, unless far advanced in civilization and habits of industry, to support themselves on the small tracts of land usually allotted to them. If the reservation scheme by allotment fails the wretched pauperism of the allottees which results is worse than their original condition of regulation. It is evident that the evil consequences of ill-considered allotments are intensified in cases where the false duty cannot be returned on account of the purchase of the government of reservation lands by allotment. Wherever allotments are made and any Indian on the reservation has not previously settled upon a lot and cultivated it, or shown a disposition to improve it in any way, such lot should certainly be allotted to him and it should be made plainly obligatory by statute,

In the light of experience, and considering the uncertainty of the Indian situation, and its tendency to the future, I am not only disposed to be very cautious in making allotments, but I incline to making allotments to the interior in the balance of reservation lands remaining after allotment, instead of being bought by the government from the Indians and opened for practice as soon as possible. It is a practice for a time at least as common land or be held an orderly way and at fixed prices of the Indians, and that the proceeds, less expenses, should be held in trust for the benefit of the Indian proprietor.

Judicial Schools. The intelligent Indian school management of the past year has been followed by gratifying results. Efforts have been made to advance the work in a sound and practical manner. Five institutes of Indian teachers have been held during the year, and have been very beneficial. The views exchanged and methods discussed, particularly applicable to Indian education. Efforts are being made in the direction of a gradual reduction of the number of Indian contract schools, so that a comparatively short time they may give way to a system of government schools, and it is hoped that the change may be as gradual as possible, and that the government will not be unduly embarrassed by the made by those who have established and are maintaining such contract schools.

Pensioners. At the close of the last fiscal year on the 30th of June, 1894, there were 99,541 persons on our pension rolls, being an increase of 3,332 over the number reported at the end of the previous year. These pensioners are classified as follows: Soldiers and sailors, 73,969; widows and relatives of deceased soldiers, 21,162; and relatives of the rebellion, 41. Of these pensioners 32,039 are on the rolls of Indian and other wars prior to the civil war, and the widows and relatives of soldiers and sailors, numbering 67,506, are receiving pensions on account of the war of the rebellion, and of the acts of June 27, 1890, sometimes called the dependent pension law. The total amount expended for pensions during the year was \$139,804,461.05, leaving an unexpended balance from the sum appropriated of \$25,305,712.65. The sum necessary to meet pension expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1895, is estimated at \$140,000,000.

Pension Fraud. The barefaced and extensive pension frauds exposed under the direction of the congress and generous veteran soldier now at the head of the bureau leaves no room for the claim that no purgation of our pension rolls was necessary to continued vigilance and prompt action are to be taken in the same end. The frauds are evidence of unfeelingness towards our worthy veterans, and a denial of their claims to the generosity of the government, suggests an unfortunate indifference to the commission of any offense which has for its motive the securing of a pension and indicates a willingness to be blind to the existence of mean and treacherous crimes which play a demagogic part and make sport of the patriotic impulse of a grateful people.

Eleventh Census. The completion of the eleventh census is one of the most important events of the year. The total disturbance on account of the work of the census office for the fiscal year 1894, amounted to \$10,365,676.81. At the close of the year the number of persons employed in the census office was 679. At present there are about 40. The whole number of volumes necessary to comprehend the eleventh census will be twenty-five, and will contain 2,770 printed pages. The assurance of the census office made that before the close of the present calendar year the material still incomplete will be practically in hand, and the census can certainly be closed by the 4th of March, 1895 after the revision and proof-reading necessary to bring out the volume in its final form. The text of the census volume has been completed, as far as possible, to the analysis of statistics presented. The method, which is in accordance with law, has caused more or less friction, and in some instances individual disappointment, for when the commissioner of labor took charge of the work, he was not on hand, which, according to this rule, he was compelled to discard. The census is being prepared according to the theory that it is designed to collect facts and certify them to the public—not to elaborate arguments or to present personal views.

Department of Agriculture. The secretary of agriculture in his report reviews the operations of his department for the last fiscal year, and recommends appropriations for the further extension of its usefulness. He reports a saving in expenditures during the year of \$900,000, which is covered back into the treasury. This sum is 23 per cent. of the appropriation. A special study has been made of the demand for American farm products in all foreign markets, especially Great Britain.

