VOL. XV.

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

No. 50.

THEORIGIA STOP

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

where you will always find BEST GOODS at LOWEST PRICES. the past week. New goods constanly arriving. Here are a few of the things

Felt Boots, Knit Boots, Rubber Boots, Calf Boots; Rubbers, Arctics, Overshoes, Fine Shoes-for men women and children:

> Ladies, Underwear, Men's Underwear, Overshirts; Overalls, Work Shirts;

Pork, 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, Cakes, Cigars, Corsets;

Outing-flannels; Oatmeal, Oils. Onions, 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

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, and SLEDS, SLEIGH-BELLS or SKATES 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, Ouff and Collar Boxes, Giove and Handkerchief Boxes, Work Boxes, Jewelry Bozes, all of these in collected or plush. have a large line of Books, such as Bibles, Dictionaries. Padded Poems, and 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

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 duaghter. 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 metalic 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.

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 town ship sold a fock of turkeys this season which brought her over \$80.

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 sehoolhouse Saturday P. M. at 2 o'clock.

The holiday edition of the Hudson Gazzette 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.

PLAINFIELD

Election of officers in the C. 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 n ght Jan. 5 1898.

B. G. Isham had the misfortune to cut a wide gash with auxax over the right eye, while cutting wood last Monday. The az caught on a clothes line above. Moralbefore you chop wood take down the clothes line. [Aid.]

Recommended by Santa Claus.

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

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING FOR CHRISTMAS.

A Thoroughly First-Class Stock, Combining Novelty, Quality and Blegance, 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.

Mrs. Harriet Brown has gone to 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. 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 All other hardware at right prices also.

Respectfully Yours,

TEEPLE & CADWELL.

Business Pointers.

For Nate.

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.

to remember that Saturday, Dec. 18th. receiving taxes of the township of is the last regular review of 1897, and Putnam. 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 Primes Com. desired.

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

LOST.

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

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.

I will be at the Town Hall, Pinckney, on every Friday in December and The members of Pinckney Hive 385 Monday, Jan. 10, for the purpose of T. P. HARRIS, Treas.

> For Service. Jersey Cattle Club Bull

Duros Jersey Boar. ~ Fees \$1.00 in each case per season. J. J. Donogor,

THANTEU-TRUSTWORTEY AND ACTIV Benisias Company, Dojd. Y. Calenga.

GIVE SPAIN A CHANCE

BAYS MIKINERY'S MESSAGE TO CONGREST.

Fries the Annexation of Hawali-U. & Notes Should not be Pald Out Without Getting Gold in Beturn-Becipropley and Arbitration.

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

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 signaily 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 unification 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 in the country, with sufficient receipts for permit of no division on ancient lines. the expenses of the government, we may Questions of foreign policy, of revenue, the soundness of the currency, the inviolability of national obligations, the us so long as the existing system conimprovement of the public service, appeal to the individual conscience of every earmest 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 Needed.

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 1866. On the 20th day of June of that year we had outstanding demand-liabilities in the sum of \$728,868,447 41. On the first of January, 1879, these liabilities had been reduced to \$463.839,495 88. Of our interest bearing obligations, the figures are even more striking. On July 1, 1886, the principal of the interest bearing debt of the government was \$2,332,321,208. On the first day of July, 1893, the sum had been reduced to \$585,037,100, or an aggregate reduction of \$1,747,294,168. The interest bearing debt of the United States on the first of Decemther, 1887, was \$847,365,620. The government money now outstanding (December 1) consists of \$346,681,016 of United States notes, \$107,793,280 of treasury notes issued by authority of the law of 1890, \$384,963,of silver certificates, and \$61,280,761 of standard silver dollars.

With the great resources of the government and with the honorable example of the past before us, we ought not to 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 brief review of what was accomplished from the close of the war to 1893, makes unreasonable and ground-less any distrust either of our mancial ability or soundness; while the situation from 1893 to 1897 must admenish congress of the immediate necessity of so legislating as to make the return of the condi tions 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 our currency of every kind is not good, for every dollar of it is good good because the government's piedge is out to keep it so, and that pledge will not be broken. However, the guaranty of our purpose to keep the pledge will be best shown by advancing toward its fulfilment. 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. that is, keeping all of them at par with gold. We surely can not be longer heed-less of the burden this imposes upon the people, even under fairly prosperous conditions, while the past four years have demonstrated that it is not only an (xpensive 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 repeated redemptions. We must either curtail the opportunity for speculation, made easy by the multiplied redemptions of our demand obligations, or increase the gold reserve for their re-demption. We have \$800,000,000 of currency which the government, by solemn enact-ment, 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 with 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 most 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 da.

The law which requires the government, notes, to pay them out again as current funds, demands 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 ex-penses of the government. At such times penses 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 \$262,215,400 of 41-5 per cent bonds were issued and sold and the 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 bends was used to supply deficient revenues, a considerable portion was required to maintain the gold reserve.

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

be replenished cleept by selling morbonds? Is there any other way practi cable under existing law? The seriou. question then is, shall we continue the policy that has been pursued in the past; that is, when the gold reserve reaches the point of danger, issue more honds and supply the needed gold, or shall we upst vide other means to prevent these recurring drains upon the gold reserve? If no 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 to pay all the expenses of the government, that when any of the United States notes are 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 sold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note prefers the gold and gets it 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-interestbearing debt. Surely it should not pay them out again except on demand and for gold. If they are put out in any other way they may return again to be followed by another bond issue to redeem them-another interest-bearing debt to redeem a non-interest-hearing 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 of the 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 sise 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 feel no immediate embarrassment from our present currency; but the danger still exists, and will be ever present, menacing

tinues. 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 secured by deposit of such bonds 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. This 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 1 would recommend that national banks be required to redeem their notes in go

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 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 connection with Spain unless in the direction of independence or 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 1863 lasted for ten years, despite the strenuous efforts of the successive peninsula governments to suppress it. Then, as now, the government of the United States testified its grave concern and offered its ald to put an end to bloodshed in Cuba. The overtures made by Gen. Grant were refused, and the war dragged on, entailing grat loss of life and treasure, and increased injury to American interests, besides throwing ennanced burdens of neutrality upon this government. In 1878 peace was brought about by the truce of Zanjon, obtained by negotiations between the Spanish commander, Martinez de Campos, and the insurgent leaders.

The present insurrection broke out in February, 1895. It is not my purpose at this time to recall its remarkable increase or to characterize its tenacious resistance against the enormous forces massed against it by Spain. The revolt and the efforts to subdue it carried destruction to every quarter of the island developing wide proportions and defying the efforts of Spain for its suppression. The civilized code of war has been disregarded, no less so by the Spaniards than by the Cubans. 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 contented, enjoying that measure of self-control which is 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 16, 1896. The productive districts controlled by the Spanish armies were depopulated. The agricultural inhabitants were herded in and about the garrison towns, their lands 'aid 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 as a war measure. It was not civilized from the insurgents. wastere. It was extermination. Against this abuse of the rights of war I have felt constrained, on repeated occasions, to enter the firm and earnest protest of this government. There was much of public condemnation of the treatment of American citizens by alleged illegal protracted judicial proceedings. I felt it my first duty to make instant demand for the release or speedy trial of all American citizens under arrest. Before the change of the Spanish cabinet in October last, twenty-two prisoners, citi-sens of the United States, had been given their freedom.

For the relief our own citisens suffering because of the conflict the ald of congress was sought in a special message, and under the appropriation of April 4, 1897, effective aid has been given to American citizens in Cuba, many of lem.

emeat their own request baring been coturned to the United Statos.

Our Appeals to Spain.

The that fuctions given to our new minister to main before his departure for his post directed him to impress upon that movement the direct with of the United States to lend its aid toward the ending of the war in Chba by reaching to peaceful and lasting result, just and honorable alike to Spain and to the Cuban people. These instructions recited the character and duration of the contest, the wide-spread lowers it entails; the burdens and restraints it imposes upon us, with constant, disturbance of national interests and the injury resulting from an indefinite continuance of this state of things. It was stated that ut this juncture our government was constrained to seriously inquire if the time was not ripe when Spain, of her own velition, moved by her own interests and every sentiment of 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, we could 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 indefinite a period for the accomplishment of this result. No solution was proposed to which the slightest idea of humiliation to Spain would attach, and indeed precise proposals were withheld to avoid embarrassment to that government. All that was asked or expected was that some safe way might be speedily provided and permanent peace restored.

The Dons' Talle Big Promises.

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 place are just. It declares that the present spanish government is bound by every consideration to a change of polley that should satisfy the United States and pacify Cuba 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 all regard for private rights, 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; the island to be governed by an executive 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 the present 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 to conduct military operations and grant | complicated duties, and requires the political reforms, while the United States, action from the contending parties of the for its part, shall enforce its neutral ob-ligations and cut off the assistance which it is asserted the insurgents receive from this country. The supposition of an indefinite prolongation of the war is denied. It is asserted that the western provinces are already well nigh reclaimed; that the planting of cane and tobacco therein has been resumed, and that, by force of arms and new and ample reforms, very early and complete pacincation is hoped 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 have been made if Spain had been cognizant of the constant efforts this kovernment 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 law of nations. That it 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 it is not necessary to speak further now. 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 in any way abrogated its sovereign 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 untried 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 in favor of one or the other party. I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That by our code of morality would be crim-

inal aggression. Recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents has often 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 Cube and during the extra session the senate voted a joint resolution of like import, which, however, 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 conditions under which so important a 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 received code of war, are not less im-portant factors, toward the determination of the problem of beligerency than are the influences and consequences of the truccie upon recognizing state.

