

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

VOLUME 25.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1896.

NUMBER 34.

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

LARGEST
and the most
COMPLETE
Assortment

Ever shown in Chelsea.

Better fitting and better made
waists at the above prices than you
will find elsewhere.

All New, Styles are Correct.

Now is the time to make selec-
tion, while you can get any size and
style you want.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

W. R. C.

April 10 was the regular meeting of the W. R. C. We were pleased to have the presence and birthday offerings of Miss Nighman and Mrs. McClain, two of our members from Dexter. We regret they cannot meet with us more often. By them our sister village is united with us in fraternity, charity and loyalty.

Mrs. Wilkinson, delegate to the encampment at Saginaw, gave a splendid report of the work done by the W. R. C. in Michigan. There are now 240 corps with a membership of 7,633. This last year there has been \$5,559.55 expended for relief. Truly, it's a band of charitable workers. Ladies of Chelsea, our Secretary always has on hand a supply of applications for membership. Any member will be pleased to furnish you with one. We take this opportunity of inviting you to unite with us in this great work.

The birthday jug has been opened and contents counted, which were \$27.79. The Corps gave an unanimous expression of their grateful appreciation to Mr. Farrel for the use of his room to serve town meeting dinner in. Also thanks to all who helped to make it a success financially and socially.

MRS. L. MILLER.

List of Patents

Granted to Michigan inventors this week, reported by C. A. Snow & Co., solicitors of American and foreign patents, opposite United States patent office, Washington, D. C.:

A. Allier, Grand Rapids, comb, door hinge and check; H. J. Boon, Calumet, speed indicator; J. F. Bredin, Muskegon, saw setting machine; N. A. Eddy, Bay City, bicycle support; W. R. Fox, Grand Rapids, riveting machine; W. F. Markham, Plymouth, air gun; E. M. McCulloch, Ann Arbor, bridge bit; J. McNamara, Calumet, miner's hat; J. R. Rolison, Howell, spring bed; A. R. Schmidt, Ann Arbor, mill coupling; A. S. Smith, Hillsdale, comb, halter and blind; H. Weiner, Detroit, brush machine; G. W. Young, Kalamazoo, upholstering machine.

Board of Supervisors.

The men chosen from the different townships and wards are as follows:

Ann Arbor City—
1st ward—John R. Miner, R.
2nd ward—John M. Finer, R.
3rd ward—John J. Fischer, R.
4th ward—Herman Krapf, R.
5th ward—James Boyle, D.
6th ward—Arthur Kitson, R.
7th ward—Ernest E. Eberbach, R.
Ann Arbor Town—Con. Tuomey, R.
Augusta—Samuel S. Bibbins, R.
Bridgewater—George Walter D.
Dexter—John Clark, Jr., D.
Freedom—Michael Alber, D.
Lima—Edward Beach, D.
Lodi—Ira Wood, D.
Lyndon—James Howlett, D.
Manchester—Willis L. Watkins, D.
Northfield—Emory E. Leland, R.
Pittsfield—Morton F. Case, R.
Salem—Myron F. Bailey, R.
Saline—Ed. Hauser, R.
Scio—Byron C. Whitaker, D.
Sharon—Wm. Hall, D.
Superior—Walter Voorhels, D.
Sylvan—Hiram Lighthall, D.
Webster—Edward Ball, R.
York—Alfred Davenport, D.
Ypsilanti Town—Jas. L. Hunter, R.
Ypsilanti City—
1st district—Sumner Damon, R.
3rd district—James L. Forsythe, D.

A Request.

Anyone who accepts of the invitation to attend the party given by the O. E. S. at Ann Arbor will please hand name to our secretary. W. M.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, indigestion, constipation, dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at F. P. Glazier & Co.'s drug store.

NEW AT THE Bank Drug Store

We are prepared to please everybody who is looking for new spring patterns matched up complete with ceilings and borders, and are making lower prices than any firm in this part of the county. Remember we are always glad to show you goods whether you purchase or not.

Window Shades,

Paints and Oils,

Alabastine,

Paint Brushes,

Varnishes, Etc., Etc.

Remember
This:

We are making a constant effort to give our customers in the grocery department the best of everything and nothing else, and judging by our large trade

We Are Succeeding.

Compare our price-list every week with prices that you pay other dealers. We know we can save you money and hope you will give us a trial.

17 pounds gran. sugar for \$1.00.
8 pounds whole, clean rice for 25c
Choice Herring, 13c per box
7 cakes Jackson soap for 25 cents.
6 pounds English currents for 25c
Good tea dust 8c per pound.
50 pounds sulphur for \$1.00
Garden seeds of all descriptions
Pure maple sugar 10c per pound.
4 pounds fresh prunes for 25c
Strongest ammonia 4 cents per pint.

10 pounds best oatmeal for 25 cents.
Good sugar corn 5 cents per can.
Good Alaska Salmon 10c per can
7 cans sardines for 25 cents.
6 pounds best crackers for 25c.
Poultry powder 15c per package.
Choice apricots 10c per pound.
Large fresh oranges 20c per doz.
Fairbanks' cotolene 7c per pound.
Large cucumber pickles 5c doz.
Try our 25c N. O. molasses.

Glazier & Stimson

A "Love" of a Hat or Bonnet

Is frequently the cause of a quarrel in the family. Our spring styles are not so expensive as to cause one. We have Novelties in Style and Surprises in Price, combined, on exhibition. All are cordially invited to call and inspect my stock.

NELLIE C. MARONEY.

Rooms over H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co's store

OLIVER,

New Burch and Bissell Plows and Repairs; Farmer's Favorite and Superior Grain Drills; Buggies, Spring Tooth Harrows, Paints and Oils, Fence Wire, Bicycles and Repairs, all at rock bottom prices.

HOAG & HOLMES.

We are making very low prices on Furniture.

Spring Millinery.

New and Nobby. Hats, caps, feathers and ribbons. All new and up-to-date patterns.

Call and look over our stock. We can please you.

ELLA M. CRAIG.

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.

OUR STOCK —OF— Paints & Alabastine

Is complete and at the right prices. We are selling Buggies, Surreys, Road Wagons and the Flint Lumber Wagons very cheap.

Remember we sell Steel Beam Gale and New Burch Plows. 4 genuine Gale points for \$1.00.

W. J. KNAPP.

Attention, Farmers!

Don't Fail to call at H. L. Wood & Co's. for Garden and Field Seeds. They have 10 varieties of Seed Potatoes.

New Maple Sugar, Pure, 10 cents per pound.

H. L. WOOD & CO.

Ha, Ha, Ha!

Where have you been? Down to E. L. Alexander's for a dish of that ICE CREAM he is making at his residence this year.

It is the finest on the market. Give him a call and be convinced.

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 country, 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.

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 United States senate on the 8th the entire day was spent on the post office appropriation bill, but it was not completed. A message announcing the action of the house on the Cuban resolution was received. In the house the Cuban resolution, which originated in the senate, were passed by a vote of 244 to 27, and the river and harbor bill (\$10,330,500) was also passed. A bill was favorably reported to tax and brand filled cheese.

In the United States senate on the 7th the post office appropriation bill was passed. A joint resolution was introduced providing for an amendment to the constitution to limit the veto power of the president so as to make it competent for a majority vote. In the house the time was passed in discussing a bill to fix the standard of weights and measures by the adoption of the metric system on and after July 1, 1893.

In the United States senate on the 8th Senator Turpie spoke in favor of radical action on Cuba, even to the extent of sending a fleet to Cuban waters. Most of the day was given to the Indian appropriation bill, which was not completed. Unanimous consent was secured for taking up, next Tuesday, the resolution for a senate inquiry into recent bond issues. A bill was passed granting a pension of \$50 monthly to the widow of Maj. Gen. Charles S. Hamilton. In the house the bill to adopt the metric system of weights and measures was sent back to the committee on coinage, weights and measures for further consideration. The conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill was adopted.

After being in retirement for several weeks the tariff-silver bill was brought forward in the senate on the 9th as a text for a speech by Senator Mantle (Mont.), who urged that unsectional protection should be linked with bimetalism. The naval appropriation bill (\$31,275,482) was reported and every pension bill on the calendar (75 in number) was passed. In the house the District of Columbia appropriation bill was passed and a favorable report was made on the bill for the admission of New Mexico as a state. Mr. Hopkins (Ill.) introduced a reciprocity bill and a resolution was adopted calling on the state department for information regarding Mrs. Maybrick, imprisoned in England.

The main portion of the session of the senate on the 10th was taken up by the Indian appropriation bill, the house proposition abolishing the system of contract schools for children giving rise to a long debate. A favorable report was made on the bill providing for a delegate in congress from Alaska. Adjourned to the 13th. The house spent nearly the entire day in general debate on the "filled-cheese" bill. The fortifications bill (\$11,384,000) was reported, as was also the bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians holding land by allotments.

DOMESTIC.

Angered by religious differences, Ben Boehmer killed his wife at McLeansboro, Ill., by cutting her throat and hanged his six-year-old boy to the rafters in the stable. He is in jail.

A cloudburst in Mulberry Gap, Tenn., drowned Mrs. Urah Anderson, aged 70, her daughter-in-law, Ollie Anderson, two grandchildren, Charles, aged five years, and Hattie, aged 18 months, and Mary Fleener, aged 19.

William T. Adams, better known as "Oliver Optic," the author of books for boys, reached Boston after a trip around the world.

Frederick Booth-Tucker, the new commander of the Salvation Army in the United States, declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States and took out his first naturalization papers in New York.

In Kansas City, Mo., James McKinney shot and killed Nellie Wagner in a fit of jealousy and then killed himself.

A foot of snow on the level fell in various portions of central New York.

Jackson W. Showalter, of New York, won the chess championship of the United States and a purse of \$750 by defeating Emil Kemeny, of Philadelphia.

Fourteen buildings in the business section of Yonkers, N. Y., were burned, the total loss being \$100,000.

By an explosion of dynamite at the new Radebaugh tunnel near Greensburg, Pa., one man was killed and two were fatally injured.

Reports as to the condition of the crops throughout the country show that the season is two weeks late.

Jesse Clifford and his wife, living about 17 miles from Boston, Ind., were probably fatally assaulted in their home by burglars.

The bill passed by the Ohio legislature providing that the heirs of any person suffering death at the hands of a mob may secure damages of \$5,000 against the county where the lynching occurs has become a law.

By an explosion in powder works at Ogden, Utah, seven men were killed and several others were badly injured.

The village of Rockford, Mich., was almost entirely destroyed by fire.

At Elizabeth, N. J., Frank McKinley was killed by a railway train in the presence of his wife, to whom he had been married less than an hour before.

Jackson Martin, his wife and child were burned to death at Whetstone, W. Va. The house took fire and the inmates were unable to escape.

John Smith, the ex-hired man of the Stone family, three members of which were murdered at Tallmadge, O., confessed that he committed the crime because he was discharged by Stone.

The Building Trades council, representing 25,000 men, in session at Pittsburgh, Pa., adopted a resolution favoring a conference committee to settle differences and doing away with strikes.

Fire at Savannah, Ga., destroyed the building occupied by the Savannah Grocery company, the loss being \$170,000.

Maude and Mary Campbell were burned to death in their home at New Cumberland, W. Va., their clothes taking fire from a grate.

The heaviest April snow within the memory of the earliest inhabitant fell at Bloomington and other Illinois towns.

The cotton mills at Douglassville, Ga., were burned, the loss being \$125,000.

The British ship Blenheim, while riding at anchor in the bay at San Francisco, was struck by a violent squall and capsized and six seamen lost their lives.

Fire destroyed the business center of Lyons, O.

At the depot in Millican, Tex., John Brooks shot and killed his daughter, Mollie Brooks, and also shot her lover, A. C. Worrels, as they were about to elope, and then sat down on a box of dynamite, which he exploded and blew himself to atoms.

The new St. Louis directory gives that city an estimated population of 611,268, an increase of 145,059 since 1890.

The state of Ohio on and after July 1 next will inflict capital punishment by electricity.

In central and southern Kansas there is a general movement of tramps toward the mining districts of Colorado.

George Owens, an ex-soldier, cut the throat of Cora Barton in Leavenworth, Kan., because she refused to marry him, and afterward committed suicide.

It was reported that two whites and 25 blacks were killed in a riot at the polls in Mallet, La.

Samuel P. Langdon, who was held in Philadelphia on suspicion of being implicated in the death of Annie J. McGrath, was discharged from custody.

Potatoes were selling at two cents a bushel in western New York, and in some places farmers were giving them away to get rid of them.

Harrison, Townsend & Co., carpet manufacturers at Norristown, Pa., made an assignment in consequence of the general trade depression.

It was reported that President Cleveland had sent a message to Madrid urging Spain to submit the Cuban question to mediation, and offering the good offices of our government to aid in restoring peace.

A non-political tariff convention will be held in Detroit, Mich., May 26, to discuss ways and means for taking the tariff question out of partisan politics and making it a business question.