That country received from the United States during the nine months ending September 30, 1894, 305,910 live beef cattle valued at \$20,000,000, as against 182,611 cattle valued at \$16,624,000 for the same period in 1893. During the first six months of 1894 the United Kingdom took about 112,000,000 pounds of dressed beef from the United States, valued at nearly \$10,000,000. The report shows that during the nine months immediately preceding September 30, 1894, the United States exported to Great Britain 2,297,000 pounds of apples, valued at 1,900,000 bushels, valued at \$2,200,000 and horses, 2,811, at an average value of \$139 per head. There was a falling off in American wheat exports of 13,500,000 bushels, and the secretary is inclined to believe that wheat will not, in the future, be the staple export product of our country, but that corn will continue to advance in importance as an export on account of the new uses to which it is constantly being appropriated.

The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to \$293,363,025, being 72.28 per cent. of the American exports of every description, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain took more than 54 per cent. of all farm products finding foreign markets.

The Weather Bureau. The amount appropriated for the weather bureau was \$61,100; of that sum \$18,500, or 30 per cent., has been saved and returned to the treasury. As the result of the usefulness of this service, it may be here stated that two warnings which were generally given of two tropical storms occurring in September and October of the present year resulted in a saving of \$1,000,000. The amount of property saved in 283,813, laden with cargoes of much more important goods than the value of the property, and gratifying many human lives on these ships were also undoubtedly saved.

Bureau of Animal Industry. The appropriation to the bureau of animal industry was \$850,000, and the expenditures for the year were only \$495,420.24, thus leaving an unexpended balance of \$354,579.76. The inspection of animals for export and the interstate trade has been continued, and \$2,944,036 worth of pork inspected during the year at a cost of 1 1/2 cents per head, against 4 1/2 cents for 1893. The amount of pork microscopically examined was 35,437,937 pounds, against 20,677,410 pounds in the preceding year. The cost of this inspection had been diminished from 8 1/2 cents per head in 1893 to 9 cents in 1894.

Valuable Experiments. The office experiment stations, which is a part of the United States department of agriculture, has during the past year engaged itself wholly in preparing for publication works based upon the reports of agricultural experiment stations and in the United States and foreign countries. The secretary, in his report for 1893, called attention to the fact that the appropriations made for the support of the experiment stations through the port of the union were the only moneys taken from the national treasury by a department of the government which had no account of its own. In 1887, shall ascertain whether the expenditures under the appropriation hereby made are in accordance with the provisions of said act, and shall make report thereon to congress. The best service of the station is the ascertainment by diligent and careful of the actual and the conditions, favorable or unfavorable, of such farmers and farms of the country, and to such

cases which produce these conditions, to the intelligent treatment in accordance to this method the department of agriculture immediately sent out blank forms of expense account to each station, and proposed in addition to make, through trusted experts, a systematic examination of the several stations during the year, for the purpose of acquiring by personal investigation the data necessary to enable the department to make, as the statute requires, a satisfactory report to congress. The boards of management of the several stations, with great alacrity and cordiality, have approved the amendment to the law providing supervision of their expenditures, anticipating that it will increase the efficiency of the stations and protect their directors and managers from loose charges concerning their use of public funds, besides bringing into closer and more confidential relations the experimental stations, and through this point service largely increasing the usefulness to the agriculture of the country.

Acting upon a recommendation contained in the report of 1903, congress appropriated \$10,000 to the secretary of agriculture to investigate and report upon the nutritive value of various articles and commodities used for human food, with special suggestion of full, wholesome and edible ration less wasteful, and more economical, than those in common use. For this appropriation the department has prepared and now has nearly ready for distribution an elementary discussion of the nutritive value and pecuniary economy of food. When we consider that fully one-half of all the money expended by the wage-earners of the civilized world is expended by them for food, the importance and utility of such an investigation is apparent.

The department expended in the fiscal year 1904, \$2,345,809.36, and out of that sum the total amount expended in scientific research was \$4,600,000. But in the year ending June 30, 1905, out of a total expenditure of \$1,948,988.82, the department applied \$1.8 per cent. of that sum to scientific work and investigation. It is, therefore, very plainly observable that the economies which have been practiced in the administration of the department have not been at the expense of scientific research.

