

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

VOLUME 24.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1895.

NUMBER 41.

FOR THE

CHILDREN!

Clothing at the Lowest Prices you ever heard tell of.

Better fitting goods and handsomer styles than we have ever shown.

A Large Assortment to Select From.

We have the little Reefer suits and Junior suits for boys. The correct thing for little fellows from age 3 to 8.

We have Children's two-piece suits up to age 15.

Remember the Bargain Sale of Men's Clothing Continues Two Weeks Longer.

Hundreds of regular \$12.00, \$14.00 and \$16.00 suits at \$10.00 and \$12.00.

All odds and ends in stock are being closed out at not over One-Half former prices.

Only one or two suits of a kind. If you can get fitted you simply cannot resist buying.

If honest goods and square dealing cuts any figure, we can suit you.

Try Us.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

L. T. FREEMAN,

Successor to

GEORGE BLAICH.

Having purchased Mr. Geo. Blaich's Grocery and Crockery Stock, and rented the store occupied by the same for a term of years, I am prepared to sell you any article belonging to a first-class grocery store.

We propose to buy the best of everything, believing that the majority of people want the best, and are not satisfied with anything else. Our efforts will be directed toward keeping everything fresh and clean, preferring to throw away, rather than sell stale goods.

Genial and good-natured Sam Guern will continue to wait upon the city trade with a prompt delivery.

Thanking all for past patronage, and soliciting a share of your future trade, I am at your service,

L. T. FREEMAN.

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.

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 neighborhood, 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 2-3 Miller Ave.

May Frosts.

Thos. Berry, of Detroit, has furnished the following data on frosts that have occurred in May for twenty years—1875 to 1895:

1875—3d (snow), 4th, 7th, 15th, 16th, 17th.
 1876—14th, 23d, 26th.
 1877—4th, 5th, 6th.
 1878—6th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th.
 1879—4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th.
 1880—No frosts.
 1881—1st, 2d, 3rd, 4th.
 1882—2d, 3d, 22d, 23d.
 1883—11th, 21st, (snow storm), 22d.
 1884—29th.
 1885—3d, 11th.
 1886—8th, 15th, 16th.
 1887—No frost.
 1888—1st, 2d, 18th, 14th, 18th, 20th.
 1889—1st, 3d, 22d, 23d, 26th, 30th (snow 4 inches deep).
 1890—11th.
 1891—5th, 6th, 7th.
 1892—8th.
 1893—No frost.
 1894—18th (snow), 28th (killing frost), 29th (killing frost), 31st (snow).
 1895—12th (snow), 13th (snow), 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th.

Chelsea Tent, 281, K. O. T. M.

Chelsea Tent, 281, K. O. T. M., will give an excursion to Jackson, by special train, Tuesday, June 11th, for one fare for round trip. Children under 12 years half fare. Special train will leave Chelsea at 8:30, Francisco 8:43, Grass Lake 8:50 a. m. returning leave Jackson, at 8 p. m., sharp. Everybody invited. Tickets good only on special train.

J. W. SPEER.

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.

Notice.

Having sold out my grocery stock, and wishing to close up all accounts as soon as possible, I would ask all persons owing me to call at the old store and settle at once, and oblige,

GEO. BLAICH.

Notice.

Rev. C. L. Adams will preach a memorial sermon to the Maccabees of Chelsea and vicinity, at Town Hall, Sunday, June 9th, at 3 p. m. At conclusion of exercises, Chelsea Tent will march to Cemetery for the purpose of decorating the graves of departed Brothers. All members of the Order are requested to meet at K. O. T. M. Hall, at 2:30 p. m. sharp, in readiness to attend the services in a body.

JAS. W. SPEER, Com.

Notice.

All members of Columbian Hive, 284 are requested to meet at Maccabee Hall Sunday, June 9th, at 2:30 p. m., to attend memorial services at the Town Hall.

MARY L. BOYD, Com.

Did You Ever.

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at F. P. Glazier & Co's. Drug Store.

GO TO THE BANK DRUG STORE

For Patent Medicines.

WHY?

Because we save you from 25 to 42 cents on every dollar preparation you buy, and other sizes in proportion.

Bring Your Prescriptions To Us

For we fill them from the best and purest drugs on the market. Here are a few samples, showing how we are dividing the profits with you in the drug line:

50 pounds Sulphur for \$1.00. Strongest Ammonia 3c per pint.
 Pure Epsom salts 2c per pound. Glauber salts 2c per pound.
 Spirits of Camphor 35c per pint. Tr. Arnica 30c per pint.
 Saltpetre 7c per pound. Castoria 25c per bottle.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

If you are thinking of buying a ring, chain, pin or watch, etc., don't fail to call on us, as we always keep the largest assortment and make the lowest prices.

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Paints and Oils.

REMEMBER that we are the Grocery House that leads in LOW prices.

Verily, merrily, more and more, It pays to trade at Glazier's store.

F. P. Glazier & Co.

HOAG & HOLMES.

We have something Special to offer on 1000-lb platform Scales, Buggies, Lehr, Albion and Ohio Cultivators, window and door Screens, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Hammocks and Croquet. Gasoline Stoves from \$3.00 to \$25.00. A good Lawn Mower for \$2.99. One-horse corn cultivators from \$3.00 to \$6.00.

HOAG & HOLMES.

Remember our Special Furniture Sale.

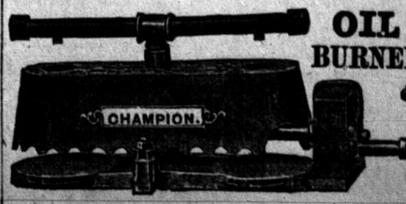
It Is Always Cheaper

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.



OIL BURNER

TAKES THE PLACE OF DANGEROUS GASOLINE. GOES IN ANY STOVE. NO SMOKE, DIRT OR ODOR. 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.

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN

JUNE—1895.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	...	...	...	...	...	...

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

DOMESTIC.

THE Michigan senate killed the anti-treating bill passed by the house. Hor winds swept Nebraska and adjoining states, doing great damage to the crops. Frost was also reported at many points in Iowa and Illinois. THOMAS BYRNES, chief of police, was retired by the police board of New York city.

THE United States supreme court denied the application of Eugene V. Debs, the strike leader, for a writ of habeas corpus, and he and his seven associates must serve their sentences of six months in jail.

It was reported that the president intended to call an extra session of the Fifty-fourth congress early in October. At Hankinson, N. D., Peter Enner, aged 15, killed Edward Pose, aged 50, as the result of a quarrel over a beifer. THE Douglas county bank at West Superior, Wis., went into voluntary liquidation.

THE Foss-Schneider Brewing company in Cincinnati failed for \$212,000. W. C. STIVERS, a Lancaster (Ky.) tobacco raiser, sued Miss Catherine West, a pretty 23-year-old school teacher, for breach of promise, demanding \$15,000 damages.

THE Providence (R. I.) Shade Roller company failed for \$100,000. A DISTINCT earthquake shock was felt at Brattleboro, Vt.

THE eighty-first anniversary of the American Baptist union was held in Saratoga Springs, N. Y. SETTLERS on Indian lands near Pender, Neb., threatened stubborn resistance to any attempts of federal soldiers to dispossess them.

HOT winds blowing 40 miles an hour did great damage to growing crops in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. LAFAYETTE PRINCE, who murdered his wife October 19, 1894, in Cleveland, was hanged in the penitentiary at Columbus, O.

OVER twenty persons lost their lives by floods in the Devil's river country in Texas. A WAYNE MILLER, a wealthy and prominent livery man at South Bend, Ind., died suddenly in his buggy.

ROTH & FRIEDMAN'S knitting factory at Toledo, O., was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$165,000. NAPOLEON WHATCOM, chief of the White River Indians, fell dead at Tacoma, Wash., after a drunken spree.

THE thirty-eighth session of the Michigan legislature adjourned sine die, having been in session since January 7. T. P. MCFADDEN and his son Howard, aged 12, were drowned in the St. Urain river near Lyons, Col.

MRS. MARION CURTAIN, aged 45, murdered her 14-year-old daughter Mamie at her home in Baltimore and afterward committed suicide. THE safe of W. W. Brown, Indian trader and postmaster at White Eagle, O. T., was robbed of \$10,000.

THOMAS MCGURK and his brother, Erie county (Pa.) farmers, were held up and robbed of \$1,000 by masked men. ROVER & ALLEN'S flour mill at Cincinnati was burned, the loss being \$100,000.

MRS. JAMES L. STRAUGH and her daughter were fatally injured in a runaway near Kokomo, Ind. TRAMPS and police fought at Fort Wayne, Ind., and Deputy Sheriff Harold and William Walrath, one of the tramps, were fatally shot.

ELISHA B. MORRELL, at one time prominent in politics and the richest grocer in Brooklyn, N. Y., was buried in a pauper's grave. MEMORIAL DAY was generally observed with appropriate ceremonies in all parts of the United States. In Chicago, aside from the usual exercises, a monument to the confederate dead was dedicated in Oakwoods cemetery.

J. W. KIRK, state superintendent of prisons, was fatally shot by A. J. Vaughan at Nashville, Tenn. The shooting was accidental. THE largest passenger steamship ever built in America, the St. Louis, of the American line, proved a success on her trial trip.

THE grand jury at Danville, Ill., refused to indict the lynchers of Halls and Royce, the men who assaulted a young woman. AS the result of a drunken spree at St. Louis Henry Terrick fatally shot Charles Zoner and then killed himself.

THIRTY-SIX business and dwelling houses were completely wiped out by fire at Pattonburg, Mo. Loss, \$100,000.

WILL OWEN, who murdered his wife at Noble Lake one year ago, was hanged at Verner, Ark. FOUR negroes arrested for various crimes in Polk County, Fla., were taken from the sheriff and three of them were lynched.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS ED EDWARDS and Willis Baxter, of Little Rock, Ark., shot each other fatally by mistake while gunning for a culprit. MICHAEL DERBERG, of Syracuse, N. Y., rode 2 miles on a bicycle in 3:51 4-5, breaking all previous records.

FARMERS in the central part of Iowa were much alarmed over the appearance of small swarms of seventeen-year locusts. FUNERAL services were held in Oakwoods cemetery in Chicago over the remains of the late secretary of state, Walter Quinton Gresham. President Cleveland and all the members of his cabinet stood about the bier while every possible respect was shown the dead by civil and military organizations.

A CYCLONE 1 mile wide struck Chapman, Neb., and demolished everything in its path. The home of A. Bailor was blown to pieces, fatally injuring Mrs. Bailor and two children. At Henderson, Ky., fire destroyed the Hodge tobacco factory and the Elliott stemmery, the total loss being \$135,000.

THE inter-state miners' convention at Columbus, O., passed a resolution declaring it unwise to order a strike at this time. THE exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 31st ult. aggregated \$819,130,011, against \$1,111,844,134 the previous week. The increase, compared with the corresponding week in 1894, was 15.2.

THE coinage at the United States mint in Philadelphia during the month of May amounted to \$2,351,862.10. NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN patents were issued from the patent office in Washington during the week ended on the 31st ult.

LIGHTNING struck the bark Carrie E. Long, from Philadelphia to Havana, carrying oil in bulk, and four of the crew, including Capt. Rolfe, perished. THERE were 215 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 31st ult., against 207 the week previous and 183 in the corresponding time in 1894.

THE Canadian steamer Jack ran into and sunk the Menominee (Mich.) liner Norman about 7 miles off Middle island and three of the crew of the Norman were drowned. JOHN OSBORN, SON & Co., importers of wines and liquors in New York, failed for \$200,000.

A WATERSPOUT near Hillsboro, Tex., destroyed several houses and drowned one man and 300 head of cattle. IN portions of Colorado snow fell to the depth of 4 feet on the level, and at Albuquerque, N. M., where it is a rare thing to find snow in the winter season, there was a foot on the level.

THE sixth anniversary of the Johnstown flood was celebrated at Harrisburg, Pa., by a dinner given by the governor. DOUGLAS HENDERSON and Frank Jeffrey were hanged at Murphysboro, Ill., for the murder of James Towle at Cartersville last winter.

THE heat was so intense that 100 feet of the Wabash track near Saunemin, Ill., were so warped out of shape that it was impossible for trains to pass over for an hour and a half. THE business portion of Kalamo, Mich., was destroyed by fire.

A FREIGHT train on the Soo road ran into an army of traveling caterpillars near New Paynesville, Minn., and the obstruction delayed the train three hours. THE boiler at a sawmill near Downs-ville, N. C., exploded, killing Ed Deal, Pender Oxford and Gordon Oxford and fatally injuring Reuben Jones.

