

The Bangor Advance.

M. F. RUSSELL, Editor and Proprietor.

In the Interest of Bangor and Vicinity.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 PER YR.

VOLUME XX.

BANGOR, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1893.

NO. 49.

BANGOR MARKETS.

Corrected every week.

Prices paid.		Retail Price.
55@50c	Wheat	
35@40c	Corn	45@40c
30c	Oats	35c
40@45c	Rye	50c
5.00@5.25	Clover Seed	5.50
1.30@1.40	Beans	3c lb
20c	Butter	21c
12c	Eggs	21c
40@50c	Lard	14c
30@35c	Potatoes	60c
4.25@4.75	Onions	30@50c
2.00@3.00	Live Hogs	10@12 1/2c lb
1.00@1.50	Cattle	8@12 1/2c lb
50@1.00	Sheep	25@30 pk
2@5c bd	Apples	5@10c hd
	Cabbage	
	Carrots	6.00 ton

Clubbing Rates.

THE BANGOR ADVANCE

Arthur's Home Magazine,	\$2.10
McClure's Magazine	2.10
Cosmopolitan Magazine.	2.60
Demorest's Family Magazine.	2.60
Womankind.	1.15
American Farmer.	1.30
Orange Judd Farmer.	1.80
The Farmer's Guide	1.25
American Farmer and Farm News.	1.15
Toledo Blade	1.80
Detroit Weekly Tribune.	1.45
The Ohio Farmer.	1.90
The Weekly World, N. Y.	1.70
The Michigan Farmer	1.90
The National Tribune	1.95

Now the days are growing shorter
And the weary sun is sorer
Losing all the vim and vigor that it had
A while ago,
And as sure as we're a poet,
We are out before we know it,
With a big long handled shovel digging
Ditches in the snow.

—Prairie Farmer.

HOME PENCLINGS.

"Silver Spur"
At opera House,
Monday evening, Dec. 11th.

Sleigh bells jingle merrily.
Till Jan. 1, 1895, for \$1.00.

Sleighting never was better.
Kerosine oil has taken a drop.

Don't forget the social tonight.
Considerable wood coming in town.

Circuit court convenes again tomorrow.
Two inches more snow Wednesday night.

Green wood taken on subscription, at market price.

Our echoes from the high school seem to have disappeared.

Messrs. Willis and Conner shipped a car of hogs again Monday.

Find the president's message in full on the inside of this issue.

The threatened thaw-up Tuesday, caught cold towards night.

Stockholders of the West Michigan Savings Bank meet Dec. 12th.

Holiday goods are now being displayed in many of our stores.

J. M. Crowell has opened a grocery store in the VanHorn building.

L. S. Russell of Lansing, dropped in on old Bangor friends last week.

Mrs. Frank Spencer is visiting her daughter in Grand Rapids this week.

You can pay your taxes tomorrow at the town hall or at Alvord's harness shop.

Mrs. Will Dage who has been quite ill with pneumonia for some time is much better.

Mrs. E. E. VanHorn has sold her house and lot in this village to Mr. Henry DeLong.

H. M. Overton has been laid up with the grip for a number of days, but is somewhat better.

The photograph car is still here and doing a good business. The 99c. prices still go, and are bringing Mr. Alexander plenty of trade.

"Silver Spur" is claimed to be fine.

Tillotson Lodge, I. O. O. F. have moved into the hall over the Black River Mills exchange.

Opera house next week three nights only, commencing Monday, Dec. 11th. The Marie Kenzie Co.

James Shrackingast of Monarch, Mon., is the guest of his brother Ezra, and family of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Westervelt have both been confined to the house for the past week with the grip.

A car load of sheep was shipped from Bangor on Wednesday to Buffalo, N. Y., by Willis and Conner.

It snowed almost constantly Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week, making elegant sleighing.

Members of A. Lincoln Post, remember that tonight is election of officers at the Post room. Be on hand.

Eld. McColey of Bloomingdale will fill the pulpit at the Christian church Sunday morning and evening.

Miss Mary Irving of Buchanan arrived last Saturday evening and is visiting with relatives and old friends.

Abe Westervelt came up from Benton Harbor Saturday night and remained with his parents until Tuesday.

Miss Hettie DeHaven is waiting upon customers at the Brown Brick, and will be employed there until after the holidays.

Clark Pierce received a severe kick from a horse about two weeks ago and has been unable to be about much since.

The Brown Brick local items comes out very appropriately this week with "Brownie" illustrations in its advertisements.

Eld. Culp of the Christian church is conducting a series of meetings at Bloomingdale, assisted by the pastor McColey.

County Treasurer, H. K. Wells passed through Bangor Wednesday, on his way to Saugatuck, where his sister is very ill.

Please remember the C. E. entertainment this evening at Mrs. W. B. Edmund's. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Ladies Aid society of the M. E. church will give a husking bee and maize social this evening at S. DeLong's dining hall.

J. G. Oppenheim was taken with a "creek in the back" last week Wednesday morning, and it is with difficulty that he manages to get around.

Geo. Chapman lost a good colt one day last week, by bleeding to death. It is supposed that while playing, the animal bursted an artery in the head.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Cochran treated a number of their friends to a bounteous oyster supper at their spacious home in Arlington on Thanksgiving evening.

S. DeLong advertises a cloak, wrap and jacket sale at the astonishing price of one-half the first mark. It will be well to avail yourself of this offer at once.

C. N. Menold left Wednesday for Fenrville, accompanied by John Pedrick who will assist him in getting his stock in shape. Here's success to the new firm.

Remember every subscriber who brings us another yearly subscriber will get three months credit on his own subscription. Ask your neighbor to subscribe.

If you want to see fine comedy, hear good music and witness elegant dancing, take in the opera next week. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

Mrs. S. D. Monroe, while washing a glass pepper bottle last Monday, cut a terrible gash in her left hand, by the dish breaking. A physician was called and the wound dressed. She is unable to use the hand at all, but hopes it will be right again soon.

On account of scarcity of corn in this vicinity, M. D. Trim of the Black River Mills, has found it necessary to import a car load of that cereal from Chicago.

N. C. McFadden of Lee, has traded two pieces of land in Allegan county, to John Banta of Columbia for an eighty acre farm in that township, near Alvin Heath's.

The Thanksgiving services at the Cong'l church, conducted by the Maccabees, were well attended, the address by Rev. A. B. Cochran, was interesting and instructive.

If you have anything to sell advertise it; if you want to buy anything, make your wants known. THE ADVANCE reaches the people, and will give you the best returns for your money.

Owing to the scarcity of hard coal in Bangor, B. M. Sherrod went to St. Joseph on Tuesday last and purchased a supply sufficient to last until the arrival of the car-load that is on the way.

There will be a ten cent tea and variety auction at DeLong's dining hall on Friday evening, Dec. 15, given by the W. R. C., the proceeds of which will go for the benefit of the needy in Bangor.

Lewis Hazzard accompanied his brother Charles, who is very low with quick consumption, from California to Bangor, arriving here on Monday. Mr. Hazzard is not expected to survive a great while.

A few of our subscribers to whom we sent statements of their subscription accounts have responded promptly to our call. There are others—not a few of them either—that will greatly oblige us by calling.

E. S. Drury, one of the editors of the Lawton Leader was united in marriage to Miss Libbie Root, on the 29th ult. That's right Brother Drury you should have done so before. Accept the congratulations of THE ADVANCE.

W. C. Lane, at one time in partnership with G. A. Bagley in the meat business in Bangor, died of quick consumption, at the home of his mother in Bloomingdale on the evening of the 30th inst. He leaves a widow and two sons.

Mrs. Geo. Wilson, who has been caring for her mother at Hager most of the time the past summer, returned to her Bangor home Tuesday her mother, Mrs. Sarah Barnum, having died at that place on the 28th of November and was buried at Columbia on the 30th, aged 79 years.

The Marie Kenzie Co., are billed at Miller's opera house for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week. The press notices given this company are very flattering and they are deserving of good patronage. The first, or opening night the play "Silver Spur" and ladies are admitted free with gentlemen escorts.

The lecture by Rev. L. L. Thomas at the opera house last Friday night on "Cow boy life" was not very well attended, but those present enjoyed hearing Mr. Thomas explain the manner of living and general life of the cowboys extremely. Mr. Thomas is a very fluent talker and possesses wonderful descriptive powers, an essential point in a platform lecturer.

The Maccabees band made it's appearance for the first time last week Thursday, and done fairly well considering the time they have been practicing and taking into consideration the fact that none of them knew anything about music prior to joining the band. Much credit is due their leader Mr. A. Dingle for the rapid manner in which he has instructed his class.

12 cabinets for \$1.50 for 30 days.

Sherrod & Son have just opened their new Christmas goods. It is needless to say that they are headquarters for everything in that line. They will give you bargains without number, and at the lowest possible prices.

Shoes and Rubbers at the B. B. B. Our line of school Shoes is especially good. C. C. PHILLIPS.

Advertised Letters.

For the month ending Dec. 1, 1893. Miss Annie Burkhart, Mrs. Lottie Herrington, John Sherman. Please say "advertised."

G. H. REMINGTON, PM.

Stockholders Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the West Michigan Savings Bank, will be held at the banking office of said association in the village of Bangor on Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and for the transacting of any business that may properly come before them.

GEO. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

BUSINESS LOCALS

The Brown Brick sells dolls from one cent up to one dollar each—you can't afford not to buy one.

The finest and most extensive line of Christmas goods ever in our store are now being unpacked and exhibited. The stock embraces almost everything you may desire.

SHERROD & SON.

I am now making up some white metal boilers and old fashioned heavy copper boilers. If you buy one of these it will be a long time before you have to pull your weazle skin again for this purpose.

F. W. CAMP.

Violin Instructions.

At the request of many I have decided to give instructions on the violin to any who desire the same. Call at my residence northwest of M. E. church or at Harvey & Allen's store.

52 H. L. THOMP.

It is pretty hard times for Poor Goods but when you can get them at "hard times" prices that's different. The B. B. B. has them at just such prices, nice new goods—bought this winter. It costs nothing to see them.

For Sale.

A good span of heavy horses, a new Jackson wagon and a new harness. The purchaser to rent my 80 acre farm, (50 acres under cultivation) and to contract for drawing 250 cords of wood to Bangor. Will take desirable village property as part pay. Enquire of D. D. CHAPMAN, Bangor, Mich.

To be remembered—special Fancy Crockery Sale at the Brown Brick—Saturday and Monday Dec. 16th and 18th.

During the next 30 days \$1.50 will get you 1 dozen cabinets at Northups.

If you want sleighs, or sleds, or toy slayers call at Christmas goods head quarters, Sherrod & Son, proprietors.

Notice to Farmers and Breeders.

Two grand Poland China Boars in service two miles south of village. Young Brilliant and Black Jim. Brilliant is for sale, and is recorded in Ohio, Poland China Record, Pedigree on application. Service fee \$1.00. J. H. SHUVER.

Lamps, lanterns, oil cans, (tin or glass,) two grades of kerosene, best stove gasoline and everything in these lines, at C. C. P's B. B. B.

Don't forget that Hardware, Glass, Nails and Tinware are sold at C. C. P's B. B. B. at the popular Brown Brick prices.

Photographs at Northups for \$1.50 per dozen for the next 30 days.

Highest price paid for all kinds of grain. Black River Mills Exchange.

Look out for Christmas goods at Sherrod & Son's store in a short time.

House and lot for sale or rent. Inquire of Levi DeHaven.

China silk, stamped linens and Fancy work supplies at C. C. P's B. B. B.

For sale.—A good farm containing 47 acres. Good location and orchard. Price reasonable and terms easy. 1 1/2 miles east 1 1/2 miles north of Breedsville.

Mrs. Jane M. Robinson.



This Brownie is to call your attention to C. C. P's B. B. B. That's the place to buy Candy, Peanuts, and Fruits for the Holidays, (or any other days) the prices win customers and the goods are always fresh and good.

Forty acres of good land for sale at a reasonable figure. WM. GRAY.

Our Entire line
of Fall and
Winter

CLOAKS

In Ladies,
Misses and Childrens,
just recd.
Give us a Call.

J. G.
Oppenheim & Son.

The above represents the modern way of salting stock. The RETSOF Lamp Salt is taken from an immense mine of the purest salt in the world in Genesee county, N. Y. The lamps are from 10 to 40 lbs. and are placed in the fields or managers where the animals can lick them when they choose. This salt is ground for salting meats and is used by Armour and other great meat pickers of Chicago.

For Sale By F. N. OVERTON.

Come in and look it over and get prices. Our store is headquarters for everything in the line of hardware.



N. W. DRAKE,
- BANGOR, MICH.
Finest, Largest and
Most Complete Line of
HARDWARE
EVER IN BANGOR.

THE BANGOR ADVANCE.

M. F. RUSSELL, Publisher.

BANGOR - MICHIGAN.

SUCH A FUNNY JOKE.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF A PACK OF FOOLS.

Distressing Deaths of Children by Fire—
Frightful Disaster Off Massachusetts
Coast—Men Imprisoned in a Burning
Mine—Lake Steamer Burned.

Practical Joke the Cause of Death.
THE Pittsburg, Pa., police are searching for four practical jokers of Pittsburg who went out turkey hunting with Jacob Miller, a farmer of Bakers-town. The party had several bottles of whiskey and drank freely from them. The four young men were feeling rather gay and decided to play a joke on the old farmer, who was carrying his gun at full cock. One of them slipped up behind him and attaching a string to the trigger of the shotgun pulled it. Part of the charge entered Miller's stomach. The men brought him home, saying he had shot himself accidentally. After they had disappeared Miller told the circumstances of the shooting. He said he would get even if he recovered, but he died.

Babies Burned to Death.
AT Blue Field, W. Va., two children were burned to death in houses almost adjoining each other Tuesday. A 4-year-old son of Charles Dunne, while playing in a room alone, set his clothing on fire and was almost burned to a crisp before his mother, who had left him but a few minutes, came back. An hour later, while Mrs. Belle Mays was at Dunne's house tending aid in their bereavement, her 3-year-old daughter fell into the fire at home, burning herself to death. At Vincennes, Ind., a 2-year-old child of Jas. D. Williams, grandson of the late Gov. Williams, was burned to death in the yard of her parents. The little tot was playing around an open fire, built for the purpose of heating water, when her clothing caught fire.