An Agricultural Census. A further important utility in agricultural statistics is found in their elucidation of the relation of the supply of farm products to the demand for them in the markets of the United States and of the world. It is deemed possible that an agricultural census may be taken each year, and the agents of the statistical division of the department. Such a course is recommended for trial by the chief of that division. Its scope would be:

1. The area under each of the more important crops.

2. The aggregate products of each of such crops.

3. The quantity of wheat and corn in the hands of farmers at a date after the spring sowings and plantings and before the beginning of harvest; and also the quantity of cotton and other products remaining in the hands of planters, either at the same date or at some other designated time.

4. Civil Service Reform. The advantages to the public service of an adherence to the principles of civil service reform are constantly more apparent, and nothing is so encouraging to those in office who honestly desire good government as the increasing appreciation by our people of these advantages.

To Protect Public Health. I am entirely convinced that we ought not to be longer without a national board of health or national health officer charged with no other duties than such as relate to the protection of our country from the invasion of pestilence and disease. This would involve the establishment, by such board or officer, of proper quarantine precautions, or the necessary aid and counsel to local authorities on the subject, prompt advice and assistance to health officers of health or health officers in the suppression of contagious disease, and in cases where there are no such local boards or officers the immediate direction by the national board or officer of measures of suppression, constant and accurate information concerning the health of foreign countries and all parts of our own country as related to contagious diseases, and consideration of regulations to be enforced in foreign ports to prevent the introduction of contagion into our cities and the measures which should be adopted to secure their enforcement.

The Labor Inquiry. By virtue of a statute of the United States passed in 1888, I appointed, in July last, Hon. John D. Kernan, of the state of New York, and Hon. Nicholas E. Worthington, of the state of Illinois to form with Hon. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, a commission for the purpose of making careful inquiry into the causes of the controversies between certain railroads and their employes which had resulted in an extraordinary and destructive strike, accompanied by much violence and dangerous disturbance with considerable loss of life and great destruction of property. The report of the commissioners has been submitted to me and will be transmitted to the congress with the evidence taken up on their investigation. Their work has been well done, and their standing and intelligence give assurance that the report and suggestions they make are worthy of careful consideration.

Favors Free Coal and Iron. The tariff act passed at the last session of the congress needs important amendments if it is to be executed effectively and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will change rates of duty, I am still very decidedly in favor of putting coal and iron upon the free list.

The Sugar Schedule. So far as the sugar schedule is concerned, I would be glad, under existing aggravations, to see every particle of differential duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of our tariff law. If, with all the favor now accorded the sugar refining interests in our tariff laws, it still languishes to the extent of closing refineries, and thousands of discharged workmen, it would seem to present a hopeless case for reasonable legislative aid.

An Argument for Free Ships. With the advent of a new tariff policy not only calculated to relieve the consumers of our land in the cost of their daily life, but to invite a better development of American thrift and create for us closer and more profitable commercial relations with the rest of the world, it follows as a logical and imperative necessity that we should at once remove the chief if not the only obstacle which has long prevented our participation in the foreign carrying trade of the sea. A tariff built upon the theory that it is well to check imports and the home market should bound the industry and efforts of American producers, was fitly supplemented by a refusal to allow American registry to vessels built abroad though owned and navigated by our people, thus exhibiting a willingness to abandon all contest for the advantages of American trans-oceanic carriage. Our new tariff policy, built upon the theory that it is well to encourage such importations as our people need, and that our products and manufactures should find markets in every part of the habitable globe, is consistently supplemented by the greatest possible liberty to our citizens in the ownership and navigation of ships in which our products and manufactures may be transported.

The Issue of Bonds. During the last month the gold reserved in the treasury for the purpose of redeeming the notes of the government circulating as money in the hands of the people became so reduced, and its further depletion in the near future seemed so certain that in the exercise of proper care for the public welfare it became necessary to replenish the reserve and thus maintain popular faith in the ability and determination of the government to meet, as agreed, its pecuniary obligations. It would have been well if in this emergency authority had existed to issue bonds of the government, bearing a low rate of interest and maturing within a short period, but the congress having failed to confer such authority, resort was necessarily had to the assumption act of 1875, and pursuant to its provisions bonds were issued drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and maturing ten years after their issue, that being the shortest time authorized by law. I am glad to say, however, that on the sale of these bonds the premium received operated to reduce the rate of interest to be paid by the government to less than 3 per cent.

I cannot for a moment believe that any of our citizens are deliberating in filling their pockets with silver, or that their financial operations should be reduced to a silver basis. At any rate I should not feel that my duty was done if I omitted any effort I could make to avert such a calamity.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

MAUD—"How could you marry a man that you do not know?" Edith—"I certainly would not marry any man I do know."—Boston Transcript.

