

Pinckney Dispatch.

VOL. XV.

PINCKNEY, LIVINGSTON CO., MICH., THURSDAY, DEC. 16, 1897.

No. 50.

STOP RIGHT THERE!

WHERE?

At Wm. A. Sprout's Gen'l Store At
ANDERSON,

where you will always find **BEST GOODS** at **LOWEST PRICES**.
New goods constantly arriving. Here are a few of the things we sell:

Felt Boots, Knit Boots, Rubber Boots, Calf Boots;
Rubbers, Arotics, Overshoes, Fine Shoes—for men women and children;
Ladies, Underwear, Men's Underwear, Overshirts;
Overalls, Work Shirts;
Fork, Pails, Pans, Peanuts, Pepper, Pipes, Pins, Pumpkin, Pants;
Whips, Horse Blankets, Darning Needles;
Brooms, Baskets, Bits, Boilers, Butter;
Sugars, Silverware, Salmon, Sausage-cutters, Sardines, Shells;
Sen-Sen, Sheeting, Segars,
Calicoes, Chopping-knives, Currants, Cheese, Carpet-warp, Coffees;
Candies, Oakes, Cigars, Corsets;
Onions, Oils, Oatmeal, Outing-flannels;
Mince-meat, Molasses, Medicines;
Gum, Ginger, Goggles;
Roast-beef, Rice, Raisins, Razors, Rope;
Teas, Tools, Tobacco, Toilet-soap, Tack-hammer;
Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

We always try to satisfy,

And that is why YOU should come and buy.

Wm. A. SPROUT,
ANDERSON, MICH.

HOLIDAY GOODS

AT THE

NEW - HARDWARE - STORE

You will find the Best and Most Complete line of Holiday Hardware ever kept in the Village of Pinckney. It will pay you to call and get prices before buying.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

of NICKEL PLATED WARE, SILVER WARE, SKATES and SLEDS, SLEIGH-BELLS or BLANKETS are useful and appreciated by all.

CALL AND WE WILL
G. L. A. D. L. Y

show YOU our line.

Geo. REASON, Jr.

CHRISTMAS IS NEAR AT HAND

and now is the time to procure your presents and we are pleased to inform the public that we have a full line of goods such as Albums, Toilet Cases, Manicure Sets, Cuff and Collar Boxes, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Work Boxes, Jewelry Boxes, all of these in celluloid or plush. We also have a large line of Books, such as Bibles, Dictionaries, Padded Poems, and Books, Books, Books of all kinds. We also have a full line of Toys, Toys, TOYS, to no end and remember that we will not be undersold.

W. B. DARROW.

Local Dispatches.

Local items on page 5.
Daniel Murta was in Jackson Saturday.
John Teeple was in Jackson last Saturday.
John Teeple was in Detroit the first of the week.
Miss Bessie Cordley has been sick the past week.
Mrs. F. Sigler is improving from her late illness.
T. P. McClear was in Detroit the first of the week.
F. L. Andrews was in Stockbridge on business this week.
Born to Dave Kelly and wife, on Monday last, a daughter.
Frank Johnson's children are all sick with the chicken-pox.
Miss Bergin was a guest of Mrs. Ella Mercer over Sunday.
Florence Andrews is out of school with the chicken-pox this week.
Don't forget to tell the editor where you are going to spend Christmas.
The metallic fixtures were placed in the telephone office at this place Wednesday.
Frank Wright Jr. has a broad smile now-a-day—a daughter at his home since Tuesday.
Mrs. Harriet Brown has gone to spend several weeks with friends in Saline and Ypsilanti.
What has become of our East Putnam and Anderson news—has every body gone to Klondike.
Remember the printer with the \$ that belongs to him; when you are buying Christmas presents.
Some people want the earth with a gold band around it and do not want to give anything for it either.
A farmers wife in Putnam township sold a flock of turkeys this season which brought her over \$30.
The Epworth League of this place shipped a barrel of canned fruit to the Deaconess Home in Detroit the past week.
Revival meetings are still in progress at the M. E. church this week with Rev. Gibson of Stoney Creek as assisting pastor.
Dwight Monroe, of the firm of Monroe Bros. Howell, has gone to St Louis to try the benefit of the baths there for his rheumatism.
All who are interested in Bay View work, and who wish to take up the study, are requested to meet at the schoolhouse Saturday P. M. at 2 o'clock.
The holiday edition of the Hudson Gazette came to our table this week, it is a four page paper, the cover pages printed in green and red. The paper is filled with spicy news and up to date business "adv."

The members of St Mary's church will hold Christmas exercises and a supper in the opera house, Pinckney, Saturday evening Dec. 25. They will give a novel entertainment, Christmas-tree, Christmas-castle, santa claus and everything. Admission to concert and supper 25cts.; children free to entertainment, supper 15cts. Every one invited.
The members of Pinckney Hive 385 to remember that Saturday, Dec. 18th, is the last regular review of 1897, and this means nomination and election of officers. Also remember that the Per Capita tax and Dues MUST be paid on that date. A full attendance is desired.
P. H. COM.

PLAINFIELD

Election of officers in the O. E. society last Tuesday evening.
S. G. Topping and wife and Miss Lottie Braley took in the lecture at Pinckney last Monday evening.
The Presbyterian donation has been postponed from Wednesday night, Dec. 15, to Wednesday night Jan. 5 1898.
B. G. Isham had the misfortune to cut a wide gash with an ax over the right eye, while cutting wood last Monday. The ax caught on a clothes line above. Moral—before you chop wood take down the clothes-line. [Ed.]

Recommended by Santa Claus.

.....Pretty Gifts! Suitable Gifts! Useful Gifts! Popular Gifts!.....
Everybody is delighted with our Holiday DisplaySee it....

THE-BEST OF EVERYTHING FOR CHRISTMAS.

A Thoroughly First-Class Stock, Combining Novelty, Quality and Elegance, With Prices Strictly Fair.

PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL, AND NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.
Beautiful Presents that Meet all Demands and Satisfy all Wants.

A Very Fine Assortment and Variety to Suit All Tastes In

! Toys, Books and Novelties, !

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS ETC.

—Something For Everybody and Everybody is Pleased.—

We offer a Great Variety of appropriate presents for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. We can supply an appropriate gift for old or young at any price you desire to expend.

While we cannot describe or enumerate our variety of Elegant Attractions, we are very glad to show them to all visitors. We claim for our stock General Excellence, Great Variety and Reasonable Prices.

Whatever Your Wants may be We Can Meet them with Beautiful and Appropriate Selections.

We solicit a comparison of Goods and Prices, knowing you will find our Holiday line the Best and Cheapest.

F. A. SIGLER,
PINCKNEY, MICH.

ALREADY

SELLING

One of the finest lines of

Heating or Cooking STOVES.

Ever shown in Livingston county. The Celebrated GARLAND, ROUND OAK, FOREST FAVORITE and CLEARMONT. The CLEARMONT Air-Tight, with ash-pan and shaker is the Best of All.

.....Would be pleased to have you call and We WILL convince you that we have got the proper line. All other hardware at right prices also.

Respectfully Yours,

TEEPLE & CADWELL.

Business Pointers.

For Sale.
One Poland China boar and one Berkshire boar weight 75lbs.
FRED W. MCKINDER,
Anderson, Mich.

Notice.
Prof. Chisholm, the musical wonder has returned from Europe, he plays a whole orchestra alone, viz: 1st and 2nd violin, Bass Viol, Cornet and Piano all at once.

WANTED.

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P. H. COM.

The continuation of the last review of the K. O. T. M. will be held on Friday evening, Dec. 17. A good attendance is desired as the nomination and election of officers occur.

LOST.

A new striped horse blanket between Pinckney and Ed. Bullis, on Thursday night Dec. 9. Finder please return to E. FARMAN, Pinckney.

The person that took a whip from a buggy which stood just west of Barnard & Campbell's store Monday night better bring it back and save trouble.

NOTICE.

I will be at the Town Hall, Pinckney, on every Friday in December and Monday, Jan. 10, for the purpose of receiving taxes of the township of Putnam.
T. P. HARRIS, Treas.

For Service.

Jersey Cattle Club Bull and Duroc Jersey Boar.
Fees \$1.00 in each case per season.
J. J. DOMONTE.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for superior line, established house in Michigan. Monthly salaries offered. Position steady. References and addresses of principals. Send to Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

GIVE SPAIN A CHANCE

SAYS MCKINLEY'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Wages the Annexation of Hawaii—U. S. Notes Should not be Paid Out Without Getting Gold in Return—Reciprocity and Arbitration.

President McKinley's second message to a congress is in substance as follows: To the senate and house of representatives:

It gives me pleasure to extend greeting to the fifty-fifth congress assembled in regular session at the seat of government, with many of whose senators and representatives I have been associated in the legislative service. Their meeting occurs under felicitous conditions, justifying sincere congratulations and calling for our grateful acknowledgment to a beneficent Providence which has so signally blessed and prospered us as a nation. Peace and good will with all the nations of the earth continue unbroken.

A matter of genuine satisfaction is the growing feeling of fraternal regard and uplifitation of all sections of our country, the incompleteness of which has too long delayed realization of the highest blessings of the union. The spirit of patriotism is universal and is ever increasing in fervor. The public questions which now most engross us are lifted far above either partisanship prejudice or former sectional differences. They affect every part of our common country alike, and permit of no division on ancient lines. Questions of foreign policy, of revenue, the soundness of the currency, the inviolability of national obligations, the improvement of the public service, appeal to the individual conscience of every earnest citizen, to whatever party he belongs, or in whatever section of the country he may reside.

The extra session of congress, which closed during July last, enacted important legislation, and while its full effect has not yet been realized, what it has already accomplished assures us of its timeliness and wisdom. To test its permanent value further time will be required, and the people, satisfied with its operation and result thus far, are in no mind to withhold from it a fair trial.

Currency Legislation

Tariff legislation having been settled by the extra session of congress the question next pressing for consideration is that of the currency. The work of putting our finances upon a sound basis, difficult as it may seem, will appear easier when we recall the financial operations of the government since 1865. On the 20th day of June of that year we had outstanding demand-liabilities in the sum of \$728,988,447.11. On the first of January, 1875, these liabilities had been reduced to \$425,830,485.38. Of our interest bearing obligations, the figures are even more striking. On July 1, 1865, the principal of the interest bearing debt of the government was \$3,322,121,208. On the first day of July, 1893, the sum had been reduced to \$385,037,100, or an aggregate reduction of \$1,747,294,108. The interest bearing debt of the United States on the first of December, 1897, was \$347,365,620. The government money now outstanding (December 1) consists of \$346,681,016 of United States notes, \$107,284,843 of treasury notes issued by authority of the law of 1890, \$334,963,564 of silver certificates, and \$61,260,761 of standard silver dollars.