NEWS NUGGETS.

CURT DAVIDSON, the murderer of Birdie Baugh, the daughter of his employer, died in his cell in the county jail at Canton, Ohio.

S. HIRSCHBERG & Co., wholesale boot and shoe dealers, at Boston, have made an assignment. Liabilities, \$160,000; nominal assets the same.

CHARLES ADST was killed at Huntington, Ind., by a runaway team. He was driving, and held to the lines until the heavy wagon turned over upon him.

THE British steamer Asphodel went ashore at Rehoboth, Del. It is valued at \$150,000 and has a cargo of sugar valued at \$200,000. Tugs are at the scene.

HARPER WHITMIRE murdered his mother-in-law, Mrs. Christina Hessler, and her daughter, Mrs. Florence Martin, near St. Joe, Pa. He then cut his throat, killing himself.

THE ship Jason went ashore at Eastham, Mass., Thursday afternoon, and out of a crew of twenty-seven only one man was saved. The ship sailed from Scotch ports and was laden with furs.

TWO CLERKS in the office of the General Superintendent of the Lake Shore Road at Cleveland have been doing a large business selling free passes, to which the names of superior officers were forged.

IT was announced that the Pennsylvania Company had purchased two-thirds of the capital stock of the Cleveland and Marietta Railroad Company, together with a large tract of contiguous coal land.

JOHN Y. MCKANE, the Gravesend "boss," now being tried at New York for defying the orders of court during the recent election, will have to stand trial before his church at the conclusion of the present proceedings.

AT Langdon, Pa., fire swept away six dwellings. Four were occupied. Jacob Guinly's 6-year-old child perished in the flames. In one of the houses Mrs. Joseph McGuire lost \$1,500 in cash. The loss on the buildings is \$30,000.

THE Crystal Ridge mine, near Hazleton, Pa., is burning and a number of the men are imprisoned. The flames are said to be filling the slope. Eleven of the miners at work have been accounted for, but four are said to be still in the mine.

THE steamer Waldo A. Avery, Chicago to Buffalo with grain, burned in the Straits Tuesday night. The burning boat was beached at McGulbin's Point, five miles west of Mackinaw City. Both steamer and cargo will be totally destroyed. The crew escaped in safety.

A LOCOMOTIVE on the Texas and Pacific exploded shortly after noon Monday about a mile west of Eastland, Texas. The engine was running at that time at the rate of about eighteen miles an hour. Charles F. Elliott, engineer; Jesse Beaver, fireman, and Frank Spencer, head brakeman, were instantly killed.

HOWARD W. REAM, who posed as a nephew of Norman B. Ream and victimized a Chicago hotelkeeper some time ago, is much wanted by the Here-shoffs, the Rhode Island boatbuilders. Early last month Ream ordered a \$150,000 steam yacht of the boat firm and they had begun work on it before they discovered that he was a swindler.

EASTERN.

MICHAEL HENNESSY, while drunk, pushed his wife into the fire near Taylorsville, Conn. The woman will die.

ARTHUR ANDERSON and another 12-year-old old named Foster were drowned while skating at Millville, N. H.

THE New York iron mine magnate, Charles L. Colby, contributed \$1,000 to the starving miners of the Gogebic range.

DR. JOHN R. PAXTON has disappeared. Friends and relatives of the New York preacher are considerably alarmed.

THE teredo navalis, or shipworm, a destructive insect known on the Pacific coast, has made its appearance in Boston harbor. The ravages of the pest are alarming.

MRS. HARRIET BURROWS, aged 57 years, serving a life sentence in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania for the murder of her husband, committed suicide by hanging in her cell.

THE General Assembly of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, in session at Indianapolis, unanimously voted to consolidate with the other farmers' organizations of the country.

WILLIAM MCC. GRAFTON, Chief Engineer of the Signal Corps of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, was held up and shot at near his home at Sewickley, Pa. His assailant shot him, but a package of letters over his heart intercepted the bullet and saved his life.

AT New York, Thursday, Princeton, defeated Yale at football by a score of 6 to 0. At Chicago, the Chicago defeated the Boston 8 to 4, and the team from Michigan's University won from that of the University of Chicago by 28 to 10. Snow and blood and darkness were features of all the games. No fatalities are reported.

WILLIAM H. TARRANT was arrested at Pittsburg, Pa., charged with passing counterfeit money. Tarrant would rent a room from a landlady, tender her a \$20 counterfeit bill, paying his rent in advance, and receive good money in change. He said he was a machinist and worked in Muskegon, Mich. He had bought twenty counterfeit bills in Chicago for \$25. He tried to pass the bills in Detroit, but said money was too scarce there. He had nearly \$1,000 in genuine currency in his possession when arrested.

WRECKED engines, smashed cars, and disabled cabooses are strewn along the Wyoming division of the Lehigh Road from Coxton to Packerton, Pa., while freight trains are stalled in many places along the mountain, having been deserted by non-union crews. The new men appear utterly unable to run the trains with any degree of safety. At Fairview, on top of the mountain, an empty engine, going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, crashed into the rear end of a caboose in which were seated J. E. Wilson and another unknown, who were instantly killed. A few moments later the caboose caught fire and was soon destroyed.

WESTERN.

CHRISTOPHER BUNNER was killed by the accidental discharge of a shotgun in the hands of C. B. McKinney, ten miles south of Muncie, Ind.

WILLIAM HESSNER fatally shot August Kline and wounded Arthur Lester in a quarrel at Lyford, Ind. Hessner surrendered to the police.

J. H. SMITH, a student in the commercial department at Oberlin, O., College, was convicted before Judge Ricks in the Federal court for carrying on an illegitimate liquor traffic, by which means he was paying his way through college. The sentence of the Judge imposes a fine of \$100 and thirty days in the workhouse.

BISHOP PARET, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Maryland, in a statement Tuesday strongly condemns the Catholics' appeal for a division of the State school fund. The Bishop says: "The argument made by Roman Catholics that they are paying a double tax is utterly fallacious. They pay but one educational tax, that to the State for the public schools. The other expense is a voluntary religious contribution."

M. B. MICKAPHER, a storekeeper at Marion, Ohio, left his place of business for a short time, and when he returned found a dozen or more tramps in his place. He ordered them away, but they refused to leave, and instead opened fire on him with revolvers, a couple dozen bullets burying themselves in his body, killing him instantly. The tramps fled the town, after helping themselves to what goods they wanted, and so far have eluded arrest.

Savings banks of Chicago Jan. 1, 1894, will inaugurate a policy which is of great interest alike to their savings depositors and the general public. They will reduce the rate of interest from 4 to 3 per cent. on all new accounts. Six months later they will apply the reduction to all savings accounts on their books. This will be done under an agreement entered into by the banks. The extreme difficulty of obtaining an interest for money sufficiently large to justify the payment of 4 per cent. is the chief of several reasons given for the reduction. Officers of the savings institutions think that among the results will be a wave of fresh money in the investment, security, and real estate markets, and possibly in the channels of active business. The places of those who withdraw funds to seek a higher rate of interest they think will be filled by others, and the sum total of savings deposits will not suffer.

FIRE gutted the three upper floors of the five-story Haymarket Theater

Building at Chicago Friday. For two hours thirty companies of firemen fought as fierce a blaze as has visited the West Side of the city since John M. Smyth's big establishment just across the street was destroyed. The bitter cold air and stiff west wind made active work almost impossible, but the firemen succeeded in checking the flames before they reached the auditorium or stage of the playhouse. The entire amount of damage done by the flames reaches \$100,000. When the fire was discovered about 9 o'clock, all the occupants of the building were beginning to start in the day's work. A panic seized the persons on the upper floors when the fire rushed along from room to room with frightful rapidity, and it was feared that lives would be sacrificed before all could reach a place of safety. Charles E. Boyer, the elevator conductor, bravely stood at his post and made several trips to the fourth and fifth floors through the smoke and flames and saved the lives of several who had given up all hopes of getting out alive. Young Boyer performed deeds of heroism which few men would have undertaken. Time and again he shot the elevator up to the upper stories and carried down fainting women and panic-stricken men. Not until the elevator cable got so hot that he could not handle it did Boyer quit the machine, and then he had assured himself that nobody remained up-stairs. His last trip was made to carry up a company of firemen. At the second floor the cable parted and the passengers were thrown to the bottom of the shaft. Fire Marshal Campion and several members of engine company 7 and truck 2 were cut about the head with broken glass.

SOUTHERN.

T. C. BRAUER, cattle dealer of Richmond, Va., failed for \$35,000.

SEVERAL towns in Tennessee in the neighborhood of Jackson report the prevalence of smallpox.

MITCHELL H. MARSHALL, a forger who is wanted at Cincinnati, was arrested at Huntsville, Ala.

PROTESTING his innocence of wife murder, Van Baker died in the West Virginia penitentiary at Moundsville.

LULU WHITE, of Princeton, Ky., who prided herself on her strength, died from carrying a barrel of bacon to win a wager.

CHARGED with hiring recruits to fight against the Republic of Mexico, Victor L. Ochoa was arrested at El Paso, Texas.

THE Carolina, Cumberland Gap and Chicago Railroad, running from Edgefield to Aiken, S. C., was placed in the hands of a receiver at Aiken.

TURMAN & HAMILTON made an assignment at Shreveport, La. They are commission merchants, cotton factors, and greasers. Assets, \$122,686; liabilities, \$111,712.

WASHINGTON.

A PERSONAL friend of J. J. Van Alen, recently confirmed Ambassador to Italy, has made public letters showing that Mr. Van Alen has declined to serve. He gives as a reason that he made a contribution to the Democratic campaign fund from patriotic and business motives, and cannot accept a position of honor which may be misconstrued into a reward for a conscientious act. President Cleveland, in a personal letter, asks Mr. Van Alen to rescind his decision not to serve, but the latter insists on not accepting. Mr. Van Alen's friend would say nothing more than that the letters explained themselves. A reporter in Washington was sent to see Secretary of State Gresham about the matter. He said the letters were correct. He would say nothing else. The widely published story was that Mr. Van Alen gave \$50,000 to the Democratic fund to buy the Italian Ambassadorship.

R. E. PRESTON, the Director of the Mint, has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury the operations of the mint and assay offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. The value of the coinage executed at the mints during the fiscal year was: Gold, \$30,038,140; silver dollars, \$5,343,715; subsidiary silver coins, \$7,217,221; minor coin, \$1,056,102. Total, \$43,655,178. The total amount of silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, to Nov. 1, 1893, was 168,674,682 fine ounces, costing \$155,931,002. The average price per fine ounce was \$0.9224. The coining value of the total amount purchased (in silver dollars) was \$218,048,431. The total number of silver dollars coined under the act of July 14, 1890, from Aug. 16, 1890, to Nov. 1, 1893, was 36,087,285. The seigniorage coinage on the same was \$6,977,098. The balance of silver bullion on hand Nov. 15, 1893, purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, was 140,494,825 fine ounces, costing \$196,758,280.

POLITICAL.

W. C. OWEN insists he is a candidate for Congress against W. C. P. Breckinridge.

GEORGE B. SWIFT is in nomination on the Republican ticket, and John P. Hopkins on the Democratic, for Mayor of Chicago.

ALONZO M. FOSS (Rep.) was re-elected Mayor of Dover, N. H., by 689 majority over Robert J. Shaw (Dem). The Board of Aldermen and City Council are strongly Republican.

FOREIGN.

TWENTY-ONE persons were killed in a fight to prevent troops closing a Catholic church at Krosche, Russia.

VON CAPRIVI declared that the socialists in assailing the army were seeking to undermine Germany's existence.

CREDIT MOBILIER, of Rome, has suspended payment. Many other failures are expected to follow the big concern.

KING LOBENGULA has been captured by British South African forces, according to reports received at London.

LOUISE, the abducted Princess of Tahiti, has sailed for her island home on the brig Galilee from San Francisco.

MARSEILLES Cathedral, the corner stone for which was laid in 1852 by Napoleon III., has now been consecrated.

IN the English Commons ocean derelicts were considered. The body is ready to co-operate with America for their removal.

FORTY-THREE persons were killed and 183 injured by a collision of passenger and freight trains in northern Italy, most of the sufferers being emigrants who were going to America by the way of Venice.

PRINCESS LOUISE of Tahiti, who was abducted from her island home to this country, was brought to San Francisco from New Westminster, B. C., on the steamer City of Pueblo, and will be sent back to Tahiti on the brig Galilee.

MRS. ROOSEVELT, wife of the Secretary of Legation at London, born an Astor, at her death left an estate probated at \$7,000,000; her sons to have their full share at 21 years of age, and the daughters to have the incomes of their shares through life.

IN GENERAL.

ADMIRAL STANTON has reached the United States. He declares the outcome of the Brazilian revolution is a doubtful matter.

THE three young French Canadians—Mercier, Demontigny, and Pelland—charged with attempting to blow up the Nelson Monument in Montreal with dynamite, entered a formal plea of not guilty. One of the principal witnesses against the accused has left the city.

SOME of the data collected during the recent trial of the Columbia show that if the speed of the ship is to be judged by the English standard it made the remarkable speed of 24.34 knots per hour, making it the fastest ship in the world, not only in the navy but in the commercial fleet as well. These data were obtained by the patent log which is the basis of English speed trials where they extend over more than the measured mile. This instrument attached to the Columbia, made it appear that it had run 93.96 knots in 2311 minutes, or 24.34 knots per hour. But the actual distance traveled was but eighty-eight knots, making the actual speed 22.8 knots.

A DISPATCH from Rio Janeiro states the insurgent Admiral, Mello, has finally succeeded in forcing a passage past the forts guarding the entrance of the Bay of Rio Janeiro, and that his flagship, the Aquidaban, is now on the high seas. The passage was not effected until some desperate fighting had been done. Advice from another source state that when the Aquidaban was seen approaching the forts a heavy fire was directed against it. It replied briskly, and the fight was kept up until it ran past the forts and was out of danger. It was seen that some of the shots from the forts took effect, and it is believed the Aquidaban sustained considerable damage. The government forces, particularly the troops manning the water battery, suffered severely from the effects of the rapid-fire guns on board the warship. Considerable damage is said to have been done to the forts by the big guns of the Aquidaban, which appeared to have been well served. The government forces generally suffered severely. After the Aquidaban was out of range she stood away for the south. It is conjectured at Rio that she will effect repairs as rapidly as possible at sea and then cruise in the vicinity of Cape St. Roque, to intercept the Netheroy and America, the improvised warships now on their way from New York to re-enforce President Peixoto.

MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	\$1 10	@ 6 75
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	4 00	@ 5 75
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.....	2 25	@ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	62 1/2	@ 63 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	35	@ 36
OATS—No. 2.....	21	@ 31
RYE—No. 2.....	47	@ 49
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	26	@ 27
EGGS—Fresh.....	23	@ 25
Potatoes—Per bu.....	55	@ 65
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping.....	3 00	@ 5 50
HOGS—Choice Light.....	4 10	@ 5 75
SHEEP—Common to Prime.....	2 00	@ 3 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	67	@ 68
CORN—No. 2.....	35	@ 36 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.....	31	@ 31 1/2
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE.....	3 00	@ 5 50
HOGS.....	4 00	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	69	@ 60
CORN—No. 2.....	31 1/2	@ 34 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	28	@ 28 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	46	@ 48
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE.....	3 00	@ 5 00
HOGS.....	4 00	@ 5 75
SHEEP.....	2 00	@ 3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	69	@ 69 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	35	@ 36
OATS—No. 2 Mixed.....	31	@ 32
RYE—No. 2.....	43	@ 55
DETROIT.		
CATTLE.....	3 00	@ 4 75
HOGS.....	3 00	@ 5 00
SHEEP.....	2 00	@ 3 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	62	@ 63
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	38	@ 38 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.....	32	@ 33
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	62	@ 63
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	35	@ 37
OATS—No. 2 White.....	21	@ 31
RYE—No. 2.....	49	@ 51
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	71 1/2	@ 72 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2 White.....	34	@ 35
RYE—No. 2.....	44	@ 45
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	67	@ 68
CORN—No. 2.....	34	@ 35
OATS—No. 2 White.....	30	@ 30 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	49	@ 50 1/2
BABLEY—No. 2.....	49	@ 51
PORK—New Mess.....	14 00	@ 14 50
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE.....	3 00	@ 5 50
HOGS.....	3 75	@ 6 25
SHEEP.....	2 25	@ 3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	69	@ 70
CORN—No. 2.....	45	@ 46
OATS—White Western.....	36	@ 41
BUTTER—Choice.....	25	@ 26
PORK—New Mess.....	15 00	@ 15 75

FOUR DAYS IN PERIL.

DREADNAUGHT'S STORM-BEATEN CREW RESCUED.

Disasters on the Great Lakes This Season—
Delfino Pays the Penalty—Rome, N. Y.,
and St. Paul, Minn., Suffer Disastrous
Blazes.

Snatched from Death.
FOUR days and nights without food or sleep, clinging to a wreck, exposed to seas and snow-storms until almost frozen to death; such was the experience of the crew of the little schooner Dreadnaught, who are now at the Emergency Hospital in Milwaukee bound up in cotton batting. The Dreadnaught's crew were rescued by the steamer Syracuse. When thirty miles southeast of Racine the lookout on the Syracuse discovered the little vessel drifting about in its helpless condition. It was a mass of ice from stem to stern. The crew of the Syracuse at first thought it deserted, and drawing nearer saw two men on deck covered with ice from head to foot. Ropes were thrown them as the Syracuse came alongside, and they were hauled aboard. They were nearly dead and the ice had to be chopped from their clothing before it could be removed. They were provided with dry clothing and given stimulants until they had somewhat revived. Although swollen all over and frostbitten in many places their hands are the worst, but the doctors think they will be all right within a few days.

Losses on the Great Lakes.
IN navigating the great lakes in the season just closed 123 lives were lost and fifty-three boats, with an aggregate tonnage of 24,258, and valued at \$1,040,400, passed out of existence. Partial losses by stranding, collisions, and fire bring the grand total of losses on boats to \$2,112,588. The shallow waters of Lake Erie claimed nearly half the loss of life, while by reason of the Philadelphia-Albany disaster Lake Huron is second. Tabulated by lakes the loss of life was:

Lake Erie.....	20	Lake Ontario.....	4
Lake Huron.....	30	Detroit River.....	5
Lake Superior.....	1		
Lake Michigan.....	12	Total.....	123

Of all the immense crowds carried on lake steamers during the World's Fair year only one passenger was lost—James M. Cutler, the Chicago real estate dealer, who fell off the steamer City of Toledo near Jackson Park. Three passengers, however, committed suicide by jumping overboard.

John Delfino Is Executed.

AT 11:50 o'clock a. m. Monday John Delfino, the Italian barber, was successfully electrocuted in the State Prison at Sing Sing, N. Y. The crime for which Delfino paid the death penalty was the murder of Mrs. Caroline Gessel, an Italian woman living at 467 Degraw street, Brooklyn. Delfino and the woman's husband were rag-pickers and the families were intimate. On Dec. 27 last, Delfino and another Italian named Joseph Pegar went to the Gessel house to spend the evening. The party began drinking. Pegar went out about 8 o'clock for a can of beer and returned. When the pair was empty Tony Gessel, the woman's husband, went out for another can. He had not been out of the house but a few moments when Delfino jumped up and, drawing a revolver from his pocket, said to the woman: "You tell your husband too much." He fired three shots at her. All of them took effect.

Shot to Death by Tramps.

At a late hour Thursday evening, in the absence of a butcher from his place of business, at Marion, Ohio, a number of tramps burgled the shop. While extracting the change from the money drawer Byron Michaphery entered. The tramps opened a fusillade on Michaphery, and he fell with a dozen bullet holes in his body. The tramps then made their escape, and though the police have made a diligent search they have not yet been apprehended.

Ohioans Urged to Vaccinate.

Secretary Probst, of the Ohio State Board of Health, issued a circular calling upon the people of the State to be vaccinated. He cites the fact that smallpox is now epidemic in many States. In Kentucky and Tennessee the origin of the epidemic has been traced to men employed in cleaning cars. This Dr. Probst regards as evidence that the germs of the disease are scattered in the channels of travel.

Two Extensive Fires.

THE New York locomotive machine works of Rome, N. Y., took fire Monday evening and most of the buildings were destroyed. The property was valued at \$500,000 and was insured for \$300,000.

AT St. Paul, Minn., fire destroyed the Powers Dry Goods Company's building, and its contents. The total loss is estimated at \$105,000, and is fully covered by insurance, both building and stock.

BREVITIES.

MONTREAL had twenty deaths from scarlet fever last week.

THE United Presbyterian Church edifice at Alledo, Ill., was burned Sunday morning. Loss, \$11,000.

THE Fifty-third Congress is now in session, with a full attendance. President Cleveland's message was submitted Monday.

FIRE in the vaults of the Government buildings at Cincinnati destroyed, among other papers, all the pension checks that had been paid for years.

COLONEL JOSEPH D. POTTS, well known for many years as a railway official, died at Milton, Pa., aged 64.

TWO WAREHOUSES at Duluth, owned by William Dunn, of Chicago, and valued at \$38,000, were burned with contents valued at \$70,000.

THE BANGOR ADVANCE.

M. F. RUSSELL, Publisher.

BANGOR, - - - MICHIGAN.

THE business world has no use for a man with a sweet face.

THE professional politician never lives long enough to witness his declining years.

DON'T all speak at once! There's a 103-year-old gentleman in Atchison who wants a wife.

WHEN a resident of the Arctic region takes a night off in winter he is away for about twenty-one weeks.

JILLSON says an occasional scolding is all right in its place, but he has noticed that it never does a boiler any good to blow it up.

It took Rome over two thousand years to reach a population of 200,000; but since 1870, she has practically doubled her population and now numbers about 400,000.

CHICAGO Times: A wealthy citizen of Quincy has been suffocated by a folding bed closing up on him. Well, any man of money who will sleep in a folding bed deserves just such fate.

EVERY man takes care that his neighbor shall not cheat him; but a day comes when he begins to care that he does not cheat his neighbor. Then all goes well. He has changed his market-cart into a chariot of the sun.

MR. GARD of Colorado, has arranged, in consideration of a reward of \$10,000, to arrest Apache Kid, who has a man for breakfast every morning, which recalls the remark of the late H. Plantagenet (No. 5), that

The man that once did sell the lion's skin While the beast lived, was killed with hunting him.

A MOTHER should have tender and loving but firm control of her child from its first breath. She should as carefully shield it from self-consciousness, conceit, and wilfulness as she does from scarlet-fever and whooping-cough. She should, above all things, set it a daily example of justice and a ruthlessness in the smallest affairs.

THE latest news from Robert Louis Stevenson, brought to San Francisco by a reporter who interviewed him in his Samoan home, is that the novelist is woefully thin and pale. His face is gaunt and haggard and wears an expression of continual weariness. In fact, he is ill most of the time, but uniformly good natured in spite of his afflictions. The fact is stated by this same reporter that Mrs. Stevenson smokes cigarettes, of which her husband is so fond.

WITH the return of Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton to America the old question arises as to whether her mother, Mrs. Astor, will try to reinstate her in society. It is probable that some effort will be made in this direction. Of all the people concerned in the miserable Drayton-Milbank-Borrowe scandal, Mrs. Drayton alone bore herself with dignity. Her husband acted like a fool, and that young milkson, Borrowe, conducted himself idiotically.

DURING the recent trip in which she broke the transatlantic record, the Lucania's longest run from noon to noon, the longest, ever made, was 500 miles. Allowing the time actually elapsed in thus chasing the sun westward to have been twenty-four hours and fifty minutes, a little figuring, credits the ship with the speed of nearly twenty-three knots an hour—says, twenty-two and three-quarters, or, as we would say when ashore, nearly twenty-seven miles, such as measure the speed of express trains.

THE death of a man nearly two hundred years old in Mexico, whose age is said to be amply attested by documents, is a remarkable event—less so, however, than that centennial of the wedding of a couple in Hungary, which was attended by the Arch-Duke and rightly made an affair of national festivity. We wonder if the States can produce anything to match these examples of prolonged vigor. Such lives, as a rule, are not restlessly productive, but they have an abiding interest as showing how long the vital process can be kept up.

—a subject that is not without its personal fascination for all of us.

THE crank who attempted to extort money from Edwin Gould is now posing as a martyr because he was confined for a short time in a cell which was not to his liking, and claims that he had no thought of injuring Mr. Gould. This is a very natural statement since the fellow had no chance to carry out whatever designs he may have had; but there are few who will take stock in what he has to say after the affair is over with. There is a sure cure for dangerous cranks and that is to put them where they can do no harm. It is also noticed that this salutary treatment has a remarkable tendency to keep other men out of the business.

THE official investigation of the recent railway disaster in Michigan calls to mind similar casualties that happened thirty or forty years ago. The cars caught fire either from the stove or from the lamps. That much is admitted, and the only question is whether the oil or the coal is to blame. It is a useless inquiry. So long as cars are heated by blazing coals and lighted by kerosene a repetition of the Battle Creek horror is liable to occur at any time. If railway companies are too parsimonious or too indifferent about the safety of passengers to abandon the primitive methods of heating and lighting cars, then the law should intervene with a compulsory measure. Coal and kerosene are utterly out of place in modern railway transit.

A LAW practically nullifying ecclesiastic marriages is likely to be adopted in Austria. A bill, prepared by the Premier with that object in view has been indorsed by the Emperor and the Cabinet. It makes the civil service compulsory in all marriages. The measure is bitterly opposed by the clergy, and is sure to meet with disfavor by a large class of people. What the Government hopes to accomplish by the innovation is thus far only a matter of surmise. It cannot make the matrimonial obligation any more binding. A wedding under the impressive forms of the church certainly makes a more lasting impression than the brief formality of civil marriage. It is the strength of the spoken word, not the style of knot, that must be relied upon in a matrimonial union.

TERRE HAUTE is about the only American city in which the anti-vaccinationists have been able to gain adherents. There have been anti-vaccination troubles in London and in the foreign quarters of New York City, but in both cities the compulsory vaccination law has eventually been enforced. In Terre Haute, however, the courts have decided that the Board of Health cannot compel compliance with the local ordinance requiring all school children to be vaccinated, and certain pig-headed persons have taken advantage of the ruling. The prospect is that the enlightened portion of the citizens will have to keep their children away from school or subject them to the risk of infection. It is evident that Terre Haute is much in need of enlightenment. They will be burning witches down there presently.

GUNNING for millionaires in San Francisco bids fair to become a leading pastime if not indeed an established pot-hunting industry. The court fixed the penalty for the shooting of bonanza king Mackey by old man Rippey at \$250 or 125 days in jail. This scarcely exceeds the penalty for hunting quail out of season, and gunners "out" for big game can find more and better sport right in that city, and without the trouble of climbing over rugged hills. One wonders if Rippey had taken in a job lot of say half a dozen bonanza kings instead of one, whether it might not have come even cheaper; perhaps to \$25 or 50 days in retirement. The friends of the poor old man, however, must rejoice that he chose that mode of self-indulgence in a little frolic, rather than to have stolen a pair of boots, for instance. Bull's hide has apparently become so much more precious than human blood that for such an offense the sportive old chap would probably have been consigned to the penitentiary for practically a life period.

WHEN a man makes up a trouble with his wife, he doesn't seek to remove the cause of the offense, but to convince her she is unreasonable.

WORK OF HOKE SMITH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

He Offers Defense for His Course in Pension Matters—Starvation Stalks Abroad in Michigan and Wisconsin—Comptroller of Currency Makes Report.

Interior Department Report.

Washington dispatch: Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, in his annual report reviews the work of all branches of the department during the last year. He comments on the inadequacy of legislation thus far enacted to provide for the legitimate procurement of public timber to supply the actual necessities of the people dependent upon it, to promote settlement and develop the natural resources of the public lands. Legislation providing for a wise and comprehensive forestry system is recommended. The Secretary discusses at length the opening of the Cherokee outlet. He says the hardships incurred by applicant's was an unavoidable result when so large a crowd, far in excess of the land to be obtained, was preparing to rush madly upon it. Referring to the Cherokee Indian allotments, the Secretary states that he sought unsuccessfully to dissuade those representing the Indians from seeking to select town sites for speculative purposes. In order to defeat the plans of the Indian speculators he approved the allotments made, but fixed town sites in such a way as to thwart their schemes. The Secretary recommends the passage of legislation to protect the people not settled in these towns from this discrimination. The work of the Indian Bureau shows that they are steadily advancing in civilization. Tribal wars and wars with the whites having ceased, they are increasing, and there are now more than 250,000.

