

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

VOLUME 25.

"Of the People and for the People."

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1896.

Single Copies 5 Cents.

NUMBER 19.

And Here We Go

Once More!

1-4 OFF

ON ALL

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Furnishing Goods,
And Shoes.

The balance of our Ladies'
and Capes will be
over One-half

Wedding Bells.

On Wednesday, January 1st, at high noon, at the First Congregational church, occurred the marriage of Miss Myrta Hice Kempf, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Kempf, to Mr. Clarence J. Chandler, of this place.

It being a pink and green wedding, the church was artistically trimmed with palms, southern pine, pink carnations, Easter lilies and wreaths of holly. Over the bridal party hung a beautiful floral bell.

Prof. R. H. Kempf, of Ann Arbor, presided at the organ. Shortly before the ceremony Mrs. R. H. Kempf sang, in her rich contralto, De Koven's "Oh, Promise Me," followed by the answer, by Boex, "I Promise Thee."

As the wedding party neared the church, the ushers, Mr. R. J. Menzies, of Detroit, Mr. Louis T. Freeman and Messrs. George and Wilbur Kempf, brothers of the bride, advanced to the altar, carrying pink and green ribbons, which were fastened along the aisles to form a passageway for the entrance and exit of the party. This having been done, the march to the altar began as follows:

First the ushers by twos. Next came the little flower girls, Bessie Louise and Myrta Ruth Kempf, nieces of the bride, dressed in white silk mull—the one over pink, the other over green—with large white felt hats, and carrying baskets of pink carnations.

Immediately behind them was the maid of honor, Miss Katharine Haarer, who wore a very pretty costume of pink and green striped crepon, with Marie Antoinette fichu of pink silk, chiffon, and lace; a large hat to match, and carried a bouquet of pink carnations and maiden-hair fern.

Following the maid came the bride, leaning upon her father's arm. The bridal gown was of heavy broadcloth, in deep cream tint, and trimmed with handsome gold passementerie. She wore a large hat to match and carried a white prayer-book, in which was a single bride-rose.

At the altar the party was joined by the groom and best man, Mr. George V. Dearing, of Albion.

The impressive ceremony, with the ring, was performed by the pastor of the church, Rev. Wm. H. Walker, assisted by Thos. Holmes, D.D.; the organist playing softly meanwhile.

At the close of the ceremony the Mendelsohn wedding march was played, and the couple and attendants departed.

Of the bride's parents, as served.

The maid was a dainty set with pearls, stick pins.

The bride was a rich, handsome, and the best set

You Are Invited

To inspect the bargains at the

Bank Drug Store.

Because we know they will stand examination. First-class goods at prices that save you from 10 to 40 per cent. We haven't much room to talk about them but will soon convince you that this is the case if you will give us an opportunity. These quotations

Will give you an idea.

Of what we are doing in our drug and grocery departments.

Fresh oysters 16, 18 and 23 cents per can.
6 pounds best crackers for 25 cents.
Large cucumber pickles 4 cents per dozen.
10 pounds best oatmeal for 25 cents.
Strongest ammonia 4 cents per pint.
Pure saltpetre 8 cents per pound.
All dollar patent medicines 58 to 75 cents.
6 dozen clothespins for 5 cents.
25 boxes matches for 25 cents.
Fairbank's cottolene 7 cents per pound.
Pure lard 8 cents per pound.
25 pounds brown sugar for \$1.00.
Choice seedless raisins 5 cents per pound.
Fresh ginger snaps 5 cents per pound.
8 pounds broken rice for 25 cents.
Large meat jars. Pure packing salt.
All 25 cent pills and plasters at 18 cents.
2 packages any yeast cakes for 5 cents.
Gloss starch 5 cents per package.
A good fine cut at 19 cents per pound.
Good corn 5 cents per can.
3 cans salmon for 25 cents.
Sweet Cuba tobacco 38 cents per pound.
A first-class lantern for 29 cents.

A Good Cup of Tea or Coffee

Costs no more than a poor one if you go to the Bank Drug Store after it. We make a specialty of handling the best at the lowest prices.

Highest Market Price for Eggs.

F. P. Glazier & Co.

Snuff Your Candle.

If you expect it to burn brightly you must "snuff" it. Some stores are continuing as they began—they need "snuffing." Not so ours. In our entire business career we haven't stood still for a moment—always forward—progressing—perfecting—popularizing. You know what we are thought of to-day.