BEFORE THE COURT.—Judge—"Are you guilty or not guilty?" Prisoner—"That's what I'm here to find out."—Detroit Free Press.

APOTHECARY (putting his head out of the window, as the night bell rings at 3 a. m.)—"Well?" Ringer—"No, not well; confound you! I'm sick!"

A Dose in Time saves Nine of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for Coughs, Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

It is the business of the newspaper editor to "make a long story short."—Texas Sittings.

AFTER SIX YEARS' suffering, I was cured by PISO'S CURE.—MARY THOMSON, 29 1/2 Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, '94.

DAUGHTER—"Yes; but, mamma, I was only looking to see if he was looking to see if I was looking; that's all."—Town Topics.

Weak as a Cat
Is a bad simile, for the cat is a very muscular animal for its size. But to be as weak as a cat is to be weak indeed. Nothing in the way of a tonic promotes convalescence, hastens a gain in strength, like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It increases appetite, helps digestion and induces sleep. Nervous invalids derive from it unspeakable benefit. It cures malaria, rheumatism, constipation.

Low Rate Excursions to the West.
On December 4 and 18, 1894, The North-Western Line will sell Home-Seekers' Excursion tickets from stations in Illinois and Iowa to points in Nebraska, Wyoming and the Black Hills district of South Dakota at very low rates for the round trip; tickets good for return passage at any time within twenty days from date of sale. For tickets and detailed information apply to Agents Chicago & North-Western Railway.

The phonograph is something like the dulle in that although it has no brains it talks freely.

A Child Enjoys
The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be constipated or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

"In the course of time everything will be utilized, and even the barber will give one a cut for the hair."—Galveston News.

Double the Quantity, Same Price.
Such is the highly important change made by the proprietors of that standard remedy, Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, for internal and external use. This will be very acceptable to the public, and will doubtless result in a largely increased demand for this justly popular preparation.

ONLY those can forgive who love.—Ram's Horn.

Harvest Excursions.
Nov. 20th, Dec. 4th and 18th the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Ry. will sell tickets at greatly reduced rates to all points in Texas, Eddy, New Mexico, and Lake Charles, La. For particulars address H. A. Chemir, Room 12 The Rookery, Chicago, Ill.

McVicker's Theater.
"On the Mississippi," introducing the "Ku-Klux Klan," "Mardi Gras Carnival," floating theater on the river and other sensational incidents.

FARMERS say it goes against the grain to thrash wheat.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

GIVE ST. JACOBS OIL A CHANCE TO CURE YOUR RHEUMATISM

It will give you a chance to GO TO WORK CURED

LIFE IS SHORT BE WISE

AND ECONOMIZE YOUR TIME, HUSBAND YOUR STRENGTH & INCREASE YOUR PLEASURE BY USING SANTA CLAUS SOAP

BEST PUREST AND MOST ECONOMICAL. Sold everywhere THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY Chicago.

It's a cold day for the housekeeper when Pearlina gets left. Take Pearlina from washing and cleaning and nothing remains but hard work. It shows in the things that are washed; it tells on the woman who washes. Pearlina saves work, and works safely. It leaves nothing undone that you want done well; what it leaves undone, it ought not to do.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearlina." IT'S FALSE—Pearlina is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearlina, do the honest thing—send it back. 253 JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

Change in Currency System Advocated.
The absolute divorcement of the government from the business of banking is the ideal relation of the government to the circulation of the currency of the country. This condition cannot be immediately reached; but as a step in that direction, and as a means of securing a more elastic currency and obviating other objections to the present arrangement of bank notes, the secretary of the treasury presents in his report a scheme modifying present circulating notes by state banks free from taxation under certain limitations.

It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the circulation of United States bonds as security for circulation; to permit national banks to issue circulating notes not exceeding in amount 75 per cent. of their paid up and unpaid capital, provided they deposit with the government, as a guarantee fund, in United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890, a sum equal in amount to 30 per cent. of the notes they desire to issue, this deposit to be maintained at all times, but whenever any bank retires a part of its circulation a proportional part of its guarantee fund shall be returned to it; to permit the secretary of the treasury to prepare and keep on hand ready for issue in case of an increase in circulation, a certain amount of national bank notes for each bank having circulation, and to repeal the provisions of the present law imposing limitations and restrictions upon banks desiring to reduce or increase their circulation—thus permitting such increase or reduction within the limit of 75 per cent. of capital to be quickly made as emergencies arise.