The wise utterances of President Grant in his memorable message of December 1 1875, are signally relevant to the present situation in Cuba, and it may be wholesome now to pecali them. At that time a rumous conflict had for seven years wasted the neighboring island. During all those years an utter disregard of civilized warfare and of the just demands of humanity, which called for the expressions of condemnation from the nations of Christendom, continued unabated. Desolation 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 proximity and larger trade and intercourse. At that juncture Gen.

Gen. Grunt's Views.

"A recognition of the independence of Cube being, in my opinion, impracticable and indefedable; the question which next presents itself is that of the recognition of belligerent rights in the parties to the contest. In a former message I had doossian to consider this question, and reached the conclusion that the conflict in Cubic dreadful and devastating as were its incidents, did not rise to the fearful dignity of war. It is possible that the acts of foreign powers, and even acts of Spain herself, of this very nature might be pointed to in defense of such recognition. 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 messes 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 with-

"The question of according or of with-holding rights of beiligerency must be judged in every case, in view of the parjudged in every case, in view of the par-ticular attending facts. Unless justified by necessity, it is always, and justly, re-garded as an unfriendly act and a gratui-teus demonstration of moral support to the rebellion. It is necessary, and it is re-quired, when the interests and rights of another government or its people are so far affected by a pending civil conflict as to require a definition of its relations to the parties thereto. But this conflict must be one which will be recognized in the means of international law as war.

"Belligerence, too, is a fact. The mere existence of contending armed bodies, and their occasional conflicts, do not consti-tute war in the sense referred to Apply-ing to the existing conditions of affairs in Cuba the tests recognised by publicists and writers on international law, and The reply to our note is in the direction of a better understanding. It appreciates he friendly purposes of this government. It admits that our country is deeply after the existence of such a substantial politication of the existence of such as subs cal organisation, real, palsable and mani-fest to the world, having the forms and capable of the ordinary functions of gov-ernment toward its own people and to other states with courts for the administration of justice, with a local habitation, possessing such organization of force, such material, such occupation of territory as to take the contest out of the category of a mere rebellious insurrection, or occasional skirmishes and place it on the terrible footing of 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 whence it may send forth its flag, 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 complications which a war upon the ocean is apt to precipitate upon 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 regard the accordance of belligerent rights still to be as unwise and premature. as I regard it to be, at present, indefenmeasures that this government proposes sible as a measure of right. Such recogto take in carrying out its proffer of good nition entails upon the country, according offices is suggests that Spain be left free the rights which flow from it difficult and strict observance of their rights and ob-ligations. It confers the right of search upon the high seas by vessels of both parties; it would subject the carrying of arms 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, responsibility 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 its traffic between the Atlantic and the gulf states, and between all of them and the states on 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, certainly to collisions perilous to the peaceful 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 unworthy of the United States to inaugurate the possibilities of such result, by measures of 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 appear. In the code of nations there is no such thing as a naked recognition of belligerency unaccompanied by the as-sumption of international neutrality. Such recognition, without more, will not confer upon either party to a domestic conflict a status not heretofore actually possessed; or affect the relations of either party to other states.

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 declaring state. It assumes 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 own 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 must, under international law, be admitted as a legitimate consequence of a proclamation of beligerency. While according the equal belligerents rights defined by public law to each party in our ports, disfavors would be imposed upon both, which, while nominally equal, 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 limitary investment of the island, but up to 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 its creation through aid or sympathy from within our domain would be even more impossible than now with the additional obligations of international neutrality we would perforce assume.

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

For these reasons I regard the recognition of the beligerency of the Cuban insurgents as now unwise, and therefore inadmissible. Should that step hereafter be deemed wise, as a measure of right and duty, the executive will take it. Intervention upon humanitatian grounds has been frequently suggested, and has not failed to receive my most anxious and easiest consideration. But should such a step be now taken, when it is apparent that a honeful charge has 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 pleased 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 insular problem: that with a substitution of commanders sound come a change of

past system of warfare fer-one in harmony with a new policy which shall no longer with to drive the Cubans to the horrible sitemative of taking to thicker or successment in misery; Thicket or succumbing in misery;" that reforms must be instituted in accordance with the needs and circumstances of the time, and that these reforms, while designed to give full autonomy to the colony and to create a virtual entity and affi-controlled administration, shall yet someone and affirm the sovereign of Spain by a just distribution of powers and hurdens upon a basis of mutual is. and burdens upon a basis of mutual interest untainted by methods of selfish expediency.

The first acts of the new government lte 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 power of the Spanish armies, it is asserted, is to be used not to spread ruin and desolation but to protect the resumption of peaceful agricultures pursuits and productive industries. That past methods are futile to force a peace by subjugation is freely admitted, and that ruin without conciliation is inevitably fail to win large spain the identity 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 pear 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 wel-fare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain

to be taken. When that 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 have confident. honor, and to humanity.

Sure of the right, keeping free from all offense ourselves, actuated only 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 abate none of its efforts to bring about by peaceful agencies a peace which shall be honorable and enduring.

If it shall hereafter appear to be duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization and humanity, to intervene with force, it shall be without fault on 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 or the Republic of Hawaii, having for its purpose the incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands as an integral part of the Unite States and under its sovereignty.

The senate having removed the injunction of secrecy, although the treaty is still pending before that body, the sublect may be properly referred to in this message, because the necessary action of the congress is required to determine by legislation many details of the eventual union, should the fact of annexation be accomplished, as I believe it should be. While consistently disavowing, 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 passage of the islands under the domination or influence of another power than the United States. Under these richumstances the logic of events remained that annexation, heretofore offered but 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 Hawalian state. without amendment by the senete and president of the republic of Hawaii on the 10 of September last, and only awaits the favorable action of the American senate to effect the complete absorption of the islands into the domain of the United

States. Will Fix the Japa All Right.

The questions which have arisen between Japan and Hawaii by reason of the treatment of Japanese laborers emigrating to the islands under the Hawaiian-Japanese convention of 1888, are in a satisfactory stage 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 kindliest disposition toward such a speedy and direct adjustment by the two sovereign states in adjustment by the two sovereign states in interest as shall comport with equity and honor. It is gratifying to learn that the apprehensions at first displayed on the part of Japan lest the cessation of Hawair's national life through annexation might impair privileges to which Japan honorably laid claim, have given place to confidence in the unrightness of this government. confidence in the uprightness of this government and in the sincerity of its purpose to deal with all possibile ulterior Questions in the broadest spirit of friend-

lineas. Hopes for Bimetallism,

Under the provisions of the act of congress approved March 8, 1897, for the promotion of an international agreement cospecting bimetallism, I appointed on the 14th day of April, 1997. Hon. Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado; Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, and Hon. Charles J. Paine. of Massachusetts, as special envoys to represent the United States. They have been diligent in their efforts to secure the concurrence and co-operation of European countries in the international settlement of the question, but up to this time have not been able to secure an agreement contemplated by their mission. The gratifying action of our great sister republic of France in joining this country in the attempt to bring about an agreement. in the attempt to bring about an agreement among the principal commercial nactions 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 mations of the world in realising 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

final report, as further negotiations between the representatives of this government and the governments of other coustries 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 parity between the metals and kind-red questions may yet be selved by further negotiations.

Our Arctic Gold Fields.

The territory of Alaska requires the prompt and early attention of congress, The conditious now existing demand material changes in the laws relating to the territory. The great influx of population during the past summer and fall and the prospect of a still larger immigration in the spring will not permit us to longer the spring will not permit us to longer method the extension of civil authorities. within the territory or postpone the establishment of a source thorough gaveen [CONTINUED ON MNOTHER PAGE.] 1 1 m/m 1 5

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, 1897. French Chemical Company,

856 Dearborn St., Chicago. Enclosed please find one dollar for which send me a bottle of your Anti-Nevralgique. 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 re-

lieved her so quickly as this wonderful medicine did. I thank God for giving you the power to make such a wonderful remedy and I bope you may prosper. Send as soon as possible to,

Mary E. Perkins, Lupton P. O., Minola, You cannot step on a man's toes without nurting his feelings.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever.

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

Stop It Quickly, Just the Same as Did Mr. Charles H. Hoffman, of 122 Ten Byck Street, Jackson.

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, backache is indicative of kidney disorders, a apy 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 superfority to all others! Here is a blow it

Mr. Charles H. Hoffman is a freman on the M. C. R R., and resides at 182 Ten Eyck Street, Jackson, Mich. He says: "Lhave 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 Dean'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 im-proved. I would not like to be without Dosn's Kidney Pills, I think others should know what a reluable remedy it is."