With the great resources of the government and with the honorable example of the past before us, we cannot but hesitate to enter upon a currency revision which will make our demand obligations less onerous to the government, and relieve our financial laws from ambiguity and doubt. The series of measures which accomplished the purchase of the debt of the war to 1865, makes unreasonable and groundless any distrust either of our financial ability or soundness; while the situation from 1865 to 1897 must admonish congress of the immediate necessity of legislation as to make the return of the conditions then prevailing impossible.

There are many plans proposed as a remedy for the evil. Before we can find the true remedy we must appreciate the real evil. It is not that of so large a debt of every kind is not good, for every dollar of it is good—good because the government's pledge is out to keep it so, and that pledge will not be broken. However, the currency and the government's pledge will be best shown by advancing toward its fulfillment. The evil of the present system is found in the great cost to the government of maintaining the parity of our different forms of money, keeping all of them at par with gold. We surely can not be longer heedless of the burden this imposes upon the people, even under fairly prosperous conditions, while the past four years have demonstrated that it is not so light a burden. It is a charge upon the government, but a dangerous menace to national credit. It is manifest that we must devise some plan to protect the government against bond issues for foreign redemption, or increase the gold reserve for their redemption. We have \$600,000,000 of gold, and the government has undertaken to keep at par with gold. Nobody is obliged to redeem in gold but the government. The banks are not required to redeem in gold. The government is obliged to keep equal to gold all its outstanding currency and coin obligations, while its receipts are not required to be paid in gold. They are paid in every kind of money but gold, and the only means by which the government can with certainty get gold is by borrowing. It can get it in no other way when it must needs it. The government, without any fixed gold revenue, is pledged to maintain gold redemption which it has steadily and faithfully done, and which, under the authority now given, it will continue to do.

The law which requires the government, after having redeemed its United States notes, to pay the proceeds of the sale of the gold reserve, is a constant replenishment of the gold reserve. This is especially so in times of business panic and when the revenues are insufficient to meet the expenses of the government. At such times the government has no other way to supply its deficit and maintain redemption but through the increase of its bonded debt, as during the administration of my predecessor, when \$25,000,000 of its cent bonds were issued and sold, and the proceeds used to pay the expenses of the government in excess of the revenue and sustain the gold reserve. While it is true that the greater part of the proceeds of these bonds was used to pay the expenses of the government, a considerable portion was required to maintain the gold reserve.

With our revenues equal to our expenses, there would be no doubt requiring the issuance of bonds. But if the gold reserve falls below \$100,000,000, how will it

be replenished except by selling more bonds? Is there any other way practicable under existing law? The serious question then, which we continue to ask, is, when the gold reserve reaches the point of danger, shall we more bonds and supply the needed gold, or shall we provide other means to prevent these recurring drains upon the gold reserve? If further legislation is had, and the policy of selling bonds is to be continued, then congress should give the secretary of the treasury authority to sell bonds at long or short periods, bearing a less rate of interest than is now authorized by law.

I earnestly recommend, as soon as the receipts of the government are quite sufficient, that when any demand of the United States notes is presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart, and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States notes, who presents the gold and United States notes from the government, he should not receive back from the government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it. The reason for this is made all the more apparent when the government issues an interest-bearing debt to provide gold for the redemption of United States notes—a non-interest-bearing debt. Surely it should not pay them out again except in gold, and for gold, if they are put out in any other form, they may return again to be followed by another bond issue to redeem them—another interest-bearing debt to redeem a non-interest-bearing debt.

In my view it is of the utmost importance that the government should be relieved from the burden of providing all the gold required for exchanges and export. This responsibility is alone borne by the government without any aid from usual and necessary banking powers to help itself. The banks do not feel the strain of gold redemption. The whole strain rests upon the government, and the size of the gold reserve in the treasury has come to be, with or without reason, the signal of danger or of security. This ought to be stopped.

If we are to have an era of prosperity in the country, with sufficient receipts for the expenses of the government, we may feel no immediate embarrassment from our present currency; but the danger still exists, and will be ever present, menacing us so long as the existing system continues.

I concur with the secretary of the treasury in his recommendations that national banks be allowed to issue notes to the face value of the bonds which they have deposited for circulation, and that the tax on circulating notes be reduced to one-half of one per cent per annum. I also join him in recommending that authority be given for the establishment of national banks with a minimum capital of \$25,000, and will enable the smaller villages and agricultural regions of the country to be supplied with currency to meet their needs. I recommend that the issue of national bank notes be restricted to the denomination of ten dollars and upward. If the suggestions I have herein made shall have the approval of congress, then I would recommend that national banks be required to redeem their notes in gold.

The Cuban Question

The most important problem with which this government is now called upon to deal pertaining to its foreign relations concerns its duty toward Spain and the Cuban insurrection. Problems and conditions more or less in common with those now existing have confronted this government at various times in the past. The story of Cuba for many years has been one of unrest; growing discontent; an effort toward a larger enjoyment of liberty and self-control; of organized resistance to the mother country; of depression after distress and warfare, and of ineffectual settlement to be followed by renewed revolt. For no enduring period since the enfranchisement of the continental possessions of Spain is the condition of western continent has the condition of Cuba or the policy of Spain toward Cuba not caused concern to the United States.

The prospect from time to time that the weakness of Spain's hold upon the island, and the political vicissitudes and embarrassments of the home government might lead to the transfer of Cuba to a continental power, called forth, between 1823 and 1860, various emphatic declarations of the policy of the United States to permit no disturbance of Cuba's condition of independence, nor the acquisition by us through purchase; nor has there been any change of this declared policy since upon the part of the government.

The revolution which began in 1893 lasted for ten years, and the strenuous efforts of the successive peninsular governments to suppress it. Then, as now, the government of the United States testified its grave concern and offered its aid to put an end to bloodshed in Cuba. The overtures made by Gen. Grant were refused, and the war dragged on, entailing great loss of life and treasure, and increased injury to American interests, besides throwing enhanced burdens upon the island, and the political vicissitudes and embarrassments of the home government might lead to the transfer of Cuba to a continental power, called forth, between 1823 and 1860, various emphatic declarations of the policy of the United States to permit no disturbance of Cuba's condition of independence, nor the acquisition by us through purchase; nor has there been any change of this declared policy since upon the part of the government.

The existing conditions cannot but fill this government and the American people with the gravest apprehension. There is no desire on the part of our people to profit by the misfortunes of Spain. We have only the desire to see the Cubans prosperous and self-controlled, enjoying the inalienable right of man, protected in their right to reap the benefit of the exhaustless treasures of their country.

Spain's Cruel Policy

The cruel policy of concentration was inaugurated February 15, 1896. The productive districts controlled by the Spanish armies were depopulated. The agricultural lands were herded in and about the garrison towns, their lands laid waste, and their dwellings destroyed. This policy the late cabinet of Spain justified as a necessary measure of war and as a means of cutting off supplies from the insurgents. It has utterly failed as a war measure. It was not only a waste of life and extermination. Against the rights of the rights of war I have felt constrained, on repeated occasions, to enter the firm and earnest protest of this government. There was a demand of public condemnation of the treatment of American citizens under restraint, and the charge of twenty-two prisoners, citizens of the United States, had been given their freedom.

For the relief of our own citizens suffering because of the conflict, the aid of congress was sought in a special message, April 1, 1897, effective aid has been given to American citizens in Cuba, many of

them at their own expense having been returned to the United States.

Our Appeals to Spain

The instructions given to our new minister to Spain before his departure for his post directed him to inquire upon that government the officers of the United States to lend its aid toward the ending of the war in Cuba by reaching a peaceful and lasting result, just and honorable alike to Spain and to the Cuban people. These instructions, given in the wide-spread hopes of the contest, the wide-spread disturbance of national interests and the injury resulting from an endless continuance of the conflict of things. It was stated that at this juncture our government was constrained to seriously inquire if the time was not ripe when Spain, of her own volition, moved by her own interests and very ably assisted by humanity, should put a stop to this destructive war and make proposals of settlement honorable to herself and just to her Cuban colony. It was urged that, as a neighboring nation, with large interests in Cuba, should not be required to wait only a reasonable time for the mother country to establish its authority and restore peace and order within the borders of the island; that we could not contemplate too indefinitely a state of affairs which would be a constant source of humiliation to Spain would attach, and indeed precise proposals were withheld to avoid embarrassment to that government. All that was asked of Spain was that some safe way might be speedily provided and permanent peace restored.

The Don't-Talk-It-Big Promises

The reply to our note is in the direction of a better understanding. It appreciates the friendly purposes of this government. It admits that our country is deeply affected by the war in Cuba, and that its desires for peace are just. It declares that the present government is bound by every consideration to a change of policy that should satisfy the United States and Spain within a reasonable time. To this end Spain has decided to put into effect the political reforms heretofore advocated by the present premier, without halting for any consideration in the path which in its judgment leads to peace. The military operations, it is said, will continue, but will be humane and conducted with the least possible violence, being accompanied by political action leading to the autonomy of Cuba, while guarding Spanish sovereignty. This, it is claimed, will result in investing Cuba with a distinct personality, and by a local council or chamber, reserving to Spain the control of the foreign relations, the army and navy and the judicial administration. To accomplish this project, the government proposes to modify existing legislation by decree, leaving the Spanish cortes, with the aid of Cuban senators and deputies, to solve the economic problem and properly distribute the existing debt.

In the absence of a declaration of the measures that this government proposes to take in carrying out its proper good offices is suggested that Spain be left free to conduct military operations and grant for its part, shall enforce its neutral obligations and cut off the assistance which it is asserted the insurgents receive from this country. The supposition of an indefinite prolongation of the war, and the already well high reclamation; that the planting of cane and tobacco therein has been resumed, and that, by force of arms and new and ample reforms, very easy and complete, will be effected. For the immediate amelioration of existing conditions under the new administration of Cuban affairs is predicted, and that, without the disturbance and all occasion for any change of attitude on the part of the United States.

Charges Against Uncle Sam

Discussion of the question of the international duties and responsibilities of the United States as Spain understands them is presented, with an apparent disposition to charge us with failure in this regard. This charge is without any basis in fact. It could not be made, for we have been cognizant of the constant efforts this government has made at the cost of millions, and by the employment of the administrative machinery of the nation at command to perform its full duty, according to the laws of nations. What has successfully prevented the departure of a single military expedition or armed vessel from our shores in violation of our laws would seem to be a sufficient answer. But of this aspect of the Spanish note I do not intend to speak further. Firm in the conviction of a wholly performed obligation, due response to this charge has been made in diplomatic course. Throughout all these horrors and dangers to our own peace, this government has never abandoned its prerogative of reserving to itself the determination of its policy and course, according to its own high sense of right and in consonance with the dearest interests and convictions of our own people, should the prolongation of the strife so demand.

Recognition of Belligerency Unwise

Of the untold measures there remain only: Recognition of the insurgents as belligerents; recognition of the independence of Cuba; neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, and intervention to prevent the acquisition of the party. I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That by our code of morality would be criminal aggression.

Recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents has never been canvassed as a possible, if not inevitable step, both in regard to the previous ten years' struggle and during the present war. I am not unmindful that the two houses of congress, in the spring of 1896, expressed the opinion by concurrent resolution that a condition of public war existed requiring or justifying the recognition of a state of belligerency in Cuba and during the extra session the senate voted a joint resolution to the same effect. The measure was not brought to a vote in the house of representatives. In the presence of these significant expressions of the sentiment of the legislative branch it behooves the executive to soberly consider the consequences under which an important measure must needs rest for justification. It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond dispute the attributes of statehood which alone can demand the recognition of belligerency in its favor. Possession, in short, of the essential qualifications of sovereignty by the insurgents, and the conduct of the war by them according to the laws of nations, and not less so, the recognition of the determination of the problem of belligerency than are the influences and consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of the recognizing state.

In his memorable message of December 7, 1895, are signally relevant to the present situation in Cuba, and it may be whole-somely now to recall them. At that time a rumormongering and larger war was being waged in the neighboring island. During all those years an utter disregard of civilization and of the just demands of humanity, which called for the expressions of condemnation from the states of the world, continued unabated. Destruction and ruin pervaded that productive region, enormously affecting the commerce of all commercial nations, but that of the United States more than any other by reason of its proximity and larger trade relations. At that juncture Gen. Grant uttered these words, which now, as then, sum up the elements of the problem.

Gen. Grant's Views

"The recognition of the independence of Cuba, being, in my opinion, impracticable and indefensible, the question which now presents itself is that of the recognition of belligerent rights in the parties to the war. It is possible that the acts of the rebels, powers, and even acts of Spain herself, of this very nature might be pointed to in defense of such recognition. But now, as in its past history, the United States should carefully avoid the false lights which might lead it into the meshes of doubtful law and of questionable propriety, and adhere rigidly and sternly to the rule, which has been its guide, of doing only that which is right and honest, and of good report."

"The question of according or of withholding rights of belligerency must be judged in every case, in view of the particular attending facts, and of the attitude of the United States toward the rebellion. It is necessary, and it is required, when the interests and rights of another government are in pending civil conflict as far as a definition of its relations to the parties thereto. But this conflict must be one which will be recognized in the sense of international law."

"Belligerency is a fact. The mere existence of contending armed bodies, and their occasional conflicts, do not constitute war in the sense referred to. Applicable to the existing conditions of affairs in Cuba the test recognized by publicists and writers on international law, and which have been observed by nations of dignity, honesty and power, when free from sensitive or selfish and unworthy motives, I fall to find in the insurrection the existence of such a substantial political organization, real, palpable and manifest to the world, having the forms and capable of the ordinary functions of government toward its own people and toward other states with which it maintains relations of justice, with a local habitation, tradition of justice, with a local habitation, such organization of forces, such material, such occupation of territory as to take the contest out of the category of a mere rebellious insurrection, and place it on the level of a civil war, to which a recognition of belligerency would aim to elevate it. The contest, moreover, is solely on land; the insurrection has not possessed itself of a single seaport nor has it any means of communication with foreign powers except through the military lines of its adversaries. No apprehension of any of these sudden and difficult operations which a war upon the sea entails, to the precipitation of the vessels, both commercial and national, and upon the consular officers of other powers, calls for the definition of their relations to the parties to the contest."

"Considered as a question of expediency, I repeat the accordance of belligerent rights still to be as unwise and premature, as I regard it to be, at present, indefensible as a measure of right. Such recognition entails upon the country, according to the rights which it entails, the strict observance of their rights and obligations. It confers the right of search upon the high seas by vessels of both parties, it entails the carrying of contraband and munitions of war, which now may be transported freely and without interruption in vessels of the United States, to detention and to possible seizure; it would give rise to countless vexatious questions, and disability for act done by the insurgents, and would invest Spain with the right to exercise the supervision recognized by our treaty of 1795 over our commerce on the high seas, a very large part of which, in the traffic between the Atlantic and the Pacific, passes through the waters which wash the shores of Cuba. The exercise of this supervision could scarce fail to lead, if not to abuses, to collisions, and to the most dangerous relations of the two states. There can be little doubt as to what result such supervision would before long draw this nation. It would be unwelcome to the United States, and it would be a possible result of the result by measures of a questionable right or expediency, or by an indirection."

Dangers of Such Recognition

Turning to the practical aspects of a recognition of belligerency, and reviewing its conveniences and positive dangers, still further pertinent considerations arise. In the code of nations there is no such thing as a naked recognition of belligerency without recognition by the assenting international neutrality. Such recognition, without more, will not confer a status not heretofore actually possessed; or affect the relations of either party to the contest.

The act of recognition usually takes the form of a solemn proclamation of neutrality which recites the de facto condition of belligerency as its motive. It announces a domestic law of neutrality in the face of the international obligations of a neutral in the presence of a public state of war. It warns all citizens and others within the jurisdiction of the proclamation that they violate those rigorous obligations at their peril, and cannot expect to be shielded from the consequences.

The right of visit and search on the seas and seizure of vessels and cargoes and contraband of war and good prize under admiralty law, and under international law, be admitted as a legitimate consequence of a proclamation of belligerency. While according the equal belligerent rights defined by public law to each party in our ports, and while none would be imposed upon either, which while nominal, would weigh heavily in behalf of Spain herself. Possessing a navy and controlling the ports of Cuba, her maritime rights could be asserted, not only for the military investment of the island, but for the margin of our own territorial waters, and a condition of things would exist for which the Cubans, within their own domain, could not hope to create a parallel; while it is true that through also sympathy from within our shores, and even more impossible than now with the additional obligations of international neutrality we would perform.

The enforcement of this enlarged and enormous code of neutrality would only be influential within our own jurisdiction by land and sea, and applicable by our own instrumentalities. It would impart to the United States no jurisdiction between Spain and the insurgents, and it would upon the United States no right of intervention to enforce the conduct of the strife within the paramount authority of Spain, according to the international code of war.

For these reasons I regard the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents as now unwise, and therefore inadvisable. Should that step hereafter be deemed wise, as a measure of right and duty, the executive will take it. Intervention upon humanitarian grounds has been frequently suggested, and has not failed to receive my most anxious and earnest consideration. But should such a step be now taken, when it is apparent that a hopeful change has supervened in the policy of Spain toward Cuba?

Spain's Latest Promises

A new government has taken office in the mother country. It is pledged in advance to the declaration that all the effort in the world cannot suffice to maintain peace in Cuba by the bayonet; that vague promises of reform after subjugation afford no solution of the singular problem; that with a substitution of commanders must come a change of

past system of warfare for one in harmony with a new policy which shall no longer consist of taking to the streets the threat of subjugation in misery; that reforms must be instituted in accordance with the needs and circumstances of the time, and that the new reforms, while designed to give full autonomy to the island, and to create a virtual unity and self-controlled administration, shall yet conserve and affirm the sovereignty of Spain by a just distribution of power and burdens upon basis of mutual interest, maintained by methods of selfish expediency.

The first acts of the new government lie in these honorable paths. The policy of cruel rapine and extermination that so long shocked the universal sentiment of humanity has been reversed. Under the new military commander a broad clemency is proffered. Measures have already been set on foot to relieve the horrors of starvation. The policy of the Spanish armistice, it is asserted, is to be used not to spread ruin and desolation, but to protect the resumption of peaceful agricultural pursuits and productive industries. That past methods are futile to force a peace by unjust means is freely admitted, and that ruin without concession is inevitably fall to win for Spain the fidelity of a contented dependency.

We'll Give 'Em One More Trial

Not a single American citizen is now in arrest or confinement in Cuba of whom this government has any knowledge. The past future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and more action by the United States will remain to be taken.

When the time comes that action will be determined in the line of indisputable right and duty. It will be faced, without misgiving or hesitancy, in the light of the obligation this government owes to itself, to the people who have confided to it the protection of their interests and honor, and to humanity.

Sure of the right, keeping free from all offense ourselves, actuated by upright and patriotic considerations, moved neither by passion nor selfishness, the government will continue its watchful care over the rights and property of American citizens, and will abstain from its efforts to bring about a peaceful and enduring peace which shall be honorable and enduring.

If it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to humanity, to civilization and to humanity, to intervene with our part, and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civilized world.

Hawaii is More Lucky

By a special message dated the 16th day of June last, I laid before the senate a treaty signed that day by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and of the Republic of Hawaii, having for its purpose the incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands as an integral part of the United States, and under its sovereignty.

The senate having removed the injunction of secrecy, although the treaty is still pending before that body, the subject may be properly referred to in this legislation many details of the eventual union, should the fact of annexation be accomplished, as I believe it will be, from a very early period, any aggressive policy of absorption in regard to the Hawaiian group, a long series of declarations through three-quarters of a century has proclaimed the vital interest of the United States in the independent life of the islands and their intimate commercial dependence upon this country. At the same time it has been repeatedly asserted that in no event could the entity of Hawaiian statehood cease by the incorporation of the islands under the domination or influence of another power than the United States.

Under these circumstances, the logic of events required that annexation, heretofore often declined, should in the ripeness of time come about as the natural result of the strengthening ties that bind us to those islands, and be realized by the free will of the Hawaiian state. That treaty was unanimously ratified without amendment by the senate, and the president of the Republic of Hawaii, on the 10th of September last, and only awaits the effect of the complete absorption of the islands into the domain of the United States.

Will Fix the Japs All Right

The questions which have arisen between Japan and Hawaii by reason of the treatment of Japanese laborers in the Hawaiian Islands, and the Hawaiian convention of 1886, are in a satisfactory state of settlement by negotiation. This government has not been invited to mediate, and on the other hand, has sought no intervention in that matter further than to evince its kindest disposition toward such a speedy and direct adjustment by the two sovereign states in interest as shall comport with equity and honor. It is gratifying to learn that the apprehensions of the Hawaiian people, and of Japan, lest the cessation of Hawaii's national life through annexation might impair privileges to which Japan honorably laid claim, have given confidence in the upright sincerity of its government to deal with all possible ulterior questions in the broadest spirit of friendliness.

Hopes for Bimetallism

Under the provisions of the act of congress approved March 3, 1897, for the promotion of an international agreement respecting bimetallism, I appointed on the 14th day of April, 1897, Hon. Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado; Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, and Hon. Charles J. Folger, of Massachusetts, as special envoys to represent the United States. They have been diligent in their efforts to secure the concurrence of the governments of Europe in the international position of the question, but up to this time have not been able to secure an agreement contemplated by their mission. The gratifying action of the French republic in its attempt to bring about an agreement among the principal commercial nations of Europe whereby a fixed and relative value between gold and silver shall be secured, furnishes assurance that we are not alone among the larger nations of the world in realizing the international character of the problem and in the desire of reaching some wise and practical solution of it.