Hall & Garrison, manufacturers of picture frames in Philadelphia, failed for \$250,000.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 10th aggregated \$926,220,255, against \$951,976,788 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, was 6.2.

Capt. James Watts, a prominent citizen and veteran of the late war, was organizing a company at Lebanon, Ind., to go to Cuba to assist the insurgents.

There were 209 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 10th, against 259 the week previous and 207 in the corresponding period of 1895.

Crazed by financial difficulties, S. B. Minshall, a prominent insurance man at Pentwater, Mich., assassinated William B. O. Sands, a wealthy lumber dealer; then went to his home and killed his wife and three children, and after that blew out his own brains.

The volume of business has not increased throughout the country nor have prices appreciably advanced since April 1, when the range for all commodities was the lowest ever known in this country.

Counterfeit quarters were in circulation in Elwood, Ind., in large quantities. Arthur Schneider, 20 years of age, was hanged in New Orleans for the murder of Herman Schreder, his rival in love.

Capt. John Faunce and his son, Percy, of Washington, were drowned with their crew of seven colored men by the capsizing of a boat near Cape Henry, Va.

The schooner Otello, which sailed from Boston February 18 for Savannah, was given up for lost with its crew of seven men.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The republicans elected their entire tickets in the towns of Evanston, Lake View, Jefferson, Cicero, Lake and Hyde Park, and 24 of the 36 aldermen voted for in Chicago.

Township elections were held all over Illinois and generally show republican gains. In Wisconsin R. D. Marshall (rep.) was elected associate justice of the supreme court.

Charles B. Landis, of Delphi, was nominated as the republican candidate for congress from the Ninth Indiana district, and in the Twelfth district the democrats nominated J. M. Robinson, of Fort Wayne.

Gen. Benjamin Harrison and his bride, formerly Mrs. Dimmick, arrived at their home in Indianapolis from New York.

In state convention at Salt Lake City the Utah republicans elected delegates to the St. Louis convention and adopted a platform confined almost entirely to protection and bimetalism.

Rudolph Kleberg (dem.), of Cuero, was elected to succeed the late W. H. Crane as congressman from the Eleventh Texas district.

Robert Littell, the publisher of Littell's Living Age, died at his home in Brookline, Mass., aged 64 years.

Thomas M. Holt, ex-governor and the wealthiest and most prominent cotton manufacturer in North Carolina, died at his home in Haw River.

A. E. Lane, a Boston leather dealer, failed for \$150,000.

Oaki, a Japanese cook, fatally wounded Miss Minnie Miller, by whom he was employed in Denver, Col., and killed her 12-year-old nephew, Willie Truesdell.

Reddyck Adams (colored) was lynched by a mob at Seal, Ala., for shooting R. T. Renfro.

Over 1,300 Italian immigrants, 600 of them being penniless, arrived at Ellis Island, N. Y.

Washington, April 13.—The senate was not in session on Saturday. In the house the filled cheese bill, requiring the manufacturers of filled cheese to pay a tax of \$400 annually, the wholesale dealers \$250 and the retail dealers \$12, was passed.

The Oregon democrats in convention at Portland adopted a platform favoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one and elected delegates to the national convention instructed to support a free silver candidate for president.

The Illinois prohibitionists in convention at Springfield nominated a state ticket with Hale Johnson, of Newton, for governor. The platform favors woman suffrage, free silver, civil service reform, and reaffirms the position of the party on the liquor question.

The republicans of the Fifth Nebraska district renominated E. J. Hainer for congress.

At the First district republican convention in Canto, Mo., Maj. C. N. Clark was nominated for congress by acclamation.

Thomas H. Tongue was nominated for congress by the republicans of the First district of Oregon on the 34th ballot.

Gustavus Koerner, who was lieutenant-governor of Illinois in 1852, died at Belleville, aged 87 years.

Phillip G. Killian, the union soldier who cut down the confederate flag at Fort Sumter, died at his home in Pittston, Pa., aged 56 years.

Ohio democrats will meet in Columbus on June 23 to select delegates to the national convention.

Miss Millie Owsley (colored), aged 103 years, died at Danville, Ky.

In session at Portland the Oregon republicans selected delegates to the St. Louis convention for McKinley. The platform declares for both gold and silver and the maintenance of values of the two metals.

The Rhode Island republicans in convention at Providence selected Reed delegates to the national convention and adopted a platform in favor of gold as a monetary standard, in favor of a national board of arbitration, and against the free coinage of silver.

Gov. John E. Jones, of Nevada, who had been ill in San Francisco for several months from cancer of the stomach, died in that city, aged 56 years.

In the Ninth Illinois district the republicans renominated R. R. Hitt for congress by acclamation.

FOREIGN.

Fifteen thousand Italian immigrants were about to leave Naples for New York.

It was reported that Venezuela was in favor of recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents.

Advices from Cuba say that Spanish soldiers, infuriated by the resolutions of the American senate, shot six sons of an American farmer at Casiguas.

Two regiments of Chinese soldiers were blown to pieces by an explosion in a fort at Kiang Gin.

Col. John A. Cockerill, the well-known American newspaper correspondent, died of apoplexy in Cairo, Egypt, aged 51 years.

In the final contests in the Olympian games at Athens, Greece, the Americans were the winners.

LATER.

The report that the president had sent a communication to Madrid on the Cuban question urging Spain to submit to mediation, and offering the good offices of our government to aid in restoring peace, was said to be false.

C. A. Coombs (colored), aged 112 years, died at his home in St. Paul, Minn. Records show he was born in 1784.

Capt. Gen. Weyler asked Spain for the immediate dispatch of 5,000 cavalry to Cuba, and the minister of war was arranging to send them.

The Lexington & Carter Mining company, owning 10,000 acres of land in Carter county, Ky., failed for \$100,000.

A terrific wind and snowstorm in the Cripple Creek district of Colorado destroyed property valued at \$100,000. In the vicinity of Denver all railway trains were blocked by snow. A dozen buildings were blown down at Gillett and a number at Altman, Goldfield and Victor.

Republicans of the Fifth Tennessee district nominated Dr. Houston for congress.

The Iowa legislature adjourned sine die. Gov. Drake has called an extra session to meet January 19, 1897, to complete the revision of the code.

An explosion of giant powder in a mine at Butte, Mont., killed six men.

John Hoefs and his wife were found dead in their beds at Milwaukee. They had been poisoned, but no cause was known for the deed.

It was reported at St. Johns, N. F., that the sailing steamer Ranger was lost with over 200 men.

Thomas M. Holt, ex-governor and the wealthiest and most prominent cotton manufacturer in North Carolina, died at his home in Haw River.

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Home Seekers Excursions.

In order to give everyone an opportunity to see the Western Country and enable the home seekers to secure a home in time to commence work for the season of 1896, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y has arranged to run a series of four home seekers excursions to various points in the West, North-West and South-West on the following dates: March 16, April 7 and 21 and May 5, at the low rate of two dollars more than one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good for return on any Tuesday or Friday within twenty-one days from date of sale. For rates, time of trains and further details apply to any coupon ticket agent in the East or South, or address Geo. H. Hazafford, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

This Great Show will be at Tattersall's, Chicago (16th, State and Dearborn streets), from April 11 to May 2. The performance this year is superior to anything ever offered in the amusement line, and is well worth a special trip to see. Special arrangements have been made for the comfort and pleasure of out-of-town visitors.

Preceding each performance there will be an hour's concert by the Royal Hawaiian Band. The arena performance embraces three hundred performers, many especially imported from Europe for the great show. There is a wonderful somersault act from a platform 40 feet high; also Speedy, the original American diver, who plunges 80 feet into a tank of water only three feet in depth. There are trick elephants, races, sports, and the fine zoological collection for which Ringling Brothers' menagerie is noted. Don't miss it.

Half Fare to Virginia and Carolina. April 21 and May 5 Home Seekers' Excursion tickets will be sold from all points in the west and northwest over the "Big Four Route" and Chesapeake and Ohio R'y. to Virginia and North Carolina at one fare for the round trip. Settlers looking for a home in the south can do no better than in Virginia. There they have cheap farm lands, no blizzards, no cyclones, mild winters, never failing crops, cheap transportation and the best markets. Send for free descriptive pamphlet, excursion rates and time folders. U. L. Tauritt, N.W.P.A., 234 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

On April 21 and May 5, 1896, the North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western R'y) will sell Home Seekers' excursion tickets at very low rates to a large number of points in Northern Wisconsin, Michigan, Northwestern Iowa, Western Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota, including the famous Black Hills district. For full information apply to ticket agents of connecting lines, or address W. B. Kniskern, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

Do You Want a Virginia Home? A fine improved farm of 184 acres, house, barns, sheds, Orchard all under fence. Three miles from Railroad station. Twenty miles from Washington City. Will be sold with live stock, implements and furniture. Price \$3,000. For complete description, rates of fare and time folders, etc., address F. E. L. Ferr, Land and Excursion Agent C. & O. R'y., 234 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

All About Western Farm Lands. The "Corn Belt" is the name of an illustrated monthly newspaper published by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. It aims to give information in an interesting way about the farm lands of the west. Send 25 cents in postage stamps to the Corn Belt, 209 Adams St., Chicago, and the paper will be sent to your address for one year.

McVicker's Theater. Mr. Thos. W. Keene will begin an engagement April 20th in a repertoire of Shakespearean characters. Seats secured by mail.

Ax agricultural exchange asks: "How can we prevent cider from working?" You might get it a government position.—Texas Sifter.

Schiller Theater. Kellar, the Mysterious Magician, begins his engagement April 12th. Seats can be secured in advance by mail.

A DOCTOR may be able to speak but one language, but he is supposed to have some knowledge of all tongues.—Yonkers Statesman.

A CLOCK! with its ponderous embowments of lead and brass, its pert or solemn dullness of communication.—Lamb.

Firs stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 831 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

THE creditor whose appearance gladdens the heart of a debtor may hold his head in sunbeams and his foot in storms.—Lavater.

FOR Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. DIER, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, '94.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 13.
LIVE STOCK—Steers..... \$4 10 @ 4 77 1/2
Sheep..... 3 50 @ 4 50
Hogs..... 4 00 @ 4 40
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents..... 3 75 @ 4 05
Rye..... 2 75 @ 2 95
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 75 1/2 @ 75 3/4
May..... 72 1/2 @ 73 1/4
CORN—No. 2..... 40 @ 40 1/2
May..... 35 1/2 @ 36 1/4
OATS—Western..... 25 @ 25 1/2
PORK—Mess, Old..... 9 00 @ 9 50
LARD—Rendered..... 12 1/2 @ 13 1/4
BUTTER—Western Cr'm'y..... 12 @ 12 1/2
EGGS..... 12 @ 12 1/2

CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Beef..... \$3 50 @ 4 35
Stockers and Feeders..... 2 75 @ 3 85
Cows and Bulls..... 1 50 @ 3 85
Texas Steers..... 3 00 @ 3 90
HOGS—Light..... 3 65 @ 4 05
Rough Packing..... 3 40 @ 3 60
SHEEP..... 2 75 @ 3 30
BUTTER—Western Cr'm'y..... 14 @ 18
Dairy..... 10 @ 16
EGGS—Fresh..... 9 1/2 @ 10 1/4
POTATOES—(per bu.)..... 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
PORK—Mess..... 8 65 @ 9 70
LARD—Steam..... 5 05 @ 5 07 1/2
FLOUR—Winter..... 3 10 @ 3 60
Spring..... 2 40 @ 3 25
GRAIN—Wheat, May..... 65 @ 65 1/2
Corn, No. 2..... 29 1/2 @ 29 1/2
Oats, No. 2 White..... 21 @ 21 1/4
Rye, No. 1..... 39 @ 39 1/4
Barley, No. 1..... 32 @ 32 1/2
Barley, Good to Fancy..... 31 @ 37

MILWAUKEE.
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Sp'g..... 65 1/2 @ 65 1/2
Corn, No. 2..... 29 1/2 @ 30
Oats, No. 2 White..... 21 @ 21 1/4
Rye, No. 1..... 39 @ 39 1/4
Barley, No. 1..... 32 @ 32 1/2
PORK—Mess..... 8 65 @ 9 70
LARD..... 5 05 @ 5 15

DETROIT.
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red..... 72 1/2 @ 72 1/2
Corn, No. 2..... 30 @ 30 1/2
Oats, No. 2 White..... 23 @ 23 1/4
Rye, No. 2..... 37 1/2 @ 38

ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Native Steers..... \$3 60 @ 4 25
Texas..... 2 60 @ 3 80
HOGS..... 3 50 @ 3 85
SHEEP..... 2 25 @ 3 00

OMAHA.
CATTLE—Steers..... \$3 40 @ 3 90
Cows..... 1 50 @ 3 00
Feeders..... 2 75 @ 3 75
HOGS..... 3 50 @ 3 65
SHEEP..... 3 00 @ 3 40

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

CONSOLATION indirectly pressed upon us when we are suffering under affliction only serves to increase our pain, and to render our grief more poignant.—Rousseau.