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

No-To-Mac for Fifty Cents. Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 10c, \$1. All druggists.

The lean humorist is merely a stack of

Star Tobacco is the leading brand of

the world, because it is the best

Do not poke fun at a han who will not

B. & O. Improvements Completed.

The improvements on the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio, west of, and between Martinsburg, W. Va., and North Mountain, were completed November 1st. They cover a distance of nearly four miles, starting three miles west of Martinsburg, and extending some distance west of Myers Hole, which is near the North Mountain station. At Myers Hole the line was changed, taking out some very objectionable curvature, and the roadbed raised nearly fifteen feet, eliminating two grades of 42 feet per miles which came together at Myers Hole, and substituting therefor an almost level track. This point on the road has always been a dangerous one and many freight wrecks have occurred there. Apart from doing away with the dangerous feature of two sharp down grades coming together, as was the case in this instance, the saving in operation of the road by the change will be very large, as it enables the tons per train to be greatly increased and reduces the liability to accident to the minimum.

At Tablers the road bed has been lowered about thirteen feet, and the same at Tabbs, besides taking out objectionable curvature and reducing the rate of grades at these points from 42 feet per mile to ten feet per mile, thus increasing the cars that can be hauled per train. Though these improvements have cost quite a sum of money. the expenditure is fully justified by the great saving in operation.

Read the Advertisements.

You will enjoy this publication much better if you will get into the habit of reading the savertisements; they will afford a most interesting study and will put you in the way of getting some, excellent bargains. Our advertisers are reliable, they send what they

The most modest little pond can reflect a picture of the sun, if it is abso-If you have a pain in your back, stop fit! lutely at rest in itself.—Carlyle.

Beauty is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic cleans your blood and keeps it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin today to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets-beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Do but your duty, and do not trouble yourself whether it is in the cold or by a good fire. - Marcus Aurelius.

Everyday symptoms of digestive disorder-acid stomach, distress after eating, burning at pit of stomach, dull, heavy feeling—Burdock Blood Bitters never fails to correct troubles of this

As we must render an account of every idle word, so mast we likewise of our idle silence.—Cranmer.

Eczema of the scalp or Scald Head, even in its most severe form, is neverfailingly cured by Dosa's Ointment, the surest specific for all itchiness of

What is the true end and aim of science but the discovery of the ultimate power?-W. H. Furness.

Serious troubles come from the neglect of a cough. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is a perfect cure for coughs and colds of all sorts.

Riggs-Figgs is prospering, isn't he? Hatch—Oh, yea; he's got now to where he can sass his butcher.

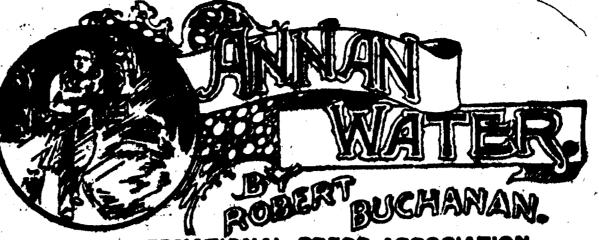
sprain or bruise, cut or burn, Thomas' ctric Uli gives althost lestant lief. It is the ideal family liniment.

When times grow very hard people always begin to work over their old

YERY MUCH THE SAME IN EFFECTS ARE

VOC ST. JACOBS ALL OURS IN THE BAME





CHAPTER XXXVII -- (CONTINUED.) Once safe on English soil Caussidiere 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 law-

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 deair, assume a force of determination sometimes unnown 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

Baffled, bruised and bleeding, livid with mortified rage, Caussidiere 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; but he shall find that I am master, and she my

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 deflance, 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. Inneed, look which way he might, he saw no means of succor or revenze.

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

Suddenly be spread up again as if re-Even in the most severe cases of solved on immediate action. As he did so he seemed to hear a voice marmuring his name. "Canacidiere!"

> He looked toward the window, and saw there, or seemed to see, close proceed against the pane, a bearded human countenance gazing the unon

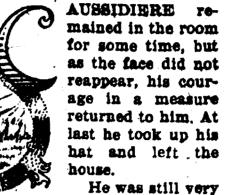
> He struggled like a drunken man giaring back at the face.

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

If Canaddiere 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.



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 Caussidiere.

He was very excited and very nervous, and the peculiarity of his manner

struck the man at once. "Who's threatening ye?" he asked,

The repose of the stranger irritated Caussidiere, who trembled more and

"I tell you I am in mortal peril. I am pursued. I shall be killed if I do not have protection, therefore I de-

mand 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 Caussidiere a little more he became convinced

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

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 per-

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 mirfor so transfigured 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

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.

tell me when there is a train from this | walls; she loves her children, and she place.

"There is none to-night, sir." "None to-night!"

"No. sir; the last train is some; but the morn's morn....." "Well?"

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

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

The ziri nodded and retired, fully was der the impression, as the immestor of police had been, that the man was

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

There was no reply. She knocked louder and louder, he could elicit no sound, and the door you locked. Leaving the jug of water the mat, she retired. In half an la she returned again. The water w cold. She knocked louder and lon with no result. Thinking now th something might be wrong, she will up her master. After some consults

All recoiled in horror. There has Caussidiere dead in bed, with his false beard beside him, and his eyes starting vacantly at the ceiling.

tion the door was forced.

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. I was discovered long after, however, that he was a member of many sees societies, that he had betrayed in almost every case the trust reposed la him, and was marked in their black list as a "traitor"-doomed to die.

CHAPTER XXXIX



T WAS not until after Caussidiere 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 Caussidiere's handwriting, and an old photograph of herself taken in Dumfries.

It would be false to say that Marjoria 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

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

In due time, but not till mearly 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 idolised 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 aleeps now in the quiet kirkyard, not far from her old: friend, the minister, close to the foot of whose grave is yet another, whereold Solomon, the faithful servant. liesquickly at rest.

Marjorie Annan-or shall we call her Mariorie Sutherland?—is now a sentle matron, with other children, hope 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 serrow. She is a rich woman, for by her mether'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 nictures "Bring me a time-table," he said, "or | adorn every year the floatish Academy is beloved by all the people of the pastoral district where she dwells.

The Annan Sours along, as it has flowed for centuries nest, 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. Mhe sairths in a dream. The gentle river mave her tha name she loves best, and by which many old folk call her still Marjaria Annan; and when her time comes, she hopes to rest not fur from the side of Annan Water.

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 bur-

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

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 | lace. 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 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

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 cigarshaped 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 crankeshaft 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 apposite 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

The empress of Germany finds pleasant recreation daily in the not uncommon practice of keeping a diary, is 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 cisty-seven woodcour in a day's sport mear Skanee Station, Mich.

Since Bret Harte-who has dropped his first name, Francis—was United States consul to Glasgow from 1898 to 1885 he has made his residence in Great Britain. At present he lives at 74 Lanneter 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 talfeta 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 basqueshaped, 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

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 doeskin 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 doeskin 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 soie 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 soie. 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 goura feathers dyed black shows bravely. The tendency to extreme height in hat trimmings is especially noticeable

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

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. 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

In Fiji the coinage consists chiefly of whale's teeth, those of greater value being dyed red. The natives exchange twenty white testh 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 peculiarities to an cheervant are

2FECSAC

FOR OUR

Sale, **Holiday** IsunnÆ

COMMENCING

Saturday, December 11

AND CLOSING

Saturday, December 25.

1 to 5c
Detroit East and Canada
Detroit Suburban Children's Handkerchiefs from Ladies' and Gents Ladies' 50c Corset Unbleached Cotton $3, 4, 4\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ Standard Prints at AT COST All Wool Underwear 5½, 7 and 8c Linen Crashes at Shoes at prices that will surprise you.

If you want to secure Bargains in

call and see us on

DECEMBER SATURDAY.

Respectfully,

F. G. JACKSON.

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

10cts.	to	\$ 1.00.
5cts.	44	1.40.
3cts.	**	.15.
15cts.	44	4.50.
5cts.		.25.
10cts.	44	.95.
	5cts. 3cts. 15cts. 5cts.	10cts. to 5cts. " 3cts. " 15cts. " 10cts. "

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

Fred McKinder,

Anderson, Mich.

De Yor 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.

will be given on December 16, 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 Imlay 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.

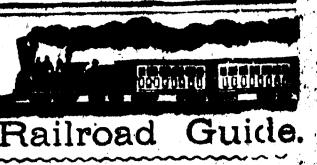
No Griping or Pains.

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 unbesitatingly say it is the best remedy I have ever found for my trouble. No griping or pains after Yours, etc., Wm. Hurt.

How to Provent Pacumonia.

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 The Grand Trunk Railway gives entire satisfaction-Oolagah, System calls your attention to its Ind. Ter. Chief. This is the only annual Canadian excursions which remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pasumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and la grippe we have never yet learned of a single case having resuited in pneamonia. 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 T USTROUTHY AND ACTIVE the established house in Mistigan, Mouth 205.00 and expenses. Position steady. Refer Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Sociales Company, Dept. Y. Cuicage.