Our special envoys have not made their report, as further negotiations between the representatives of this government and the governments of other countries are pending and in contemplation. They believe that doubts which have been raised in certain quarters respecting the position of maintaining the stability of the party between the metals and kindred questions may yet be solved by further negotiations.

Our Arctic Gold Fields

The territory of Alaska requires the prompt and early attention of congress. The conditions now existing demand material changes in the laws relating to that territory. The great influx of population during the past summer and fall and the prospect of a still larger immigration in the spring will demand prompt action. The question of the extension of civil authorities within the territory or postponing the establishment of a more thorough government is a matter of the highest importance.

[CONTINUED ON ANOTHER PAGE.]

Ayer's

For asthma, bronchitis, croup, or whooping cough, there is no remedy so sure and so safe as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

This standard remedy for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, is now put up in half size bottles at half price, 50c.

Cherry Pectoral.

All About Alaska.

Descriptive folder containing five maps of Alaska and routes to the gold fields; the most complete publication of the kind in print. Send four cents in stamps to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A. Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn. "Alaska, Land of Gold and Glacier," a beautifully illustrated booklet, sent for fifteen cents in stamps. The Great Northern is over 100 miles the shortest line from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Seattle and Portland, the outfitting points whence steamers sail for Alaska.

The flow of jokes increases after the humorist receives a check.

Lupton, Ill., Nov. 6, 1907.

French Chemical Company,
856 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Gentlemen:—
Enclosed please find one dollar for which send me a bottle of your Anti-Neuralgic. You sent a bottle to my mother last week and it acted like a charm. She has been a great sufferer of neuralgia of the head and stomach and around the heart and never took any remedy that relieved her so quickly as this wonderful medicine did.

I thank God for giving you the power to make such a wonderful remedy and I hope you may prosper.

Send as soon as possible to,
Mary E. Perkins,
Lupton P. O., Illinois.

You cannot step on a man's toes without hurting his feelings.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever.
No. 25. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Neither chemists nor naturalists have yet been able to solve the question why a lobster turns red when boiled.

STOP IT NOW!

Stop It Quickly, Just the Same as Did
Mr. Charles H. Hoffman, of 183
Ten Eyck Street, Jackson.

If you have a pain in your back, stop it! A lame back, stop it! An aching back, stop it! Do you want to know how? Let us tell you! In the first place, never try to rid yourself of pain without knowing the cause. If pain or ache exist there is reason for it. Find out this reason and get after it. Strike cause a stiff blow with the right weapon, and its allies, pain and ache, will flee like chaff before the wind. To get right down to it, back-ache is indicative of kidney disorders, a spy placed there by nature; listen to his warnings and take up the weapon, strike before disease is reinforced with allies that can not be routed by hand of man, such as Bright's disease. Let us introduce to you this weapon! Let us prove its superiority to all others! Here is a blow it struck:

Mr. Charles H. Hoffman is a fireman on the M. C. & E. R., and resides at 183 Ten Eyck Street, Jackson, Mich. He says: "I have suffered for a long time from a kidney and bladder disorder which has at times rendered me incapable of work; have been at the hospital for my complaint and discharged from there as cured, but the old complaint has invariably come back again. Some time ago I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills, and I began taking them, with most gratifying results. Urinary complaints which bothered me greatly are very much improved, and the pain I suffered in my back has entirely left me, my general condition is much improved. I would not like to be without Doan's Kidney Pills, I think others should know what a valuable remedy it is."

For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. All druggists.

The lean humorist is merely a stack of funny bones.

Star Tobacco is the leading brand of the world, because it is the best.

Do not poke fun at a man who will not take it.

VERY MUCH THE SAME IN EFFECTS ARE

BURNS—FROST-BITES

USE ST. JACOBS OIL AND THEN PROMPTLY, SURE CURE IS THE SAME.



INTERNATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—(Continued.)

Once safe on English soil Causidiere became himself again. He forgot his abject terror and resumed his old manner. Then, before he had been in London many days, arose the question: How was he to subsist? He had little or no money, and such talents as he possessed were not at that time in much demand. A happy thought struck him—he would go down to Scotland, hunt out the rich mistress of Annandale Castle, and perhaps secure some help from her sympathy—or her fear.

Thus it befell that he arrived quietly one day in the town of Dumfries, and within a few hours of his arrival heard that Marjorie was alive and dwelling with her mother at the Castle. Up to that moment he had been in doubt whether the woman he had betrayed was alive or dead—indeed, he had scarcely given her a thought, and cared not what fate had befallen her. But now it was very different. She lived, and by the law of the land was his lawful wife.

His plans were soon laid. He determined to see Marjorie alone, and if she was obstinate and unforgiving, to use what power he had over her to the utmost, with the view of securing present and future help. On reflection, he had not much doubt that he would soon regain his old influence over her; for in the old days she had been as wax in his hands, and her character had seemed altogether gentle and unresisting.

He reckoned without his host. These seemingly feeble and too faithful natures, when once they gain the strength of indignation and the courage of despair, assume a force of determination sometimes unknown and foreign to the strongest and most passionate men.

As matters had turned out, however, it was not with Marjorie herself that the Frenchman had had to reckon, but with her life-long friend and protector, John Sutherland. This pertinacious young hero whom he had always hated, had now fully asserted his authority in giving him the first sound thrashing he had ever received in his life.

Battered, bruised and bleeding, livid with mortified rage, Causidiere remained for some time where Sutherland left him, and when he at last found speech, cursed freely in his own tongue. Then he paced about madly, calling Heaven to witness that he would have full and fierce revenge.

"I will kill him," he cried, gnashing his teeth. "I will destroy him—I will tear him limb from limb! He has outraged me—he has profaned my person—but he shall pay dearly for it, and so shall she—so shall they all! I was right—he is her lover; and he shall find that I am master, and she my slave."

Presently he cooled a little and sat down to think.

What should he, what could he do? Of his power over Marjorie and the child there was no question; by the laws of both England and Scotland he could claim them both. But suppose they continued to set his authority at defiance, what then? They were comparatively rich, he was poor. He knew that in legal strife the richest is generally the conqueror; and, besides, while the war was waging, how was he to subsist?

Then he bethought him of his old hold upon Miss Hetherington, of his knowledge of the secret of Marjorie's birth. It was useless to him now, for the scandal was common property, and Mother Rumer had cried it from house to house till she was hoarse. The proud lady had faced her shame, and had overcome it; everyone knew her secret now, and many regarded her with sympathy and compassion. For the rest, she set public opinion at defiance, and knowing the worst the world could say or do, breathed more freely than she had done for years.

Thus there was no hope for her. Indeed, look which way he might, he saw no means of success or revenge.

As he sat there, haggard and furious, he looked years older, but his face still preserved a certain comeliness.

Suddenly he sprang up again as if resolved on immediate action. As he did so he seemed to hear a voice murmuring his name.

"Causidiere!"

He looked toward the window, and saw there, or seemed to see, close pressed against the pane, a bearded human countenance gazing in upon him.

He struggled like a drunken man, glaring back at the face.

Was it reality, or dream? Two wild eyes met his, then vanished, and the face was gone.

If Causidiere had looked old and worn before, he looked death-like now. Trembling like a leaf he sank back

into the shadow of the room, held his hand upon his heart, like a man who had received a mortal blow.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

AUSSIDIERE remained in the room for some time, but as the face did not reappear, his courage in a measure returned to him. At last he took up his hat and left the house.

He was still very pale and glanced uneasily from side to side; he had by this time forgotten all about the child, and Marjorie, too. He went through a procession of by-streets to the police station, saw the inspector—a grim, bearded Scotchman—and demanded from him police protection.

"Protection! What's your danger?" asked the man, politely.

"I am in danger of my life!" said Causidiere.

He was very excited and very nervous, and the peculiarity of his manner struck the man at once.

"Who's threatening ye?" he asked, quietly.

The repose of the stranger irritated Causidiere, who trembled more and more.

"I tell you I am in mortal peril. I am pursued. I shall be killed if I do not have protection, therefore I demand assistance, do you hear?"

Yes, the man heard, but apparently did not heed. He already half suspected that the foreigner before him was a madman, and upon questioning Causidiere a little more he became convinced of it.

After a short but stormy scene with the inspector he walked away, revolving in his mind what he must do to make himself secure.

Of one thing he was certain; he must leave Dumfries, and resign all hopes of obtaining further assistance from Marjorie or her friends. He must remain in hiding until political events veered round again and he could return to France.

He hurried back to his hotel and locked himself again in his room. He drew down the blinds and lit the gas; then he turned out all the money he was possessed of, counted it carefully over, and disposed it about his person.

His next care was to dispose about his person any little articles which his portmanteau contained; then he drew from his pocket a small box, fixed on the false beard and mustache which it contained, and, having otherwise disguised himself, stood before the mirror so transfixed that he believed even his dearest friend would not have known him.

By the time all this was done it was getting pretty late in the day and close on the departure of the train he had decided to take.

He listened; he could hear nothing. He walked boldly out of the room, and having quietly locked the door and put the key in his pocket, strolled leisurely out of the inn and down the street unrecognized by a soul. He went straight down to the railway station, took a ticket for the north and entered the train, which was about to start.

He had a carriage to himself; the first thing he did, therefore, was to throw the key which he had taken from the room door out of the window; then he traveled on in comparative peace.

It was somewhat late in the evening and quite dark when he reached his destination—a lonely village, not far from Edinburgh. He walked to the nearest and quietest inn, and took a bedroom on the third floor.

That night he slept in peace. He remained in the village for several days, and during that time he kept mostly to his room.

On the night of the fourth day, however, he rang for the maid, who, on answering the bell, found him in a state of intense excitement.

"Bring me a time-table," he said, "or tell me when there is a train from this place."

"There is none to-night, sir."

"None to-night!"

"No, sir; the last train is gone; but the morrow's morn—"

"Well!"

"There is one at seven o'clock to Edinburgh."

"Then I will go by it—do you hear? At six you will call me, and I leave at seven!"

The girl nodded and retired, fully under the impression, as the inspector of police had been, that the man was mad.

At six o'clock in the morning the maid, with a jug of hot water in her hand, tripped up the stairs and knocked gently at Causidiere's bedroom door.

There was no reply.

She knocked louder and louder, but could elicit no sound, and the door was locked. Leaving the jug of water on the mat, she retired. In half an hour she returned again. The water was cold. She knocked louder and louder with no result. Thinking now that something might be wrong, she called up her master. After some consultation the door was forced.

All recoiled in horror. There lay Causidiere dead in bed, with his face bearded beside him, and his eyes staring vacantly at the ceiling.

As there were no marks of violence upon him, it was generally believed by those who stood looking upon him that his death had been a natural one. How he met his death was never known. It was discovered long after, however, that he was a member of many secret societies, that he had betrayed in almost every case the trust reposed in him, and was marked in their black list as a "traitor"—doomed to die.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

IT WAS not until after Causidiere was laid in his grave that the news of his decease reached Marjorie. She read in a Scottish newspaper a description of the mysterious death of a French gentleman in a village

near Edinburgh, and suspicious of the truth she traveled to the place in Sutherland's company. The truth was speedily made clear, for among the loose articles found on the dead man's person were several letters in Causidiere's handwriting, and an old photograph of herself taken in Dumfries.