HOKE SMITH.

The payment of Indian deprecation claims is deemed a subject of grave consideration. Under the existing laws the appropriations intended for the support of these Indians will be consumed by the payment of these claims, and a second appropriation will be necessary to meet their needs, so that the payment of these claims will eventually devolve upon the Government. It is estimated that these claims will absorb many millions of dollars, and the policy of subjecting the Treasury to this strain is questioned. The recent troubles in the Choctaw Nation are touched upon at length. The Secretary urges the prompt passage of the bill now pending before Congress extending the jurisdiction of the United States in Indian Territory in order to include the right of removal of all cases, where local prejudice is shown without regard to citizenship.

Upon the subject of pensions the Secretary calls attention to the great amount saved to the Government by the stoppage of payment of pensions in Norfolk, Va., New Mexico, and Iowa. Where it was thought that the pensions could not be sustained, and another medical examination was necessary, payment of the pensions was suspended pending the investigation. "This," he says, "was done by the Commissioner of Pensions in pursuance of the uniform practice of the bureau, existing almost from its early organization. It was found that many thus suspended were able to supply the proof when notice to that effect was given. Payment to these was at once resumed."

ECKELS MAKES REPORT.

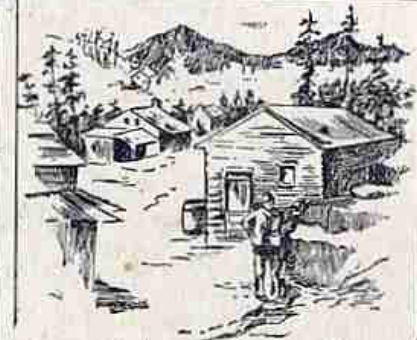
What the Comptroller of the Currency Says to Congress. The annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency, which was submitted to Congress more briefly than the report usually made by that officer, differs from former reports in that no tables appear in the body of the text. It shows 3,706 national banks to have been in operation at the close of the report year, with a capital stock of \$895,558,120, represented by 7,450,000 shares held by 300,000 shareholders. At the last report of condition the total resources of the banks then in operation were \$3,109,563,284.36. The total amount of circulation was Oct. 31, \$209,311,993, a net increase during the year of \$26,886,972. During the year 119 banks were organized in thirty-two States and Territories, with a capital stock of \$11,230,000, distributed as follows: Forty-four, with a capital stock of \$5,135,000, in the eastern States; forty-one, with a capital stock of \$2,340,000, west of the Mississippi River, and thirty-four, with a capital stock of \$3,755,000, in the central and southern States.

Within the same period 158 banks suspended, with a capital stock of \$30,300,000. Of this number eighty-six, with a capital stock of \$18,205,000, resumed, and sixty-five passed into the hands of receivers, with a capital stock of \$10,885,000. At the close of the year seven remained in the charge of examiners pending resumption. The aggregate liabilities Oct. 31, 1893, the date of the last report of condition, compared with those of Sept. 30, 1892, were \$400,531,613 less. The shrinkage in liabilities is accounted for by a decrease between the dates mentioned in the following items: Capital stock, \$8,032,677; individual deposits, \$314,298,658; and bank and bankers' deposits, \$181,328,125. The decrease in resources is as follows: Loans and discounts, \$327,406,926; stocks, etc., \$5,965,564, and due from banks and bankers, \$132,051,654. Cash of all kinds increased \$36,968,606, including \$3,410,815 in gold. United States bonds held for all purposes increased \$40,601,250.

The suspension of national banks during the year is discussed, and also that of resumption. Upon the question of resumption the Comptroller says: "With a full knowledge of the general solvency of the institutions and the causes which brought about their suspension, the policy was inaugurated of giving all banks which under ordinary circumstances would not have closed, and whose management had been honest, an opportunity to resume business. This policy was one which seemed to commend itself to the Comptroller as proper to pursue under the circumstances, and it is believed the results have justified the experiment of its adoption."

WISCONSIN MINERS STARVING. Without Work, Money or Food in a Wild Mountain Region. It was a cheerless Thanksgiving Day on the great Gogebic range of iron miners, where 5,000 able-bodied miners—Finns, Cornishmen, Austrians, Italians, Poles and Irishmen—with 15,000 women and children dependent upon them are out of work. There is no money, there is little food and less clothing, and until the people of the State responded to Gov. Peck's appeal for aid, these 20,000 miserable folk were suffering all the horrors of starvation.

For many years, until last spring, the great iron mines of this region have been working full blast. Those were days of prosperity and the miners were rich with money. This spring the



A STREET IN THE STRICKEN DISTRICT

mine owners were forced by overproduction to shut down the mines. Iron ore lay piled all about and there was no one to buy.

One by one the great iron mines of the Gogebic range reeled up their hoisting cables until not a pit in the whole range was working. Then the miners did not know which way to turn. Not one of them had a penny saved for such a day. Some of them had cut wood from neighboring forests and others had raised potatoes to eat during the winter. But the majority of these hardy men were left destitute when the mine superintendents announced that the pits would not be worked for an indefinite period.

It is no exaggeration to state that 1,000 children on the Gogebic range are to-day without food, clothing or shoes except for the limited supply forwarded by charitable people elsewhere. And these poor creatures do not belong to miners alone. For years and years hundreds of men have been chopping wood in the black forests to the north and south for the big furnaces at Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, Saxon and Ashland. When the mines shut down these woodmen were ordered to stop work, and thus 500 or more men were forced to return to their homes and await the time when the whistles and bells of the shafts should announce the opening of the pits. It has been six months since the bowels of the Gogebic range were whacked by the picks of the men who now stand round in the snow and biting winds and wonder whether it's to be beets or potatoes that the good wife is to cook at noon. The little children running about the bare floors cannot answer the question, for the cold wind from the broken windows drives them into corners and makes them talk about the stockings they should be wearing and the shoes father can not buy.

VAN ALLEN WILL NOT ACCEPT.

Almost Was He Persuaded to Be an Ambassador.

Correspondence between J. J. Van Allen, the Department of State, and the President has been made public. It includes a letter dated Nov. 20 from Mr. Van Allen to Secretary Gresham declining to accept the Italian embassy, one from Mr. Cleveland to Mr. Van Allen urging his acceptance, and a reply to the President's letter, dated Nov. 25, persisting in the declination.

The almost ambassador denies the charge that he furnished \$50,000 to the Democratic campaign fund—he says the sum was smaller—or that for such a reason his name had been sent to the Senate. In his letter to Van Allen urging him to reconsider his refusal to accept the ambassadorship, Mr. Cleveland says:

I did not select you for nomination to the Italian mission without satisfying myself of your entire fitness for the place. I am now better convinced of your fitness than ever. You know, and I know, that all the malignant criticism that has been indulged in regarding the appointment has no justification, and that the decent people who have doubted its propriety have been misled, or have missed the actual considerations upon which it rests. We should not yield to the noise and clamor which have arisen from these conditions. My personal preference should enter very slightly into your final determination, but so far as I have such preference it is emphatically that you accept the honorable office conferred upon you and vindicate by the discharge of its duties the wisdom and propriety of your selection.

MRS. EMMA VAN PATTON was arrested at Salt Lake, Utah, on a warrant charging her with the murder of her uncle, Soren Neilson, an aged money lender, by poisoning him Oct. 18, at Provo. The dead man kept a large sum of money about his house, but only \$50 was found after his death.

MARRIAGE ENGAGEMENTS.

Rigid Rules of Etiquette Must Be Observed in the Land of Dykes.

In Holland an engagement is a far more serious affair than in any other country in the world, says a correspondent of the New York Evening Post. As a rule the young people have to face great difficulties before they have their heart's wish fulfilled and before "love's course runs smooth." On account of the great publicity which is given to it, it is for this reason alone very awkward for both parties to break an engagement. Young women are kept very strictly in the land of dykes. No riding in buggies or going to theaters alone with young men is permitted. There is always some elderly lady to chaperone the young girl wherever she goes. When a Dutchman falls in love and believes his affection returned, he will, if well bred, ask the parents of his lady love for permission to call upon her oftener than is allowed by the Dutch etiquette for ordinary male visitors. This request being granted, the young people meet quite often; little dinners are arranged, informally, where his seat is next to hers, so that our young friends can talk and exchange opinions to their hearts' content. All this is done to give the lovers the opportunity to get to know each other thoroughly before they take the decisive step, which, as I have said is very binding. When at last the young people have come to an understanding, the hand of the fiancée is formally asked by the father of the future husband (or if his father is no longer living, by his mother or guardian, but never by the young man himself). It is of course known beforehand that this request will not meet with a refusal, since the fact that the son has been granted leave to visit his fiancée's home shows that his suit is approved. Money affairs are now settled, and the prospects of the young people talked over. After that cards are printed, bearing the names of the betrothed, and also the day for the reception, which as a rule takes place at the fiancée's house in the afternoon, from 2 to 5, the usual calling hour in Holland. Those cards are sent not only to friends, but to the slightest acquaintances on both sides, who are all supposed to acknowledge them, either by sending letters of congratulation, or, if living in the same town as the fiancée, by presenting themselves on the day of the reception.

A Surgeon's Nerve.

It is the common belief that a surgeon must possess what is spoken of as an extraordinary good nerve, and you may perhaps doubt if you possess this. At the same time you must bear in mind that in the case of a surgeon the coolness, or calmness which is so admirable and necessary in an operation does not imply the possession of any remarkable personal quality, but it is the simplest result of a complete knowledge of what he is doing. It is rather the natural outcome of his accurate familiarity of anatomy, and his daily habit.

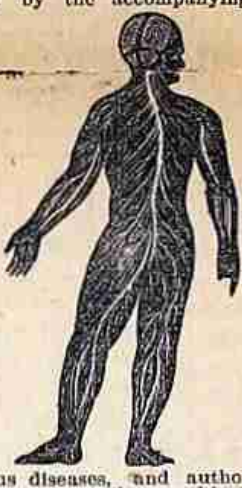
A trooper would require a very fine nerve to go to a masthead, or a sailor to ride an unmanageable horse across a country, but a sailor's confidence aloft is due more to a matter of habit than to any particular amount of courage. In saying this, I do not wish to depreciate the calmness of the surgeon in the face of difficulties, but I may tell you quite plainly that if you haven't enough courage to be a surgeon I should be very much ashamed of you, and you would turn out to be a very poor creature, whatever occupation you might follow. Still this fact remains, and you may, perhaps, be interested to hear that I, who have known many good surgeons have never seen one who has not possessed a very fine courage.

In short, a very good surgeon is, in my humble opinion, a very fine fellow, and when I see (as I do see) the extraordinary achievements of modern surgery, I am very proud of belonging to a profession which has made life so much more endurable and prolonged to the human race. So, possibly, the great fascination which surgery no doubt possesses to many, appeals more strongly to men of courage and determination than to those persons of more weakly constituted minds, or to those who are less veritable altogether.—Longman's Magazine.

An Old Bank Note.

In the British Museum there is a very old and very rare Chinese bank note. It was issued in the reign of Hong-Woo, the founder of the Ning dynasty, who died in 1398. The face value of the note is about one dollar, but it is one of the only issue of paper currency ever guaranteed by the Chinese Government. (Only another similar note is said to be in existence, being in possession of the Oriental Society of St. Petersburg.)

Its value to native bankers and note collectors all over China is well known. The late Governor of Hongkong, Sir John Pope Hennessey, bought the note about twelve years ago at an auction of the effects of a deceased Captain of one of the Chinese customs cruisers, who had amassed a large collection of Chinese coins and notes, among which was this Ning bank note.—Chamber's Journal.



Souism is bad enough in big officials, heaven knows, but son-in-lawism is several degrees worse. Secretary Herbert has appointed his son-in-law chief clerk of the Navy

H. DELONG.

If you cannot procure it of your druggist or liquor dealers, upon receipt of \$1.50 we will express prepaid to any address a full quart sample bottle of Old Elk Rye or Bourbon.

STOLL, VANNATTA & CO., DISTILLERS,
 Lexington, Va.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the state in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1904, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Paw Paw, that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Van Buren is holden, the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the sum due on said mortgage, together with the interest thereon and all costs, together with an attorney fee of thirty dollars, covenanted for therein.

The premises being described in said mortgage as all that piece or parcel of land lying and being situated in the township of Bloomington, in the County of Van Buren, State of Michigan, and described as follows to-wit:

CATHARINE WALKER, Mortgagee,
E. A. BRANE and GEO. DECK
Attys. for Mortgagee

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Read what **DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN** Have Done.

“At 14 years of age I learned a bad habit which almost ruined me. I became nervous and weak. My back troubled me. I could stand no exertion. Head and eyes became dull. Dreams and visions at night weakened me. I tried seven Medical Firms, Electric Belts, Patent Medicines and Family Doctors. They gave me no help. A friend advised me to try Drs. Kennedy & Kergan. They sent me one month's treatment and it cured me. I could feel myself gaining every day. Their New Method Treatment cures when all else fails.” They have cured many of my friends.”

CURED IN ONE MONTH
Dr. Moulton.

CURES GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

“Some 8 years ago I contracted a serious constitutional blood disease. I went to Hot Springs to treat for syphilis. Mercury almost killed me. After a while the symptoms again appeared. Throat became sore, pains in limbs, pimples on face, blotches, eyes red, loss of hair, glands enlarged, etc. A medical friend advised Drs. Kennedy & Kergan's New Method Treatment. It cured me, and I have had no symptoms for five years. I am married and happy. As a doctor, I have recommended it to all who have this terrible disease.” It will eradicate the poison from the blood.”

CURED IN 10 DAYS
Capt. Trenchard.

15 YEARS IN DETROIT. 150,000 CURED.

“I am 33 years of age, and in 1901. When young I led a gay life. Early indiscretions and later excesses made trouble for me. I became weak and nervous. My kidneys became affected and I feared Bright's disease. Married life was unsatisfactory and my home unhappy. I tried every thing—all failed till I took treatment from Drs. Kennedy & Kergan. Their New Method built me up mentally, physically and sexually. I feel and act like a man in every respect. Try them.”