A MOB took James Freeman (colored) from a guard of four men at Columbus City, Fla., and shot him to death. He had tried to assault Mrs. Consel. DISPATCHES from various points in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas and Missouri say that needed rains had fallen.

THE little son and daughter of William Nagle were drowned at Clinton, Ia. The boy fell into the Mississippi and his sister jumped in to save him. PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

COL. GOLDSMITH W. HEWITT, the most prominent criminal lawyer in Alabama and member of the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh congresses from the Sixth Alabama district, died at his home in Birmingham, aged 61 years. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT (rep.), of Providence, was inaugurated governor of Rhode Island.

WALTER Q. GRESHAM, secretary of state, died in Washington of pleuropneumonia after an illness of four weeks, aged 63 years. He leaves a wife and two children. Mr. Gresham's judicial career began early in the administration of Gen. Grant, and continued, with the exception of his connection with the Arthur administration, first as postmaster general and then as secretary of the treasury, until the second inauguration of Mr. Cleveland, when he was chosen as secretary of state, having left the republican party. He served in the war with distinction, retiring as a major general. His home was in Chicago.

HENRY LINDLEY FRY, who ranked high among the wood carvers of the world, died at his home near Cincinnati, aged 88 years. IN convention at Zanesville the republicans of Ohio nominated Gen. Asa Bushnell, of Springfield, for governor. The platform favors a protective tariff, denounces the present democratic administration, favors the use of both gold and silver as standard money, indorses the administration of Gov. McKinley and pledges him the support of Ohio in the next national republican convention, and indorses ex-Gov. Foraker for United States senator.

GRANDMA EVA GROSS, of Herneville, Ind., died at the age of 100 years. She was born on a farm a few miles from where she died. THE entire ticket nominated by the Ohio republicans at the convention in Zanesville is: Asa S. Bushnell, governor; A. W. Jones, lieutenant governor; W. D. Guilbert, auditor; Thad A. Minshall, supreme judge; Josiah B. Allen, supreme court clerk; Frank S. Monnett, attorney general; Samuel B. Campbell, treasurer; E. L. Lybarger, board of public works.

JOHN F. ANDREWS, aged 45, son of John Andrews, the "war governor" of Massachusetts, was found dead in bed at his home in Boston. He was a member of congress in 1888. WILLIAM W. HEATON, chief engineer of the United States navy, died in New York, aged 56 years.

GEN. G. M. MITCHELL, aged 60 years, dropped dead at Charleston, Ill., while working in his garden, and his wife was so affected by his death that she died half an hour later. FOREIGN.

THERE was a belief that the Formosa republic was a Chinese maneuver backed by France and Russia to trick Japan out of the fruits of her victory, and it was feared that it would reopen the war. THE French steamer Dom Pedro, bound for Carril, Spain, was wrecked off Cape Corubedo and over 100 of those on board were drowned.

GEN. MAXIMO GOMEZ, the leader of the Cuban revolutionists, died on a plantation near Baire from a wound received in battle. FOR the second year in succession Lord Rosebery won the historic English Derby, last year with Ladas, this year with Sir Visto.

THIRTY-THREE lumbermen camped on a raft in the Spanish river near Manitowish, Ont., were swept away and drowned. THE boiler of the Ecuadorian gunboat Sucre exploded at Guayaquil, killing the commander and fourteen men and injuring seventeen more, thirteen fatally.

LATER advices from Mexico say that the total number of lives lost by the wrecking of the steamer Colima off Manzanillo was 187. ALMEDE CHATELLE, the murderer of little Jesse Keith last October, was hanged at Stratford, Ont.

LATER. THE receipts of the government for the eleven months of the present fiscal year were \$387,694,691, against \$270,474,410 for the same period last year. The disbursements were \$28,558,213, leaving a deficit for the eleven months of \$46,757,495.

THE state department was informed of the death of William J. H. Ballard, United States consul at Hull, England. THE Burnet house in Cincinnati in which Sherman's Atlanta campaign was planned, and the scene of many other historical events, closed its doors because of poor business.

GEORGE DALEY and Mabel Moore were fatally burned in a fire at Portland, Ore. IN a runaway near Moulton, Ala., William Cowart and his two children were thrown from the wagon and killed.

LOREN D. ELIAS, while insane, shot and killed his mother and little sister at Minneapolis. JOHN WAGNER, a Cincinnati bartender, shot himself, and when his sweetheart, Miss Sophia Wagnell, learned what he had done, she took poison.

THE Oklahoma national bank of Oklahoma City, O. T., went into voluntary insolvency. THE public debt statement issued on the 1st showed that the debt decreased \$5,386,611 during the month of May. The cash balance in the treasury was \$185,270,100. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to \$912,363,292.

FIRE destroyed an entire block of buildings at Shenandoah, Pa., the loss being \$145,000, with only \$4,500 insurance. MISS EMILY FAITHFUL, whose life was dedicated to improving woman's condition, died in London, aged 60 years.

GEORGE W. BROWN, inventor of the corn planter, died at Galesburg, Ill. IN Nebraska Curtis lake burst its banks and swept down Medicine valley, destroying a vast amount of property and causing the loss of several lives.

A TERRIFIC storm swept over southern Minnesota, doing great damage to crops and wrecking many buildings. THE percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 1st were: Pittsburgh, .647; Philadelphia, .600; Baltimore, .593; Cincinnati, .583; Cleveland, .578; Chicago, .571; Boston, .536; New York, .484; Brooklyn, .433; Washington, .406; St. Louis, .353; Louisville, .167.

A VACANT CHAIR.

Secretary of State Gresham is Dead—Buried in Chicago.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Secretary Gresham died at 1:15 o'clock this morning. No death could be more quiet, more calm or more peaceful. For two hours preceding dissolution there had been no indication of a pulse or a heart beat. He lay during that time with his head resting on the arms of his daughter, Mrs. Andrews, while his devoted wife sat by his side, his hands clasped in hers, his face so turned that his last conscious gaze should rest upon her. And so the minutes dragged slowly on until the end came.

Walter Quinton Gresham was born near Lanesville, Harrison county, Ind., March 17, 1832. He was educated in country schools, and spent one year in the state university at Bloomington, but was not graduated. He studied law in Corydon, Ind., was admitted to the bar in 1853, and became a successful lawyer. He was elected to the legislature in 1860,



WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

but resigned in August, 1861, to become lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana regiment.

He was promoted to colonel of the Fifty-third regiment in December, and on August 11, 1863, after the fall of Vicksburg, was made brigadier general of volunteers. He commanded the fourth division of Blair's corps in the fighting before Atlanta and received a severe wound that disabled him for a year and prevented him from seeing further service. March 13, 1865, he was brevetted major general of volunteers for his gallantry at Atlanta.

After the war he resumed the practice of law at New Albany, Ind. He was an unsuccessful republican candidate for congress in 1866, and in 1867-8 was financial agent of his state in New York. President Grant, who held him in great esteem, made him United States judge for the district of Indiana in 1869, and in 1880 he was an unsuccessful candidate for United States senator.

He resigned his judgeship in April, 1882, to accept the place of postmaster general in President Arthur's cabinet, and in July, 1884, on the death of Secretary Folger, was transferred to the treasury portfolio. In October of that year he was appointed United States judge for the Seventh judicial circuit. He was a strong supporter of Grant for a third term in the Chicago convention of 1880, and was prominently mentioned as a candidate for the republican nomination for president in the convention at Chicago that nominated Benjamin Harrison.

In 1892 the populist party sent a delegation to tender Judge Gresham a nomination at the head of their ticket, but he declined to accept the offer and remained on the bench until he resigned at the personal request of Mr. Cleveland to become secretary of state.

While Judge Gresham had always been a republican, he openly dissented from the McKinley law, and in 1892, after the nomination of Mr. Cleveland by the democrats, he with other distinguished republicans, announced his allegiance to the democratic party and advocated Mr. Cleveland's election. After Mr. Cleveland's election in February, 1893, he summoned Judge Gresham to Lakewood, N. J., where, after a consultation, he tendered him the position of premier of the cabinet he was forming. Judge Gresham assumed the duties of secretary of state on March 7, 1893. Some of the prominent questions which have come before him since assuming the position are the Hawaiian difficulty, seal fisheries dispute, the abrogation of reciprocity treaties, efforts to prevent the Chinese-Japanese war and the Bluefields affair.

Personally Secretary Gresham secured the warmest regard of those most closely associated with him. In all his domestic relations he was most exemplary. His brilliant record as a brave soldier and his conscientious devotion to his duties in the high civil capacities to which he was called will insure for his memory national respect.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Chicago on Thursday interred the nation's dead. The funeral train bearing the body of Walter Q. Gresham from Washington arrived at the Woodlawn (or Sixty-third street) station shortly after 2 o'clock. When the train stopped in the depot the troops, which were drawn up in parade formation, presented arms, and the drums gave forth a long roll followed by a bugle salute. Eight sergeants took the body from the train and placed it in a hearse. The procession was then formed as follows:

- Seventh cavalry U. S. A.
- Battery light artillery.
- Platoon of police.
- Fifteenth infantry U. S. A.
- Honorary pallbearers in carriages.
- The officiating clergyman, Rev. Dr. McPherson, Hearse and escort.
- Family of deceased.
- The president of the United States.
- Members of the cabinet.
- Justices of the supreme court.
- Members of the senate and house of representatives.
- Judges of federal courts and federal officials.
- Military order of the Loyal Legion.
- Chicago Bar association.
- Grand Army of the Republic.
- Union League club.
- Representatives of the Illinois legislature.
- Mayor and members of the city council.
- County officials.
- Citizens.

On arriving at the entrance to Oakwoods cemetery the funeral cortege was met by the cavalry detachment. The troopers presented sabers and the trumpets sounded a salute. The line proceeded to the cemetery chapel. The services there were simple and brief, Dr. McPherson officiating. The body was deposited in a crypt in the chapel, there to remain until the family decides whether to have the final interment in Rosehill cemetery or at Corydon, the home of Mrs. Rumley, the mother of Gen. Gresham.

To Cleanse the System Effectually, yet gently, when costive or bilious or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

If I were sure God would pardon me and man would not know my sin, yet I should be ashamed to sin, because of its essential baseness.—Plato.

Weak and Run Down

After the grip or other serious illness, you find Hood's Sarsaparilla exactly the medicine to build up and give strength.

"I feel thankful to Hood's Sarsaparilla for benefit derived from it. I had the grip and failed to regain health. I did not have any appetite and in fact, was a mere shadow of myself. I at last resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon began to improve. I could soon eat without distress in my stomach. Four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and a box of Hood's Pills took away all signs of the grip. I want to say to all who suffer in a like manner, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, for it will surely do you good." GEORGE MARLEY, Green Oak, Michigan.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the one True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists.

Lake Shore and Southern Michigan

OUR TRAIN SERVICE

8:00 AM DAILY

10:30 AM DAILY

3:00 PM DAILY

To the Eastern Mountain Lake and Sea Side Resorts

write for FULL INFORMATION

A. J. Smith (P.T.A.) Cleveland, O. K. Wilber (W.P.A.) Chicago

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.

THE CLARK SYNDICATE COMPANIES' FARMINGLANDS

WESTERN FLORIDA MANHATTAN BLDG. 315 DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO

A ten acre fruit or vegetable farm, on a Trunk Line Railroad, from \$5 to \$10 Per Acre, \$5 cash and \$5 cents or one dollar per week, payable weekly or monthly. No taxes, no interest, until paid for; equally favorable terms on larger farms. Every man can have a home paid for in less than two years.

The Garden Spot of the World, Three Crops a Year. These lands will grow all kinds of fruits and vegetables. For healthfulness, mildness and equability of climate, nearness to market, school churches and other needs of advanced civilization, these lands are unequalled. Send for printed matter, or call.

I used Ely's Cream Balm for catarrh and have received great benefit. I believe it a safe and certain cure. Very pleasant to take.—Wm. Fraser, Rochester, N. Y.

CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Promotes the Membrane from colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 10 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

SWAMP KIDNEY, LIVER & BLADDER CURE.

At Druggists, 50c & \$1. Advice de Panphlet free. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

A SONG OF LOVETIME.

Here's a song of lovetime,
All the world is light,
There's a ripple on the river,
And suns and stars are bright.

Here's a song of lovetime,
All the world is sweet;
Rainbows round the heavens—
Flowers at your feet!

Here's a song of lovetime,
Sorrow in eclipse;
Little children climbing
To the mother's leaning lips.

Here's a song of lovetime,
Chorus of the birds,
And just the sweetest music
To the sweetest human words!

