

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

VOLUME 24.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1895.

NUMBER 40.

\$10.00

MEN'S SUITS FOR \$10.00.

You can't afford to miss looking at them.

We bought the goods cheap which enables us to sell cheap.

Suits that fit; suits that were made up for this seasons trade; suits that are equal in every respect to many \$15.00 and \$18.00 suits offered to the trade.

A large assortment of the most desirable men's suits ever shown to the trade.

During the next 30 days you can select from the entire stock any suit you want with but a few exceptions for a \$10.00 bill.

All wool worsted suits \$10.00.

All wool cheviot suits \$10.00.

All wool cassimere suits \$10.00.

Made up single and double breasted sack coats, short and long cutaway coats.

During this sale we will close out 200 men's, boy's, and children's suits at about one half former price.

Most of these are odds and ends somewhat off in style, but first class goods in every other respect.

First class goods for less money than you would ordinarily pay for elsewhere.

Remember we have the largest and most complete assortment of boy's and children's clothing shown in Chelsea.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

IT COSTS YOU NO MORE

TO HAVE YOUR

SUMMER SUIT

Exact in fit, stylish in cut, faultless in make, and correct every way, than it does for slovenly work. Our patterns are latest in design and shades.

The largest line of Fine Suitings ever shown in Chelsea. Good work and low prices.

J. J. RAFTREY, Tailor.

New Grocery Store.

The undersigned has opened a

New Stock of Choice Family Groceries

In his building on South Main Street, and solicits a share of your patronage. Prices as low as good goods can be sold.

Respectfully,

FRED KANTLEHNER.

A choice line of Silverware just received.

JOHN BAUMGARDNER,

Designer and Builder of

Artistic Granite Memorials.

Office, 6 Detroit St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Established 1868.

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

OIL BURNER

TAKES THE PLACE OF DANGEROUS GASOLINE. GOES IN ANY STOVE. NO SMOKE, DIRT OR ODOR. 1/2 CHEAPER THAN WOOD OR COAL.

WANT AGENTS on salary or commission. Send for Catalogue of Prices and Terms.

NATIONAL OIL BURNER CO.
692 CEDAR AVE.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Annual Meeting of the Pioneers.

The next annual meeting of the Pioneer Society of Washtenaw County will be held in the Methodist Church in the village of Dexter on Wednesday June 12th at 10 o'clock a. m. for the election of officers for the ensuing year and transaction of other business.

Brief addresses will be read by well-known pioneers after which reminiscences of pioneer life will be in order. Excellent music will be furnished by Dexter musicians.

The citizens of Dexter and adjoining townships will furnish the banquet in the basement of the church. A general attendance of the old settlers of the county is requested to come early and fill the church by 10 o'clock sharp.

ISAAC TERRY, President.

J. Q. A. SESSIONS, Secretary.

Council Proceedings.

[OFFICIAL]

Chelsea, April 30th, 1895.

Board met in council room.

Meeting called to order by President.

Roll call by Clerk.

Trustees Present—Glazier, Pierce, Schenk, and Riemenschneider, Trustee absent—Mensing and Foster.

Motion made and supported that the druggist bond with R. S. Armstrong H. H. Fenn and L. T. Freeman as principals and W. J. Knapp and Harmon S. Holmes as sureties be approved.

Yeas—Schenk, Glazier, Pierce and Riemenschneider.

Nays—None.

Moved and supported that the druggist bond with Frank P. Glazier & Co., as principals and Chas. M. Davis and Geo. P. Glazier as sureties be approved.

Yeas—Schenk, Glazier, Pierce and Riemenschneider.

Nays—None.

Moved and supported that the saloon bond with John Farrell as principal and James Taylor and James Hudler as sureties be approved.

Yeas—Schenk, Glazier, Pierce and Riemenschneider.

Nays—None.

Moved and supported that the bond with Fred C. Heller and John M. Gerbach as principals and Godfrey Grau and Catherine Girbach as sureties be approved.

Yeas—Schenk, Glazier, Pierce and Riemenschneider.

Nays—None.

Moved and supported that the bond of Frank McNamara as principal and Timothy McKone and Frank Staffan as sureties be approved.

Yeas—Schenk, Glazier, Pierce and Riemenschneider.

Nays—None.

Moved and supported that the saloon bond of Chris. Kline as principal and James Taylor and Kate E. Clark as sureties be approved.

Yeas—Schenk, Glazier, Pierce and Riemenschneider.

Nays—None.

Moved and supported that the saloon bond of Chris. Kline as principal and James Taylor and Kate E. Clark as sureties be approved.

Yeas—Schenk, Glazier, Pierce and Riemenschneider.

Nays—None.

Motion made and carried that we adjourn.

G. W. BECKWITH, President.

FRED W. ROEDEL, Clerk.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at F. P. Glazier & Co's. Drug Store.

When the American farmer becomes thoroughly discouraged at wheat raising, let him try apples. Since Sept. 1, 1,445, 592 barrels of American apples have been shipped to Europe, England, France and Germany take them and like them so well that the demand is growing enormously. Neat and attractive packing will start them, and the apples themselves will do the rest.

* TEA *

When you want a cup of Pure, Wholesome, Appetizing Tea, come to the Bank Drug Store. We make a specialty of the Tea Business, and know we can please you at the right figures. Every pound we sell increases our trade.

Are You the Man

Who has been looking all over Washtenaw County to buy Wall Paper at the right figures? Don't waste any more time, but let us quote you some prices and show you a few patterns. We are marking our goods in a manner that is moving them every day.

Pure Paris Green,

London Purple, White Hellebore, Insect Powder, Blue Vitrol, Corrosive Sublimite, Whale Oil Soap, etc., all at the lowest prices.

Full cream cheese 10c per pound.

34 pounds brown sugar for \$1.

All \$1 patent medicines from 58c to 75c.

A good tea dust at 8c per pound.

50 pounds sulphur for \$1.

All 50c patent medicines from 28c to 38c.

Our 19c coffee makes a rich, strong drink.

Pure Epsom salts 2c per lb.

24 lbs granulated sugar for \$1.

3 cans best tomatoes for 25c.

A first class lantern for 29c.

2 packages any yeast cakes for 5c.

9 sticks chicory for 10c.

Pure saltpetre 7c per lb.

7 cakes good laundry soap for 25c.

Fresh seedless Sultana raisins 5c per lb.

Try our 25c fine cut.

Banner smoking tobacco 15c per lb.

25 boxes matches for 25c.

Choice dried beef, 10c per pound.

Lamp wicks 1c per yard.

Large cans peaches for sauce, 10c per can.

8 lbs broken rice for 25c.

Special molasses sale, 16c per gal.

All 25c patent medicines from 12c to 28c.

Strongest ammonia 8c per pint.

Ask our customers about our teas.

All pills and plasters 12c to 18c.

Glauber salts 2c per lb.

Good canned corn 5c per can.

Spirits camphor 85c per pint.

A good mince meat 5c per package.

A cup of best mustard for 5c.

Choicest honey in combs 15c per lb.

4 lbs California prunes for 25c.

Tincture Arnica 30c per pint.

Tomatoes, standard quality, 7c per can.

Our best molasses always pleases. Try it.

5 pounds crackers for 25c.

2 1/2 lb can baked beans for 10c.

Highest market price for eggs.

F. P. Glazier & Co.

FOR

A FEW DAYS

WE WILL OFFER

SALT FISH

At Very Low Prices.

A good salt fish 3 cents per pound.

Salmon steak you can buy at our store by the pound.

Fine No. 1 white fish in bulk.

Fine No. 1 Mackerel in bulk.

We also carry a nice article in salt pork.

All the best of us get our Hams and Breakfast Bacon at Blaich's. Why, because he sells the best sugar cured hams and bacon sold in town.

GEO. BLAICH.

Bring in your Butter & Eggs

It Is Always Cheaper

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

This Applies Also

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

L. & A. E. WINANS, Chelsea.

THE CHELSEA HERALD

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.
CHELSEA, MICHIGAN

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

DOMESTIC.

An order was issued for the arrest of all persons who ride bicycles on Sunday at Babylon, L. I.

The income tax law, after being twice heard in the United States supreme court, was finally decided by that court to be invalid and unconstitutional. The vote in the affirmative was Harlan, White, Brown and Jackson; in the negative, Fuller, Field, Shiras, Gray and Brewer.

Mrs. WARWICK, living near Oskaloosa, Ia., poisoned her three children and then committed suicide. Two of the children would die.

The botanist of the agricultural department in Washington says that the decrease in the value of lands in this country due to weeds amounts to tens of millions of dollars a year.

HARRY HAYWARD, convicted of inciting and planning the murder of Catherine Gung in Minneapolis, will be executed on June 21.

CRAWFORD & VALENTINE, a stock brokerage firm in Chicago, made an assignment with liabilities of \$100,000.

CHARLES AIESTER, a teamster at Grant's Pass, Ore., threw his wife into a pool of water and held her head under until she was drowned.

The thirtieth anniversary of the establishment in Lexington, Ky., of the first colored school south of the Mason and Dixon line was celebrated.

JOHN G. CARLISLE, secretary of the United States treasury, opened the discussion of the silver question at Covington, Ky., speaking against free coinage.

The announcement was made by Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller that under section 3,220 of the revised statutes all the moneys paid in on account of the income tax will be refunded to the payers by the treasury department without delay.

STEPHEN J. FIELD, who was appointed by President Lincoln an associate justice of the supreme court thirty-two years ago, celebrated the anniversary in Washington.

STEVENS & Co., New York commission brokers, failed for \$100,000.

Civil service examinations for clerks, storekeepers and gaugers will be held in sixty-three of the principal cities and towns the latter part of June.

The visible supply of grain in the United States on the 20th was: Wheat, 56,484,000 bushels; corn, 7,566,000 bushels; oats, 6,333,000 bushels; rye, 149,900 bushels; barley, 183,000 bushels.

The Commercial bank of Kingfisher, T. T., made an assignment in favor of its creditors.

The supreme court of the United States will adjourn for the term June 3.

REAR ADMIRAL R. W. MEADE was placed upon the retired list.

The new and magnificent \$1,000,000 temple of the odd fellows in Philadelphia was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

The Piedmont Marble company, the largest in the south, was placed in the hands of a receiver at Atlanta, Ga.

By an explosion in a coal mine near Fairmount, W. Va., four miners were killed.

The Merchants' national bank at Seattle, Wash., suspended.

FRANK P. HASTINGS presented to the state department at Washington his credentials from Hawaii as charge d'affaires.

It was said that frost in Michigan did over \$1,000,000 worth of damage in Allegan, Ottawa, Van Buren, Barry, Muskegon and neighboring counties.

HARMON, the professional diver, leaped from a bridge at Winona, Minn., 72 feet into the Mississippi river.

AFTER making a fight for two years John B. Koeting, the banker who wrecked the South Side savings bank in Milwaukee, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to five years in prison.

A POWDER house exploded at Pinole, Cal., killing fourteen men.

A QUANTITY of gold bearing sand was found in a well in the heart of Fort Smith, Ark.

The entire grape and peach crop of western New York was destroyed by frost and the fruit was damaged in Orleans county, the great peach county of the state. The damage was placed at hundreds of thousands of dollars.

A JOINT committee of members of the last congress was sitting at the capitol to assess the personal damages sustained by clerks in the Ford's theater disaster of June, 1893.

THE North Carolina democratic executive committee passed a resolution, 29 to 1, favoring the free coinage of silver.

M. V. LONGSWORTH, a leading business man of Delphos, O., eloped with Mrs. Nona Thorp, wife of one of his employees.

THE Iowa Federation of Labor in session at Ottumwa defeated an effort to commit the federation to free silver or socialism.

REPORTS from the great wheat belt of North Dakota, the Red river valley, say that the frosts have not ruined the young plant.

Mrs. E. P. ROSS died at Mattoon, Ill. She predicted the time of her death two months ago.

In the absence of their parents two small children of Mr. and Mrs. John Watkins set fire to the dwelling at Nanticoke, Pa., and were burned to death.

The state department of education ruled that nuns may not teach in the public schools of Texas.

The state department was officially informed of the withdrawal of Mr. Thurston, the Hawaiian minister.

FOLLOWING the retirement of Rear Admiral Meade comes the promotion of Commodore Lester A. Beardslee, commanding the Pacific squadron, to be rear admiral.

MANY factories were destroyed by fire at Cambridge, Mass.

THE resignation of Seneca Haselton, United States minister to Venezuela, was sent to the secretary of state.

WILLIAM CONNELL, who killed Sheriff George Dunham, of Montgomery county, Ga., was riddled with bullets by a pursuing party.

A FREIGHT train ran into the rear end of a passenger train near Cheyenne, Wyo., and Engineer August Gray and Fireman Ed Fuller, both of Denver, were crushed to death.

BURGLARS blew open the vault of the State bank at Oneida, Kan., securing about \$1,800.

WHILE two young men were fishing in the Neches river near Crockett, Tex., their canoe was attacked by alligators and broken up and the young men were torn to pieces.

GOLD was struck in paying quantities at Renville, Minn.

Snow to the depth of a foot fell at Creede, Col.

MISS KATE JOHNSON, Miss Maud Myers and Charles Wiley were drowned at Effingham, Ill., by the upsetting of a raft.

SIXTY horses belonging to the Chicago Carriage company were burned to death by a fire in the stables and ten carriages were also destroyed.

G. H. TAGGERT, a wealthy farmer near Warrensburg, Mo., was induced by two men to deposit \$8,500 in a tin box on an agreement to purchase his farm and then fled with the money.

A HORSE took fright at the snorting of an elephant in the parade of a circus at Fort Wayne, Ind., and dashed into the midst of a crowd of women and children, killing Mrs. Eliza Lemay, fatally injuring Mrs. F. Wehner and her boy and bruising sixteen other persons.

THE Western Interstate Baseball league has gone to pieces.

A TORNADO blew down the St. Mary hotel and Catholic church and unroofed and damaged forty other houses at Lockport, Tex., causing a loss of \$100,000.

FOREST fires were raging through the region east of Superior, Wis., and great damage was being done.

INSURANCE losses this season up to May 15 were unprecedentedly heavy on the lakes. The aggregate was \$320,000, as compared with losses last season up to the same date of \$136,000.

REPORTS from the vast wheat farms of the northwest, in Minnesota and the Dakotas, show that the wheat crop is not only uninjured, but actually is in better than the average condition.

A BILL passed the Michigan legislature making it unlawful for one person to treat another to liquor in any public place in the state. It also prohibits the selling of liquor for such purposes.

AT the encampment in Green Bay ex-Gov. W. D. Hoard was elected department commander of the Wisconsin G. A. R.

THE Kickapoo Indian lands in Oklahoma were thrown open for settlement and it was estimated that not less than 20,000 persons joined in the rush.

THE Charles A. Wood company, extensive dealers in builders' supplies at Cleveland, failed for \$100,000.

IN a fit of jealousy Mrs. Anna Annable shot and killed her husband in Chicago and then put a bullet into her own heart.