It would be false to say that Marjorie rejoiced at her husband's death; it would be equally false to say that it caused her much abiding pain. She was deeply shocked by his sudden end, that was all. Nevertheless, she could not conceal from herself that his removal meant life and freedom to herself and to her child. While he lived there would have been no peace for her in this world.

He was buried in a peaceful place, a quiet kirkyard not far from the sea; and there, some little time afterward, a plain tombstone was erected over his grave, with this inscription:

Sacred to the Memory
of
LEON CAUSSIDIERE,
Who Died Suddenly in This Village.
June 15, 18—
"May he rest in peace."

Marjorie had it placed there, in perfect forgiveness and tenderness of heart.

And now our tale is almost told. The figures that have moved upon our little stage begin slowly to fade away, and the curtain is about to fall. What little more there is to say may be added by way of epilogue in as few words as possible.

In due time, but not till nearly a year had passed, Marjorie married her old lover, John Sutherland. It was a quiet wedding, and after it was over the pair went away together to the Highlands, where they spent a peaceful honeymoon. During their absence little Leon remained at the Castle with his grandmother, who idolized him as the heir of the Hetheringtons. On their return they found the old lady had taken a new lease of life, and was moving about the house with much of her old strength and a little of her old temper. But her heart was softened and sweetened once and forever, and till the day of her death, which took place several years afterward, she was a happy woman. She sleeps now in the quiet kirkyard, not far from her old friend, the minister, close to the foot of whose grave is yet another, where old Solomon, the faithful servant, peacefully rests.

Marjorie Annan—or shall we call her Marjorie Sutherland?—is now a gentle matron, with other children, boys and girls, besides the beloved child born to her first husband. She hears them crying in the Castle garden, as she walks through the ancestral rooms where her mother dwelt so long in sorrow. She is a rich woman, for by her mother's will she inherited all the property, which was found to be greater than anyone supposed. She is proud of her husband, whom all the world knows as a charming painter, and whose pictures adorn every year the Scottish Academy walls; she loves her children, and she is beloved by all the people of the pastoral district where she dwells.

The Annan flows along as it has flowed for centuries past, and as it will flow for centuries to come. Often Marjorie wanders on its banks, and looking in its peaceful waters, sees the old faces come and go, like spirits in a dream. The gentle river gave her the name she loves best, and by which many old folk call her still—Marjorie Annan; and when her time comes, she hopes to rest not far from the side of Annan Water.

THE END.

Pinckney Dispatch.

F. L. ANDREWS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, DEC. 16, 1897.

LATE NEW INVENTIONS.

Gas is used in place of oil in a new illuminating lamp, the oil being placed in a reservoir above the lamp and allowed to flow through pipes over the flame to generate gas as the pipes become heated, the gas expanding and forcing itself through the slotted burner.

A new attachment for sewing machines is a ripper to assist in cutting up cloth or ripping seams, a sharp steel blade being clamped on the needle bar of the machine to work up and down as the machine runs, thus leaving both hands free to feed the cloth across the cutter.

A simple speed indicator for bicycles and railway engines consists of a weighted arm drawn toward the center of the shaft on which it is mounted by a spring attached to the side of the case the revolution of the shaft throwing it out and pulling an indicator around on the dial.

Invalids will appreciate a new device designed for their use which has a base to rest on the bed and support a tilting frame with braces to set it any angle, an extension bracket being attached to the side to hold a shelf which can be swung around in front of the invalid at meal time.

An Ohio woman has invented a simple invalid's chair, which has a hinged back and foot rest supported on the body of the chair by a pair of curved metal arms with notches cut on one side to set the back and foot rest at different angles, the notches fitting over the cross rods of the chair.

Canalboats are to be towed by a new electric device, consisting of a trolley wire mounted on poles along the canal, with brackets attached to the poles just under the wire to support a toothed track over which a carriage supporting the motor runs, the rope being attached to the side of the carriage to draw the boat.

Bicycles can be carried on trolley cars without interfering with the passengers by a new bracket which is intended to be attached to the dashboard of the car and project outward, with recesses in the top to receive the frames and slots in the bottom to grasp the wheels and keep the bicycles from rocking.

In an aerial railway recently designed a metallic rail is insulated on poles with a cigar-shaped balloon holding a carriage above it and attached to the rail by wheels running under it, the car containing a motor with a large bladed propeller at the rear to drive the car by an electric current taken from the supporting rails.

Variable throwcranks for bicycles have an eccentric disk mounted in the end of the cranks, with the pedal shaft mounted on one edge so that the foot is nearer the crankshaft when rising than it is going down, thus increasing the leverage without changing the size of the circle around which the pedal runs.

A New York woman has obtained a patent on an attachment for skirts by which they may be lifted on crossing muddy places on the street, a series of cords being attached to the skirt at the back and sides, with the opposite ends running through an opening in the back of the waistband and around to the front to draw the skirts by pulling up the cords.

A continuous ice-cream freezer has an ice chamber, the cream cylinder set in the center, the cream being placed in a reservoir above with a pipe running into one end of the freezer, the opposite end being closed until the cream freezes, when it is opened and the cream forced out, allowing more cream to flow in from the reservoir, the cylinder being revolved by hand or a motor.

At one time salmon was quite a common article of food in Germany, so much so, in fact, that at Meissen, in the Elbe valley, the farm servants on taking fresh situations would stipulate that they should not have salmon for dinner more than three times a week.

The empress of Germany finds pleasant recreation daily in the not uncommon practice of keeping a diary, in which she records her royal experiences, but jealously guards the volume under lock and key, not even allowing the emperor a glimpse of its contents.

PEOPLE.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago, recently made a record of eighty-two fish and sixty-seven woodcock in a day's sport near Skaneateles Station, Mich.

Since Bret Harte—who has dropped his first name, Francis—was United States consul to Glasgow from 1886 to 1888 he has made his residence in Great Britain. At present he lives at 74 Lancaster Gate, West London.

SCRAPS OF FASHION.

Gowns of white satin, trimmed with clouds of chiffon, yards of passementerie and clusters of artificial flowers, are seen frequently at the English races this summer.

Grass-green satin covered with black mousseline de sole is one of the most popular things of the summer. An effective white chiffon gown is gathered down each seam, on to its white taffeta foundation, where appear trails of pearls and crystal passementerie.

The newest shirts for morning wear are trimmed with white frills on a colored foundation; for instance, a very neat model of pale-green or mauve or crimson linen would have the central box-plait of white cambric and frills of the same at each side, with cuffs and collar of white linen.

A buff-colored cloth bicycle gown has its double seams strapped with black. The full divided skirt is marked by three black pearl buttons near the top of each seam. The waist is basque-shaped, fitting smoothly and closely, and is decorated with double seams. Three black pearl buttons fasten over a heart-shaped plastron of fine batiste, covered with tiny frills of Valenciennes lace.

Some new cycling gloves with silk backs and leather palms have been brought out, but the silk is too warm for a hot, sunny day. The real doekin glove is, after all, the best for cycling, as it holds its shape, cleans easily and will stand the hardest grip of the handle bar. Imitation of doekin is worse than nothing, but good leather is to be found at a reasonable price and will wear for a long time.

The traveling cloak, which has usually been a creation too hideous to be adopted very generally, has evolved into a thing of actual beauty. One recently seen was of light gray cloth, lined with pale yellow brocade. Pinked flounces of cloth edged the neck and front opening, and in the midst of these ruffles ran a fall of butter-colored Chantilly lace; a stole-like arrangement of brocade, in which gray, yellow and green blended, gave the finishing touch to this smart wrap.

The beretta hat still holds its sway over feminine affections, and with the addition of increasingly large ospreys. An elaborate edition of the style made of green mousseline de sole has been figuring at an eastern watering place. A large blue bird, with outspread wings and tail erect, is fixed in front. Behind this an immense aigrette of paradise feathers nods engagingly over a cluster of amber roses which rests on the hair. Another notable hat is of shot crimson taffeta under black mousseline de sole. A rolled drapery of both materials composes the brim. A high cluster of crimson and pink roses turns up the leaf on one side, behind which a very high tuft of gaura feathers dyed black shows bravely. The tendency to extreme height in hat trimmings is especially noticeable abroad.

ODD ITEMS ABOUT MONEY.

Porcelain coins were for a long time current in Siam.

The London people are computed to spend \$6,000,000 daily.

The wealth of New York grows by \$100,000,000 every year.

The notes of the Bank of England cost about 1 cent each.

A silver coin is usually in currency for twenty-seven years.

Standard gold contains 11-12 of fine metal and 1-12 of alloy.

Only 37 per cent of the gold in currency is of the proper weight.

The present cent is composed of 95 parts of copper, 4 of tin and 1 of zinc.

Leather money circulated in Russia so recently as the time of Peter the Great.

It is estimated that on an average each cent in circulation changes hands 11 times a week.

The amount of money actually in circulation in this country is estimated to be \$1,600,000,000.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of gold is added to the world's stock every week.

At the last census a number of people described their religious faith on their census paper as dollars and cents.

On every quarter turned out the mint makes a profit of about 5 cents. On every ton of pennies produced there is a profit of over \$1,200.

The head of Liberty, which adorns the silver dollars, is a reproduction of the features of a beautiful young school teacher of Philadelphia.

The largest gold coin in existence is said to be the gold ingot of Annam, a flat, round piece, worth about \$225, the value being written across it in India ink.

In Fiji the coinage consists chiefly of whale's teeth, those of greater value being dyed red. The natives exchange twenty white teeth for one red one, as we change nickels for a dollar.

The secret marks on United States notes, by which forgeries are so rapidly detected, are constantly being changed. The microscope will reveal many such smallities to an observant eye.

SPECIAL

FOR OUR

Annual Holiday Sale,

COMMENCING

Saturday, December 11

AND CLOSING

Saturday, December 25.

Children's Handkerchiefs from 1 to 5c
Ladies' and Gents " " 4 to 25c
Ladies' 50c Corset 39c
Unbleached Cotton 4, 5, and 6c
Standard Prints at 3, 4, 4½ and 5½
All Wool Underwear AT COST
Linen Crashes at 5½, 7 and 8c
Shoes at prices that will surprise you.

If you want to secure Bargains in

GROCERIES

call and see us on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18.

Respectfully,

F. G. JACKSON.

FUR.

I will pay the following prices for fur until further notice:

Skunk	10-15.	\$1.00.
Mink	5cts.	1.40.
Muskrat	3cts.	.15.
Fox	15cts.	4.50.
Cat	5cts.	.25.
Raccoon	10cts.	.95.

I will also buy sheep pelts and horse hides and pay the highest market price.

