

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

VOLUME 23.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, APR. 12, 1894.

NUMBER 33.



NEW CLOTHING.

Largest stock of Boy's and Children's new Clothing ever shown in Chelsea by any one concern.

The most stylish and best fitting goods you ever looked at.

The goods are better made than ever before and still the prices are from 25 to 40 per cent lower.

Children's Satinet and Cottonade Suits \$1.25. Age 4 to 14 years.

Children's all Wool Suits \$2.50. All sizes. A special bargain. Their equal was never shown for less than \$3.50.

Our \$3.50 Suits are equal to last year's \$4.50 Suits.

Our \$4.00 Suits are equal to last year's \$5.00 Suits.

Our \$4.50 Suits are equal to last year's \$6.00 Suits.

Our \$5.50 Suits are equal to last year's \$7.00 Suits.

Our \$6.00 Suits are equal to last year's \$8.00 Suits.

Our \$7.50 Suits are equal to last year's \$10.00 Suits.

Our \$9.00 Suits are equal to last year's \$12.00 Suits.

Knee Pant Suits from age 4 to 15. Long Pant Suits from size 12 to 19.

Don't fail to take a look at these goods before buying your Children's Clothing.

W. P. SCHENK & CO.

SPRING

Is coming and you will need something for Baby, and we have got it in the best selected stock of

Baby Carriages

At all prices and styles, either steel or rubber tires.

WE HAVE

Just received our new stock of Glassware, at lower prices than ever before, and would be pleased to have you call and see it.

HOAG & HOLMES.

Headquarters for Picture Framing.

FAULTLESS FITTING FOOTWEAR Store.

New Shoes for Spring trade, arriving every day; new styles and best of goods.

All of which will be sold at hard-time prices. When our spring stock is complete we will be able to show you the finest line of Ladies' and Gent's fine shoes ever shown in Chelsea. Do not fail to see them before buying.

GROCERIES.

Groceries always at the very bottom prices.

We want your butter and eggs at the highest market prices.

When wanting good goods for little money call on us.

W. F. RIEMENSCHNEIDER & CO.

Mrs. Lucy E. Lowe Knapp.

Among the numerous victims, who have fallen beneath the shafts of the fell destroyer in Chelsea, within the past week, was Mrs. Lucy E. Lowe Knapp, who died Friday, April 6th, 1894, after a painful illness of only 35 hours. Mrs. Knapp was born in the town of Augusta, Washtenaw county, Michigan, on the 13th day of April, 1867, hence she lacked but seven days of being 27 years of age. Her early educational advantages were only such as could be found, when she was a child, in a country school; but her quick perception and premature good judgement early conceived the idea of "a mission in life" and suitable preparation therefor. At the early age of sixteen, she commenced a course of preparation for teaching in the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, from which she graduated in 1887, and obtained a situation immediately in one of the grades of the Chelsea High School, upon the duties of which she entered at the opening of the fall term. After a few weeks of acceptable service had been rendered, she was called home by the illness of her mother. From this absence she did not return until the autumn of 1889, but within that time she taught six months at Cassopolis, Mich., with great satisfaction to her employers. Two years of laborious and very satisfactory service were then performed here, closing in June, 1891. On the 24th of the same month, she was married to our worthy citizen, W. J. Knapp. In this relationship, as an affectionate wife and kind, wise and judicious step-mother, Mrs. Knapp's highest faculties and noblest virtues of character, both social and Christian, were brought more fully to light than ever before, and shone with brightest luster.

Lucy E. Lowe was reared in a Christian family, trained from infancy in the Sunday School, united with the Congregational Church at the age of thirteen, was a constant and earnest worker in every form of Christian service that came to her hand to do, until she was called, as it seems to us, at the very commencement of most efficient service in this life to enter upon her reward for services already performed, and engage in higher service in the brighter, better life. To particularize her noble, worthy traits of character would only be to enumerate most of the catalogue of virtues that belong to mortals in this life. As daughter, pupil, teacher, wife, step-mother, friend and neighbor, she has left a good record. "The memory of the just is blessed."

Mrs. Knapp was one of a family of five daughters and four sons, all of whom have now "joined the majority" on the other side of the river, except one son, who, with her parents, husband, step-son and a large retinue of friends sincerely and deeply mourn her early departure.

Funeral services were conducted Monday a. m., 9th inst., at her late home on Summit street, by her pastor, Rev. O. C. Bailey, and attended by an audience that the house was unable to accommodate. In this second bereavement of the kind, Mr. Knapp has the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community. T. H.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors remains democratic, 15 democrats and 18 republicans:

Ann Arbor city—

1st ward—John R. Miner, R.

2d ward—Eugene Oesterlin, D.

3d ward—John J. Fischer, R.

4th ward—George H. Pond, R.

5th ward—Thomas Speechly, R.

6th ward—Evert H. Scott, R.

Ann Arbor town—Charles Braun, D.

Augusta—Wm. Dansingburg, R.

Bridgewater—George Walters, D.

Dexter—Thomas McQuillan, D.

Freedom—Michael Alber, D.

Lima—Walter Dancer, D.

Lodi—Michael Grosshans, D.

Lyndon—Thomas Young, D.

Manchester—Willis Watkins, D.

Northfield—Frank Duncan, D.

Pittsfield—Morton F. Case, R.

Salem—Fred H. Wheeler, R.

Saline—Edward A. Hauser, R.

Scioto—Byron Whittaker, D.

Sharon—W. B. Osborne, D.

Sylvan—Hiram Lighthall, D.

Superior—Philo Galpin, R.

Webster—Edwin Ball, R.

York—Alfred Davenport, D.

Ypsilanti town—John L. Hunter, R.

Ypsilanti city—

1st district—David Edwards, R.

2d district—J. M. Forayth, D.

F. P. GLAZIER.

S. C. STIMSON.

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In beautiful styles and designs, and in all the latest and most artistic paper hangings, we are headquarters.

We are prepared to show you the most complete stock in this vicinity and to quote you prices that you will have hard work to duplicate. It will pay you to look our stock over if only for the purpose of knowing the correct papers to buy.

We quote the closest prices on Pure Linseed Oil, White Lead, Tinting Colors, Varnishes, etc.

A full line of Paint and Whitewash Brushes and the

RUBBER PAINT.

The best mixed Paint on the market for both inside and outside work. Full Line of Window Shades.

Save Money on these Goods.

8 pounds Good Rice for 25 cents.
10 pounds Choice English Currants for 25 cents.
New Brazil Nuts 8 cents per pound.
5 pounds Vail & Crane Crackers for 25 cents.
Best Dried Beef 8 cents per pound.
Choice Canned Corn 7 cents per can.
4 pounds 4 Crown Raisins for 25 cents.

F. P. Glazier & Co.

COUPON.

This COUPON when presented at our store entitles the holder to a 10 per cent discount on any one cash purchase he or she may make in our boot and shoe department.

R. A. SNYDER

CUT THIS OUT

Cut out of the HERALD one of the coupons that will appear each week, present it at our store and you will be entitled to a discount of 10 per cent on any one cash purchase you may make in our Boot and Shoe department. Only one coupon required with each purchase.

IN THESE DAYS.

When so many inferior articles of Footwear flood the market the purchaser who would select honest, reliable goods is in a tight place. To know a good article before you have tried it, there's the rub. But there is no rub when buying of R. A. Snyder, for all his goods are the best and his reputation for square dealing will warrant you in taking his work for it. Goods all marked in plain figures, only one price. Large stock to select from. When you wish a fine shoe, a coarse shoe or a pair of boots call on

R. A. SNYDER.

GEO. CROSS, Farmers and Others,

PRACTICAL.

Painter, Grainer and Hard Oil Finisher,

CHELSEA, . . . MICHIGAN.

Give me a call.

33

Attention!

Do you wish to exchange farm or personal property, or stocks of goods, livery stocks, hotels, mills, etc., call on or write S. C. STALLKNECHT, Room 20, Carter Building, Jackson, Mich. 29-3

JOHN BAUMGARDNER,

Designer and Builder of

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THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, : : MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN the senate on the 23 Senator Voorhees (dem., Ind.) opened the tariff debate and in his speech denounced the protective system of tariff taxation. The nominations of Thomas E. Benedict, of New York, to be public printer, and James B. Voemans, of Iowa, to be interstate commerce commissioner, were received from the president. In the house a fruitless attempt was made to secure a quorum in order to bring the O'Neill-Joy contested election case to a close.

SENATOR ALLISON opened the tariff debate for the republicans in the senate on the 3d, and he gave an outline of some of the main objections which will be urged against the bill. A resolution directing the finance committee to prepare a bill for the repeal of all laws which give the secretary of the treasury authority to issue interest-bearing bonds was presented. In the house the democrats seated John J. O'Neill as the representative from St. Louis in place of Charles F. Joy.

A BILL was passed in the senate permitting horse racing in the District of Columbia, but prohibiting pool selling and book making. Senator Allison concluded his speech on the tariff bill. Senator Mills followed, confining himself chiefly to a defense of the ad valorem system. In the house the committee on banking and currency reported in favor of subjecting greenbacks to state and municipal taxation. The effort to pass the seigniorage bill over the president's veto failed by a vote of 116 to 114. Mr. Hilborn (rep.), of California, was unseated in favor of Mr. English (dem.).

IN the senate on the 5th Senator Hill (N. Y.) gave notice that on the 9th he would submit a few remarks on the pending tariff bill. A resolution to reduce by 20 per cent. all official incomes not protected by the statutes of the United States was referred to the judiciary committee. After a short debate on the bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the destruction of the Russian thistle the tariff bill was further discussed. In the house the urgent deficiency bill, which carries something over \$1,000,000, was passed, and the post office appropriation bill was discussed.

IN the senate on the 6th a resolution introduced by Senator Wolcott, looking to the drafting of a treaty with Mexico by which the United States should coin silver dollars at its mints, was discussed. Senator Peffer spoke on the tariff. A petition was presented from the millers of St. Louis praying for the retention of the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law. In the house the time was occupied in discussing the post office appropriation bill. The evening session was devoted to pension bills.

DOMESTIC.

MRS. AUGUSTA SCHMIDT, a wealthy resident of Kokomo, Ind., was found guilty of killing Oscar Walton, one of her tenants, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the woman's reformatory at Indianapolis.

NONUNION DYERS in Paterson, N. J., were waylaid and badly beaten by armed strikers.

THE detectives of the treasury department in Washington discovered dangerous counterfeiters of \$10 and \$20 bills in circulation.

BURGLARS attempted to rob the store of George Weirick at Palestine, Ind. He killed two of them and wounded a third.

MRS. WILLIAM RAYMOND and her three children were carried into the river at Cherokee, Miss., by a frantic horse and drowned.

WHILE trying to force a passage through the straits of Mackinac the steamer Minneapolis, loaded with 48,577 bushels of wheat, went down.

P. V. DWYER & BROS., the leading firm of plumbers and gas fitters in St. Paul, failed for \$115,000; assets, \$61,000.

REV. I. M. BABCOCK, a retired lecturer, was suffocated to death by a Boston fire.

THE six-story building of Tichnor & Jacobi at Rochester, N. Y., was burned, the loss being \$300,000.

WALTER HERDAN started to ride on bicycle from Denver, Col., to Paterson, N. J. The distance is 2,500 miles and he will strive to make a long distance record.

BITTER animosities that have existed at Kansas City, Mo., between the American Protective association and the Catholics culminated in a pitched battle at the polls in which two men were killed, two fatally injured and two others wounded.

TROOPS were ordered to the Cheyenne country, where the Indians and cowboys were fighting.

THE Nauveo Fruit company of St. Louis has been compelled to destroy over 400,000 fruit trees that have been injured by the weather and insects.

BECAUSE he persisted in singing "After the Ball," Ben Miller was probably fatally stabbed by William Dierkes, a Quincy (Ill.) saloonkeeper.

WHILE fighting imaginary thieves in his sleep Elmer Mitchell, of Crosby, Tex., seized a revolver and killed his roommate.

BY an unexplained explosion the house of Joseph Kallas in Oil City, Pa., was demolished and Kallas and two of his children and Mary Tasmer were killed and Mrs. Kallas and her babe were fatally injured.

PATRICK EUGENE PRENDERGAST, sentenced to hang for the murder of Carter H. Harrison in Chicago, was given a stay of sentence until Monday, July 2, pending his trial for sanity, which will commence May 21.

A COFFIN from the scene of the Indian troubles in the Cheyenne country said thirty men, half of them Indians, were killed in the recent fight and a general war was feared.

IN honor of his 90th birthday Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, first United States senator from the state of Iowa, was received by the general assembly at Des Moines as a guest of the state.

AN incendiary fire destroyed the business portion of Hartford, Kan., a town of 2,000 people.

NINE men were killed outright and a dozen more seriously if not fatally wounded in the riots in the mining regions near Connellsville, Pa.

MRS. SARAH MORRIS, of Union township, Ind., whose husband and child were murdered by Cheyenne Indians in 1863, has sued them through the United States government for \$20,000.

THREE HUNDRED miners in the Massillon (O.) district were reported starving.

A BARN belonging to George Rhodes, a farmer near Sedalia, Mo., was burned and eighteen horses and mules were cremated.

THE large livery stable of John White at West Troy, N. Y., was burned and twenty-six valuable horses perished.

THE murderous coke strikers in Pennsylvania were intimidated by the killing of several of their number by deputy sheriffs and it was thought the strike was practically over.

THE Massachusetts senate by a vote of 23 to 13 defeated the woman suffrage bill that passed the house.

FATHER JAMES A. WALTER, the best-known Catholic clergyman in Washington, dropped dead while preparing to answer a sick call.

GOV. TILLMAN has issued a proclamation announcing that the South Carolina insurrection is at an end.