THOMAS IRVING, a wealthy farmer near Lebanon, Ind., mistook his eldest son for a burglar and shot him fatally.

THE "sound money and better banking facilities" convention met at Memphis, Tenn., and was addressed by Secretary Carlisle.

THE director of the mint estimates the production of gold by the mines of the United States during the calendar year 1894 at \$39,500,000, an increase over 1893 of \$3,500,000. The production of silver was \$64,000,000, a decrease as compared with 1893 of 10,500,000 ounces.

CLAUDE THOMPSON (colored) was lynched at Dekoven, Ky., for attempted assault on a 13-year-old white girl.

THE secretary of war was officially informed that the Indians in Arizona were restless and that a feeling of insecurity prevailed.

A GASOLINE explosion in a house at Omaha, Neb., killed William Henry and his wife and Mrs. G. S. Osborn.

AT Jersey City, N. J., Commodore Ballington Booth, of the Salvation army, and his wife, Maude Elizabeth Booth, became citizens of the United States. They declared their intentions five years ago.

THE mayor of Brooklyn, N. Y., put five women on the board of education.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

WILLIAM COGSWELL, of Salem, who had served continuously in congress from the Sixth Massachusetts district since 1886, died in Washington, aged 57 years. Mr. Cogswell was also a war veteran, entering the service as a private in 1861 and retiring as brigadier general in 1865.

HENRY A. CHITTENDEN, the philanthropist and noted abolitionist, died at his home in Mount Clair, N. J., aged 70 years.

HUGH McCULLOCH, who was secretary of the treasury under Presidents Lincoln and Arthur, died in Washington, aged 85 years.

GEORGE LAIBEL and Miss Annie Nelson, midgets of the Mrs. Tom Thumb company, were married at Minneapolis, Minn.

ANDRE LOUIS BAGGER, consul in Washington for Sweden, Norway and Denmark, died suddenly of apoplexy at Asbury Park, N. J.

FOREIGN.

THE Norwegian bark Ceylon, Capt. Olsen, was wrecked near Dover England, and six of her crew were drowned.

THE Manitoba school question, which at one time threatened open disruption between the Catholics and Protestants, was virtually settled by Lord Aberdeen in a way agreeable to both sides.

THE lieutenant governor and six officials were murdered and mutilated at Kuchan, Persia, during disturbances due to the premature collection of taxes.

AN engagement disastrous to the rebels was fought in eastern Cuba in which Jose Marti, who was proclaimed president of the revolutionary party, was killed.

IN Coatepe Castle, Mexico, fire destroyed sixty-two houses and left thirty-five families homeless.

THE Chinese emperor issued a decree recalling from the island of Formosa, ceded to Japan by the treaty of peace, all the Chinese officials on the island.

FIRE in Russia destroyed 200 houses at Kobur, 250 houses at Rushany and ninety houses at Pensa.

MUCH indignation was felt in Newfoundland over the reduction in the grant for educational purposes.

FIVE of the Kurds who murdered Frank G. Lenz, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who was attempting to ride around the world on a bicycle, were discovered in Armenia.

FURTHER details of the loss of the Spanish steamer Gravina, wrecked off Manila, Philippine Islands, during a typhoon, show that 168 persons were drowned.

DIPLOMATIC relations between China and Japan have been resumed by the appointment of Count Hayashi, vice foreign minister, to be Japanese minister to Peking.

JACOB DOTY, American consul at Tahiti, was married to a native girl of Popeete.

EARTHQUAKE shocks in Turkey destroyed seven villages and killed fifty persons.

IT was said that thirty negroes who were attempting to leave Mexico for their former homes in Alabama were shot and killed by their employers.

THE revolution in Ecuador has assumed so threatening an aspect that the navy department cabled the commander of the United States steamer Ranger to proceed with his vessel to Guayaquil.

LATER.

THERE were 207 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 24th, against 211 the week previous and 183 in the corresponding time in 1894.

THE 76th birthday of Queen Victoria was observed in London.

GEN. J. B. HAWLEY, assistant secretary of the treasury under President Hayes and six years a member of congress from Illinois, died suddenly at Hot Springs, S. D.

THE Langley flying machine flew a distance of 1,000 feet at a test near Washington.

FORMOSA declared its independence and the population will fight the Japanese and will not submit to the orders of the imperial Chinese government.

A MOB took John Halls, Jr., and William Royce from their cells in the jail at Danville, Ill., and hanged them for assaulting Miss Laura Barnett.

AN earthquake in the town of Paranythia, in the province of Epirus, which is a part of Albania, destroyed nearly all the houses in the town and 50 persons were killed and 150 injured.

MOUNT VESUVIUS was reported to be in an unusual state of eruption.

RATHER than endure the reproach of living off his wife's earnings Louis Kraeman, of Chicago, killed his little girl, 2 years of age, and then took his own life.

THE miners' strike in the Pittsburgh (Pa.) district was ended, the strikers going back to work at the operators' terms, sixty cents per ton.

REV. WILLIAM HENSHAW was indicted by the Hendricks county (Ind.) grand jury for the murder of his wife. Henshaw claimed that robbers had killed his wife and wounded him.

AT a meeting in New York of the democratic editors of the state a letter was read from the president in which he depicts the danger of free coinage of silver.

NEARLY 80,000 pupils took part in the great anniversary parade in Brooklyn, N. Y., of the Sunday School union. Ex-President Harrison reviewed the children.

AT Huron, S. D., C. D. Houghton's stables, with many valuable horses, were burned.

THE friends of free coinage gathered in force at Memphis, Tenn., to hear ex-Congressman W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, reply to the sound money speech of Secretary Carlisle before the anti-free silver convention. Mr. Bryan contrasted Mr. Carlisle's silver attitude now with his views in 1878.

Women Only Know

How much they suffer when nervous, weak and tired.

Nervous prostration is a lingering, rack, living death to those afflicted, though wholly incomprehensible to others. The cause of this condition is impure and insufficient blood.

Make the blood pure, give it vitality and it will properly feed the nerves and make them strong. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures nervousness because it acts directly upon the blood, making it rich and pure and endowing it with vitality and strength-giving power. No other medicine has such a record of

cures. Thousands write that they suffered intensely with nervousness and were cured by this great medicine. The building-up powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are wonderful. Even a few doses are sufficient to create an appetite, and from that time on its healing, purifying, strengthening effects are plainly felt. The nerves become stronger, the sleep becomes natural and refreshing, the hands and limbs become steady, and soon "life seems to go on without effort," and perfect health is restored. Such is the work which Hood's Sarsaparilla is doing for hundreds of women to-day.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Makes Pure Blood.

Half Rate.
May 21st and June 11th The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip, to points in Texas, Lake Charles, La., and Bady and Roswell, N. M., tickets good returning twenty days from date of sale. For further information address H. A. CHERRIER, 316 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Most people would make a success of life if they only had a friend to do their thinking.—Milwaukee Journal.

The one time in a man's life when he wants the earth is when he falls overboard in mid-ocean.—Philadelphia Record.

Avoid him who, for mere curiosity, asks three questions running about a thing that cannot interest him.—Lavater.

AFTER six years' suffering, I was cured by Pilo's Cure.—MARY THOMPSON, 29½ Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, '94.

She—"The groom seems quite cool." He—"The bride is from Boston."—Life.

THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK, May 25
LIVE STOCK—Cattle.....	\$5 00 @ 6 05
Sheep.....	4 00 @ 6 25
Hogs.....	4 90 @ 5 20
FLOUR—Winter Patents.....	4 00 @ 4 40
Winter Straights.....	3 75 @ 4 15
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	80 1/2 @ 81 1/2
No. 1 Hard.....	80 1/2 @ 81 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	59 1/2 @ 59 1/2
September.....	60 1/2 @ 61 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	33 1/2 @ 34 1/2
Track White Western.....	37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
RYE.....	50 @ 57
PORK—Mess, New.....	12 1/2 @ 14 50
LARD—Western.....	6 7/8 @ 6 90
BUTTER—West'n Creamery.....	11 @ 18
Western Dairy.....	7 1/2 @ 12

	CHICAGO
CATTLE—Shipping Steers.....	\$4 20 @ 6 00
Stockers and Feeders.....	2 85 @ 4 00
Butchers' Steers.....	4 00 @ 4 40
Cows.....	2 10 @ 4 30
HOGS.....	4 25 @ 4 75
SHEEP.....	2 25 @ 5 30
BUTTER—Creamery.....	8 @ 17 1/2
Dairy.....	7 1/4 @ 15
Packing Stock.....	5 @ 8
EGGS—Fresh.....	10 @ 12 1/2
BROOM CORN (per ton).....	60 00 @ 120 00
POTATOES (per bu).....	40 @ 70
PORK—Mess.....	12 02 1/2 @ 12 75
LARD—Steam.....	6 57 1/2 @ 6 60
FLOUR—Spring Patents.....	3 30 @ 3 88
Spring Straights.....	2 30 @ 3 35
Winter Patents.....	3 20 @ 3 30
Winter Straights.....	3 00 @ 3 35
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2.....	70 1/2 @ 78
Corn, No. 2.....	52 1/2 @ 54
Oats, No. 2.....	29 @ 30 1/2
Rye, No. 2.....	66 @ 66 1/2
Barley—Common to Choice.....	40 @ 51

	MILWAUKEE
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring.....	\$ 80 1/2 @ 80 1/2
Corn, No. 3.....	54 @ 54 1/2
Oats, No. 2 White.....	33 1/2 @ 33 1/2
Rye, No. 1.....	67 1/2 @ 67 1/2
Barley, No. 2.....	49 @ 49 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	12 05 @ 12 70
LARD—Steam.....	6 05 @ 6 70

	KANSAS CITY
CATTLE—Texas Steers.....	\$2 50 @ 4 50
Stockers and Feeders.....	2 50 @ 4 45
HOGS.....	4 50 @ 4 90
SHEEP.....	3 35 @ 4 50

	OMAHA
CATTLE—Steers.....	\$4 25 @ 5 40
Stockers and Feeders.....	2 50 @ 3 75
HOGS—Light and Mixed.....	4 15 @ 4 40
Heavy.....	4 85 @ 4 50
SHEEP.....	2 00 @ 4 25



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

Go by the book. Pills 10c and 25c a box. Book FREE at your druggist's or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal Street, New York.
Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

★ ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR ★

IMPERIAL GRANUM
IT IS
★ THE BEST ★
FOOD
FOR
INVALIDS
★ JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York. ★

DRESSMAKERS

FIND THE
LATEST PARIS FASHIONS
—IN—
L'Art de La Mode.
8 Colored Plates,
Designed by Our Special
Corps of
PARISIAN ARTISTS.

Order it of your Newsdealer or send 35 cents for latest number to
THE MORSE-BROUGHTON CO.,
3 East 19th St., NEW YORK.
MENTION THIS PAPER.

SUMMER VACATION TOURS

Special Car Parties, Personally Conducted
To COLORADO AND THE YELLOWSTONE PARK
FIRST TOUR

Twenty Days; Cost \$190.00
Leaving Chicago Wednesday, June 20
To the Yellowstone Park via Colorado, Marshall Pass, Glenwood Springs, Salt Lake City. Six days' tour of Yellowstone Park. Returning through the Black Hills, via the Custer Battlefield and Hot Springs, So. Dak.

SEVENTH TOUR
Seventeen Days; Cost \$160.00
Leaving Chicago Wednesday, Aug. 7
To the Yellowstone Park via way of Kansas City, Mo., and Lincoln, Neb., through the Black Hills via Hot Springs, Deadwood and Custer Battlefield. Six days' tour of Yellowstone Park. Returning via Minneapolis and Lake Minnetonka.

THIRD TOUR
Fourteen Days; Cost \$130.00
Leaving Chicago Wednesday, Aug. 14
Through Seattle, Colorado by way of Denver, Manitou, Pike's Peak, Colorado Springs, Royal Gorge, Marshall Pass—Around the Circle—Mount Quary singe ride, Rico, Durango, Glenwood Springs and Leadville.

The cost of tickets for these Tours includes railroad transportation, sleeping-car fares, meals and lodging, baggage and side trips—everything save the incidental expenses.

THE SERVICE IN ALL RESPECTS WILL BE FIRST CLASS IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

Consult your nearest ticket agent in regard to these parties, or send for a descriptive pamphlet to
T. A. GRANT, Manager Burlington Route Tours,
211 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
For durability and for cheapness this preparation is truly unrivalled.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH is cakes for general blacking of a stove. THE SUN PASTE POLISH for a quick after-dinner shine, applied and polished with a cloth.

Morse Bros. Props., Canton, Mass., U.S.A.



THE ROLL CALL.

WITH sound of martial music
And reverent tread,
The armies of the living
Go forth to greet the dead.
A hush on every soul
That listens in the silence,
While Memory calls the roll.

From battle-stained Antietam,
From Missionary Ridge,
From Gettysburg and Shiloh,
From mountain, plain and bridge,
They come who died as heroes,
They come from far or near,
And as the roll is counted
Each man makes answer: "Here!"

Not one is of the missing,
The ranks are full to-day.
In solid marching order
They stand, a close array,
Their faces lit with courage
As in that long ago,
When for the love of country
They fell before the foe.

On every grave a garland
Of sweet May blooms is laid,
Till of the sad God's acre
A garden fair is made;
And ever with the living
By glade or sunny knoll,
The noble dead are marching
As Memory calls the roll.

They cannot be forgotten
To whom their comrades pay
The tributes of affection
On Decoration day.
Still dear to those who love them
Each loyal, faithful soul
Will hear their answer: "Present!"
When Memory calls the roll.
—Helen Chaucey, in N. Y. Independent.



A KINDNESS THAT CAME BACK.

IN THE little hamlet of Brighton, up in the coke regions of Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1861, there lived a poor family by the name of Redmond. A few months previous the father had been injured by a mine explosion, thus throwing the burden of supporting the family on four sons, all under twenty years of age.

After the fall of Sumter the three older boys hurried off to the nearest town to enlist in the defense of the country which was so dear to them. Ben, the youngest son, scarcely fourteen years old, with his heart filled with genuine patriotism, ran away from home, and, eluding pursuit, made his way unassisted to the camp on the Potomac.

"He'll be back when he finds out that boys of fourteen are not wanted in the ranks," said his father, when he learned what had become of him. But he was mistaken, for when the little fellow discovered that he could not enlist as a soldier, he determined to remain at the front and earn his bread by selling papers to the soldiers. His pluck won him unexpected success, and he was very proud to be able to send back substantial help to the needy ones at home.

About November 10, 1862, he left camp between New Baltimore and Warrenton, and made his way to Washington for a supply of papers. Having accomplished his object, he set out on horseback for the thirty-mile ride that lay between the capital and the camp. During his absence the union forces had changed position, and, unaware of the proximity of the enemy, he ran into the confederate picket-line, and he was at once conveyed to the headquarters of Gen. Stuart, and from that point he was hurried off to Libby prison in Richmond. Maj. Warner was in command of the prison at the time, and when the boy prisoner was brought into his presence he spoke kindly to him, and tried to make him as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. After enrolling his name the major asked him the customary questions concerning his business, and inquired if he had any money or valuables concealed about his person. Poor, frightened Ben had managed to hide his money, about three hundred and fifty dollars, in his boots, but, not being used to evading the truth, he answered frankly that he had. "Let me have everything in your possession," returned the major, extending his hand as though he had no intention of being trifled with.