Here's a song of lovetime—
Ended all the strife,
And a heaven that is beaming
With a sweet, eternal life!
—Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

THE OLD CLIPPER SERVICE.

BY GEORGE E. WALSH.

It is with unceasing regret that many lovers of the sea witness the gradual decadence of the old clipper service, which must soon result in the final disappearance of a class of sailing vessels that cannot be replaced by any of our modern craft. The clipper service was an institution that served its purpose in life nobly, and its doom must be accepted as one of the inevitable steps in the progress of civilization.

In those early days when China, Japan and the orient were not closely connected with the western world by lines of fast steamships, the fleet clippers were essential factors in trade. An intense rivalry developed between the owners of the various fast-sailing craft, and everything that Yankee ingenuity could do was brought into service to make types of vessels that would outstrip anything sailing on the sea. A great incentive to fine shipbuilding was given by the clipper service, and the wonder is even to-day that such fine lines were drawn for many of the large sailing craft.

In a short time heavy bets were made upon the various clippers, and the winner would realize more money from the wagers than profit from his cargo. Usually two staunch clippers left China at the same time, loaded down with a cargo of tea, and steering direct for Cape Horn they would make a long, tireless race for the Atlantic seaboard. The cargo of tea was so light that it served merely as necessary ballast, and in no way interfered with the sailing of the clippers. Every sail was set, and the clippers were driven along by a cloud of canvas that would shame many of our modern pleasure yachts. Nothing but a tremendous storm would ever induce the captain to take in the sails.

No stater clipper ever sailed the blue seas than the Alice, of New York. Early in the 'forties she had outclassed and outsailed every ship of her size. She had made thousands of dollars for her owners, winning in nearly every race, and finally earning the proud name of "Mistress of the Sea."

But there was too much rivalry in the service to let one clipper enjoy this distinction without a desperate effort being made to win it from her. Consequently, when the Flyer, of Boston, was launched, after months of fine work on her splendid hull, it was understood that she was built ostensibly to beat the Alice. Everything was done to make her staunch, swift and graceful.

She made her first race against the Alice a year later, and a most memorable struggle for the supremacy took place. The owners of the two vessels staked over a hundred thousand dollars on the result of the contest, and several private firms made smaller wagers.

It was early in spring—one beautiful May morning—when the two clippers started on their long journey around Cape Horn; and, as they glided away toward the open ocean before a gentle breeze, they looked like two ghostly apparitions. Enormous water-sails came down to the very water's edge, and swelling topsails and balloon sails caught every whiff of wind that passed over their heads. Such a long race as the two clippers were entering upon would test the captains' abilities, the staying qualities of the vessels, and their speed in all sorts of weather and sea. None of our modern international races could give such a thorough test.

The first night separated the two clippers, and in the morning it was evident that the captains had chosen different courses to make the run to the cape. Capt. Singleton, of the Alice, had selected the route which had so often brought him success, and as he knew the coast and weather that prevailed at the various points, he felt perfect confidence.

Nevertheless, the heavy amount at stake, and the untried qualities of the Flyer, were elements of disturbance to the captain, and nothing was taken for granted. The light winds carried the Alice through the tropical seas rapidly, and for three days every bit of canvas remained unfurled to the wind.

Then the tail end of a tropical hurricane swept across the ocean, and made it necessary to furl many of the sails, in order to keep them from blowing away. She bowed along faster than ever during this heavy though somewhat fitful wind.

Near the Society Islands she met many trading vessels, who signaled her, and wished her Godspeed in her journey. The news of the great race

had traveled so far that most mariners knew something about it, and their sympathy was generally with the Alice. As the clipper approached Cape Horn, the weather grew colder, the winds heavier and the sea rougher, and for days the noble vessel struggled bravely through against adverse elements. But despite the rough weather, Capt. Singleton kept most of the sails set, and the Alice plowed through the water with her nose constantly submerged. The hatches were battened down and everything was made snug and taut above decks.

The Horn was in no favorable mood. A muttering, grumbling old monster at all times, it seemed specially spiteful and vindictive as the Alice struggled to round it. Its artillery of thundering breakers and shrieking winds and storms scattered consternation among the weaker sailors. Giant and jagged rocks stood out of the sea, threatening destruction to any vessel that might drift too near them.

While rolling heavily almost abreast of the cape, one day, the lookout reported a sail ahead. For a moment all danger from the seas was forgotten. If the sail had been over the stern, there would have been more rejoicing than anxiety; but to know that the Flyer had rounded the cape ahead of them was disappointing. But in a few minutes everyone's anxiety was relieved. The sail was crossing the bow of the Alice at right angles, standing out from the shore.

As this was a rather peculiar course for any vessel to be taking, Capt. Singleton took his position alongside of the lookout. There was no harbor or trading place in this part of the world, but the vessel might have been into one of the straits for repairs or for water. Patagonian Indians, Chilean criminals and bands of pirates of all nationalities frequented the islands around the cape, making it dangerous for any vessel to seek harbor. Of late vessels had been lost off the coast in considerable numbers, and while their loss was attributed to the sea and weather, some old sea captains hinted that pirates might have had something to do with the mystery.

The sail ahead had a suspicious look to Capt. Singleton. It was not a lumbering old craft by any means, but a neat, swift sailing clipper, modeled somewhat after the style of the Alice. If running parallel with the Alice the matter would have been different, but no craft was swift enough to pass around the strange craft, headed as she was.

"Signal her," Capt. Singleton commanded, "and ask her name."

In a few minutes the response was given from the strange vessel:

"The Strayer, of New Bedford."

"Never heard of such a vessel," muttered the captain to his first officer.

No one seemed familiar with the name.

"Where are you bound?" signaled the officer from the Alice.

The reply was uncertain and was very unsatisfactory. The next question was no better.

"There is something wrong about that ship," emphatically said the captain. "If she isn't a pirate, I miss my guess. How can we make her show her colors?"

"If we turn out to sea and give her a race until we get plenty of sea room, she will make us lose the race with the Flyer," said the first officer, in reply.

"And if we run straight into her, she will not only make us lose the race, but our lives as well."

The vessels were drawing closer now, and the captain could inspect the decks of the strange craft. Surely, the black objects dodging down behind the bulwarks were men trying to conceal themselves from view.

"That settles it," shouted the captain.

He gave the necessary orders, and in a minute the Alice had changed her course, and was now running parallel with the strange vessel toward the open sea directly out of her proper course.

"We'll soon know the worst."

It did not take long to find this out. As the Alice slowly crept ahead of the other vessel, a puff of smoke came from the latter's side and a cannon ball whizzed across the clipper's prow.

"Aha! Now we know you," grimly exclaimed the captain. "The game is up."

The pirate no longer tried to conceal anything. The black flag was run up, and a lively race began. The pirate sent many balls chasing after the clipper, but the distance was too far to do much damage. The pirate was no mean antagonist, and she clung closely to the heels of the flying Alice.

"We'll leave her behind in time," said Capt. Singleton, "but meanwhile we are getting way out of our course, and the Flyer will beat us."

He walked nervously up and down the deck, chafing angrily at this interruption. Their present course took them toward the South Shetland islands and far from the shortest route to New York. But there was no help for it. So long as the pirate was between them and the north, there was imminent danger of losing everything.

Night came on and the chase was still desperate. It was a cloudy night and intense gloom settled over the water.

"I'll risk everything now to win the race," the captain said. "I shall out across the pirate's bow, or die in the attempt. We've lost a whole day."

The wind was brisk, and when the Alice lay over on her new course, she seemed to strain every nerve to make

up for lost time. The captain ordered the sailors to bring several chests of tea on deck, and then all the gunpowder that could be found. This amounted only to several kegs.

"We'll be prepared for an emergency," he muttered, as he gave orders. A hole was bored through the top of each chest, and part of the tea taken out. Then the hole was filled with powder, and closed up again. A light fuse of newspaper was attached. Each chest, when finished, was placed along the sides of the vessel, ready for instant use.

"Now we'll fight dying," muttered the captain.

No one knew his plan, although not a sailor doubted but it was a desperate one.

All that night they sailed rapidly along, but did not encounter the pirate. Toward morning, before light broke in the east, they were well back into their old course.

"We've passed them in the darkness," the captain was saying, with a grim smile.

But just as he spoke, the lookout reported a sail standing out of the darkness almost upon them. The lights were shining very dimly from the masthead. The vessel was running parallel with them.

"It's the pirate, sir, and she's after us," shouted the lookout.

"Stand ready, then, to light those chests of tea and drop them into the sea. What a fool to show her lights!"

In an instant every sailor comprehended the captain's plan, and jumped forward with alacrity to perform their part in it. By throwing the light tea-chests overboard with the fuses on fire, they would soon have a series of explosions around the pirate ship that must eventually set her on fire. It was the captain's idea to let her get close to them before acting.

"Not so fast!" he ordered the sailing-master. "Let her get closer. She can overhaul us with her guns, and we may as well let her catch up."

The Alice moved slower, while the pirate vessel stole down upon her rapidly. When within two cables' length the order was given sharp and clear:

"Light the fuses and drop the chests overboard carefully!"

A sailor flourished an oil torch over his head and applied it to the first fuse. The chest was dropped into the sea and floated slowly behind with its banner of blazing light. The second and third ones were touched and were carried to the sides of the vessel.

"Great heavens, captain, stop!" the first officer suddenly shouted, detaining the man. "It's not the pirate, sir! It's the Flyer!"

Every man stood still with consternation. The lights were extinguished, but the first chest exploded so close to the side of the Flyer that the fire nearly scorched the sails.

"Well, our plan wouldn't have worked badly if it had been the pirate," philosophically remarked the captain.

Then giving orders to crowd on all sail, the old chase was renewed at close quarters.

It was a long, hard chase after that to New York. The two vessels kept close together, but the Alice won by nearly four hours. The closeness of the race was commented upon at the time, but it was not until the Alice had beaten the Flyer the second time that Capt. Singleton told how near he came to blowing up his rival near Cape Horn.

The captain of the Flyer had wondered what the mysterious explosion meant, but concluded that it was some sort of a joke or a new way of saluting a rival vessel.—N. Y. Ledger.

One Mystery Less.

Probably most readers have heard church singing which will enable them to appreciate a sharp retort chronicled by the Presbyterian. An old Scotch lady who had no relish for modern church music was expressing her dislike to the singing of an anthem in her own church one day, when a neighbor said: "Why, that is a very old anthem! David sang that anthem to Saul."

"We'll weel!" answered the old lady, "I noo for the first time understand why Saul threw his javelin at David when the lad sang for him."

—Of the 11,621,530 square miles that Africa comprises, England now holds 3,194,880, according to the latest figures compiled by Mr. Ravenstein, of the Geographical society. France has 3,326,790 square miles, including Algeria, Tunis, and a large part of the Sahara; Germany 884,810, the greater part acquired since 1884; Portugal, which at one time had almost a monopoly of Africa, now owns only 826,730 square miles; Spain holds 150,834, chiefly on the Sahara coast, and Italy 548,880. The Congo Free State contains 905,090 square miles, and the Boer republic 177,750. Europe, that is, has already seized upon more than three-fourths of the continent.

—The Mississippi had over a dozen native names, different designations being given at different points in its course. The Algonquin called it the Meche Sebe, other tribes termed it Chucagua, Mico, Tumalasen, Tapala Ri and other names. The Algonquin name was finally adopted by the whites for the whole river. The meaning is "Father of waters," or "The whole river." Twenty-seven different spellings are noted in the writings of the early explorers.

—Men spend their lives in the service of their passions, instead of employing their passions in the service of their life.—Steele.

BURST ITS BANKS.

swelled by a Cloudburst a Nebraska Dam Gives Way.

A Torrent of Water Rushes Through Medicine Valley, Causing Great Destruction of Property, and It Is Feared, Loss of Life.

CURTIS, Neb., June 3.—Curtis lake has burst its banks. The railroad grade is torn up and freight cars are strewn across the Medicine bottom. The fine roller mills are ruined. Curtis lake is nearly empty, and the flood of water is running down the Medicine valley, carrying destruction in the mad rush. It is feared many lives have been sacrificed. Four of the five yard tracks, besides the main line, are torn up and gone, while a train of freight cars reaches over the bed and is swinging in the rushing flood. Twenty thousand dollars' damage has already been done here, and all other points to hear from. The fine alfalfa meadows just below the city are ruined, and homes all along the valley destroyed. News from above and below is coming in and only the one story told—dire destruction and loss of property and live stock swept away.

McCook, Neb., June 3.—Grave fears are entertained here that the wall of water reported sweeping down the Medicine valley from Curtis will do much damage here. There is much alarm.