Grand Trunk Railway System.

Arrival and Departure of Trains at Pinckney. In Effect June 14, 1897.

Jackson and Intermidte Sta.

Pontiac Detroit—Gd. Bapids and intermediate Sta Pontiac Lenox Detroit and intermediate Sta.
Mich. Air Line Div. trains

leave Pondac at +6.50 a m +8.80 p s for Romeo Lenox and int. sta. D. & M. DIVISION LEAVE PONTIAC

Saginaw Gd Rapids and Gd Haven Gd Rapids Gd Haven Chicago Saginaw Gd Rapida Milwankee Chicago and Intermediate sta.

Leave Detroit via Windsor

Buffalo-New York & Boston 4, 5, and 6c Toronto Montreal New York 7.45 am tarin has sleeping cars Detroit to New York and Boston. 19.00 noon train has parlor car to Hamilton—Sleeping car to unfato and New York 11.25 train has eleeping car to New York baily except handay. Daily.

W. J. BLACK, Agent, Pinckney Mich. E. H. HUGHES

E. DAVIS E. G. P. & T. Agent. Montreal, Que. BEN FLETCHER, Trav. Pass. Agt., Detroit Mich.





Popular route for Ann Arbor, ledo and points East. South and for Howeil, Owoseo, Alma, Mt Pleasant, Cadillac, Manistee, Traverse City and points in Northwestern Michigan.,

> W. H. BENNETT. G. P. A., Toledo.



MUNH & Co.2013readow, New York

"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 severai of my fingers are now crooked from

this cause. On my hand I carry large sears, which, but for



Sarsaparilla, would be sores, provided I was alive and able to carry anything Eight bottles

Aver'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. Wautoma, Wis.



Wanted Bleighing for Christmas. The State Farmer's Institute was in session this wast at Landing. John Chambers went as a delegate from the Patriam and Hamburg and ore club.

The trading stamp scheme is getting in its work all over the country. Bome towns take to all such schemes rather than good legitimate advertising.

A company has been organized at Chelses to go to the Klondike. They have \$5,000 capital and will start in February.

"Saved Her Life."



JOHN WALLET, of Jefferson, Wis., than whom none is more highly esteemed or widely known, writes. "In 1990 I had a severe attack of LaGrippe and at the end of four months, in spite of all physicians, friends and good nursing could do, my lungs heart and nervous system were so completely wrecked, my life was despaired of, my friends giving me up. I could only sleep by the use of opiates. My lungs and heart pained me terribly and my cough was most aggravating. I could not lie in one position but a short time and not on my left side at all. My husband brought me Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure and I betaking them. When I had taken a half bottle of each I was much better and continuing persistently I took about a dozen bottles and was completely restored to health to the surprise of all." Dr.

Or. Miles' Bemedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle - cert Cure benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elknart, Ind.

'Miles'

Restores

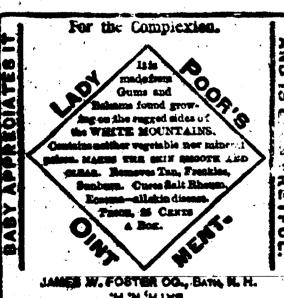
The Best Hotel in Detro

Can do no more for you in the way of comfortable beds and good meals then the Franklin House, a lines and Larned Streets. Raise are till to fine day, American plan. Weedward and Jefferson Avenues are only a block away, with cars to all parts of the city. - Excellent accommodations for wheelmen. M. H. JAMES & SON, Proprietors Bates and Larned Sta., Detroit, Mich.

ANTED -- 1 "UNTWO HERY AND ACTIVE an or ladies to travel for blished bouse in Mickigan, Man land expunses. Position eteady. Refe colf-addressed stamped exvelops. The m Company, Bopt. Y, Chicago,



Sold by F. A. Sigler.



JAMES W. FOSTER CO., MYW DRUGGING. We gain give employment permenent incredive to a good agent in this section. particulars call on publisher of this paper. PRIOR 25 Cents

THAT SAVE YOUR LIFE Keep a Boille in the

K KHP CONGHE OUG COUDS . *BDWILL ban Z AOSHT sets to

S. C. SHIP

Additional Local.

Have you paid your taxes? Christmas will be here next week. Some fine show windows are seen in

Drs. H. F. & C. L. Sigler were in Dexter Monday.

our village.

The new photographers are deing a ushing business.

H. H. Swarthout was in the northern part of the state the past week.

In spite of the mud our streets were crowded with teams on Saturday last. Miss Georgia Jones of Bay City is the guest of her uncle, Justice Swarthout.

Michael Ruen, who has been work ing at Chelsea, returned home the past week.

Bring your job work to the Dis-PATCH office where you will get correct prices.

Leonard Hendee and sister, Bertha of Dansville were guests of Adelbert Swarthout a couple of days last week

South Lyon has an entertainment epedemic. They cannot find evenings enough in the week to supply the demand.

Mrs. Wortz came up from Jackson to visit her husband, over Sunday, who is doing some plumbing at the rectory.

Tom Conley and wife, of Genoa, were guests of Mrs. Mort Mortenson Monday; they were on their way to visit relatives in Jackson.

A Brighton farmer has up this sign: 'No shooten aloud here." He probably does not care so much about the game as he does the noise.

W. Teeple was in Kalamazoo the last of last week attending a convention of the State Board of Corrections and Charities and conference of county agents.

Frank Parker and Mike Fitzsimmons have taken a job of cutting wood on the Isham farm just south of the village. They have put up a shanty in the woods and will remain all win-

Pinckney has ordered 500 feet of hose for the fire department. The members of the department, however, all wear half-hose.—Adrian Press. Whew! who knew we had a fire department. We think it has all gone up in smoke with the 500 ft. of hose.

A new feature and a good one in Christmas festivities will be observed at Stockbridge. There will be a Christmas tree at the Baptist church, and they wish each person to bring some little gift for orphan's homes and the poor. Thus it will be more blessed to give than to receive.

R. H. Erwin of this place was one of the inmates of the Griffin House at Detroit on Tuesday evening of last week when that building caught fire. He said that of course it was an excitng time for a few moments but a few cool heads soon calmed the fears of the timid ones until the fire was quenched. We will wager anything that Rob was as cool as anyone.

"The story of Ireland" as given by Hon. John R. Finerty, of Chicago, ast Monday evening at this place under the anspices of the Citizens Lecturs Course was a story of love, patriotism and beroism. The words employed by the lecturer in his narrative dropped pleasantly on the ears of his audience. The lecture was historical facts and proved a mine of information to his hearers.

After bearing some friends continually praising Chamberlain's Colic. Cholera and Diarrhoea Bemedy. Curtis Fleck, of Anabeim, California purchased a bottle of it for his own use wonderful work as anyone can be. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by F. A. Sigler.

MOTESTA ATHICK SOLVE.

the state in the world for ta terrora sures, ploers, ask rhoum, ter sores, fetter, ubenned bands, chill his my corne, and all chin eroptions and weitively cures miles or me eg ereft. It is guaranteed to after per legi satisfication or money refund 4. Price 26 conta per har. For an M F. A. Bedee.

Will Monke, of Btockbridge was in town over **Same**ry.

The Reading Circle meets with Miss Lucy Mann Friday evening.

Rev. Fr. Commerford was in Bun-

ker Hill the first of the week. Hon. G. W. Teeple is in Lansing attending the State Farmer's conven-

Mrs. Packard, of Wayne, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. T. Read the

Scott & Co of Fenton have some out with two full pages of holiday advertising, which shows business.

past week,

one thousand couples in marriage. A record hard to equal.—Fenton Independent. How many of the number has the judge unmarried?

Elected Officers.

At their regular meeting on Wednesday evening of last week. Pinckney division, No. 48, Loyal Guards, after electing and initiating seven candidates, proceeded to elect the following officers:

Captain General, Robt. Arnell; Sr. Captain, J. A. Shehan;

Jr. Captain, Lynford Whited; Pay-master, F. L. Andrews; Recorder, M. T. Kelly;

Sr. Lieut., F. G. Jackson; Jr. Lieut.. George Burch;

Sentinel, A Jacoby; Sergeants, M. Mortenson, J. Monks; Chaplain, A. Swarthout;

Auditors, Freeman Allison, George Sigler, J. Swarthout.

so see to it that you make application and get examined before then. Ask any member for the rate.

Among Our Advertisers.

Buy your Xmas goods of those who advertise.

Christmas groceries and confectionery galore at Murphy & Ruen's.

Have you seen the assortment of handkerchiefs at F. G. Jackson's. Teeple & Cadwell's sled window

catches the eyes of the little folks. Have you seen the nickel window

in George Reason's hardware store? F. A. Sigler has chinaware and

toys that catches the eye of the public. The Pinckney DISPATCH will make an acceptable Christmas gift to your

absent friend. Barnard & Campbell have a fine window display of neckties, gloves. fancy silks and velvets.