Fred McKinder,

Anderson, Mich.

Do You Want Gold?

Everyone desires to keep informed on Yukon, the Klondyke and Alaskan gold fields. Send 10c for large Compendium of vast information and big color map to Hamilton Pub. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

The Grand Trunk Railway System calls your attention to its annual Canadian excursions which will be given on December 16, 17 and 18, 1897 and tickets to all Canadian points will be sold at a single fare for the round trip. They will be valid to return up to and including January 7, 1898, no tickets being sold east of Pontiac on the D. & M. division and Inlay City on the C. & G. T. division. The Grand Trunk Railway desires to call the attention of intending excursionists to the long

limit given on this cheap excursion, giving an opportunity to visit your Canadian friends and relatives during the holidays at cheap rates. The Grand Trunk Railway will run three trains daily in each direction, with Pullman sleepers on night trains and parlor cars on day trains to all prominent points. Tickets are optional going and returning via Detroit or Port Huron and the Great St. Clair Tunnel. Rates, tickets and information may be had from all agents of this company and connecting lines.

No Griping or Pains.

Arrowsmith, Ill., Jan. 21, 1897.
Dear Sirs:—I have been bothered for 15 years with constipation and I have tried many preparations during that time. I commenced using Dr. Cadwell's Syrup Pepsin in the fall of 1895 and unhesitatingly say it is the best remedy I have ever found for my trouble. No griping or pains after taking. Yours, etc., Wm. Hurr.

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted and if let to run its course without the aid of some reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively and it has always given entire satisfaction—Oologah, Ind. Ter. Chief. This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and la grippe we have never yet learned of a single case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, should keep the remedy at hand. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by F. A. Sigler.

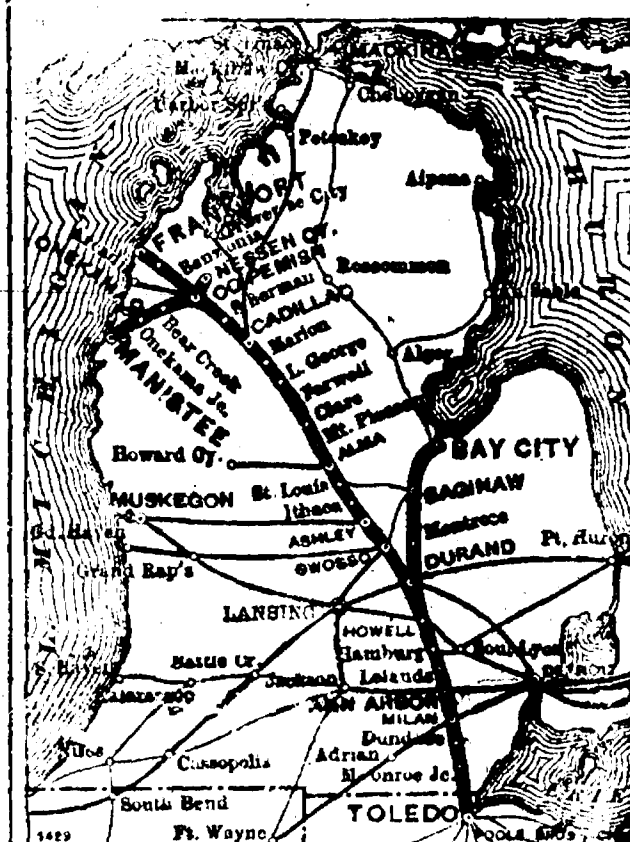
WANTED: A trustworthy and active gentleman or ladies to travel for respectable established house in Michigan. Monthly \$25.00 and expenses. Position steady. References desired. Send self-addressed stamped envelope. The Hamilton Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

Railroad Guide.

Grand Trunk Railway System.

Arrival and Departure of Trains at Pinckney. In Effect June 14, 1897.			
WESTBOUND.			
	LV.	AR.	
Jackson and Intermediate Sta.	10.44 a.m.	10.11 p.m.	
" "	11.46 p.m.	11.50 a.m.	
EASTBOUND.			
Pontiac—Detroit—Gd. Rapids and Intermediate Sta.	10.11 p.m.	10.44 a.m.	
Pontiac—Lenox—Detroit and Intermediate Sta.	11.55 a.m.	14.45 p.m.	
Mich. Air Line Div. trains leave Pontiac for Romeo Lenox and Int. Sta.	10.50 a.m.	10.30 p.m.	
D. & M. DIVISION LEAVE PONTIAC WESTBOUND.			
	LV.	AR.	
Saginaw Gd. Rapids and Gd. Haven	10.09 a.m.	10.33 p.m.	
Gd. Rapids Gd. Haven Chicago	10.33 p.m.	10.07 p.m.	
Saginaw Gd. Rapids Milwaukee Chicago and Intermediate Sta.	10.33 p.m.	10.25 p.m.	
EASTBOUND.			
Detroit East and Canada	10.07 a.m.	10.55 a.m.	
Detroit East and Canada	10.55 a.m.	10.57 p.m.	
Detroit East and Canada	10.57 p.m.	11.05 a.m.	
Detroit Suburban	11.05 a.m.	11.05 a.m.	
Leave Detroit via Windsor EASTBOUND.			
Buffalo—New York & Boston	11.45 a.m.	12.00 noon	
Toronto Montreal New York	11.45 a.m.	11.40 p.m.	
London Express	11.45 a.m.	11.45 p.m.	
Buffalo New York & East	11.45 a.m.	11.45 p.m.	
7.45 a.m. train has sleeping cars Detroit to New York and Boston. 10.00 noon train has parlor car to Hamilton—Sleeping car to Buffalo and New York. 11.25 train has sleeping car to New York. Daily except Sunday.			
W. J. Black, Agent, Pinckney Mich.			
W. E. Davis, E. H. Hughes, G. P. & T. Agent, A. G. P. & T. Agent, Montreal, Que., Chicago, Ill.			
BEN FLETCHER, Trav. Pass. Agt., Detroit Mich.			

TOLEDO AND AN ARBOR



Popular route for Ann Arbor, Toledo and points East, South and for Howell, Owosso, Alma, Mt. Pleasant, Cadillac, Manistee, Traverse City and points in Northwestern Michigan. W. H. BENNETT, G. P. A., Toledo.

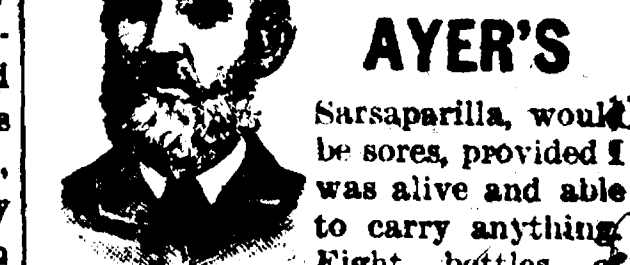
50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, &c. Copyrights &c. Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Fees reasonable. Send free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through MUNN & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American. A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Published weekly. Yearly, four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York. Branch Office, 45 F St., Washington, D. C.

A Sufferer Cured

"Every season, from the time I was two years old, I suffered dreadfully from erysipelas, which kept growing worse until my hands were almost useless. The bones softened so that they would bend, and several of my fingers are now crooked from this cause. On my hand I carry large scars, which, but for



AYER'S Sarsaparilla, would be sores, provided I was alive and able to carry anything. Eight bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me, so that I have had no return of the disease for more than twenty years. The first bottle seemed to reach the spot and a persistent use of it has perfected the cure."—O. C. Davis, Wanton, Wis.

AYER'S

THE ONLY TRUE Sarsaparilla

AYER'S PILLS For Constipation and Biliousness.

GIVE SPAIN A CHANCE

(Continued from previous page.)
ment. I concur with the secretary of war in his suggestion as to the necessity for a military force in the territory of Alaska for the protection of persons and property. Already a force of 100 men, consisting of two companies with two officers and under command of Lieut. Col. Randall, of the Eighth Infantry, has been sent to St. Michael to establish a military post.

Reciprocity and Arbitration.

In order to execute as early as possible the provisions of the third and fourth sections of the revenue act approved July 14, 1907, I appointed the Hon. John A. Kneen, of Iowa, assistant secretary plenipotentiary to undertake the requisite negotiations with foreign countries desiring to avail themselves of the provisions of the revenue act. The negotiations are now proceeding with several governments, both European and American. It is believed that by a careful exercise of the powers conferred by that act some gratifying results will be achieved. The provisions of our own and of other countries in our mutual trade relations may be either removed, or largely alleviated, and that the volume of our commercial exchanges may be enlarged, with advantage to both parties. International arbitration cannot be omitted from the list of subjects claiming our consideration. Events have only served to strengthen the general views of this question, expressed in my inaugural address. The settlement of the civilized world is moving toward the settlement of differences between nations without resorting to the horrors of war. Treaties as embodying these humane principles are being concluded in every way impelling our interest or our honor or shall have my constant encouragement.

Sealing in Bering Sea.

The efforts which have been made during the two previous years by my predecessor to secure better protection to the seals in the north Pacific ocean and Bering sea were renewed at an early date by this administration and have been pursued with earnestness. The result of the recent conferences at Washington was to state beyond any doubt that the governments concerned to adopt measures without delay for the preservation of the herds. Negotiations to this end are now in progress.

Nicaragua Canal.

A subject of large importance to our country and increasing appreciation on the part of the people, is the completion of the great highway of trade between the Atlantic and Pacific, known as the Nicaragua canal. Its utility and value to American commerce is universally admitted. The commission appointed under date of July 24 last "to continue the surveys and examinations authorized by the act approved March 2, 1907," in regard to "the proper route, feasibility and cost of construction of the Nicaragua canal, with a view of making complete plans for the entire work of construction of such canal," is now employed in the undertaking.

The Civil Service.

The important branch of our government known as the civil service, the practical improvement of which has long been a subject of earnest discussion, has of late years received increased legislative and executive approval. During the past few months the service has been placed upon a still firmer basis of business methods and personal merit. While the right of our veteran soldiers to reinstatement in deserving cases has been asserted, dismissals for merely political reasons have been carefully guarded against, the examinations for admittance to the service enlarged and at the same time rendered less technical and more practical, and a distinct advance has been made by giving a hearing before dismissal upon all cases where incompetency is charged or demand made for the removal of officials in any of the departments. This order has been made to give to the accused his right to be heard, but without in any way impairing the power of removal, which should always be exercised in cases of incompetency and inefficiency, and which is one of the vital safeguards of the civil service system, preventing stagnation and deadweight and keeping every employee keenly alive to the fact that the security of his tenure depends not on favor but on his own tested and carefully watched record of service.

The Navy's Needs.