In addition to the guarantee fund required, it is proposed to provide a safety fund for the immediate redemption of the circulating notes of failed banks, by imposing a small annual tax, say one-half of 1 per cent., upon the average circulation of each bank until the fund amount to 5 per cent. of the total circulation outstanding. When a bank fails its safety fund and its notes are to be redeemed, the first instance from such safety fund thus augmented—any impairment of such fund caused thereby to be made good from the immediately available cash assets of said bank, and if these should be insufficient such impairment to be made good by pro rata assessment among the other banks, their contributions constituting a first lien upon the assets of failed bank in favor of the circulating notes of the failed bank, and if these should be insufficient security it is contemplated that the existing condition fixing the individual liability of stockholders is to be retained and the bank's indebtedness on account of its circulating notes is to be made a first lien on all its assets.

Another very important feature of this plan is the exemption of state banks from taxation by the United States in cases where it is shown to the satisfaction of the secretary of the treasury and comptroller of the currency by banks claiming such exemption that they have not had outstanding their circulating notes exceeding 75 per cent. of their paid up and unimpaired capital; that their stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of their circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stock; that the liability of said banks upon their circulating notes constitutes under their state law a first lien upon their assets; that such banks have kept and maintained a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes including treasury notes of 1890 equal to 30 per cent. of their outstanding circulating notes and that such banks have promptly redeemed their circulating notes when presented at their principal or branch offices.

Conclusion.
I conclude that the responsibility for all legislation affecting the people of the United States rests upon their representatives in the congress, and assuring them that, whether in accordance with recommendations I have made or not, I shall be glad to cooperate in perfecting any legislation that tends to the prosperity and welfare of our country.

GROVER CLEVELAND.
Executive Mansion, December 3, 1894.

A LUCKY HUNT.
The Hunter Bagged a Precious Stone Instead of Game.

Precious stones are still numerous in certain districts of India, but the rajahs who own the property are jealous of all strangers, and resent all trespassing. Occasionally a fine gem is found by a sportsman or traveler. A party of English officers was out one day shooting on the estate of a petty chief, but bagged little game.

On the return from the hunt a young officer picked up a stone which lay in his path, and idly threw it against a rock. It broke into a dozen pieces, and out tumbled a beautiful, brilliant pebble. The Englishman picked it up, looked at it, and was about to throw it away, but changed his mind, and thrust it into his pocket, remarking as he did so:

"I'll keep this thing as a memento of my hunt at this beastly place, where I didn't shoot so much as a rat."

Arrived at Bombay, the officer dropped into a jeweler's store to have his watch repaired. While at the counter his hand came in contact with the pebble which he still carried in his pocket. He showed it to the jeweler and said: "Here's a nice stone I found. What'll you give me for it?"

The man looked at the stone, and, after examining it carefully, answered: "I'll give you one hundred rupees for it."

Had the jeweler offered a shilling he might have been told to take the stone and keep the shilling, as the officer had not up to that time thought the find of any value; but the offer of one hundred rupees (about fifty dollars) awoke his suspicions that he had a fine diamond, and he responded with a laugh:

"I dare say you would give me that and a trifle more."

He did so, and sold his pebble in London for over three thousand pounds.—Youth's Companion.

An Uneenviable Position.
The ways of the schoolmaster in Montillana, province of Granada, Spain, are hard. The schoolhouse in this particular place is used as a granary during the summer vacation. A short time ago the schoolmaster wished to begin his instruction again and wrote letters to the villagers who owned the grain in the building asking politely that they remove it. The answer was unexpected. The peasants, angry at the "assumption" of the fellow, stormed his house, pulled him out into the street and beat him badly. The excitement soon extended to all the people in the hamlet, and a large mob of howling men, women and children gathered about the house of the mayor. This doughty ruler brought order out of chaos by—ordering two of his servants to chase the schoolmaster out of town!

—Love can be misanderstood, but never overestimated.—Ram's Horn.

FOR DURABILITY, ECONOMY AND FOR GENERAL BLACKING IS UNEQUALLED. HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS. WE ALSO MANUFACTURE THE SUN PASTE STOVE POLISH.