OUR STOCK

Of Silverware, Cutlery, Sewing Machines, Cutters, Guns, etc. Our store is filled to overflowing with just such goods as you want this time of the year. We are glad to have you come and look over the stock, for if you do you will be tempted to buy.

at prices ever known on stoves from now
January 1st, 1896.

salt 25 cents per sack.

C. E. WHITAKER.

BAUMGARDNER,

designer and Builder of

Granite & Memorials.

etroit St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Established 1868.

ities of all the various granites in the
fine monumental work on short notice.

Solicited. Electric Works 6, 8, 10
and Derrick 2-3 Miller Ave.

Pneumatic are

Small Protection for
Lumber, Science,
and, Service, Live
from 6 to 15 days.

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Proceedings of the First Session.

In the senate on Saturday the president's message on the financial situation was discussed, but no action was taken. Adjourned to the 24th. In the house Speaker Reed announced the standing committees. The president's financial message was read and referred to the committee on ways and means.

The senate was not in session on the 23d. In the house Mr. Dingley, chairman of the ways and means committee, stated that he hoped to be able on Thursday next to present to the house some measure looking to the relief of the treasury as suggested by the president. Bills were introduced to levy and collect duties on wool and cotton; for the protection of agricultural staples and American ships in the foreign trade, and to relieve the United States treasury and to familiarize the people of this country with the advantage of a silver coinage.

The senate on the 24th repealed the protective disabilities bill passed at the close of the war against the services of ex-confederates in the United States army and navy. A resolution was introduced to coin the silver in the treasury and another urging the Latin-American union, in which all the republics of the western hemisphere would make common cause against European encroachments. In the house a bill was introduced providing for a duty on certain grades of sugar.

There was no session of the senate on the 25th. In the house a revenue bill was passed, the operation of which is limited to 2½ years, and which is designed to raise \$40,000,000 for the relief of the treasury. The vote was yeas, 205; nays, 81, and was on strictly party lines, the populists voting with the democrats against the bill.

DOMESTIC.

The American national and Union national banks at Omaha were consolidated, the business of the former being merged into the latter.

Willie and Eddie, sons of Mrs. P. Lauerman, and Jimmie, son of Lawrence Kinney, aged 13, 10 and 12, were drowned at Morris, Ill., while skating.

William Helm, alleged to have been the leader of a gang of cattle thieves, was assassinated by vigilantes at Chappelle, Neb.

Mrs. Tennie Whitard, of Bismarck, Mo., her infant, and her sister, Ada Hardage, while attempting to ford Forchee creek were drowned.

The president will issue a proclamation January 4 next, declaring Utah a state of the union.

Seven brick buildings, with stocks of 17 firms, were burned at Kossan, Tex., the loss being \$100,000.

The president signed the Venezuelan commission resolution and it is now a law.

Charley Jones, aged eight, his brother Robert and sister Maggie, aged 21 and 20 respectively, and Ida Ball, aged 16, were drowned while skating near Denver, Col.

Joel Davis and his wife, of Coggon, Ia., died of poison due to canned tomatoes and other members of the family were very ill.

Andrew Johnson and his three children were burned to death in their home in Philadelphia.

At a cabinet meeting in Washington it was decided to make arrangements for another sale of bonds for gold at the earliest practicable moment.

Barney Brown (colored) was lynched by a crowd of negroes at Wrightsville, Ark., for assaulting a negro woman.

One of the three buildings of Spaulding, Jennings & Co.'s steel works at West Bergen, N. J., was burned, the loss being \$100,000.

State Mine Inspector Sampson in his annual report to the governor places the output of gold for South Dakota at \$3,500,000 for 1894; \$5,000,000 for 1895, and gives an estimate of \$7,000,000 for 1896.

The agreement by which the trolley strike was declared off in Philadelphia fell through and the strike was resumed.

Dispatches from St. Louis say that the Mississippi river rose 22 feet in two days, and the flood in consequence covered the Mississippi valley from the Iowa line to Cairo, Ill.

The troops in New Mexico were ordered by Gen. Miles to pursue the Indians off their reservations, and if they would not return to kill them.

"Owney," the postal clerk's dog, arrived in New York from Chicago, completed the circuit of the August 12 last.

The Bank of Farmington, Ill., failed.

A break in the Ice Pekin, Ill., flooded and thousands of age was done.