No Names Used Without Written Consent of Patient.

Our New Method Treatment never fails in curing Diseases of men. It strengthens the body, stops all drains and losses, purifies the blood, clears the brain, builds up the nervous and sexual systems and restores lost vitality to the body.

We Guarantee to Cure Nervous Debility, Failing Manhood, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stricture, Gleet, Venereal Discharges, Weak Urine and All Kidney and Bladder Diseases.

REMEMBER Drs. Kennedy & Kergan are the leading specialists of America. They guarantee to cure you or no pay. Their reputation and fifteen years of business are at stake. You run no risk. Write them for an opinion, no matter how long you have suffered from your disease. You will be glad to hear of your recovery and suffering. Charges reasonable. Write for.

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HAVE YOU A COLD? A Dose at Bedtime will Remove it.

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Bronchitis and Asthma it relieves instantly. The Spasms of Coughing so dreadful in Whooping Cough become less with each dose of medicine. It is an old adage, "To be forewarned is to be forearmed." So let it be in your case, who read this, and keep on hand ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.  Directions accompany each bottle.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT 25cts., 50cts., AND \$1.00 A BOTTLE.

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

The President Submits His Annual Address.

REVIEW OF AFFAIRS.

HAWAII TO RECEIVE ATTENTION LATER.

Our Relations with Foreign Powers—Finances of the Government—Work of the Several Departments—Advises Delay in Dealing with the Currency Subject—Passage of the Wilson Tariff Measure Is Recommended—Course of the Pension Bureau Approved, Etc.

President Cleveland's message to the Fifty-third Congress in regular session was delivered to that body without delay on its assembling at Washington. The organization of both branches having been effected at the late special session, there was nothing to interfere with the regular order of business. The message is of unusual length, exceeding in this respect Mr. Cleveland's famous address of 1885. A considerable part of the document is devoted to the Wilson tariff bill, silver purchase repeal, and the subject of pensions. Hawaiian matters are but briefly touched upon, the President indicating that he will submit a special message on this complication later. The message reads as follows:

To the Congress of the United States: The constitutional duty which requires the President from time to time to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, is fittingly entered upon by commending to the Congress a careful examination of the detailed statements and well supported recommendations contained in the reports of the heads of departments, who are chiefly charged with the executive work of the Government. In an effort to abridge this communication as much as is convenient with its purpose, I shall supplement a brief reference to the contents of these departmental reports by the mention of such executive business and incidents as are not embraced therein, and by such recommendations as appear to be at this particular time appropriate.

While our foreign relations have not at all times during the past year been entirely free from perplexity, no embarrassing situations remain that will not yield to the spirit of fairness and love of justice, which, joined with consistent firmness, characterize a truly American foreign policy. My predecessor having accepted the attitude of arbitration of the long-standing maritime boundary dispute, tendered to the President by the Argentine Republic and Brazil, it has been my agreeable duty to receive the special envoys commissioned by those States to lay before me evidence and arguments in behalf of their respective governments.

Relations with Brazil.
The outbreak of domestic hostilities in the Republic of Brazil found the United States alert to watch the interests of our citizens in that country, with which we carry on important commerce. Several vessels of our new navy are now, and for some time have been, stationed at Rio de Janeiro. The struggle being between the established Government, which controls the machinery of administration, and with which we maintain friendly relations, and certain officers of the navy employing the vessels of their command in an attack upon the national capital and chief seaport, I have failed to see that the insurgents can reasonably claim recognition as belligerents. Thus far the position of our Government has been that of an attentive but impartial observer of the unfortunate conflict. Emphasizing our fixed policy of impartial neutrality in such a condition of affairs as now exists, I deemed it necessary to disavow, in a manner not to be misunderstood, the unauthorized action of the late naval commander in those waters. In settling the revolted Brazilian Admiral, being indisposed to countenance an act calculated to give gratuitous sanction to the local insurrection.

Chilian Complications.
The convention between our Government and Chili, having for its object the settlement and adjustment of the demands of the two countries against each other, has been made effective by the organization of the Claims Commission, provided for by the treaty. The governments failing to agree upon the third member of the commission, the good offices of the President of the Swiss republic were invoked, as provided in the treaty, and the selection of the Swiss representative in this country to complete the organization was gratifying alike to the United States and Chili. The vexatious question of so-called legal asylum for offenders against the state and its laws was presented anew in Chili by the unauthorized action of the late United States Minister in rejecting the residence of two persons who had just failed in an attempt at revolution and against whom criminal charges were pending, growing out of a former abortive disturbance. A temperate demand having been made by the Chilian Government for the correction of this conduct in the instance mentioned, the minister was instructed no longer to harbor the offenders.

Registration of Chinese.

The legislation of last year, known as the Geary law, requiring the registration of all Chinese laborers entitled to residence in the United States and the deportation of all not complying with the provisions of the act within the time prescribed, met with much opposition from Chinamen in this country, acting upon the advice of eminent counsel that the law was unconstitutional, the great mass of Chinese laborers justly feeling that it was a violation of their rights. In view of the fact that the law was in force, and that it was necessary to apply for the certificates required by its provisions, a test case upon proceedings by habeas corpus was brought before the Supreme Court, and on May 15, 1892, a decision was made by that tribunal sustaining the law. It is believed that under the recent amendment to the act extending the time for registration, the Chinese laborers thereto entitled who desire to reside in this country will now avail themselves of the renewed privilege afforded of establishing by lawful procedure their right to remain, and that thereby the necessity of enforcing deportation may to a great degree be avoided.

It has devolved upon the United States Minister at Peking, in view of the diplomatic body, and in the absence of a representative of Sweden and Norway, to press upon the Chinese Government reparations for the recent murder of Swedish missionaries at Sune-Pa. This question of vital interest to all countries whose citizens engage in missionary work in the interior.

Costa Rica's Friendliness.
Costa Rica has lately testified its friendliness by surrendering to the United States, in the absence of a convention of extradition, but upon duly substantiated evidence of criminality, a noted fugitive from justice. It is trusted that the negotiation of a treaty with that country to meet recurring cases of this kind will soon be accomplished. In my opinion, treaties for reciprocal extradition should be concluded with all those countries with which the United States has not already conventional arrangements of

that character. I have deemed it fitting to express to the governments of Costa Rica and Colombia the kindly desire of the United States to see their pending boundary dispute finally closed by arbitration in conformity with the spirit of the treaty concluded between them some years ago. Our relations with the French Republic continue to be intimate and cordial. I sincerely hope that the extradition treaty with that country, as amended by the Senate, will soon be operative. While occasional questions affecting our naturalized citizens returning to the land of their birth, have arisen in our intercourse with Germany, our relations with that country continue satisfactory.

Relations with Great Britain.
The questions affecting our relations with Great Britain have been treated in a spirit of friendship. Negotiations are in progress between the two Governments with a view to such concurrent action as will make the award and regulations agreed upon by the Behring Sea Tribunal of arbitration practically effective; and it is not doubted that Great Britain will sustain the treaty with this country for the accomplishment of that purpose. The dispute growing out of the discriminating tolls imposed in the Welland Canal upon cargoes of cereals bound to, and from the lake ports of the United States, was pending the substitution of a more equitable schedule of charges, and my predecessor thereupon suspended his proclamation imposing discriminating tolls upon British transit through our canals.

In request for additions to the list of extratable offenses covered by the existing treaty between the two countries is under consideration.

During the past year an American citizen, employed in a subordinate commercial position in Havana, after suffering a protracted imprisonment on an unfounded charge of smuggling, was finally liberated on judicial examination. Upon urgent representation to the Haytian Government, a suitable indemnity was paid to the citizen, and the case closed. Upon receiving authentic information of the firing upon an American mail steamer touching at the port of Ampala, because her captain refused to deliver up a passenger from Nicaragua to Guatemala, upon demand of the military authorities, I immediately ordered the steamer to that country under instructions protested against the wanton act and demanded satisfaction. The government of Honduras, attacked by a sense of justice, and in a spirit of the utmost friendship, promptly disavowed the illegal conduct of its officers and expressed sincere regret for the occurrence.

Nicaragua and the Canal.
Nicaragua has recently passed through two revolutions, the party at first successful having in turn been displaced by another. Our newly appointed Minister, by his timely good offices, aided in a peaceful adjustment of the controversy, and the restoration of order. The large American interest established in that country in connection with the Nicaragua Canal were not molested. The canal company has unfortunately become financially seriously embarrassed, but its affairs are being managed with wisdom by the government of Nicaragua. The United States are especially interested in the successful achievement of the vast undertaking this company has in charge. That it should be accomplished under distinctly American auspices, and that the canal should be a channel of communication between our Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, but to the ships of the world in the interests of civilization, is a proposition which, in my judgment, does not admit of question.

Guatemala has also been visited by the political vicissitudes which have afflicted our Central American neighbors; but the dissolution of its legislature and the proclamation of a dictatorship have been unattended with civil war.

An extradition treaty with Norway has recently been exchanged and proclaimed. The extradition treaty with Russia, signed in March, 1891, and amended and confirmed by the Senate in February last, was duly proclaimed last June.

Triple Protectorate of Samoa.
Led by a desire to compose differences and contribute to the restoration of order in Samoa, which for some years previous had been the scene of conflicting foreign pretensions and native strife, the United States, departing from its policy consecrated by a century of observation, intervened for the first time in the affairs of that island. The treaty of Berlin, thereby becoming jointly bound with England and Germany to establish and maintain Malletta Lasepe as King of Samoa. Early in the life of this triple protectorate, the native dissensions it was designed to quell revived, and, in fulfillment of the treaty obligation, this Government agreed to unite in a joint military movement of such dimensions as would probably secure the surrender of the insurgents without bloodshed. The warship Philadelphia was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was precipitated by King Malletta's attack upon the insurgents' camp. Malletta was defeated and a number of men killed. The British and German vessels present subsequently secured the surrender of Malletta and his adherents. This incident and the events leading up to it signify the impolicy of entangling alliances with foreign powers.

Claims Against Spain.
More than fifteen years ago this Government preferred a claim against Spain in behalf of our citizens for damages to property and confiscactions in Cuba. In 1890 the claim was adjusted, Spain agreeing to pay unconditionally a fair indemnity of \$1,500,000. A respectful but earnest note was recently addressed to the Spanish Government insisting upon prompt fulfillment of the treaty, and neglected obligation. Other claims, preferred by the United States against Spain in behalf of American citizens for property confiscated in Cuba, have been pending for many years. At the San Juan conference, the Caroline Islands was confirmed to Spain, and that Government agreed that the rights which had been acquired there by American missionaries should be recognized and respected. The reproduced caravel, Santa Maria, built by Spain and sent to the United States in token of amity and in commemoration of the event it was designed to celebrate. I recommend that, in accepting this gift, Congress make grateful recognition of the sincere friendship which it represents.

American Missions in Turkey.
Important matters have demanded attention in our relations with the Ottoman Empire. The rising and partial destruction, by a mob, of one of the school buildings of Anatolia College, established by citizens of the United States at Marsovan, and the apparent indifference of the Turkish Government to the outrage, have caused the presentation of some of its officials, called for earnest remonstrance, which was followed by promises of reparation and punishment of the offenders. Indemnity for the injury to the building has already been paid, permission to rebuild given, and the school reopened. The prompt action of the American officers secured, and efficient protection guaranteed.

Hawaiian Situation.
It is hardly necessary for me to state that questions arising from our relations with Hawaii have caused serious embarrassment. Just prior to the installation of the present administration the existing government of Hawaii had been suddenly overthrown and a treaty of annexation had been negotiated between the Provisional Government of the Islands and the United States and submitted to the Senate for ratification. This treaty I withdrew for examination, and dispatched James H. Blount of Georgia to Honolulu, as a special commissioner to make an impartial investigation of the circumstances attending the change of government, and of all the conditions bearing upon the subject of the treaty. Under a thorough and complete examination Mr. Blount submitted to me his report showing beyond all question that the Constitutional Government of Hawaii had been subverted with the active aid of our representative to that Government, and through the intimidation of our citizens, and the forcible removal of the United States, which was landed for that purpose at the instance of our Minister. Upon the facts developed it seemed to me the only honorable course for our Government was to withdraw the treaty, and to restore, as far as practicable, the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention. With a view of accomplishing this result within the constitutional limits of obligations and responsibilities, we win out of any changed conditions brought about by our unjustifiable interference, our present Minister at Honolulu has received appropriate instructions to that

end. Thus far no information of the accomplishment of any definite results has been received from him. Additional advice are soon expected. When received they will be promptly sent to the Congress, together with all the correspondence and papers accompanying a special executive message fully detailing all the facts necessary to a complete understanding of the case, and presenting a history of all the material events leading up to the present situation.

Arbitration of National Disputes.
By a concurrent resolution, passed by the Senate, Feb. 14, 1892, and by the House of Representatives on the 16th of April following, the President was requested "to invite from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any government with which the United States may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two governments which can not be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peacefully adjusted by such means." April 15, 1892, the President, by a special executive message, communicated to the Congress, by a resolution, expressed the wish that all controversies between the republics of America and the nations of Europe might be settled by arbitration. The President recommended that the government of each nation represented in that conference should communicate this wish to all friendly powers. A favorable response has been received from Great Britain in the shape of a resolution adopted by Parliament July 1st last, cordially sympathizing with the purpose in view.

The monetary conference which assembled at Brussels, upon invitation was adjourned to the 30th day of November in the present year. The consideration of the subject of international arbitration from us seemed to be expected upon the re-assembling of the conference, led me to express a willingness to have the meeting still further postponed. It seems to me that it would be wise to invite general authority to the President to invite other nations to such a conference at any time when there should be a fair prospect of accomplishing an international agreement on the subject of coinage. I desire also to earnestly suggest the wisdom of recommending that the government of each nation represented in that conference should communicate this wish to all friendly powers. A favorable response has been received from Great Britain in the shape of a resolution adopted by Parliament July 1st last, cordially sympathizing with the purpose in view.

National Quarantine.
The admonitions of the last two years touching our public health, and the demonstrated danger of the introduction of contagious diseases from foreign ports, has invested the subject with national importance and increased interest. A more general and harmonious system than now exists, acting promptly and directly everywhere, and constantly operating by preventive means to shield our country from the invasion of disease, and at the same time to protect the rights and duties of local agencies, would, I believe, add greatly to the safety of our people.