With quivering lips and tearful eyes Ben put his hand down into his boot-leg and drew out the roll of greenbacks and handed it to the major. Then, trying to choke back his sobs, he told of his invalid father, his overworked mother, and the helpless little ones at home, and explained that the money he carried was his soldier

brothers' wages that they had intrusted to him while in Washington, together with his own earnings, and that it was all to have been sent that very day to the desolate family away off in Pennsylvania. The major listened quietly to the sad story and when it was finished he folded the boy's passes around the money and said: "When the time comes for you to leave this place, come to me and you shall have your money again."

Six weeks later Ben was paroled, and, repairing to the major's office to bid him good-by, the kind-hearted officer put the package into his hands, saying: "Here is your money, my boy, and I am glad that you will soon have a chance to send it to your mother. Good-by, and may God bless and take care of you."

The little fellow took the package gratefully, and was soon on his way to his northern home. His imprisonment had not crushed his ambition, however, and after a week's rest he returned to his old stamping ground, and was soon going his rounds as usual.

Two of his brothers were sent home in pine boxes before the war closed; but, except his brief sojourn in Libby, his experience in the army was not unpleasant, and when peace was declared he went home with enough money in his pocket to pay off the mortgage on the little house that had sheltered him from infancy. He afterwards worked his way through college, studied law, and in process of time took a high station in his chosen profession.

Several times in after years, during flying trips to Richmond, Ben made inquiries concerning Maj. Warner, his prison friend, but no one seemed to know what had become of him; so he finally gave up the search, though he never forgot the kindness he had received at an enemy's hand.

In the year 1889, Ben, Hon. Benjamin Redmond, went by invitation to Covington, Ky., to deliver the memorial oration on Decoration day. In his address he repeated the touching incident that had occurred at Libby prison, and afterwards, while the old veterans were strewing the graves of the dead heroes with flowers, an old man came to him and asked him to walk around to the other side of the cemetery to look at the grave in which his twin boys were buried. When they reached the rose-covered grave he said: "You see the old soldiers have not forgotten my dead, although they wore the gray. They fell together at Lookout Mountain, and when I came here at the close



of the war, I had their bodies brought here for burial." Then drawing back the wreath that covered their names Mr. Redmond read: "Sacred to the memory of Arthur and Arnold Warner this stone has been erected." Wiping the tears from his eyes the father said: "The story of a little scene in a southern prison, which you related this morning, took me back to those sad days, and the times when my brave boys were with me. I am the man to whom you referred in that incident, and I have brought you here to let you see what your people have done for me by remembering my dead."

Grasping the old man's bony hand, Mr. Redmond told him of the vain search he had been making for him in the years that had intervened since he had proven such a friend in a strange land, and asked if he could be of any service to him then.

The old man was too modest to tell of the poverty that had overtaken him in his declining days, but a visit to his humble home, where an invalid wife and two young daughters were depending on his daily toil for the necessities of life, convinced the great lawyer that his chance of returning the cup of cold water given him so long before, had indeed come.

Before leaving he arranged for the removal of the family to his own town, where a lucrative situation in his office enabled the old father to provide a comfortable home for his family and furnish him with the means of educating his daughters so as to prepare them for taking care of themselves.

"God never forgets! He never forgets!" exclaimed the grateful old man,

when repeating the story. "He has said that even a cup of cold water given in His name shall be rewarded, and now He has fulfilled that promise to me." Ah! how many blessings go unclaimed because of the cups of cold water we fail to give!—Belle V. Chisholm, in United Presbyterian.

THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT.

A Plea for the Rehabilitation of the Animal by the Germans.

Germany, which feels the want of a reliable beast of burden in her East African territory more than England, seems to have resolved on the redomestication of the African elephant. Some time ago a German officer commenced a series of visits to the Indian "keddahs," and, after mastering so far as possible the Indian methods and system of catching and training wild elephants, has hired a staff of experienced Indian catchers and trainers, and is to establish a government "elephant stud" in German East Africa. Commenting on the chances of the success of this enterprise Mr. Carl Hagenbeck, proprietor of the zoological gardens at Hamburg and New York, has contributed an interesting article to the Hamburger Nachrichten.

Mr. Hagenbeck's paper takes the form of a plea for the preservation of the African elephant. But with him preservation is merely the necessary preliminary to their redomestication, for the probable success in which he gives reasons which should be very encouraging to those now pledged to the undertaking. Mr. Hagenbeck writes with authority on the subject. Out of two hundred African elephants brought to Europe in recent years he has imported one hundred and seventy, and many of these have remained in his zoological gardens at Hamburg and in America. With the histories of the rest since they passed into other hands he is perfectly familiar. He was recently able to tell the present writer the exact number of African elephants, and the owner of each, in the different countries of Europe; and he has a national insight into the ways and means of animal domestication. He gives it as his opinion that the general belief that "African elephants are not so strong as, are wilder, and less easily tamed, and possess less endurance than, the Indian species, is wrong." He maintains, on the contrary, that they are stronger, and at least as tractable, and as useful as beasts of burden or to be ridden as Indian ele-

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

Husband and Wife Perish.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hale were burned to death at Midland. There were mysterious circumstances surrounding the tragedy. The couple moved into a new house and were busy unpacking goods until a late hour, but finally retired with the rest of the family. They awoke to find the house in flames, and were so hemmed in that escape was impossible, and they died in great agony. The children were rescued. Neighbors declare that the fire was incendiary.

Found His Whiskers Gone.

Z. Xaxier, one of the leading citizens at Mount Clemens, made arrangements to bring suit for damages for the loss of the whiskers from one side of his face. Xaxier went to sleep in a barber's chair and when he awoke he found a luxuriant growth of beard had been removed from one side of his face. The shop was empty, but when the barber returned later he denied all knowledge of the whisker clipping. Xaxier insisted he was the guilty man.

State Board of Health.

Reports to the state board of health by fifty-four observers in different parts of the state during the week ended May 18 show that inflammation of the kidneys and consumption increased in area of prevalence. Consumption was reported at 154 places, scarlet fever at thirty-seven, typhoid fever at twelve, diphtheria at thirteen, measles at twenty, and smallpox at Detroit, Battle Creek and Brownstown.

Degree of Honor.

The Michigan Grand Lodge degree of honor in session at Grand Rapids elected the following officers:

Chief of honors, Mrs. Kate L. Joslyn, Muskegon; lady of honor, Mrs. Mary A. Pratt, Coldwater; chief of ceremonies, Mrs. Wickert, Escanaba; recorder, Mrs. Mary C. Dodge, Jackson; receiver, Mrs. Luella K. Webster, Belding; usher, Mrs. Jennie McConnell, Flint; inside watchman, Mrs. Robert T. Logie, Grand Rapids; outside watchman, Mrs. Oulette, Bay City.

Remarkable Old Woman.

Mrs. Adam Cart, of Richmondville, has reached her 110th year. Her hair is not yet gray, and she does the work for herself and husband and walks a mile and a half to church. She has been married three times, and is a great-great-grandmother. There is no doubt of her age, as she had documentary evidence to prove it.

Millions of Logs Hung Up.

Recent rains have helped lumbermen somewhat in the vicinity of Houghton, but the condition remains very bad. The Diamond Match company alone has 1,000,000 feet of logs hung up in various streams. Some streams are jammed for 10 miles. At least 300,000,000 feet of last winter's cut are hung up.

Died in Jail.

Francis L. Babcock, who was to have been tried here in the United States court for making a fraudulent application for a pension, was found dead in his cell in the county jail at Bay City. He was arrested in Flushing last March.

Brief News Items.

The First Baptist church at Ludington celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. It was organized in 1870, with twenty members, two of whom alone remain.

The village council of Yale, St. Clair county, passed an anti-saloons ordinance, and that village will be dry hereafter.

Fire destroyed over half of the lumber and nearly all of the buildings belonging to the Dwight Lumber company at Detroit. Loss, \$75,000; insurance, \$60,000.

The nitro-glycerine tank in the vault of the Hancock Chemical company at Houghton exploded, blowing to pieces Fred Schottel. He leaves a wife and four children.

Star service between Appensell and Grayling has been discontinued. Steamboat service has been established between St. Ignace and Cedarville, by way of Hessel.

Railroad Commissioner Billings reports that the earnings in Michigan for the month of February for railroad companies operating in the state amount to \$2,068,402.75, an increase of \$31,929.59 over February, 1894.

Jerry Murphy, an old resident of Houghton, was found drowned in Portage lake. Death was supposed to have been accidental.

J. P. Hopkins was arrested at Grand Rapids for swindling and larceny. He gave his home as Chicago and claimed to be a wholesale grocer, selling rings as a side issue.

The dates for the Flushing fair the coming fall are September 25, 26 and 27. John S. Thompson is the secretary.

The reform movement has been begun at St. Louis, the churches and secret societies combining against the saloons.

The Michigan Trust company took possession of the Widdicombe Mantal company's plant in Grand Rapids and closed the factory. The liabilities of the concern were said to be over \$100,000.

The Lansing Driving club announces the following class races during the week of July 8: The 2:40 trot, \$500; 2:32 trot, \$500; 2:17 pace, \$500; 2:22 trot, \$500; 2:14 pace, \$500; free-for-all trot, \$500; 2:14 pace, \$500; free-for-all pace, \$500.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

LANSING, Mich., May 22.—The Smalley bill, providing death by hanging for murder in the first degree when recommended by the jury and affirmed by the trial judge, passed the senate Tuesday by a vote of 19 to 12 after a debate lasting over seven hours. The senate defeated the Shaw newspaper libel bill on its final passage by a vote of 16 to 10. A bill passed providing for slaughter of English sparrows during the entire year and providing a bounty of 2 cents a head; also the bill making an annual appropriation of \$1,000 for support of the state weather service. The Donovan bill requiring railroads to sell interchangeable mileage books good for any members of the purchaser's family was tabled by the senate pending investigation as to its constitutionality. The bill was given a substantial majority in the house.

LANSING, Mich., May 23.—The senate on Wednesday passed the Shaw newspaper bill, and in committee of the whole agreed to the Jewell bill providing for a tax upon inheritance of personal property. The judiciary committee reported adversely a bill for a special tax upon the earnings of parlor, sleeping and dining cars, but a substitute was agreed upon for the taxation of such property at its full value.

Both houses have passed the bill appropriating \$25,000 for the removal of the homeopathic college at Ann Arbor to Detroit, where it will be attached to Grace hospital, and the governor will approve it.

LANSING, Mich., May 24.—The senate Thursday passed bills admitting all foreign corporations to the state upon the same footing as those organized within the state, and appropriating \$10,000 for the support of the food and dairy commissioner's department, increasing the salary of that official from \$1,200 to \$1,500, and providing for a state analyst. All after the enacting clause was stricken out of the Jewell bill, which proposed to tax sleeping, dining and parlor car property.

LANSING, Mich., May 25.—The senate on Thursday passed a bill increasing the specific tax upon the gross earnings of railroad companies one-half of 1 per cent., and if earnings are in excess of \$8,000 per mile it is increased 1 per cent. It will bring an additional \$150,000 to the state treasury. The senate also passed the Donovan interchangeable railroad mileage book bill, which has previously passed the house. Its constitutionality is questioned.

House.

LANSING, Mich., May 21.—The house on Monday passed bills providing a 1/2 cent per capita tax for support of the Michigan naval brigade; providing that surety companies may be sureties upon the bonds of state officers, and providing for warehousemen's liens. The house passed the senate bill providing for the pensioning of teachers in the Detroit schools after twenty-five years' service. At night the legislature met in joint session and memorial exercises were held in honor of United States Senator Stockbridge.

LANSING, Mich., May 22.—The house on Tuesday, by a vote of 53 to 9, passed the Robison bill reducing railroad passenger fares in the upper peninsula from 4 to 3 cents a mile, and the bill permitting certain beneficiary societies to continue their business of providing death and sick benefits without employment of the lodge system. The Waite bill, known in liquor parlance as the anti-treating bill, was agreed to in committee of the whole. It provides a penalty for inviting and treating persons to liquor in saloons. The house also agreed to bills appropriating \$1,000 annually for the support of a state weather service; amending and strengthening law for punishment of persons soliciting insurance in unauthorized companies, and providing for a closed season during the month of November for fish in the great lakes. The Kelly representative apportionment bill was defeated on third reading.

LANSING, Mich., May 23.—The house on Wednesday passed bills for the taxation of maritime property at the location of its general office; appropriating \$25,000 for the transfer of the homeopathic department of medicine from the university at Ann Arbor to Detroit; providing for the incorporation of mutual fire insurance companies, with the liability of policy-holders limited; establishing a state normal school at Mount Pleasant; providing that one-half of the state board of agriculture shall be graduates of the agricultural college, and appropriating \$5,000 for the dedication of soldiers' monuments on the fields of Chickamauga, Chattanooga and Mission Ridge in September next. Bills for the establishment of a normal school in the upper peninsula and for making the month of November a close season for fish on the great lakes were lost.

LANSING, Mich., May 24.—The Waite anti-treating bill passed the house Thursday by a vote of 75 to 17, and was given immediate effect. The bill makes it unlawful for any person to purchase for or give to another any spirituous, malt, brewed or fermented liquors in any saloon, bar-room, club-room or tavern where the same is kept for sale by the drink, or to treat another in any way in any such places to a drink of liquor. It also prohibits the selling of liquor for such purposes and provides a fine and imprisonment for violation of its provisions. The house passed a joint resolution submitting to the people in November, 1896, the question of reorganizing municipal charter legislation to the municipalities, except that the legislature shall have sole power to limit or restrict the powers of cities and villages in regard to taxation, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit. The senate capital punishment bill was reported from the committee, amended so that executions will not take place until one year after conviction, and the Michigan instead of the Ohio definition is adopted.

LANSING, Mich., May 25.—The House on Friday passed the Kelley congressional apportionment bill, which corrects the democratic gerrymander of 1891; the bill appropriating \$75,000 for the support of the home for the feeble minded and epileptic; the state public school appropriation bill, and the bill creating a commission to locate a normal school in the upper peninsula and making an appropriation of \$40,000 therefor. The Wood bill requiring social clubs dispensing liquors to take out a saloon license and pay a tax of \$500, and the state university appropriation bill were lost on final passage, the latter for the third time. The senate capital punishment bill was made a special order for Monday.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

It Is Celebrated at London in the Customary Way.