L. H. Field at Jackson has a fine window display, a light-house and a boat formed by handkerchiefs.

Wm. A. Sprout invites you to call and see his new line of goods. He can furnish you an appropriate as weil as a useful gift.

Don't be persuaded into buying liniments without reputation or merit -Chamberlain's Pain Balm costs no more and its merits have been proven by a test of many years. Such letters as the following from L. G. Bagley. Aueneme, Cal., are constantly being received: "The best remedy for pain I have ever used is Chamberlain's Pain Balm and I say so after having used it in my family for several years. It cures rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swellings. For sale by F. A. Sigler.

The Coming Woman.

Who goes to the club while her husband tends the baby as well as the good old-fashioned woman who looks after bome will both at times get run and is now as enthusiastic over its down in health. They will be troubled with loss of appetite, headaches, sleeplessness, fainting or dizzy spells. The most wondertal remedy for these women is electric bitters. Thousands of sufferers from lame back and weak kidneys rise up and call it blessed. It is a medicine for women. Female complaints and nervous troubles of all kinds are soon relieved by the use of alectric bitters. Delicate women should keep this remedy on hand to build up the eystem. Only 50c per bottle by F. A. Sigler.

may shine brightly and the birds may sing their sweetest songs but if your stomach is not right, there is no happiness for you. Keep a bottle of Dr. Cadwell's Syrup Pepsin in the house and use it according to directions and the sun and birds will not shine and sing in vain. Constipation and indigestion cured. Trial size 10c (10 doses) and in 50c and \$1.50 bottles. Of W. B. Darrow.

NOTICE.

We. the undersigned, do hereby An Oxford minister has united over agree to refund the money on two 25-cent bottles of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, if it fails to cure constipation billiousness, sick headache or any of the diseases for which it is recommended. Also will refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Downs' Elixir. if it does not cure any cough, cold, croup, whooping cough, or throat or lung difficulty. We also guarantee one 25 cent bottle of either of the above to prove satisfactory or money refunded. F. A. Sigler.

The Zinchney Dispatch. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

FRANK L. ANDREWS Editor and Proprietor. Subscription Price \$1 in Advance

the Postoffice at Pinckney, Michigan, as second-class matter, Advertising rates made known on application.

Businese Cards, \$4.00 per year. Death and marriage notices published free.
Announcements of entertainments may be paid for, if desired, by presenting the office with tick-ets of admission. In case tickets are not brought to the office, regular rates will be charged,

All matter in local notice column will be charg There were ten applications for membership under the low rate and more following every day. The present rate will only last until Jan. 1st,

JOB PRINTING!

In all its branches, a specialty. We have all kinds and the latest styles of Type, etc., which enables us to execute all kinds of work, such as Books, Pamplets, Posters, Programmes, Bill Heads, Note Heads, Statements, Carde, Auction Bills, etc., in superior styles, upon the shortest notice. Prices as ow as good work can be done.

ALL BILLS PAYABLE FIRST OF EVERY MONTE.

THE VILLAGE DIRECTORY,

VILLAGE OFFICERS

- 1	TIED GE OF FOLKS.	
	PRESIDENT	
	TRUSTEES, Geo. Reason Jr., W. E. Murphy, F. G.	
•	Jackson, F. J. Wright, E. R. Brown, C. L. Grimes	
1	CLERK R. H. Teenle	
	TREASURES A Cadwall	-
,	Assesson	
	STREET COMMISSIONERA. Monks	
	MARNARL P. Monroe	
_	Market Company to the state of	_
,	ATTORNEY	,

CHURCHES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. W. T. Wallace pastor. Services every Bunday morning at 10:80, and every Sanday evening at 7:00 o'clock. Prayer meeting Thursday evenings. Sunday echool at close of mora-ing service. F. L. Andrews, Supt.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Bev. C. S. Jones, pastor. Service every Sunday morning at 10:80 and every Sunday evening at 7:00 o'clock. Prayer meeting Thursday evenings. Sunday school at close of morning service. I. J. Coek, Supt. S. T. Grimes, Sec.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Rev. M. J. Commerford, Pastor. Services every third Sunday. Low mass at 7:30 o'clock. high mass with sermon at 9:30 a.m. Catechiam at 3:00 p. m., vespers and benediction at 7:80 p. m.

SOCIETIES:

The A. O. H. Society of this place, meets ever third Sunday in the Fr. Matthew Hall. John McGuiness, County Delegate.

Dinckney Y. P. S. C. E. Meetings held every Sunday evening in Cong'l church at 6:30 o'clock ev. C. S. Jones, Pres. Mrr E. B. Brown, Sec Rev. C. S. Jones, Pres.

PWORTH LEAGUE. Meets every Sunday Evening at 6:00 oclock in the M. E. Church. A

cially young people. Miss Jennie Haze, Pres. Junior Epworth League. Meets every Sunday afternoon at 3:00 o'clock, at M. E church. All cordially invited.

cordial invitation is extended to everyone, espe

Miss Edith Vanghn, Superintendent The C. T. A. and B. Society of this place, meet every third Saturday evening in the Fr. Matthew Hall. John Donohue, President.

NIGHTS OF MACCABEES.

Meet every Friday evening on or before full of the moon at their hall in the Swarthout bidg. Visiting brothers are cordially invited. CHAS, CAMPRELL, Sir Knight Commande

T ivingston Lodge, No. 76, F & A. M. Regular Communication Tuesday evening, on or before the full of the moon. H. F. Sigler, W. M.

ORDER OF EASTERN STAR meets each month the Friday evening following the regular F. &A.M. meeting, Mrs. Mary READ, W. M.

ADIES OF THE MACCABEES. Meet ever o'clock at the K. O. T. M. hall. Visiting eleters Julia Sigura, Lady Com. cordially invited.

NIGHTS OF THE LOYAL GUARD meet every second Wednesday evening of every month in the K. O. T. M. Hall at 7:30 o'clock. All visiting uards welcome.
F. L. Andrews, Capt. Gen.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. F. SIGLER M. D. C, L, SIGLER M. D DRS. SIGLER & SIGLER. Physicians and Burgouss. All calls promptly attended to day or night. Office on Mein atreet Pinckney, Mich.

DR. A. B. GREEN.

DENTIST—Ever Thursday and Friday Office over Righer's Dang Stone.

France Charge to Bellevore.

Out this jout and take it to your druggies and get a sample bottle free of Dr. King's New Discovery for Comsumption, Coughs and Colds. They do not ask you to buy before trying. This will show you the great merits of this truly wonderful remedy, and show you what can be accomplished by the regular size bottle. This is no experiment and would be disastrous to the proprietors, did they not know that it would invariably cure. Many of the best physicians are now using it in their practice with great results and are relying on it in most severe cases. It is guaranteed. Trial bottles free at F. A. Sigler's drug store. Regular size 50 cents and \$1.



Sold by F. A. Sigler.



price 25°

FOR ALL THE NEWEST

in Colors.

BLACK, TAN, CR BRUSHING OX BLOOD. GREEN and

This is truly a

ONCE A WEEK." WINONA.MINN.U.S.A. shoe polish, us it will hold a shine for a week, and rain or snow will not spoil it. A Liquid Polish, put up in large bottles, encased in neat cartons, and makes a good show in the package and on the shoe. The nicest thing on the AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE SHOES AND PATENT LEATHER. Easily applied. Requires no rubbing. Will not freeze. Ask your local dealer for it.

Roessaer's "Ouce a Week" Shine Shoe Polish Address ROESSNES MFS, CO., Winesa, Minn.



ELECTRIC CLEANSEI

All good Housekoopers use 46. Removes all dust and dirt from car-pets and Rugs. Removes all grease spots, fruit stains

Restores colors and raises the nap. The work is simple and can be performed by any person,

Warranted to be free from such substances as Alkali, Acid, Benzine, Resis

and Ammonia, which are injurious to carpets and fabrics. One can closus 25 yards of extra We also manufacture the

ELECTRIC WALL PAPER AND PRESCO CLEANER Best in the market.

'THE ELECTRIC"

Bicycle Chain Lubricant speaks for itself. Why not buy the best when it costs no more than the cheap worthless stuff now on the market?

THE ELECTRIC CLEANSER CO.,

An Ideal Family Medicine * Curative Herbs PURE, HARMLESS, RELIABLE



A Genuine System Tonic and Blood Purifler. A sure cure furthtomach, Liver, Kidneys and Blood diseases, Dyspephia, et & or nervous Headache, Malaria, Chills and Even Rheumatism, Neuralgia of the head or stomach, Elizabets, Scroftala, Constitution, dale Rheum, Thers. Kidney and Liver complete, Palaita-tion of the heart, Erysipelia, and all skin effections arising from Impure Blood.

Three Manths' Treatment, Price \$2,00. F. A B. TOUIC BITTERS.

An incomparable remedy for pale weak people, propiets and invigorates the cepter system. Paid and enrighes the blood. Sold by Svegrids and any

B. CHEMICAL CO. ARTHOUGH, OFFICE.

Minckney Digy tch.

FRANK L. ANDMIN. Publishen PINCKNEY. MICHIGAN

The new boy has convinced Groves that marriage is a grand, sweet yell.