GOV. FLOWER, of New York, has signed the bill making hazing a felony.

COL. BRECKINRIDGE formally closed his defense in the Pollard case in Washington. The rebuttal testimony was very damaging to him.

ROBBERS wrecked the safe in the post office at Hicksville, O., and secured \$3,000 in cash and stamps.

BY the capsizing of their boat four fishermen were drowned in the Chatahoocchie river at Columbus, Ga.

JOSEPH REICH, who deserted his family ten years ago in Austria, was confronted by his wife in Chicago a few moments after he was married to another woman.

ROBBERS stole \$15,000 from a bank in Eldorado, Kan.

FLAMES at Lancaster, N. Y., wiped out a great portion of the business section of the town. Loss, \$100,000.

JUDGE CALDWELL's decision in the Union Pacific wage conference at Omaha favors the employees at every point.

THE concentrating plant and hoisting works of the Horn silver mine at Frisco, U. T., were destroyed by fire, the loss being \$100,000.

COXEY's army fought its way out of Allegheny City, Pa., and marched to Homestead. It numbered 600 men.

MRS. CORNELIA FRANCES COSTER, who died in New York, left a will directing that her entire fortune of \$1,000,000 be devoted to building a mausoleum in Woodlawn cemetery.

WISCONSIN's new law, now in effect, abolishes the customary three day's grace on notes. Commercial paper must be met on the day it falls due.

THE exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 6th aggregated \$948,662,181, against \$741,461,756 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1893, was 21.2.

AN Indianapolis doctor discovered diphtheria bacilli on the cover of a public library book.

THERE were 249 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 6th, against 238 the week previous and 195 in the corresponding time in 1893.

J. L. WYRICK, Thomas Brady and Albert Mansker, train robbers who killed Conductor McNally at Oliphant, November 3, 1893, were hanged at Newport, Ark., on one scaffold.

FIVE men were injured, two of them fatally, by the falling of a brick wall at Elizabeth, N. J.

ABRAHAM FELTER, more than 100 years old, was killed by a train of cars at Warsaw, Ind.

IT was discovered that school fund commissioners of Kansas had paid out thousands of dollars for worthless bonds.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT has purchased the yacht Vigilant and will race the Valkyrie and Britannia in English waters.

IN granting a modification of his Northern Pacific order Judge Jenkins, of Milwaukee, asserts that courts have power to interfere in strikes.

DAN AHREN, a negro, was lynched at Greensboro, Ga., for assaulting Mrs. Chambers, a helpless old woman.

SIMEON MANTELL, a wealthy farmer at Lebanon, Ind., was swindled out of \$2,100 by confidence men.

BOTH houses of the Iowa legislature adjourned sine die.

MICHAEL MASTROPIETRO, head of a New Jersey Italian bank, has left the country owing depositors \$20,000.

STATISTICS compiled in New York for the last three months show a decrease of immigration of nearly 40 per cent. compared with last year. The number for the last quarter was 29,292, while that of last year was 49,626.

OFFICERS of the naval board at Washington report that the whaleback style of ship is not suited for war.

ACCORDING to Bradstreet's trade was irregular throughout the country, but improving. Unseasonable weather affected general business.

ARTHUR LAPERLE shot and killed Mrs. Emma Levi and then shot himself in Chicago. Both were prominent in society, and the woman had repulsed Laperle's suit because of his love for liquor.

A RECEIVER was appointed for the J. B. Watkins Mortgage company of Lawrence, Kan., whose liabilities were placed at \$5,550,000.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

OHIO democrats nominated Paul J. Sorg, the millionaire tobacco manufacturer, to succeed the late George W. Houk in congress from the Third district.

LIEUT. GOV. JONAS, of Wisconsin, resigned to accept a consulship to St. Petersburg.

MISS MARY IDA PHARES is the first woman notary public in New Jersey.

LOREN A. THURSTON, Hawaiian minister to the United States, and Miss Harriet Potter were married at St. Joseph, Mich.

FRANK HANLON, one of the noted Hanlon brothers, actors and acrobats, died at Plymouth, N. H.

FURTHER advices from the Rhode Island election give Gov. Brown (rep.) a plurality of 6,153. The senate stands: Republicans, 33; democrats, 3. The house: Republicans, 69; democrats, 3.

THEODORE COX, of New York, was elected president of the National College Republican league in session in Syracuse.

DANIEL BAUGH celebrated his 105th birthday at his home near Jeffersonville, Ind.

FOREIGN.

SENOR BORGONO has assumed the presidency of Peru, the first vice president declining the office.

MARGARET WALKER, 53 years of age, was executed in Walton jail at Liverpool, England, for the murder of her husband last November.

THE Land Securities company of London, formed thirty years ago, failed for \$10,000,000.

PROF. BROWN-SEQUARD, the eminent physician and physiologist, known chiefly to the world at large as the discoverer of the so called "elixir of life," died in Paris, aged 70 years.

THREE persons were injured by the explosion of a bomb in a restaurant in Paris.

A FIRE at Shanghai, China, burned 1,000 houses.

SEVEN persons were killed and several seriously injured by jumping from the windows of a burning hotel in Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

DON RAFAEL YOLESIAS, the liberal candidate, was elected to the presidency of Costa Rica in succession to Don Jose Rodriguez.

AN earthquake shock did damage to the towns and villages on the Pacific coast of the isthmus of Tehautepec.

By the collapse of a mine near Breslau, Germany, eleven men were killed.

L. P. LEROYAL, a French engineer, has discovered a most remarkable cave in southwestern Mexico.

PONDOLAND, with an area of 3,900 square miles and a population of 200,000, has been annexed by Great Britain.

FARMERS in Midland counties of England lose heavily through the failure of Messrs. New, Prance & Girdards, solicitors, of Evesham, for \$1,500,000.

LATER.

A MOTION to consider the Chinese treaty in open session was debated in the United States senate on the 7th, but was not disposed of. In the house a bill was introduced to provide for the coinage of standard silver dollars and for the issue of new bonds in lieu of bonds heretofore authorized.

THREE men were killed and fourteen injured by the premature explosion of a blast at Brinton, Pa.

THE fire losses in the United States for the week ended on the 7th, estimated from telegraphic reports, were \$2,583,085. The losses since January 1 amount to \$36,287,785.

ROBERT JONES, a farmer at Madisonville, Ky., killed his wife, mother-in-law and himself.

Or twenty-two persons in a Memphis (Tenn.) tenement which collapsed four were taken out dead and five were fatally injured.

MRS. MARGARET MURPHY, for more than forty years a resident of Chicago, died at the age of 106 years.

ELEVEN men were killed and six injured by explosions following the breaking out of fire in a fireworks factory near Petersburg, Va.

ALL the eastern members of an opium smuggling syndicate, six in number, were arrested by officers at Buffalo.

HENRY LE CARON, the British spy, was said by a London paper to be alive and on the way to a distant colony.

BEN KING, aged 35, the Michigan poet and humorist, was found dead in bed at Bowling Green, Ky.

JOHN STONE and William and James Suits ran across a bottle of peach flavor (oil of murbene) at Winston, N. C., thought it was peach brandy and drank it and all died.

WILLIAM ROONEY, one of the election inspectors convicted recently in New York, dropped dead in the penitentiary.

RICHARD WISTAR, who had lived like a pauper, though worth jointly with his brother \$5,000,000, died at Atlantic City, N. J.

ALL the big world's fair buildings were sold at private sale to L. C. Garrett, a St. Louis contractor, for \$75,000.

THE prairies in western Kansas were swept by destructive fires and many stacks of straw were consumed.

By the explosion of a sawmill boiler at Patrickburg, Ind., four men were killed and another fatally injured.

THREE married sisters at Van Wert, O., named Jennie Schroeder, Anna M. Hartin and Emma Howard, fled suits for divorce, one lawyer representing all. The charge was the same in all petitions—desertion.

MANY VICTIMS.

Eleven Men Killed by the Explosion of a Fireworks Factory.

Three Deaths by a Premature Blast in Pennsylvania—Four Slain by an Exploding Boiler in Indiana—Awful Disaster in Memphis.

NEARLY A DOZEN DEAD.

PETERSBURG, Va., April 10.—Eleven persons were killed and half a dozen injured by two explosions following a fire in the fireworks factory of C. N. Romaine & Bro. Saturday afternoon. Among the killed are several of the substantial and esteemed residents of the city. The total loss, by fire will be fully \$100,000, partly covered by insurance in northern companies.

The dead are: John R. Bland, jaw broken and right leg blown off; James Bryant, employee; John F. Harris, a tailor; Quincy Livesey, employee; William Parker, employee; James W. Perkins, bricklayer, head blown off; Charles W. Romaine, proprietor, head blown off; James Rowland, farmer of Prince George county, spectator after first explosion; Robert Rowland, carpenter, body badly mutilated; Capt. James T. Tash, burned to death; Thomas Woolfolk, colored.

The explosions were distinctly heard for miles, and window glasses some distance away were broken. As soon as the first explosion occurred the entire building was enveloped in flames, which were communicated to another structure near by in which were stored fireworks and powder. Then followed the second explosion, and the flames shot up a distance of several hundred feet. The blaze spread across the street to the large trunk factory of Romaine Bros., thence to an old whisky distillery and to the large tobacco factory of John D. Bland, all which were totally destroyed.

When the alarm of fire was sent in Chief Engineer Farley went rapidly to the scene. He had just reached there when the first explosion occurred and received injuries from which he will die. Bland and Romaine were killed outright at the first explosion. They were both members of the city council. Capt. Tash was so badly mutilated that his remains were identified only by his watch. He was on the staff of Gen. Colston during the war and was a candidate for commissioner of the revenue at an election soon to be held.

The origin of the fire is as yet unknown. The total loss is estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000, and is only partially covered by insurance. An interesting coincidence is that an insurance agent on Saturday tried for an hour to persuade Romaine to take a \$10,000 policy on his life but did not succeed.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 10.—Twenty tons of rock and dirt, hurled into the air by a premature blast of powder at Brinton, Pa., Saturday, buried and killed three men, severely injured four others and bruised and cut ten.

The men were all Austrians. They were engaged in excavating for the foundation of the new electric plant. A heavy charge of giant powder was placed in the solid earth. In some unaccountable manner the dynamite cap placed on the powder went off, but did not explode the powder charge. The men were called back to drill for the powder, and in so doing their steel drills ignited the explosive. Twenty tons or more of rock fell upon the laborers, while an equal quantity of earth was scattered in all directions. When the men were extricated, half an hour later, three were dead and four were in a critical condition. Of the injured, Michael Crofar, aged 22, unmarried, was the most seriously hurt. Both legs and arms are broken and the body badly burned. David Livingstone, aged 60, severely burned about head and shoulders, one leg and one arm broken. The third injured man had both eyes blown out and was otherwise terribly injured. The fourth was less seriously hurt than the others.

SPENCER, Ind., April 10.—The boiler in the sawmill of Christian Weber at Patrickburg, a small mining town 13 miles west of this place, exploded Saturday morning, killing four men and fatally injuring another. The dead are: Christian Weber, the proprietor; his son, Lewis; Charles Shaffer and Rhinehart Lester. The boiler was an old one and had been used for three years after being condemned. It had been leaking steam and was patched in many places. For three days the fireman, Lewis Weber, had thought the work of keeping up steam too heavy and he decided to pin down the safety valve from which the greatest leakage was observable. Saturday morning the mill was in readiness to start and the first log was placed on the carriage, when the explosion occurred. The mill building was blown to atoms.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 10.—Sunday morning at 7:20 o'clock the brick three-story building at 154 and 156 Beal street collapsed. Four persons were killed and five were wounded, and there are believed to be two others in the ruins. All the killed, injured and missing are negroes of the lowest class. The building was built in 1860, and was regarded as unsafe because of the inferior quality of the material used in its construction and the fact that for years water has stood in the two cellars. The first floor of 154 was occupied as a storehouse for feed by J. Wade & Sons. The upper stories were rented to two negro families, all of whom escaped unhurt. The first floor of 154 was vacant. The upper floors were cut up into lodging-rooms.



Muscular Rheumatism

Sciatica and the Piles Adds to the Sufferer's Misery

Four Bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla Effects a Wonderful Cure.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Gentlemen: As a result of the memorable blizzard of March, 1888, I contracted muscular rheumatism. For eighteen months afterwards I was laid up with muscular rheumatism and sciatica. I then joined my son-in-law in Denver, Col., where I was engaged in steam-fitting and engineering, and where I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for my rheumatism. It cured me not only of the rheumatism and sciatica, but also of outward piles, from which for thirty-three years I had suffered.

A Thousand Deaths. Previous to going to Denver I visited the University of Pennsylvania to be operated upon. The doctor pronounced my case elongation of

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

the bowels and the worst he ever saw. He refused to perform an operation. Four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla not only cured, but cured, both the piles and rheumatism. JAMES R. BOND, 269 West Norris Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

"COLCHESTER" SPADING BOOT



For Farmers, Miners, R. R. Hands and others.

The outer tap sole extends the whole length of the sole down to the heel, protecting the ankle from dirt, ditches, and other work. Best quality throughout. ASK YOUR DEALER for them.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

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

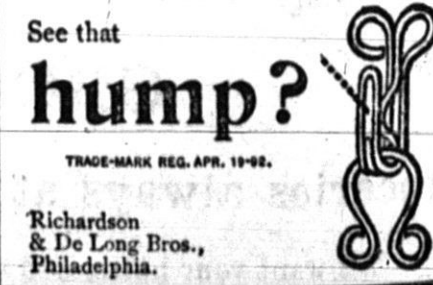
He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

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

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

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

The Genuine De Long PAT. HOOK AND EYE has on the face and back of every card the words:



See that hump? TRADE-MARK REG. APR. 1902. Richardson & De Long Bros., Philadelphia.