LONDON, May 25.—The queen's birthday was celebrated Friday in the usual manner. The weather was cool and the sun bright. All of the public buildings were decorated with flags. The anniversary will be celebrated officially Saturday, when the ministers will give their customary dinners. The prince of Wales will attend the dinner given by Lord Rosebery. Lord Rosebery dined with the queen Thursday evening, slept at Windsor Thursday night, and was given an audience with her majesty in the morning. The queen approved the list of birthday honors submitted to her by the premier.

SAMPLES

Taken from our Price
List look like

THIS

Extra choice Lemons 20 cents per dozen.
Large ripe bananas 25 cents per dozen.
Good canned corn 5 cents per can.
Good canned tomatoes 7 cents per can.
7 bars laundry soap for 25 cents.
6 dozen clothes pins for 5 cents.
Fresh roasted peanuts 8 cents per pound.
Good mixed candy 10 cents per pound.
Good molasses 16 cents per gallon.

We are just receiving another lot of wall paper and will make some special prices on the same.

Armstrong & Co.

Latest Millinery

Can always be found at my store in the Durand & Hatch building. New goods received every week. Prices always right. No trouble to show goods.

MRS. J. STAFFAN.

For SAFETY and to DRAW INTEREST,

Deposit your Money in the
Chelsea Savings Bank.
Spar Bank.

Its Money is protected from fire and burglars by the best screw door, electrical alarm, burglar proof vault-safe made.

W. J. Knapp, Pres. Thos. S. Sears, Vice-Pres. Geo. P. Glazier, Cashier.

THIS WEEK WE OFFER



John Deere Cultivators.
Iron Age Cultivators.
Burch Plows.
Thomas Hay Rakes.
Thomas Hay Tedders.
Lawn Mowers.
B. & B. Oil Stoves.
Steel Ranges.
Gasoline Stoves.

All at Hard Times Prices.

Call and see our new Washing Machine.

C. E. WHITAKER.

WE -----

GIVE AWAY

A Life Size Portrait
with every dozen
Cabinets at - -
\$3.00

SHAVES
MAKES
YOUR PHOTO.

GALLERY
OVER HOLMES
STORE
CHelsea, Mich.

PHOTOGRAPHS
from
50 cents to \$6.00
per dozen

Chelsea and Vicinity.

Wm. Lewick is laid up with rheumatism. Dr. Hamilton is in Grass Lake Thursday of each week.

A. E. Wiens visited Detroit and Windsor last Friday.

Farmers are complaining of their corn rotting in the ground.

Born, May 27, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kolb, a daughter.

Dr. E. L. Avery, of Stockbridge spent Sunday here with his brother.

Chas. Stapish is clerking for Hoag and Holmes in the Hardware department.

Mrs. Geo. Wing and children, of Scio, called on Chelsea relatives last Tuesday.

Mrs. Stillwell, of Jackson, spent last week with her brother, Dr. Hamilton and wife.

Mrs. C. Heselschwerdt, of Scio, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. M. M. Campbell.

Mrs. Parker, of Jackson, was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Hamilton one day last week.

Henry Stapish, of West Bay City, is spending the present week with his parents in Lyndon.

Dr. J. C. Buell spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives and friends in Hanover and Jackson.

The next examination for teachers in Washtenaw county will be held at Ann Arbor, August 26th and 27th.

A regular meeting of Olive Chapter O. E. S. will be held next week Wednesday evening June 5th at 7:30 p. m.

The Glazier Stove Co. have a small army of men at work excavating for the foundation of their new foundry.

Simon Hirth has purchased the Blacksmith shop and wagon shop together with the lot, where he is now located, of Fred Vogel.

Misses Emma Neebling and Bertha Younghans, of Manchester, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Staffan last Sunday.

Misses Josephine Hoppe, Mary A. Van Tyne and H. Dora Harrington attended the teachers association held at Ann Arbor last Saturday.

A delegation of about twenty-five Chelsea Masons, went to Manchester Tuesday evening, to assist the Manchester Masons in the dedication of their new lodge rooms.

Mr. Edmund J. Whipple and Miss Luella E. Denman, both of Chelsea, are to be married this (Wednesday) evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Denman.

Farmer O'Brien, of Augusta, tried to lead a 2-months-old calf out of his barn by a rope, when it suddenly shot forward over the prostrate form of O'Brien, gouging out one eye with its hoof.

Married, at the home of the bride's parents in Waterloo, May 28, 1895, Miss Sarah Heydlauff and Mr. Chas. Vogel, of Ann Arbor. A large number from this vicinity attended the wedding.

There are men whom editors love. When they meet you they give your hand a shake and so hearty and genuine that it does you good. They never allow their subscriptions to run behind, rarely fail to leave something of interest in the line of news, and occasionally speak a good word for the paper and in a thousand ways render themselves indispensable.

Died, in the Hospital at Grand Rapids, May 21, 1895, Mr. Chas. Smith, aged about 40 years. Mr. Smith had no known friends or relatives in that city, and as someone in this vicinity mailed the Herald to him every week it is thought that he had relatives or friends here. Anyone knowing the above named person will confer a favor by writing to W. L. Dickenson, 125 Monroe street Grand Rapids, Mich.

The true definition of the term "A Cracker Jack" has caused much speculation since its revival for use as a theatrical title. The term is of southwestern extraction and means something particularly good, or applies to a person unusually clever in any special particular. The term is said to fit the play of that name to a dot. At the Town Hall, Saturday, June 1st, prices 10, 20 and 30 cents. Reserved seats at Beissel & Staffan's.

The coming event of the season! Twenty young men, of Chelsea, will present Primrose & West's grand minstrel program under the direction of Mr. Gray, for the benefit of the Young Band, June 7th and 8th, 1895, at the Chelsea Opera House. We are going to have a good time down on the old plantation, and all of the white folks are invited to be present on the occasion. Don't forget the date for there are going to be a grand cake walk. Admission, 15 and 25 cents. Reserved seats 35 cents.

Decoration Day.

In nearly every town in the Northern States the streets to-day will resound to the sound of martial music, and the surviving veterans will march together, not now, as they did so many years ago, to the camp and battle field, but to that last camping ground where have been laid all that was mortal of so many of their comrades. As they place their floral tributes upon the mounds that are marked by a miniature emblem of the flag under which they marched and fought, and in defence of which and what it represents so many of those whose graves they decorate gave up their lives, or received wounds and disease from which they have since suffered and died, they cannot but devote a moments thought to the time when they too, shall have answered the last roll call, and with "lights out" shall have sunk into their last slumber, to be awakened only in the great hereafter. They devote a thought to the memory of those who do not lie in those graves, near home and among their kindred, who still cherish their memory, but who, unconfined and unknelt, were buried in trenches, or in but hastily made graves upon the fields that their sacrifices redeemed to the Union and to Freedom.

For a few years after the observance of this day was begun by the returned soldiers they were left to perform their sad duties almost alone, unassisted, and scarcely noticed except by the friends of those around whose graves they gathered, but now it has become a national observance, a tribute to the valor and patriotism not only of the dead but the living, and while the few remaining comrades are allowed the privilege of placing the flowers of spring upon the graves, the Women's Relief Corps, many of whom also made their sacrifices for their country in those trying times, are proud to accompany and assist them.

In many places the Grand Army Posts are escorted by the school children and local societies. Children of the public schools almost unconsciously absorb more of the love of country from martial music, the waving flags and the respect shown to the veterans than from the addresses of the eloquent orator of the day.

R. P. Carpenter Post, No 41, G. A. R. will observe Decoration Day as usual. The procession will form on main street in the following order at 1 p. m., and march to Oak Grove Cemetery:

Marshal
Band
Chelsea Tent, K. O. T. M.
R. P. Carpenter Post, 41, G. A. R.
Speaker
Woman's Relief Corps.
Flower Wagons and Guard.

The following will be the order of exercises at the cemetery.

Music	Prayer.	Quartette
Music	Reading of Orders.	Quartette.
Music	Rev. Chas. O. Rieffly	Band
Music	Benediction	Quartette

Rheumatism.

Is caused by Uric Acid in the blood. Dr. Humphreys' specific No. 15 opens the clogged ducts-purifies the blood-renews health and vigor, and cures the Rheumatism.

There is nowhere any expression of sympathy for Schweinfurth, the man who for years has posed at Rockford, Ill., as the messiah. His "Zion" in the outskirts of that city has become a byword, and he himself has never been regarded as anything more or less than an impostor whose methods were those of a scamp rather than of a lunatic. That he has practiced his deceptions on a class of mentally unbalanced followers solely for what he could make out of them is very generally believed, and that he was actuated only by a desire to gratify his own personal vanity, if not baser passions, is not doubted outside the pale of his residence. Now that he has been brought to bay by the courts and a judgement has been entered against him for the crime of disrupting a family, he readily resorts to measures to evade the processes of the courts utterly unlike those that should govern him if he really thinks he is what he claims to be. By transfer of his property, it is reported, he seeks to evade the payment of damages adjudged against him. Schweinfurth's blasphemous claims have been treated so long as a joke that it is a pleasure to know that his farce is likely soon to be brought to a close. If he were a lunatic his present plight might excite some pity for him and his dupes, but he has no more claims upon an asylum than any other criminal, who, for lesser vices, finds himself at Joliet or Cheshier. His whole career at Rockford shows him to be a depraved trickster who with some cunning and more devilry has been enabled to keep out of the clutches of the law.—Ex.

QUESTION

The important question is where to get the BEST for the LEAST money.

This we believe is firmly settled in the mind of every consumer to be at

R. A. SNYDER'S.

2 Packages yeast cakes 4 cents.
6 pounds butter crackers 25 cents.
Good canned corn 6 cents.
6 cans sardines 25 cents.
Good canned peaches 10 cents.
Shaving soap 2 cents.
7 bars good laundry soap 25 cents.
Come and get a sample of our sun-cured Japan tea.
We have a good tea for 30 cents.
Try our 19 cent coffee.
Best coffee in town for 28 cents.
A good fine cut tobacco 25 cents.
"The earth" for 15 cents.
Try a sack of our Gold Medal Flour, best spring wheat patent.
Tooth-picks per box 5 cents.
A good syrup for 18 cents.
Best line of candies in town.
Call and see our 49 cent laundry shirts, white or colored. Modern styles.
Our line of work shirts can't be beat.
Our \$1.50 men's shoes is a hummer.
We have the best line of neckwear to be found at 25 cents.
15 cent handkerchief for 10 cents, 3 for 25 cents.
Good handkerchief for 5 cents.
Ladies hose worth 15 cents for 10 cents.
Ladies hose worth 25 cents for 15 cents.
Ladies hose worth 35 cents for 25 cents.
Headquarters for all kinds of produce.

J. C. Twitchell,

PHYSICIAN

AND

SURGEON.

Office in Hatch & Durand building.

Dr. W. A. CONLAN

DENTIST.

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

G. W. Palmer,

PHYSICIAN

AND

SURGEON.

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.

DR. BUELL,

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Office in Hatch & Durand building.
Office hours—8 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 6 p. m.
CHELSEA, MICH.

W. S. HAMILTON,

Veterinary Surgeon.

Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, and member of the O. V. M. S.
Office corner East and Summit streets.

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. EDER, Prop.

FRANK SHAYER,

Proprietor of the

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

Subscribe for the Chelsea Herald.

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE COMPANY.

Cape Sale.

We still have a great many New, Stylish Capes left in our stock, especially in nice black goods, and we have decided to offer them all at

1-3 Off our regular prices.

Remember that our regular prices are at least 25 per cent lower than others. This extra discount of 33 per cent will make ridiculously low prices.

We also offer Eighteen New Capes, regular goods, black and colors, were marked \$1.50 to \$5.00, for only

\$1.00 Each.

A Special Drive in Silk Sun Umbrellas at **\$1.00 and \$1.25.** New Handles.

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE COMPANY.

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

JOHN FARRELL

Offers This Week:

A few more Packages of those Parlor Matches, 2,400 for 10 cents.

Salt Pork, the finest in the land, and the price is right.

Great Large Salt Mackerel and White Fish.

A Large Variety of Canned Goods, Such as

Boston Baked Beans, Potted Ham, Lunch Oysters and Clams, Russian Caviar, Peaches and Pears, Peas and Corn, Tomatoes and Beans, Pumpkin, etc.

Just try our fine Tomato Soup, it is splendid.

We pay cash for butter and Eggs.

Most respectfully,

JOHN FARRELL.

Hier wird Deutsch gesprochen.

"The Best Dollars"

Ever coined are none too good in exchange for ordered Clothing at Webser's. Prices right.

J. GEO. WEBSTER.

Spring and Summer Millinery.

New Importations, New Shapes, New Styles, and Latest Novelties.

Prices were never lower than now.

We know you cannot do better for Price, Style and Quality than at our parlors. Call and see if we are not right.

Ella M. Craig.

CULTIVATORS!

We beg to call particular attention to the peculiar merits and points of superiority of the

KRAUSE,

And ask that you investigate it before purchasing any other cultivator. We also sell the New American and other makes at the lowest prices.

Walker Buggies at Factory Prices.

W. J. KNAPP.

Here and There.

The Stockbridge Sun is eleven years old.

Soft, summer wood, \$1.50 per cord, delivered.—C. Steinbach.

F. Walker has opened a carriage paint shop over the Fred Vogel wagon shop.

Hoag & Holmes are selling furniture at greatly reduced prices. See ad on last page.

John Farrell, dealer in groceries etc., Huddler building, has a new ad in this issue. Read it.

Just received at Steinbach's Music Store, fine assortment of Violins, Banjos, Mandolins, Autoharps, Accordians, and other small musical goods. Call and see them.

In that immensely popular success "A Cracker Jack," at the Town Hall, June 1st, it is promised that you will see the greatest sword combat ever theatrically fought. Admission, 10, 20 and 30 cents. Reserved seats at Beissel & Staffan's.

Considering the great output of watches in the United States, to say nothing of the large number imported, it might seem that by this time about everybody in the country ought to be supplied with a watch. A wholesale dealer accounts for the continued absorption of watches by pointing to the continued growth of the population, and to the fact that a larger proportion of the population than ever before now carry watches.

The bicycle has altered many things in life. Take woman as an example. Formerly they were divided into those who tried to play the piano and those who did not. Next it was those who wanted to vote and those who objected to doing so. Now the two sections are those who ride the bicycle and those who don't which is again subdivided into those who wear knickerbrockers and those who won't wear them.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical society will be held in Lansing June 5 and 6. Since the last annual meeting volumes 22 and 23 of the Pioneer and Historical Collections have been issued. The society solicits donations of books, pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscript, narratives, diaries, correspondence, paintings, portraits, photographs, stationary, newspapers, bills, historical documents, curiosities, relics, etc.

Dr. M. L. Holbrook has been studying human blood color under the microscope with the view to finding why some peoples blood is richer than other people's in red color. He finds that the women who have the richest colored blood are those who do not wear corsets. So he says The color of the blood depends largely on lung action, he concludes. Women who wear corsets cannot take in the great quantities of oxygen necessary to purify the blood.