Fair and Fruitful

As the West is, it is often malarious. But it is pleasant to know that a competent safeguard in the shape of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters exists, which absolutely nullifies the poison of miasma. Western bound emigrants should bear this in mind. Nor should it be forgotten, the Bitters is a sterling remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, kidney and nervous complaints and rheumatism.

WHEN kings make war no law betwixt two sovereigns can decide but that of arms, where fortune is the judge, soldiers the lawyers and the bar the field.—Dryden.

Bank

President Isaac Lewis of Sabina, Ohio, is highly respected all through that section. He has lived in Clinton Co. 75 years, and has been president of the Sabina Bank 20 years. He gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and what he says is worthy attention. All brain workers find Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiarly adapted to their needs. It makes pure, rich, red blood, and from this comes nerve, mental, bodily and digestive strength.

"I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a very good medicine, especially as a blood purifier. It has done me good many times. For several years I suffered greatly with pains of

Neuralgia

in one eye and about my temples, especially at night when I had been having a hard day of physical and mental labor. I took many remedies, but found help only in Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured me of rheumatism, neuralgia and headache. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved itself a true friend. I also take Hood's Pills to keep my bowels regular, and like the pills very much." ISAAC LEWIS, Sabina, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists sell. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

Remember!

You are wasting money when you buy cheap binding instead of the best.

Remember there is no "just as good" when the merchant urges something else for

S. H. & M.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Bias Velveten Skirt Binding. Look for "S. H. & M." on the Label, and take no other.

If your dealer will not supply you we will.

Send for samples showing labels and materials, to the S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, New York City.

For your Protection CATARRH

We positively state that this remedy does not contain mercury or any other injurious drug. Nasal Catarrh is a local disease and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Opens and cleanses the nasal passages. Allays pain and inflammation. Heals the Sores. Protects the Membrane. Cures Colds. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 64 Warren Street, New York

A SHINING EXAMPLE of what may be accomplished by never varying devotion to a single purpose is seen in the history of the McCormick

Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago. For 65 years they have simply been building grain and grass-cutting machinery, and while there are probably forty manufacturers in this line, it is safe to say that the McCormick Company builds one-third of all the binders, reapers and mowers used

throughout the entire world.

FORTUNE TELLING.

When on the grain was summer's gold,
And blue was summer's sky,
We went to have our fortunes told,
A witching maid and I.
The Gypsy sibyl seemed uncouth
And weird to look upon,
And yet for each of us, in sooth,
A merry tale she spun.

My mine was a kindly horoscope;
I heard my birth above
Had hung the happy star of hope,
The lambent star of love.
The star of love that bringeth bliss,
I learned, still shed its glow.
Much more the sibyl said, but this
Was all I cared to know.

Then into Sylvia's slender hand
I saw the Gypsy peer,
And words I longed to understand
Were whispered in her ear;
While on her cheek a blush had birth
That spread in rosy fire,
As when the winter-wakened earth
Feels spring's divine desire.

We left behind the Gypsy old,
And neath a dusky pine
Again was that fair story told
That ended: "Sweet, be mine!"
Then Sylvia, the roguish-eyed,
Laughed in her winning way;
"That's what," triumphantly she cried,
"The Gypsy said you'd say!"
—Clinton Scollard, in Harper's Bazar.

THE THEATER HAT.



"W HAT have you got to do this evening?" said Cmythe. "Nothing whatever," I replied. "Well," said he, "I have a couple of seats for the California. Don't you want to come?"

"I should be delighted, my dear boy," and in a few minutes we were in a cab, rolling toward the theater.

Scarcely had we settled ourselves in our seats when I saw, entering the row in front of us, a tall, thin blond, who seated herself in the chair immediately in front of mine. And then I saw with stupefaction that she wore upon her head a curious sort of hat cocked down in front and cocked up behind, garnished with flowers, with vegetables, with shrubs—in fact, a veritable garden. As she had cocked her cocked hat over her eyes, it resulted that the rear of this vegetable garden towered above the top of her blond chignon, so that I could see no more of the stage than if I had been in far Cathay.

The bell rang; the curtain rose; I heard voices—presumably of actors—but it was impossible for me to tell. At the risk of acquiring a telescopic neck, I leaned to the right, then to the left. But I had not counted on the balloon sleeves of the blond, which were perfect monsters of swollen silk, and which masked completely both wings of the stage as her hat did the middle.

"Holy smoke!" said I to my friend. "That hat is going to be rather a nuisance."

The blond lady heard me; she turned slightly, put up her lorgnon, and surveyed me with the utmost haughtiness. Then, shrugging her shoulders, she pulled up her sleeves, so that it was impossible for me to see even the proscenium arch. Then she braced up her feet against the chair in front, and hoisted herself up a few inches, so that by this gymnastic feat she succeeded in elevating her vegetable garden even more than before.

In a melancholy tone I said to Cmythe: "It seems to me I would have been better off if I had stayed at the club and toasted my toes in the cafe in front of the fire. I would not have been incommoded or discommoded, and I would have seen fully as much of this piece as I am seeing now."

Hearing this, the blond lady turned around once more, and favored me with the most sneering smile that I have ever seen. It provoked me, and I determined



HAVING REVENGE.

to give her a lesson if I could. For I might as well have been in a telephone booth listening at a telephone. I could hear, but I could see nothing. Voices—female voices, male voices—confusedly came to my ear. You know how perplexing it is when you cannot see the personages upon the stage, when you cannot note their gestures nor the play of their faces. But the first act terminated in the midst of roars of applause. A man I knew, three seats to my right, was shaking with laughter. Everybody in the theater seemed to be intensely amused at the play except myself. And the blond lady would still turn from time to time, and favor me again with her sneering smile.

Seated immediately in front of the blond lady was a very little man who looked like a hunchback, his head was so sunken between his shoulders. I looked at him carefully. He had the appearance of being a dead-head, owing to his rather shabby attire. I tapped him on the shoulder, and asked him if he would go out with me between the acts for a few minutes. When we were outside, I said to him:

"My dear sir, I have a particular interest in occupying your chair, No. 48. If you will pardon the liberty I take, I would like to give you this trifle" (I slipped a five-dollar piece into his hand), "and, in exchange, I would like to have your seat and you may have mine, No. 92."

The little man's face lighted up with pleasure. He slipped my five-dollar piece into his waistcoat pocket, and said: "Certainly, my dear sir. You are very good. I will take your seat with pleasure."

Thus was I placed in possession of seat 48. Now I could see the stage, but still I was not revenged. My first idea was to install myself there, wearing my own high hat, but I reflected that this manifestation might not be understood, would seem discourteous to the actors, and that I would be forced to take it off. Suddenly an idea flashed across my mind—an inspiration. I left the theater and walked a block or two until I came to a milliner's shop. I entered and demanded of the saleswoman to sell me a hat—the most gigantic, the most arboriferous, the most pyramidal hat she had. She opened a drawer and exhibited to me a monument in black felt, with an enormous knob of black velvet upon its top, and on top of the black felt knob a puff of black flowers, extremely high. Without haggling, I paid her the price, and swiftly returned to the theater.

To the stupefaction of Cmythe, who was still seated in his chair, No. 90, I seated myself in No. 48, immediately before the blond lady with the big hat, and then, with a perfectly serious countenance, I placed upon my head the black velvet monument. I do not know what sort of a figure I cut with my long mustaches under the velvet hat, but if a bomb had burst in the orchestra it



I CONDUCTED HER TO MY SEAT.

would not have produced a greater effect. Exclamations came from every direction, and people climbed up on their seats to see me, amid roars of laughter.

The men—poor wretches, they do stand together once in awhile—understood the motive of my protest, and cried: "Bravo! Bravo! He is right!" while the agitated Cmythe screamed to me across the blond lady's balloon sleeves: "Why, old man, you are going crazy." None the less, I remained impassive in the midst of the tempest which I had let loose. But the usual reverse came. Two ushers, after consultation, came to me and politely begged me to take off my hat. "Certainly," said I, "if you will make this lady take off hers." This response provoked the utmost enthusiasm from the men. But the ushers would not listen to reason, and they made me leave my seat.

The lady with the vegetable garden triumphed, but not for long.

Looking up toward the family circle, I saw a colored damsel wearing a small turban. I mounted to the circle. I went to the colored lady. "Pardon me," said I, "but I have just purchased a hat which cost me \$15 only a quarter of an hour ago." I exhibited the black velvet monument, and the colored lady's eyes bulged out in amazement and admiration.

"And what about it?" said she. "Nothing but this: it is yours if you will do me the favor to occupy my seat in the orchestra, No. 48, until the play is over."

In a second she swept off the little turban which she wore, placed the black velvet monument upon her head, gave it two or three taps before the mirror in the lobby, shook out her skirts, and then, taking my arm, I conducted her to orchestra chair No. 48.

Oh, if you had only seen the convulsive joy among the men in the orchestra when they saw my monumental hat reappear upon a feminine head. This time the ushers had nothing to say. The lady with the vegetable garden was vanquished. She could see nothing during the rest of the piece, and served as a focus from opera glasses from all over the house.

Revenge! Revenge! At last I was revenged. Ha, ha!—San Francisco Argonaut.

To dream of an oven means that your family and yourself are soon to be separate.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

Christian Endeavor.

At the tenth annual meeting in Ionia of the Christian Endeavor society officers were elected as follows:

President, William H. Strong, of Detroit; vice president, Prof. G. F. Coler, of Ann Arbor; secretary, Flora E. Roberts, of Lapere; treasurer, H. O. Fanning, of Grand Rapids; junior superintendent, Mabel Bates, of Traverse City; missionary superintendent, B. R. Hoobler, of Bay City.

The report of the secretary showed a gain since last year of 385 societies and more than 16,000 members, the society now having 66,000 members in the state.

Masonic Home Will Close.

The managers of the Masonic home at Grand Rapids have sent out notices that the home will be closed April 15, and asking friends of the 37 inmates to make other arrangements for their care. The association has some money left for the care of the property, but not enough to maintain it. A committee appointed in February to devise means for raising funds, will report in May, and if the money becomes available the home will be reopened.

Died of Tuberculosis.

The attention of Gov. Rich has been called to a remarkable case occurring in Montcalm county some time since, in which a farmer lost two head of cattle from tuberculosis. Subsequently his entire family, consisting of six persons, with two attendants, were stricken, and all died of the disease. The matter will be turned over to the state board of health for investigation and report. The case excites much interest in medical circles.

Health in Michigan.

During the week ended April 4 reports sent in by 49 observers in various portions of the state indicate that measles and pneumonia increased and erysipelas and pleuritis decreased in area of prevalence. Consumption was reported at 247 places, typhoid fever at 17, diphtheria at 16, scarlet fever at 38, measles at 34, whooping cough at 10 and smallpox at Saginaw, Bay City, Marine City and Ionia.

Lead in His Neck Thirty Years.

W. H. Lamberton, of Niles, an old soldier, was shot in the neck near Gravel Springs, Ala., 33 years ago. The pain was so slight that Lamberton thought he had a mere flesh wound. A few days ago he experienced a sharp pain which gave him much annoyance. The surgeon made an examination and extracted a bullet which Lamberton had carried in his neck for over 30 years.

Condition of Wheat.

The Michigan crop report for April says that wheat in the fall made small growth, but the winter was not unfavorable, and it suffered very little injury previous to about March 30. The condition of wheat now is more critical than at any previous time since sowing.

Brief News Items.

A new schoolhouse, to cost about \$10,000, will be erected at Iron Mountain the coming season.

A woman of Norway, Dickinson county, coughed so hard that she broke a rib.

Childs & Sawyer and Baum, Besnah & Co., of Menominee, have been closed under chattel mortgages.

H. G. Strumpher, who went to Kalamazoo to operate a detective bureau, has disappeared.

At the annual meeting in Saginaw of the G. A. R. Gen. William Shakespeare, of Kalamazoo, was elected department commander, and Mrs. Amanda J. Halstead, of Concord, was chosen department president of the W. R. C.

The greater portion of the hamlet of Stony Point, 18 miles south of Jackson, was burned.

The bursting of a grindstone in Stuart's foundry at Allegan fatally injured Carroll Gay.

The Barber & Britton Hoop company's factory was totally destroyed by fire Friday morning. There are strong suspicions of incendiarism. The loss is about \$25,000; insurance, \$10,000.

Ben Fletcher, traveling passenger agent of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee road, has been appointed Michigan traveling passenger agent of the Grand Trunk lines, with headquarters in Detroit.

Charles Noble was under arrest at Kalamazoo, charged with robbing J. Sedan & Son, of Paw Paw, his former employers, of \$400.

Greenville now has a state bank, Church & Co.'s private bank having been reorganized as such with a capital of \$25,000.

The village of Berne, in Huron county, has lost its only two stores, both of which have moved to Pigeon, a rival town a short distance away.

John H. Ruckman, of Ann Arbor, has been appointed a fourth assistant examiner in the patent office at the national capital at a salary of \$1,200.