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs of Arthritis, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It is not injurious one. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION.

A SONG.

Sing hey! for a walk through the field to-day,
For a run and a jump on the cocks of hay,
Where the sturdy farmers their sickles wield
And the reaping grasses their perfume yield.
Who can refuse when I've thus appealed?
Sing hey! for the fragrant harvest field.

Sing hey! for a stroll through the woods to-day;
Where the rabbits and the squirrels play,
Where the fern-fronds tall and the wild-flowers
Small, and the murmuring leaves above them all,
And the bright with the colors of the early fall,
And the brown quail answers its mate's sweet
call.

Sing hey! for the woods by the old stone wall,
Sing hey! for a climb up the hill to-day
Where the warm brown earth is replaced by
clay,
Of which we made images long ago,
And carried them carefully down below,
To bake in the oven (intended for dough);
They were always thrown out, to our infinite
woe!

Sing hey! up the hill is the way to go.
Sing hey! for the field and the hill and the
wood,
The horizon's a sight, and the life is good,
Whose perfume comes not from a silk sachet,
But from waving and opulent fields of hay;
Whose music is not the trumpet's bray,
But the morning-bird's tremulous roundelay;
Where mankind reverses not night and day;
Where it's tiresome to labor and restful to play
For the meadows and hilltop and woodland,
sing hey!

—Caryl B. Storrs, in Detroit Free Press.



HE empress had just ended her game of chess one evening at the winter palace, St. Petersburg.

"It is enough," she exclaimed, turning to her lady-in-waiting whose duty it was to supply her with a fresh pair of gloves at the beginning of every game; "I shall not play any more. I will have my revenge to-morrow, M. le Marquis."

"Your imperial majesty has had it already," replied Marquis Stroganoff, who was the popular and accomplished French ambassador. "If you could but see the deep contrition of my heart for having had the presumption to defeat you, you would find yourself amply avenged."

The young empress smiled graciously and rejoined: "Very well, but I prefer deeds to words. That is what I try to impress upon my people. Apropos, you know how we Russians pride ourselves on the strictness and alertness of our detectives, and how nothing escapes their keen vigilance. As you seem to doubt the watchfulness of my subjects, I requested that the very next case of detected smuggling be at once made known to me."

"To doubt would be treasonable, your majesty," said the marquis, with a smile. "Do let us hear the details."

"Count Lazareff has just been arrested and detained on the frontier for smuggling all kinds of contraband articles from Paris, which were most ingeniously hidden in the linings and roof of the carriage; and the emperor, to encourage the detectives, has distributed among them the heavy fine of eight hundred roubles, which the count had to pay. What do you say to that, marquis?"

"I can but say, your majesty," he answered, with a shrug of his shoulders—"I can but say how clumsy the man must have been to fail in such a simple thing."

"Simple thing!" repeated the empress, with a slight look of surprise. "I do not think you would find it so easy to deceive our inspectors."

"Will your majesty give me leave to try?" the marquis quietly asked.

"Oh no," she answered with a smile. "It would be of no use. You know that your person and property as ambassador are sacred, and therefore you would not be a fair test. I would wager, however, this diamond ring that were you to pass our frontier as a private individual, you would not succeed in smuggling in the veriest trifle without being detected."

"I accept the challenge," replied the marquis, with a graceful bow, "and as I am shortly going to France on urgent private business, I shall avail myself of your gracious permission, return to Russia as a private individual, and subject myself and property to the most rigorous search of the custom house."

"You have accepted my challenge," the empress rejoined. "Remember, marquis, we shall have no pity on you."

Great excitement prevailed at the small frontier station on the road from Königsberg to St. Petersburg. The officers of the custom house were on the alert, for they had received orders from headquarters that when the traveling carriage of the French ambassador should pass through that day it was to be most carefully searched and examined, and even the person of the marquis was not to be spared. Such were the emperor's orders, and unusual as they were they must be obeyed.

It was a bitterly cold day, the snow lay deep on the ground, and the custom house officers, who had been doubled in number, were congregated around the stove, warming their sheepskin-lined kaftans, and speculating on the

rich prize which would undoubtedly fall into their hands.

"Count Lazareff's roubles were nothing to it! By St. Alexander, the emperor is a kind father to us," and the men stroked their long beards and gulped down bowls of hot tea. But hark! there is a faint tinkle of bells and the swift sound of horses on the crisp snow.

"Here he comes!" cried one of the men, jumping from his warm seat. The rest quickly followed, and as the ambassador's covered sledge with its four horses drew in sight it was surrounded by the band of officers.

Respectfully touching his cap, the head man accosted the marquis and apologized for the intrusion, but he had received orders to examine the carriage effects of his excellency, and must trouble him to alight while the search was being made.

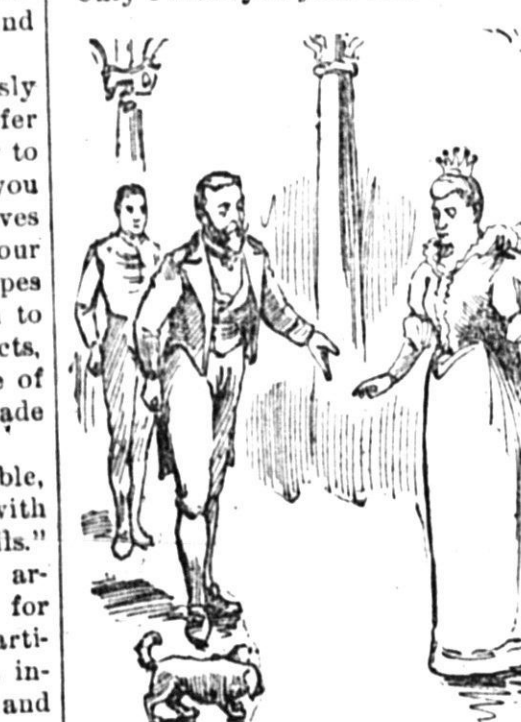
The marquis, who was luxuriously reclining in the warm folds of a magnificent black-fox cloak, roused himself at the words and replied that there was no occasion to apologize.

"Alphonse," he called, as his valet came to the door of the sledge, "take care of Fidele, and see that the poor little thing does not catch cold coming out into this frosty air."

The marquis then stepped out and hastened into the custom house, followed by Alphonse, who had carefully wrapped a rug around the French poodle. The poor beast, who had been snugly seated on a pile of warm furs, evidently disliked being disturbed, for it gave vent to its displeasure in a short bark.

Like eager birds of prey over a rich prize, the examiners gathered around the sledge, and began their search in the most systematic manner, ransacking every possible place of concealment. Even the cushions and linings were not spared, to the indignation of the coachman and valet, who looked on with sullen eyes, not daring to interfere, but muttering at the folly of their master in permitting such an outrage. As yet they had not discovered a single contraband article, and more eager became the search, until at last the baffled men had to abandon it.

The marquis meanwhile was warming himself at the stove, with stoical indifference, sipping hot tea and stroking Fidele's curly head. Nor was his equanimity disturbed when they approached him and intimated that he and his two servants must submit to being searched. "Very well," said he. "Only I warn you your trouble will be



"NOW, FIDELLE, MAKE YOUR BOW."

in vain, for you will find nothing. But fulfill your orders by all means."

Disappointed by previous failure, the men made the personal search as strict as possible, but it was without result. One of the inspectors even approached Fidele, and insisted on examining the rug with which the dog was covered, as it might contain something hidden in its folds. Fidele gave a low growl at its master being thus disturbed, and its master took it up gently, and said: "Poor Fidele is not accustomed to be treated roughly. Well, you have found nothing. I told you so. And now I suppose we may proceed on our journey."

The chief examiner, bowing low, assured his excellency that he would not be further detained, and he was soon in his sledge once more, carrying his pet dog in his arms. The horses pawed impatiently, and the merry bells began to tinkle a chime of departure. In a moment the swift sledge was out of sight, leaving the disappointed customs officers bewailing their ill luck.

It was again a brilliant evening scene at the winter palace. The young empress was surrounded by her court circle, and, when the ambassador appeared, not a little curiosity was aroused as to the result of the wager. It had become a lively topic of speculation since his departure, and bets had been high on both sides. Even the empress, who generally kept aloof from such trifles, was curious to know how the search had turned out. The officers of the custom house were on the alert, for they had received orders from headquarters that when the traveling carriage of the French ambassador should pass through that day it was to be most carefully searched and examined, and even the person of the marquis was not to be spared. Such were the emperor's orders, and unusual as they were they must be obeyed.

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casualty to find fault with your faithful subjects, for I can bear witness to the keenness of their eyes and fingers," the marquis replied, with a slightly amused smile at the eager looks of the circle of auditors. "But still, I did bring back a trifle, which perhaps you will allow me to show you. My valet is in the ante-room, as I could not well intrust it to other hands, and perhaps your majesty will give permission for him to enter here."

With an incredulous look, which was reflected on the faces of her court, the empress gave the required order, and as Alphonse entered with Fidele in his arms she could not suppress a laugh, in which her whole circle joined.

"What a pretty little dog!" she exclaimed. "But it scarcely comes under the head of contraband, and if this is the only thing you have brought from Paris I am afraid you have lost your wager and my diamond ring is safe."

The marquis did not look disconcerted, but taking Fidele from the arms of Alphonse, he placed it on the ground.

"Now, Fidele, good dog, make your bow to her majesty," and in the most absurd way the dog kept nodding its head several times in succession.

"Now, Fidele, die," said the marquis, putting his hand on the dog's curly head. Fidele wagged his tail, gave a hoarse bark, and in another moment, to the surprise and horror of the assemblage, its head rolled on the carpet.

There was an involuntary scream from the ladies, and even the empress cried out: "Oh! what is that?" as the marquis, bending down over the headless body of Fidele, quietly drew forth from the opening at the neck a long white roll of lace. Unfolding it carefully, he held it up to the astonished gaze of those present an exquisite dress of the far-famed Chantilly lace, so finely wrought as to be almost priceless. A murmur of admiration was heard from all. Gracefully kneeling before the empress, the marquis presented the lace.

"Will your majesty pardon my presumption and kindly deign to accept this souvenir from Paris?"

"How very beautiful it is!" the empress exclaimed, taking the delicate fabric in her hand. "It is truly a magnificent souvenir. Rise, M. de Marquis; you have indeed fulfilled your word and fairly won the wager. I herewith acknowledge myself defeated," she added, playfully; and, taking the diamond ring from her finger, she placed it in the ambassador's hand.

"I will not part with it but with my life," was the gallant Frenchman's answer, as he rose to his feet and put the ring on his finger.

"This is indeed a wonderful dog," said the empress, turning to Fidele. "I certainly never saw anything more true to life, and I must give you credit for the clever way in which you eluded the vigilance of my officers."

Fidele now became an object of great interest, and its head being replaced, it had to go through its various accomplishments of barking, nodding its head and wagging its tail, all of which, owing to the ingenious mechanism concealed in its head, it performed to perfection. It was not surprising that it had escaped detection at the custom house.—Harper's Bazar.

It Didn't Seem Right.

The city editor of a Washington newspaper, during the recent almost sanguinary disturbances which threatened the very existence of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, sent a reporter to interview one of the ladies.

The reporter returned in the course of an hour looking somewhat frazzled.

"Well," inquired his chief, "what did you get?"

"Nothing, she refused to talk."

"Refused to talk," gasped the chief, throwing up his hands.

"That's what; she wouldn't talk."

The city editor devoted several moments to profound thought.

"Somebody's putting up a job on you," he said. "That wasn't a woman you saw; it must have been a man in woman's clothes. Go and see somebody else. I don't believe the woman lives who won't talk when she has a chance," and the city editor began shaking his head as if a cog had dropped somewhere.—Detroit Free Press.

The "Jewel" Missing.

"Feminine tenderness is all right, but consistency is sometimes quite as beautiful," said a pretty assistant in a millinery store. "Just fancy! This morning a middle-aged lady came in and asked to see some of those lovely spring hats. 'I never wear birds on my hats,' she said, coldly, laying aside several that were decorated with poor, little feathered corpses. 'I think it wrong to kill them, and will not encourage such a barbarous fashion.'"

"How will this do, madam?" I said, bringing out one fairly loaded down with wings.

"That is just the thing!" she exclaimed, beamingly, after trying it on.

"I will take it."

"She went away perfectly satisfied, but I wondered how she imagined the one-time owners of those wings got along without them."—Womankind.

—The Venus flytrap, a flower indigenous to our southern states, is a veritable trap which catches flies by an apparatus exactly like the ordinary spring trap or fox trap. The captured insect is killed by the shock and its juices are digested by the plant.

—Blinks.—Have you read that article on how to tell a bad egg? Winks.

—No, I have not; but my advice would be, if you have anything important to tell a bad egg, break it gently."

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

Health in Michigan.

During the week ended March 31 reports sent in by fifty-two observers in various portions of the state to the state board of health indicated that consumption and pleuritis increased and diarrhea decreased in area of prevalence. Typhoid fever was reported at fourteen places, diphtheria at twenty-eight, measles at twenty-two, scarlet fever at forty-seven and smallpox at Crystal Falls, Menominee, Ishpeming and Kalamazoo.

Lost Her Money.

Mrs. King, of Manistique, works hard for her money, but it is safe to bet that from now on she will not carry any great amount around with her done up in a handkerchief. The other day, while passing over the bridge in that city, she had \$124 in bills done up in a handkerchief, which she carried in her hand. Some fellow followed her and snatched the money away from her, making good his escape.

A Serious Quandary.

At Hallston the women were in a serious quandary. The Woman's Christian Temperance union some time ago began a crusade against a saloonkeeper named Cox and caused his arrest. Judge Russel discharged Cox and freed his bondsmen. Several divorce suits have grown out of the affair and numbers of men would, it was said, let their wives go to jail rather than pay damages.