Peace Within Our Borders.
Neither Indian outbreaks nor domestic violence have called the army into service during the year, and the only active military duty required of it has been in the department of Texas, where the violation of the neutrality laws of that State and Mexico were promptly and efficiently dealt with by the troops, eliciting the warm approval of the civil and military authorities of both countries. The adoption of battalion formation for infantry regiments, the abandonment of small and unnecessary posts, and the massing of the troops at important and accessible stations, all promise to promote the usefulness of the army. In the judgment of army officers, with the exception of the law, the army has been forbidden the re-enlistment of men after ten years of service has not proved its wisdom, and while the arguments that led to its adoption were not without merit, the experience of the year constrains me to join in the recommendation for its repeal.

Repeal of Silver Purchase.
The recent repeal of the provision of law requiring the purchase of silver bullion by the Government as a feature of our monetary policy, and the change in the character of the complex of our currency affairs, I do not doubt that the ultimate result of this action will be salutatory and far-reaching. In the nature of things, however, it is impossible to know at this time precisely what conditions will be brought about by the change, or what, if any, supplementary legislation may, in the light of such conditions, appear to be essential or expedient. Of course, after the recent financial perturbation time is necessary for the settlement of our monetary affairs. When, however, through this restored confidence, the money which has been frightened into hoarding places is returned to trade and enterprise, a survey of the situation will probably disclose a safe path leading to a permanently sound currency, abundantly sufficient to meet every requirement of our increasing population and business. In the pursuit of this object we should resolutely turn away from alluring and temporary expedients, and adhere to the sound and comprehensive financial plan. In these circumstances I am convinced that a reasonable delay in dealing with this subject, instead of being injurious, will increase the probability of wise action.

Sea Coast Defense.
It is gratifying to note that we have begun to attain complete results in the comprehensive scheme of sea coast defense and fortification, entered upon eight years ago. At the end of the current fiscal year, the Department will have nine 12-inch, twenty 10-inch and thirty-four 8-inch guns ready to be mounted on gun-lifts, and carriage, and seventy-five 12-inch mortars. The manufacture of heavy ordnance keeps pace with current needs, and the Department is well supplied with the purposes they are designed to meet, and the necessary sound currency, abundantly sufficient to meet every requirement of our increasing population and business. In the pursuit of this object we should resolutely turn away from alluring and temporary expedients, and adhere to the sound and comprehensive financial plan. In these circumstances I am convinced that a reasonable delay in dealing with this subject, instead of being injurious, will increase the probability of wise action.

Postoffice Department.
The report of the Postmaster General contains a detailed statement of the operations of the Postoffice Department during the last year, and a summary of the work done touching this important branch of the public service. At a time when better times were anticipated it was estimated by my predecessor that the deficiency on the 30th day of June, 1892, would be but a little over a million and a half dollars. At the same time, and under the influence of like anticipations, estimates were made for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, which exhibited a surplus of revenue over expenditures of \$7,724,241. In view of the actual results, and expenditures during that part of the current fiscal year already expired, the present Postmaster General estimates that at its close, instead of a surplus, there will be a deficiency of nearly eight million dollars. Forty-two free delivery offices were added during the year to those already existing, making a total of 619 cities and towns provided with free delivery on June 30, 1893. Sixty-three other cities and towns are now entitled to this service under the law, but it has not been accorded them on account of insufficient funds to meet the expense of its establishment. I am decidedly of the opinion that the provisions of the present law permit as general an introduction of this service as is consistent with economy or justifiable, and that it ought not to be extended to smaller communities than are now designated. The expense of free delivery for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, will be \$11,000,000, and under the law, the new existing there must be a constant increase in this item of expenditure. During the year 1893 internal money-order offices were added to those already provided, making a total of 2,408 in operation on June 30, 1893. The number of orders paid was 300,000, and their value was \$1,383,373.70, an increase of \$1,094,830.

From the foregoing statements it appears that the total issue of money orders and pos-

tal notes for the year amounted to \$14,871,343.24. The number of letters and packages mailed during the year for special delivery was 3,775,023, an increase over the preceding year of nearly 22 per cent. The special delivery stamps upon these letters and packages amounted to \$37,500.00, and the messengers' fees paid for their delivery amounted to \$26,936.71, leaving a profit to the Government of \$9,563.29.

I desire to commend as especially worthy of prompt attention the suggestions of the Postmaster General relating to a more sensible and business-like organization and a better distribution of responsibility in his department.

Navy Department.
During the past six months the demands for cruising vessels have been many and urgent. Congress in the construction of new vessels has not been so active as was anticipated. There have been delays in the completion of unarmored vessels, but for the most part they have been such as are constantly occurring even in countries having the most extensive experience in naval ship-building. The delay, however, has not been in the work upon armored ships. The trouble has been the failure of contractors to deliver armor as agreed. The difficulties seem now, however, to have been all overcome, and armor is being delivered with satisfactory promptness. The Secretary of the Navy recommends the authorization of at least one battleship and six torpedo boats. While I am distinctly in favor of continuing the policy we have inaugurated of building up a thorough and efficient navy, I can not refrain from the suggestion that the Congress should carefully take into account the number of unfinished vessels on our hands and the depleted condition of our navy, in considering the propriety of an appropriation at this time to begin new work.

On the Pension Rolls.
On the 30th day of June, 1893, there were on the pension roll 966,012 names, an increase of \$4,944 over the number on the rolls June 30, 1892. Of these there were 17 widows and daughters of revolutionary soldiers, 56 survivors of the war of 1812, 542 widows of soldiers of that war, 21,315 survivors and widows of the Mexican war, 3,881 survivors and widows of Indian wars, 24 army nurses, and 475,641 survivors and widows of the war of the rebellion. The latter total represents those pensioners on account of disabilities or death resulting from army and navy service. The number of persons remaining on the rolls June 30, 1893, who were pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, which allows pensions on account of disability not charged to the Government to any service, was 49,155. The number added to the rolls during the year was 123,631, and the number dropped was 31,890. The first payments on pensions allowed during the year amounted to \$33,000,000. This included the amount of the increase between the time from which the allowance of the pension dates and the time of actually granting the certificate. Although the law of 1890 permits pensions for disabilities not related to military service, yet, as a rule, it is not granted except to those who are incapacitated applicants "from the performance of manual labor to such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support." The execution of this law in its early stages does not seem to have been strictly adhered to, but toward the close of the last administration an authoritative construction was given to the statute, and since that time this construction has been followed. This has had the effect of limiting the operations of the law to its intended scope.

The discovery having been made that many names have been put upon the pension roll by means of wholesale and gigantic frauds, the Commissioner suspended payments upon a number of pensions which seemed to be fraudulent, and authorized pending a complete examination, giving notice to the pensioners in order that they might have an opportunity to establish, if possible, the justice of their claims, notwithstanding apparent invalidity. This, I understand, is the practice which has been followed in the Pension Bureau. But after entering upon these recent investigations, the Commissioner modified this rule so as not to allow, until after complete examination, interference with the payment of a pension apparently not altogether void, and which had been fixed at a rate higher than that authorized by law. I am unable to understand why frauds in the pension rolls should not be exposed and corrected with thoroughness and vigor. Every name fraudulently put upon these rolls is a wrong done to the Government, and to the patriotic sentiment which the survivors of a war, fought for the preservation of the Union, ought to inspire. Thousands of neighborhoods have their well-known fraudulent names upon the rolls, and the Government is thus establishing a precedent which will complicate pension frauds. By no means the least wrong done is to brave and deserving pensioners, who certainly ought not to be condemned to such association. These who attempt to do their duty, to resist the wrongs, should not be accused of enmity or indifference to the claims of honest veterans. The sum expended on account of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1893, was \$16,440,714. The Commissioner estimates that \$165,000,000 will be required to pay pensions during the year ending June 30, 1894.

Indians and their Fate.

I am sure that secular education and moral and religious teaching must be important factors in any effort to save the Indian and lead him to civilization. I believe, too, that the relinquishment of tribal relations and the holding of land in severalty may, in fact, be the conditions, and this conclusion, it seems to me, however, that allotments of land in severalty ought to be made with great care and circumspection. If hastily done, before the Indian knows its meaning, while yet he has little or no idea of the value of land, and no conception of the great danger that a reservation life in tribal relations may be exchanged for the pauperism of civilization, instead of its independence and elevation. The solution of the Indian problem depends largely upon good administration. The personal fitness of agents and their adaptability to the peculiarities of caring for their wards is of the utmost importance. There is danger of great abuses creeping into the prosecution of claims for Indian property, and I recommend that a reliable and public safeguard be provided against the enforcement of unjust and fictitious claims of this description.

The Public Domain.

The vast area of land which but a short time ago constituted the public domain is rapidly falling into private hands. It is certain that in the transfer the beneficent purpose of the Government to supply from its domain homes to the industrious and worthy homeseekers is often frustrated. I concur with the Secretary in the belief that these outrages can not be entirely prevented without a change in the laws on the subject, and I hope his recommendations in that direction will be favorably considered. I especially commend to the attention of the Congress the statements contained in the Secretary's report concerning forestry.

Department of Agriculture.

The report of the Secretary of Agriculture will be found exceedingly interesting. During the first quarter of the present year the expenditures of the department aggregated \$345,876.15, as against \$19,012,442 for the corresponding period of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. The Secretary makes apparent his intention to continue this rate of reduction by submitting estimates for the next fiscal year less by \$200,000 than those for the present year. The regulations of 1892 concerning Texas fever have been enforced during the last year. While contagious pleuro-pneumonia in cattle has been eradicated and animal tuberculosis—a disease which is more dangerous to human life than pleuro-pneumonia—is still prevalent, investigations have been made during the past year as to the means of its communication, and the method of its control. Such progress has been made in this direction by the studies of the division of animal pathology, but the work ought to be extended in co-operation with local authorities, until the danger to human life arising from this cause is reduced to a minimum.

I join the Secretary in recommending that hereafter each applicant for the position of Inspector or Assistant Inspector in the Bureau of Animal Industry be required, as a condition precedent to his appointment, to exhibit to the Secretary of Agriculture a diploma from his diploma from an established, regular and reputable veterinary college, and that this be supplemented by such an examination in vet-

erinary science as the commission may prescribe.

Economy in Seeds.

In the year 1890 Congress appropriated \$10,000 to be taken from the Patent Office funds for the purpose of collecting and distributing rare and improved varieties of seeds and for prosecuting agricultural investigations and procuring agricultural statistics. From this small beginning, the seed division of the Department of Agriculture has grown to its present unwieldy and unjustifiably extravagant proportions. During the last fiscal year the cost of seeds purchased was \$64,461. The remainder of an appropriation of \$135,000 was expended in putting them up and distributing them. It surely never could have entered the minds of those who first sanctioned appropriation of public money for the purchase of new and improved varieties of seeds for gratuitous distribution that from this would grow large appropriations for the purchase and distribution, by members of Congress, of ordinary seeds, bulbs, and cuttings which are common to all the States and Territories, and everywhere easily obtainable at low prices. In view of these facts, this enormous expenditure without legitimate returns of benefit ought to be abolished.

Civil Service Reform.

The continued intelligent execution of the Civil Service law and the increasing approval by the people of its operation are most gratifying. The recent extension of its limitations and regulations to the employees at free delivery postoffices, which has been honestly and promptly accomplished by the Commission, with the hearty cooperation of the Postmaster General, is an immensely important advance in the usefulness of the system. I am, if possible, more than ever convinced of the incalculable benefits conferred by the civil service law, not only in its effect upon the public service, but also, what is more important, in its effect in elevating the tone of political life generally.

Time to Cut Appropriations.

Economy in public expenditures is a duty that cannot be innocently neglected by those entrusted with the control of money drawn from the people for public uses. It must be confessed that our apparently endless resources, the fertility of our people with immense accumulations of wealth, the growing sentiment among them that the expenditure of public money should in some manner be to their immediate and personal advantage, the indirect and almost stealthy manner in which a large part of our taxes is exacted, and a degenerate sense of official accountability, have led to growing extravagance in governmental appropriations. At this time when a depleted public treasury confronts us, when many of our people are engaged in a struggle for the necessities of life, and when enforced economy is pressing upon the great mass of our countrymen, I desire to urge, with all the earnestness at my command, that Congress, in legislation, be so limited by such strict economy that it should be a sympathy with the straitened circumstances of our fellow-citizens. The duty of public economy is also of immense importance in its intimate connection with the work now before us, of providing revenue to meet governmental expenditures and yet reducing the people's burden of Federal taxation.

The Promise of Tariff Reform.

After a hard struggle tariff reform is directly before us. Nothing so important claims our attention, and nothing so clearly presents itself as both an opportunity and a duty—an opportunity to demonstrate the gratitude of our citizens, and a duty imposed upon us by our oft-repeated professions and by the emphatic demands of the people. After full discussion our countrymen have spoken in favor of this reform, and they have concluded the work of their assembly to the basis of those who are solemnly pledged to it. If there is anything in the theory of a representation in public places of the people and their desires, if public officers are really the servants of the people, and if political promises should be solemnly adhered to, our failure to give the relief so long awaited will be sheer recreancy. Nothing should intervene to distract our attention or disturb our effort until this reform is accomplished by wise and careful legislation. While we should not adhere to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and other Federal taxation, and that they should be limited by strict economy, we can not close our eyes to the fact that conditions have grown which require that we should give the relief so long awaited in the discrimination of such duties and taxation as the exigencies of our Government actually demand.

Manifestly, if we are to add the people directly through tariff reform, one of its conditions upon the removal of the present tariff charges upon the necessities of life. The benefits of such a reduction would be palpable and substantial, and felt by thousands who would be better fed, and better clothed, and better sheltered. These gifts would be the work of beneficence of a Government whose highest function is the promotion of the welfare of the people.