Rev. W. Wellington Carson, D. D., pastor of the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian church and a well-known Presbyterian divine, died at his residence in Detroit, aged 51 years.

The steel bridge spanning the Clinton river at Mount Clemens fell into the river with a train of electric cars and Motorman William Spencer was seriously injured.

WANT IT OUT OF POLITICS.

Convention of Merchants and Manufacturers Called at Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., April 11.—E. B. Archer, secretary of the Tariff Commission league, has sent out a call for a convention of the commercial, manufacturing, labor and agricultural organizations of the United States, to be held in Detroit, opening Tuesday, May 26. This call will first be indorsed by 15 representative commercial bodies of the country, two of its signers to be national labor organizations. As soon as the indorsements have been received invitations will be sent out to 2,000 local and national organizations to participate in the convention, and 25,000 personal invitations will also be extended. More than 200 commercial bodies, several of which are national in their character, have already signified their intention of sending delegates to the convention.

The subjects to be acted upon at the convention are:

The discussion of ways and means for taking the tariff question out of partisan politics and making it a business question instead of a "political football."

The discussion of ways and means for the improvement of the consular service of the United States and the employment of such service for the increasing of our foreign trade, especially with the Central and South American republics.

The advisability of recommending to congress the creation of a department of commerce, manufactures and labor and of making the chief of such department a member of the president's cabinet.

The advisability of forming a permanent organization for the purpose of holding annual conventions for the consideration of national questions and of recommending to congress each year such changes in our laws or in their administration as may be deemed for the best interest of our country.

The convention will be nonpolitical and nonsectarian, and all questions will be discussed from a purely commercial standpoint. The plans adopted by this convention will be put in proper shape and a committee appointed to present them to the two great political conventions to be held in June and July, respectively, and urge on them their embodiment in their respective platforms. Any citizen who may be interested in the subjects to be discussed is eligible as a delegate.

TURKEY'S LATEST PROMISE.

Missionaries Will Not Be Molested if They Conform to Laws of the Country.

Constantinople, April 10.—The steps taken in behalf of the missionaries in Asia Minor have had a beneficial effect. The Turkish government, replying to the renewed representations on the subject made by the British ambassador, Sir Philip Currie, and the United States charge d'affaires, Mr. John W. Riddle, has assured the diplomats that the missionaries in Asia Minor will not be molested "so long as they conform with the laws of the country."

This assurance does not carry with it the weight which it would coming from any other government, it is claimed, as there is no question but that the Turkish officials have been trying to prove that the missionaries are not "conforming with the laws of the country," and it was on this ground that the sultan prepared and probably signed the irade providing for their expulsion from the Turkish dominions.

But the publicity given to the matter in the press dispatches has certainly caused a hesitation at the palace, and it is now thought likely that the irade will be withheld, at least until Russia has been further consulted on the subject. If Russia says that the missionaries are not to be expelled the irade will not be made public. On the other hand, if Russia thinks herself strong enough to proceed with the work of Russifying Asiatic Turkey the irade may soon see the light of day.

Murderers' Confession.

Akron, O., April 9.—John Smith, the ex-hired man of the Stone family, three members of which were so cruelly murdered ten days ago at Tallmadge, was arrested Wednesday night and has been brought to this city charged with the murder. He was discharged by Alvin Stone two weeks before the crime for paying too much attention to the youngest daughter, Flora. Flora was the only one of the family not injured by the murderer. Smith has made a confession, in which he acknowledges having killed Alvin N. Stone and wife and Ira Stillson and inflicting severe injuries on Emma and Hattie Stone. His motive for committing the crime was to assault Flora Stone.

Dynamite Kills Five.

Ogden, Utah, April 9.—At 5:50 o'clock Wednesday afternoon an explosion of giant powder at station 231 of the Pioneer Electric pipe line, in Ogden canyon, resulted in the death of five men and the injury of five others. The following is a list of the killed:

D. Moran, foreman; Jeff Ruby, Brig Kirkham, G. Weaver and Nate Kempton. The injured are: G. N. Stetson, arm broken, internal injuries; Nick Leanon, bruised and cut, internal injuries; A. Sprout, ribs broken, internal injuries; Alf Ellingsford, face cut, leg broken and internal injuries; Sam Hadfield, internal injuries.

Rhode Island for Reed.

Providence, R. I., April 11.—The republican state convention was held here Friday and elected delegates at large to the national convention at St. Louis. While the delegates were not instructed, the sentiment of the convention was unanimously for the nomination of Reed. The only platform adopted was a resolution presented by the Providence board of trade, which declares in favor of gold as a monetary standard, in favor of a national board of arbitration, and denounces the free coinage of silver.

TELLS OF HIS CRIMES.

Extracts from a Reported Confession by H. H. Holmes.

Philadelphia, April 11.—The North American of this city will this morning print what purports to be sentences from the confession alleged to have been made by Murderer H. H. Holmes. Among other things the story says:

In prefacing the confession, which covers in full nearly three newspaper pages, written in Holmes' own handwriting, and detailing with a minuteness that is simply at times revolting, the arch-mutilator and author of 27 murders, as he admits himself to be, states with something like pathos that he does so simply that he may obtain enough money to educate his boy.

Holmes writes of his blood-curdling atrocities with an abandon that simply appalls one. Not one grain of remorse seems to enter into the construction of that document, and never for a moment, except in two isolated cases—one where he refers touchingly to the memory of Minnie Williams and another time when he pathetically speaks of an outrage perpetrated on his boy—does he redeeming element pity figure in the confession. It is never for a moment expressed, and he comes out boldly and without compunction on his very opening with the statement: "I was born with the very devil in me."

Even now he believes that the evil spirit is the guiding genius of his destiny. He asserts that he is gradually changing in appearance, in figure, that his face is becoming distorted, and he sees, whether in the distortion of his bloody imagination, which conjures up hosts of vengeance-calling dead, or not, his face assuming the look, the eyes, the leer, and the very ears the exact similitude of the picture of Satan themselves.

"I was born with the devil in me," says he in one part of his confession. "I could not help the fact that I was a murderer, no more than the poet can help the inspiration to song, nor the ambition of an intellectual man to be great. The inclination to murder came to me as naturally as the inspiration to do right comes to the majority of persons. Not only that, I was not satisfied in taking it in the ordinary way. I sought devices strange, fantastical, and even grotesque."

"I am convinced," he declares, "that since my imprisonment I have changed woefully and gressomely from what I formerly was in feature and in figure. I mean, in fact, that my features are assuming nothing more nor less than a pronounced satanic aspect; that I have become afflicted with that disease, rare but terrible, with which physicians are acquainted, but over which they seem to have no control whatever. 'That disease,' says he, 'is a malformation or distortion of the osseous parts, causing deformity so marked that in many cases men are made to assume likenesses to the inferior animal.'"

"From what I can see, I believe fully that I am growing to resemble the devil; that the osseous parts of my head and face are gradually assuming that elongated shape so pronounced in what is called the degenerate head, and that the similitude is almost complete."

Holmes' confession from this on speaks of his early experiences, of his boyhood days on the farm up in Vermont, and the life he led, until he entered college to study medicine in Michigan.

It was not until after he was graduated and fully equipped with the knowledge of persons and the easiest way to sever the thread of life, that Holmes began his career as a murderer and a mutilator.

When he began, he admits himself, he was ruthless, and never once halted until he took 27 lives.

"And I would have committed six other murders," he added, "had not certain occurrences intervened."

SLAIN BY SPANIARDS.

Troops Fire Into a Crowd and Kill Four Women and Two Children.

Havana, via Key West, Fla., April 9.—During a night attack upon the town of Hoyo Colorado, about 15 miles west of Havana, the Spanish troops shot and killed four women and two children and wounded others. The troops occupied four forts. The insurgents entered the town, crawling on hands and knees, fired upon the forts, burned a number of houses and retired. The troops later, seeing a group of people on the principal street, fired a volley from the fort, mistaking the women and children for insurgents, owing to the darkness. The accident is greatly deplored. Seven prisoners of war condemned to be shot in Cabanas fortress Monday morning, have been respited. The general belief is since the action of the United States congress, no more insurgents will be publicly shot under the bandit decree.

Four times within the last four days the Spanish forces have been defeated by the insurgents under Maceo in Pinar del Rio, but not one word has been allowed to go out in regard to these engagements by the Spanish authorities. The most important conflict occurred near Majana on the strong line. Maceo's advance guard, 2,000 strong, attacked the Spanish column under Col. Luclau near that place. The Spaniards were routed, according to reports, with a loss of 500 killed and wounded. Prior to this encounter there were engagements with Maceo's main army west of the strong line, in which the Spaniards had the worst of it. It is said the Spanish loss in the four engagements was over 1,500 in killed and wounded.

A Journalist Dead.

London, April 11.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Cairo says that Col. John A. Cockerill, the well-known American newspaper editor and correspondent died suddenly at Shepherd's hotel in that city Friday. Death was caused by apoplexy. Col. Cockerill recently arrived in Cairo from Japan, where he had spent some time as correspondent of the New York Herald. He was representing the same paper in Cairo.

Tragedy at Pentwater, Mich.

Pentwater, Mich., April 11.—S. B. Minshall, an attorney of this town, made a successful attempt on Thursday night to assassinate William B. O. Sands, president of the Sands & Maxwell Lumber company. After leaving Sands for dead, Minshall went to his home and shot his wife and three children dead and then committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

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With New, Clean,
Bright Wall Paper

Of the latest designs and shadings, and at prices that are right, and where every roll in stock is of this year's papers, there is but one place to buy, and that is our store.

SPRING TONIC.

If you wish the best spring tonic—one that will give you strength and tone up the whole system—use

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Chelsea, Michigan.

JNO. FARRELL,

—DEALER IN—

Staple and Fancy Groceries.

Having leased the store formerly occupied by Mr. R. A.

Snyder, I will, about May 1, open up with a first-class stock of groceries, canned goods, smoked meats, notions and tinware. This stock is new, fresh and clean and first-class in every respect. Was bought for spot cash, therefore can give you prices that cannot be duplicated by other dealers. I shall handle no cheap trash, but the best goods at lowest prices. Will deliver goods in the village promptly, and ask at least a part of your valued patronage.

Will also pay the highest prices for butter, eggs and other produce. So give me a call. You are sure to see something you want. Remember the place. First door south of P. O.

Most respectfully,

JNO. FARRELL,

Chelsea, Mich.

April 15th, 1896.

FRANK SHAVER,

Proprietor of the

City Barber Shop & Bath Rooms

Babcock building, N. Main St.

CHelsea, MICHIGAN.

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.

What Do You Expect to Find

In a first-class meat market? The first thing is the class of meat kept in stock—whether it is nice, tender and juicy, or tough as a 10-year-old Texas steer. Being satisfied on this point, you begin to look around as to the cleanliness of the market and clerks. We would be pleased to have you call and put us to this test. We pride ourselves on our cleanliness, and all our meats will be found first-class and the best in the market. Our prices will always be found just right, too.

ADAM EPPLER.

Highest market price paid for hides and tallow.

Chelsea and Vicinity.

Warm weather has come.
Hiram Pierce has purchased the Seney farm.

Jno. Farrell was in Jackson Wednesday on business.

J. W. Beissel was a Manchester visitor last Sunday.

A. R. Congdon, of Dexter, spent Sunday in town.

H. L. Wood was an Ann Arbor visitor last Monday.

Chris Bagge was in Ann Arbor last Monday on business.

Geo. E. Davis was in Grand Ledge last Tuesday on business.

C. A. Smith, of Ypsilanti, spent Sunday with his mother.

Mrs. Lucy Stephens will teach the spring term of school at Unadilla.

Married, April 8, Miss Jessie L. Kinkert to Frank L. Miller, both of Ithaca.

Mrs. E. R. Sparks, of Kalamazoo, was a visitor of Mrs. Dr. Hamilton last week.

Miss Mary A. Van Tyne spent a part of last week in Ann Arbor, visiting schools.

Freeman Tucker has purchased the Thomas homestead on South Main street.

Burt Sparks returned home last Saturday after a visit of several weeks at South Haven.

E. L. Alexander, the boss ice cream maker, has a new "ad" on the first page. Read it.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Kellogg, of Jackson, spent Sunday with Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Hamilton.

Miss Mary Miller has accepted a position as bookkeeper with Thompson Bros. at Ypsilanti.

Jacob Hepfer and Leander Tichenor have each had a new roof put on their dwelling houses.

A regular meeting of Olive Chapter No. 108, O. E. S., will be held Wednesday evening, April 22.

Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Smith, of Rochester, N. Y., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Campbell this week.

Lewis Freer, of Lima, showed us an egg last week that was double. It had a double shell, double white, but no yolk.

The boiler in the local saw mill at Unadilla, owned by Geo. Bush, blew up last Friday, but fortunately no one was injured.

Frank Ingram got too near the buzz saw at Lighthall's mill last Tuesday and unfortunately lost three fingers from his right hand.