Charged with Embezzlement.

Albert N. Parker, assessor of school district No. 6, Grand Rapids, left home two weeks ago and had not returned. His accounts show he had collected \$1,200, and the money could not be found in bank. His wife professed not to know where he was. The town has selected a successor to Parker and applied for a warrant for embezzlement.

Placed on File.

A committee of the supervisors examined the books of County Clerk Dickey at Coldwater and reported a shortage of \$456.05 running from 1891 to 1893. Dickey says he was never given a chance to explain matters. The board simply placed the report on file and adjourned.

Ousted from Office.

The supreme court filed an opinion ousting William May from the office of clerk of Wayne county, which he has held for over three years, because of his failure to properly designate election inspectors. Henry M. Reynolds is May's successor.

Short But Newsworthy Items.

Mrs. Harriet Dunham died at Ravena, a small town near Grand Rapids, at the age of 99 years and 2 months.

Three Whitehall men named George McLaughlin, Frank Ginn and Nelson Shults were arrested for illegal fishing in Silver creek and White river.

At the recent election it was voted to remove the county seat of Berrien county from Berrien Springs to St. Joseph.

Fred W. Popkay, of Detroit, and Fred P. Craves, of Bay City, professional ball players, are trying to get up a six-club state league.

The latest about Latimer, the fiend who murdered his mother, is that he has grown fat and that he enjoys himself eating, sleeping and reading.

The Spiritualists at Vicksburg observed the forty-sixth anniversary of that denomination.

V. B. Furniss and Thomas Peskey, both well-to-do citizens of Nashville, started for Alaska, where they expect to make a fortune digging gold.

Thomas Daly, the father of little Albert Maxwell Daly, who was kidnapped in Detroit, is once more in possession of his child.

Charles T. Wilkins, of Detroit, has been appointed assistant United States attorney for the Eastern district of Michigan.

The body of Irwin Thakes, one of the four men drowned in Black lake, near Holland, has been recovered.

Hugh Childers, the basso from Detroit, has scored a success in "Faust" at Drury Lane theater in London.

The March products of the Upper Peninsula copper mines are as follows: Atlantic, 226 tons; Quincy, 750 tons; Wolverine, 78 tons; Franklin (estimated), 180 tons; Calumet & Hecla (estimated), 5,000 tons.

Nine men were arrested at Muskegon by the game warden for that county, being caught in the act of fishing illegally.

Luella Clark, a vaudeville actress, whose home was at Erie, Monroe county, committed suicide at Deadwood, S. D., by taking morphine. The act was due to remorse.

Of the ninety-eight applicants for teachers' certificates at Mason twenty-four were gentlemen and seventy-four were ladies. Fifty had never taught and forty-eight had had experience.

Miss Chapin, principal of the Charlevoix high school, resigned with the expectation of entering the missionary field in China, her brother being already engaged in that service.

Edwin Loop, of Morley, was returning home from a dance, when his horse plunged over an embankment, and Loop was fatally injured and the horse killed.

The Volunteer line near Negaunee, owned by the Pittsburgh & Lake Superior Iron company, has closed, throwing out of employment 160 men.

BEN KING NO MORE.

The Poet and Humorist Found Dead in His Bed.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 10.—Ben King, the Michigan poet and humorist, who appeared at the opera house here Friday night with Opie Read, was found dead in bed at his room in the Morehead house. When the clerk went to his room to wake him to go to Owensboro on the 4 o'clock (a. m.) train he could not be aroused. Repeated knocking at the door brought no response and an entrance to the room was effected through the transom. Mr. King was lying in bed dead. He had evidently died from heart disease. His body will be sent to his home at St. Joseph, Mich., where he has a wife and two children.

Friday night at the supper given by the local press to Read and King one of party, after all had been seated, remarked that there were just thirteen at the table. Mr. King, apparently very much excited, but evidently in jest, jumped up and declared he would not again seat himself until another guest was provided and the unlucky number broken.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The remains of Ben King, who died suddenly at Bowling Green, Ky., arrived here Sunday. Funeral ceremonies were held at the rooms of the Press club. Appropriate addresses were made by members of the club and a committee was appointed to attend the funeral at St. Joseph, Mich.

WOMEN TO BE MASONS.

Mrs. Lease Preparing to Organize a Lodge in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Mrs. Lease, of Kansas, is in the city. Her errand is the organization of a lodge of female masons. Speaking of her mission she said:

"I am in Chicago to organize a masonic order for women. I have decided that the masonic order has been of such wonderful benefit to men, so wonderfully uplifting and educational, that it is certainly a pity to deprive women of the benefits. I do not propose to organize anything antagonistic to the present masonic order, but the organization will be made in such a manner that they will cooperate with us and approve of it. I wish to organize here first, and then in New York and the other principal cities. I am already billed to speak in New York for a compensation of \$500 a night at Madison square. The lectures will be followed by the organization and the initiation of members of the masonic degrees. This is really no new departure; in fact, it is old. At one time in Europe, principally in France, the crowned heads all went wild over the scheme of conferring masonic degrees on women. There is no use in saying there is any masonry in the eastern star degree. I propose to use the bona fide masonic order."

SIX MEN POISONED.

Poison Placed in the Coffee to Get Even with a Boarder at Danville, Ill.

DANVILLE, Ill., April 10.—Six men, boarders at the house of C. L. Plunkett on Hazel street, were poisoned by drinking coffee Friday evening. Their names are Harry E. Owens, P. A. Zorio, Dolph Murray, James Mackenson, Walter Miller and James R. Gaskill. The last named died after suffering terrible convulsions, at 3 a. m. Saturday. He was 70 years old, lived at Stillwater, Minn., and was in Danville for medical treatment. The other five are considered out of danger. These six were the only boarders that drank coffee. Those that took tea and milk were not affected. Mrs. Plunkett, wife of the landlord, only took two mouthfuls of coffee and was slightly affected. It is supposed the coffee was poisoned to get even with one of the boarders.

ALL FAIR BUILDINGS SOLD.

Bought at Private Sale by I. C. Garrett of St. Louis, for \$75,500.

CHICAGO, April 10.—All the big world's fair buildings were sold at private sale by the south park commissioners Friday. L. C. Garrett, a St. Louis contractor, bought the lot for \$75,500. This purchase includes the great Manufacturer's building, Machinery hall and the buildings of Administration, Electricity, Mines, Agriculture, Fisheries and Transportation. The only structure not named in the purchase are the Art building, now the property of the Field Columbian museum, the Convent La Rabida, the two service buildings, into which the exposition company has gathered its effects, and the Forestry building.

TILLMAN'S CRUSADE.

It Has Cost the State About \$25,000—Will Continue the Fight.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 10.—Gov. Tillman's crusade against Darlington and his use of the militia cost the state \$25,000. The governor says he is personally responsible for Constables McLenon and Cain, who are under arrest, and will not ask for a change of venue for their trial. If they are convicted Tillman has promised not to interfere by pardon. He says the dispensaries at Florence and Darlington will reopen and that his spies will continue to search private houses for illicit liquor. Within two weeks, the governor says, 25,000 men will be organized to uphold the dispensary law.

Made Too Much Flour.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—Two of the largest flouring mills in this city closed down a few days ago, ostensibly for the purpose of making repairs to machinery. Now it is reported that nearly every flouring mill in this district will close down for an indefinite period. It is claimed that there has been an overproduction of flour. This, in addition to the low price of flour, makes it almost necessary for the mills to close down.

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Just a little cheaper

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Call and get some of the prices we

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W. J. KNAPP.

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The best of everything in the meat line is kept at the Central Meat Market. In beef products we handle nothing except home-fatted cattle of the best quality. In pork products you will find honest sausage and pure kettle rendered lard. Try our surar cured hams and bacons. They are fine. All kinds of sausage, prime lamb and choice veal. If you want good meats give me your order. Respectfully,

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Latest Styles. Best Work.
Right Prices.

All are invited to call and look over the stock.

FRANK SHAVER,

Proprietor of the

CITY BARBER SHOP
Kemp Bros. old bank building.

Chelsea and Vicinity.

Chas. Smith was a Detroit visitor last week.

Floyd VanRiper is now clerking for R. A. Snyder.

Mrs. Wm. Bacon is quite ill with pneumonia.

Mrs. Fred Vogel visited friends in Detroit this week.

Chas. Whitaker is wrestling with the rheumatism this week.

Clare Durand, of Detroit, was the guest of his parents last week.

Miss Bertha Howe left Saturday for Detroit where she will visit her sister.

Born, Wednesday April 11, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Welch, a daughter.

Mrs. E. G. Hoag and children, of Detroit, visited Chelsea relatives this week.

Mrs. H. H. Fenn, who has been quite ill for the past two weeks, is slowly recovering.

Miss Minnie Schumacher, of South Main street, has been quite ill the past week.

The W. R. C. will hold their regular meeting Friday, April 13, 1894, at two o'clock.

H. P. Prettyman, of Ann Arbor, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Snyder last Sunday.

Wm Judson shipped five carloads of live stock from here last Thursday and two on Saturday.

B. B. Turnbull will erect a new dwelling house on Garfield street in the rear of his father's residence.

Wm. Self has purchased of Jay Everett what is known as the Tompkins property on Madison street.

Miss Emma Smith, of Jackson, formerly of this place, spent a few days here with friends the past week.

Mrs. Arthur Hunter is seriously ill with consumption and little hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Mrs. A. F. Rouse and children, of Lansing, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Mast last week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Hagan left last Saturday for New York state, where they expect to locate permanently.

It is predicted that the acreage planted to potatoes this spring in northern Michigan will be nearly double that of last year.

Kellar, of Ypsilanti, and Sutton of this village, had a friendly set-to at Dexter last Thursday night. Kellar was the winner.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Woods and Mrs. Sargent, came up from Ann Arbor, last Monday to attend the funeral of Mrs. W. J. Knapp.

Munson Burkhart has accepted a position with E. Steward Tray, photographer, of Jackson, and leaves for that city next Monday.

Mr. J. Everett and daughter, Miss Jessie, of Summit street, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. Gay, of Stockbridge, a few days of last week.

The social, given by the ladies of St. Paul's church, Wednesday evening of last week, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. Maroney, netted over \$9.00.

The B. Y. P. U. will hold a maple sugar social at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Blach, Tuesday evening, April 17, 1894. All are cordially invited to attend.

Conrad Finkbeiner will remove to the Donner house on South Main street, and H. M. Twamley will occupy the Taylor house, vacated by Mr. Finkbeiner, on Harrison street.

Dr. W. A. Conlan, graduate of the U. of M. has opened a dental office in the rooms over Glazier's drug store, and solicits a share of your patronage. See card on another column.

Died, Saturday April 7th, 1894, at her home on West Middle street, Mrs. Sarah A. Heckle, aged about 40 years. The funeral was held Monday afternoon, Rev. O. C. Bailey officiating.

The Methodist Sunday School will give an entertainment called "The Man Who Spoiled the Music," at the church on Friday evening. Admission 10 cents. Proceeds for pious fund.

Died, of consumption, at the home of her father, on South Main street, Miss Matie Conaty, aged about 20 years. The funeral was held from St. Mary's church, Wednesday, Rev. Fr. Considine officiating.

Fred Freer, who has been attending college in Detroit, is home for a few days. Mr. Freer has finished his course in medicine and will receive his sheepskin on the 19th, that being Commencement day.

Reports to the state board of health show neuralgia, influenza, rheumatism, tonsillitis, bronchitis, in the order named, causing most sickness in Michigan during the week ending March 31. Scarlet fever was reported at 47 places, diphtheria at 28, measles at 22, typhoid fever at 14, and smallpox at 4 places. Consumption was reported present by 48 per cent of the

In Memoriam.

Died, at her home in Dexter Township, March 3rd, 1894, Cora Mae, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wiley, aged 10 years, 9 months and 8 days.

Cora, as she was familiarly called, was a bright interesting little girl; a loving and affectionate child. She loved to attend school, always aiming for a good education. Her illness was brief, but severe, but she was patient and anxious to get better and although loving hands did all that skill could do to relieve her, it was in vain. She was conscious to the end and when she could no longer speak to her sorrowing and grief stricken parents she would put her little arms around her papa's and mama's neck and kiss them, seemingly to assure them that she knew how deep their grief was and of her affection for them. It is a severe affliction for her parents and also her little brother, who survives her, as he was attending school with her when she was stricken down with the disease, double pneumonia. Although there is a vacant seat at the table and at the school house she loved to attend, we trust our loss is her gain. The funeral services were held from the house Tuesday, the pastor, Rev. W. W. Whitcomb officiating. The tribute of flowers by friends was large and beautiful.

"Tis another little storm tossed waif
Upon the sea of life
That is rescued from the battle
From the care, the sin and strife;
"Tis another little murmuring wave
That kissed the shore of Time,
That is swallowed in the ocean
Of eternity sublime.
"Tis another tiny birdling lost
Yet finds a nest secure
Where safety, peace and happiness
Shall ever more endure;
"Tis another little fragrant bud,
Transplanted safe to bloom
Beyond the dreary shadow
Of suffering and the tomb.
Another tiny Angel
Singing praises sweet above,
Dwelling in the presence
Of God, the Father love.

S. E. C.

Township Treasurer's Report.

The following is Township Treasurer Beckwith's report for Sylvan Township from April 5, 1893 to April 4, 1894:

POOR FUND.

Rec'd from taxes.....	\$300 00
Disbursements.....	\$138 37
Balance on hand.....	161 63
	\$300 00

CONTINGENT FUND.