HOUSTON, Tex., June 3.—From Paint Rock, Church county, comes an account of a terrible hailstorm. The stones were of enormous size. One of them struck a sheep on the head and knocked its brains out. Many sheep were killed or wounded. Several persons sustained severe injuries, being caught by the storm. Crops were utterly destroyed and large limbs were torn from trees.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 3.—A great storm, amounting in places to a waterspout, swept over southern Minnesota Saturday night, doing much damage to crops and wrecking a good many buildings. The center of the storm area seems to have been Zumbrota, where a store, a church and the Standard oil building were practically wrecked. All the buildings at the fair grounds at that point were demolished. At points in the neighborhood there was a great fall of hail, killing birds and cutting down young grain and garden truck. At Faribault the water fell so fast that sidewalks were floated away.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The hot wave which has hovered over the eastern and middle sections of the United States during the past few days has been a record breaker, and the officials of the weather bureau are unable at the present time to predict any relief.

The following are some of the maximum temperatures reached: Ninety-four at New York, 96 at Harrisburg, 96 at Philadelphia, 94 at Pittsburgh, 94 at Baltimore and 96 at Washington. At Philadelphia the record has been broken by 2 degrees.

The southern cities east of the Mississippi river have been feeling the effects of the hot wave to a great degree. The thermometer ranged from 94 at New Orleans to 105 at Charleston, W. Va.

Notwithstanding the fact that the record shows that the thermometer has been 6 degrees higher in Washington than it marked Sunday, it is doubtful if the people and animals ever suffered more. The attendance upon churches was seriously affected. Chris Knight was seized with a hemorrhage, induced, it is thought, by the extreme heat, and died. James Murray, a stone cutter, aged 30, was overcome by the heat in West Washington and died almost instantly.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—The tropical heat that has prevailed since Thursday has reaped a terrible harvest of death in this city. The prostrations from the heat number several scores, and on Friday there were two deaths, three Saturday, and the climax was reached Sunday, when seventeen persons died from heat prostration. The thermometer Sunday in the weather bureau office at its maximum at 2 o'clock registered 95 degrees.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 3.—Not in twenty years has Elmira experienced such hot weather at this season. Sunday at 4 o'clock p. m. the official thermometer registered 97 degrees.

TRAGEDY IN 'FRISCO.

A Woman Murdered—An Ex-State Senator Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—Miss Nellie Herrington, about 35 years of age, living in an upstairs flat at 1017 Ellis street, was found murdered in her room Saturday afternoon and with her clothes on fire. She had lived there alone for three or four years, and was considered an estimable and worthy woman, making a living by keeping roomers.

The police have a strong chain of evidence against ex-State Senator Buck, who was known to have been a frequent visitor of the woman. He was arrested, and while being taken to the office of the chief of police he was thrown from the buggy and seriously hurt. Buck had borrowed \$1,800 from Miss Herrington, for which he had given two promissory notes. Interest on these notes was due Saturday. Buck is unconscious, and can say nothing to clear up his connection with the case.

WILL FAVOR BIMETALLISM.

Chairman Carter's Prediction on Republican Action.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Thomas H. Carter, chairman of the republican national committee, in a public statement, says:

"In 1896 the republican party will stand for protection and the restoration of bimetalism on a substantial and enduring basis. There may be differences of opinion in the party on the tariff schedules, but not upon the principle of protection. There will be differences of opinion as to the best course to pursue to secure the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at a fixed ratio, but there will be no difference of opinion as to the desirability of bringing about that result.

"It is advisable to scrutinize with the greatest possible care the present tendency of the few republicans favorable to the gold standard who seek to commit the party to an unqualified support of the present administration in its warfare on silver. I have been not a little surprised to learn that certain Washington correspondents of republican newspapers were recently instructed to cordially support President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle, and the Memphis convention in what the president is pleased to call his 'sound money campaign.' It does not require much discernment to disclose to an ordinary mind the fact that the president and his administration may gain much by directing public attention from the acts and policies of the administration. Of course, the administration desires to talk about sound money rather than its foreign policy or lack of policy; to talk about anything rather than the lamentable failure of the last congress to deal intelligently with the receipts and expenditures of the government. It is undoubtedly more agreeable to the administration to support the financial views of the fast-falling Rosebery ministry rather than the private sale of our government bonds at 15 per cent less than the market value."

"Upon one question there will be neither difference of opinion as to the general principle involved, or as to the means to be employed. That is with reference to the restoration of a vigorous, thoroughly American foreign policy. I am persuaded that the republican national convention will pledge the party anew and with the greatest earnestness and force to this line of policy. The people demand it. They are conscious of their strength, and they realize that this republic can no longer be referred to as merely a nation. They know it has become and is a nation."

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

The Business Situation is Still Full of Encouragement.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Bradstreet's says:

"The observance of Memorial day services served to check the volume of general trade this week, but there has been a further shrinkage in the amount of business transacted, due to not altogether well founded fears of serious damage to the grain crops. Reports to Bradstreet's from manufacturing industries at seventy-five cities east of the Rocky mountains show that more than 27 important manufacturing concerns started up between April 1 and a week ago by reason of which 83,000 employes have secured work. But the additional and significant fact is found in the report that wages of no fewer than 178,000 industrial employes have been advanced within this period an average of 10 per cent, of whom six-sevenths received the advance without striking.

"The tendency of prices this week is again upward, notably so for steel and iron. At the larger eastern cities the volume of business is slowly but steadily expanding.

"While there has been no noteworthy change in the state of trade in part of the central western states, the region about Chicago and west thereof, including the St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and Des Moines fields, reports a moderate check to the volume of business this week, due to fears of crop damage. Prolonged dry weather has made its influence felt on demand for all staples at Kansas City and on mercantile collections also. This is true of Nebraska and Iowa points also, except that in the former state a good rain in the middle of the week revived confidence somewhat. Seventeen-year locusts have appeared throughout Nebraska, but thus far in that as in other leading grain-producing states the damage done crops is said to be less than reported from day to day in the press.

"There are some rains at the south, with improved agricultural prospects in Tennessee affecting business at Nashville, Memphis and Chattanooga. There is an improved demand at New Orleans and buyers are showing more of a tendency to anticipate wants.

"The moderate check to activity in general trade, observed in some portions of the west extends to a few cities on the Pacific coast, notably to Portland and to Tacoma, although at both of these crop conditions are favorable and business prospects good. At Seattle business is duller although the condition of the crops is good."

HILL CRITICISES SHERMAN.

The New York Senator Discusses His Colleague's Views on Silver.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 3.—Senator Hill on Friday was asked whether he had read Senator Sherman's speech on the money question. He replied:

"Yes. I have carefully perused Senator Sherman's Zanesville speech on silver. If an Ohio democrat had made the speech there would have been condemnation all along the republican ranks. The implication startled me that there are, in a prosperous state like Ohio, republican voters who wish to degrade our dollar standard, repudiate one-half our public debt and pay their debts in cheaper money than they promised to pay. I have not met such voters in New York. It is difficult for me to believe that a majority in any American state or in any American congress will vote to create a new dollar merely in order that thereby debtors may evade the payment of one-half or one-quarter or any percentage of what they owe and have promised. That would be worse and more indefensible than the creation in 1862 by Senator Sherman's party of the full legal-tender greenback dollar. Then the country was in the agony of civil war, but now there is profound peace. Repudiation of private contracts had not been attempted in our history until 1862. Whether our standard dollar was silver or gold, or both, it was from 1792 to 1862 an honest standard, an undegraded standard.

"If I could have my wish I would not have the treasury purchase another ounce of silver or coin another silver dollar under existing conditions till the possibility of international bimetalism on a ratio of 16 to 1 has been fairly tested by the whole power of the United States exerted earnestly and in good faith by their congress, their president and cabinet, their secretary of state, their diplomatic and consular agents everywhere."

War News Confirmed.

LONDON, June 1.—A dispatch to the Times from Hong Kong Friday confirmed the news of Thursday night from Hong Kong, announcing that hostilities between the Japanese and Chinese republicans on the island of Formosa have commenced.

NOW

Is the time to commence using

Poultry Powder,

And by using Our Poultry Powder you will avoid the loss of fowls.

It is the Best and Purest Poultry Powder on the market. Try it.

Large ripe bananas 15 cents per dozen.
Good canned corn 7 cents per can.
7 bars laundry soap for 25 cents.
Fresh roasted peanuts 8 cents per pound.

Slug Killer,

The best thing for currant worms, insects, and potato bugs, 5 pound package for 15 cents.

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,

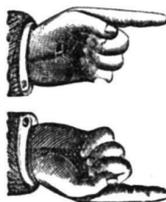
Deposit your Money in the Chelsea Savings Bank.

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.

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.

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.

Chelsea and Vicinity.

New Potatoes at Beissel & Staffan's.
Chelsea can now boast of three cigar factories.

Largest line of Vegetables at Beissel & Staffan's.

G. Weick was in Ann Arbor Tuesday on business.

B. Steinbach is spending the present week in Lansing.

Fred Nehaus had a horse killed by lightning last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Klein visited friends in Manchester last Thursday.

J. R. Lemm, of Grass Lake, was a pleasant caller at this office last Saturday.

Mrs. M. E. Hitchings, of East Saginaw, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Wm. Arnold.

Miss Agnes McKone, of Detroit, was the guest of her parents a few days the past week.

Chas. Steinbach is having a cement walk laid in front of his store on West Middle street.

Ben Hawley has purchased a lot on Park street of G. Freer, and will erect a dwelling house on the same.

Prof. George Rebec, instructor of philosophy in the U. of M., was the guest of Rev. Wm. H. Walker over Sunday.

Mrs. John Weber and daughter, Cecelia, and Miss Mary Lammers spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Clinton and Tecumseh.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Margaret L. Keusch and Mr. Anthony G. Neckel, to take place June 11, 1895, at St. Mary's church.

Walter Dancer and sister, Mrs. O. C. Burkhart, have placed a handsome monument over the grave of their mother in the Parker cemetery.

While Fred Ahnemiller was driving posts last Friday, the maul flew off the handle striking him above the right eye, cutting a gash about two inches long.

Every Friday evening, provided it isn't too hot, there is a class in club swinging at the Gymnasium. It is for beginners, and no one need be modest about joining the class.

The annual collection for the Pope of Rome, the Head of the Catholic church, will be taken up in all the churches of the Diocese of Detroit next Sunday, June 9, 1895.

The Christian Endeavor Society of Bethlehem church, Ann Arbor, celebrated its third annual anniversary recently, and were addressed by Rev. Mr. Eisen of this village, and Rev. Mr. Meister of Freedom.

Chris Klein has purchased the Bush property on South Main street, and will make numerous improvements about the place this summer, among them being a two story addition to the rear of the house.

Rev. W. H. Walker was in Flint the first part of last week, giving lectures before the Columbian Club on "Strassburg and the Alsatian Question;" "St. Peter and the Vatican," and "Florence and Venice."

Died, at his home in this village, Sunday, June 2, 1895, Mr. Martin Cross, aged about 81 years. The funeral was held Tuesday at 9 a. m. from the house, Rev. C. L. Adams officiating. The remains were interred in the Munith cemetery.

The services in St. Mary's church, Chelsea, during the months of June, July, August and September will be as follows, viz: Sundays—Low Mass, 7:30 a. m.; High Mass, 9:30 a. m.; Benediction, 7:30 p. m. Week-days.—Mass at 7:00 a. m.; first Friday of each month, 7:30 a. m.

John M. Letts, an old and highly respected pioneer, died Monday, June 3, 1895, aged 87 years. Deceased was born in Salem, Wayne county, N. Y.; came to Michigan in 1836; and has resided in this vicinity since his arrival in the state. The funeral was held from the M. E. church to-day.

The services at the Congregational church next Sunday, both morning and evening, will be appropriate to Children's Day. In the morning the rite of infant baptism will be celebrated. Parents who wish their children baptized should notify the pastor. In the evening there will be a Children's Day exercise by the Sunday School.

Wednesday of last week L. T. Freeman purchased George Blaich's stock of groceries, crockery, etc., and will continue the business at the present location. Mr. Freeman is well and favorably known here and needs no introduction to our readers. He will cater to both village and country trade, and a delivery wagon will be kept on the road to deliver goods inside the village limits. Taking care in selecting his goods, buying only the best of everything, his patrons can rely on finding first class groceries, teas, coffees, canned goods, spices, etc.

New Cabbage at Beissel & Staffan's.

How to Get Grass Started.