Mr. Peter Wilkins died suddenly Wednesday, April 15, 1896, at 5 a. m. He was 43 years of age, and had been in poor health for some time. His funeral will be held at St. Mary's church, Friday, April 17, 1896, at 9:30 a. m.

The postoffice department at Washington will institute a novel feature for publishing weather reports after the first of next July. The plan is to stamp the weather forecasts on all pieces of mail matter at the same time that the date stamp is printed. This will be a cheap and effectual method of distributing weather reports.

According to the ruling of the postmaster-general, all postoffice-s having a double title henceforth shall be written without the second capital letter, and the two shall be written Baycity, and other towns as follows: Cedar Springs, Grand Rapids, Reed City, New York, New Orleans, Saint Louis, Eaton Rapids, etc. The ruling will be very unpopular.

The Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Company's steamers are now running daily (except Sunday) between Detroit and Cleveland. When traveling east or west, north or south, try to arrange to take advantage of these luxurious steamers between Michigan and Ohio. If you are contemplating a summer outing, write A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich., for illustrated pamphlet, which gives full information of a trip to Mackinac via the Coast Line.

On Sunday morning, April 19, 1896, a class of 54 boys and girls will receive their First Holy Communion in St. Mary's church. The High Mass will begin at 8 a. m. Special music has been prepared, and the altars and church will be beautifully decorated. The pastor of the church will officiate and will preach on the "Blessed Eucharist." The second Mass on next Sunday will be celebrated at 11 a. m. On Tuesday morning, April 21, 1896, this same class will receive the sacrament of confirmation from the Bishop of Detroit, the Rt. Rev. John S. Foley, D. D. The services will begin at 10 a. m., and the Bishop will preach. All our people are cordially invited to all these services. Several priests will assist the Bishop, who will be accompanied by his secretary, the Rev. F. J. Baumgartner.

100 in the Shade.

It may be next summer, so prepare yourself in advance by buying one of those elegant refrigerators of Staffan & Son. They are honest goods, made by honest people, and sold with a gilt-edge guarantee. Not a cheap sawdust-filled affair. The refrigerator we sell has been handled in Chelsea for years, and we can refer you to parties who use them and are perfectly satisfied.

We want to fully impress upon your minds that we use only Cavanaugh and Cedar Lake ice for private families, and that it is strictly pure and can be used in water. We have orders for over fifty refrigerators at present, and they are coming in rapidly every day. To our old ice consumers we will say our prices will be cheaper than other ice dealers. We would be pleased to have you call at our office and look over our line of refrigerators. See our "ad" for prices and terms. We close our offer April 24.

Ice has always been cheap in Chelsea, and our worthy merchants have done the best they could afford in selling you refrigerators. Owing to the quantity we purchase, and buying direct from the factory, thus saving jobber's commission, we honestly say we have reduced the price of refrigerators and arranged the payments so as to be within the reach of every one. Ice always has been reasonable, always will be, and you will always be satisfied, as our past consumers have. They say: "We are waiting for you to deliver ice for the season of 1896." What better proof of low prices and honest goods do you want? Respectfully yours,
F. STAFFAN & SON.

A Boy's Opinion.

Sometimes a young lad will strike a truth in his random talk. Talking to a middle-aged woman one day a young fellow said, confidentially: "You see, Mrs. R—, my sisters think so much of the conventionalities. They are always telling me that only common girls do so and so, and that girls who have been taught properly don't do this thing or the other thing. Now I think sometimes they are mistaken. Lots of nice girls do things they didn't use to do. They ride bicycles, and they go in parties or clubs with their brothers or friends. They can be jolly and good comrades with a boy; but they are nice, too, and just as well-behaved as my sisters."

"Yes, I think that too," replied the lady. "And you don't think it makes the girls any worse? What about the boys?"

"It makes the girls more friendly and pleasant than those who stay at home and never see anything," he exclaimed emphatically. "And it does something else. It makes us fellows more careful in what we do and say when girls go everywhere as we do. Isn't a 'bicycle tour' or a 'camping out' or a tramp in the country as good sport, and don't it make the fellows better-behaved when girls are along? Yes sir! I don't want to go to places where the girls can't go; but I do think that the girls ought to give way, too, in the matter, and try to go around to all the places and take part. The boys want the girls, and I do believe it would do the girls good, too, and wouldn't hurt them a bit."

And this expression of the opinion of a well brought up young American boy is something for the mothers of girls to think over.—Harper's Bazar.

No small objection which young folks had to the old time spring medicines was their nauseousness. In our day this objection is removed, and Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the most powerful and popular of blood purifiers, is as pleasant to the palate as a cordial.

Auction.

Having decided to quit farming, I will sell all my personal property at public auction on the premises, one mile east and one half mile north of Lima Center, on Tuesday, April 21, 1896, commencing at 1 o'clock, the following property, viz:

Two horses 7 and 8 years old, 2 cows, 1 calf, 1 sow with pigs, 1 wagon and stoneboat combined, 1 pair bobs, 1 top buggy, 1 cutter, 1 plow, 1 2-horse cultivator nearly new, 1 spring-tooth harrow, 1 60-tooth drag, 1 double harness, 1 single harness, 1 wood rack, 1 hay rack, 25 chickens, and hoes, forks, etc. Also all my household goods.

Terms of sale.—All sums of \$5.00 or under cash down. All sums over \$5.00 one year's time on good approved endorsed bankable paper at six per cent interest.

C. FINKBEINER.
GEO. E. DAVIS, Salesman.

Henry Ward Beecher once informed a man who came to him complaining of gloomy and despondent feelings, that what he most needed was a good cathartic, meaning, of course, such a medicine as Ayer's Cathartic Pills, every dose being effective.

This is the Weather and This is the Store

That make people long for some of the good things to eat; it is the season when the inner man as well as the outer man demands a change from the winter diet to some of the early spring delicacies; there is a craving for fruits and fresh vegetables. The buckwheat pancake has passed away, and in its place you will find the sweet, light and flaky

Aunt Sally's Pancake Flour,

A delicious substitute, made from wheat, rye, corn and oats, guaranteed pure and wholesome.

If you are of the opinion

That your appetite has deserted you, just call and sample some of our appetite sharpeners; you will soon discover that you are very hungry and not troubled with that thought: "Oh, what shall I get to eat?"

Try some of these:

Spiced sweet pickles.
Mixed sweet pickles.
Spiced sour pickles.
Mustard pickles.
Delicious tomato catsup.
Moore Park evaporated peaches.
Fleming's California prunes, large and juicy.
Davis evaporated peaches.
California Ruby prunes.
Vermont maple sugar, strictly pure maple syrup, choicest dried beef, breakfast bacon, honey cured hams, the finest you ever tasted; lettuce, radishes, Florida cabbage, and the choicest oranges, lemons and bananas.
Yours for good things to eat and low prices.

FREEMAN'S.

Dr. W. A. CONLAN
DENTIST,

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

G. W. Palmer,
PHYSICIAN

AND

SURGEON.

Office over Kempf's new bank, Chelsea.

H. W. SCHMIDT,
Physician & Surgeon.

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

OFFICE HOURS:—10 to 12 and 2 to 5.



Operative, Prosthetic and Ceramic Dentistry in all its 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's Bank.

WM. S. HAMILTON,
Veterinary Surgeon,

Supplies Conditioning Powders for animals debilitated by disease or overwork. Special attention given to Lameness and Horse Dentistry. Mouths examined free. Office and Residence on Park Street across from Methodist church, Chelsea, Mich.

N. E. FREER,
Attorney at Law
and Notary Public.

All legal business given prompt attention.

Office in the Turnbull & Wilkinson Building, Chelsea, Mich.

F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Olive Lodge, No. 156, F. & A. M., for 1896:
Jan. 28; Feb. 25; Mar. 24; April 21; May 26; June 23; July 21; Aug. 18; Sept. 15; Oct. 20; Nov. 17; annual meeting and election of officers Dec. 15. **J. D. SCHNAITMAN, Sec.**

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE COMPANY.

Clothing Department.

New seasonable goods at right prices. Don't pay other people what they ask when you can buy of us at the right price and get an assortment equal to any in Washtenaw county.

Men's Straw Hats Now Open.

Boys' blouse waists 25 and 50 cents.
Boys' short pants 25 and 50 cents.
Boys' "Brownie" overalls 50 cents.
New line of Cluett, Coon & Co.'s colored shirts. The right styles always in stock.

Men's Collars and Cuffs, New Stiff Hats, New Fedora Hats.

The most complete line of Clothing and Furnishing Goods to be found.

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

We sell the Butterick patterns, by far the best patterns to use.

"Do you want any Ice?"

"Yes!"

"Whoa!"

We will sell you a Hardwood, Dry Air Refrigerator, and keep it filled with Cavanaugh or Cedar Lake ice the coming summer, for the small sum of \$10.00, to be paid in weekly installments of 50 cents. This is less than the retail price of the Refrigerators. This offer is only good for 10 days. For further particulars call at our office where the refrigerator can be seen.

FRANK STAFFAN & SON.

Our Bread Rises To Explain

That absolute cleanliness attends its every condition from the setting of the sponge to the wrapping for delivery. That is a point we insist upon; can you appreciate it? The same care—which after all is only honesty—is given to our

Pastries Cake and Confections

Resulting in purity and wholesomeness in all our productions.

NECKEL BROS

Let us make

Your Clothes

Prime materials and work in every way.

GEO. WEBSTER.



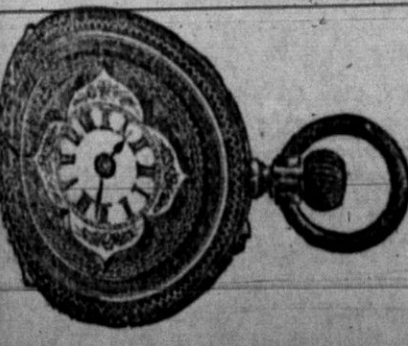
GEO. E. DAVIS,

Everybody's Auctioneer.

Headquarters at HERALD OFFICE.

Auction Bills furnished Free.

READY ON TIME



Couldn't have been so without an accurate time-piece.

Whether it is a clock, watch or piece of jewelry you want, you can be sure of its reliability if you buy from us.

L. & A. E. WINANS, Chelsea.

Michigan Crop Report.

Wheat in the fall made small growth, but the winter was not unfavorable, and it suffered very little injury previous to about March 20. From that date to the end of the month there was no covering of snow, and the freezing and thawing, usual in March, caused the fields to look brown, and did some considerable damage. Correspondents, however, at the time of making their reports, April 1, were hopeful that warm rains would give the plants a start and show them to be not greatly nor permanently damaged. But the warm rains do not come. Since the first of April the weather has been continuously dry, with cold winds from the north and northwest. Such weather cannot continue much longer without serious consequences. The condition of wheat now is more critical than at any previous time since sowing.

The averages of correspondents' estimates, made April 1, are as follows, comparison being with average years: Southern counties, 84 per cent; central counties, 86 per cent; northern counties, 92 per cent; state, 86 per cent. One year ago the average condition in the state April 1 was 85 per cent, and in 1894, 90 per cent. March, 1895, was a cold, dry month, and on April 1 the frost was not all out of the ground. In March, 1894, the weather was remarkably warm, with moderate amount of precipitation.

The amount of wheat reported marketed in March is 606,118 bushels, and in the eight months, August-March, 7,313,236 bushels, which is 1,547,079 bushels less than reported marketed in the same months last year.

The average condition of clover meadows and pastures is in the southern counties 63 per cent, central 73, northern 85, and state 69.

Live stock is in good condition. The averages run from 90 to 96 per cent.

The outlook for fruit is generally favorable. This belief is based largely on the fact that the steady cold weather has thus far prevented any development of the buds. For more detailed statement of the prospects for fruit, reference is made to the following letters of special fruit correspondents:

From B. J. Buell, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County.—Peach buds are all right, as we had no warm weather in winter to start them, and no weather cold enough to injure sound buds. As to apples, appearances are favorable at present. Berries and all small fruits we think are safe as yet.

From Jacob Ganzhorn, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County.—Peaches promise a full crop, 100 per cent. Apples promise likewise, but should the fungi develop to destroy the fruit after it has set, as was the case two years ago, the extent of the crop can not now be known. Two years ago the prospect for a large crop of apples was never better; the fruit had set well, but was destroyed by fungi. Many of the apples thus destroyed are yet on the trees; they dried up as grapes do from the black rot. All other fruits now promise well; there was nothing harmed by the winter.

From L. D. Watkins, Manchester, Washtenaw County.—All fruits in good prospective condition. Peaches and apples especially so.

WASHINGTON GARDNER Secretary of State.

Card of Thanks.

C. F. Laubenguy and family wish to return thanks to those friends and neighbors who assisted them during the long sickness of their beloved daughter Martha, and for the many beautiful flowers and handsome decorations at the church.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Ganderman, of Diamond Lake, Mich.: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at F. P. Glazier & Co's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Letter List.

Following are the letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Chelsea, April 13, 1896:

Miss Edreth Collins.

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

GEO. S. LAIRD P. M.