If you want to get consumption, diphtheria, typhoid fever, pneumonia and almost anything else that is going, pet and fondle a dog. Have him live in your house and sleep in your bed. A French physician, Dr. Meguin, calls a dog "an arsenal of diseases." Hydrophobia comes from filthy feeding on the part of dogs, he says. Dogs are peculiarly sensitive to consumption, he informs us, and no animal has done so much to spread infectious diseases of all kinds as this pet of men and especially of women. Human beings very readily take consumption from dogs.

The important part that women are playing in the memorial and charitable work of the Grand Army of the Republic is always made manifest upon the occasion of Decoration Day service. Nearly every post has attached to it a woman's auxiliary, and no small part is entrusted to its charge. In looking after the wants and supplying the needs of the sick nursing the suffering, investigating cases reported as deserving of charity, and in gathering flowers to decorate the graves of the dead, these noble women perform a service that adds to the credit of the order. They are worthy of all honor. Their influence is for good, and it is increasing all the time.

One of the important novelties of the current theatrical season is the thrilling comedy "A Cracker Jack" at the Town Hall, Chelsea, Saturday, June 1st, 1895. One of the brightest and most exciting stage stories yet written by Serbert Hall Winslow, who is considered by many prominent critics to be the most original American dramatic author. Messrs. Aliman & Costello, proprietors of a "A Cracker Jack" have mounted the play lavishly and cast it with one of the strongest companies procurable. The play embodies a rich fund of comedy and the best speciality talent to be had has been secured. The services of twenty-two people being required in its presentation.

When a Man Becomes of Age.

The question sometimes arises whether a man is entitled to vote at an election held on the day preceding the twenty-first anniversary of his birth. Blackstone, in commentaries, book 1, page 463, says: "Full age in male or female is 21 years, which age is completed on the day preceding the anniversary of a person's birth, who, till that time, is an infant, and so styled in law." The late Chief Justice Sharswood, in his edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, quotes Christians note on the above as follows: "If he is born on the 16th day of February, 1608, he is of age to do any legal act on the morning of the 16th of February, 1629, though he may not have lived twenty-one years by nearly forty-eight hours. The reason assigned is that in law there is no fraction of one day and the act on the first second of the preceding day twenty-one years after, then twenty-one years would be complete; and in the law it is the same whether a thing is done upon one moment of the day or another." The same high authority (Sharswood) adds in a note of his own: "A person is of full age the day before the twenty-first anniversary of his birthday."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Letter Writing.

Avoid writing with a pencil. Use black ink. Blue or violet may be used, but black is better.

In acknowledging receipt of a letter always mention date.

Paper.—Note, packet or letter size should be used. It is unbusiness-like and very poor taste to use foolscap or mere scraps.

Paging.—If single sheets are used they should be carefully paged. Business letters should be written on but one side of the sheet.

Folding.—A letter should be folded from bottom upward. Bring lower edge near the top so as to make the length a trifle shorter the envelope, then fold twice the other way. The folded sheet should be just slightly smaller than the envelope.

If note sheet, fold twice from bottom upward. If envelope is nearly square, single fold of note sheet is sufficient.

Envelopes, like the paper, should be white, and of corresponding size and quality. It is poor taste to use colored paper, or anything but black ink.

The postage stamp should be placed at the upper right hand corner.

Address.—This should be so plainly written that no possible mistake could be made either in name or address. It is unnecessary to add the letters P. O. after the name of the place. When the letter reaches the town it is not likely to go to the court-house or jail. Letters of introduction should bear upon envelope the name and address of the person to whom sent, also the words in the lower left hand corner, "Introducing Mr.——"

Attention K. O. T. M.

All members of Chelsea tent, No. 281, are expected to meet at K. O. T. M. hall Thursday, May 30th, at one o'clock sharp JAS. W. SPEER.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillonette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. "We won't keep store or house without it. Get a free trial at F. P. Glazier & Co's Drug Store.

Letter List.

Following are the letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Chelsea May 27, 1895.

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

Geo. S. LAIRD P. M.

Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn. says "Shiloh's Vitalizer saved my life. I consider it the best remedy I ever used." For Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75 cts. Sold by Armstrong & Co.

Beissel and Staffan.

The Old Reliable



Stork - Chop - Tea.

50c per pound,

OR

5 lbs. for \$2.50.

The only kind of tea that's always the same

BEISSEL AND STAFFAN

It's a Grand Success.

The fact has been demonstrated by the thousands of testimonials the Mayers Drug Company, of Oakland, Md., has received since it has sent its famous Mayers Magnetic Catarrh Cure out to the sufferers of catarrh. No medicine has received such an endorsement from the people in so short a time as it did. The makers sell the medicine on business principles, and a patient is not required to buy the medicine by the dozen to get a cure. The Mayers' Magnetic Catarrh Cure sells for \$1 per bottle, one bottle to last for a three months treatment. Three bottles is the highest record ever required to complete a cure. General catarrh one bottle is guaranteed. No cure no pay.

This is an unequalled offer and if you are a sufferer from catarrh get a bottle from your druggist, if no benefit derived costs you nothing. A prominent R. R. conductor speaks:

Cumberland, Md., April 29th, 1893.
To the Mayers Drug Co.,

Gentlemen:—Yours to hand, in reply will say that I have the highest regard for your Catarrh Remedy, my trouble is in a chronic form and expect to use more than one bottle. I used one bottle which removed the trouble from the head in good shape and am on the second bottle for throat trouble, if I should succeed with the latter as I did the former I shall write you again in the near future. Hoping it will do for the suffering humanity what it did for me, I remain.

Yours truly
G. J. SCHMUTZ.

Sold and positively guaranteed by F. P. Glazier & Co., Chelsea, Mich.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE

IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING. And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the Best in the World. See descriptive advertisement which appears in this paper.

Take no Substitute. Insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

W. F. Riemenschneider & Co.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.

Any person who takes the paper regularly from the postoffice, whether directed to his name or whether he is a subscriber or not, is responsible for the pay. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncollected, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

THERE are in the United States sixty-four agricultural colleges, endowed by the government, which in 1893 had a net income of \$4,024,132, with grounds, buildings and library apparatus of the aggregate value of \$17,537,358.

DURING the most peaceful years the world has 3,700,000 soldiers, who are withdrawn from productive occupations to pose as soldiers. The pay, equipments, food and clothing of these men cost the world's tax-payers nearly \$8,000,000 a day.

MAXIM'S cavalry gun, which fires seven hundred shots a minute, weighs but thirty pounds and can be carried strapped to a soldier's back. The gun he made for the sultan of Turkey fires seven hundred and seventy shots a minute, but it is a field piece on wheels.

A KALAMAZOO man named Gabriel Green is dead, but since his burial it now transpires that he was peculiar. His peculiarities consisted in depositing money in various banks under different names, and now his heirs are having a beautiful time trying to clear up his estate.

A PLAN is now being pushed by a Madison (Wis.) capitalist, backed up by the government, for the introduction of the reindeer into Alaska. It is proposed to introduce a large number from Siberia during the coming summer and finally stock the entire western portion of Alaska with reindeer.

JAPAN'S small losses in men in the battles with the Chinese were due in part to the accidental use of a bullet-proof material. Owing to the severe cold, the Japanese soldiers wore a quantity of floss silk under their clothes; this, when they were hit, was found in many cases to have stopped the bullets.

THE Atlanta (Ga.) board of education has reinstated Miss Laura Morgan, one of the principals of the girls' high school in that city, whose position was forfeited by marrying her sick lover to nurse him. In addition, the bride has been granted one month's leave of absence, with full pay, to enjoy her honeymoon.

DR. ANDREW WILSON, of London, says that the odor of violets, mignonette, tuberoses, and heliotrope are injurious to the voice. Vocalists are especially susceptible to the scent of these flowers. Violets are said to be the worst in their effect. The odorous particles from the flowers seem to irritate the vocal organs.

THE average daily water supply of London is 190,123,599 gallons. The water is obtained from the Thames, the Lee, from ponds at Hampstead and Highgate, and from springs and wells. The population of London is 5,481,800. The daily consumption per head is, therefore, 34.68 gallons for all purposes.

THE two oldest secret trade processes now in existence are considered to be the manufacture of Chinese red or vermilion, and that method of inlaying the hardest steel with gold and silver, which seems to have been practiced at Damascus ages ago, and is known only to the Syrian smiths and their pupils even to this day.

ONE of the features of the mass meeting held in Brooklyn the other night to protest against the "trolley murders" was a ghastly dirge composed for the purpose, in which a prominent part was the clang of a trolley gong, followed by a chorus of childish shrieks. The effect is said to have caused thrills of horror throughout the vast assemblage.

THE coast of Japan is well protected with lighthouses, lighthouse ships, beacons and buoys. Its channels are well charted and well sounded. In harbor measurements and channel soundings the Japanese war ships have served a useful apprenticeship. The navigation bureau recently published valuable charts embodying the results of these researches.

ARMY statistics in France and Germany bring out clearly the fact that the latter country has a better system of elementary education than its rival. Out of 253,177 recruits incorporated in the German army during last year 617 only were unable to read or write—that is to say, 24 per 10,000. In France, on the other hand, out of 343,651 who drew for the conscription no fewer than 22,096, or 643 per 10,000, were similarly illiterate.

At the cold of 420 degrees below zero, produced by Prof. Dewar, the tensile strength of iron is doubled and it will stand a strain of sixty, instead of thirty tons to the square inch. It is believed that the particles of iron and all other substances are in constant motion, which increases as they are heated until they liquify, and that the very low temperature increases their strength by retarding the motion of the particles and giving them a greater power of attraction for each other.

MET AT MEMPHIS.

Southern Advocates of "Sound Money" Hold a Convention.

Between 700 and 800 Delegates Listen to Financial Doctrine from Secretary Carlisle—Text of the Resolutions Adopted.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 24.—Under a banner with the inscription "Sound Currency and Better Banking Facilities" between 700 and 800 representative men of the southern states assembled at the Auditorium Thursday afternoon to express their opposition to the doctrine of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to declare in favor of the continuance of present monetary conditions.

Secretary Carlisle Speaks.

Secretary Carlisle could not speak for several minutes after being introduced for the applause with which he was greeted. He said in part:

"Mr. President, I do not think the importance of the question you are called to consider can be overestimated, or that the gravity of the situation can be overstated. The proposition to revolutionize our monetary system and thus destroy the credit of the government and the people at home and abroad, violate the obligations of all contracts, unsettle all exchangeable values, reduce the wages of labor, expel capital from our country, and seriously obstruct the trade of our people among themselves and with the peoples of other countries, is one which challenges the intelligence, patriotism and commercial honor of every man to whom it is addressed. No matter what may be the real purposes and motives of those who make the proposition to legalize the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, these are the consequences involved in their scheme, and, in my opinion, they cannot be avoided if it should be adopted. In no part of the country will the consequences of such a policy prove more injurious to the material interests of the people than in the undeveloped and progressive south.

Present Situation Defined.

"In order to eliminate all irrelevant matter and simplify the argument, allow me to state exactly what the proposition now pending before the people is: It is proposed that the United States, without the cooperation or assistance of any other government, shall provide by law that all the silver bullion, or foreign silver coins, that may be presented at the mints by individuals or corporations, foreign or domestic, shall be coined, at the public expense, into silver dollars, at the ratio of sixteen to one with gold—that is, that sixteen pounds of silver shall be considered equal in value to one pound of gold, and the weights of the coins shall be adjusted accordingly—and that the coins so made at the public expense shall be delivered to the owners of the bullion, or foreign silver coins, as the case may be, and all the people of the United States, but nobody else, shall be compelled by law to receive them as dollars of full value, in the payment of debts due to them from their own fellow citizens and from the citizens or subjects of other countries. All who are indebted to us, therefore, to have the privilege of paying in silver, while all to whom we shall become indebted are to have the privilege of requiring us to pay in gold.

Will Not Give Us More Money.

"All who have been or may be induced to give their support to this revolutionary policy, upon the assurance that it will give the country more money for use in the transaction of business, will be greatly disappointed, for they will find, when it is too late, that instead of having more money they will have less, and that it will be depreciated in value besides. The introduction into the currency of a country of any kind of money about which there is the least doubt will always operate to drive out the same amount, or about the same amount, of better money and thus leave the people with substantially the same volume of currency they had at the beginning.

"The one thing which has been less affected by the changes in the relation between supply and demand, by improvements in the methods of production and distribution and by the other influences which produce fluctuations in prices of commodities generally, is labor, and it is by far the most important single source of income possessed by our people, a much larger amount being expended every year in the payment of wages than for any other one purpose. The cost of labor in the manufacturing and mechanical industries alone during the census year 1880 was \$2,283,216,539, which was nearly two and one-half times the value of all the wheat and cotton produced in this country; and if we add to this the amounts paid for farm labor, for clerical and other work in mercantile establishments, for domestic service and for work on railways of all kinds, on water craft, on streets and other improvements, in the cities, and in the various other occupations which give employment to people, we would have a sum almost, if not quite, equal to the value of all our agricultural products. It is evident, therefore, that if the alleged depreciation of gold alone has caused a reduction of prices, the wages of labor, the greatest commodity in the market, should have fallen since 1873; but exactly the reverse is true.

Debts and Cheap Money.

One of the most effective arguments made by the advocates of free coinage, in some parts of the country at least, is that the people are in debt, and that it is the duty of the government to relieve them by such legislation as will enable them to procure cheap money for the purpose of discharging their obligations, and in support of this argument the most exaggerated statements are made as to the depressed and suffering condition of our farmers, wage-earners, and other producing classes. This argument, conceding that under the proposed system of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 all the various kinds of currency in use by the people, including the silver dollar itself, would be worth less than it is now, for, of course, if this is not to be the result money would be no cheaper than it is now.

An Abundance of Money.

"We have abundance of money in this country for all the purposes of trade, and the disturbances and hard times of 1893 and 1894 were not caused by a scarcity or contraction of the currency, but by a contraction of credit resulting from a loss of confidence in the stability and value of our currency. So far as the mere volume of our currency is concerned, we had then and have now an ample supply for all necessary purposes, but under the existing system it is not properly distributed and is not sufficiently elastic to meet all the changing requirements of business at different periods of the year.

The secretary then reviewed at length the points made in his argument at Covington, Ky., Monday night, and in conclusion said:

A Remedy Suggested.

"The United States should go entirely out of the banking business by the withdrawal of its

arbitrary and compulsory issues of notes and afford the people an opportunity to supply their own currency based upon their own means and credit, thus enabling every community to utilize its own resources when necessary and adjust the circulation from time to time to the actual demands of legitimate commerce.

Our Highest Duty.

"In the meantime our highest duty is to preserve the present standard of value, maintain the parity of the two metals, and keep all the money in circulation among the people, whether it be gold and silver coins, or paper based upon them, equal in purchasing power, so that no discrimination will or can be made between those who receive silver or paper and those who receive gold. A great government should do nothing to discredit its own obligations or diminish the value of money in the hands of its citizens, nor should the people of a great country ever consent to the adoption of a policy, through experimental financial legislation or otherwise, which would vitiate the obligations of their contracts, interrupt the regular course of their business and destroy the foundations upon which their industrial and commercial systems have been constructed.