Under the head of the navy, the president points to the necessity for speedy legislation to procure the armor for the three battleships now building which would be otherwise useless. He speaks in terms of praise of the quality of our ships and thinks that the time has now arrived when the increase to which the country is committed should for a time take the form of increased facilities commensurate with the increase of our naval vessels. He refers to the lack of docks and berths for the three or four of the largest docks be provided on the Atlantic, at least one on the Pacific coast, and floating dock in the Gulf. There should also be ample provision for munitions of war and an increase of officers and enlisted men. Additional docks are necessary to navy yards, and as there are now on the stocks five large battleships, it is recommended that an appropriation be made for the construction of the Pacific coast. Several torpedo boats are also necessary.

A Wise Move.

Speaking of the pending sale of the Kansas Pacific property, he says: "It is better to sell it now than the upward price fixed by the court, the government would receive only \$2,500,000 on its claim of nearly \$15,000,000. He believes the government has the authority to bid on the road, and he directs the secretary of the treasury to make the deposit of \$500,000 required to qualify as a bidder and to bid at the sale a sum at least equal to the principal of the debt to the government. He suggests, however, that in a matter of important public interest, being a possible owner of the railroad, congress should enact some legislation to define its views. It is clear to him, however, that the government should not permit the property to be sold at a price less than one-half the principal of its debt and less than one-fifth of its entire debt, principal and interest.

The Paris Exposition.

A liberal appropriation is bespoken in order that the United States may make a creditable exhibit at the approaching Paris exposition, in which the people have shown an ungrudging interest.

Conclusion.

I am forced by the length of this message to omit many important references to affairs of the government which congress will have to deal with at the present session. They are contained in the departmental reports, to all of which I invite your earnest attention. The estimates of the expenses of the government by the several departments with which I am conversant are, I believe, an easy task to reduce the expenses of the government, it should not encourage their increase. These expenses will, in my judgment, be reduced by the decrease in many branches of the government without injury to the public service. It is a commanding duty to keep the appropriations within the receipts of the government and thus avoid a deficit.

MARKS AN EPOCH.

The Fifty-Fifth Congress Will Make Important History.

The opening session of the first regular convening of the Fifty-fifth Congress was not much different from the majority of such occasions which have preceded it in the annals of our government. Everything was in waiting readiness when noon arrived and the presiding officers of both the Senate and the House rapped for order. The day was bright and cheerful, and the visitors galleries were filled early. The Senate might easily have been taken for a flower show the floral presents were so numerous. Immediately following Vice-President Hobart's call for order the chaplain offered an invocation in which he made a touching reference to the painful bereavement of "our beloved President" and prayed that his aged mother might have a peaceful passage to the other shore. The reception and reading of the President's message was the important and only feature of the day. Senators gave the closest attention to the reading of the message. Mr. Wallbridge, of Mississippi, was recognized and announced the death of his colleague, Hon. James Z. George, of Mississippi, and presented the usual resolutions of condolence with the family of the deceased senator. The resolution was adopted and, as a further mark of respect, the Senate adjourned. Nothing unusual marked the proceedings in the House. Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the majority; Mr. Bailey, the recognized leader of the minority, and Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, enjoyed the honor of being appointed to wait upon the President, whose message was, of course, the event of the day. Its reading was followed with close attention by the members and the spectators in the galleries. There was no demonstration until the reading was concluded, when the Republicans joined in hearty expression of approval. Immediately after the reading of the message the House adjourned out of respect to the memories of Senator George, of Mississippi, and Representative Wright, of Massachusetts, who had died during the recess.

The Senate received 108 new bills in its second day's session. Mr. H. De S. Money, of Mississippi, was introduced and the oath of office was administered to him. A motion to take up the Lodge immigration bill was contested by friends of proposed legislation to confer authority upon the President to act for the protection of the government's interest at the sale of the Kansas Pacific railway and was pending at the close of the session. The House became embroiled in a lively skirmish over the distribution of the various parts of President's message to the committees. The conflict of authority came between the ways and means committee and the banking and currency committee. During the debate Gen. Grosvenor, of Ohio, fired the first gun against the civil service law, and Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, in a ringing warning, declared that if a bill to amend the civil service law were passed it would meet the presidential veto. Eventually Mr. Dingley, of the ways and means, in deference to the opposition of the members of the banking and currency committee, agreed to a modification of the order of distribution so as to send to the ways and means committee all matters relating to "revenues, bonded debt of the country and the treaties affecting the revenues." The resolution was then adopted.

SENATE.—Third day.—A short session, chiefly consumed by the members in the presentation of memorials, resolutions and bills. A resolution presented by Mr. Allen, Populist, of Nebraska, declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that the United States should recognize the political independence of Cuba, was made the subject of some remarks by the Nebraska senator, in course of which he criticized the President for not carrying into effect the pledge of the Republican party made in its last national platform to recognize the independence of the Cuban republic. Mr. Allen said he would not be content with the recognition of belligerency, but would insist upon the acknowledgment of their political liberty. If necessary, this recognition should be backed by a fleet of American vessels in Cuban waters. A bill was favorably reported by the committee on foreign relations prohibiting pelagic sealing by people of the United States. It is believed that this measure will settle the differences with Great Britain and Canada. A like bill was introduced in the House also. The only other business of importance before the House was the pension appropriation bill which was reported from committee. The House session lasted but 15 minutes.

Reverence Short of Expenses.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage in his annual report gives the total receipts of the government from all sources as \$430,387,107 and expenditures \$448,439,033, showing a deficiency of \$18,051,926, as compared with the fiscal year of 1896; the receipts for 1897 increased \$30,941,759, the increase of the expenditures during the same period being \$13,894,713. The present tariff act, the secretary says, has not been in force long enough to determine fully its merits, but it is believed that when in full operation it will afford ample revenue.

Reindeer in Alaska.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, for 30 years a traveler in Alaska, says the government's experiment of importing reindeer from Siberia is a success, and that the problem of winter traveling in the interior is practically solved. Three hundred miles per day can be made over the snow with relays at reasonable intervals and best of all, the reindeer will rustle for his own food.

The best map of the Yukon-Klondike mining country has been printed in folder form by the Northern Pacific railway. Send a 2-cent postage stamp to Chas. S. Fee, G. P. O., St. Paul, Minn. The folder is full of up-to-date information regarding rates and routes to Alaska.

The demoralization caused by "great expectations" is a matter of common remark.—Herbert Spencer.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas county,

ss. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1908.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Cream boiled makes the coffee richer and does not chill it.

To Cure Constipation Forever,
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic, 10c or 25c.
If O. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Use Jeweler's rouge and lard for rubbing nickel plating.

TRYING ORDEALS FOR WOMEN.

Mrs. Pinkham Tells How Women May Avoid Painful Examinations.

To a modest, sensitive, high-strung young woman, especially an unmarried woman, there is no more trying or painful ordeal than the "examinations," which are now so common in hospitals and private practice.

An examination by speculum, or otherwise, is sometimes a positive necessity in certain stages of many diseases peculiar to women, so at least it is declared by the profession. This would not be the case if patients heeded their symptoms in time.

If a young girl's blood is watery, her skin pale and waxy looking, her lips colorless, bowels torpid, digestion poor, her ears and temples throb and she is subject to headache, begin at once to build up her system with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Do not allow her to undergo a physical examination.

Here is a letter from a young lady who requests that her name should not be used, but gives her initials and street number so that any inquiry addressed to her will be received. She says:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—It affords me great pleasure to be able to say a few words in regard to the merits of your Vegetable Compound. I was tempted to try it after seeing the effects of it upon my mother, and now I feel like a new person. I am a stenographer and was troubled with falling of the womb and female weakness in general. I continued to work until I was so weak I could no longer walk, and the last day I was forced to stop and rest.

"I was then so ill that I was compelled to stay in bed, and so nervous that I could not hold anything in my hands. The least noise or surprise would cause my heart to beat so loudly, and I would become so weak that I could hardly stand. I suffered for almost a year. It is different now. I can go about my work with pleasure, while before, work was a drudge.

"Trusting that my words of praise may help some other afflicted person, and be of benefit to womankind in general, I remain, Yours in gratitude, L. E., 444 S. East St., Indianapolis, Ind."



TO BE SUCCESSFUL YOU MUST READ "SUCCESS."

SUCCESS

Forty Large Pages a Month, Each an Acre of Diamonds, at \$1.00 a Year

Stirring Features for December

- How I Made My First Thousand
- Winning Fame and Fortune After Fifty
- What Two Young Women Accomplished
- How a Young Farmer Became a Millionaire
- Princely Salaries and the Men who Get Them
- The Newsboy who Became a College President
- How Change of Business Brought Change of Fortune
- Shall I Risk my Salary and Go into Business for myself?
- Wanamaker Trundling his First Order in a Wheelbarrow
- These Books will Make Your Fortune



DR. ORISON S. MARDEN,
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

Pushing to the Front	Occupations for Women	Standard Encyclopedia
24 Portraits—440 Pages—Cloth and Gold. "I have read your book with unusual interest. It cannot but be an inspiration." WILLIAM MCKINLEY. NEVER SOLD FOR LESS THAN \$1.50	Or, What Employment to Seek; Where to Look for It; How to Obtain It; How to Be It, and What it Will Pay. FRANCES E. WILLARD. Assisted by Miss E. M. Winslow and Belle Joy White. Over 500 Extra Large Pages with numerous illustrations. Substantially bound in 5c. Cloth and Gilt. "Miss Frances E. Willard, I am one of the W. C. T. U., and next to Queen Victoria, the most widely known woman, has been most helpful in giving to the world in this volume the most interesting, most practical, most helpful and most comprehensive book for women ever published." T. DE WITT TALMAGE. RETAIL PRICE, \$2.75 SUCCESS For One Year, 1.00	One Thousand Large Pages, with Over Eight Hundred Illustrations. Covering the entire range of Human Knowledge, invention and Discovery up to the present day, including the Arts, Sciences, History, Biography, Geography, Exploration, Electricity, Chemistry, and Statistics of every kind; durability and artistically bound in rich Black Cloth and Gilt. NEVER SOLD FOR LESS THAN \$4.50 SUCCESS For One Year, 1.00
TOTAL, \$4.00	TOTAL, \$4.75	TOTAL, \$5.25
To New Subscribers Only we will send all the above—Dr. Marden's two books—"PUSHING TO THE FRONT," and "HOW TO BE IT," with "OCCUPATIONS FOR WOMEN," with SUCCESS for one year.	To New Subscribers Only, on Receipt of \$2.00 we will send Miss Willard's Great Book, "OCCUPATIONS FOR WOMEN," with SUCCESS for one year.	To New Subscribers Only we will send the "STANDARD ENCYCLOPEDIA" with SUCCESS for one year for only \$2.00.
WE FULLY PREPAY EXPRESS CHARGES.	WE FULLY PREPAY EXPRESS CHARGES.	WE FULLY PREPAY EXPRESS CHARGES.