A Branch county farmer named Joseph Smith furnishes the following apparently sensible plan to enable a good catch of clover or other grass. It is worthy a trial at least, and if any of our readers have had trouble this spring with grass dying out, we suggest they give the plan a trial. Mr. Smith says:

"For many years I have had grave doubts as to the wisdom of trying to raise two crops on the land at one and the same time, even in the case of grass with any of the seeds commonly used as a (so called) protection.

Let the farmer who has lost his catch of clover and timothy (or nearly so) this season, wait until his crop is harvested and then plough and fit his land he wishes to seed, rolling it down firmly fitting it perfectly, and then to the seed necessary to an acre of land, add three-quarters of a pound of flat turnip seed, run through a sieve and in some manner thoroughly mix all together and sow, following with the roller or light harrow and finishing with the roller. The turnips soon start and afford in a short time a grateful protection to the tender young seeding during the hot weather of August and September, and when the hard frosts of the autumn and early winter come the leaves of the leaves of the turnips will in a measure keep out the frost until steady cold weather, and then they will keep the frost in the soil and avert the consequences that come from freezing and thawing in the fall and spring. And when the snows of the early winter come the leaves of the turnips will gather and hold as a needed protection. In the spring the frost will be held steadily in the soil until steady warm weather, causing the turnips to decay, furnishing plant food for the clover and timothy, and when the harvest come the farmer feels himself independent of all save the mercies of God. There is no land so poor that it cannot in this way get a fair start of clover and timothy even though the season is more than usually unpropitious. Sometimes I have harvested 75 to 100 bushels of turnips from an acre and yet left enough for fair protection to the seeding. This helps to pay the extra cost of seeding in this way and also a great help in taking stock into winter condition without the usual shock incidental to a change from grass to dry feed. In my experience along this line I have imagined the turnips sweetened the soil and sorrel did not come in as quickly as in other methods of seeding. This may be owing in a great measure to the working of the soil at that season when soil is in a condition to be put in good tith."—Adrian Press.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal. says: "Snilon's Catarrah Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by Armstrong & Co.

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 3:30 p. m. Rate for round trip, adults, \$1.60, children, 80 cents. Returning, leave Port Huron at 4:00 p. m. and Detroit at 9:00 p. m. Star-Cole Line Steamers will depart and arrive in connection with the special train at Michigan Central warf, 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.

If an old maid was as fussy as the laws compel the postmaster general of the United States to be, she would be banished from decent society. How many people know that it is contrary to law to send half a newspaper throu' the mails? You must send the whole or none of it. Now there is a complaint that the postal cards now sold are too large for the envelopes usually used by business men who wish to enclose them for brief replies. Merchants who have been trimming the blank edges of the cards in order to make them fit the envelopes are informed by the department that such trimming, even on unengraved blank margins, constitutes mutilation, and the mutilated postal cards are not mailable.—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 laundried 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. 17



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 Summitt 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 SHAVER,

Proprietor of the

City Barber Shop & Bath Rooms

Babcock building, N. Main St.
CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

Subscribe for the Chelsea Herald.

S. HOLMES MERCANTILE COMPANY.

Clothing Department.

QUARTER OFF SALE!!

6 cents buys \$1.00 worth of goods in Men's, Boy's and Children's Suits.

In order to sell as many Suits as we can in the next few weeks, we will sell every suit we have in stock at

1-4 OFF

Which means a great saving to all who wish to buy Clothing. Every Suit Goes; No Reserve First come, first served.

Our Stock

Of Men's Working Shirts, Men's Working Pants, Men's Overalls, Straw Hats, Hosiery, Summer Underwear, Fancy Shirts, Neckwear, Collars and Cuffs, is by far the most attractive in town.

An Inspection Invited.

We advise all to take advantage of our Sale, as we must reduce our stock.

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.

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.

Our Furniture Stock

-- IS --

COMPLETE,

And we propose to make prices so low during the month of June to beat and undersell all competition. Refrigerators must be sold this month, also Ice Cream Freezers.

Walker Buggies at Factory Prices.

W. J. KNAPP.

Here and There.

Fresh Wax Beans at Beissel & Staffan's. Soft, summer wood, \$1.50 per cord, delivered.

Miss Mary Alber visited Grass Lake friends last week.

Born, June 1, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Schnaitman, a son.

Geo. Foster has removed to the Taylor house on Harrison street.

Mrs. A. Durand, of Battle Creek, called on Chelsea friends this week.

Thomas O'Connor, of Ann Arbor, called on Chelsea friends last Thursday.

Geo. Bohnet, of Lansing, called on friends in this vicinity the past week.

Mrs Ford Brown, of Lansing, is the guest of her mother, Mrs B. Winans.

Miss Mattie Rowe, of Sharon, is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. Nutton, of Francisco.

Wanted, an intelligent young man to learn the printing business. Inquire at this office.

Allegan county farmers say a million dollars damage was done there by frosts this year.

Sheriff Judson and daughter, Miss May, of Ann Arbor, spent Decoration Day in Chelsea.

The fellow who believes in "beginning things right down at the bottom" did not invent the strawberry box.

A Buffalo paper's headline, "Girls Up in Arms," suggests that the outing season has begun and the summer girl has arrived.

Counterfeit 1-cent pieces are in circulation in New York. Now, then, counterfeiting has got down to a basis where it is likely to affect us.

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

The Y. P. S. C. E., of Unadilla, recently elected the following officers: President, Mrs. W. C. North; Vice-President, Gertrude Webb; Secretary, Will Stow; Treasurer, Josie May.

It is horrifying to hear that women have been arrested in Boston for shop-lifting and the goods found concealed in their big sleeves. We trust this is not true. It must be some terrible mistake.

A Washington correspondent has noticed that "President Cleveland seldom wears gloves." If he is a close observer probably he has also noticed that President Cleveland always has plenty on his hands.

A man with a \$100 bill in his hand ready to pay it out for improving his town, willing for poor men to get work, earn their bread and pay rents is worth more to a community than a millionaire with his wealth locked up in safety deposit vaults.

The wealth of the United States is divided as follows: Lands 20 per cent, houses 22.5 per cent, railways 15.2 per cent, furniture 11.4 per cent, factories 5.6 per cent, cattle 4 per cent, sundries, such as ships, merchandise, mines, bullion, etc. 21.3 per cent.

A winner, is the Krause cultivator, the season is hardly open and ten have been sold. It is the best, and sold cheaper here than at any other agency in the state. Call early before the supply runs out, we expect to sell at least twenty-five. For sale by W. J. Knapp.

The corn crop is of greater value in dollars and cents than any other crop of the American farmer at the present time; as the corn crop is good, bad or indifferent so the prices of grain feed of all kinds go, and there is no cheaper feed than corn for a general purpose feed or the main part of any ration for stock. The importance of a crop of corn is not properly estimated until there is two or three short crops in succession, then the value is known and its importance is felt, far hard times in business follow.

A horse tells how to treat a man in the following language: "When a man drops from sheer exhaustion or illness promptly seize an end board or cart stake and pound him on the head and on the ribs. If this does not recuperate him, kick him violently in the belly. This treatment will restore him if persistently administered. If a man finds his load too heavy, and feels that it will strain him, kick off a fence board and knock him down—and hammer him thoroughly with the board. This will give renewed energy, and he will make no more fuss. But not on any account reduce the load; that would look too much like common sense. If a man refuses to drink when you offer him water, don't give him any for two days. That will teach him to be thirsty at any time you find it convenient to attend to him. It is a good plan to ply the whip frequently on a man who is at work. No matter if he is doing his level best, hit him now and then on "general principles." If no whip is handy, use a New Peas at Beissel & Staffan's.

Staying Qualities of the Jerseys in the World's Fair Tests.

When the result of the first test conducted at Chicago during the World's Fair was made public much surprise was apparent at the large flow of milk of the Jerseys, surpassing their near of kin the Guernseys, and even their larger and supposedly heavier-milking sisters the Short Horns. There were not lacking those who believed that during the fifteen days of the test the Jerseys had shown a "mere spurt," and that, as they progressed further in the other tests, there would be a material shrinkage, both in milk and the products from same, and the result was eagerly awaited by those interested in the tests. As the work progressed it was apparent that the lead the Jerseys had secured at the beginning would be maintained, and the outcome not only verified the claims of the Jersey breeders that their favorites surpassed all other breeds in tenacity, but convinced the most skeptical as to the holding qualities of the Jerseys as a breed.

The 90 days' test began May 31st and ended Aug. 28th. A majority of the Jersey cows had calved in the month of March, and at the end of this test had been in milk over five months. In the meantime they had passed from the winter to the spring, through the spring into the summer, and almost through it. They had been standing on dry floors all the time, without exercise, and practically on dry feed, as the cut clover given them part of the time, being hauled over 100 miles, was of little value save as a "corrective" and did not increase the product to any appreciable extent. They had been subject to the climatic changes for which Chicago is famous, to the annoyance of the hordes of flies that infested the barns (the sand on which the barns were built and by which they were surrounded affording a harbor for them) to the stream of visitors in the barns, who were naturally interested in the tests, and to the other elements incident to a great international fair, none of which were calculated to maintain production, but, on the contrary, to rapidly decrease it.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the Jerseys showed remarkable tenacity both in flow of milk and in butter. There were individual cows that, in the latter part of the 90 days' test (the month of August) milked over 40 lbs. per day. Brown Bessie 74997 exceeded 40 lbs of milk per day for 24 days out of the 28, and milked as high as 43 8-10 lbs; Lily Martin 49954 milked 40 1-10, Hugo's Countess 68394 exceeded 40 lbs. in 24 hours eleven times, milking as high as 43 4-10 lbs.; Ida Marigold 32615 gave on eight days over 40 lbs.; and as high as 41 7-10 lbs. on one day; and Alteration 56436 milked 40 3-10 lbs. two days before being stricken down with a fatal sickness. There were also a number of cows making over 2 1/2 pounds of butter in 24 hours and which made as high as 3 23-100 lbs.

It was in this month, from Aug. 14th to 20th, that Brown Bessie made her best consecutive seven day's yield of butter, 29 13-100 lbs. It may be claimed that these are individual yields, and are, for that reason, not characteristic of the breed, but rather of the individual cows cited. Unfortunately for the contention, the records prove the reverse, as the milk-yield of the Jerseys was sustained throughout the test to a remarkable degree. The butter-yield was also maintained. At the beginning of the test the average butter-yield was about 2 lbs. per cow per day. During August the average was maintained to within a fraction, and on two days of the month surpassed it!

For these reasons no other conclusion can be honestly reached than that the Jerseys proved that tenacity in product is so fixed a characteristic of the breed that even the disadvantages the cows labored under in these tests could not overcome it.

Karl's Clover Root will purify your Blood, clear your Complexion, regulate your Bowels and makes your head clear as a bell. 25c., 50c., and \$1.00. Sold by Armstrong & Co.

A Household Treasure.

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

Recent remarriages indicate that it is possible for people to repent of divorce as well as marriage, and now it is a question of where it will end.

Beissel and Staffan.

Glycerine, Almond Meal and Buttermilk

Toilet Soap,

15c per Box. Three Cakes,

German Almond Oil Toilet Soap, 15c per cake or two for 25c. 68c for box of six cakes.

The finest toilet soap in the market. Step in and look over our line. It costs nothing.

See our assortment of new confectionery from 10 cents up.

For strictly high grade goods, the BEST money will buy, try-

BEISSEL AND STAFFAN

Be Your Own Doctor.

For one dollar get a bottle of Mayers' Magnetic Catarrh Cure. It will last for three months and is absolutely guaranteed by your druggist.

Doctors say the only way to cure Catarrh and Hay Fever is by inhalation. We have worked for years to accomplish a good simple method for inhaling medicine, and offer Mayers' Magnetic Catarrh Cure, which is used by this new method, to the public, and guarantee it to cure any case, no matter of how long standing. One bottle is all you need to accomplish a cure. It will last for three months. Ask your druggist or address

THE MAYERS DRUG CO.

Speech Restored.

For five years I suffered with pain and discharge of the throat, hacking cough, frontal headache, weak eyes, etc., at times could not talk above a whisper; lost weight continually, and not able to be at work. I was treated by the best physicians in the country, but received no relief. After giving up all hope I was recommended to use a bottle of Mayers' Magnetic Catarrh Cure. After using it for four weeks my speech returned. All symptoms of catarrh have disappeared and "I feel like a different person."

Mrs. ELIAS HANDWERK,

Elk Lick, Somerset Co., Pa.

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

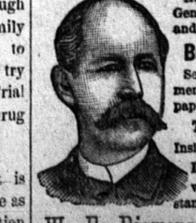
W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

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.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author; not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer.

FOR a city to be called slow is humiliating enough, but to be called slow by Philadelphia as St. Louis is—that is rubbing it in.