The forty women who want to marry Lucigert unavoidably suggest a tremendous temptation to the father of wickedness.

Miss Willard wants workingmen to have palatial clubs where they can lounge and rest as in a saloon. Isn't that kindness at the expense of their women and children?

Trials for "lese majeste"—which, in practice, means criticism of the emperor-are so common in Germany that. William II. appears to be a law unto himself. A well-known diplomatist affirms, however, that it is not so.

-A writer in the Living Church saw this sign on the door of a Chinese laundry in Chicago: "Please help us to remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy by bringing your clothes to the laundry before ten o'clock on Sundays." Only one of the Chinamen was acquainted with the English language, and all were apparently heathen. The irony was obvious, and the lesson for people calling themselves Christians quite as plain.

There is a time-honored notion that a nap after meals promotes digestion, and, filled with this belief, a large number of persons habitually take a nap after dinner, and think they are doing precisely the best thing for their health. There are other good authorities, too, who claim that sleep during digestion clouds the mind and predisposes those who indulge in it to apoplexy and stupidity. A French scientist has made this subject a study, and by exhaustive experiments has discovered that sleep does not aid digestion, but rest and a horizontal poskion are of great advantage in promoting the proper conditions for perfect digestion and assimilation of food.

The Society for checking the Abuse of Public Advertising, founded four years ago in England, has been highly successful in awakening the sentiment of reform. The Thames River is by act of parliament protected from any advertising whatever on its banks; a series of suide-books calls attention to recent advertising disfigurements of beautiful scenery; the council of London has condemned some monster boardings erected for advertising purposes, and the superior courts have enforced the prohibition of sky signs. America stands no less in need of such an association and such a sentiment. "The way in which I shall help," exclaimed a young matron recently, "is by mover buying such articles as I see advertised amid natural scenery or in objectionable methods. They shall be impressed upon my mind as something to be shunned,"

What a great mistake it is to contend that time taken from toll for sleep and recreation is time lost! There is no greater fallacy, for sleep and recreation form, as it were, the cement put in to fill up the joints in order to keep out the weather and preserve the edifice. A man does not necessarily require riches, honors or office-although the majority of us naturally have an ambition to attain one of these desiderata—but he does need food, work and sleep. It follows, therefore, that he should use every means to promote life, and among these there are three things to be kept in mind. When a man denies himself sleep, food, and the exercise work gives both to brain and body, he is robbing his life of its full term. Let him be cheerful also, for the body is like an engine—it will run well and long if it is well oiled. Contentment and cheerfulness are the oil which keeps the nerves from wearing out.

Special Agent A. J. Wedderburn, of the department of agriculture, has just issued the following circular: "By direction of congress the department of exciculture is investigating the character and extent of the adulteration of foods and drugs. It is generally believed that adulteration, sophistication imitation and misbranding of foods, drugs and Memors exist to a very great extent. Many of the states have enacted laws to prevent such practices, and it is very desirbeen enforced and with what results. As the general public is largely interested in this matter, as it affects health, morals and legitimate trade. It is thought proper to ask the co-operation of the press in securing accurate information on the subject. The publication of a simple sequent for information on this subject, to be furnished the newspaper asking it, or sent direct to the chemical division of the department of agriculture, will in all probability secure a large amount of relugide data which will meterially essist in properly correlate out

THE LAKES. TWEEN

Michigan News Briefly Told FOR MICHIGANDERS.

Trolley Cars Most Head-on Between Two Hills-Three Eilled-Many Injured. -Large Sums of Uncle Sam's Money to be Spent in Michigan.

Awful Trelley Collission. loy rails, an almost impenetrable log, a misunderstanding of orders or gross carelessness on the part of someone, were the principal factors in the cause of a terrible collision of two new heavy trolley cars of the Detroit & Pontiac electric railway. The place where the accident occurred also largely contributed to the serious resuits. A southbound car in charge of John Savage superintendent of the road, started down a steep hill, about midway between Pontiac and Birmingham, about the same time a northbound car left the top of another hill a half mile nearer Birmingham. ! In the aweep between the hills the track curves somewhat and it was at this point that the two cars, well loaded with human freight, collided while going at full force and three souls were instantly hurled into the presence of their Maker. A heavy fog hung over this valley and prevented the motormen from seeing each other's car until they were quite close together, and then the glare of ice which covered the tracks and the momentum of the down grade prevented the proper service of the brakes and the crash was terrific and was heard at the farm houses on the adjoining hilltops. In an instant the cars: syers reduced to a mass of wreckage, filled with the stunned bodies of those who had been passengers, and containing the corpses of three men instantly crushed to death -Supt. John Savage, of Birmingham; Motorman Chas. M. Whitehead, of Birmingham; and John Kelley, a passenger, of Farmington. Mrs. Chas. Pratt, of Carleton, had both legs backen and was fatally injured internally, and over a score of others, principally residents of Detroit, Birmingham and Pontiac, were more or less severely injured.

Unche fiam's Improvements.

Among the estimates of expenditures sent to congress by Secretary of the Treasury Gage are the following for harbor improvements in Michigan: Cheboygan, \$10,000; Frankfort, \$65,000; Grand Haven, \$30,000; Grand Marais, \$100,000; Marquette, \$100,000; Monroe, \$11,000; Muskegon, \$110,000; Pentwater, \$46,000; Petoskey, \$55,000; Portage lake. \$160,000; Presque Isle point. Marquette, \$30,000; St. Joseph, \$100,-000; Sand Beach, \$250,000; Saugatuck, \$10,000; South Haven, \$45,000; White lake, \$48,000; Menominee, \$5,500.

For lights, ranges, channel improvements, etc., the following amounts are asked: For laundry and new wing to the Detroit Marine hospital, \$13,000; light and fog signal, Pointe Aux Barques, \$32,000; Escanaba light, \$5,000; Portage lake light, \$4,500; lighthouse depot, upper end Lake Michigan, \$15,-000; tender ninth lighthouse district, 285,000; Grassy Island range, \$5,000; Grosse Isle light, north channel, \$3,500; Grosse Isle light, south channel, \$5,000; 20-foot channel light, Lake St. Clair, \$20,000; Cheboygan river light, \$1,750; Middle Island light, Lake Huron, \$25,-000; Mud Lake light, Soo river, \$3,500; Soo river range, \$1,000; Crisp's Point light, Lake Superior, \$18, 000; Rock of Ages, Isle Boyale, light, \$50,000; Eagle River light, \$20,000; lightship Mackinac straits, \$15,000; Martin's reef, \$15,000; lighthouse depot at Soo, \$15,000; Portage lake canal, \$450,000; Beile river, \$10,000; mouth Black river, \$10,000; Black river, \$32, 000: Detroit river, \$91,257; Grand river, \$250,000; Hay Lake channel, \$494,115; Kalamazoo river, \$145,000; Pine river, \$5,560; Saginaw river, \$20,000; St. Joe river, \$1,000; Sebewaing river, \$10,000; Menominee river, \$5,000.

Wheat Sown Late is in Bed Condition.

The December crop report says: The average condition of wheat in the state is 88 per cent of condition in average years. The figures for the southern counties are 84, central 91, northern 101. From the statements of correagondents in the southern counties it is clear that the fields in that section are unusually spotted, the plant has made small growth and does not cover the ground as in average years. Wheat sowed early on thoroughly cultivated ground is in nearly average condition. But a large percentage of her mother, whit lied about a year Michigan wheat was sowed late, on ground that it was impossible to propfit owing to its extremely dry Sition. The warm, wet weather that prevailed in the early part of November was exceptionably favorable and of marked benefit, but it was then too late for wheat to make its usual fall. growth. Fifty-one correspondents m port hog chalers, 43 being from south. ern counties

Mint Pell keeps a small grocery at Grand Rapids, and also has an ice box containing beer. When a customer wants a drink he leaves the pay on the counter and heips himself. Pell was arrested for selling beer without a United States license.

A Costly Fire, and One Life Lost. The Owosso Casket works, owned by L. K. Woodward, at Owassa, the second largest factory in the country, has burned, entailing a less of \$60,000; insurance \$30,900. Frank Wilcox, aged 27, employed as might watchman, was found on the first floor, burned to death, with a fire extinguisher in his handa. He leaves a widowed mother in Detroit. The fire is supposed to have been of spontaneous origin, and

First Boot Sugar Factory in the State.

plant will be rebuilt at once.

started in the finishing room. The

The first beet sugar company, in the state has been organized at Bay City. Of the capital stock of \$300,000 over \$300,000 has been subscribed and the remainder will be obtained by additional aubscriptions and by the issue of bonds. It is proposed to have a factory ready for the next crop. Farmers are preparing to raise beets in Saginaw, Midland. Bay, Lapeer, Arenac. Shiawassee, Huron, Gratiot and Isabella counties.

MICHIGAN NEWS ITEMS.

Experts are examining the books of the Bay county treasurer. Sagmaw is talking of building a big auditorium to cost \$30,000.

Ypailanti authorities have closed all nickel-in-the-slot machines.