Not less closely related to our people's prosperity and well-being is the removal of restrictions upon the importation of the materials necessary to our manufactures. The world should be open to our national ingenuity and enterprise. This can not be while Federal legislation, which brings the imposition of high tariff duties to American manufacturers as cheap materials to those used by their competitors. It is quite obvious that the enhancement of the price of our manufactured products, resulting from this policy, not only confines our trade to the products within our own borders, but it also increases the cost to our citizens. The interests of labor are certainly though indirectly involved in this feature of our tariff system. The removal of these duties and active struggle among our manufacturers to supply the limited demand for their goods, soon fill the narrow market in which they are confined. Then follows suspension of work in the mills and factories, a displacement of the labor force in the homes of our workmen. Even if the often disproved assertion could be made good that a lower rate of wages would result from free raw materials and low tariff duties, the intelligence of our workmen leads them to resist any such endeavor to displace the most important factor in their relation to tariff legislation.

A measure has been prepared by the appropriate Congressional committee embodying tariff reform on the lines herein suggested which will be promptly submitted to legislative action. It is the result of much patriotic and unselfish work, and believe it deals with its subject consistently and as thoroughly as the facts of the case permit. I am satisfied that the reduced tariff duties provided for in the proposed legislation added to the existing internal-revenue taxation, will in the near future, though perhaps not immediately, produce sufficient revenue to meet the needs of the Government.

Additional Internal Revenue Taxes.

The committee after full consideration, and to provide against a temporary deduction which may exist before the business of the country adjusts itself to the new tariff schedules, have wisely embraced in their plan an additional internal revenue tax, including small tax upon incomes derived from capital and corporate investments. These assessments are not only absolutely just, and easily borne but they have the further merit of being such as can be remedied with out unfavorable business disturbances when the necessity of the imposition no longer exists. In my great desire for the success of this measure I can not refrain from suggesting that its success can only be attained by means of unselfish counsel on the part of the friends of tariff reform, and as a result of the steady and unflinching support of the friends of the measure to the general good. The local interests affected by the proposed reform are so numerous and so varied that all are insisted upon the legislation embodying the reform must inevitably fall upon the shoulders of those who are responsible for the interests of a generous and cordial people, the most scrupulous care, and a pledge of willing support to every legislative effort for the advancement of the greatness and prosperity of our beloved country.

ROBERT CLEVELAND.

THE chief pleasure in eating does not consist in costly seasoning, or exquisite flavor, but in yourself. Do you seek for sauce by labor?—Horace.

Troubles Threatening the Kidneys.
Although they are grievous and very often fatal if disregarded, may be prevented by a timely resort to that admirable safeguard of health, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a genial promoter of activity in the renal organs, the stomach and the liver. Ere inaction of the kidneys develops into Bright's disease, diabetes, or other dangerous disorders, recourse should be had to the Bitters. If this suggestion is followed, the happiest outcome of the earlier symptoms may be anticipated with confidence. Check a development of these maladies at the outset by the means indicated, since at their maturity they are hard indeed to conquer. Dyspepsia, rheumatism, insomnia, nervousness, constipation, malarial complaints are eradicated by the Bitters, a medicine of comprehensive use and prompt effects.

Napoleon's Bad Table Manners.
The great Napoleon Bonaparte had disgusting table manners. Burienné his secretary, and Sir George Cockburn, Admiral of the vessel that carried him to St. Helena, confirm other authorities who described him as eating with his fingers. He was a small eater, getting the nourishment his system required from milk and wine rather than solid foods. He rarely ever used his knife, we are told, and instead of picking up the morsels of food with a fork or spoon he dipped his fingers in his plate and picked up bits that dripped sauce or gravy on his waistcoat.—New York World.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a palliative and curative in all Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, etc. It is a standard remedy for Coughs and Colds, and needs only a trial to prove its worth.

COLLODION was first used in photography in 1851 by Archer.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 601 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Suffered for Twelve Years.
Oreide, (formerly Enterprise,) Taylor, County, W. Va. }
WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N.Y. }

Gentlemen—A heart overflowing with gratitude prompts me, to write you. Twelve long weary years, I suffered greatly, from Uterine Derangement and at last was given up by my physician to die, besides spending almost all we had. After five months' treatment with your Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, I now enjoy most excellent health. I would, to day, have been in my grave, and my little children motherless, had it not been for you and your medicine. I will recommend your medicine as long as I live.
If any one doubts this, give my name and address.
Yours sincerely,
MRS. MALVINA WILSON.

HIGHLY ENDORSED.
The Professor of Physiological Chemistry at Yale College says: "I find Kickapoo Indian Sagwa to be an extract of Roots, Barks and Herbs of Valuable Remedial Action, without any mineral or other harmful admixtures."
Kickapoo Indian Sagwa is the grandest Liver, Stomach, Blood and Nerve Remedy known. Cleanses, Purifies, and Renovates every part of the human system. All Druggists, \$1 a bottle—6 Bottles for \$5.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURED ME.
Gravel or Stone
IN THE BLADDER
LARGE AS A GOOSE EGG.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.
Gentlemen—"I was under the care of different physicians for nearly two years; tried every doctor in our town; continued to suffer and decline until I was a physical wreck."
The most learned physicians pronounced my case **GRAVEL OR STONE** in the bladder, and said that I would never be any better until it was removed by a surgical operation. Oh! I thought what next? Every one felt sad; I myself, gave up, as an operation seemed to us all certain death. I shall never forget how timely the good news of your **SWAMP-ROOT** reached me. I send you by this same mail sample of the stone or gravel that was dissolved and expelled by the use of **SWAMP-ROOT**. The Great Kidney & Bladder Cure. It must have been as large as a good sized goose egg. I am feeling as well to-day as ever. I did, I kept right on using **SWAMP-ROOT**, and it saved my life. If any one doubts my statement I will furnish proof."
LABORNE BOWENSMITH, Marysville, Ohio.
At Druggists 50 cents and \$1.00 size. "Invalid's Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.
Dr. Kilmer & Co., - Binghamton, N. Y.

Scrofula
Miss Della Stevens, of Boston, Mass., writes: "I have always suffered from hereditary Scrofula, for which I tried various remedies, and many reliable physicians, but none relieved me. After taking six bottles of **SSS**, I am now well. I am very grateful to you as I feel that it saved me from a life of untold agony, and shall take pleasure in speaking only words of praise for the wonderful medicine, and in recommending it to all."
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Ely's Cream Balm
WILL CURE
CATARRH
Price 50 Cents.
Apply Balm into each nostril.
P. H. BROS., 24 Warren St., N. Y.

THE SMOKE! DELIGHT. Now is your time to buy the **OLD** at 25¢ a pack. Each tin contains 100 cigarettes and you will receive a box containing fifty of the most delicious cigars, usually sold for five dollars. G. Bormann, 10 and 12 Old Slip, New York.

CONGRESS IS OPENED.

FIFTY-THIRD SESSION PROMISES TO BE LIVELY.

Tariff, Silver, and Hawaii Among the Topics to Come Up—Galleries Crowded by Society People—Incidents in the Senate and House.

Scenes on the First Day.
Washington correspondence:

THE 53d Congress is now in regular session assembled. The stars and stripes float over each end of the capitol—which signifies that both houses are doing business at the old stand. The assembling of the great joint body was, comparatively speaking, commonplace. The interest which attaches to such an event was less because the extra session had taken the edge off the appetite of curiosity. Nevertheless there was plenty to interest the stranger. He who is present for the first time at an opening of Congress sees below him the men who make the wheels of the nation go round, as it were. He feels that he is at the fountain head of things. He realizes that he is in the midst of big affairs and he is pleased. He has, of course, read of Congress. To be in its presence, to see it work, to appreciate that here are born measures which grow into laws and dominate the nation, begets a new sensation. He can't help feeling impressed. It is for that reason every one of the several thousand in the galleries pays close attention to all that is done; for that reason the thousands in the corridors stand there, the patient ones hoping that in some way they may get in, the impatient struggling, pushing and elbowing, but with no better result.

The crowds in the galleries on opening day are always of a higher order than at any other time. No one is admitted except by ticket; and tickets are obtainable from members only, unless some recipient sees fit to give his pasteboard away. There are always many women in the galleries. And most of them wear their best attire. The Senate is deemed, and is, the more exclusive body. And the very nobbiest of the nob go there, and for form's sake are bored as they watch the slow coaches, while all the time could they but disguise themselves they would much rather be in the House. But lots of nob, women as well as men, select the House and go there early. They will, at least many of them, come often during this first session of Congress.

Much for Congress to Do.
Though this session is regular there are many reasons for believing that it will be extraordinary as well. There are bills of great importance to pass, bills which will give birth to pure debate alone but to ill-feeling, anger in some instances, probably, and repartee swiftly developing into blunt contradiction. Some of the debates will furnish a good education in statesmanship before the session is over. The tariff question will be discussed from A to Z and back again. A great many have already prepared speeches on it. The rest will either prepare them or speak on the spur of the moment. "And I wish the majority would be impaled on the spur," said a correspondent who has listened to the tariff debate for lo! these many years.

Then there is the silver question. One might think that the people had had enough of silver talk and be forgiven for the thought. But not so Brother Bland. He believes that prosperity will never come till the country has free silver. He will seek to obtain the sanction of Congress for free coinage at every opportunity. Then there is the Hawaiian incident, which will serve for discussion. Republicans view it greedily, and they are licking their chops in anticipation of the feast. How they will hold the Democratic party, and the administration in particular, up to scorn! How they will tear Secretary Gresham's letter to Cleveland! How they will rip up the back any reference the President may make to it! And then the war of words. For the Democrats will talk back.

Scenes in the House.
The chief interest centered in the House on opening day. The scene in the Senate is very respectable; but the scene in the House is breezier. There is more life in the House. The blood pulses faster. The members are more apt to do things; and incidents are more likely to happen. The galleries were packed long before a corporal's guard of members appeared on the floor. All but the press gallery. That didn't fill till a few moments before the clock told that the hour of 12 o'clock had come. Then that gallery also was full. In it were correspondents representing almost every newspaper of importance in the country, several representing Canadian papers and a few papers across the Atlantic. As the boyish chaplain rose to offer prayer a stillness fell upon the House, and from the rooms back of the press galleries came the tick, tick, tick of the telegraph sending the stories of the scenes within the hall throughout the length and breadth of the land. The chaplain's prayer over, the hubbub of conversation rose from the arena and was augmented by the comment in the galleries. At 1:35 p. m. Executive Clerk Pruden appeared in the House and delivered the President's message, which the clerk was directed by the Speaker to read.

THE HIGHEST AWARD.
Royal Baking Powder Has All the Honors—In Strength and Value 20 Per Cent. Above Its Nearest Competitor.
The Royal Baking Powder has the enviable record of having received the highest award for articles of its class—greatest strength, purest ingredients, most perfectly combined—wherever exhibited in competition with others. In the exhibitions of former years, at the Centennial, at Paris, Vienna, and at the various State and Industrial fairs, where it has been exhibited, judges have invariably awarded the Royal Baking Powder the highest honors.
At the recent World's Fair the examinations for the baking powder awards were directed by the chief chemist of the Agricultural Department at Washington. The chief chemist's official report of the tests of the baking powders, which was made for the specific purpose of ascertaining which was the best, shows the leavening strength of the Royal to be 100 cubic inches of carbonic gas per ounce of powder. Of the cream of tartar baking powders exhibited, the next highest in strength tested contained but 133 cubic inches of leavening gas. The other powders gave an average of 111. The Royal, therefore, was found of 20 per cent. greater leavening strength than its nearest competitor, and 44 per cent. above the average of all the other tests. Its superiority in other respects, however, in the quality of the food it makes as to fineness, delicacy and wholesomeness, could not be measured by figures.
It is these high qualities, known and appreciated by the women of the country for so many years, that have caused the sales of the Royal Baking Powder, as shown by statistics, to exceed the sale of all other baking powders combined.

Charity Begins at Home.
We wonder whether selfishness increases or decreases among the poor. We rather think the former is the case, and is due, first, to an increasing consciousness which exaggerates selfishness into a disease; and, secondly, to the perfectly marvelous development of pity for poverty as the most hopeless of all misfortunes.
Formerly the lame, the maimed, and the blind were, as in Biblical times, and in the East still, the grand objects of charity; but now it is always the very poor, so that a hospital may appear in vain where a paper describing a streetful of pecuniary want will instantly elicit a response. The poor are still wondrously kind to one another, but we fancy they take aid with less gratitude and more of a sense of right than they did. Certainly their advocates demand it for them with much more of that tone, and with much more forgetfulness that involuntary charity is not a virtue at all, but only a form of submissiveness to extortion. "God loveth a cheerful giver"—not the man who has been slugged by evening papers into an unwilling gift, paid, in fact, as a kind of ransom from obloquy or importunity.
It is certain that the bitter dislike for foreign poverty increases; that the starving, if they are foreigners driven here by stress of poverty, are regarded with angry antipathy, and that there is more of a demand that charity should begin and end at home. The new feeling is particularly marked in America, where the "asylum of the universe" idea, so long cherished, is now a subject not only of rebuke but ridicule, and it is developing itself strongly also among ourselves.—The Spectator.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured
By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.
We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Roman Soldiers' Drill.
The drill of the Roman soldier was exceedingly severe. It comprised not only the use of weapons, but running, jumping, climbing, wrestling, and swimming, both naked and in full armor.

USE BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs, Colds and all other Throat Troubles.—"Pre-eminent the best."—Rec. Henry Ward Beecher.

Peculiarity of Yonkers.
Yonkers is peculiar among the smaller cities of New York State in possessing an almost uninhabited area much larger than that covered by the built-up portion of the city.

CARVE your name on hearts, and not on marble.
See "Colchester" Spading Boot ad. in other column.

What You Read About Hood's Is So

The testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla are not purchased, nor are they written up in our office, nor are they from our employees. They are simple statements of facts from people whom Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured, published without sensationalism or fictitious headlines. They prove positively that Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses absolute merit and that

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

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Hood's Pills cure liver ills, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache and indigestion. 25c.

She Cleaned It.

"Of course it's all very well to keep up with the times, an' know all the new improvements an' so on, but I reckon there's one thing that don't change much from year to year, an' that is common sense," remarked Miss Becky Armstrong, briskly. "Well, you're one that ought to know about that, if anybody does," remarked Mrs. Hanson, generously.

"Thank you; I calculate to keep some by me as long as I can," said Miss Becky, in graceful acknowledgment; "an' now I'll tell you what made me think of it. You must know that my niece Jenny, that I've been visiting down to Boston, had a sweet spotted muslin dress in her trousseau—that's what they call the wedding fit—an' she wore it out walkin' with her husband one afternoon before I went there, an' got some kind of a dark-brown, blackish spot on it."