The Dexter Leader says: "The potato crop is an enigma to many of the farmers this spring. The price of potatoes is so low that many hesitate to plant. Others say that the acreage this year will be so much less than last year that the price will be better next fall. The seed will cost much less than usual this spring, and that will make the cost of the crop less. Many will plant and trust to the old adage that one extreme will follow another."

Business Pointers.

For sale, two village lots, centrally located. Inquire at this office.

\$60 buys the best \$100 wheel. Used but little. Call at Armstrong's.

Rooms to rent, second floor of the Klein building, on Main street. Inquire of C. E. Whitaker.

Buy your shirt waists of the Holmes Mercantile Co. New styles just received. We did not carry over a single waist from last year.

Herman H. Oberschmidt, of Sharon, bought of C. Steinbach a buggy and harness which was admitted by all who saw the rig to be one of the finest ever driven out of Chelsea. The buggy was made by the celebrated Zimmerman Manufacturing Co. of Auburn, Ind. Wilbur Kempf also got a buggy of the same firm, made to order, through Mr. Steinbach. To say it is a beauty is only partly telling the truth. These buggies must be seen to be appreciated.

The reason kissing is so pleasant, says an osculatory expert of scientific tendencies, is because the teeth, jaw bones and lips are full of nerves, and when the lips of persons meet an electric current is generated, and you don't need a dynamo machine nor a call box, nor a button to touch to ring up the central office, and there is no patent on it, and the poorest person on earth can enjoy the electric current better than the millionaire. If Edison had invented kissing it would have cost \$100 a year, like the telephone, and then extra kissing would be charged up extra, and if you didn't pay for it they would take out your kissaphone and disconnect you from the central office.

Sick Headache Permanently Cured

"I was troubled, a long time, with sick headache. It was usually accompanied with severe pains in the temples and sickness at the stomach. I tried a good many remedies recommended for this complaint; but it was not until I began taking



AYER'S

Pills that I received anything like permanent benefit. A single box of these pills did the work for me, and I am now a well man."

C. H. HUTCHINGS, East Auburn, Me.
For the rapid cure of Constipation, Dyspepsia, Bilioussness, Nausea, and all disorders of Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, take

AYER'S Cathartic Pills

Medal and Diploma at World's Fair. Ask your druggist for Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage made and executed by James L. Palmer to Ann E. Crippen, April 25th, 1891, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Mich., April 25th, 1891, in Liber 77 of Mortgages, on page 241, which mortgage was assigned by Ann E. Crippen to Catharine Palmer, and said assignment recorded in said Register's office April 11th, 1896, in Liber 12 of Assignment of Mortgages, on page 328, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, for principal, interest and attorney's fees, as provided for in said mortgage, the sum of three hundred and six dollars.

Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises at public venue to the highest bidder, on the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the southerly front door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, in said county, to satisfy the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and all legal costs, to-wit: The west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-two, Township of Superior, Washtenaw County, State of Michigan.

Dated April 14th, 1896.

CATHARINE PALMER, Assignee of said Mortgage.

D. C. GRIFFIN, Attorney for Assignee.

We've Got Them

The largest and best assortment of fresh, new garden seeds ever shown in Chelsea.

Landreth & Sons.

D. M. Ferry & Co.

Dunkirk Seed Co.

Full Assortment of Garden Seeds in Bulk.

Onion Seed.

Any kind you wish, and all New Goods.

If you have any idea of planting a garden this year you can't make money any easier than buying our seeds of us. Just compare our prices with those of our competitors and see the difference.

For the next 30 days

We shall make some special prices on all wooden ware.

The largest assortment of Brushes in Chelsea.

Washtubs, Pails, Washboards, Butter Bowls, Baskets, Clotheslines and Brooms.

When you buy goods of us you are positive of getting the best quality, and our prices are the lowest.

To the Ladies.

We would say that when you get ready to plant sweet peas, we sell the seed by the pound at prices that mean a great saving over the old way of buying by the package. Step in and get our prices and see if we can't save you money on every cent's worth you buy.

J. W. Beissel.

Ladies

If your dealer hasn't it, send \$1.25 to us

WE WILL SEND YOU POSTPAID

The "Gresco"

It cannot break at the Side or Waist Color: DRAB or WHITE

LONG, SHORT and MEDIUM LENGTH

THE MICHIGAN CORSET CO., JACKSON, MICH.



Scientific American Agency for

PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., Publishers, 361 Broadway, New York City.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

R.I.P.A.N.S.

The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.



If you want some good sound reading you can get the following: Century, Frank Leslie's, Review of Reviews, Munsey's, Godey's, Metropolitan, Cosmopolitan, Ladies' Home Journal, and other periodicals. Now for sale by A. E. Winans. Subscriptions taken for all magazines and newspapers.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.

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

FLOCKMASTERS of Wyoming are preparing for the largest year's wool business on record. Shearing will be commenced at Fort Steele on April 20, and it is estimated 100,000 head of sheep will be handled there.

ONE great moral influence not yet credited to the bicycle is indicated in the fact that horses are now so cheap in the west that horse stealing is no longer worth while, and that species of crime has practically disappeared.

DR. ALEXANDER, the new primate of all Ireland, is over seventy, and of late he has lost something of the fire of his eloquence; but he is, with the possible exception of Dr. Salmond, by far the greatest preacher in the Irish church.

DR. CARL PETERS, the German explorer whose conduct in Africa has got him into trouble, is a knock-kneed little man with a well-shaped head, his cheeks scarred with slashes from student duels. He lisps, wears eyeglasses and is a pronounced Anglomaniac.

SAWDUST is turned into transportable fuel in Germany by a very simple process. It is heated under high steam pressure until the resinous ingredients become sticky, when it is pressed into bricks. One man with a two-horse power machine can turn out 9,000 bricks a day.

THE nearest blood relative of Prof. Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen, discoverer of the X rays, is said to be Rev. Dr. J. H. C. Roentgen, pastor of the First Reformed church of Cleveland, O., and superintendent of the German hospital of that city. He is a first cousin of the discoverer of the new photographic light.

HERBERT SPENCER is putting the finishing touches to the last of the volumes containing his system of synthetic philosophy, a work he began 35 years ago. Mr. Spencer is now 76 years of age, and has been for several years in such poor health that it was feared he might not live to complete his great work.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE RUSSELL has got himself in a legal mess. He surprised the house of lords by taking the oath and signing the roll two weeks after the session had begun, having forgotten that this formality must be gone through in every new parliament. The penalty for sitting in the house without having taken the oath is £500 for each offence.

ONE of the greatest inventions ever added to the granite business is being given a test in Montpelier, Vt., says the Argus and Patriot. The machine is for sawing granite, and if it proves satisfactory it will go down in history with the cotton gin. The machine contains \$4,600 worth of diamonds, and the total construction costs in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

THE flood tide of immigration is again upon American ports. In March, 1894, but 14,452 aliens were admitted; in the first 28 days of March this year 21,893 immigrants were registered in American ports and the great majority of them were from Italy, illiterate and without sufficient funds to keep them from becoming objects of charity 30 or 60 days after landing.

PADEWSKI has returned to New York after a tour which extended to Texas and California. Exclusive of charity performances, he appeared in 78 concerts, the total receipts of which aggregated \$208,000, an average of \$2,667 each, which is said to be an unprecedented record. The largest amount taken in at any one concert was \$7,384 in Chicago.

THE Scandinavian supply of cod liver oil is said to be an almost complete failure. Comparatively few codfish were caught during the past season, and those that were captured were found to yield only an inferior quality of the oil. The yield for the past three years shows a rapid decrease. In 1893 it amounted to 26,813 barrels; in 1894 it dropped to 18,500, and last year it was only 12,680 barrels.

PROF. ALBERT KOEBELE has returned to California from Honolulu for a short visit. He is under contract with the Hawaiian government for three years as a pest destroyer. He saved California orange groves from the scale by developing the Australian ladybug. He has done a great deal to protect the Hawaiian coffee plant by importing a parasite from Japan that destroyed insects fatal to the plant.

COL. A. K. MCCLURE, of Philadelphia, who has just completed a trip through the south, told a Chattanooga reporter that he found the general condition of that section better than it had been for years. "The small producers are diversifying their products, more closely observing the demands of the markets, and there is a decided improvement in their condition as compared with that of a year ago. This is always the first symptom of a general improvement. When the small manufacturer and farm producer show signs of prosperity the dawn of better times is at hand."

FURY OF A STORM.

Wild Blasts Cause Much Ruin in the West.

A Great Deal of Property Destroyed, and It Is Feared There Has Been Some Loss of Life—Trains Stalled in Colorado.

Cripple Creek, Col., April 13.—The Cripple Creek district was visited by the severest and most destructive blizzard ever known Sunday. An immense amount of damage has been done, and in all probability some lives have been lost in the hills, rumors to that effect being in circulation, and general fear is entertained for the prospectors. A light snow started at 11 o'clock Saturday night and about three in the morning the storm was renewed and the velocity of the wind, which was from the northeast, increased and continued to blow at the rate of 60 miles an hour all day. A score or more of buildings in this city were blown down and tents, signs and loose lumber were scattered over town. All the telephone wires out of the camp are down, and no trains arrived or departed Sunday afternoon.

At 1:30 the Cripple Creek commission three-story building in Carr avenue, near the Midland depot, fell with a crash and it caught on fire from an overturned stove and was completely destroyed. The building is isolated, which prevented a general conflagration. The Boston cafe building at Carr and Second streets was partially wrecked. A large rooming house in Warren avenue was blown down about noon and several occupants were injured. Many store fronts have been blown in and some of the business houses, as well as residences, will need repairing. Rumors of loss of life in the outlying district are in general circulation. In the hills hundreds of prospectors live in tents and the majority of them were blown away. The damage to property throughout the camp will not fall short of \$100,000.

Palmer Lake, Col., April 13.—One of the worst snowstorms that has ever visited this town started about 7:30 Saturday evening and has been raging furiously ever since. The wind blew at the velocity of 70 miles an hour. The drifts are from six to twelve feet high. Walking is impossible and the storm shows no signs of abatement.

Denver, Col., April 13.—The 1:20 p. m. train over the Florence & Cripple Creek road was stalled between here and Anacoda. One of the suburban trains from Victor is stuck in the snow at Elkton. On the Midland Terminal two passenger trains are blocked at Gillett.

Colorado City, Tex., April 13.—A cyclone struck this town Saturday night, doing considerable damage to property and resulting in the death of James Solomon, a 12-year-old boy. The Solomon house was scattered all over the block. Mr. Solomon, wife and five children had retired, and it is remarkable that any of them escaped alive.

Dallas, Tex., April 13.—All that part of the state west, southwest and northwest was visited by a severe windstorm Saturday night. The wind came from the west, and in many localities was almost a tornado. At Fort Worth a sash, door and blind factory and the grand stand at the baseball park were wrecked. At Cresson, a small town below Fort Worth, the Fort Worth & Rio Grande railway depot, the Methodist church and nine business houses and residences were demolished.

At Bates, Denton county, the Methodist church was destroyed and other buildings moved from their foundations. Along the line of the Texas Central, from Cisco to Dublin, damage to farmhouses and crops is reported. The wind was followed by a driving rain, which added to the damage.

Omaha, Neb., April 13.—The heaviest rainfall in Nebraska the last five years prevailed Saturday and Sunday. In the southern counties a violent windstorm preceded the rain, and considerable damage is reported, but no lives were lost as far as can be ascertained. A dispatch from Red Cloud says a violent gale prevailed and the sky assumed an inky darkness. Many persons rushed to their storm cellars.

DIED TOGETHER.

Husband and Wife Poisoned in Milwaukee—A Mystery.

Milwaukee, April 13.—John Hoefs and his wife, Matilda Hoefs, were found dead in their beds early Sunday morning. The bodies were discovered by little Bertha, their only child, a girl of nine years. A post-mortem examination showed that both the deceased had died from the effects of arsenic. Neither the relatives nor the neighbors of the Hoefs family can account for the death of the couple, as there was no visible reason whatever for suicide. Mr. and Mrs. Hoefs lived happily together and were never known to quarrel. They lived in comfortable circumstances.

EXPECT ADJOURNMENT MAY 15.

House Nearly Through with the General Appropriations Bill.

Washington, April 13.—With the fortification bill reported to the house, the only general appropriation bill remaining to be submitted to that body for passage is the general deficiency bill. Members feel confident that the so-called long session of the Fifty-fourth congress will adjourn by the 15th of May, and thus prove one of the shortest sessions on record within the past 20 years.

STILL IN THE FIELD.

Senator Cullom Reiterates That He Is in the Race to Stay.

Washington, April 13.—"I have not withdrawn and do not intend to do so." This was the telegram sent by Senator Cullom to some of his close political friends in Springfield Saturday. In speaking of the matter he said that ever since he had become a candidate persistent efforts had been made to haul him off the track, and that when these failed rumors were circulated that he had written or was about to write a formal letter of withdrawal. He said distinctly that he had no intention of writing any such letter, and that he was in the race to stay, for whatever his personal feelings might be he owed it to the friends who had supported him loyally to act fairly by them, and he proposed to do so.