Committee on Resolutions.

Just before Secretary Carlisle was introduced the following committee on resolutions was appointed:

John M. Atherton, Kentucky; F. H. Richardson, Georgia; S. S. Cox, Florida; George M. Trenholm, South Carolina; George E. Leighton, Missouri; Josiah Patterson, Tennessee; Richard H. Clarke, Alabama; A. M. Rose, Arkansas; Leroy Percy, Mississippi; J. C. Morris, Louisiana; Rufus Hardy, Texas; Daniel Miller, Maryland, and W. R. Mayo, Virginia.

The Resolutions.

The committee on resolutions went into session at the Gayoso hotel with Judge Rose, of Little Rock, as chairman, and when the convention reassembled at 8:30 it was presented with the platform and resolutions, of which the following is a synopsis:

"The people of the southern states who believe the maintenance of a sound and stable currency to be essential to the prosperity of the whole country and the welfare of the people in all the vocations of life, do, through their representatives in convention assembled at Memphis on May 23, 1895, make the following declaration of their matured convictions:

"1. All of our money, whether gold, silver or paper, should be maintained on a parity to the end that each dollar, whatever may be its composition, shall have equal purchasing and debt-paying power with every other dollar.

Opposition to Free Coinage.

"2. We are opposed to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 when the market or commercial ratio is more than 30 to 1, and the difference between the bullion value of a gold and a silver dollar is about fifty cents, on the ground that such action, instead of restoring the bimetallic standard, would inevitably result in silver monometallism.

Why a Gold Standard Is Favored.

"3. We favor, in the absence of international cooperation, the retention and maintenance of the existing gold standard, because a change from the gold to the silver standard would have the effect to repudiate all public and private obligations to the extent of the difference between the bullion value of the gold and silver dollar; because whenever such change should be seriously threatened it would cause an immediate attempt at a collection and liquidation of all debts in anticipation of the result it would produce; because such transition from the gold to the silver basis would destroy public and private confidence and would involve the country in such panic, confusion and distress that the products of agriculture and the wages of labor would be remunerative, the business of commerce would become unprofitable, and our people engaged in industrial occupations would be thrown out of employment; because there is not a progressive and enlightened country in the world which has not elected gold as the preferable standard; because gold standard countries retain silver in their circulation on a parity with gold whereas there is no silver standard country which does or can utilize gold as money; because there is not a silver country on the globe where the wages of labor are sufficient to sustain the working classes in comfort and independence; and finally, because the high destiny of the United States demands for the use of the American people that money which experience has taught mankind to be the best suited for the promotion of commerce, the development of manufactures, the encouragement of labor and the advancement of civilization.

Bimetallic Standard Impossible.

"4. We would rejoice over the adoption of real bimetallicism; but in view of the continued fluctuations of the price of silver in the open market we realize that it is impossible for the United States independently to adopt a bimetallic standard; and we deem it unwise and hazardous to the best interests of this people for this country to attempt its establishment. We favor the policy of this country standing in the attitude of readiness at all times to cooperate with the other powers in any effort they may inaugurate looking to the adoption of true bimetallicism; but in the meantime and until successful cooperation is insured, to maintain inviolate its existing standard of value.

The Use of Silver Advocated.

"5. We favor the retention as part of our money the silver now coined, and in order to give a wider field for the use of silver we favor the funding of all money other than silver and silver certificates below the denomination of \$10 into higher denominations, so as to make our entire circulation below the denomination of \$10, either silver or silver certificates; and to this end, the secretary of the treasury should be authorized by law to coin from time to time as the people may require them, silver dollars until the demand of commerce for money below the denomination of \$10 is at all times satisfied.

On the Question of Banks.

"6. We realize that our national banking system was adopted during a time of war, and that it is not adapted to existing conditions. We therefore favor such legislation as will secure to the people a system of banking surrounded by such safeguards as will at all times furnish them a safe, elastic, sufficient currency for the transaction of their business.

Cleveland Commended.

"7. We can not too highly commend the unflinching courage and sturdy patriotism of President Cleveland in his efforts to protect the national honor and to maintain the public credit during a period of great financial distress and under conditions which threatened danger to both; and we congratulate him and the entire country on the evidences of returning prosperity.

The Convention Adjourns.

Then resolutions were passed giving hearty encouragement to the work of the reform committee on sound money of New York, and also urging the formation of sound money leagues and clubs throughout the south, and after a farewell address from Congressman Patterson the convention, at 9:40, adjourned sine die.

TALK OF MONEY.

Some Recent Developments in the Silver Argument.

Carlisle's Views as Expressed in His Covington Speech—Tennessee Bankers Discuss the Question—Carter's Broad Hint.

COVINGTON, Ky., May 22.—At Central garden Monday evening Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle spoke on the silver question. In substance he said:

"The question whether we shall maintain an equal purchasing power in the markets all the dollars in use or provide by law for the free and unlimited coinage of silver dollars, each containing 412½ grains of standard silver, is by far the most important one that has been presented to the American people in this generation, and it now confronts us. The substitution of a new unit of measure of value is not an ordinary experiment that can be safely tried to-day and abandoned to-morrow if found injurious. The immediate consequences would continue to be felt for years after the policy had been reversed. If it were true that a great crime was surreptitiously committed in 1873, that the coinage of silver at 16 to 1 would be beneficial to the country under conditions now existing, but it is not true, and the act of 1873 was simply a legal recognition of a monetary condition that then had existed in this country for about thirty-five years. The value of the United States note or greenback was always measured by gold and not by silver. From 1862 to 1873 commodities had a gold price and a paper price, but never a silver price, because even the subsidiary silver coins had not been in use for eleven years prior to 1873. Our own experience has twice demonstrated what the history of the world already showed, that both kinds of coin cannot be kept in circulation at the same time with full legal-tender qualities under free coinage at a ratio which does not conform substantially to the intrinsic or commercial ratio in the markets of the world. When the act of 1873 was passed our legal position was bimetallic, but our actual measure of value was gold, and our actual circulating medium was paper, with a purchasing power measured by the gold standard.

If the United States could coin without charge to the owners all the silver in the world available for coinage purposes, 412½ grains of standard silver as bullion would be worth as much in this country as a silver dollar, but what would the silver dollar itself be worth? Everywhere the people are being told that under free coinage it will require twice as many dollars to procure any given quantity of commodities as are required now, which means that the money would be only half as valuable as now. Mr. Carlisle does not believe the people of the United States want a depreciated dollar, whether it be gold, silver or paper, and deniest that those who are opposing free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 propose any change in the present standard of value or to discontinue the use of silver as money. He holds that the only way to secure the use of both gold and silver at the same time is to make one of them the standard of value, and so limit the coinage of the other that the government which issues them and receives them for public dues may at all times be able to maintain their exchangeability. What the free silverites demand would result in practical silver monometallism.

The speaker showed how this would contract the currency by the immediate withdrawal of \$625,000,000 of gold from circulation, that this contraction would reduce prices, destroy credit and produce the most serious financial disturbance the country ever has witnessed; that the men who give employment to labor would be bankrupted at once, and nobody be benefited except the owners of silver, the brokers and speculators, while it would require more than fifteen years to put silver dollars in place of the gold we now have and give back to the country the same amount of metallic money now existing. The effect on domestic trade would be deplorable and the farmers must be among the worst sufferers. He said it is not true that our people owe any debts contracted as far back as 1873, and if some of the great corporations do their bonds issued before that date have all been refunded at low rates of interest.

Mr. Carlisle said it was folly to suppose that the purchasing power of a dime would be increased by calling it a dollar, or that the workingman would be benefited by reducing the buying power of the dollars paid him for his toil. He said his opposition to free coinage is not dictated by enmity to silver, and if silver were our standard to-day, with gold depreciated, he would oppose a change to the gold standard. "The preservation of the existing monetary unit and measure of value upon which the contracts of the people and the wages of labor have been adjusted is the vital thing involved in this controversy." As long as there appeared to be reasonable ground for the hope that silver could be raised to a parity with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the separate action of the United States he was willing to make the experiment, but never was willing to make it by legislation providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at that or any other ratio. When he made his speech in congress on that subject seventeen years ago silver was only at about 7 per cent. discount, but fifteen years' experience has demonstrated that those of us who believed in 1878 that a larger use of silver by the United States would enhance its price or value were mistaken.

NEW YORK, May 23.—United States Senator Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, is at the Imperial hotel with his wife and daughter. He was asked to express his views on national questions, more especially concerning the currency. He hesitated for a minute and then said:

"The issue presented by the financial question is the only one upon which the republican party is to meet with any difficulty. If this financial question were eliminated republican success would be an absolute certainty in 1896.

"In the states west of the Mississippi river over sixty electoral votes, which are materially republican, will be doubtful until the national convention meets and adopts its platform; and if that platform is not satisfactory on the question of bimetallicism the doubt will be resolved against the party.

"It is useless to attempt to evade or conceal the fact that the sentiment of the country at large is in favor of the rehabilitation of silver has become irrefragable. The people of the west are as firmly devoted to honest money as the people of the east can possibly be. The difference between the contending elements arises from confused notions as to what constitutes an honest dollar. The west is constantly appreciating in purchasing power, whereas the borrower is anxious to maintain the conditions under which the coin or currency of the country will not appreciate between the date of the payment and the date of the payment.

"The people have been in the habit of ruling their country, and they are likely to continue to do so in the future, and it so happens that the stand taken by the common people of the United States in favor of the restoration of silver is ably supported by many of the most enlightened statesmen of Germany, England, France, and, indeed, every civilized country in Christendom."

BERLIN, May 23.—The bimetallic resolution which recently passed the upper house of the Prussian diet, was carried in the lower house Tuesday by a large majority. A centrist amendment proposing to omit the words "with the ultimate object of securing international bimetallicism," was rejected by a vote of 137 to 92.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 24.—At the opening of the annual meeting of the Tennessee Bankers' association Wednesday morning Congressman Josiah Patterson in welcoming the visitors laid stress upon the vital interest of the monetary issue to the financial world and to the laboring classes alike. President Justi, of Nashville, in his annual address, said that this question must be settled not by appeal to passion or prejudice, but to reason, as one affecting the happiness of the people. "It must be settled," said he, "and honorably settled."

The principal feature of the afternoon session of the state bankers' convention was a paper by A. B. Pickett, of the Evening Scimitar, on "The Demagogue in Finance," and in which the advocates of free silver were severely scored. The speaker contended that the masses of the people were ignorant of the real merits of the currency problem, and that upon these masses the demagogue was feeding and growing fat. The continued discussion of free silver was due to the wretched demagogues who tickled the ears of the imbecilious with the word "free," and who had no other end in view but their own personal advancement. When the speaker concluded with his tribute to President Cleveland the grave and dignified bankers applauded again and again.

DENVER, Col., May 24.—Congressman John F. Shafroth (rep.) who has just returned from Salt Lake, where he attended the silver conference as a delegate from Colorado, says if the democrats put a free silver candidate in the field for president and the republican party does not, it will be the duty of the republicans of this state to support the democratic nominee unanimously and heartily.

"The democracy is a great national party," he added, "and has a foothold over the country that a new party would not have, and, by working jointly, the republicans and democrats of the west would have a great chance of carrying the day for their candidate. I believe in giving my own political party the first opportunity to keep us in the fold, but if it does not come out in its platform for free silver plainly and unmistakably and with no loophole left to crawl out of the position, then I am going to leave the party and vote for the candidate, no matter what his politics may be, who will support and carry out the free silver principles."

"For these reasons I would have the delegates to the national convention definitely instructed so that should the national conventions refuse to champion silver the delegations could leave the convention honorably and afterwards unite upon their own candidate. Let the east and the doubtful states construe it as a threat, if they choose. I believe they should be made to understand our position at once and in plain terms."

NEW YORK, May 24.—Senator Carter, of Montana, had an interview with Gen. Harrison Wednesday. The senator said the interview was of no political significance. When asked what the silver men would do next year if the republican national convention failed to put a free silver plank in its platform, he said:

"It is best to wait till the accident happens before devising the remedy. Precedents may be quoted. It is now written in history what Colorado and Nevada did in 1892, and what California came near doing. These states went back on the republican nominees on account of silver, and if they did it because of the sentiment then it can be surmised what may happen now when the sentiment has enlarged to such a great extent. If the republican party ignores silver there will be a great deal of defection in the west."

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—A gathering of sound money advocates, which will amount in importance and representative character to an eastern convention, has been called to meet in Philadelphia May 28.

ARMENIAN OUTRAGES.

Admiral Kirkland Reports Them as Greatly Exaggerated.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Secretary Herbert has received a report from Admiral Kirkland, commanding the European squadron, in regard to the reported Armenian outrages in Asia Minor. The report indicates that the alleged outrages were exaggerated by those who had appealed for assistance. The admiral states that he examined a number of people in the hope of obtaining some substantiation of the reported atrocities but invariably failed. Admiral Kirkland is emphatic in exonerating the sultan from blame in these much-discussed troubles, and his views as to the absence of atrocities are concurred in by all the United States diplomatic representatives whom he met in that section of the world.

Marti Is Slain.

HAVANA, May 23.—Gen. Salcedo telegraphs from Santiago de Cuba that a fight occurred Monday with a party of 700 insurgents between Bijas and Dos Rios, on the right bank of the river Contramaestre. The insurgents were under command of Marti, Gomez, Maso and Borrero and the Spanish troops were led by Col. Sandoval. The fighting was severe and lasted an hour and a half. The enemy was put to flight and Jose Marti, who styles himself president of the republic, was killed.

Congressman Cogswell Is Dead.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Representative Cogswell of Massachusetts, died shortly after 1 o'clock this morning.

NOT A GOOD LAW.

The Income Tax Act in Its Entirety Declared Invalid.

A Majority of the Members of the United States Supreme Court Pronounced It Unconstitutional—Opinion Read by the Chief Justice.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The supreme court of the United States Monday declared the income tax law to be unconstitutional.

The vote on the income tax resulted: Five against the constitutionality of the law to 4 for the law. Those against the law were Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field, Gray, Brewer and Shiras; for the law, Justices Harlan, White, Brown and Jackson.

Conclusion of Court. Chief Justice Fuller announced the conclusions of the court as follows:

"We adhere to the opinion already announced that taxes on real estate being indisputably direct taxes, taxes on the rents or income of real estate are equally direct taxes."

"We are of the opinion that taxes on personal property or on the income of personal property are likewise direct taxes."

"The tax imposed by sections 27 to 3 inclusive, of the act of 1894, so far as it falls on the income of real estate and on personal property being a direct tax within the meaning of the constitution, is therefore unconstitutional and void, because not apportioned according to representation, all those sections constituting one entire scheme of taxation are necessarily invalid."

"The decrees heretofore entered in this court will be vacated. The decrees below will be reversed and the cases remanded with instructions to grant the relief prayed."