Forty Pages a Month—full of Pictures
One Dollar a Year . . . "Worth its Weight in Gold"
Address: THE SUCCESS CO., 60 to 70 Cooper Union, New York

CANDY
CATHARTIC
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CURE CONSTIPATION

RESISTANCE TO THE USE OF ALL DRUGS

DEMONSTRATIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.
JOHN W. MORRIS, PHARMACEUTICAL & CHEMICAL MANUFACTURER, 100 N. 10th St., Detroit, Mich.

Plate Glass

The only jobber in this territory handling stock of Plate Glass. Come in and see absolutely everything in the glass line. Send your orders or write for estimates. WE KEEP 200 ft. Lapped St., DETROIT, MICH.

W. M. U.—DETROIT—NO. 50—87

When Answering Advertisements Please Mention This Page.



GREGORY.

James Moore is still very sick.

Dannie Denton is nursing a very sore thumb.

Our new cobbler is getting a fair share of patronage.

Dr. Fay seems to be getting more practice each week.

Our poultry buyers and pickers are very busy these days.

O. L. Smith's window has put on a holiday appearance since Tuesday.

Halstead Gregory is shipping more than three tons of dressed poultry this week.

Main street has been very full of teams the past week nearly every day and consequently our merchants are happy.

Fred Fish, our barber, is back to his duties, after wrestling with the gripe, and all the town is pleased to see him.

Chas. McGee was laid up two days by a too forcible collision between his knee and a hay hook while loading a car Thursday.

Several of the Gregoryans were at the Finerty lecture at Pinckney, Monday evening—your correspondent noticed thirteen.

Our photographers have torn down their building though many still wish photo's. Their work is all excellent and they will be welcome again.

Subject for debate at the lyceum, Dec. 24, resolved: that U. S. should annex Hawaii leaders. Aff., Eugene McClellan; Neg., Will Roche. Everybody invited.

Rev. Dunning, of Unadilla, was at church here Sunday, assisting in the services. He is always welcome when for any reason it seems best to him to adjourn services at his church. He kindly deferred holding services at Unadilla owing to special services at the M. E. church.

The Lyceum started out auspiciously Friday night with a fair audience despite the bad weather, and hereafter, Gregoryans are convinced that the government should remunerate persons arrested and acquitted, and also those proven innocent after conviction and imprisonment.

PARSHALLVILLE.

Mrs. Slayton, of Tyrone, is very sick.

Jacob Browning, of California, is visiting friends here.

Sheriff Roche was in town last Saturday on business.

Stuart Hazzard and wife visited in Dansville last week.

A. C. Wakeman and wife visited Miss Bishop in Argentine last Thursday.

Sammie Tomian and Miss Lois Corby, of Linden, are visiting friends here.

R. C. Reed, of Ocoola, preached from the M. E. pulpit here Sunday morning.

Mrs. Frank Parker, of Flint, is spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. C. M. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Cornell were guests of his sister, Mrs. Whitehead, near Argentine, Monday.

The State Board of Health was called to Hartland to investigate about the scarlet fever and found it scarlet fever.

Wells White and wife moved to Deerfield last Monday where he is teaching school. Miss Edith White goes with them.

Miss Nellie Cole returned home from Owosso where she has been spending the past few weeks with her sister, Mrs. M. G. Andrews.

PETTESVILLE.

Mrs. Geo. Flintoff visited at Northfield last week.

Pettesville news was headed East Putnam last week.

P. W. Coniway and wife were in Howell last Wednesday.

Miss Eva Crowe, of Chilson, visited at Mrs. Black's, last week.

The Misses Ella and Tressa Melvin were in Ann Arbor on Saturday last.

Will Dunning and family, of Unadilla, were guests at S. G. Teeple Sunday.

Bert Hause and wife have been rejoicing over a new boy at their home since Monday.

Eugene Dunning, wife and son, of Ocoola, visited relatives near here on Saturday last.

Modern Treatment of Consumption

The latest work on the treatment of diseases, written by forty eminent American physicians, says: "Cod-liver oil has done more for the consumptive than all other remedies put together." It also says: "The hypophosphites of lime and soda are regarded by many English observers as specifics for consumption."

Scott's Emulsion

contains the best cod-liver oil in a partially digested form, combined with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. This remedy, a standard for a quarter of a century, is in exact accord with the latest views of the medical profession. Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion.

All druggists; 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

J. W. Placeway and wife entertained a pleasant company of friends on Friday last.

About twenty of the friends of Miss Deesa Black gave her a very pleasant surprise Saturday night.

Last Saturday afternoon as James Blade was crossing the Ann Arbor railroad track near where the Pettesville depot formerly stood, he was struck by a south bound freight train. The horse was instantly killed and the carriage was badly broken, but fortunately Mr. Blade, although badly shaken up, was not otherwise injured.

CHAPEL ITEMS.

Mrs. Erastus Hinchey is on the sick list.

Mrs. A. T. Watson is still on the sick list.

Mrs. E. D. VanBuren visited at Mrs. Rockwood's on Friday last.

We hear that Chas. Mould has sold his farm to Seth Perry and will soon move to Detroit.

Mrs. Estella Chipman was a pleasant caller at the home of Miss Ella Rockwood on Friday last.

John and George Huff blasted a number of large rocks on the farm of Jas. Catrill one day last week.

The Misses Katie and Clara Williams, of Anderson, were guests of Mirtie Rockwood a few days since.

Mr. W. B. Miller and Miss Mirtie Rockwood were married at the M. P. parsonage at Plainfield, by the Rev. A. Moffet, on Wednesday Dec. 15. The best wishes of their many friends attend them.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Michigan. Monthly \$65.00 and expenses. Position steady. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

Or rather a hot sale on Groceries Friday and Saturday of this week. All goods as follows:

	REGULAR	FRI. and SAT.
Corn	.10	.06
Best Mince Meat	.10	.08
French Baking Powder	.10	.08
Corned Beef	.25	.18
Tomatoes	.10	.08
Sardines	.10	.07
Sardines	.05	.03
Salmon	.18	.13
Salmon	.15	.10
Salmon	.10	.07
Pears	.30	.15
Plums	.14	.07
Pumpkin	.10	.07
Syrup	.30	.20
21 lbs Granulated Sugar for		\$1.00
9 lbs Oat Meal for		.25
2 lbs Moca and Java Coffee		.25
12 Boxes Matches		.10
10 Bars Soap		.25
2 Boxes Shoe Polish		.05

Other Groceries also Cigars, Tobacco, Bananas,

Lemons, Candies and Nuts at Corresponding Prices.

Yours Respectfully,

MURPHY & RUEN.

OUR ANNUAL SALE

WILL COMMENCE

SATURDAY, DEC. 11,

AND CLOSE

SATURDAY, DEC. 25

In Dress Goods we will sell EVERYTHING at Wholesale Prices. That includes all Wool and Fancy Weaves in Cottons.

Everything dark Prints, all best quality, About 3,000 yards at 4 1/4c per yard.

All light Prints at..... 3 1/4c per yard.

Greatly reduced prices in Ribbons all through this sale.

Every pair of Shoes in stock, One Quarter off.

20 per cent off on all Underwear.

Our Handkerchief stock was never so complete and at such low prices. You will be thoroughly convinced when you examine them.

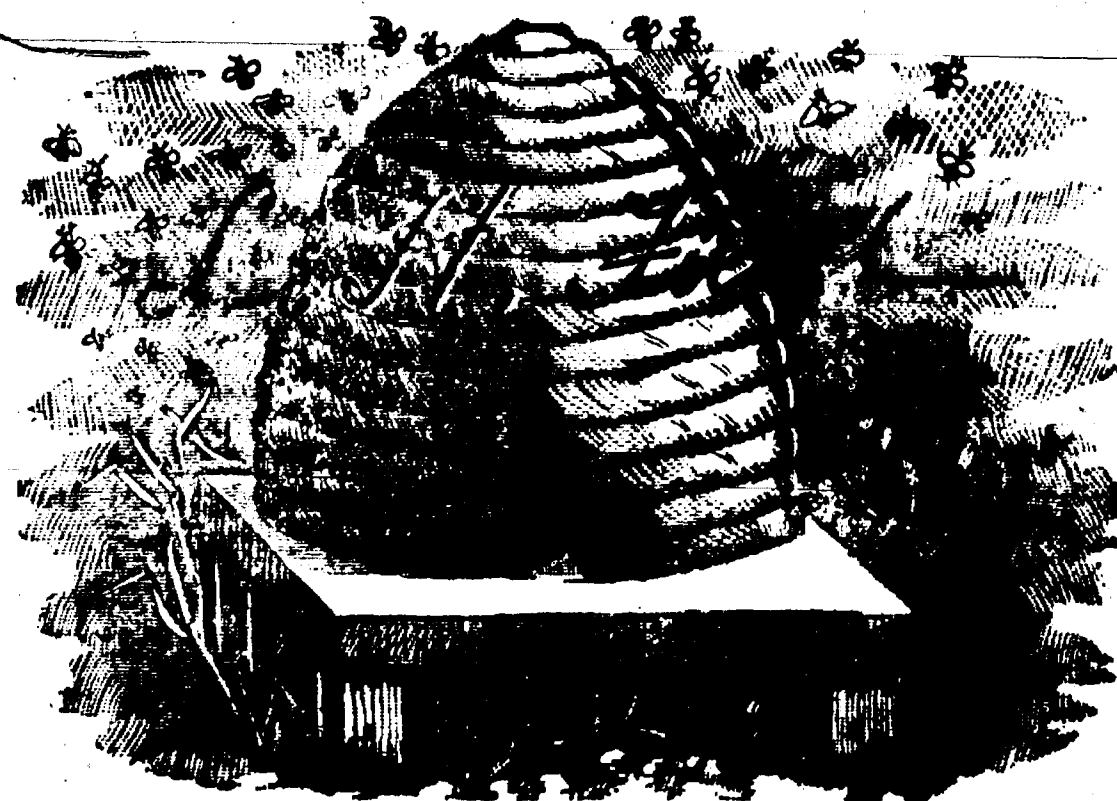
No Goods Charged at Sale Prices.

PRODUCE TAKEN

MARKET PRICES.

Respectfully,

BARNARD & CAMPBELL.



... THIS WEEK ...

At the BUSY BEE HIVE

will go on sale a lot of Russian Blouses, the very latest (only one of a kind) at one-third less regular prices.

At \$15.00 we have a lot of very handsome Kersey Coats in the new colors—brown, tan mode, navy and black—with notch or high collar, lined with fancy satins. This will last but a short time.

We have a broken lot of Children's Eider down Coats in plain and fancy colors. We divided them in two lots and marked them so low they must go.

Lot 1, 98c; Lot 2, \$1.98.

A very fine 30-inch Plush Cape in Salts Plush, lined and interlined, trimmed with the best Thibet Fur around the collar and down the front. This week, \$12.50.

This week we will offer a new \$5.00 Dress Skirt, in very handsome novelty patterns, for \$2.98.

How about a pretty Fur Collar, Scarf or Fur Set for Christmas?

Yours Respectfully,

L. H. FIELD.
JACKSON, MICH.