Chicago, April 13.—The subcommittee of arrangements for the national convention of the national democratic committee adjourned Saturday evening to meet again in this city on May 1. It is probable that permanent headquarters will be opened up at the Palmer house about the first week in June. The most important action of the committee Saturday was the selection of John I. Martin, of St. Louis, ex-speaker of the Missouri house of representatives, for the position of sergeant-at-arms.

The appointee has had large experience in arranging details of large gatherings and parades and is regarded as eminently fitted for the position. He has been prominent in the democratic politics of Missouri, and as presidential elector on the Cleveland and Hendricks ticket ran 20,000 ahead of Gov. Marmaduke. Professionally he came under national notice some years ago as chief counsel for Maxwell in the celebrated Maxwell-Preller murder trial.

The committee inspected the unfinished Coliseum Saturday morning and afterwards was closeted for a long time with the two architects, several changes in the arrangements for seating the delegates being suggested and consented to by the local committee.

St. Louis, April 13.—Up to and including Saturday 92 democratic county conventions have been held in Missouri to select delegates to the state convention at Sedalia, which meets next Wednesday. Delegates instructed for free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, 342; instructed for gold standard, none; instructed to vote for Stone, Bland, Vest and Cockrell as delegates at large to Chicago, 253; instructed to vote for a solid free-silver delegation to Chicago, 301; uninstructed, 3.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 13.—At a conference of gold standard democrats held here last week it was decided that a state conference of the opponents of free silver should be held. It was stated in the conference that the conservatism of the gold standard men had been construed into timidity by the free silver men and that the action was necessary to counteract the movement.

SALVATION ARMY SPLIT.

Ballington and Mrs. Booth Tell More of Its Causes.

New York, April 13.—Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth gave out a five-column statement Sunday night giving officially some of the reasons for having forewarned allegiance to foreign headquarters. The vital points in the statement are that at international headquarters there had come to be a positive hatred of everything American. Objections were urged by Gen. Booth against the display of the national flag upon badges and in halls and homes. He said the time had arrived to cease carrying the stars and stripes at the head of parades. He objected to the use of the eagle upon crests, and constantly spoke deprecatingly of the country and of its people and its institutions.

The statement says that the attempt was made to annex the army in the United States to that of Canada, and that, in spite of the protestations of the writers, they were forced to make a partial annexation, and at the present time the army work in Dakota, North Montana and North Washington is governed from Toronto, and it is said that the officers hardly dare to let the citizens of these states know that their money goes to Canadian headquarters.

KANSAS EDITORS FIGHT.

Man Not Involved in Their Quarrel Shot and Killed.

Wellington, Kan., April 13.—In South Haven, this county, there was a tragic culmination of a bitter war between rival newspaper editors, and Charles Branscomb, editor of the South Haven New Era, was the innocent victim. Robert Simmons, editor of the Caldwell News, and A. A. Richards, editor of the Wellington Daily Mail, became involved in a newspaper fight over the county printing. Simmons and his sick wife were on the north-bound Frisco accommodation, en route home, and when the train stopped at South Haven Simmons stepped to the platform. A. A. Richards and Charles Branscomb met him there by chance. Richards and Simmons quarreled and, both drawing revolvers, began firing at each other. At the fifth shot Branscomb fell, exclaiming: "My God, I'm shot." He lingered until Saturday night. No arrests have yet been made. It is not known which man fired the fatal shot.

CLEVELAND'S PLAN.

Formal Note Said to Have Been Sent by Him to Spain.

President Offers Our Government's Good Offices with a View to Restoring Peace in Cuba—No Recognition of Belligerency.

Chicago, April 11.—The Tribune's Washington special says that an important official dispatch bearing on Cuban affairs has been sent to Madrid from the state department. It was signed by Secretary Olney and addressed to Minister Taylor. In it was laid down the attitude of the administration in the Cuban question. The dispatch is a long one. Its four principal points are:

1. The president proposes that Spain accept mediation on the part of the United States looking to a settlement of existing differences between the Spanish government and the Cubans.

2. It refers to the correspondence between the state department and the Madrid authorities in 1870, in which Spain promised to inaugurate governmental reforms in Cuba, which promise, it is said, has not been fulfilled.

3. It says the present rebellion in Cuba is more serious and widespread than any which have arisen in recent years, and that the insurgents control practically all of Cuba except Havana and the near neighborhood.

4. It assures Spain of the kindest motives on the part of the United States in seeking to bring about a pacific condition of affairs in Cuba, and urges that the good offices of this country be accepted in the spirit proffered.

It is well known here that since the passage in the house of the Cuban resolutions the president and Secretary Olney have been frequently in consultation in relation to the general question of affairs in Cuba, and the wisest course for the United States to pursue in the matter. Few, if any, of the many friends of Cuba in congress have expected that the president would take steps in harmony with the provisions of the resolutions.

The president decided on Tuesday last the question of recognizing a state of belligerency in the island was not to be considered seriously. In reaching this decision the president followed the advice of Secretary Olney, which was based on the precedent established by President Grant in his first administration, on the earnest recommendation of Secretary Fish.

It having been determined not to recognize belligerency in the island, the point to be decided was, what, if any, steps should be taken in the matter. The president and the secretary of state agreed that some measures were necessary. As a result of several important conferences at the white house the president finally concluded that, as stated above, mediation on the part of the United States should be suggested to Spain.

AWAITS A DEMAND.

Business Shows Little Signs of Improvement.

New York, April 11.—R. G. Dun & Co. in their weekly review of trade say:

"The volume of business has not on the whole increased, nor have prices appreciably advanced since April 1, when the range for all commodities was the lowest ever known in this country. Breadstuffs and iron products have risen slightly, but some other articles have declined, and the root of the matter is that demand for consumption is still below expectation. The injury done to winter wheat by storms and frosts at the west would appear from reports of state officers to have been considerable. Remarkably low estimates of condition are published by some state authorities, and while there may be the customary exaggerations, there has evidently been much actual loss, which tends to present to lessen purchases of farmers and of dealers in farming districts. But the reports are not more gloomy than a year ago, and the quantity of wheat which has come from farms since August has been 162,781,594 bushels, against 129,075,450 to the same date last year.

"Failures for the past week have been 209 in the United States, against 207 last year; and 33 in Canada, against 27 last year."

LEO IS FOR ARBITRATION.

Cardinal Rampolla Writes a Letter Commending Efforts to Preserve Peace.

London, April 10.—The pope, through Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state, has addressed to the Chronicle a letter in which he commends that journal's earnestness in promoting the institution of a permanent tribunal for the purpose of deciding international controversies and safeguarding the people from the perils of war, and expresses the wish that God will happily crown its praiseworthy efforts with success.

The letter also says that amongst the most precious gifts the Divine Redeemer bestowed upon the world was that of peace, and no letter desire can exist than that peace should reign upon the earth. Justly, therefore, the pope, as vicar eternal of the Prince of Peace, desires to cooperate with every effort toward the maintenance of the concord and union of hearts among the nations.

Electrocution in Ohio.

Columbus, O., April 10.—By the action of the house Thursday in passing the Jones senate bill, Ohio adopts the electric method of execution. It does not go into effect until July 1 and continues the gallows method of execution for all persons upon whom the sentence of death has already been pronounced. Four condemned men now in the annex of the state prison will therefore be hung. Charles Morris, who has been found guilty of murder in the first degree at Washington Court House, and is awaiting sentence will probably be the first victim of the electric chair in this state.

UNQUALIFIEDLY DENIED.

No Communication Sent to Madrid on Cuban Question.

Washington, April 13.—The statement published in a number of newspapers Saturday morning, purporting to give an outline of a dispatch alleging have been sent by Secretary Olney to the United States minister at Madrid proposed mediation on the part of the United States in the Cuban insurrection, has no foundation in fact. The most positive and direct denial that can be put in words can be applied to the story.

These statements are made on an unquestionable authority and in such terms as to justify an explicit repudiation, not only of the whole tenor and phraseology of the alleged synopsis of the administration's attitude, but a statement of equal positiveness that such a dispatch was transmitted to Minister Taylor. Undoubtedly the president and Secretary Olney, if not the other members of the cabinet, have discussed the Cuban situation with a view to determining what policy this government should pursue with reference to it. But whatever negotiations, if any, may have been initiated on the subject have not been put on paper in any shape.

The president has for some time been accumulating information from official semi-official and private sources to enable him to form a just conception of the actual condition of affairs in Cuba. Outside of Havana, at the first camps of Cardenas, Cienfuegos, Matanzas, Sagua la Grande and Santiago, we have consular officers of high grade. Not one of these ports has yet been disturbed or menaced by the insurgent forces. Reports from the United States consular officials at these points contain much valuable information, which it is not deemed "compatible with the public interests" to make public at this time, as called for by the recent resolution of the house of representatives. There are also a number of American capitalists in Boston and elsewhere who own Cuban plantations and have their American managers on the island. From these men much confidential information has been and is being received. With all these sources for obtaining the facts open to the administration it has never been contemplated at any time to send Gen. Schofield or any other army officer to Cuba to investigate and report. The president and Secretary Olney have felt that they were getting at the facts in a much more satisfactory way than by sending a special commissioner, and when they have received all the information obtainable, and not till then, will there be any consideration of the question as to what action, or whether any action, should be taken on the concurrent resolutions of congress.

Washington, April 13.—A careful canvass of the house of representatives on Saturday showed a complete cessation of excitement over the Cuban situation. The sympathy of the members is still obviously with the insurgents, but some unexpected circumstance will be necessary to rouse them to action again. The general expression of opinion on both sides of the chamber was that congress had done its duty by adopting by an overwhelming vote the resolutions declaring that the insurgents were entitled to belligerent rights. Having done this, and the matter now being in the hands of the president, it is deemed better to leave it there.

While not openly expressed, there was a tacit admission by many of the conspicuous leaders that the house would be acting unfriendly to the president in adopting a joint resolution of belligerency which it would be mandatory upon him to approve or to veto. Democrats generally, who claim to have familiarized themselves with the subject, assert that recognition is purely an executive function and that the house would not be justified in going further than defining its own position. It was not doubted, however, that if a joint resolution came before the house, it would pass through by a majority much less than that which was given to the senate resolutions a week ago. It is also believed by members who would oppose such a measure that it could be carried through the house over the president's veto.

DEATH FOR SIX.

Explosion in a Montana Mine Results Disastrously.

Butte, Mont., April 13.—By an explosion in or near the magazine on the east 1,100-foot level of the St. Lawrence mine about 4:20 Saturday morning six men lost their lives. They are: Con. G. Lowmyer, John Quinlan, Ed. Shields, James Dwyer, John McVeigh, Patrick O'Rourke. None of the men, as stated at the mines, were married.

The magazine is situated 150 feet east of the shaft. Lowmyer and Quinlan, it is supposed, had gone to the magazine to make their primers. Just how the explosion occurred is not known, as the only ones in the vicinity at the time are dead. Lowmyer and Quinlan were undoubtedly killed instantly by the explosion. The other four men were probably suffocated by the foul air caused by the explosion.

The bodies of McVeigh, Dwyer, Quinlan and Downey have been recovered. The position of the bodies indicated that the men were running in different directions when the explosion occurred and were evidently aware that it was coming and tried to get away.