FOR AN AFTER DINNER SHINE, OR TO TOUCH UP SPOTS WITH A CLOTH, MAKES NO DUST IN 5.10 CENT TIN BOXES. THE ONLY PERFECT PASTE. MORSE BROS. PROP'S. CANTON, MASS.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

FLORIDA AND THE SUNNY SOUTH, VIA

BIG FOUR ROUTE

The frosty mornings, the chilly nights, are the first warning notes from Winter's trumpet, and we watch the Sun in his southward course, longing to follow him to a land where it is summer always.

Are you going South this winter? Where are you going? The "BIG FOUR ROUTE" is the best line from Chicago, Fort St. Louis, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Benton Harbor, Sandusky and intermediate points, with Solid Vestibule trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, Wagner Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars to Cincinnati, where direct connections are made with solid trains with Pullman Sleeping Cars of the Chesapeake & Ohio, Queen & Crescent Route and Louisville & Nashville Railways to Hot Springs, Old Point Comfort and all points in Virginia and The Carolinas; to Jacksonville, Fla.; to Augusta and all points in Florida; to New Orleans and all principal cities in the South.

Through Wagner and Pullman Sleeping Cars daily between St. Louis and Washington via the "Big Four" and the picturesque C. & O. Ry. Tourist rates will be in effect.

Call on or address any Agent of the Big Four Route or its connecting lines, or address E. O. MCGORMICK, D. B. MARTIN, Pass'r Traffic Manager, 100 Pass'r & Trk. Agt. Big Four Route, Cincinnati, O.

Want a Farm? Why Not go on the Home-Seekers' Excursion

On December 18th?

Round-trip tickets will be sold at REDUCED RATES.

Write to or call upon nearest SANTA FE ROUTE agent, or C. A. HIGGINS, Ass't Gen'l. Passen ger Agent, CHICAGO, for full particulars.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING. \$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH ENAMELLED CALF. \$4.35 FINE GALE & KANGAROO. \$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. \$2.50 WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE. \$2.17 1/2 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES \$3.25 \$2.17 1/2 BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 Shoe.

Because we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profit. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in Time. Sold by Druggists.

Good Tillage and Book Farming.

I have been telling some pretty big stories in your paper, not from any desire to brag at all, but because I had an object in view. The object was to stir up those farmers who needed it to improve their farming.

In this first letter I want to propose to you, brother farmers, that you take one lot on your farm, and begin on it now to do the very best farming you possibly can. Keep an exact account with it, and see just what net profit it will pay you.

I am speaking of improvement in tillage, but but of course with this you want other improvements, such as improved breeds of cattle, sheep and swine to which to feed your products.

I can easily answer, as for the last three years I have salted it nearly all down into one pile—a new house and furniture, which cost three thousand five hundred dollars.

A letter before me from Mr. W. H. Bonner, of Georgia, one of your correspondents, says: I am surprised to learn that you keep five horses on your little farm.

The people who believe that the English are the long-lost tribes of Israel, are collecting money for what is known as the Tara Trust Fund, established not only to look after the lost tribes, but to excavate the Tara Mount, County Meath, Ireland, in the hope of discovering buried therein the deeds that were given to the Prophet Jeremiah when he purchased the land of Palestine.

The only time a man is willing to stay at home and take care of the house is when his wife wants him to go to prayer.

Scientific Conceptions and Social Potency.

The first Napoleon's hatred of and contempt for "idealogue" expressed in part the practical man's scorn for mere dreamers, but expressed far more the antagonism of brute force to that subtle ideal force with which it had to struggle in vain.

Who's a Hoosier? A story is told by some of the old residents of the State to the effect that the word was first applied to Indians about the time when Madison was the center of a large pork trade.

The first that is known of the word appearing in print was in 1830, when John Finley, the Wayne County poet, wrote a New Year's poem for the Journal entitled "A Hoosier's Nest," in which a description of the pioneer cabin in Indiana is given.

I'm told in riding somewhere west a stranger found a "Hoosier's nest," in other words, a Buckeye cabin. Just big enough to hold Queen Mab in. Its situation—low but airy—was on the borders of a prairie.

Subscribe for the HERALD

The Men With the Pig.

A few days ago two men, who were afterwards found to be Detroiters, arrived in a town about fifty miles to the west of this, leading a pig.