Balance on hand, Apr 5, '93	\$265 29
Rec'd from Poor Fund	203 93
From Taxes.....	910 73
	\$1,379 94

Disbursements.....	\$1,175 97
Balance on hand.....	203 97
	\$1,379 94

WOODCHUCK, CROW AND HAWK FUND.

On hand April 5, 1893	\$ 11 35
Received from taxes..	100 00
Overdraft.....	1 35
	\$112 70

DISBURSEMENTS.....

Apr. 5, '93, rec'd from dog fund.....	\$208 18
Received from Contingent fund.....	68 95
Received from taxes..	700 00
	\$977 13

By overdraft of 1893..	\$230 58
By disbursements....	595 07
Balance on hand.....	151 48
	\$977 13

DOG FUND

On hand April 5, '93..	\$308 18
Received from taxes..	99 00
	\$307 18

CARRIED TO HIGHWAY FUND.....

Disbursements.....	\$308 18
Balance on hand.....	34 00
	\$307 18

Disbursements.....	84 00
Balance on hand.....	65 00
	\$307 18

The following amounts on hand in the different funds:

Road District No. 30.....	\$1 25
" 6.....	1 88
" 7.....	5 75
" 19.....	50
" 17.....	3 50
" 15.....	1 00
" 9.....	1 50
" 4.....	1 00
Steinbach drain.....	38
Pete Marsh drain.....	3 69
Riggs and Conklin drain.....	55
Goos Lake drain.....	64
Sylvan and Sharon drain.....	4 10

The Grip.

An experience with this disease during all its past epidemics, warrants the bold claim that Dr. King's New Discovery will positively cure each and every case if taken in time, and patient takes the ordinary care to avoid exposure. Another thing has been proven, that those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery escape the many troubles after results of this disease. By all means get a bottle and try it. It is guaranteed, and money will be refunded if no good results follow its use. Sold by F. P. Glazier & Co.

SAY!

Do you know that you are missing the biggest bargains that money ever bought?

8 lbs rice for 25c
10 lbs choice English Currants for 25c.

Come in and pick them up before we are compelled to advance, and we will show you a great many more in the same line.

The Choicest Teas and Coffees.

New Brazil Nuts 8c per pound.
Alaska Salmon 8c per can.

10 lbs fine English Currants for 25c.
Best Canned Pumpkin 6c per can.
Choice Seedless Raisins 8c per lb.

25 pounds Brown sugar for \$1.00.
3 packages cleaned Currants for 25c.
21 lbs. granulated sugar \$1.00.

Fine 4 Cr. Raisins 8c per pound.
First-class lanterns 29c each.
5 pounds V. & C. crackers for 25c.

2 packages Yeast Foam for 5c.
Full cream cheese 14c per pound.
Tea dust 12 1/2c per pound.

3 Cr Raisins 6c per pound.
Gloss Starch 6c per pound.
Arm and Hammer Saleratus 6c per lb.

Best Nudavene Flakes 8 lbs for 25c.
4 packages mince meat for 20 cents.
Best kerosine oil 7c per gallon.

Lamp wicks 1c per yard.
No. 1 lamp chimneys 8c each.
No. 2 lamp chimneys 5c each.

Best Lantern Globes 5c each.
Choice Coffee 19c per pound.
Mixed and stick candy 10c per pound.

Fine perfumes 35c per ounce.
Clothes pins 6 dozen for 5c.
Coddish in bricks 8c per pound.

Best Baking Powder 20c per pound.
Fine N. O. Molasses for 25c per gal.
Extra Japan tea 30c per pound.

9 sticks best chicory for 10c.
Choice Mustard 15c per jug.
3 cakes elegant toilet soap for 20c.

Fine syrup 25c per gallon.
Axle grease 5c per box.
25 pounds sulphur for \$1.

Banner smoking tobacco 15c per pound.
Good fine cut tobacco 25c per pound.
Good plug tobacco 25c per pound.

Best Sardines 5c per box.
Rising sun stove polish 5c per package.
Good smoking tobacco 18c per lb.

Purest Spices that can be bought.
Fine toothpicks 5c per package.
Pure Cider Vinegar 18c per gallon.

Verily, Merrily, More and More,
It Pays to Trade at
GLAZIER'S STORE.

Dr. W. A. CONLAN,

DENTIST.

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

Dr. K. GREINER,

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Office hours—10 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 4 p. m.
Office in the Sherry building,
Chelsea, Mich.

PALMER & TWITCHELL.

PHYSICIANS

AND

SURGEONS.

Office over Kempf's new bank, Chelsea.

H. W. SCHMIDT,

Physician & Surgeon.

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

OFFICE HOURS:—10 to 12 and 2 to 5.



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

H. H. AVERY, D. D. S.

Office over Kempf Bro's Bank.

The Parlor Barber Shop,

Chelsea, Mich.

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

GEO. EDGER, Prop.

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

\$5,000.00

WORTH OF

New Clothing,

Just bought at a great discount for cash, and we shall give our customers the benefit.

Do Not

Buy a Man's suit, Boy's suit, a pair of Pants or Overalls, until you see what we can do for you.

Our Line

Of Men's Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Bags, Telescopes, etc., is complete.

New Neckwear Just Received.

Yours very truly,

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE COMPANY.

HEAR! HEAR!

- We Sell -

Hardware, Stoves, Implements, Tools, Etc.

We buy for cash. We sell Cheap.

Are you building or repairing? It will pay you to call on us. Does your wife want a pail, or a pan, or a pot? Does she need a new stove to make things hot? Let her call on us, we can please to a dot.

For We Lead The Dance.

Call and see our New Gasoline Stoves. We carry a full line of Peninsular Paints, also Oils, White Lead and colors.

Remember we are agents for the Celebrated Superior Grain Drill. Call and see them.

C. E. WHITAKER.

WE

have secured the exclusive sale of Chase & Sanborn's Coffee, and we carry a complete line in stock. Remember this Coffee cannot be obtained from any other store in Chelsea. Give it a trial and be convinced of its merits.

Geo. Blaich.

WE SELL



Famous Coffee

Additional Local.

R. A. Snyder was in Detroit last Thursday on business.

Mrs. Alice Bosoh, of Dexter, is the guest of Chelsea friends.

Dr. R. B. Gates, after spending several weeks in Jackson, returned home last week.

Miss Celine Trunzer left Monday for Cleveland where she will spend some time.

Mrs. Eugene Freer, of Lima, spent a few days the past week with her parents at Jackson.

Mr. William Arnold and Miss Ola Johnson, both of Dexter, were married April 1st, 1894.

Miss Helen McCarter, of North street, is the guest of Miss Willetta Ward at Saline this week.

John R. Gates will erect a new dwelling house on Congdon street just south of his present residence.

Miss Graham will open her Dressmaking rooms in W. P. Schenk & Co's new store, Thursday April 12th.

A regular meeting of Olive Chapter, O. E. S. will be held April 18th, 1894, at seven o'clock. All members are requested to be present.

We shall close out a lot of "odds and ends" of our regular 50 and 60 cent ladies' black cotton hose for 30 cents per pair. H. S. Holmes Mercantile Company.

Mr. Wilbur P. Bowen, formerly of this village, but for the past two years of Lincoln, Neb., is now located in Ypsilanti, where he has charge of the classes in physical training.

The show windows in Mrs. Staffan's millinery store attracted considerable attention from passers-by last Saturday. All the novelties of the season in laces, flowers and ribbons were artistically displayed there.

Died, of consumption, at the home of her father, on Railroad street, Tuesday, April 10th, 1894, Miss Lottie Taylor, aged about 25 years. The funeral will be held from the house at one o'clock p. m. to-day, (Thursday.)

Chas. Miller, agent for the Detroit Evening News at this place, was one of the ten agents who received a gold watch for getting the largest number of subscribers in the past two months. Charlie stood third among the ten.

Thos. C. Jackson, of this village, was mustered into E. B. Griffith command U. V. U., of Jackson, at its last meeting. Mr. Jackson was a member of Co. K, 47th Ohio volunteers, and he has a record of having been in 81 engagements.

Aaron T. Gorton died at his home in Waterloo village, Jackson county, Tuesday April 10, 1894. He was born Dec. 1, 1811, at Corning, N. Y., came to Michigan in 1838, settled on the farm where he died, and was for many years an associate judge of the Jackson circuit.

The ladies of the W. R. C. wish to thank the many friends who so kindly assisted them in their successful entertainment of last week. The young ladies who so gracefully rendered the tambourine drill, the orchestra and others, including the young man who so kindly lent a mirror for the fair sex to arrange their toilet.

We are informed that Fred Mackinder of Unadilla is one unlucky man says the Pinckney Dispatch. During the last 3 years he had a large pole strike him on the head rendering him unconscious for a time, he had his leg broken, had a fork run into his intestines and now has succeeded in severing one of his fingers making a very painful job of it. As Fred is a good jolly fellow we feel sorry for him.

Brother H. O. Wills, of Detroit, struck Dexter one week ago last Sunday to hold revival meetings in the Baptist church. He had not been there long before it was rumored that arrangements were being made for a prize fight to be held in the rink. Mean-while Brother Wills pounded away in the rink two Sunday afternoons on gospel temperance, and the people of Dexter began to rouse up. The Young People's societies and the clergy petitioned the village council, and when the fight came off the sheriff was on hand and knocked out the entire gang in the first round.—Ex.

We copy the following from the Stock-bridge Sun: "Sixteen young people were confirmed into the Lutheran church last Sunday morning with beautiful and impressive ceremony. The confirmation services were held in the Episcopal church, and was largely attended. Rev. Aldinger was assisted by Rev. Haag, of Chelsea, and the Chelsea German choir rendered the music, which was pronounced by most competent judges to be very fine. As the services were all rendered in a language with which we are unacquainted we cannot give much about them, but the countenances of those who did understand, indicated the deep earnestness with which they were given and received."

Resolutions of Sympathy.

WHEREAS, God, in his infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst the loved wife of our worthy brother, Sir Knight William J. Knapp; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Chelsea Tent, No. 581, K. O. T. M., extend to him our heartfelt sympathy in the hour of affliction and bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our brother, be spread upon the records of this Tent, and be published in the Chelsea papers and in the Michigan Maccabee.

O. T. HOOPER.
JAS. W. SPEER. } COM.
A. R. CONGDON. }

WHEREAS, God, in his infinite wisdom has called from among us Mrs. W. J. Knapp, therefore it is

Resolved, That we, the Y. P. S. C. E. deeply mourn the death of our beloved sister who, by her earnest christian spirit and untiring devotion to the work of the Master, left behind her memories ever to be cherished by our society, which has been so strengthened and elevated by her labors.

Resolved, That we tender our bereaved brother, W. J. Knapp, and family our most sincere sympathy.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this society; that a copy of the same be presented to the family of the deceased and to the press.

L. T. FREEMAN
MARA L. WHEELER } COM.
MRS. H. W. SCHMIDT }

WHEREAS, It has seemed good to our Heavenly Father to allow the angel of death, to enter for the first time, within the portals of our sacred circle, and take suddenly, by death, a link from the golden chain that binds us, in the person of our sister, Lucy E. Knapp, therefore in view of this heavy loss we have sustained, and the still heavier loss to her beloved husband be it

Resolved, That we as members of Olive Chapter, No. 108, O. E. S. do extend our heartfelt sympathy to the grief stricken husband, motherless son, sorrowing parents and brother, in their affliction.

In her death we deeply realize the shortness and uncertainty of life, and would learn afresh the lesson, that we, like her, should so live that we may be prepared to go when the Master calls.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 60 days and we wear the badge of mourning for the same; That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved husband and friends; That they be placed upon the record of our Chapter, also sent for publication to our local papers.

MARY L. BOYD
IDA L. PALMER } COM.
JENNIE L. FREEMAN }

WHEREAS, God in His boundless wisdom has removed from our midst our dear friend and vice-president, Mrs. W. Knapp, be it

Resolved, That we the J. C. E. do deeply mourn her loss.

Resolved, That her earnest and efficient work will be greatly missed.

Resolved, That we as a society, strive to imitate her constant devotion to the Master's cause.

COMMITTEE.

Lima Beans.

The Lima Band will play in Jerusalem this week Saturday evening.

The town board appointed Wm. Covert census enumerator last Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Tassel, of Jackson, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. E. B. Freer.

Letter List.

Following are the letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Chelsea, April 9, 1894.

Mrs. Pearl M. Henry.
Persons calling for any of the above please say "advertised."

WM. JUDSON, P. M.

Excursion.

Excursion fares have been granted, on the certificate plan, as follows: Royal Arcanum, Kalamazoo, Mich., April 17-18.

Excursion fares have been granted, on the certificate plan, as follows: Women's Foreign Missionary Society, Kalamazoo, Mich., April 17-19, 1894.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at F. P. Glazier & Co's Drug Store. Regular size 50c, and \$1.00.

A Good Soup Is Half a Dinner.

Don't you know that a dinner is never complete unless you have good soup. We carry a complete line of Armour's White Label Soups and guarantee every can to be of superior quality. When you want a can of Soup that will please you as to quality and price call on us. We carry French Bullion, Tomato, Chicken, Vegetable, Mock Turtle, Ox Tail, Consomme, and Clam Bullion. We guarantee every can to give satisfaction or money refunded.

Teas.

When you use tea you should use the best, its the cheapest in the end. Cheap, adulterated teas are dangerous to the health and should not be used, the very best is always the cheapest. When in search of Japan, Oolong, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, Gunpowder or uncolored Teas don't forget that we guarantee every pound we sell.

Coffees.

When in search of Coffees that will Touch the Spot, remember we Lead Them All. We carry a complete line consisting of Mecca, German Breakfast, Santos, Royal Mocha, Java and crushed Java, also a line of Green Coffees.

Try our Pure Cream Tartar Baking Powder.