In the District court a decision that \$96,447, \$4,000,000 States be N. M.

The State

The Indianapolis directory for 1896 places the population of the city at 154,000, a gain of 49,000 since 1890.

Whittle, Hanrahan & Co., dyers and bleachers at Providence, R. I., failed for \$315,000.

The visible supply of grain in the United States on the 23d was: Wheat, 69,398,000 bushels; corn, 5,789,000 bushels; oats, 6,408,000 bushels; rye, 1,156,000 bushels; barley, 1,204,000 bushels.

Mrs. Mary Murch dropped dead in the Presbyterian church at Findlay, O., while addressing a missionary meeting.

The street railway strike in Philadelphia was finally ended through the efforts of John Wanamaker, who was aided by members of the Christian League.

Peter Berlo at New Orleans took 12-5th seconds from the world's bicycle record for a mile, placing the record at 1:40 3-5, instead of 1:42 2-5.

Frank Forbes, the actor, proprietor of Forbes' Dramatic company, who murdered his wife at Grand Ledge, Mich., in September, was sent to prison for 25 years.

Strickland's livery barn with 40 head of horses and 200 vehicles was burned at Burlington, Ia., the loss being \$50,000.

Dalt and Henry Arnold, sons of a preacher at Frankfort, Ky., who were reported drowned, were said to be with the Cuban army.

The Lawrence reduction works at Victor, Col., were burned; loss, \$125,000.

John H. Baulsbaugh and his wife, who reside near Swatara, Pa., were found dead in their room from the effects of coal gas.

The president tendered places on the Venezuela high commission to Edward J. Phelps, of Vermont, and Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, both ex-ministers to England.

At Greenville, N. H., Mrs. Joseph Fagnant presented her husband with a pair of daughters, and with this Christmas present Fagnant is the father of 27 children.

Incendiaries burned the covered bridge over the Scioto river at Chillicothe, O., entailing a loss of \$109,000.

Ella Scott and Lena Thomas fought at Puerta Gorda, Fla., with a pistol and a dagger over Henry Cassidy, whom both loved, and both were fatally wounded.

The Exchange bank at Ewen, Mich., closed its doors.

The Lewis Investment company made an assignment at Des Moines, Ia., with liabilities of \$420,000.

At Nashua, N. H., Mrs. Sarah Lovett died, aged 106 years. A brother died a few years ago, aged 105, and of 11 brothers and sisters all but one lived to be over 90.

At Eldorado Springs, Mo., the home of William Jones was washed away by high water and he and his wife and three children were drowned.

A rise of 35 feet in the Osage river in Missouri made the entire Osage valley for 400 miles a scene of desolation and ruin, hundreds of families losing everything.

Albert Walker, 25 years old, shot his wife in New York and then killed himself. No cause was known.

The 90th anniversary of the birthday of the Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith, was celebrated in many cities, towns and hamlets in Utah.

Seven thousand people were gathered for Christmas dinner by the Salvation Army in Chicago.

John Winninger, a laborer, wife probably fatally at Ottawa and then blew out his eye. Jealousy was the cause.

Lord Dunraven, who crossed the ocean to make good his fraud in the Valkyrie of last September, arrived in New York.

In the 12 Adirondack Park the number of deer in the open season this year was 1,000.

The entire Ohio valley was swept by storm and the telegraphic south and southeast.

The downfall of the Miss., to Montreal as Washington.

Warden tiary at nest of Th.

Th.

John H. Husted, worth \$500,000, committed suicide at Denver through an insane fear that he was about to lose his fortune.

Indians, driven to desperation by hunger, ambushed and killed three Americans who were working in the gold fields in the state of Sonora, N. M., and cooked and ate their bodies.

The building in Baltimore occupied by the firm of Oehm & Co. as a clothing store was burned, the loss being \$300,000.

Seven persons were drowned in a freshet near Sterling City, Tex.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Capt. J. W. Luke, state railroad commissioner of Iowa, died at Hampton.

Frank Mitchell (colored) celebrated his 102d birthday at Akron, O.

Mrs. Margaret King celebrated her 109th birthday anniversary Christmas day by giving a dinner to 100 of her descendants at Greensburg, Ind.

FOREIGN.

Advices from Panama say that the city of Santa Marta was nearly destroyed by a tidal wave and that many lives were lost.

Mustafa Pasha, commanding a Turkish force, captured the town of Zeitoun and murdered the 12,000 Armenian residents.