"Be awful careful with that pig. He's a daisy—a new breed just from Scotland. We've sold him to a farmer out here for \$50, and we don't want anything to happen to him."

Nobody slept until the pig was taken over to the scales and weighed. He pulled down 170 pounds to a hair, and the villagers went home and hunted up their nickels and dreamed of pigs and scales and sharpers through the remainder of the night.

Next morning the pig was led around in front, and before starting off on his journey, one of the owners remarked to the assembled crowd:

"Gentlemen, I'm going to weigh this pig directly. Maybe some of you would like to guess on his weight? I'll take all guesses at ten cents each, and whoever hits it gets fifty cents."

"You see, gentlemen," explained the spokesman, while this animal only weighed 170 pounds along about eleven o'clock at night, we feed him about five pounds of corn-meal in the morning before weighing! You forgot to take this matter into consideration!"

Then somebody kicked the landlord, and he kicked the justice, and the justice kicked a merchant, and when the pig men looked back from a distant hill the whole town was out kicking itself and throwing empty wallets into the river.—Detroit Free Press.

—Ella Wheeler's marriage had its romance behind it. When the Army of the Cumberland held its reunion in Milwaukee, Mr. Robert M. Wilcox, a young manufacturer from Connecticut, was present.

—A missal or mass book printed in Antwerp in 1610 is in use at the chapel attached to Carmelwood, the priests' residence, near Upper Marlborough, Va. The type is clear and beautiful.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.



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CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business.

The Evening News, "The Great Daily of Michigan." YOUR HOME PAPER cannot be replaced by even greater publications from larger cities; they cannot supply completely the many items of home news that are of the greatest interest, but for State, National, and world wide news, the greater paper must be looked to.

200,000 WEAK MEN CURED! STARTLING FACTS FOR DISEASED VICTIMS. CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY!

ARE YOU? Nervous and despondent; weak or debilitated; tired mornings; somnolence; loss of memory; memory poor; easily fatigued; excitable and irritable; eyes sunken, red and blurred; pimples on face; dreams; some throat varicocele; deposit in urine and drains at stool; distrustful; want of confidence; lack of energy and strength — WE CAN CURE YOU!

RESTORED TO MANHOOD BY DRs. K. & K. JOHN A. MANLIN, JOHN A. MANLIN, CHAS. POWERS, CHAS. POWERS. BEFORE TREATMENT. AFTER TREATMENT. BEFORE TREATMENT. AFTER TREATMENT.

VARICOCELE, EMISSIONS AND IMPOTENCY CURED. "The vices of early boyhood laid the foundation of my ruin. Later on a 'gay life' and exposure to blood diseases completed the wreck. I had all the symptoms of Nervous Debility—sunk eyes, emissions, drain in urine, nervousness, weak back, etc. Syphilis caused my hair to fall out, bone pains, ulcers in mouth and on tongue, blotches on body, etc. I thank God I tried Dr. Kennedy & Kergan. They restored me to health, vigor and happiness." CHAS. POWERS.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN, No. 148 SHELBY ST. DETROIT, MICH. 17 YEARS IN DETROIT. 200,000 CURED. NO RISK. READER! Are you a victim? Have you lost hope? Are you contemplating marriage? Have your blood been diseased? Have you any more of the New Method Treatment will cure you. What it has done for others it will do for you. CONSULTATION FREE. No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion. Free of Charge. Charges reasonable. BOOKS FREE — "The Golden Monitor" (illustrated), on Diseases of Men. Inclose postage, 2 cents. Sealed. NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. PRIVATE. No medicine sent C. O. D. No names on boxes or envelopes. Everything confidential. Question list and cost of Treatment, FREE.

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HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL "THE PILE OINTMENT." For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding. Pains in Anus; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain. PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS. Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL "The Niagara Falls Route." Time table taking effect Nov. 18th, 1902. 90th MERIDIAN TIME. Passengers Trains on the Michigan Central Railroad will leave Chelsea Station as follows: GOING EAST. Detroit Night Express.....5:10 A.M. Grand Rapids Express.....10:35 A.M. Mail and Express.....3:19 P.M. GOING WEST. Mail and Express.....9:17 A.M. Grand Rapids Express.....6:30 P.M. Chicago Night Express.....10:32 P.M. W.M. MARTIN, Agent, Chelsea. O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago. Subscribe for the Chelsea Herald.