For Sunday Dinner

Get some of our Lettuce, Pineapples, Radishes, Young Onions, New Cabbage. We carry an endless variety of New Vegetables and do not rob you on prices. If you haven't tried our Vegetables don't fail to leave your order for Sunday. We receive these goods fresh every Saturday morning so that they will be fresh for Sunday.

For choice Cigars, or rich Confectionery, call on the Leaders and get the best the land affords.

Beissel & Staffan.

There is Reason In all Things....

The reason why we can make these prices is because we pay cash for all we buy, our expenses are light, and we are satisfied with a small profit.

- Fresh roasted peanuts 5c per pound
- 21 pounds Granulated Sugar for \$1
- Canned Pumpkin 6c per can
- Canned Corn 7c per can
- 8 pounds Rolled Oats for 25c
- 5 pounds V. & C. Crackers for 25c
- 2 cans Good Salmon for 25c.
- Sardines in oil 5c per can
- Sardines in mustard 10c per can
- Best Codfish 8c per pound
- Large size Florida Oranges 30c per dozen
- Fanciest Messina Lemons 20c doz
- Good Seedless Raisins 3c per pound
- Choice 3 Cr. Raisins 6c per pound
- Extra choice California Prunes 4 lbs for 25c
- 4 pounds Cleaned Currants for 25c
- 2 packages Yeast, any kind for 5c
- Best full Cream Cheese 14c per pound
- Gloss Starch 6c per pound
- Arm & Hammer Saleratus 6c per package
- All Laundry Soaps excepting Babbitts 6 bars for 25c
- Clothespins 6 doz for 5c
- Lanterns Globes 5c each
- Lamp Chimneys 3 and 5c each.
- Lamp Wicks 1c per yard
- Mixed Candy 10c per pound
- Stick Candy 10c per pound
- Good Baking Powder 20c per lb
- Rice, 5 cents per pound
- Choice Jug Mustard 15c
- Choice Bakers N. O. Molasses 25c per gal
- Our Best Sugar Syrup 25c per gal
- 9 sticks Chicory for 10c
- Axle Grease 5c per box
- Rising Sun Stove Polish 5c per package
- Tooth Picks 5c per package
- A Good Coffee at 19c per pound
- Choice Tea Dust 13 1/2c per pound
- Extra choice Japan Tea 30c per pound
- Banner Smoking Tobacco 15c per pound
- Good Fine Cut Tobacco 25c per pound
- Good Plug Tobacco 25c per pound
- 25 pounds Sulphur for \$1

Resn.

ARMSTRONG & CO.

FORCED SALE?

Oh, No!

But a Genuine Reduction Sale, for Cash, during the next 60 days.

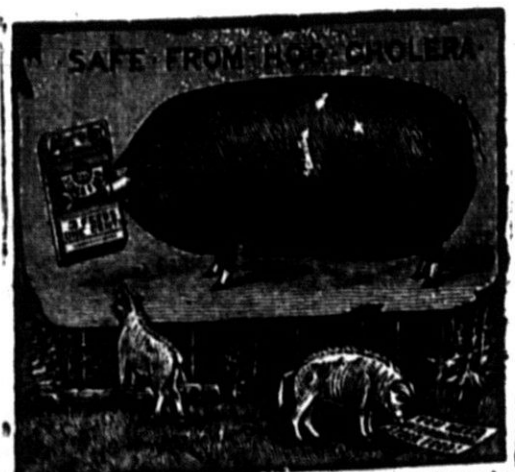
I need money and to obtain it quickly will make it an object to Cash buyers, you need a Double or Single harness, Blankets, Robes, Storm Covers to protect your horses, Whips, Curry Combs, Brushes, etc., come and see me I have also a few more Trunks and valises left that will be sold at great bargains.

SPECIALTIES.

I keep a full line of Violins and other small musical goods, also Violin, Guitar and Banjo Strings of the best quality. Music books and sheet music of all kinds. Call and see me before ordering elsewhere.

I have received the agency for the celebrated International Stock and Veterinary Food, warranted to prevent cholera and chicken cholera. Come and see a package, only 25 and 50 cents.

G. STEINBACH.



"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" has a great reputation for curing and preventing Hog Cholera and other swine diseases. It also insures very rapid growth. Owing to superior medication our food contains 20 average feeds for 15 Hogs or 6 Pigs, or one head of other stock.

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT.

Your Money Refunded In any case of failure when you use International Stock Food for Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Oils, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. Equally good for all stock, as it purifies the blood, permanently strengthens the digestive system, gives perfect assimilation thereby giving much more strength and flesh from same amount of food, and is the greatest known appetizer. Prepared by a practical stockman. Thousands of reliable testimonials—Free. \$1000 guarantee that they are true. Buy the genuine "International Stock Food." and principal parties are putting out very close imitations of our name and design of label. If you cannot buy the genuine "International Stock Food" in your town we will make it very much to your interest to write to us.

WE OFFER \$100 CASH PREMIUM

to anyone raising the largest hog from an 1892 pig. Free of restrictions as to breed, food or feeding. Not required to use International Stock Food. See our paper for full particulars—Free from our dealers. "International Stock Food" and "International Poultry Food" and "Silver Pine Hilling Oil" are guaranteed and prepared only by INTERNATIONAL FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

THE Jacksonville (Fla.) press reports the effects of the cold wave to be far reaching, and vegetable-growers as far south as Sanford have been seriously affected.

At the close of the last fiscal year there were 244 life-saving stations in this country. Of these 183 are on the Atlantic coast, 49 on the lakes, 12 on the Pacific coast, and 1 on the Ohio, at Louisville, Ky.

ALUMINUM is now to be used for engraving in place of stone or steel. It is claimed that, besides the advantage of lightness, an aluminum plate will furnish 8,000 impressions, against 80 to 100 from a steel one.

ACCORDING to engineering experts it is estimated that the average amount of friction or power lost by overcoming friction in machinery and mill work is fifty per cent of the gross power, the loss occurring at the lubricated surfaces.

At a New Jersey machine shop there are now being made three 16-inch gun lathes for the ordinance department. They weigh 153,300 pounds each, or 400,000 pounds in all, and are believed to be the largest and heaviest machine tools ever built anywhere in the world.

BUCAMANGUNA is the name of a new species of fibrous material recently found in the United States of Colombia. It has many of the remarkable properties of asbestos, is perfectly transparent as well as incombustible and can be reduced to a pulp and molded.

THE post office department has a printed circular to send out to correspondents who write to ask how much the government pays for canceled stamps. This became necessary on account of the large number of people who seem to think that there is value in such stamps.

THE Atchison (Kan.) Globe says there is a man in that city who can not correctly estimate distances on account of the nerves of his eyes being affected. He can see a man approaching, but can not tell whether he is two feet or a block away. It frequently happens that he reaches out his hand to shake hands with an acquaintance who is a hundred yards distant.

At Quebec the winter markets are very curious. Everything is frozen. Large pigs, killed, perhaps, months before, may be seen standing frozen in the butcher's shop. Frozen masses of beef, mutton, deer, fowl, cold haddock and eels, long and stiff, like walking sticks, abound on the stalls. Milk also is kept frozen and is sold by the pound in masses which look like lumps of white marble.

THE Pittsburgh Baseball club is now after a mascot which will out-mascot all other mascots. It is a twelve-year-old boy who fell from the seventh story of the railroad building, Denver, Col., a few weeks ago. He struck on a number of telegraph wires, bounded into the air, and finally landed on the back of a horse, the animal was killed by the shock, but the boy was only stunned, and soon recovered consciousness.

Nor long ago an official crusade was begun against the word "hello," as used by telephone girls in New York in their efforts to notify clients that they were ready to transact business. "Number, please?" was the phrase to be substituted for the free and easy exclamation that had been so long in use. But the word "hello" has refused to surrender to its more reputable rival and "hello, hello," is still heard over the wires.

THE American Bible society, which does not pretend to print its Bibles in all languages, issues either the whole Bible or portions thereof in 242 languages and dialects. Of gibberishes or jargons there are few; the Climok jargon, the Pidgin English or China, the Hebrew-German jargons are the most important if not the only existing gibberishes. The Lingua Franca of the middle ages was a gibberish, but it is obsolete now.

RICHARD SMITH, formerly known to fame as "the truly good man" of the Cincinnati Gazette, who was always afflicted with a more or less "wicked partner," was born in Ireland, and came to this country as a carpenter. His first experience as a newspaper man was as a commercial editor and afterward as proprietor of the Cincinnati Price Current. He lives now in dignified retirement in the aristocratic suburb of Clifton.

It is not generally known that in sending trees to a distance, the tighter they can be packed, provided they are not very wet, the better they will travel. In old times, before the days of steamboats, it was not uncommon to send such plants as camellias, azaleas, heaths and other plants on a six months' voyage to Australia with perfect success. The plants were packed in perfectly dry moss and pressed into the cases as tight as it was possible for them to be pressed. They usually reached Australia in perfect condition.

IT MUST STAND.

Judge Jenkins Refuses to Change His Famous Decision.

It Is Modified in a Minor Particular, But He Remains Firm Regarding Its Main Features—Strikes Are Bitterly Condemned.

SYNOPSIS OF THE DECISION.

MILWAUKEE, April 9.—If labor organizations achieved a victory in Omaha Thursday at the hands of Judge Caldwell they were given a black eye by Judge Jenkins Friday when he decided the motion to amend his strike order and sustained his original order in every particular except that he struck out the clause which reads: "And from ordering, recommending, approving and advising others to quit the service of the receivers of the Northern Pacific January 1, 1894, or any other time." In all its essential features the original order is sustained. He takes an exactly contrary view to that of Judge Caldwell. The judge's review of the case is complete and exhaustive and carefully covers every point raised in the argument. It is a sweeping victory for the receivers. The judge was nearly two hours in delivering the decision.

Labor Organizations Denounced.
The decision is made noticeable by the pronounced stand taken by the judge on what is generally known as the "labor question." The vehemence of the language used, coupled with the general denunciation of labor organizations and their methods, will cause the order to be discussed in every section of the country. The decision contains fully 12,000 words, a large portion, however, being made up of opinions quoted from various decisions of other judges. After reviewing the case the judge says in his decision:

Combined Capital and Combined Labor.
"In the discussion of the important and interesting questions presented by this motion it is not within the province of the court to assume part in the contest between capital and labor which, it is asserted, is here involved. It may be that the aggregated power of combined capital is fraught with danger to the public. It may be that the aggregated power of combined labor is perilous to the peace of society and to the rights of property. It doubtless is true that in the contest the rights of both have been invaded, and that each has wrongs to be redressed. If danger to the state exists from the combination of either capital or labor, requiring additional restraint or modification of existing laws, it is within the peculiar province of the legislature to determine the necessary remedy, and to declare the general policy of the state touching the relations between capital and labor. With that the judicial power of the government is not concerned. But it is the duty of the courts to restrain those warring factions so far as their action may infringe the declared law of the land, that society may not be disrupted or its peace invaded and that individual and corporate rights may not be infringed.

"If the combination and conspiracy alleged and the acts threatened to be done in pursuance thereof are unlawful, it cannot, I think, be successfully denied that restraint by injunction is the appropriate remedy. It may be true that a right of action at law would arise upon consummation of the threatened injury, but manifestly such remedy would be inadequate. The threatened interference with the operations of the railway, if carried into effect, would result in paralysis of its business, stopping the commerce ebbing and flowing through seven states of the union, working incalculable injury to the property and causing great public privation. Pecuniary compensation would be wholly inadequate. The injury would be irreparable. Compensation could be obtained only through a multiplicity of suits against 12,000 men scattered along the line of this railway for a distance of 4,400 miles. It is the peculiar function of equity in such cases, where the injury would result not alone in severe private but in great public wrong, to restrain the commission of the threatened acts and not to send a party to seek uncertain and inadequate remedy at law.

"That jurisdiction rests upon settled and unassailable ground. It is no longer open to controversy that a court of equity may restrain threatened trespass involving the immediate or ultimate destruction of property, working irreparable injury, and for which there would be no adequate compensation at law. It will in extreme cases, where the peril is imminent and the danger great, issue mandatory injunctions requiring a particular service to be performed, or a particular direction to be given, or a particular order to be revoked, in prevention of a threatened trespass upon property or upon public rights.

"I need not enlarge upon the subject. The jurisdiction is beyond question; is plenary and comprehensive.

Punishment for Contempt Not Enough.

The judge then cited several authorities and continued:

"It would be anomalous indeed if the court, holding this property in possession in trust, could not protect it from injury and could not restrain interference which would render abortive all efforts to perform the public duties charged upon this railway.

"It was suggested by counsel that as improper interference with this property during its possession by the court is a contempt, punishment therefor would furnish ample remedy, and that therefore an injunction would not lie. This is clearly an erroneous view. Punishment for contempt is not compensation for an injury. The pecuniary penalty for contempt does not go to the owner of the property injured. Such contempt is deemed a public wrong and the fine inures to the government. The injunction goes in prevention of wrong to property and injury to the public welfare; the fine, in punishment of contumacy. The writ reaches the inchoate conspiracy to injure and prevents the contemplated wrong. The proceedings in contempt is ex post facto, punishing for a wrong effected."

No Right to Quit When He Pleases.

The judge then reviews the conditions that gave rise to the issuance of the writ. Continuing he says:

"There would seem to exist in some minds a lamentable misrepresentation of the terms 'liberty' and 'right.' It would seem by some to be supposed that in this land one has the constitutional right to do as one may please, and that any restraint upon the will is an infringement upon freedom of action. Rights are not absolute, but are relative. Rights grow out of duty and are limited by duty. One has not the right arbitrarily to quit service without regard to the necessities of that service. His right of abandonment is limited by the assumption of that service, and the conditions and exigencies attaching thereto.

when or how he may quit the service. But for all that the principle remains, recognized by every just mind, that the quitting must be timely and decent, in view of existing conditions. . . . If what I have stated be correct as to individual action the principle applies with greater force to the case of a combination of a large number of employees to abandon service suddenly and without reasonable notice, with the result of crippling the operation of the railway and injuring the public. The effect in this particular instance would have proven disastrous. The labor organizations are said to represent three-fourths of all the employees upon the railways within the United States—an army of many hundred thousands of men. The skilled labor necessary to the safe operation of a railway could not be readily supplied along 4,000 miles of railway.