A hurricane sank a large number of boats at Hankow, China, and over 200 persons were drowned.

The steamship Nansemond collided with the Spanish steamship Mexico near the island of Aruba. The Nansemond sunk and Capt. Lasky and seven persons were drowned.

Sergius Stepaniak, the well-known refugee and author, was accidentally killed by the cars at Chiswick, Russia.

The Cuban insurgents were rapidly advancing on Havana and great excitement prevailed in that city.

The coasting schooner Victory foundered off Cabot island, N. F., and 27 persons perished.

The British ship Moresby was stranded near Dungarven, Ireland, and Capt. Coomber and his wife and son and sailors were drowned.

The government of Venezuela derided that the national militia recruited from all classes of citizens.

The cruiser Kwan-Ping, one of warships captured from China by Japanese during the recent war, wrecked on the Pescadore island nearly all her deck officers are missing.

Advices from San Salvador soldiers, who were during their treatment, shot.

The British ship lided with an Emile Sels harbor at the Emil.

The refuse gove sey

CALENDAR FOR 1896.

JANUARY							JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31				
FEBRUARY							AUGUST						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31				
MARCH							SEPTEMBER						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31				
APRIL							OCTOBER						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31				
MAY							NOVEMBER						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31				
JUNE							DECEMBER						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31				

McVicker's Theater, Chicago.
"Rory of the Hill," an Irish comedy by Jas. C. Rosch, is the attraction at this house. Seats secured by mail.

Rich Red Blood

Is the foundation of health. The way to have Rich, Red, Healthy Blood is to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

If you pay \$4 to \$6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for

\$3.

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS.

CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more \$3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our \$5, \$4, \$3.50, \$2.50, \$2.25 Shoes; \$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.75 for boys.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 35 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new illustrated Catalogue to Box R.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



THE CHELSEA HERALD

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN

Two cubs have been born to Jennie, the lioness, at Lincoln park, Chicago. The little pets are seven inches long, and weigh only two pounds. They are healthy and playful.

Coal dust is successfully used as fuel for boilers by a process invented by a German named Wegener. It is fed to the furnace automatically, and only ordinary chimney draught is needed.

A VENEZUELA elementary education is well provided for under the law. There are two universities, nineteen federal colleges and various other public and private institutions for higher education.

Prof. J. Melvor Tyndall, of Los Angeles, Cal., is making preparations to be buried alive on January 7. He says he will remain entombed for 30 days and then return alive to daylight. This is a tolerably common feat of the East Indian fakirs.

The new governor of New Jersey announces that he does not propose to appoint to office men who have made a failure in business. His theory is that men who can not successfully conduct their own private business are certainly but ill-equipped to conduct affairs for the public.

The late official report shows that, contrary to the common belief, cases of religious mania are rare in the British Isles. It also discloses the strange fact that more mental aberration is developed among the tribe of peddlers than among any other class, physicians and druggists coming next.

Mrs. P. K. W. Shimer, of Mount Carroll, Ill., has signified her intention of turning over to the University of Chicago the Mount Carroll seminary for females with 200 students and property valued at \$100,000. In addition, she promises to endow the university with at least \$155,000 in cash.

You take no by comparing that we then the goods and get your cash. We are closing out all Ladies' Jackets late this season. Don't wait. Goods are moving fast. You assortment by coming early.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY

S. M. E. C. P.

Explanation of the above:

Shaver Makes Elegant Cabinet Photos.

15 Cabinet Photos for \$2.00.

On account of the bad weather for the past few weeks we have decided to extend the above order until Feb. 1, 1896. Take advantage of this offer now as it is your last chance at the price named. See our "Stella" cabinets at \$1.25 per dozen. They can't be beat. Happy Thoughts, Mantellos, Quodras and Little Queens, at the very lowest prices.

E. E. SHAVER, Photographer.

Gallery over Holmes' store.

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.

WE

Use the purest water, the purest soap and starch. Results: The cleanest linen in this progressive march.

CHELSEA STEAM LAUNDRY

MORE REVENUE.

Dingley's Bill Passes the House with Votes to Spare.

Report of the Ways and Means Committee—A Short Debate—Voted on Party Lines, 205 to 81—The Bond Measure.