IN 1890 the twenty-eight largest cities of this country had a population of 9,000,000, of which a little over 3,000,000 were foreigners.

IT is not quite clear whether the motive underlying Michigan's new law prohibiting "treating" at the bar is sobriety or economy.

REINDEER, as a rule, are not very strong. They can carry only forty or fifty pounds on their back and draw from 250 to 300 pounds.

A TELEPHONE wire is carried a mile and a half without support over Lake Wallen, between Quinten and Murg in the canton of St. Gallen, Switzerland.

FRANCE has furnished fewer immigrants to the United States than any other large nation of Europe. During the ten years preceding 1890 only about 50,000 left France for this country.

OVER one-third of the 15,000,000 immigrants who have come to this country since immigration statistics were collected by our government, came during the ten years between 1880 and 1890.

GEORGE GOODWIN, of Ipswich, Mass., who was thought to have been fatally injured at Rowley, in a railroad accident, recently, is recovering. His spine, three ribs and his arm were broken.

GOLD leaf of any thickness down to one-fourth-millionth of an inch is now being made by electrolysis, and according to invention at such rates as threaten to extinguish the gold beater's art.

RUDOLPH SCHNAUBELT, the Chicago anarchist who threw the fatal bomb in the Haymarket riot and for whose head a reward is offered, has recently been seen in California, where his mother now lives.

THE sea has no herbivorous inhabitants. Its population live on each other, and the whole of this immense expanse of water is one great slaughter-house, where the strong forever prey upon the weak.

THE fluctuations in wheat are now attributed to the ravages of the Hessian fly on the growing crop. If the fly really keeps pace with the price of the cereal, it is the most up and down insect known to biology.

THE new constitution of Utah does away with grand juries except upon special call by the judges, and it makes the petit jury consist of eight men instead of twelve, and three-fourths of the panel can render a verdict. The old jury system is in some ways bungling and unsatisfactory. Whether this Utah innovation is the way to reform it and make it more effective experience alone can tell.

ALONZO B. MILLER, a farmer of Lyons, Neb., has begun suit against the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Co. for \$78,900, for failure of the company to whistle for each crossing. For such failure a Nebraska statute imposes a penalty of \$500, and Miller noted 1,578 times on which the engines passed the crossing without whistling from May 4, 1894, to August 9, of the same year. The case will be a test of the law.

AN important invention is a combination of the telegraph and type-setting machine by which, it is claimed, messages can be transmitted and put in type at the rate of fifty words a minute. The facilities for collecting and publishing news are becoming so great that a man who has anything else to do can't take time to read the half of it. The next advance should be in the direction of a news-condensing and digesting machine.

THE new woman will have hard work to outdo the record of one of the old women who lives in East Lynne, Ct. Her name is Mrs. Mary Ann Smith, and last week she celebrated her ninety-fourth birthday. She is hale and hearty, and only four days before the anniversary day she led a party of women to an assault upon the wretched roads which the selectmen persistently neglected to repair. Although not allowed to do much work, she carried fully forty big baskets of stone from the pike.

A MAN from Maryland has caught the spirit of the age and has brought suit against his fiancée for breach of promise. He owns up to having been jilted, and claims the heart laceration he has suffered damaged him in the sum of several thousand dollars. If it be proved that the relations between the erstwhile lovers were not of the plaintiff's seeking, that he was the courted and not the courtier, then it is the duty of the jury, as in most cases of breach of promise, to give it to the defendant in a heavy penalty.

MUST GO TO JAIL

The Supreme Court Decides Against Eugene Debs.

Justice Brewer Reads the Court's Unanimous Opinion in Habeas Corpus Case—Summary of the Decision.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The habeas corpus case of Eugene V. Debs et al., growing out of the great railroad strike at Chicago last summer was decided in the supreme court of the United States Monday, its unanimous opinion being read by Justice Brewer.

The opinion recited the facts connected with the origin of the case—a suit by the United States in the circuit court for the Northern district of Illinois for an injunction to restrain Debs and his associates of the American Railway union from interfering with the movement of the interstate traffic; the issuing of the injunction by Debs et al, their arrest and punishment by Judge Woods, for contempt of court, and the application of the petitioners for a writ of habeas corpus. The case was argued, it will be remembered, some weeks ago by Attorney General Olney for the government and C. S. Darrow for the petitioners, the contention of the latter being that the circuit court had no jurisdiction of the original bill and therefore there could be no contempt of court in failing to observe the terms of the injunction issued thereunder.

The opinion of the court was in substance as follows:

"The case presented is this: The United States, finding that the interstate transportation of persons and property, as well as the carriage of the mails, is forcibly obstructed and that a combination and conspiracy exists to subject the control of such transportation to the will of the conspirators, applied to one of their courts, sitting as a court of equity, for an injunction to restrain such obstruction and prevent carrying into effect such conspiracy. Two questions of importance are presented.

"1. Are the relations of the general government to interstate commerce and the transportation of the mails such as authorize a direct interference to prevent a forcible obstruction thereof?

"2. If authority exists, as authority in governmental affairs implies both power and duty, has a court of equity the jurisdiction to issue an injunction in aid of the performance of such duty? What are the relations of the general government to interstate commerce and the transportation of the mails? Are they those of direct supervision, control and management. While under the dual system which prevails with us the powers of government are distributed between the state and the nation, and while the latter is properly styled a government of enumerated powers, yet within the limits of such enumeration it has all the attributes of sovereignty, and in the exercise of those enumerated powers acts directly upon the citizen and not through the intermediate agency of the state.

"Under the power vested in congress to establish post offices and post roads congress has by a mass of legislation established the great post office system of the country, with all its detail of organization, its machinery for the transaction of business, defining what shall be carried and what not, and the price of carriage, and also prescribing penalties for all offenses against it. Obviously these powers given to the national government over interstate commerce and in respect to the transportation of the mails were not dormant and unused. Congress had taken hold of these two matters, and, by various and specific acts, had assumed and exercised the powers given to it, and was in the full discharge of its duty to regulate interstate commerce and carry the mails.

"If the inhabitants of a single state or a great body of them should combine to obstruct interstate commerce or the transportation of the mails, prosecutions for such offenses had in such community would be doomed in advance to failure. And if the certainty of such failure was known and the national government had no other way to enforce the freedom of interstate commerce and the transportation of the mails than by prosecution and punishment for interference therewith, the whole interests of the nation in these respects would be at the absolute mercy of a portion of the inhabitants of a single state.

The decision says, however, that there is no such impotency in the national government. The strong arm of the national government may be put forth to brush away all obstructions to the freedom of interstate commerce or the transportation of the mails. If the emergency arises, the army of the nation and all its militia are at the service of the nation to compel obedience to its laws. In the present case the right to use force does not exclude the right of appeal to the courts for a judicial determination and for the exercise of all their powers of prevention. Indeed, it is more to the praise than to the blame of the government that instead of determining for itself questions of right and wrong on the part of these petitioners and their associates and enforcing that determination by the club of the policeman and the bayonet of the soldier, it submitted all those questions to the peaceful determination of judicial tribunals, and invoked their consideration and judgment as to the measure of its powers.

After further argument the opinion says: "A most earnest and eloquent appeal was made to us in eulogy of the heroic spirit of those who threw up their employment and gave up their means of earning a livelihood, not in defense of their own rights, but in sympathy for and to assist others whom they believed to be wronged. We yield to none our admiration of any act of heroism or self-sacrifice, but we may be permitted to add that it is a lesson which cannot be learned too soon or too thoroughly that under this government of and by the people the means of redress of all wrong is through the courts and at the ballot-box, and that no wrong, real or fancied, carries with it legal warrant to invite as a means of redress the cooperation of a mob with its accompanying acts of violence.

"We have given to this case the most anxious and careful attention, for we realize that it touches closely questions of supreme importance to the people of the country." The court then sums up its conclusions substantially as given above and denies the petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

The men who are affected by the decision are Debs, Howard, Keliher, Rogers, Burns, Hogan, Goodwin and Elliott. They are president, vice president and directors of the American Railway union.

IS NOW HISTORY.

Record of the Work Done by the Last State Legislature.

The following is a brief review of the most important work done by the state legislature that adjourned May 31:

Most of the unusual measures and those bills which were considered of great importance because of the interests they affected failed to pass. Of the railroad bills which failed to become laws were those repealing the special charter of the Michigan Central reducing the passenger rates in the upper peninsula, and increasing the rate of specific taxes. The repeal bill failed principally because of its alleged unconstitutionality and the assertion that the state would be required, under the terms of the company's special charter, to pay damages accruing from such repeal, which damages were estimated at \$250,000 per annum; and the failure of the tax measure was largely due to the fact that, because of special charters, the companies making the most money could not be reached by it, while those on the verge of bankruptcy would be the only ones affected.

None of the bills introduced at the institution of the furniture manufacturers and labor organizations and designed to abolish or restrict the convict contract labor system became laws. The legislature believing that the present system competes less with free labor than any advocated by its opponents. All the unusual measures, such as the anti-treating bill and the bill designed to regulate and restrict the lobby, died also although each was passed by one of the bodies. The capital punishment and woman suffrage bills were other important bills which went into the waste basket.

Considerable important legislation was enacted, however. The educators of the state scored a victory in having the compulsory education law so strengthened that all children between the ages of 5 and 14 years will henceforth be obliged to attend school at least four months every school year. The penalty for a violation of this law is such that parents and guardians will not seek to evade the statute. The Redfern law provides that all teachers in city schools must hold certificates before they can teach, the penalty being the forfeiture by offending districts of all primary school interest money.

The most important enactment affecting the prison is one establishing the parole system of dealing with convicts. This bill was given immediate effect, and Gov. Rich proposes to put it into operation by the paroling of a number of convicts at once.

The pure food laws of the state were also strongly strengthened and an appropriation of \$10,000 made to aid in their enforcement. The factory inspection law was amended so as to give the inspectors increased powers and to absolutely prohibit the employment of children under 14 years old in any of the factories of the state. The law was also made explicit and exacting relative to the use of elevator gates, blowers, and other appliances designed to protect the lives and health of the employees.

A law providing for the incorporation of labor organizations so that they may sue and be sued was passed in accordance with the recommendation of Gov. Rich, who believes that it will tend to the more ready settlement of disputes between capital and labor. Amendments and additions made to existing insurance laws make more binding the statutes prohibiting the soliciting of business for unauthorized companies and provide a manner in which the Lloyds companies can transact business in Michigan in certain cases.

Much legislation in the interests of purity of elections was enacted. The most important of these measures was the so-called anti-fusion law. As originally passed this law prohibited the name of a candidate for appearing on the official ticket more than once, regardless of the number of different parties nominating him, but it applied only to state and county elections. A subsequent bill was passed making the same rule apply to all elections, state, county, municipal and township. The Barnard law makes it unlawful for a delegate to any political convention to give a proxy, providing that all vacancies are to be filled by a vote of the balance of the delegation. It also makes it unlawful for a candidate to hire anyone to work for him in a convention.

Miscellaneous bills of much importance establish an additional normal school at Mount Pleasant; establish a training department at the state normal school; provide for the removal of the homeopathic department of the university to Detroit; empower county boards of supervisors to condemn the right of way of plank road companies; the Donovan bill providing for the issuance by all railroads operating in Michigan of interchangeable and redeemable mileage, good to be used by any member of the purchaser's family; making it unlawful for employers to require their employees to insure in any particular company; requiring companies accepting a bonus for locating manufacturing plants to refund the sum received with interest in case they remove any material portion of the plant within five years; providing for a permanent state weather service; creating the office of state tax statistician.

The state tax levy for the ensuing biennial period will approximate \$4,500,000, which is the largest in the history of the state. This condition is due to the fact that the legislatures of 1891 and 1893 failed to incorporate in a number of appropriation bills a clause providing for the incorporation in the tax levy of the sums appropriated. While this kept down the levy of those years the present legislature had to provide for this accumulated deficiency, which approximates \$800,000.

A total of 531 bills were passed by the legislature. Of these 169 were senate bills and 362 were house measures. The total is eighty-two greater than in 1893.

WONDERFUL WOMEN.

The Sturdy Progenitors of the Pioneers of the New World.

There is a biological law that of descendants from a common ancestor, some reach a high stage of development; others hindered in some way by their surroundings after advancing for a time are unable to develop further and reach only a moderate plane. The German women were a wonderful race. Their possibilities for further development seemed unsurpassed. What of their descendants to-day? Where shall we find the truest modern type of the early German woman? Among these early people was a nation of Saxons these Saxons crossed the channel to subdue Britain. Loving freedom above all things they later pushed west across the Atlantic and as Puritans sought a place where they could worship God in freedom of soul. From these people have descended the women who to-day are standing side by side with their husbands in the struggles and successes of life, their comrades, homemakers, friends and counselors, no longer chattels, but each the possessor of the love and respect of the other, these American women of to-day are the truest modern representatives of the early German woman.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

A Peculiar Case.