"Well, it appears that she tried lemon juice herself, an' it didn't take out the stain, an' then she consulted with one an' another, an' everybody told her somethin' new to do. One told her it was an ink spot, an' she'd better try rubbin' sal'ratus on it; another said 'twas wheel grease, an' she must rub it with ammonia, an' so it went on."

"When she showed it to me, you never saw such a lookin' sight as that spot was. 'Have you tried soap and water?' I asked her, an' she said, 'Why, no, what good would that do?'
"I didn't say much, but I whipped that skirt into a basin, an' give it a good scrubbin' in soap-suds, an' when I took it out the dark stain was gone, an' the water looked pretty black. Of course the dress didn't look just right, on account of the rings of ammonia an' lemon juice, an' so on, had made, but Jenny was real grateful."

"She's young, so all I said was, 'You know there is such a thing as dirt, my dear.' But I couldn't help thinkin' to myself, 'It's a good deal plentier than some other things, an' one of 'em's common sense!'"

Fauna Threatened with Extinction.

Unless strict measures are taken in the immediate future the native fauna of Victoria will soon become extinct. The reiterated complaint to the customs department is that of "wanton destruction." Such unique specimens as the platypus and the lyre bird are already very rare, and, if the present state of things continues, their total disappearance will be a matter of but a few years. The police have frequently reported the fact of lyre birds having been shot in the ranges, and also the sale of the tails, but, through inability to prove the actual killing of the birds, they have not succeeded in having offenders punished. The Royal Acclimatization Society has now addressed the Minister of Trade and Customs on the subject, and points out that in one shop alone in Melbourne twenty lyre birds' tails have been displayed for sale at one time, and that as the hens lay as a rule only one egg each in the season, the present rate of destruction must soon extinguish the species. It is further mentioned that the bird has an inveterate enemy in the fox, and that sixteen tails were recently found near a fox's lair in the ranges. Protection should certainly be afforded to the lyre bird and the platypus, and even the kangaroo, unless he is also to become extinct.—Melbourne Argus.

The Modern Mother

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant laxative, Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy, than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it, and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

IN the Cascade Mountains is the Great Sunken Lake, the most deeply sunken lake in the world. It is fifteen miles long and four and a half wide. It is 2,000 feet down to the surface of the water, but the depth of the water is unknown.

ANYONE would be justified in recommending Beecham's Pills for all affections of the liver and other vital organs.

IN Italy a whole party of harvesters was once struck by lightning and left like statues, each in the attitude he last wore. One was drinking from a jug.

For weak and inflamed eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. It is a carefully prepared physician's prescription.

THE average weight of an Englishman 30 years old is 156 pounds; of an American at the same age 150.

ST. JACOBS OIL

CURES PROMPTLY

LAMENESS,

SOOTHES, SUBDUES, CURES.

SWELLINGS, BACK-ACHE, SORENESS.

Best in Market.

BEST IN FIT, BEST IN WEARING-QUALITY.

The outer or tap sole extends the whole length of the foot, protecting the heel in digging and in other hard work.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM.

and don't be put off with inferior goods.

Colchester Rubber Co.

C. N. U. No. 49-93

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

"German Syrup"

JUDGE J. B. HILL, of the Superior Court, Walker county, Georgia, thinks enough of German Syrup to send us voluntarily a strong letter endorsing it. When men of rank and education thus use and recommend an article, what they say is worth the attention of the public. It is above suspicion. "I have used your German Syrup," he says, "for my Coughs and Colds on the Throat and Lungs. I can recommend it for them as a first-class medicine."—Take no substitute.



THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 10c and 25c per package. If you cannot get it, send your address for a free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address O. L. LANE, 100 N. 3rd St., N. Y. City. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect Digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, etc.

LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZY FEELINGS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By their ANTIBILIOUS properties, they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These pills in doses of from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of RADWAY'S PILLS taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25c per box. Sold by all druggists.

RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.

\$20 REWARD

TO ANY MAN OR WOMAN

Youth or Maiden, between the ages of 18 and 70, who can supply the full list of correct answers to the following four questions: Who is the author of the story of the blind men and a elephant? What is the name of the city which is the capital of the state of New York? What is the name of the city which is the capital of the state of Massachusetts? What is the name of the city which is the capital of the state of Virginia?

Send your answers to the following address: The Editor of the New York Herald, 100 N. 3rd St., N. Y. City. A SINGLE CORRECT ANSWER TO ANY ONE OF THE FOUR.

HERE ARE THE 4 BRAIN-BURNISHERS:

1. **R • • • • • NT** What many politicians, political writers and others would like to be.

2. **E • A • T • Y** Desirable for all women, and especially for those with plain or unattractive faces.

3. **R • • • S** That for which women find of shrewd attire often spend too much money.

4. **I • • • HT** Desirable in their "business" by pugilists, Corbets, Michells, Bullvays, and others.

COSTS NOTHING TO TRY

Simply write out what, after careful study, you believe are the answers required to win the \$20 reward! AND DON'T FORGET THAT if your answers are only partially right you will still win a just proportion of the full reward. Then write your name and address underneath your answers and mail them to this address: AM. PUB. CO., Clerk 56, Jersey City, N. J.

You are not required to send a penny of money with your answers—not even return postage on the Awarding Committee's reply to you—we pay that.

ST. JACOBS OIL

CURES PROMPTLY

LAMENESS,

SOOTHES, SUBDUES, CURES.

SWELLINGS, BACK-ACHE, SORENESS.

Best in Market.

BEST IN FIT, BEST IN WEARING-QUALITY.

The outer or tap sole extends the whole length of the foot, protecting the heel in digging and in other hard work.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM.

and don't be put off with inferior goods.

Colchester Rubber Co.

C. N. U. No. 49-93

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Mark Gray, proprietor of the resort in the Ransom building, was fined \$12.50 for keeping a disorderly house, by Justice Ruthruff, on Wednesday last.

David Sherrod, brother of J. A. Sherrod of this place, who now resides at Colorado Springs, Cal., while crossing the railroad track a short time ago, was struck by a switch engine, and had two ribs broken, his right hip and right shoulder badly injured. His bruises are not considered dangerous, although they are very painful. David Sherrod will be remembered by many of our readers as being a shoemaker here at one time.

Two west Bangor boys—Allen Overton and Jas. Wagner—went out rabbit hunting the other day. They got "bunny" in the hole, and in order to induce him to leave his secure hiding place, Wagner jammed the butt of his gun into the hole. The gun was discharged, the load passing between the two boys, and tearing off a piece of Wagner's mitten. It is an oft told tale repeated with a less fatal result.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hammond attended the funeral of Mrs. H's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Sailor at Waukegan, Ind., last week, returning home Monday. Elizabeth Sailor was born in West Virginia, Oct. 5th, 1809, and died November 29, 1893. She married Jacob Sailor in 1832, and united with the U. B. church 1837. She was the mother of 15 children 49 grand-children and 29 great-grand children. Mrs. Sailor was 84 years, 1 month and 24 days old at the time of her death.

There is no better appointed or better managed hotel in western Michigan than Hotel Benton at Benton Harbor, owned and conducted by A. Vincent. The class of custom which the Benton enjoys is the very best, and everybody who stops there are certain of courteous treatment and excellent fare. The dining room is on the second floor, is light, pleasant and convenient, while the rooms throughout the entire house are kept in the best possible condition. When in that city the Benton is the proper place to stay.

Officers of Van Buren county Pomona Grange for the coming year; W. M., A. W. Haydon of Keeler; W. O., Mrs. C. B. Charles of Bangor; W. L., Hon. E. A. Wilkey of Paw Paw; Chaplain, Mrs. O. M. Sikes of Keeler; Steward, Truman Lamphear of Lawrence; Sec., Mrs. Jennie Buskirk of Paw Paw; Treas., D. K. Charles of Bangor; G. D., A. U. Barnes of Lawrence; Pomona, Mrs. A. W. Haydon of Keeler; Flora, Mrs. E. A. Wilkey of Paw Paw; Ceres, Mrs. Jennings of Lawrence; delegate to state Grange, C. E. Robinson of Lawrence.

Please take notice that it is desired and hoped that every member of the Old Thirteenth Michigan Infantry Regiment that receives one of those Rosters will try and come themselves and act as a committee of one and notify any and every member in their vicinity to attend our next Annual Reunion to be held at Kalamazoo, Mich., Wednesday, January 17, 1894, in order to make it a success. Don't misplace or destroy this roster when you receive it but keep it for further reference.

W. H. McCORMICK,
Secretary.

A letter from Mrs. Helen B. Webster of Washington D. C., contains the following, which was taken from the Conneautville Courier of Nov. 16: "Mrs. Lydie E. Long, widow of the late Hon. Hiram Butler, of Springboro, Pa., died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Helen Webster, in Washington, D. C., on Sunday evening in her 66th year. Deceased was a native of Spring township, Pa., a daughter of Robert Temple, a pioneer settler, and sister of R. S. B. Temple, on the old homestead, Mrs. A. N. Dunham, of Toledo, O., and F. A. Temple, of Eureka, Kansas. She leaves six children, the daughter at whose home she died; Hon. Walter H. Butler, Congressman from the Fourth district of Iowa; Dr. Robert Butler, of Wampum, Pa.; John G. Butler, resident in the West; Paul T. Butler of Alamo, Mich.; and James Butler of Washington, D. C. The remains were buried by the side of her husband in Conneautville, Pa., cemetery on the 21st.

Mrs. Long will be remembered as being a resident of Bangor for some time and at the time of her death owned some property here.

Don't take any "just as good" remedy, but come to us when you want Bran's Cough Balsam. We always have it. 25 and 50 cents. G. J. Stephenson.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

F. W. Fifield an old resident of Decatur died on the 2d, aged 72 years.

St. Joseph is to have more street railway facilities. Proper and wise.

John Sisson and Seth Flint are the new proprietors of the Pacific house at South Haven.

Mrs. David Judson of Benton Harbor, was fatally injured in a run-away accident on Saturday last.

Benton Harbor's great factories are as silent as the grave and every manager affirms that it is all for "lack of confidence" in regard to the future.

Will wonders never cease? The Messenger at South Haven broke an arm to the lever of their press and Editor Stewart of the Sentinel promptly supplied the deficit. Just how Brother Stewart's arm would so neatly fit the "love organ" is a secret which only a mind reader can unravel.

Judson Peet, of Mill Grove, Allegan county, heard a noise in his chicken coop last Monday evening and on investigation he found a large weasel trying to kill his hens. He went to the house after his gun and taking aim at the intruder he fired, and when the smoke cleared away it was found that the weasel was "out of sight" and Mr. Peet's fingers on his left hand were shattered in a horrible manner—the gun exploded.—Ex.

At a special meeting of the common council last Friday evening, Fred Giddings made application for the privilege of opening a saloon in this village, and presented a bond with B. J. Desenberg and Allen Harwick as sureties. The only action taken by the board was to defer the matter until a future meeting. We are informed that those opposed to the local option law believe they have found something illegal in the adoption of the law and the above proceedings are a step toward bringing a test suit before the supreme court.—Lawton Leader.

For a sore throat there is nothing better than a flannel bandage dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It will nearly always effects a cure in one night's time. This remedy is also a favorite for rheumatism and has cured very many severe cases. 50 cent bottles for sale by Harvey & Allen, Bangor; Sam'l Martindale, McDonald; H. L. Winslow, Toquim.

TAKE NOTICE.

BARGAINS IN PHOTOS!

I will for a short time make the VERY BEST

American Aristo
Photographs,
CABINET SIZE.

For the very low price of

99c. a Doz.

This is a chance of a lifetime to secure a dozen cabinet Photos at these prices and one you should not miss. We show proofs from all negatives and guarantee our work to be firstclass in every respect.

Cloudy Days as Good as Sunshine!

Call and Examine Our Work.

F. E. ALEXANDER, Prop.

R. R. Photograph

C. & W. M. Depot.

C. C. P'S, B. B. B.

MEN'S MITTENS, MEN'S

Heavy Woolen Over-shirts, Men's Woolen Hose, Ladies' Wool Mittens and Hose, are among this week's arrivals at the Brown Brick. A good line of youths' wool socks closing out at 25c. per pr.

Fasten these dates in your mind: Saturday and Monday, Dec. 16th and 18th, the Brown Brick will make a Special Discount Sale of Fancy Crockery and Lamps. You know what that means. It means that you can buy goods cheaper on Saturday and Monday than you can on Friday or Tuesday. We do this to divide up the inevitable rush on the Saturday before Christmas. On the 16th and 18th you can buy a fine decorated cup & saucer for 10c; a mustache cup and saucer for 15c; creamers from 10c up, etc. etc.

G. G. PHILLIPS.

ADIRONDA TRADE MARK

Wheeler's Heart Cure AND Nerve

POSITIVELY CURES HEART DISEASE, Nervous Prostration, Sleeplessness and all derangements of the Nervous System.

Unexcelled for Infants.

A Blessed Boon for Tired Mothers and Restless Babies.

Purely Vegetable, Guaranteed Free From Opium, 100 Full Size Doses, 50 Cents.

Rev. R. N. Middleton, pastor M. E. church, Cedar Springs, Mich. says: Sleep and rest were strangers to me after preaching, until I used Adirond. Now I sleep soundly and I awake refreshed and I can heartily recommend it. Prepared by WHEELER & FULLER MEDICINE CO., Cedar Springs, Mich.

Sold by G. J. Stephenson, druggist, Bangor, Mich. 1-16-94

We Have Bought More

Crockery!

To Fill in Our Stock, so We Have a

Complete

Assortment.

Which will be sold at our reduced prices. Remember we have a fine stock of

Drugs, Dyes, etc., at rock bottom prices FOR CASH.

HARVEY & ALLEN.

1/2 OFF 1/2 OFF

SILAS DeLONC.

We have decided to commence our annual CLOSING OUT SALE of Ladies' Misses' and Children's

CLOAKS, WRAPS AND JACKETS.

At once, instead of waiting until after Holidays as is the usual custom, as wish to close out our entire stock in

Next 30 Days.

And to accomplish this end we make the unheard of prices of

1-2 OFF From First Price.

This is an opportunity you cannot afford to neglect. We advise you to come at once while stock is full.

SILAS DeLONC.

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