Washington, Dec. 27.—The house Thursday responded to the appeal of the president by passing a tariff bill, the operation of which is limited to two and a half years, and which is designed to raise \$40,000,000 for the relief of the treasury. The bond bill will be passed Friday. The vote was on party lines, with two exceptions. The republicans all voted for the bill except Hartman (Mont.), who did not vote, and the democrats and populists against it, save Newlands (pop. Nev.), who voted in favor of the measure.

The special order under which the bill was brought to a vote at five o'clock in the evening, after three and a half hours of debate, was iron-clad in its character, and compelled the members to adopt or reject it without opportunity of offering amendments of any kind.

Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Dingley, chairman of the ways and means committee, reported from that committee the revenue bill which the speaker forthwith referred to the committee of the whole house.

The committee's report. In presenting the bill to the house Mr. Dingley made the following report of the ways and means committee:

"The committee on ways and means to whom was referred so much of the president's annual message and so much of the annual report of the secretary of the treasury as relates to revenue and the condition of the treasury and also the president's special message presenting the urgency of immediate action of congress in a direction calculated to bring relief, report, that the committee appreciate the seriousness of the situation and the importance of prompt remedies so far as congress can give them."

The report then goes on to review the growing "deficiency of the past two years and a half" and says that "if the consequences of such a chronic deficiency were only the necessity of borrowing money to meet current expenses in time of peace, even this would afford abundant reason for increasing the revenue. But the consequences are more wide reaching than that unsufficiency of revenue has made it necessary to use the redeemed United States bonds to pay current expenses."

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whose cooperation is essential to legislation and who may be supposed to feel that in such an exigency as now exists the public necessity must control.

"Believing that such an increase of revenue as is proposed is essential as a first step in the restoration of confidence and the restoration of the treasury to a sound condition, and that other legislation to be proposed to this end cannot be effective without adequate revenue to meet the expenditures of the government, your committee recommends the passage of accompanying bill H. R.—To temporarily increase revenue to meet the expenses of government and provide against a deficiency."

Mr. Crisp (dem., Ga.) announced that the house minority had no opportunity to prepare and file the views of the minority.

Mr. Henderson (rep., Ia.) from the committee on rules then presented the special order under which the house was to operate. It provided that immediately after the adoption of the order it would be in order to call up the revenue bill just presented by Mr. Dingley and that the debate should run until five o'clock, when, without intervening motion, the vote should be taken on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Henderson demanded the previous question on the adoption of the order, which was ordered without division. Mr. Henderson then took the floor and expatiated on the urgency which necessitated such summary action of the house on such important measure. The two messages of the president, he said, had produced the highest degree of restlessness in the country. Congress was confronted with a crisis. The business centers of the country were staggering under the feverish declarations from the white house, and it was of the highest importance that the house should act promptly.

Mr. Crisp called the attention of the house to the effect of the rule under which it was proposed to operate and asked every member to weigh his responsibility when he voted for it. Here was a bill, he said, that affected every interest and all sections of the country, which it was proposed to put through under a rule that deprived the members of any right to offer amendments. It must be taken or rejected as a whole. What authority, he asked, was it on the other side which proposed to pass a measure of such importance under the cracks of the party whip without the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t"? This rule, he said, would chain the house to the wheel of the chariot. He insisted that there was no necessity for such a course. This bill was not demanded by any department of the government. There was no necessity for increased revenue. He protested. He protested against the use of the whip and spur for its passage before the opinion of the experts of the treasury department could be obtained as to its effect.

Mr. Dalzell (rep., Pa.), a member of the committee on rules, said there was no one who did not know that we faced a peculiar exigency. The president and the secretary of the treasury had both become alarmed, and the president had asked the house, notwithstanding it was opposed to him politically, to come to his aid. The treasury was being rapidly depleted, and since the democracy had come into control of the executive branch of the government there had been frequent bond issues. The measure at present under consideration was not a general tariff measure, but an emergency bill. Referring to Mr. Crisp's criticism of the cracking of the party whip, he said the Wilson bill with 600 amendments had been passed through the house with but two hours' debate under a rule reported by Mr. Crisp himself. He appealed to the house to rise to the patriotic level necessary to meet the emergency and come to the president's aid.

Mr. Turner (dem., Ga.) called attention to the fact that both the president and the secretary of the treasury (whom he exalted as the greatest secretary of the treasury since the day of Alexander Hamilton) had given congress the highest assurance that there was ample revenue in the treasury. Both the president and secretary of the treasury had pointed out the cash in the treasury and its abundance. The cash was not the stress of the treasury, but the stress of the treasury was the lack of cash.