Sections 27 to 37 of the tariff act of 1894 referred to in the conclusions of the court in the opinions are all the sections of the act relating to the income tax, so that the entire income tax law is declared void specifically.

"As heretofore stated, the constitution divided federal taxation into two great classes, the class of direct taxes and the class of duties, imposts and excises, and prescribed two rules which qualified the grant of power as to each class. The power to lay direct taxes, apportioned among the several states in proportion to their representation in the popular branch of congress, a representation based on population as ascertained by the census, was plenary and absolute, but to lay direct taxes without apportionment was forbidden. The power to lay duties, imposts and excises was subject to the qualification that the imposition must be uniform throughout the United States."

Old Decision Too Narrow.

"Our previous decision was confined to the consideration of the validity of the tax on the income from real estate and on the income from municipal bonds. The question thus limited was whether such taxation was direct or not, in the meaning of the constitution, and the court went no farther as to the tax on the incomes from real estate than to hold that it fell within the same class as the source whence the income was derived—that is, that a tax upon the realty and a tax upon the receipts therefrom were alike direct; while as to the income from municipal bonds that could not be taxed, because of want of power to tax the source, and no reference was made to the nature of the tax as being direct or indirect."

"We are now permitted to broaden the field of inquiry and determine to which of the two great classes, a tax upon a person's entire income, whether derived from rents or products or otherwise of real estate, or from bonds, stocks or other forms of personal property, belongs, and we are unable to conclude that the enforced subtraction from the yield of all the owners' real or personal property, in the manner prescribed, is so different from a tax upon the property itself that it is not a direct but an indirect tax in the meaning of the constitution."

Marshall's Decision Quoted. "The words of the constitution are to be taken in their obvious sense and to have a reasonable construction. In *Gibbons vs. Ogden*, Mr. Chief Justice Marshall, with his usual felicity, said:

"As men whose intentions require no concealment generally employ the words which most directly and aptly express the ideas they intend to convey, the enlightened patriots who framed our constitution and the people who adopt it must be understood to have employed words in their natural sense, and to have intended what they have said."

"We know of no reason for holding otherwise than that the words 'direct taxes' on the one hand, and 'duties, imposts and excises' on the other were used in the constitution in their natural and obvious sense, as in arriving at what those terms embrace we see any ground for enlarging them beyond or narrowing them within their natural and obvious import, and the time the constitution was framed and ratified. Passing from the text, we regard the conclusion reached as inevitable, when the circumstances which surrounded the convention and controlled its action and the views of those who framed and those who adopted the constitution are considered."

Property Tax Not Direct. The opinion next took up the argument that a tax on property is not a direct tax within the meaning of the constitution, and on this point it says:

"All the real estate of the country and all its improved personal property are open to the direct operation of the taxing power if an apportionment be made according to the constitution. The constitution does not say that no direct tax shall be laid by apportionment on any property than land. On the contrary, it forbids all unapportioned direct taxes; and we know of no warrant for excepting personal property from the exercise of the power, or any reason why an apportioned direct tax cannot be laid and assessed, as Mr. Gallatin said in his report when secretary of the treasury in 1812, upon the same objects of taxation on which the direct taxes levied under the authority of the state are laid and assessed."

"The stress of the argument is thrown, however, on the assertion that an income tax is not a property tax at all; that it is not a real tax nor a crop tax nor a bond tax; that it is an assessment upon the taxpayer on account of his money-spending power, as shown by his revenue for the year preceding the assessment; that rents received, crops harvested, have been transmuted in their near form into taxable subject matter; in other words, that income is taxable irrespective of the source from whence it is derived."

The chief justice said that since the court had held unanimously that the receipts from municipal bonds could not be taxed because the bonds were instruments of the states the same rule applies to revenue from other sources not subject to the tax, and the lack of power to levy any but an apportioned tax on real and personal property equally exists as to the revenue therefrom. The court does not understand that the income tax has ever

been regarded in England as other than a direct tax.

General Argument.

After the review of cases and consideration of arguments of counsel the court, as it approached its conclusion, made the following general argument:

"If it were the fact that there had been no income-tax law, such as this, at the time the constitution was framed and adopted, it would not be of controlling importance. A direct tax cannot be taken out of the constitutional rule because the particular tax did not exist at the time the rule was prescribed."

"Being direct, and therefore to be laid by apportionment, is there any real difficulty in doing so? Cannot congress, if the necessity exist of raising thirty, forty or any number of millions of dollars for the support of the government in addition to the revenue from duties, imposts and excises, apportion the quota of each state upon the basis of census and thus advise it of the payment which must be made and proceed to assess that amount on all the real and personal property or the income of all persons in the state and collect the same if the state does not in the meantime assume and pay its quota and collect the amount according to its own system and in its own way? Inconveniences might possibly attend the levy of an income tax, but that it is apportionable is hardly denied, although it is asserted that it would operate so unequally as to be undesirable."

"If it be true that the constitution should have been so framed that a tax of this kind could be laid the instrument defines the way for its amendment. In no part of it was greater sagacity displayed. Except that no state, without its consent, can be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate the constitution may be amended upon the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses and the ratification of the legislatures or conventions of the several states, or through a federal convention when applied for by the legislatures of two-thirds of the states and upon like ratification. The ultimate sovereignty may be thus called into play by a slow and deliberate process, which gives time for mere hypothesis to exhaust itself and the sober second thought of every part of the country to be asserted."

"We have considered the act only in respect of the tax on income derived from real estate and from invested personal property, and have not commented on so much of it as bears on gains or profits from business, privileges or employments, in view of the instances in which taxation on business privileges or employments has assumed the guise of an excise tax and been sustained as such. Being of opinion that so much of the sections of the law as lay a tax on income from real and personal property is invalid, we are brought to the question of the effect of that conclusion upon these sections as a whole. It is elementary that the same statute may be in part constitutional and in part unconstitutional, and if the parts are wholly independent of each other, that which is constitutional may stand while that which is unconstitutional will be rejected."

Must Stand or Fall as a Whole.

"And in the case before us there is no question as to the validity of this act, except sections 27 to 37 inclusive, which relate to the subject which has been under discussion, and as to them we think the rule laid down by Chief Justice Shaw in *Warren vs. Charles* is applicable, that if the different parts are so mutually connected with and dependent on each other as conditions, considerations or compensations for each other, as to warrant a belief that the legislature intended them as a whole, and that if all could not be carried into effect the legislature would not pass the residue independently, and some parts are unconstitutional, all the provisions which are thus dependent, conditional or connected, must fall with them."

Defeats Intent of Law.

"According to the census the true valuation of real and personal property in the United States in 1890 was \$68,037,091,191, of which real estate, with improvements thereon, made up \$39,544,544,833. Of course, from the latter must be deducted, in applying these sections, all unproductive property and all property whose net yield does not exceed \$4,000; but even with such deductions it is evident that the income from real estate formed a vital part of the scheme for taxation embodied therein. If that be stricken out, and also the income from all vested personal property, bonds, stocks, investments of all kinds, it is obvious that by far the largest part of the anticipated revenue would be eliminated, and this would leave the burden of the tax to be borne by professions, trades, employments or vocations, and in that way was intended as a tax on capital would remain in substance a tax on occupations and labor. We cannot believe that such was the intention of congress."

"We do not mean to say that an act laying by apportionment a direct tax on all real estate and personal property or the income thereof might not also lay excise taxes on business, privileges, employments and vocations. But this is not such an act, and the scheme must be considered as a whole."

"Being invalid as to the greater part, and falling, as the tax would if any part were held valid, in a direction which could not have been contemplated except in connection with the taxation considered as an entirety, we are constrained to conclude that sections 27 to 37, inclusive, of the act, which became a law without the signature of the president, are unconstitutional."

Something of a Sensation.

Dissenting opinions were read by Justices Harlan, Brown, Jackson and White. The four dissenting opinions were in reality the sensation of the day, for each breathed a spirit of defiance to the opinions of the majority not often developed in the court of last resort. Justice Harlan denounced the decision of the court in unmeasured terms as a calamity and an unheard-of interpretation of the constitution. He did not hesitate to declare that the people should proceed at once to amend the constitution, so that in the future congress might tax incomes if the emergency should arise. He was filled with violent indignation at the action of the court, which took away from congress the right to tax the rich and left to the legislative body the right to tax industry only. He was fairly trembling with suppressed emotion when he declared his solemn opinion that this action of the court was of the kind which in other nations and times had overturned governments and placed power in the hands of mobs."

Justice Jackson pronounced the decision a calamity to the nation and disaster to the government, because it took away a vital part of its taxing power. Justice Brown also denounced the decision of the majority as something little short of monstrous. Justice White also dissented, and his opinion boiled down was that the majority of the court had been guilty of a terrible mistake in law and an outrage on good public policy.

Money Will Be Refunded.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller says that under section 3,220 of the revised statutes all the moneys paid in on account of the income tax will be refunded to the payers by the treasury department without delay. Acting under this section internal revenue taxes wrongfully collected are daily refunded by his office, and the same action will be taken as to repaying the income tax collected. It amounts to only \$73,000.

OUT OF HIS OWN MOUTH.

Secretary Carlisle's Past Record Is Used Against Him.

Ex-Congressman Bryan, at Memphis, Presents a Comparison of the Kentuckian's Position on Silver, Past and Present.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 25.—Before an audience that filled every nook and corner of the Grand opera house and overflowed into the street, ex-Congressman W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, replied Friday night to the speech on the monetary issue delivered across the street on Thursday afternoon by Secretary Carlisle. In the course of his speech Mr. Bryan said:

"I have read the speech delivered by Mr. Carlisle in this city on Thursday; also the one delivered by him in Covington, Ky., last Monday evening, and I have compared them with the speech delivered by him on the 21st of February, 1878, in the house of representatives, and I am reminded of the language used by David in lamenting the death of Saul: 'How are the mighty fallen!' In 1878 Mr. Carlisle was hurling the pebbles of truth at the giant of the Philistines, John Sherman, to-day, as a Goliath, he daily issues challenges to his former friends. His speech of 1878 was made when he was 43 years old, in the full possession of his physical strength and mental vigor. He had then been a practicing lawyer for twenty years; a member of the state legislature of Kentucky and a lieutenant governor of that state, and was then a member of congress."

"Mr. Carlisle did not refer, at Memphis, to his speech of 1878, but he did refer to it at Covington and said: 'Some of the opinions then expressed have been modified, and some of them have been changed altogether by subsequent events and by a more thorough investigation of the subjects to which they related; but, on the question of free coinage my convictions have never been shaken for a moment; but he did not state, even at Covington, what parts of his former speech he repudiated, and what parts he modified. He served in the house and senate for about fifteen years after' the making of that speech, and never, upon a single occasion did he attempt to withdraw the utterances of 1873 or to modify the emphasis with which he then spoke."

"It is true that in 1878 Mr. Carlisle did say that he was opposed to the free coinage of silver, but he ought, in all fairness, to have stated that he was at that time opposed to the free coinage of gold also. He said in his speech of 1878: 'I am opposed to the free coinage of either gold or silver, but in favor of the unlimited coinage of both metals upon terms of exact equality.'"

"So much for the position of Mr. Carlisle upon the question of free coinage. We do not deny him the right to change his opinion, but it has been more than a change of opinion; it has been a change of heart. Mr. Carlisle at that time was the Moses of the common people; he is now the commander in chief of Pharaoh's army. He was then the courageous and zealous leader of the masses in the effort to restore the gold and silver coinage of the constitution; he is now the foremost champion of the very forces that he then denounced with so much vigor."

"In his denunciation of Senator Sherman at that time Mr. Carlisle stated in substance: First, that the interests of the 'idle holders of idle capital' are different from the interest of the 'struggling masses'; second, that Senator Sherman sympathizes with the capitalists, rather than with the masses; and third, that Senator Sherman, as a public official, sworn to do his duty, would be governed by his sympathies, and, therefore, coin only half as much money as he would coin if his sympathies were with the 'struggling masses.'"

"History bore out the prophecy made by Mr. Carlisle, because Mr. Sherman and his successors never coined more than the minimum amount. Senator Sherman and Mr. Carlisle are now in hearty accord. Has Senator Sherman at last become the champion of the 'struggling masses,' or has Secretary Carlisle become the champion of the 'idle holders of idle capital?'"

"Mr. Carlisle, in discussing the legal ratio, assumes that the United States can accomplish no more by free coinage than our little neighbor, Mexico, and overlooks entirely the effect which will be produced upon the value of silver bullion by the unlimited use of it in the United States. In other words, he does not take into consideration the fact that the United States' commercial standing is ten times greater than Mexico's, and he does not take into consideration that an increased demand, such as would be furnished by the United States, will affect the price of that portion of silver which falls upon the market."

"In estimating the amount of gold available for coinage annually he fails to consider the great increase in the consumption of gold in the arts and the increase in commerce in the last hundred years. Mr. Carlisle holds out no hope of international bimetalism, but insists that it is the duty of this government to maintain a gold standard, and tries to show that it will cause no appreciation in the value of the dollar."

"At the Memphis convention Mr. Catchings insisted that the opponents of silver were expecting international bimetalism. The seeming conflict between Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Catchings can be easily explained. Mr. Carlisle believes that the government should buy whatever silver it needs, and therefore might be called a buy-metalist. Mr. Catchings is in favor of the restoration of silver after awhile if other nations will help us, and therefore may be called a by-and-by-metalist."

"What need is there for bimetalism if the gold standard will furnish a sufficient amount of money? The confession that bimetalism is desirable destroys all argument in behalf of gold monometallism, and when one has admitted the desirability of bimetalism he must either favor the restoration of it by the United States alone or submit the destinies of this people to foreign nations. It has been well said that it is more dangerous to put an English banker at the head of our financial system than to put an English admiral at the head of our navy or an English general at the head of our army."

Mr. Bryan discussed various phases of the money question, quoting frequently from Secretary Carlisle and answering his arguments by arguments formerly made by Senator Carlisle, or by statistics. He closed by saying that Secretary Carlisle had deserted the "struggling masses" for whom he formerly spoke, but that, even without his leadership they would be able to cast their ballots for the restoration of the gold and silver coinage of the constitution, and that the present efforts of Secretary Carlisle, and the movement would instead of retarding the movement would make his former speech familiar to the American people and show them the danger of trusting our financial policy to the "idle holders of idle capital" or to their representatives."

Stop Making Whisky.

PROIMA, Ill., May 25.—The Manhattan, a trust distillery, and the Hanover, independent, shut down Friday. The Great Western, a trust house, has reduced its capacity from 3,330 to 2,500 bushels per day.

Take no Substitute for Royal Baking Powder. It is Absolutely Pure.

All others contain alum or ammonia.

LAWYER—"You will get your third out of the estate, madam." Widow—"Oh, Mr. Bluebogs! How can you say such thing with my second hardly cold in the grave?"—Puck.

Catarrah Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrah is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrah Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrah Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrah. Send for testimonials, free.

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

MAMMA—"If Mrs. Smith gives you a piece of cake, be sure to say 'thank you.'" Freddie—"What good is that? She never gives you any more."—Brooklyn Life.