"The difficulty of obtaining substitutes in the place of those who should leave the service would be intensified by the fact asserted and conceded at the argument that no member of these large organizations would dare to accept service in the place of those who should leave, because such acceptance would be followed by expulsion from their order and by social ostracism by their fellows. If this conspiracy had proven effective by failure on the part of the court to issue its preventive writ, this vast property would have been paralyzed in its operation, the wheels of an active commerce would have ceased to revolve, many portions of seven states would have been shut off in the midst of winter from the necessary supply of clothing, food and fuel, the mails of the United States would have been stopped, and the general business of seven states and the commerce of the whole country passing over this railway would have been suspended for an indefinite time. All these hardships and inconveniences it is said must be submitted to that certain of these men, discontented with the conditions of their service, may combine and conspire with the object and intent of crippling the property, to suddenly cease the performance of their duties. It is said that to restrain them from so doing is an abridgment of liberty and infringement of constitutional right. I do not so apprehend the law. I freely concede the right of the individual to abandon service at a proper time and in a decent manner. I concede the right of all the employees of this road, acting in concert, to abandon their service at a proper time and in a decent manner, but I do not concede their right to abandon such service suddenly without reasonable notice.

"The second branch of the action has reference to the writ of injunction issued upon the supplemental petition of the receivers restraining any combination or conspiracy from having for its purpose the inauguration of a strike upon the lines of the railway operated by the receivers and from ordering, advising or approving by communication or instruction or otherwise the employees of the receivers to join in a strike. This part of the motion presents the issue whether a strike is lawful. The answer must largely depend upon the proper definition of the term."

The judge then cited the various definitions of the word strike and dwelt upon strikes in general. He said he knew of no peaceful strike, and that no strike was ever heard of that was or could be successful unaccompanied by intimidation or violence. He continued:

"A strike without violence would equal the representation of the tragedy of Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet omitted. The moment that violence becomes an essential part of a scheme, or a necessary means of effecting the purpose of a combination, that moment the combination otherwise legal becomes illegal. All combinations to interfere with perfect freedom in the proper management and control of one's lawful business, to dictate the terms upon which such business shall be conducted, by means of threats or by interference with property or traffic, or with the lawful employment of others, are within the condemnation of the law."

Makes a Slight Modification.

Judge Jenkins then, referring to the clause in the supplemental injunction, which enjoins any one from ordering, recommending, approving or advising others to quit the service of the Northern Pacific railway, and which has been characterized as wholly unwarranted, said the clause was inserted out of abundant caution, that the meaning of the court might be clear, that there would be no unwarrantable interference with the property, no intimidation, no violence, no strike. Since this language of the writ in this respect had been misconstrued and the restraint intended was in his judgment comprehended within the other provisions of the writ, the motion in that respect would be granted and the clause stricken from the writ. In all other respects the motion would be denied.

TO TREAT ALL ALIKE.

Judge Dundy Says Union Pacific Men Will Have Justice.

OMAHA, Neb., April 9.—The American Railway union has made application in the United States district court to have the salaries of the members of the order on the Union Pacific road, which were cut last August, restored to the old rate. Judge Dundy was visibly excited when addressing the attorneys from the bench. He said:

"If it is stated that such a cut has been made in the wages of these men connected with this organization—or outside of it—on this railway, when others who are drawing higher pay have been so highly favored, I will see that those who are drawing less pay will be treated the same way and I will advise that the old pay be restored. Still, it is but fair to the other side that they should have notice. You have to rely a great deal on the testimony of railway men in these cases, and they should have notice, and I suggest the propriety when Mr. Dickinson returns of making the order.

"Now, I have got myself into difficulty, as you can readily see, by following the example Judge Jenkins made in the Northern Pacific case, when he allowed a schedule reducing the pay and fixing in the order that the parties were bound to comply with it when no notice, not a minute, was given. I do not propose to get myself in that shape again and be denounced in open court where I have to preside at times. I followed his order, though mine was less stringent than his when he did not give the men a minute's notice, and now I am denounced all over the country for doing the very thing he did, when I was following a precedent he set. My term of court commences at Norfolk on Monday, but if necessary I will postpone that in order to have a speedy hearing in this case."

In conclusion Judge Dundy said: "If you want to make application to have the old pay restored, I want you and every other one of the employees on the road to understand that if they have been wronged by the reduction that they will not have to join any union to get a hearing, because, as I have said before, I will hear one person that has a grievance or I will hear 100, or 1,000 or 4,000—as they claim to have in this union—and I will make no distinction between the parties."

THE TARIFF BILL.

Merits of the Measure Discussed by the Senators.

On the 2d Senator Voorhees (dem., Ind.) opened the tariff debate in the senate. He denounced the protective system of tariff taxation as developed and fastened upon the business and labor of the American people, especially during the third of a century past, growing worse at every stage, as a system of indescribable injustice and oppression, yet, said he, all of its vicious principles and workings, ramified as they are through every branch of trade and commerce, cannot be annihilated by a single blow or totally wiped out by a single legislative enactment. For the bill now under consideration no such claim is made, but in its behalf can be truthfully asserted, and will be successfully maintained, that it accomplishes a great work in the field of tariff reform.

He challenged "the attention of the senate and the country to the great and commanding fact that by the provisions of this bill the seeming paradox of a reduction of taxes and at the same time an increase of public revenues will be reconciled when it becomes a law. It is enough to say that we have liberalized American markets, made them more accessible to the traffic of the world, and, while not establishing free trade, we have made trade freer and more even-handed between the manufacturer and the consumer. But over and above and beyond this wide and well-known field of extortion and injustice, it will be found from the schedules of this bill that the tariff taxes now officially ascertained and paid under existing law on the wants, necessities and daily consumption of the laboring men, women and children of the United States have been reduced more than \$76,000,000 per annum. To this must be added the further imposing fact that the bill provides for a full and ample revenue, largely in excess of present supplies, with which to meet all the requirements of the public credit. Such a consummation as this, so full of relief to the people, and of strength, safety and honor to the government, may well atone for the imperfections and shortcomings alleged against the pending measure, and will constitute the rock on which the temple of tariff reform will be built, and against which, in the ameliorated fraud shall not prevail."

Senator Voorhees defended the ad valorem system as fairer, homester and more easily understood than specific duties. He said: "Absolute free trade in sugar is an attractive theme, but no such thing has ever existed for a single hour since the organization of this government. A moderate duty has always been imposed on sugar and it has always been a staunch revenue support to the government."

Concerning the whisky feature, he claimed at all times to have favored an increased tax for the purpose of securing a sufficient support of the government with as light a tax as possible on the necessities of life. The revenue raised from distilled spirits, the purchase and consumption of which was never a necessity of life, was to him a deep gratification, the more so as \$20,000,000 of the surplus accruing under the bill would be furnished by the tax on whisky.

Speaking of the proposed income tax, which he warmly upholds, Senator Voorhees said: "The proposition contained in the pending bill to levy a tax of 2 per cent on all net incomes of corporations and of individuals in excess of \$4,000 per annum is so just and equitable toward the hardworking taxpayers of meager resources throughout the entire country that not a word in its defense or explanation would seem necessary here or anywhere else."

On the 3d Senator Allison (rep., Ia.) gave an outline of some of the main objections which will be urged against the bill, took up many of Voorhees' statements and vigorously replied to them. Analyzing the destructive principles on which the bill was constructed, he cited the growth and development of the country under a protective system as an illustration of the benefits of that system. He commented upon the fact that the government had always avoided excise from internal revenue taxes except for war purposes, remarking that the internal revenue to-day was bringing in just about enough to pay pensions, which were a war expenditure in reality. Now, he said, the democratic majority proposes to return to the internal revenue system and expand it in time of peace.

In his discussion of the practical effect of the proposed legislation Senator Allison recalled how in 1833, when the controversy over the tariff was fiercest, the southern free traders themselves had proposed no such sudden and sweeping change as to their brethren of to-day. He recalled Henry Clay's provision that where the ad valorem prevailed it should be on the home valuation and not on foreign valuation.

Senator Allison said that at the proper time he should offer an amendment that the valuation should be that of leading cities in the United States, instead of that which under the bill as represented by the majority the foreign exporters would put on their own goods. Incidentally he showed how unjustly the ad valorem duties would operate against American farmers along the Canadian border. He gave his belief that if the propositions of the majority of the committee were carried out as to ad valorem valuations an infinite number of new offices would have to be created, because the appraisers and special examiners at the customs ports would have to be multiplied indefinitely.

On the 4th Mr. Allison resumed his speech, devoting his remarks to the departure from specific to ad valorem duties, and pointed out the inconsistency of retaining specific duties on some articles and the ad valorem system on others. In response to a question Senator Allison declared that he intended to vote for free sugar, both raw and refined, as it was in the bill when it came from the house, and then he would propose an amendment replacing the bounty on sugar as it was in the McKinley law.

He criticized the alcoholic schedule as imposing a great hardship upon many industries and denounced the plan to make up a deficit by levying a tax on sugar and incomes. He asserted that he should not knowingly contribute by this bill or any other to the promoting of the interests of Great Britain at the sacrifice of the interests of his own country.

Mr. Mills (dem., Tex.) followed, confining himself chiefly to a defense of the ad valorem system. Mr. Mills said: "We cannot pass our bill without making some concessions. I am between the devil and the deep sea, and when it is a question of going to the devil, by keeping the McKinley law, or of going to sea, and there must be some favorable wind to blow me back to land, I am going to sea."

On the 6th Mr. Peffer (pop., Kan.) in a discussion of revenue and protective tariffs declared that the "most consistent and practicable system of tariff taxation for revenue only is that adopted by Great Britain—taxing only such articles as are not produced in the country levying the tax, and in addition such articles as are of a more or less harmful character—as liquors and tobacco. But," he said, "while this method is simple it is unjust in its operation. Sugar, coffee, tea and spices would supply all the revenue we now derive from customs. But a system which operates so unjustly upon poor people could not be enforced in this country."

The chairman of the finance committee denounced protection as robbery. How can he support this bill? His speech was an arraignment of his colleagues and an apology for himself. When the tariff-reformers bring us free wool and leave such burdens on the clothing of men and women who perform the manual labor of the country may we not inquire where the line is to be drawn between a tariff for revenue only and the "culminating atrocity of class legislation?"

Referring to the populist view of the tariff he said: "We understand that the levying of tariff duties is a tax upon the people, and we would make the burden as light as possible. The populists believe in a graduated income tax and regard it as the most equitable system of taxation. The populists do not believe in pulling down the rich, but in raising up the poor. We do not believe in abandoning wholly the present system. I take it that professed tariff reformers do not see how greatly their practice contrasts with their theory; they mean well but lack courage. Protection as taught by our fathers is the proper doctrine. Protection to domestic industries. Only such industries as can be made national, employing large numbers of people, should be protected, and that only long enough to establish them. Bounties in many cases are better than cheaper duties."

AMONG THE BERGS.

Exciting Experience of the Crew of the British Ship Fulwood.

LONDON, April 7.—The British ship Fulwood, Capt. Lewis, which sailed from San Francisco November 7 for Queenstown, arrived at the latter port Friday. Capt. Lewis reports that on January 16, in latitude 54 south, the Fulwood entered a vast field of ice that had drifted from the Antarctic ocean. Some of the bergs were of gigantic size, being at least 5 miles long and towering to a height of 600 feet. At one time there were counted from the maintop of the ship 400 of these ice mountains. Sometimes two of the bergs would drift together, crashing into each other with tremendous violence, when thousands of tons of ice would be detached and drop into the sea with a thundering crash. Had the vessel been caught between two of these colliding bergs she would have been ground to atoms. Fortunately, however, the wind held from the same direction for the four days that the Fulwood was among the icebergs, and to this alone was due her escape from the imminent peril that she was in. Quite a heavy sea was running, and several times when the Fulwood had been close to a berg she encountered a dangerous backwash. Tons of water were thrown upon the decks from the backwash, but her hatches being protected by heavy tarpaulins, no water reached the cargo. The northward drift of the bergs was at about the same rate of speed, and Capt. Lewis expressed the opinion that they would reach a much lower latitude before they would lose their dangerous character. After four days of the most exciting experience the Fulwood dropped the bergs astern and finally reached port without further adventure.

LAKES TO THE ATLANTIC.

Congressman Simpson Proposes Joining with Canada to Build a Ship Canal.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Representative Simpson, of Kansas, is preparing a joint resolution proposing an international commission between the United States and Canada with a view to co-operation in a system of canals and waterways closely connecting the great lakes with the Atlantic ocean. Mr. Simpson, who sailed the lakes in his early days, proposes a cut from Georgian bay, on the east shore of Lake Huron, through to Lake Ontario. This cut could be made by way of Lake Simcoe and other small lakes, so that the actual cut would not be over .00 miles. It would save 800 miles of the present route through the St. Clair and Detroit rivers, the entire length of Lake Erie and the Welland canal. It would make almost a bee line from the upper lakes to the St. Lawrence, and thence to the ocean. It is also contemplated that joint action be taken on improving the upper St. Lawrence in order to open this lake and ocean route to the largest and most modern boats. The great grain regions of the far northwest would thus have a direct water route to the ocean, instead of a circuitous lake route to Buffalo and transshipment there by rail to the seaboard.