A remarkable case has developed in North Cheshaning in the person of little Bessie Ladley, aged 13 years, who fell on the back of her head. She was first delirious and it took two or three persons to hold her. Finally she seemed to be under a hypnotic influence of some unknown power and made it manifest that music was wanted, she going to the organ and playing her pieces without looking at notes or keys. Some neighboring children were brought to play for her, which would bring her out of her delirium and leave her perfectly sane. After several such spells her condition changed and the spells became trances. The case is attracting much attention.

Desperate Fight in a Saloon.

Wesley Oliver and William Currie, of Alpena, were bitter enemies long before they went into the woods last winter and each had said he would kill the other on sight, but they were kept apart. They both went to Hillman from the woods and met in James Kerns' place. Both had been drinking and the fight lasted a half hour and ended by Currie's face being badly battered. Oliver was wounded in the abdomen and in the face. Joseph Wrinkle, who became involved, had his arm laid open with Currie's knife and Kerns was also cut. Kerns, Currie and Oliver were locked up and would probably recover from their wounds.

Health in Michigan.

During the week ended May 25 reports sent in by forty-eight observers in various portions of the state to the state board of health indicated that intermittent fever and erysipelas increased and diarrhea decreased in area of prevalence. Consumption was reported at 152 places, typhoid fever at twelve, diphtheria at fourteen, scarlet fever at thirty-five and measles at fourteen, and smallpox at Detroit and Battle Creek.

New Officials.

Gov. Rich has made the following appointments: Member of state live stock commission, H. H. Hines, of Stanton; members of the state board of health, V. McAlvay, of Manistee, and Delos Fall, of Albion; members of the state mining school board, John M. Longyear and Alfred Kidder, of Marquette; members of board of control of the school for the deaf, Charles S. Brown, of Flint, and W. J. Spear, of Vassar; guardian of industrial home for girls, Frank W. Waite, of Sturgis.

Will Found a New Town.

The Guelph Cask company, an English syndicate, has purchased 3,500 acres of hard wood timber near Traverse City. The Turtle Lake branch of the Chicago & West Michigan railroad will be extended and a new town, to be known as Honor, will be founded. A big factory, a hotel and many houses will be erected. From 500 to 800 men will be employed there.

Will Form Colonies.

Congressman Linton, of Saginaw, and Congressman Aitken, of Flint, are at the head of a company just organized at Saginaw to purchase 300,000 acres of Florida land and to form colonies, which they expect to recruit from the northwest, involving an outlay of \$5,000,000. The land is on the southeast coast of Florida.

Upholds the Public Schools.

Father Letellier St. Just, pastor of Holy Rosary church at Lake Linden caused a sensation in Catholic circles by a sermon strongly upholding public schools, denouncing their detractors as un-American, and urging that every boy over 14 years of age be sent to the public rather than to parochial schools.

Goes Fishing and Gets Doubloons.

Henry Creswell while fishing at the Ottawa Beach resorts pulled up on his hook a solid silver purse containing a diamond ring, a pair of diamond earrings and same Spanish gold doubloons. The purse had evidently been in the water a long time. No clew to the owner was found about it.

Firemen Elect Officers.

At the state convention of the Michigan Firemen's association in Traverse City the following officers were elected: President, D. J. Donovan, Charlotte; first vice president, A. S. Stevenson, Paw Paw; second vice president, H. C. Shafer, Hillsdale; third vice president, A. F. Lane, Ithaca; secretary and treasurer, O. F. Jackson, Ithaca; statistician, W. F. Sterling, Eaton Rapids.

Knights of Pythias.

The grand lodge Knights of Pythias in session at Kalamazoo elected the following officers: Grand master of exchequer, Henry C. Hall, of Hudson; grand master-at-arms, Daniel P. McMullen, Cheboygan; grand inner guard, A. W. Bennett, Big Rapids; grand outer guard, George L. Lusk, West Bay City; grand trustee, O. A. Jones, Hillsdale.

Brief News Items.

Greenly's livery stable, the Second Reformed church and several other buildings in Grand Rapids were damaged by fire, the total loss being \$60,000. The post office at Nestora has been reestablished. Special service between Carney and Wittumud has been discontinued. Alfred Richardson, an influential farmer of Clayton township, Genesee county, died at his farm residence, aged 82 years. The Lake Superior Iron company will close its non-Bessemer ore mines near Ishpeming as there is no market for the ore.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

LANSING, Mich., May 28.—The senate Monday struck out all after the enacting clause of the Waite anti-treating liquor bill, and providing for the payment of taxes semi-annually, and the bill prohibiting extra charges by express companies upon transportation of poultry and live stock. The Alpha bill, providing for the incorporation of trust companies in cities of less than 60,000 population, with a capital of \$100,000, from 60,000 to 100,000 of \$150,000, and over 100,000 population of from \$200,000 to \$1,000,000, was lost on passage.

LANSING, Mich., May 29.—The thirty-eighth session of the state legislature closed at midnight, having been in session since January 7. The senate tabled for the session the Robinson bill reducing passenger rates on the upper peninsula railroads from four to three cents per mile by a vote of 17 to 9. Both houses passed the general budget bill providing for the general expenses of the state government, appropriating \$1,900,000 for 1895 and \$1,717,000 for 1896. This will make the total tax levy for the two years approximately \$4,500,000.

The most important legislation of the session has been the election of Julius C. Burrows to the United States senate to fill out the unexpired term of the late Senator F. B. Stockbridge. The liquor law was amended, making all licenses \$600 for both spirituous and malt liquors. The old law was \$500 for spirituous and \$300 for malt. All social clubs will have to take out licenses if liquor is vend. Much time has been spent amending city charters, and every city has come in for a share of some wholesome legislation. The anti-liquor treating bill was also killed. A law was passed to compile the laws of the state by a commission, defeating the "Howell's statutes" plan as well as publication by Callaghan & Co. of Chicago. The University of Michigan was granted an appropriation of \$5,000. The bill providing for capital punishment was killed. The anti-fusion bill prohibiting the appearing of a candidate's name on the ticket but once, though nominated by two or more parties, was passed. The bill to submit an equal suffrage amendment to the people was defeated.

House.

LANSING, Mich., May 28.—The house Monday passed a bill requiring all social clubs to pay a \$500 liquor tax, but exempts arctic societies having seventy-five members or other societies dispensing liquors to provide a mortuary fund. Although a restrictive measure, it amends the general law to permit saloonkeepers in villages to secure bondsmen anywhere within the township in which the village is situated instead of being confined to the village. The house also passed the Shaw newspaper libel bill by a vote of 71 to 9. Bills prohibiting marriage of females under 18 years of age without the consent of parent or guardian, and prohibiting the keeping for sale of quail, woodcock or partridge, passed. The bill for the punishment of officers of banks who take deposits knowing their institution to be insolvent and making stockholders at once accountable for deficiencies in insolvent banks, was agreed to in committee of the whole, and the committee struck out all after the enacting clause of a joint resolution submitting to the people the question of leaving the matter of state officers' salaries to the legislature. The house by a vote of 43 to 43 refused to pass the senate capital punishment bill, but the vote was reconsidered and the bill tabled.

LANSING, Mich., May 29.—Another attempt was made in the house to pass the hanging bill, but it failed by a vote of 47 to 47. A similar fate befell the resolution submitting the question of woman's suffrage to the people, the resolution coming within three votes of passing. The house defeated the Detroit Citizens' street railway bill, abolishing the present board of public works of Detroit and substituting therefor a single commissioner of public works.

A TEN PER CENT. RAISE.

Carnegie Steel Company and Cambria Iron Company Increase Wages.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 3.—The Carnegie Steel company has voluntarily increased the wages of all tonnage, day and turn men in the various mills 10 per cent, the advance to date from Saturday. About 20,000 men participate in the increase. Secretary Lovejoy, of the Carnegie company, terms the advance "a horizontal raise, which means that every man included in the advance will receive an increase of 10 per cent, irrespective of his position or wages." JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 1.—The Cambria Iron company has decided to advance the wages of all the employees 10 per cent., to take effect June 17. It is said that the increase will be given to all, including the office force and highest officials of the company. This new order will add \$20,000 a month to the pay roll. The employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad company in the yards and on the track will soon be put on ten hours a day.

READING, Pa., June 3.—The Reading Iron company has restored the wages of its 500 tube works employes to what they were in 1893. This is equal to a 10 per cent. increase.

MURDERS HIS YOUNG WIFE.

People of Atlanta Greatly Excited Over a Shocking Crime.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 3.—Dr. Louis Handy shot and killed his young wife Saturday evening, the tragedy occurring on the street near their home. Handy had been drinking, and his wife was trying to induce him to go with her to the home of his parents. Their little daughter was with them. He insisted on arguing the question, and stopped, then suddenly jerked out a pistol and shot her in the face. As she fell he shot again, the second shot going through her heart. Handy made his escape, though the streets were crowded. Bloodhounds are after him and the chances for a lynching are not bad, as the people are greatly excited.

Giant's Bones Unearthed.

VALPARAISO, Ind., June 3.—While the steam shovels of the Knickerbocker Sand company were loading sand at Dune Park, on the shore of Lake Michigan, they unearthed a well-preserved human skeleton. It was 7 feet 2 inches in length and was found 30 feet under ground.

Prof. Barnard Denies It.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—Prof. E. E. Barnard emphatically denies that he has resigned from the Lick observatory to go to Chicago or elsewhere.

Elevated City Railways Cause Eye Troubles.

The introduction of the elevated railways in this city has also brought in a peculiar class of optical troubles, due to the lodgment of iron dust in the eyes of pedestrians and others who have occasion to travel or pass under the railway structures. Hundreds of such cases are now treated at the hospitals, and most of them are successfully cured, the particles being removed by a gouge-shaped instrument about the size of a sewing needle. The pieces are too firmly held to be removed by magnets.

The trains have a high speed between stations, and are quickly brought to a stop. This requires strong braking, which grinds off the iron from the shoes in fine showers, and the iron particles fly in all directions.

A magnet applied by us to tops of the crossings attracted a large quantity of very fine iron dust. Each passing train deposits its quota of iron, not only on the crossings, but upon the street below. We passed a magnet along the gutter of the street near the stations, where dust usually accumulates, with the result that large quantities of iron particles were secured upon the magnet. The same experiment was also tried in Broadway, through which no elevated railroad runs, and while iron particles were attracted, the quantity was far less than at the railways. By passing the magnet along a distance of only six feet near a railway station, more iron was attracted than by passing it along an entire block on Broadway.

These particles varied in size from one-sixteenth of an inch to dust so fine as hardly to be distinguished by the naked eye, and were frequently entirely invisible, requiring the aid of the microscope to reveal them. Viewed under the microscope, their dangerous character becomes apparent. The greater part were bordered by a jagged fringe with very fine points, compared with which the point of a cambric needle appeared dull. Not infrequently the projections were hook-shaped and barbed similar to a fish hook, which will account for the difficulty in removing them from the eye, into which they have been driven—the closing of the eyelid and the rubbing which thoughtlessly followed, assisting to more firmly embed them in the cornea.

In order to determine whether iron particles could be attracted while floating in the air, a magnet exposing about one square foot of surface was suspended in mid air under one of the railroad tracks, and although the magnet was by no means a strong one, it attracted to itself iron particles in spite of a strong wind which blew at the time.

Further, the awnings of shop keepers along the lines of the elevated railroad are discolored by iron rust in a very short time, and require frequent renewals, since washing fails to remove the stains which the rust produces.—*Scientific American.*

Bucklen's Arnica Salvo.

The Best Salvo in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chillsblains, 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.

The Grand Canyon on the Colorado.