Epworth League, Chattanooga.

The route to Chattanooga over the Louisville & Nashville Railroad is via Mammoth Cave, America's Greatest Natural Wonder. Specially low rates made for hotel and Cave fees to holders of Epworth League tickets. Through Nashville, the location of Vanderbilt University, the pride of the Methodist Church, and along the line between Nashville and Chattanooga where many of the most famous battles of the war were fought. Send for maps of the route from Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis, and particulars as to rates, etc., to C. P. ARMORE, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or J. K. RIDGELY, N. W. F. A., Chicago, Ill.

He fancies himself enlightened because he sees the deficiencies of others; he is ignorant, because he has never reflected on his own.—Bulwer.

A Cheap Trip to the East.

The Big Four Route and picturesque Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. have been announced the official route from Illinois and Indiana by the Baptist Young People's Union which holds the Fifth International Convention at Baltimore, Md., July 18th to 21st. On July 16th and 17th the above lines will sell tickets at one fare round trip good return until August 5th inclusive. Send for rates and descriptive pamphlet. J. C. TUCKER, G. N. A. Big Four Route, 234 Clark St., Chicago.

MACK—"Was the girl Higbee married considered a good match?" Robbins—"I imagine so. She fires up at the least provocation."—Brooklyn Life.

"THE COTTON KING" will remain for a week or two at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, commencing its third week May 26. Seats secured by mail.

SUBSCRIBER—"Why is my paper so damp every issue?" Editor—"Because there is so much due on it."—Christian Register.

SAFETY to mother and child and less unpleasantness after confinement, result from use of "Mother's Friend." Sold by druggists.

For Cure of Sprains, Bruises, ST. JACOBS OIL on the

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HAVE YOU FIVE or MORE COWS

If so a "Baby" Cream Separator will earn its cost for you every year. Why continue an inferior system another year at so great a loss? Dairying is now the only profitable feature of Agriculture. Properly conducted it always pays well, and must pay you. You need a SEPARATOR, and you need the BEST—the "Baby." All styles and capacities. Prices, \$75, upward. Send for new 1895 Catalogue. THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., GENERAL OFFICES: 72 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.

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Send us two two-cent stamps for postage. These dolls have changeable heads. No two dolls dressed alike.

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GOOD LAND. SURE CROPS. GOOD MARKETS.

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LEWIS' 98 % LYE

POWERED AND PERFUMED.

(PATENTED)

The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc. PENNA. SALT MFG CO. Gen. Agents, PHILA., Pa.

LOOK for our announcement in NEXT issue of this paper. It will show a cut of 1-16 of

DAVIS CREAM SEPARATORS

It would take several pages to give details about these perfect machines. Handsome illustrated Pamphlet Mailed Free. DAVIS CREAM SEPARATOR MFG CO. Sole Manufacturers, Chicago.

"VERY fine child, sir. I congratulate you. I don't hesitate to say that it is one of the largest babies I have ever seen." "Make it the largest, doctor. Don't mind me—I'm an affidavit editor myself."—Brooklyn Life.

Conservative Little Bodies

Are those diminutive organs, the kidneys, which in spite of their small size, perform in health a most important part in the mechanism of the system. Out of order they breed dangerous trouble. Renew their activity with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which prevents the serious and often fatal diseases resulting from their inaction. This sterling medicine, moreover, remedies malarial, rheumatic and dyspeptic complaints, and invigorates the whole system.

JONES-BROWN—"Why do you go into society?" Brown-Jones—"To find a wife. And you?" Jones-Brown—"To get away from one."—Life.

HOOLEY'S THEATER, Chicago.—The new operatic comedy, "The Birth of Venus."

LOOK OUT FOR BREAKERS AHEAD

when pimples, eruptions, boils, and like manifestations of impure blood appear. They wouldn't appear if your blood were pure and your system in the right condition. They show you what you need—a good blood-purifier; that's what you get when you take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It carries health with it. All Blood, Skin and Scalp Diseases, from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula, are cured by it. It invigorates the liver and rouses every organ into healthful action. In the most stubborn forms of Skin Diseases, such as Salt-rheum, Eczema, Tetter, Erysipelas, Boils and kindred ailments, and Scrofula, it is an unequalled remedy.

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* OF *

FURNITURE!

We have decided to put the knife into
our Furniture Stock, and
commencing

SATURDAY, MAY 25,

Will sell at Prices never known of before

\$1.50 Woven Wire Springs at	-	-	98 cents
1.75 Woven Wire Springs at	-	-	\$1.23
2.00 Woven Wire Springs at	-	-	1.42
2.50 Woven Wire Springs at	-	-	1.87
\$16.00 Sideboards at	-	-	\$11.55
20.00 Sideboards at	-	-	14.60
25.00 Sideboards at	-	-	17.83
Writing Desks and Book Cases from \$3.82 to \$22.40			
Oak bedroom suits worth \$20.00 for \$15.60.			
Bedroom suits worth \$15.00 for \$11.40			
Some floor rockers at half price.			
Lounges worth \$6 for \$3.85; Lounges worth \$8 for \$5.68			
Lounges worth \$10 for \$6.92			
One 5-piece parlor suit \$14.00, worth \$22.00			

We have dining chairs, arm chairs, swinging rockers in all
styles, parlor furniture and fancy tables, all at

Equally Low Prices.

Oak extension tables 55 cents per foot; baby cabs; a lot of
pictures, worth from \$1.50 to \$2.00, your choice for \$1.09.

Don't fail to come and secure some of these bargains.

HOAG & HOLMES.

WANTED:

We want to give you a position along with the rest of our customers and will do
your laundry work in the best possible manner and at the lowest prices for good work
We would like to add

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New customers to our list this week from Chelsea and vicinity. We employ
nothing but experienced help in every department and are doing work for

MEN

In large cities who are well pleased, and why can't we satisfy you? We have
located here for business and urge that you give our work a trial when we will sat-
isfy you or charge you nothing.

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S. A. MAPES, Prop.

Central Meat Market!

ADAM EPPLER, PROP.,

Is the place to buy

Fresh Meats, Smoked Meats, Salt Meats,
and Poultry.

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

ADAM EPPLER.

Highest market price paid for hides and tallow.

Excelsior Bakery,
Chelsea, Mich.

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

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WM. CASPARY.

FIRE! FIRE!!

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

General Repair Shop.

Wagons, Carriages and Furniture
repaired on short notice at the Fred
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There has at last been discovered a sure
and never failing remedy. It has been
tested on patients, who have despaired of
ever being cured; the results have been
in every case wonderful. Groff's Rheu-
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medy in all cases of Chronic and Acute
Inflammatory Rheumatism, Gout, Lum-
bago, Sciatica, Neuralgia; especially Ova-
rian Neuralgia; Dysmenorrhoea and all
kindred affections. It is also a valuable
Blood Purifier, being especially useful in
Eczema, Psoriasis, Scrofula, all Glandu-
lar Enlargements and diseases of the
Liver and Kidneys. It is absolutely free
from all narcotics. Severe attacks are re-
lieved in from one to three days and a
positive cure effected in from five to
eighteen days. For sale by druggists.
Manufactured and sold by the GROFF
MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Gone to the Better Home.

Lloyd Whiting, the only child of William
and Nona Whiting, aged 2 years 8 months
and 17 days. He was a bright and
beautiful child, of a most thoughtful turn
of mind and fondly cherished by all who
had come to know him. In the passing
away of his life he will be missed from the
household by a thousand little nameless
circumstances. Bitter indeed is the cup
of these fond parents in being obliged to
part so early with their priceless little
jewel. But it has gone to the Father in
Heaven, where there shall be no night
and no broken ties of affection, and where
under the culture of His good spirit it will
grow to purer beauty, and stronger good-
ness and larger life. One of the chiefest
joys of the parents will be the glad
memory of what their child has been to
them.—McHenry Plaindealer.

Mrs. Whiting will be remembered here
as Miss Nona Guerin.

Excursions.

Grand Jubilee, K. O. T. M., Jackson,
June 11, 1895, one and one-third first class
limited fare for round trip. Date of sale
June 11, good to return on a. m. trains
June 12, 1895.

Sunday School Rally, Mason, June 14,
1895, one and one-third first-class limited
fare for round trip. Date of sale June 14,
good to return June 15.

Race meeting, Albion, June 11-13, 1895,
one and one-third first class limited fare
for round trip. Date of sale June 11-13,
good to return June 14, 1895.

Special excursion via Michigan Central
and the Star-Cole Line Steamers to St.
Clair river points and Pt. Huron Saturday
June 8, 1895, at the following very low
round trip rates, and special service:
Train will leave Chelsea at 6:30 a. m.
arriving in Detroit at 8:35 a. m.; Port
Huron 8:30 p. m. Rate for round trip,
adults, \$1.00, children, 80 cents. Return-
ing, leave Port Huron at 4:00 p. m. and
Detroit at 9:00 p. m. Star-Cole Line
Steamers will depart and arrive in con-
nection with the special train at Michigan
Central wharf, Detroit. No Transfer.
Stop-overs allowed at any St. Clair
river point at which boats land. Tickets
good only on above train, boat and date.

Karl's Clover Root, the great Blood
purifier gives freshness and clearness to
the Complexion and cures Constipation,
25 cts., and \$1.00. Sold by Armstrong
& Co.

Spend your Outing on the Great Lakes

Visit picturesque Mackinac Island. It
will only cost you about \$12.50 from
Detroit; \$15 from Toledo; \$18 from Cleve-
land, for the round trip, including meals
and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by
traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces.
The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac
region are unsurpassed. The island itself
is a grand romantic spot, its climate most
invigorating. Two new steel passenger
steamers have just been built for the upper
lake route, costing \$300,000 each. They
are equipped with every modern conve-
nience, annunciators, bath-rooms, etc.,
illuminated throughout by electricity, and
are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest
and safest steamers on fresh water.
These steamers favorably compare with
the great ocean liners in construction and
speed. Four trips per week between
Toledo: Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St.
Ignace, Petosky, Chicago, "Soo" Marquette
and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland
and Put-in-Bay. The cabins, parlors and
staterooms of these steamers are designed
for the complete entertainment of human-
ity under home conditions; the palatial
equipment, the luxury of the appointment
makes traveling on these steamers thor-
oughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated des-
criptive pamphlet. Address A. A.
SCHANTZ, G. P. & T. A. D. & C.
Detroit, Mich.

Shiloh's Cure is sold on a guarantee.
It cures Incipient Consumption. It is the
best Cough Cure. Only 25cts., 50cts. and
\$1.00. Sold by Armstrong & Co.

Markets.

Chelsea, May. 29, 1895.	
Eggs, per dozen	11c
Butter, per pound	13c
Oats, per bushel	32c
Corn, per bushel	25c
Wheat, per bushel	80c
Potatoes, per bushel	35c
Apples, per bushel	1.00
Onions, per bushel	60
Beans, per bushel	\$1.75
Rye	.64c

Pasture.

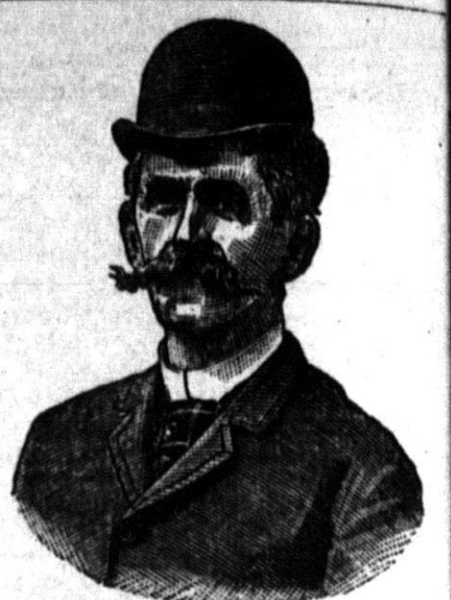
Pasture to let.—plenty of spring water
and shade. 25 cents a head per week.
MICHAEL WACKENHUT.

TAKE THE BEST
CURE THAT
COUGH
WITH
SHILOH'S
CURE

25cts.,
50cts. and
\$1.00 Bottle.
One cent a dose.

It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Incipient Consumption and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.

SOLD BY
R. S. ARMSTRONG & CO.



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Auction Bills furnish-
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THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically
and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in
private practices and for over thirty years by the
people with entire success. Every single Specific
a special cure for the disease named.
They cure without drugging, purging or reducing
the system, and are in fact and used the Sovereign
Remedies of the World.

LIST OF DISEASES.	CURES.	PRICES.
1—Fever, Congestion, Inflammation.	25	
2—Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic.	25	
3—Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness.	25	
4—Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.	25	
5—Dysentery, Griping, Effluvia Colic.	25	
6—Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.	25	
7—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.	25	
8—Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.	25	
9—Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.	25	
10—Dyspepsia, Bilio-nousness, Constipation.	25	
11—Suppressed or Painful Periods.	25	
12—Whites, Too Profuse Periods.	25	
13—Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.	25	
14—Sore Throat, Erysipelas, Eruptions.	25	
15—Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains.	25	
16—Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.	25	
17—Piles, Blind or Bleeding.	25	
18—Ophthalmia, Sore or Weak Eyes.	25	
19—Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head.	25	
20—Whooping Cough.	25	
21—Asthma, Oppressed Breathing.	25	
22—Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing.	25	
23—Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling.	25	
24—General Debility, Physical Weakness.	25	
25—Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions.	25	
26—Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding.	25	
27—Kidney Disease.	1.00	
28—Nervous Debility.	1.00	
29—Sore Mouth, or Canker.	25	
30—Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed.	25	
31—Painful Periods.	25	
32—Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation.	1.00	
33—Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance.	1.00	
34—Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat.	25	
35—Chronic Congestions and Eruptions.	25	
"77" DR. HUMPHREYS' NEW SPECIFIC FOR GRIP, 25c.		
Put up in small bottles of pleasant pellets, just like your vest pocket.		
Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.		
Dr. Humphreys' MANUAL (144 pages), MAILED FREE.		
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.		

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HUMPHREYS'

WITCH HAZEL OIL

"THE PILE OINTMENT."

For Piles—External or Internal, Mild or Bleeding.
Insert in Ano: itching or Bleeding of the Rectum.
The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

PRICE, 50 CENTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CENTS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time table taking effect May 19th, 1895.

90th MERIDIAN TIME.

Passengers Trains on the Michigan Cen-
tral Railroad will leave Chelsea Station as
follows:

GOING EAST.

Detroit Night Express.....5:10 A. M.

Atlantic Express.....7:17 A. M.

Grand Rapids Express.....10:35 A. M.

Mail and Express.....3:19 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Mail and Express.....9:17 A. M.

Grand Rapids Express.....6:30 P. M.

Chicago Night Express.....11:00 P. M.

No. 37 will stop at Chelsea for passen-
gers getting on at Detroit or east of
Detroit.

WM. MARTIN, Agent, Chelsea.
O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger
and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

Subscribe for the HERALD