Northwestern Wins.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 7.—The second annual inter-collegiate debate occurred Friday night in University hall between Michigan and Northwestern. The question was: "Resolved, That the Policy of the Federal Government Should Be to Bring About the Annexation of the Hawaiian Islands." Northwestern had the negative side, and at the close was declared winner by the judges.

Discredits Reports of Fighting.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—All is quiet among the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Oklahoma, according to information that has reached the bureau of Indian affairs. The bureau officials assert that the trouble at Fort Reno amounted to nothing more than a personal difficulty between one or two of the Indians and a like number of the cattlemen.

Fire in a Brewery.

ALEXANDRIA, Ind., April 7.—A fire of incendiary origin broke out Friday night in the Fred Miller Brewing company's buildings. Three houses, three buildings and the stock were consumed. Loss, \$2,000, with \$500 insurance.

Miss Ruth Oder, of Springfield, an insane patient at Jacksonville, Ill., hanged herself to a door hinge.

John Calhoun, a farmer living near Tyner City, Ind., was killed by the accidental discharge of a shotgun.

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

Royal Baking Powder

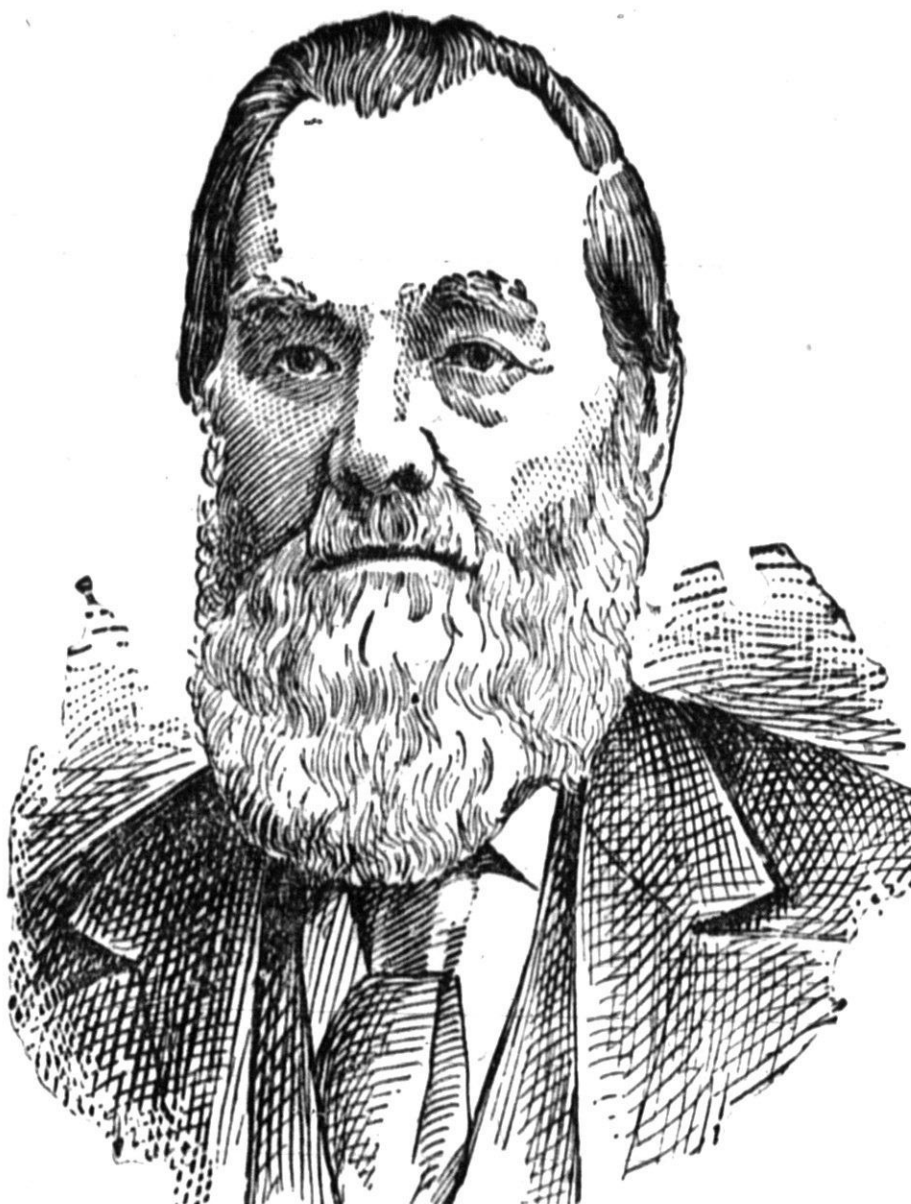
ABSOLUTELY PURE

"Now you may tell the court the circumstances of your husband's disappearance," said the attorney to Mrs. Persimmon. "Well, sir," replied the good lady, "he went out one morning, and it wasn't more than half an hour till he never came back."—Harper's Bazar.

Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., quickly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Sold only in boxes. Price, 25 cts.

"Your coat is inside out," remarked the absolute idiot. "Thank you," rejoined the towering genius, as he hastily rectified the error. "Don't speak of it," said the idiot; "I am troubled with absence of mind myself."—Wait.

It is always the other fellow who brings politics into the discussion of a public question. On our side we never sink below the level of statesmanship.—Boston Transcript.



The subject of the above portrait is a prominent and much respected citizen, Mr. Robert Manson, of West Rye, N. H. Where Mr. Manson is known "his word is as good as his bond." In a recent letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., Mr. Manson says:

"Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best pills I ever took for the liver. All my friends say they do them the most good." This opinion is shared by every one who once tries these tiny, little, sugar-coated pills, which are to be found in all medicine stores. The U. S. Inspector of Immigration at Buffalo, N. Y., writes of them as follows:

"From early childhood I have suffered from a sluggish liver, with all the disorders accompanying such a condition. Doctors' prescriptions and patent medicines I have used in abundance; they only afforded temporary relief. I was recommended to try Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. I did so, taking two at night and one after dinner every day for two weeks. I have reduced the dose to one 'Pellet' every day for two months. I have in six months increased in solid flesh twenty-two pounds. I am in better health than I have been since childhood. Drowsiness and unpleasant feelings after meals have completely disappeared."

John A. McBerry

Assist nature a little now and then with a gentle laxative, or, if need be, with a more searching and cleansing cathartic, thereby removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels, and toning up and invigorating the liver and quickening its tardy action, and you thereby remove the cause of a multitude of distressing diseases, such as headaches, indigestion, biliousness, skin diseases, boils, carbuncles, piles, fevers and maladies too numerous to mention.

If people would pay more attention to properly regulating the action of their bowels, they would have less frequent occasion to call for their doctors' services to subdue attacks of dangerous diseases.

"Do you feel perfectly safe about having your wife drive this horse?" "Great Scott, yes; that horse has too good sense to allow any woman to drive him into a dangerous place."—Inter Ocean.

REBUKE.—"Hold," roared the tragedian, as the audience laughed heartily at his death scene, "do you suppose I'm doing this for fun?"—Truth.

LEGAL FILIBUSTERING.

Voice of the People Against the Slow Administration of Justice.

The general public and all parties concerned, excepting, of course, the lawyers, have long since become worn out with exasperation at the delays in trials in which large sums and important interests are involved.

When it comes to cases in which crime is to be punished and justice should be dealt out, this slow dragging along becomes even more trying, and it is not strange if now and then some one questions whether or no law and lawyers are not seriously at fault in so conducting these affairs that they appear interminable, and as though the counsel themselves were striving to keep them along, as doctors sometimes do their patients, in order to make more out of them. Certain it is that intelligent laymen all over the land are complaining of such action on the part of the members of the legal fraternity, and some day these same grumblers may rise in their wrath and demand a reconstruction of the methods of the law, in order that existence may not become a burden through needless waiting and justice long delayed.

It is a curious fact that many of the transactions of daily life, that might easily be attended to by any person of ordinary good sense, are handicapped by the necessity for legal assistance. Because they must have this, important interests are neglected, and of this neglect some one is prompt to take advantage. Then there is a necessity for legal interference, and if the victim is unable to employ counsel he fares badly. If he is able to do so, it is but justice to say that he sometimes fares worse, for once in the clutches of the law there is never any telling where one may bring up. Charles Dickens rendered an invaluable service to the world when he wrote his wonderful story of "Bleak House." "Jarndyce and Jarndyce" stand the world over for the law's delay and that interminable, intolerable waiting that ended only when the entire substance of the estate was consumed, and it was duly announced to the gentlemen on the bench that the case was concluded simply because there was nothing left to litigate about.

It is this sort of delay that is the incentive to violent measures. If one could feel certain that misdemeanor of all sorts would be promptly punished, there would be far less temptation to take the law into one's own hands. But when, after long years of injustice, waiting, hoping and fearing, the feeling comes that one is not getting, or even likely to get, his just dues, exasperation turns to desperation, and it is scarcely to be wondered at if the victim makes an effort, at least to gain for himself that which the law, under cover of looking after his interests, has wholly deprived him of. Human nature is patient and long-suffering; but when, through tactics of bushwhacking, filibustering, beating around the bush, indulging in technicalities, pleading nonsensical excuses and putting matters off on pretexts absolutely transparent, patience ceases to be a virtue, and worn threadbare by such unjust and unrighteous practices, mankind rebels and the unjustly dealt with seeks to take matters into his own hands.

The majesty of the law is never vindicated in this way, and as many cases are at present conducted, its dignity, strength and symmetry are destroyed and distorted, and instead of being honorable and honored among men, it has come to mean to many ears merely a series of trickeries by which one man may gain without suffering penalties that which by rights belongs to another.—N. Y. Ledger.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 9.	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle.....	\$3 50 @ 4 50
Sheep.....	5 00 @ 5 50
Hogs.....	5 00 @ 5 50
FLOUR—Winter Patents.....	3 35 @ 3 45
Minnesota Patents.....	3 50 @ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	67 @ 67 1/2
Ungraded Red.....	66 @ 66 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	46 @ 47
Ungraded Mixed.....	37 @ 38
OATS—Track Mixed Western.....	50 @ 51 1/2
RYE—Western.....	13 50 @ 14 00
PORK—Mess, New.....	7 80 @ 7 95
LARD—Western.....	16 @ 23 1/2
BUTTER—Western Creamery.....	11 @ 15
Western Dairy.....	11 @ 15
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Shipping Steers.....	\$3 05 @ 4 75
Cows.....	1 50 @ 3 10
Stockers.....	2 00 @ 3 10
Feeders.....	3 10 @ 3 35
Butchers' Steers.....	3 00 @ 3 35
Bulls.....	2 00 @ 3 50
HOGS.....	4 05 @ 5 10
SHEEP.....	11 @ 22
BUTTER—Creamery.....	15 @ 20
Dairy.....	11 @ 20
EGGS—Fresh.....	9 @ 9 1/2
BROOM CORN.	
Western (per ton).....	30 00 @ 35 00
Western Dwarf.....	50 00 @ 70 00
Illinois Good to Choice.....	45 00 @ 70 00
POTATOES (per bu.).....	46 @ 70
PORK—Mess.....	11 05 @ 12 07 1/2
LARD—Steam.....	7 10 @ 7 15
FLOUR—Spring Patents.....	2 30 @ 2 40
Spring Patents.....	2 30 @ 2 40
Winter Patents.....	2 30 @ 2 40
Winter Straights.....	2 30 @ 2 40
GRAIN—Wheat, Cash.....	62 1/2 @ 63 1/2
Corn, No. 2.....	31 1/2 @ 31 3/4
Oats, No. 2.....	49 1/2 @ 49 3/4
Rye, No. 2.....	51 @ 51 1/2
Barley, Good to Choice.....	51 @ 51 1/2
LUMBER.	
Siding.....	16 00 @ 23 50
Flooring.....	30 00 @ 37 00
Common Boards.....	13 00 @ 14 00
Fencing.....	2 40 @ 2 50
Shingles.....	2 00 @ 3 15
KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Shipping Steers.....	\$2 85 @ 4 25
Stockers and Feeders.....	2 75 @ 3 50
HOGS.....	4 00 @ 4 75
SHEEP.....	3 50 @ 3 55
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Steers.....	\$3 25 @ 4 25
Feeders.....	2 30 @ 3 40
HOGS.....	4 70 @ 4 82 1/2
SHEEP.....	3 00 @ 4 40

Farms for the Million.

The marvelous development of the States of Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and Wyoming, within the last few years has attracted attention in all parts of the world. It is not necessary, however, to search far for the causes of this wonderful growth, for this entire region, which is penetrated by The North-Western Line, teems with golden opportunities for enterprising farmers, mechanics and laborers who desire to better their condition. Here are lands which combine all varieties of soil, climate and physical feature that render them most desirable for agriculture or commerce. Rich rolling prairies, capable of raising the finest quality of farm products in luxurious abundance, can still be secured at low prices and upon most liberal terms, and in many cases good productive farms can be purchased for scarcely more than the yearly rental many eastern farmers are compelled to pay. Reaching the principal cities and towns and the richest and most productive farming districts of this favored region The North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western R'y) offers its patrons the advantages of ready markets, unexcelled train service, perfect equipment and all the comforts and conveniences known to strictly first-class railway travel. Maps, time tables and general information can be obtained of ticket agents of connecting lines, or by addressing W. A. Thrall, General Passenger and Ticket Agent Chicago & North-Western R'y, Chicago, Ill.

MAMMA—"Robbie, why is it that you always quarrel with the little girl next door?" Robbie—"Cause she won't ever hit a fellow like boys do."—Inter Ocean.

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 Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills, 25 cents.

"Bronson is an awful glutton." "He is making up for lost time. He nearly starved to death while he was a clerk."—Harper's Bazar.

Breathing Poison.

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