About three hundred miles from Albuquerque we approach the San Francisco Mountains and for many miles the scenery is very fine. The sides of the mountains are covered with pine forests and, as we wind our way up it seems as if we were in a grand park, as the ground is entirely clear of underbrush, and we get nearer and finer views of the three snow-covered peaks of Mt. San Francisco, 12,500 feet high. At Flagstaff, in the heart of the mountains, we find a busy little town with a large planing mill owned by a Chicagoan. On the western slope of the mountains the scenery is grand: the road winds, down the side of Johnson Canyon for miles, with the bottom hundreds of feet below, and we cannot help thinking of the result of a broken rail. As we feel our way along, but a few miles further on, we reach a more open country, and soon arrive at Peach Springs, 455 miles from Albuquerque, and here we leave the railroad to visit the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

We leave Peach Springs about nine in the morning for our drive of twenty-three miles to the canyon, and right here we must say a word or two about Mr. J. H. Farlee, who is the owner of the stage line and the road into the canyon; we found him a good driver and guide, possessed of a fund of information about the canyon and the surrounding country, and withal, a good cook, and as we had to depend upon him for our meals while away from town, and our appetites were unusually sharp, we valued his services very highly. The road climbs a small hill back of the town to an elevation of 5,100 feet, thence to the river, which is 1,200 feet above the sea, the descent is steady. Our road for a few miles leads through an open country with no indications of anything out of the common, but soon we get into a little valley with hills a few hundred feet high around us; gradually we descend until we are in a narrow valley with a descent of 2,000 feet high; then we reach New Creek Canyon, and now the walls are from 1,000 to 5,000 feet high and gradually close in upon us; for eight miles we go on down the canyon, each turn of the road bringing some new point into view, increasing the grandeur of the scene, and, we arrive at the

house; then we turn and look back up the canyon for miles, then on either side to cliffs 4,000 feet high, and in front to the Pyramid, towering 5,000 feet above us. The house (which is used only for visitors) stands at the junction of New Creek and Diamond Creek; the former is dry, except during the rainy season, but Diamond Creek is pure, cool water and never runs dry; it is a mile from the Colorado River, which cannot be seen from this point, and is most conveniently located, as it is at the foot of Diamond Creek Canyon, which boasts some of the grandest scenery in the vicinity. Before going down to the river we went up Diamond Creek Canyon; at the foot it is about 400 feet wide, but as we go up it gradually becomes narrower, our way is over rocks and stones, and we have to jump the little stream very often (during the dry season it is only a few feet wide), but we forgot all about the rough walk in the grandeur of the scene; the walls are now less than 100 feet apart, and each turn seems as if it must be the last, but still we go on, until two and a half miles up, we come to a place where the opening is only twelve feet wide at the base and the walls tower 2,700 feet above, and we are literally in a crack in the earth half a mile deep. Our guide tells us that this canyon continues forty miles further, but we are satisfied, and slowly retrace our steps, and as we reach the house in the dark, we look up to Sunset Peak, 6,000 feet high and see it still gilded with the rays of the sun that had bid us "good night" long before.

Next morning we went down to the river, and, as we picked our way over the rocks, it was but a repetition of the day before: at every turn we were obliged to stand still and look with awe upon the wonderful scene around us, until, at last, we reached the river, where we sat down and tried to realize the grandeur of the surroundings.

At our feet the rushing, muddy river, 350 feet wide, 125 feet deep; just below it narrows to 225 feet and is 75 feet deep, while a short distance above it is half a mile wide; then we raise our eyes, up and over the side of the cliffs opposite, until they reach the pinnacle of the grand mass of rock called Solomon's Temple, 6,200 feet above where we are sitting, but words fail to convey any idea of the scene, and the effect is overpowering.

We slowly retrace our steps and as we turn to look back an immense mass of rock rises into view; it is on the opposite side of the river, above Solomon's Temple, but could not be seen from the bank; it is known as the Tower of Babel, and is over five thousand feet high. As we journey back to town up New Creek Canyon we see the cliffs from new points of view, and they are more impressive than on the way down; on the left hand is the Sphinx, towering up above all the others and about the same height as Sunset Peak, and on the right, further up, we have Westminster Abbey, an immense rock 4,000 feet high, so-called from its resemblance to that noted building.

There is no vegetation in the canyon, except some varieties of cactus and great numbers of wild flowers; some of them we have never seen elsewhere, and many of them are beautiful, but there is so little verdure the awful grandeur of the scene is ever present.

It seemed to us last year, as we stood in the Yosemite Valley and saw its beauty and grandeur, that this world could not show anything to surpass it, but we have seen the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, and it is grander than Yosemite, which we thought was unsurpassed, and yet we saw only a small portion of the canyon, as it is more than 100 miles long, and there are many lateral canyons, which, perhaps, surpass Diamond Creek in wild beauty, but they are inaccessible as yet. We got back to town soon after dark and early the next morning left for San Francisco, where we arrived in less than thirty hours.—*W. J. Hill, in Chicago Journal.*

The H. O. G.

"Why does this railroad traveler occupy two whole seats?"

"Because he paid for only one. He wouldn't think of paying for four rooms at a hotel in order to sleep in one bed, but it's a different thing on a railroad car."

"Will some yeoman come along and give him his choice between contracting his limbs and taking a scoot through the window?"

"O, no. Every yeoman has a whole seat to himself, and is satisfied."

"But he would give up one of the seats to a woman, wouldn't he?"

"If she was good-looking and well-dressed he would get his hoofs off that other seat so fast that his back would ache for an hour. If she was middle-aged, only fairly dressed and had the look of a woman who wouldn't gulp down any taffy, he'd be sound asleep as she came down the aisle.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—It is generally supposed that the term "dark horse" is of American origin. But Thackeray used it in his "Adventures of Phillip" before it became current in this country, and in exactly the same sense as we employ it. "Well, bless my soul," Phillip is made to say, referring to some mysterious candidate for the House of Commons, "he can't mean me. Who is the dark horse he has in his stable?"—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Shiloh's Cure, the great Cough and Croup Cure, is in great demand. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses. Only 25c. Children love it. Sold by Armstrong and Co.

Beast Men.

The young lad at school, when he begins the study of the classics, and reads of Romulus and Remus being suckled and raised by a wolf, an animal that he has heard and read of as being one of the most ferocious of all the carnivora, thinks to himself what a terrible lot of liars these old classical authors were. But of late years scientific investigation has unraveled much that renders it not improbable that the old Roman historians spoke the truth, for children have been discovered reared in caves possessing animal habits and tastes—wolf characteristics—that has led naturalists to assert that wolves do raise children. The beast-men and wolf-children of India and Europe resemble savage races on the one hand and many wild animals on the other in the non-possession of other shelter than that which is afforded by the caves and forests. They have no proper dwelling, and no capacity for constructing any. In India they live in caves just as do the wolves, with which they associate, and by which it is believed in some instances they are brought up. Gerhardt says that at the Lucknow Mad-house was an elderly fellow who had been dug out of a wolf's den by a European doctor. These wolf-children, as they are called, tear and eat raw flesh, gather and gnaw bones like dogs, catch and swallow flies, bite the heads of live fowls, lap water with their tongues. One of them is thus described: He drank like a dog, and liked a bone and raw meat better than anything else. His civilization has progressed so far that he likes raw meat less, though he will still pick up bones and sharpen his teeth on them. Then there are others who before they eat or taste food smell it, and when they don't like the smell they throw it away. A boy found in company with a female wolf and her cubs rejected cooked meat with disgust, but delighted in raw flesh and bones, putting them on the ground like a dog, under his paws, says Colonel Sleeman. Prof. Max Muller, who saw the same boy, says the wolf-child would devour anything, but preferred raw meat. He even ate half a lamb without any effort. Even a quilt stuffed with cotton, given him in cold weather, was torn by him and partly swallowed.

These children have a number of animal characteristics that have puzzled the scientists, such as the squirrel-like habit of climbing trees, as Peter of Hanover and Victor of Aveyron did; prowling at night and hiding in solitary places and sleeping by day; lapping or sucking water like an ox, horse or dog, which the Aveyron wild boy did; eating raw flesh; snapping at flies and cannibalism; smelling food before eating it and eating acorns and raw fruits, such as seeds, roots, bark, leaves, grass, both of which characteristics were peculiar to the two boys above mentioned. Ferocious biting—the boy found with the wolf and her cubs in India slew at and tried to bite children. Such children never smile, are insensible to kindness, and show no signs of joy and have no sense of shame. They have an absolute repugnance to clothing of any sort, and do not have a spoken language, only yell, howl and whine. Hanoverian Peter uttered no sound, while Victor's voice was imperfect and guttural. They can not be educated any more than an idiot. Dr. Arbutnot at the request of George I. attempted to educate Peter, the wild boy, but he could not be taught to do the simplest act without superintendence. One of a couple of wolf children of Oude, India, is described by Prof. Seely which died in the midst of Anglo-Indian civilization, but the child considered he was in captivity all the time. His habits in the woods has been those of a wolf, and despite all the reformatory efforts he died as he lived, a beast-child.

There are some scientific men who claim that these children are abandoned idiots who have been left to perish; but this would not account for the traits that are so peculiarly wolfish. It is not impossible that the common people of India are correct, and that their foster-mothers are wolves.

There are many savage tribes who live as animals do, by grubbing up roots. Some relish lice, like monkeys. The Digger Indians eat lizards raw, only pulling out their tails. They eat dead horses and moly meat, while the Apaches love dead horses and asses. The Dokos and Mencopics eat raw food, and the fierce Zulus eat carrion. Bruce and Baker say that the Hamram Arabs eat steaks cut raw from live oxen, and the Neddads of Ceylon eat wild honey, monkey, deer and bear flesh.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Permanent Lamp Wicks.

An ingenious inventor has devised a lamp wick which, being made entirely of clay, will give more light than the cotton article. It is described, made capillary by incorporating with clay, while in a plastic state, filaments of unspun vegetable fibre, which are burned out in the process of baking, the object being to provide an indestructible wick which shall possess all the advantageous qualities of an ordinary cotton or fibre wick, and shall also last an indefinite length of time, without renewal or necessity of trimming or other care. When the clay is baked the vegetable fibre is burned out, leaving capillary tubes running longitudinally through the wick through which the oil from the lamp will be raised to the flame by capillary attraction. Owing to the perfect combustion of the wick, the flame is perfectly white, devoid of odor and smokeless.

KARL'S GLYCERIN ROOT PURIFIER
IT GIVES FRESHNESS AND CLEAR SKIN.
CURES CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES COMPLEXION.
An agreeable Laxative and Nervine Tonic. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail, 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 per package. Samples free.
KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 50c.
SOLD BY
R. S. ARMSTRONG & CO.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route."
Time table taking effect May 19th, 1895.
90th MERIDIAN TIME.
Passenger Trains on the Michigan Central 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.....8:19 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 passengers getting on at Detroit or east of Detroit.
W. M. MARTIN, Agent, Chelsea.
O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

Excelsior Bakery,
Chelsea, Mich.
Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. First-class Restaurant in connection with.
WM. CASPARY.

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

Wagon and Carriage
Repair Shop in the old Fred Vogel shop. Also
House and Carriage Painting,
First-class work at reasonable prices. Give me a call.
W. H. QUINN,
CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.
Subscribe for the HERALD

A Valuable Find.
The Result of Years of Study and Labor.
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 Rheumatic Cure is unequalled as a positive remedy in all cases of Chronic and Acute Inflammatory Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia; especially Ovarian Neuralgia; Dysmenorrhoea and all kindred affections. It is also a valuable Blood Purifier, being especially useful in Eczema, Psoriasis, Scrofula, all Glandular Enlargements and diseases of the Liver and Kidneys. It is absolutely free from all narcotics. Severe attacks are relieved 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.

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

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
50
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 satisfy you or charge you nothing.
CHELSEA STEAM LAUNDRY.
S. A. MAPES, Prop.



GEO. E. DAVIS,
Everybody's Auctioneer.
Headquarters at
HERALD OFFICE.
Auction Bills furnished Free.

PATENTS
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.
CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of information concerning Patents and how to obtain them is sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. \$3 a year. Specimen copies sent free. Building Edition, monthly, \$2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.
Subscribe for the HERALD. \$1.00.

THE MILD POWER CURES.
HUMPHREYS'
Dr. Humphrey's Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice 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 deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

LIST OF NUMBERS.	CURE.	PRICE.
1	Fever, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic.	.25
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness.	.25
4	Diarrhoea, of Children or Adults.	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious 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, Biliousness, Constipation.	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods.	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods.	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.	.25
14	Salt Rheum, 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 Diseases.	.25
28	Sore Throat, or Canker.	1.00
29	Nervous Debility.	.25
30	Sore Mouth, or Glanders.	.25
31	Painful Periods.	.25
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation.	1.00
33	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance.	1.00
34	Diphtheria, Ulcers of the Throat.	.25
35	Chronic Constipation & Eruptions.	.25
47	DR. HUMPHREYS' NEW SPECIFIC FOR GRIP, 25c. Put up in small bottles of pleasant pellets, just fits your vest pocket.	.25

SPECIFICS.
HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL
"THE FILE OINTMENT."
For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding, Fissure in Anus; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.
PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS.
Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.