Large quantities of counterfeit nickels are circulating at Charlotte.

It cost John Bethune, of Port Huron, \$50 for selling liquor without a license. Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Lord celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their mar-

Nickel Plate is the name of a new postoffice in Ionia county with Julia A. Jones as postmaster.

The discovery of a large bed of pure

riage at Grass Lake.

shell marl has caused considerable excitement about St. Ignace. It is said that tax titles on three

Lansing churches have been gobbled up by sharks for unpaid taxes. Five Marquette saloonkeepers were

fined \$50 each for selling out of legal ours, and five more await trial

John Dasef, the clerk of Montcalm county, issued a license to himself to wed Miss Mary Jones, of Greenville. Over 30 Indian children are being

educated at the Catholic school at Hairbor Springs, entirely at the cost of the New Michigan postmasters; At Can-

ton, Wayne county, Wm. A. Moore;

Lake Ann, Benzie county, Samuel S. Burnett. The supreme court has decided that municipal ordinances requiring bouse to house peddlers to pay a license are

constitutional. The supreme court has decided that minors cannot be employed as bartenders in saloons, even if they are sons of

the proprietors. Wm. Eames, the Grand Blanc pioneer who passed the century mark last month, and who has been very sick, is now conselescent

Miss Sarah Reeves ran up Dr. Hull's stairs at Lansing and was stricken with apoplexy as a result, and she died in a few moments.

Miss Jennie Knapp, a school teacher, aged 22, living near Dowagiac, tried to kill herself with carbolic acid on account of a love affair.

Minden City school teachers visited scholars sick with diphtheria and as a consequence the schools are closed and all public meetings suspended.

Gov. Pingree has granted Col. H. M. Loud, side-de-camp on his staff, a leuve of absence for four months. Col. Loud is about to start on a tour around the

5Carl Schroeder, aged 54, a farmer of Zilwaukee, threshed some grain with an old-fashioned flail and the unusual exertion burst a blood vessel, causing instant death.

Otto Nickel, a grocer of Manistee, lost his property through a tax title. He became despondent and hanged himself in his baru. Nickel began life as a rag peddler.

Thirteen of the 17 "blind tiger" proprietors arrested for violating the local option law of Van Buren county, were fined a total of \$718.

Mrs. Lurena Bedell, aged 90, who died at Bay City, leaves 7 children, 47 grandchildren; 87 great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild-143 descendants altogether.

Miss Lillian Arnold, killed herself with morphine at Jonesville because she was despondent over the loss of ago from the same cause.

Wm. Duneus, the firemes who parrowly escaped death in the recent tunsel horror at Port Haron, has not vet recovered his reason and kas been taken to Chicago for treatment.

Charles Duncan, a young attorney. was fined at Aug. Amor for siding his bleycle on the sidewalk. Before he got home he was caught at it again. brought back and paid another line.

The U. S. eruiser Yantic, which is to be a training ship for the Michigan Naval reserves at Detroit, has at last arrived at Betroit, after a most eventful moyage from Boston. She was at once put in the Detroit drydock to be placed in proper style

AN UPRIGHT CARRIAGE.

It Adds to the Writhty of Mald as W as Matrow.

There are many things in the lives of women which tond to develop a carriage of the body anything but upright, says the Dietetic Gazette. Girls who tend the baby become one-sided because they carry the little one on one arm more than on the other. They might be taught the better way by their parents or teachers. There are multitudes of little girls in all large cities whose chief business is to tend the baby while their mothers work, Deformity is common among them. If a girl has any pride in being upright in body as well as in morals she can even if she has an occupation which tends to make her crooked, do much herself to prevent it. In the first place carefully cultivate the sense which tells her when she is standing straight and when she is not. By paying attention to this muscular sense it becomes in time very acute. By neglecting it the sense becomes duli-is paralyzed. Cultivate it daily or several times a day by assuming the upright attitude.

Stand before the glass and see when you are straight, or get a friend to tell you, and then put yourself in this attitude whenever you stand or walk or sit at any labor in which you are engaged. If you have only to walk across the room do it in an upright attitude. If you have only to stand and converse with a friend in the street. on the road, at a party, get yourself so accustomed to the upright attitude that you will feel uncomfortable in any other. In time an upright habit will be established and constant attention

Keep your hearts warm by feeling for others, and your powers active by work done in earnest.-Hall.

Abd Was Ruch Run Down In Hoalth, but Hoad's Guradon

al was aftern down in besith and had caterra. Thegen the use of Hood's Semaperillicate now cured of caterra, and my hosith is good." J. M. ALLOWAT. Remember Monticello, Iowa.

Earsaparilia Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hoodio Pilis ouro sus heracija. 200. I know that my life was saved by Piso's Ours for Consumption.—John A. Miller, At. Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

Ben't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away To gatt tubueso easily an i for ver, be mannotic, full of life, perve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the worder-worker, that makes weak man strong. All druggints, lie. or \$1. Qure guarane teed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Br Emily Bruce declares that more women in England die beause of faulty dress than from all contagious diseases combined.

TO CURE A CULD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxitive Dromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.

In the East Indies there are spiders so arge that they feel on small birds.

Mrs. Winslow's Scothing syrup For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind volic. It centres bottle

A girl's argument reminds you of the way

Coe's Cough Balanm
Is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than snything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

Some women practice economy all their lives and never learn it.

Smoke Sledge Cigarettes, 20 for 5 cts. He is littlest, who belittles others.



to it will not be required.

HAS CURED MORE THAN 1,000,000 PEOPLE FOR 30 DAYS

BIVEN UP BY 14 BIFFERENT DOCTORS.

when I commenced using your wonderful "5 DEOPS," as I feel truly grateful to think that our heavesty Father has endowed you with the knowledge to bring out such a wonderful medicine as your "5 DEOPS."

I was a great sufferer for about four years, I was taken rick with vomiting and cramps and dissinces, so I could not sit up a minute, so they had to carry me in where I fell. Then I employed one of our city dectors; he said I was all broken down, and that I would never be able to work again; then I kept getting works, and I employed another, and he said about the same. I after a while I got a little better, then I was taken with eramps and pains in my elbows, hands, knees and feet. The torture of the pains was so great that I had to walk the floor right and day. I employed another doctor, and when he would say he could do no more for me. I would employ another and another till I had employed it different doctors, and had used every kind of me. I would employ another of. My teeth are all moves from the effect of the strong medicine. Some of the patent medicine I could hear of. My teeth are all gote from the effect of the strong medicine. Some of the doctors said it was my kidneys, some said it was my liver and kidneys, and some sailed it Rhoumatic Gost.
My friends would say that I could not live a week. Two years ago my sister-in-law same from Nebraska to see me, and she raid when she went away that she would never ree me alive again. Thank God she is he again to see me, and she had just one look at me, then she said. "What did you ever get to do you so mu good!" for she says: "I expected two years and every letter I got to hear you were dead,". All I can say is, it was wonderful—"5 DROPS" did it wil. When I was taken sick I weighed about 150 pounds—I ran down to about 75 pounds, and I could not feed myself and had to be turned in bed. I now have taken your "5 DROPS" about three months, and can clear my own horse and harness it and drive it. People all leok at me and say: "It is wonderful." for they thought my hox was made for me. My cury to great testimonial for your "5 EROPM." Now, if you want any more I can give it, and I can get testimonials from prominent men here that know just how I was.

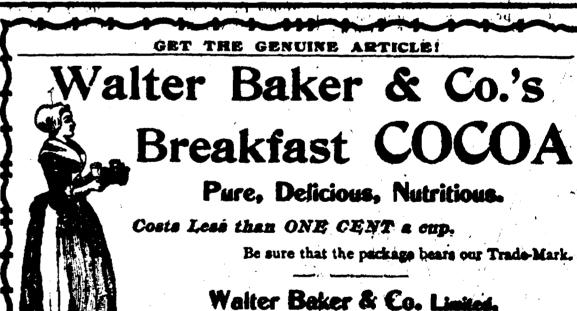
ALEN M. SAGE, Idnia, Mich.

nent men here that know just how I was.

As a positive cure for Bireumstism, So'n 'co, Neuralgia, Dyspepsie; Backache, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Sleep camees, Nervou ness, Nervous and Neuralgis Headaches, Hantt Weakness, Toothache. Earsche, Croup, Swelling, La Grippe, Malaris, Creeping Number noss, etc., "FIVE DROPS" has more been equalled,

115 DROPS taken but once a day is a dose of this great remode and is entailed inflorers to make the properties, we will replace the past thirty days, 100,000 sample bottles, the catch, prepaid by mair. Even a sample bottle will convince you of his merit. East and cheapest medicine on earth. Large bottles ::01 doses) \$1:00, for 30 days x bottles for 10.10. Sot sold by druggists, only by us and our agents. Agents wanted in new toweltory. Write us to-day.