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into an explanation of the cause of the existing weakness of the treasury, following closely the lines of his report of the bill. In the last congress it was stated, as it was stated now, that there was ample revenue. The democrats had predicted that the revenues would soon meet the expenditures—next day, next week, next month the surplus would begin. But what had happened? Every day and every month since had shown a deficiency. Since July, 1894, the deficiency had reached the enormous sum of \$133,000,000.

The bill proposed by the committee in the next two and one-half years during which it was to operate would raise about \$40,000,000 to stop the deficiency that was causing the disaster. He closed with an explanation that this was not a general revenue bill, and said that the general change needed would be postponed until the other branches of the government were in harmony with the house.

Mr. Crisp, who followed Mr. Dingley, said the latter had asserted that this extraordinary bill had been precipitated upon the country and this extraordinary spectacle created by the president's message. In making this assertion Mr. Dingley had not observed his usual care.

If, said Mr. Crisp, the president's message had been the cause of this effort at legislation, the legislation attempted should be in the line of the president's suggestions. It had been claimed on the other side that there was a deficiency in the revenues, but the statement was wholly without official authority. The secretary of the treasury had positively stated that there was sufficient money in the treasury to meet all obligations and that there was no necessity for imposing additional burdens in the way of taxation.

It was true, Mr. Crisp confessed, that the daily receipts were smaller than the daily expenses, but there was a surplus in the vaults of the treasury sufficient to meet any probable deficiency three times over. It was not a question of borrowing money, but a question of using an asset which we have already—a question of getting money to pile up in the treasury.

Mr. Crisp then proceeded to argue that the McKinley law had been responsible for whatever deficiency there was. He instanced the fact that the receipts under this law had fallen off until during the four months preceding the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland there was a deficiency of over \$4,000,000. This shortage had, he said, occurred under a law which was the peculiar pet of the republican party; a law which no republican had seen fit to criticize, possibly because of the name it bore; a law typical of the republican party, so framed as to decrease the receipts of the treasury and increase those of private individuals favored by its provisions. It was under this bill that the revenue had fallen. Furthermore, he had understood Mr. Dingley to say that there had been no exportation of gold previous to the inauguration of the democratic administration, whereas as a matter of fact more than \$38,000,000 of gold had been sent abroad during the nine months immediately preceding March, 1893.

Mr. Hopkins (rep., Ill.) asked why, if the other side did not believe the pending bill would relieve the situation, had they not suggested some remedy? Why had they not, if they desired to uphold the arms of their president, formulated some plan which, in their opinion, would bring relief? They had done nothing. They offered nothing. They were in their right place again. They were simply in opposition to everything republican. [Applause.]

Mr. Grosvenor said he yielded his support to the present bill because it proposed an increase of \$40,000,000 in revenue and to that extent would increase the protection of American industries.

After some brief remarks by Mr. Arnold (rep., Pa.) and Mr. Knox (rep., Mass.) Mr. Dilliver (rep., Ia.) closed the debate for the majority. His speech was a most eloquent effort. As he spoke the republicans crowded about him, and there was much applause and enthusiasm.

Mr. Dilliver took his seat and the bill was put upon its passage, the vote being taken by yeas and nays. It was passed—205 to 81.

Report on the Bond Bill.

The report on the bond bill says that the secretary of the treasury now has the authority, under the resumption act of 1875, to issue and sell ten-year five per cent. bonds and 30-year four per cent. bonds to maintain the funds for the redemption of United States notes, and that he has sold \$100,000,000 of the former description of bonds, but a small amount of the latter description in the last two years, and as he announces his intention to avail himself of the authority given by the resumption act and sell more high-rate and low-rate bonds if necessary, the only question whether it is not clearly for the interests that he should be authorized to sell a lower rate and Rock bond.

Mr. Crisp thinks it is clearly for the interests that he should be authorized to sell a lower rate and Rock bond. He thinks, however, we should have a provision that would be used exclusively for the redemption of the currency in cash in and protect the currency.

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MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

Must Pay Back Extra Salaries.

A. A. Ellis, who drew \$5,000 extra from the state during his incumbency of the office of attorney general, in the belief that the constitutional amendment of 1891, which increased his salary from \$800 to \$2,500 per year, had been adopted, will be required to cover the money back in the state treasury in accordance with an opinion filed by the supreme court. The case also covers those of the other state officers who drew extra salaries under the amendment of 1893, which was afterward found to have been fraudulently declared adopted.