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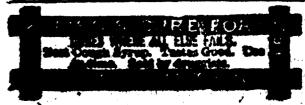
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GIVE SPAIN A CHANCE

ment. I concur with the secretary of War in his suggestions as to the secretary of War in his suggestions as to the secretary of Alaska for the protection; of persons and property. Already a small force, consisting of twenty-five officer, with two lofficers, under command of Lieut.-Col. Randall, of the Alleady of the property and the command of the col. the mightly infantry, has been sent to 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 revanue act approved July 26, 1807, I appointed the Hop, John A. Kasson, of Lower, anaparial recognition sioner plenipotentiary to undertake the requisite negetiations with foreign countries desiring to avail themselves of these provisions. 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 grievances of our own and of other countries in our mutual trade relations may tries 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 contracting parties.

International arbitration cannot be

omitted from the list of subjects claiming our consideration. Events have only merved to strengthen the general views of this question expressed in my inaugural address. The best sentiment of the civilised world is moving toward the settlement of differences between nations without resorting to the horrors of war Treaties as embodying these humane principles on broad lines without in any way imperiling our interest or our hon-or shall have my constant encourage

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 exmentness. The result of the recent conferences at Washington was to place beyond controversy the duty of 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 authorised by the act approved March 2, 1995," 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 undertak-

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 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 distinguished 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 but without in any way impairing the power of removal, which should always be exercised in cases of efficiency and incompetency, and which is one of the vital as fegurate of the civil service reform system, preventing stagnation and deadward as keeping every employe 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 urges that three or four of the largest docks be provided on the Atlantic. at least one on the Pacific coast, and a floating dock in the gulf. There should also be ample provision for munitions of war and air increase of officers and en-listed men. Additions are also necessary to payy yards, and as there are now on the stocks five large battleships it is recommended that an apprepriation be made, but for one more battleship on the Pacific cousts. Several torpedo boats are also necessary.

A Wise Move.

Speaking of the pending sale of the Kansas Pacific property, he says if ne better bid to manifoly than the upon price better his is maintact than the upess price fixed by the court, the government would receive only \$2,500,000 on its claim of nearly \$13,000,000. He believes the government has the authority to bid on the road, and has directed the secretary of the treasure to make the deposit of \$500,000 required to qualify as a bidder and to hid at the sale a sum at least equal to the principal of the debt to the government. He suggests, however, that in a matter so important as the government being a possible owner of the railroad, congress should enact seine-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-hair the principal of its debt and less than one-afth of its entire debt, principal and interest.

The Paris Expection.

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

.... Comelucion.

I am forced by the length of segs to emit many important references to affairs of the government which con-

to affairs of the government which congress will have to deal with at the present session. They are fully discussed 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 will, I am sure, have your careful acruting. While the congress may not find it an easy task to reduce the empenses of the sovernment, it should not encourage their increase. These expenses will, in many judgment, admit of a decrease in many branches of the government without injury to the public service. It is a commanding duty to keep the appropriations within the reddints of the government. ment and thus avoid a deficit.

MARKS AN EPOCH.

The Fifty-Fifth Congress Will Make Im-

marks at Higtorn of the

The opening session of the first regular convening of the Fifth-fifth Congrees 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 uoon 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 imnortant and only feature of the day. Senators gave the closest attention to: the reading of the message. Mr. Walthall, 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 sensior. 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 leads: 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 memmories of Senstor 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 emseculate 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 "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 Nebrasks, declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that the United States should recognize the political independence of Cubs, was made the subject of some remarks by the Nebraska senator, in course of which he criticised the President for not carrying into effect the pledge of the Republican party made in its last national plutform to recognize the independence of the Caban 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 scaling 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 passion appropriation bill which was reported from committee. The House session lasted but 15 minutes.

Revinues thiert of Expenses

his annual report gives the total receipts of the government from all sources as \$430,387,167 and expenditures \$448,489,682, showing a desciency of \$18,652,454, as compared with the Secal year of 1896; the receipts for 1897 increased \$20,911,759, the increase of the expenditures during the same period being \$13,594,713. 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

Beindoor in Alaska.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, for 30 years 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 rustie 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. A., St. Paul, Minn. The folder is full of up-to-date information regarding rates and routes to Alaska.

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

State of Obio, City of Toledo, Lucas county,

Frank J. Chency 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. 1886. A. W. GLEASON. (Seal)

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 Druggiats, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Cream boiled makes the coffee richer and

does not chill it.

To Care Constipation Forever, Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic, 10c or 25c. If C. C. 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 5 Examinations.

To a modest, sensitive, highstrung 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. 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. H., 444 S. East St., Indianapolis. Ind."

Each an Acre of Diamonds, at \$1.00 a Year

TO BE SUCCESSFUL YOU MUST READ "SUCCESS."

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

Chese Books will Make Your Fortune

Pushing to the Front

24 Pertraits-440 Pages-Cioth and Gold. "I have read your book with unusual interest. It cannot but be an inspiration."
WILLIAM MCKIMERY.

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Or, What Employment to Sock; Where to Look for it; FRANCES E. WILLARD.

Assisted by Miss R. M. Winslow and

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T. U., and next to Queen Victor, he most widely known weman, has unquestionityly given to the world in this volume the most interesting, most practical, most helpful and most comprehensive book for women ever published."

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The only jebbar in this territory is stock sheets of Plane Giston. Zony is ABSOLUTELY ENERYTHING IN THE GLASS Sand your orders or write for eatherste

WM. REID, 194 W. Lerned St., DEEDOCT_MICH.

W. M. U.--DETROIT--MO. 50--'81

When Answering Advertison

Please Mention This Paper.



GREGORY.

James sick.

Dannie Denton is nursing a in Howell last Wednesday. very sore thumb.

fair share of patronage.

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 grippe, and all the town is pleased to see him.

Chas. M'Gee 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 Gregoryians 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 McClear; Neg., Will Roche. Everybody invited.

Rev. Dunning, of Unadilla, was at church here Sunday, assisting in the recruices. He is always welcome when for any reason it seems best to him to adjourn services at his church. He kindly defered 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 renumerate persons arested tried 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 Cottons. Saturday on business.

Stuart Hazzard and wife visited in Dansville last week. A. C. Wakeman and wife visit-

ed Miss Bishop in Argentine last Thursday.

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

R. C. Reed, of Oceola, 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.

PETTEYSVILLE

Mrs. Geo. Flintoff visited at Northfield last week.

Pettysville news was headed Moore is still very East Putnam last week.

P. W. Coniway and wife were

Miss Eva Crowe, of Chilson, Our new cobbler is getting a visited at Mrs. Black's, last week. The Misses Ella and Tressa

Dr. Fay seems to be getting Melvin were in Ann Arbor on-Saturday last.

> Teeple Sunday. Bert Hause and wife have been

> rejoicing over a new boy at their home since Monday. Eugene Dunning, wife and son,

here on Saturday last. 8888888888888888888 **Modern Treatment of**

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

Scott's Emulsion

specifics for consumption."

contains the best cod-liver oil in a partially digested form, combined with the Hypophosphttes 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 enter-

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

Last Saturday afternoon as James Blade was crossing the Ann Arthur railroad track near where the ettysville depot formerly stood, he was struck by a south bound freight train. horse was instantly killed and the Will Durning and family, of carriage was hadly broken, but Unadilla, were guests at S. G. fortunately Mr. Blade, although badly shaken up, was not otherwise injured.

CHAPEL ITEMS.

Mrs. Erastus Hinchey is on the of Oceola, visited relatives near

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, 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.

Me, established house in Michigan, Monthly \$65.00 and expenses, Position steady. Reference, Enclose self-addy seed stamped envelope. Dominion Company, Dept. Y. Unicago.

tained a pleasant company of FIRE! FIRE!

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

	REGULAR	TRI. 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	د	.25
2 Boxes Shoe Polish		.05

Other Specties also Cigars, Johacco, Bananas, Lemons, Candies and Nuts at Corresponding Prices.

Yours Respectfully,

MURPHY & RUEN.

OUR AMMUAL 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

Everythin dark Prints, all best quality,

About 3,000 yards at 41/4c 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.

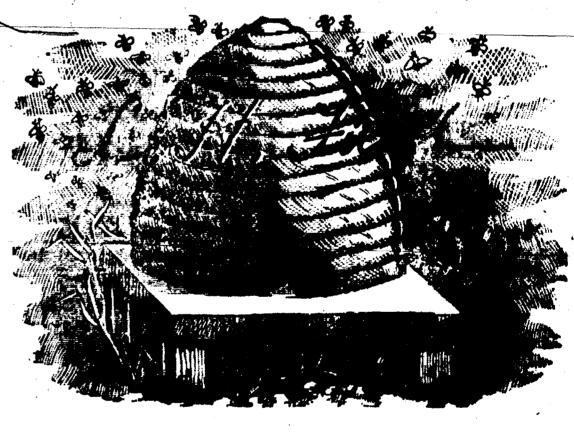
Our Handkerchief stock was never so complete and at such low prices. You will be thoroughly convinced when you examine them.

No Soods Charged at Sale Prices.

PRODUCE TAKEN

MARKET PRICES.

Respectfully,



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 andifancy colors. We divided them in two lots and marked them so low they must go

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 Collarette, Scarf or Fur Set for Christmas?

Yours Respectfully,