Village Run By Women.

The "new woman" and the "business woman" have appropriated to themselves the little town of Marcellus, in Cass county. They are first in everything, and the vocations they follow range from shaving the living to burying the dead. The village undertaker is a woman, and the only barber in the town is a woman. Besides running various kinds of businesses the municipal affairs of the village are conducted by women. They are at the head of a dozen local societies, and generally bring success to the undertakings they engage in.

Can Neither Read Nor Write.

An important bulletin relating to the extent of illiteracy in Michigan as shown by the recent state census has been issued from the office of the secretary of state. The total number of persons in the state who are unable to read and write their own language is given at 95,037, a decrease of 877 since 1890 and of 16,176 since 1884. The total male population of the state 21 years of age and over—the voting age—is 651,920, of whom 34,545 cannot read or write.

Live Stock Breeders.

The fifth annual meeting of the Michigan Association of Breeders of Improved Live Stock was held in Lansing and the following officers were elected:

President, H. H. Hinds, Stanton; vice president, B. P. Peckham, Albion; secretary and treasurer, T. H. Butterfield, Agricultural college; directors, John Lessiter, Cole; James N. McBride, Owosso; James M. Turner, Lansing; H. C. Farnham, Grosse Ile; and L. B. Townsend, Ionia.

Held Up and Robbed.

Dr. Stephens, a veterinary surgeon, while driving slowly along the road en route from Goshen to Sturgis, was held up by highwaymen. One bandit caught the horse by the bits, the other two men pulling the doctor backward out of his buggy. He made desperate resistance, but they overpowered and robbed him of his money. He was badly beaten and his clothes were torn.

Drowned Himself and Child.

Mrs. Charles Grossman, wife of a prominent merchant at Ann Arbor, committed suicide by jumping into a cistern filled with water. She carried with her a three-year-old daughter named Annie. She left a note saying her body would be found in the cistern, but gave no reason for ending the life of her child and herself.

Cigarettes Claim Another Victim.

Willard Green, a 16-year-old Buchanan boy, who had been at the point of death some weeks from cigarette-smoking, died at Niles. The boy had smoked as high as 165 boxes in a month, always inhaling the deadly nicotine. On his deathbed he begged and cried piteously for cigarettes.

Gets Twenty-Five Years.

Frank Forbes, manager of Forbes' Theatrical company, who shot his wife at Grand Ledge on September 12 last, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the Eaton county circuit court at Charlotte and was sentenced to state prison at Jackson for 25 years.

Brief News Items.

Iascal Perrett, a resident of Menominee for 30 years, is dead.

The United States fish hatchery at Alpena now has 41,000,000 whitefish eggs in process of incubation.

The Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron railroad will be extended from Bad Ax to Port Austin the coming spring.

Thomas F. Bradbrook, aged 75, and Miss Chloe Arnold, a 16-year-old girl, were married at Bangor.

A slight earthquake shock was felt at Hillsdale.

Horace Hinkley, aged 51, a broom manufacturer, committed suicide at his home in Sturgis. He was a soldier in the late war.

The Calumet store at Calumet, owned by John Trelease, of Chicago, was burned to the ground. The loss on building and stock was \$30,000, with a balance of \$21,750.

D. Buck, of the 11th Michigan, one of the oldest business men in the state, and prominent in masonic circles, died.

He was convicted of making a will upon his brother at Jackson and sentenced to Jackson for a year and a half years.

aged 70, of Battle Creek, was convicted of

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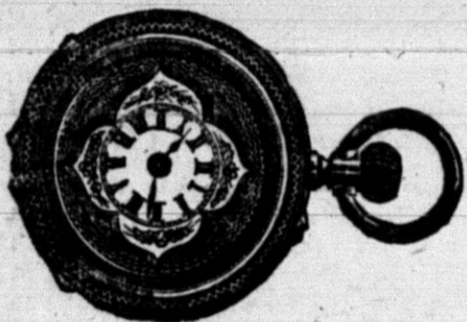
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Chelsea and Vicinity.

Mrs. Michael Staffan visited in Dearborn last Thursday.

A. A. Van Tyne is the most extensive fur buyer in this part of the state.

Prof. Martin, of Ann Arbor, was the guest of Dr. G. W. Palmer last Monday.

Miss Dora Drake, of Vickeryville, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Twitchell.

Miss Blanche Cushman, of Dexter, spent several days of last week with Chelsea friends.

Mr. Geo. V. Dearing, of Albion, was the guest of C. J. Chandler a few days this week.

Edward McNamara, of Traverse City, called on Chelsea relatives and friends this week.

Miss Mabel Gillam, of Detroit, is the guest of her brother, W. W. Gillam, and family, of the Chelsea House.

Mrs. Jacob Forner, of Henrietta, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Weaver, of South Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Roberts and daughter Kate, of Pinckney, visited friends in Chelsea last Monday.

The Rev. M. J. Fleming, of Dexter, and his nephew, Master William Hogan, were guests at St. Mary's rectory last Sunday.

Miss Cora Lewis, of Cadillac, and Miss Emma Lewis, of Albion, were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Armstrong the past week.

Miss Katharine Hirth, of Toledo, and Mrs. Etta Wright, of Detroit, have been spending several days with C. H. Kempf and family.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Menzies and the Misses Floyd, of Detroit, were guests Tuesday and Wednesday of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kempf.

Dr. J. C. Buell, formerly of this village, but now of Rives, and Miss Ada Cook, of Rives Junction, were married Dec. 24, 1895.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Kempf entertained Prof. and Mrs. R. H. Kempf, of Ann Arbor, and Miss Trueman, of Detroit, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Miss Frances Ryan, of Detroit, who has been the guest of her cousin, the Rev. William P. Considine, at St. Mary's rectory for a few days, left for home last Monday.

The third in the series of union temperance services will be held at the Baptist church next Sunday evening. Rev. C. L. Adams, of the Methodist church, will speak on "The Chelsea Saloon and the Law."

Wednesday, Dec. 25th, being the 20th anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brooks' wedding, about fifty of their relatives and friends tendered them a surprise party and also helped them eat their Christmas turkey. Before leaving they presented them with two handsome upholstered chairs and a set of silver spoons.

Miss Gaffney, of Ann Arbor, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. W. last Sunday. She sang a beautiful "Ave Maria" at St. Mary's church, where she is a confirmed singer before a large congregation. She sings in the City.

Society Elections.

At their regular annual meeting last week, Columbian Hive No. 284, L. O. T. M., elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Lady Com.—Mary L. Boyd.
Lieut. Com.—Edna E. Martin.
R. Keeper—Hattie Wedemeyer.
F. Keeper—Lois M. Bacon.
Chaplain—Clara Shaver.
Sergeant—Clara S. Clark.
Mistress-at-Arms—Bertha Stephens.
Sentinel—Mary H. Mensing.
Picket—M. V. Conk.

Illiteracy in Michigan.

The report of Secretary of State Washington Gardner contains some interesting statistics regarding illiteracy in Michigan.

The total number of illiterate persons 10 years old and over in the state is 95,037, of whom 70,772 can neither read nor write, and 24,265 can read but cannot write. The number of illiterate persons aged 10 and over returned at the United States census of 1890 is 95,914; at the state census of 1884, 111,218, and at the United States census of 1880 there were 47,112 persons returned as unable to read, and 63,723 as unable to write.

The number of illiterate persons in the state as shown by the present census is 877 less than returned in 1890, and 16,176 less than returned in 1884. The number returned in 1884 was 47,490 more than returned in 1880.

The total male population aged 21 years and over (voting ages) in the state is 651,920, of whom 34,535 cannot read or write. This is 8.30 per cent, or 53 in each one thousand of the total number.

In the cities the proportion of the native inhabitants unable to read or write is less than the proportion for the entire state, while of the foreign-born it is practically the same as the proportion for the state.

Of the native inhabitants outside the cities the number in each one thousand unable to read or write is 24, as compared with 14 in the cities.

The number of males in the state returned as unable to read or write is 40,287—14,594 native and 25,593 foreign-born. The native males are 2.58 per cent, or 24 in each one thousand, of the native male population aged 10 years and over, and the foreign males are 8.58 in each one thousand, male population aged 10 years and over.

The number of males in the state able to read or write is 611,633, or 91.70 per cent, of the total male population. Of the native males, 91.70 per cent, or 611,633, are able to read or write, and of the foreign males, 91.70 per cent, or 25,593, are able to read or write.

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