INGERSOLL'S LATEST.
Chicago, April 13.—With a prelude that included the pronouncing of an in-
surrection, the reading of the Lord's
prayer in unison, the reading of the
chapter of Luke, commencing
with the 25th verse, the sing-
ing of an hosanna, of "Nearer, My God,
Thee" and "America," the greatest
theatrical agnostic of the age stepped to the
front of the Church Militant Sunday
school and for nearly two hours ex-
posed to the congregation his views
on "How Mankind Can Be Reformed."
The Church Militant is composed of the
major portion of the former adherents
of the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian
church, one of the strongest parishes of
that denomination in the city, and who,
under their pastor, Rev. Dr. John Rusk,
were attached to an independent organ-
ization some months since as a result
of opposition to the introduction of rad-
ical changes in the conduct of the serv-
ices, including the use of an instru-
mental orchestra and the attachment
to the parish of employment, hospital,
clubhouse and other guilds.
Although admission was strictly con-
fined to ticket holders, the street in
front of the theater was blocked with
people long before the opening of the
doors, and even after the interior had
been packed to suffocation over a thou-
sand men and women besieged the en-
trance. On the stage were 400 or more
representative citizens, including nearly
every member of the appellate and
superior judiciary, several federal and
county officials, delegations from every
medical and law college and institution
of learning in the city and suburbs and
a number of retired divines. Every sect
and denomination without an excep-
tion had its representative.
When Col. Ingersoll made his appear-
ance arm in arm with Dr. Rusk there
was loud applause mingled with mur-
murs from some who seemed to regard
such a demonstration as foreign to a
religious service. In the prayer that
followed the musical exercises Dr. Rusk
asked for a special blessing on their
guest of the day, who was endeavoring
to show the world how this life might
be made one of usefulness and joy,
and also invoked a dispensation for his
wife and children, while in his intro-
ductory remarks Dr. Rusk character-
ized Col. Ingersoll as "the man who is
endeavoring to do this world good and
to make it better." This, he said, "was
no time to reason, no time to disagree
with the faiths of men, or beliefs of
men, when they were trying to make
the world better than they found it.
No matter, he said, whether a man be-
lieved in God or not, if he expounded
the truth, then the truth was there and
God was there.
As Col. Ingersoll stepped to the rostrum
he was welcomed with applause
that lasted for over a minute. With the
suggestion that while his hearers and
himself might be traveling different
roads, they were all trying to add to hu-
man joy and happiness he took as his
text the quotation from Shakespeare,
"whom he characterized as "the greatest
of human beings." "There is no dark-
ness but ignorance," and for two hours
spoke upon the necessity of arbitration
as a substitute for war, the need for new
methods in the treatment of criminals,
the desirability of the occupancy of the
prairies of the west for homes as a
panacea for the tenement system, the
question of divorce, the relations of
capital and labor and the need of reform
in the education of children.
In concluding his address Col. Ingersoll
said:
"The reforms that I have mentioned cannot
be accomplished in a day, possibly not
for many centuries, and in the meantime
there is much crime, much poverty, much
want and consequently something must be
done now. Let each human being with-
in the limits of the possible be self-supporting;
let everyone take intelligent thought for
the morrow, and if a human being supports
himself and acquires a surplus let him use
a part of that surplus for the unfortunate,
and let each one to the extent of his ability
help his fellow men. Let him do what he
can in the circle of his own acquaintance to
rescue the fallen, to help those who are try-
ing to help themselves, to give work to the
idle. Let him distribute kind words, words
of wisdom, of cheerfulness and hope. In
other words, let every human being do all
the good he can, and let him bind up the
wounds of his fellow creatures and at the
same time put forth every effort to hasten
the coming of a better day.
"This, in my judgment, is real religion.
To do all the good you can is to be a saint
in the highest and in the noblest sense.
To do all the good you can—this is to be
really and truly spiritual. To relieve suf-
fering, to put the star of hope in the mid-
night of despair—this is a true holiness. This
is the religion of science. The old creeds are
too narrow; they are not for the world in
which we live. The old dogmas lack
breadth and tenderness; they are too cruel,
too merciless, too savage. We are growing
bolder and nobler.
"The firmament inlaid with suns is the
dome of the real cathedral. The inter-
preters of nature are the true and only
priests. In the great creed are all the
truths that lips have uttered and in the real
litany will be found all the ecstasies and
aspirations of the soul, all dreams of joy,
all hopes for nobler, fuller life. The real
church, the real edifice, is adorned and
storied with all that art has done. In the
real choir is all the thrilling music of the
world and in the starlit aisles have been,
and are, the grandest souls of every land
and clime.
"There is no darkness but ignorance."
"Let us flood the world with intellectual
light."
When he concluded the applause was
loud and long continued, many of those
in the foyer waving their handkerchiefs
and hats. The congregation united in
singing "Blest Be The Tie That Binds"
and with the pronouncing of the ben-
ediction the unique service came to an
end.

BRITISH SHIP CAPSIZES.
Disaster Occurs in San Francisco Bay—
Six Drowned.
San Francisco, April 10.—The British
ship Blairmore was capsized in the bay
off the Union Iron works Thursday
morning and six of her crew were
drowned. The dead are: First Mate T.
Ludgate, Able Seaman Henry F. Clark,
Apprentice Roland Seigle, Seaman G.
Rennebaum, Steward Samuel Kenny,
and Watchman H. Synstrand. The ship
is now at the bottom of the bay and the
bodies of the drowned men are impris-
oned in the hold. It will be impossible
to recover them for several days. Then
the work will probably have to be done
by divers.
The Blairmore was anchored about
half a mile off the Union Iron works in
seven fathoms of water. During the
early part of the night she was held
only by one anchor. But at four o'clock
Thursday morning, when the wind-
storm came up, all the available anchors
were dropped and her other fastenings
made secure. Though the weather was
usually all the morning, the ship held
fast and Capt Caw had apparently no
reason to fear. At seven o'clock, how-
ever, the wind suddenly sprang up from
the southeast with increased violence.
The tide was then at its flood, and
taking the ship on the starboard bilge
heeled her over considerably. So, with
the wind on the port bow the ship was
in a very dangerous position. The cap-
tain at that time, however, thought the
wind had about exhausted itself, but
suddenly and without warning a wild
squall rushed up, and catching the ves-
sel under the port bow, lifted her com-
pletely out of the water. For a moment
she seemed to hold in the air. From
that position she dropped over on her
side and shortly after sank out of
sight.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.
Good Government Gains in Chicago—Re-
sults in Minnesota Towns.
Chicago, April 8.—In the election
here Tuesday for town officers and al-
dermen the republicans carried all of
the seven towns by majorities ranging
from 1,000 to 4,000. The campaign for
aldermen was not strictly on party
lines, being more of an effort on the
part of reputable citizens to oust the
old gang which has controlled the coun-
cil, regardless of politics. Of the 34
aldermen elected, only eight are men
who were opposed by the municipal
voters' league. The remaining 26 may
be said to fairly represent the respect-
able element.
St. Paul, Minn., April 8.—A large num-
ber of Minnesota cities held elections
Tuesday. As a rule party lines were
not closely drawn. Hottest fights were
usually made on excise. So far as
heard from the pro-license men won in
a majority of cases. At St. Peter L.
M. Erickson (rep.) was elected mayor.
A proposition for the establishment of
a public library carried by a two-thirds
vote. License carried at Blue Earth
City by a majority of 112. Mankato
defeated a proposition for the issuance
of \$20,000 in bonds for waterworks.
H. B. Jewell (dem.) was elected mayor
of Wabasha. The license men won at
Tracy by a majority of 90 votes. W. F.
Parker (rep.) was chosen mayor. The
present mayor is a prohibitionist. M.
M. Guthrie, people's candidate, was
named as president of Blooming Prairie,
and N. H. Miner (rep.) as mayor of
Sauk Center.
At Faribault the democrats elected
mayor and secured a majority in the
common council for the first time in
many years.

AMERICANS WIN FINAL HEATS.
Carry Off Honors in Presence of a Vast
Audience.
Athens, April 11.—In the Olympian
games Friday the contests at the
parallel bars were won by Flatow, Ger-
man, and Zutter, Swiss. The contests
at climbing the pole were won by the
Greek athletes, Andri, Kopoulos and
Xenakis.
The final heats of the unfinished
events of the first and second days were
contested Friday.
The 100 metres race was won by Thomas
E. Burke, of Boston, in 12 seconds. Hoff-
man, the German champion, was second.
The high jump was won by Ellery H.
Clark, of Harvard, a member of the Boston
team, covering 181 centimetres.
The hurdle race of 110 metres was won by
Thomas P. Curtis, of Boston, in 3.5 seconds;
Goulding, the English champion, was second.
An Italian Defeat.
Massowah, April 9.—Later advices
from the front show that the losses of
the Italians in the fighting which fol-
lowed the attack upon the Italian na-
tional battalion at Mount Mocran, April
2, were much more severe than first re-
ported. The first advices stated that
5,000 dervishes attacked the Italian
forces, and were repulsed in an engage-
ment which lasted four hours, during
which the Italians lost 100 killed and
wounded and the dervishes suffered
heavily, many of their number being
made prisoners. Now, however, it is
stated that the loss of the Italians was
ten officers and 300 men.
Charged with Embezzlement.
Chicago, April 11.—Christopher A.
Larrabee, a nephew of ex-Gov. Larrabee,
of Iowa, was arraigned before Justice
Glennon Friday on the charge of having
embezzled \$15,835 of the funds of Boyd,
Stickney & Co., coal dealers, of Harris-
burg, Pa., with a branch store in this
city, where Larrabee was employed for
eight years as bookkeeper and cashier.
He was committed to jail in default of
\$20,000 bail. He absconded a year ago.

ARMY HARDSHIPS.
No One But a Veteran Can Re-
alize the Sufferings from
Army Life.
It Often Makes Our Able-Bodied Men
Helpless Invalids—The Story of One
Who Suffered for Twenty Years,
Due to Hardships When in the
Service of His Country.
From the Farmers' Voice, Chicago, Ill.
Edison A. Wood, who now lives at 900
Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., was
born on a farm in Wyoming County, N. Y.,
50 years ago. As a young man he suffered
two sun strokes in the fields. When the war
broke out, he joined the 57th Illinois Volun-
teers, with which he served two years when
sickness forced his discharge. The effects
of the sun strokes and his army life un-
dermined his health and he soon found his
brain, heart and kidneys were affected. For
eight years he was with the West Chicago
Street Car Company, but was forced to seek
lighter work, as the exposure increased his
bronchial and asthmatic troubles. He then
engaged with the Pan Handle Railroad
Company. For six years he served then in
different capacities. His constitution gradu-
ally but surely breaking down, strange
dizzy spells becoming more frequent, he
finally sought relief in Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills. He said to a reporter:
"It was some time about a year ago when
I was very poorly, that my head was giving
me a great deal of trouble, dizzy spells,
aches and queer feelings, and then I also
had a strange feeling of uncertainty in the
use of my lower limbs when walking.
"Physicians examined my condition close-
ly and were of the opinion that I had all the
first symptoms of locomotor ataxia, and I
believe they were right, also last summer I
had a very hard time with an attack of ton-
sillitis and neuralgia from which I did not
recover for some time. It was then that I
commenced to take these Pink Pills, and
had only taken a few boxes when I discov-
ered a remarkable change for the better in
every way. The pills seemed to relieve me
of aches and pains, the symptoms of loco-
motor ataxia have left me entirely, and they
have made me strong and feel like myself.
"I am going to continue with the use of
the pills for the reason that having relieved
me of the ailments I thought had come to
stay, having been caused thirty years ago
from hardships in the army, I am practical-
ly rid of them and will lose no efforts when
I have the remedy at hand to keep them rid.
I am only too glad to tell all my friends
what experience I have had with Dr.
Williams' Pink Pills, and when they see the
good physical condition I am in now, all
though near sixty years of age, they will
come to the same conclusion as myself.
"The above is a correct statement of facts
concerning myself.
(Signed.) EDISON A. WOOD."
Subscribed and sworn to before me this
22nd day of January, 1896.
ROBERT ANSLEY, Notary Public.
Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be
sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents
a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing
Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.
A MAN may have got his black eye by run-
ning against a church door, but it is hard to
make a critical world believe it.—Atchison
Globe.
Homeseeker's Excursions to Kansas and
Nebraska.
On April 7th, 21st and May 5th, 1896,
Homeseeker's Excursions will be run from
Missouri River points, and territory West
of Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis, to stations
in Kansas and Nebraska, at one fare, plus
\$2.00, for the round trip. All who should
take advantage of the cheap rates and in-
spect the most productive corn lands in the
United States, which are for sale, by the
Union Pacific Railway Company, at from
\$2.50 to \$10.00 per acre, on ten years' time,
only 1-10 down.
Remember that the Kansas corn crop for
1895, with 8,000,000 acres in cultivation,
yielded over 201,000,000 bushels, the esti-
mated value of which is over \$40,000,000, be-
ing \$7,000,000 more than annual output of
gold in the United States.
Those taking advantage of the excursions,
should take receipts for all railroad fare,
and the portion paid over Union Pacific
lines, will be refunded upon purchase of
320 acres. Information regarding rates
can be ascertained from the nearest railroad
agent.
For maps and pamphlets descriptive of the
lands, write to B. A. McALLISTER, Land
Commissioner, Omaha, Neb.
Most men have more courage than even
they themselves think they have.—Greville.

Syrup of Figs

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the
transient nature of the many phys-
ical ills, which vanish before proper ef-
forts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—
rightly directed. There is comfort in
the knowledge, that so many forms of
sickness are not due to any actual dis-
ease, but simply to a constipated con-
dition of the system, which the pleasant
family laxative, Syrup of Figs, prompt-
ly removes. That is why it is the only
remedy with millions of families, and is
everywhere esteemed so highly by all
who value good health. Its beneficial
effects are due to the fact, that it is the
one remedy which promotes internal
cleanness without debilitating the
organs on which it acts. It is therefore
all important, in order to get its ben-
eficial effects, to note when you pur-
chase, that you have the genuine arti-
cle, which is manufactured by the Cal-
ifornia Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by
all reputable druggists.
If in the enjoyment of good health,
and the system is regular, laxatives or
other remedies are then not needed. If
afflicted with any actual disease, one
may be commended to the most skillful
physicians, but if in need of a laxative,
one should have the best, and with the
well-informed everywhere, Syrup of
Figs stands highest and is most largely
used and gives most general satisfaction.

Pain often con-
centrates all
its misery in
RHEUMATISM
Use **ST. JACOBS OIL** if you want to feel it con-
centrate its healing in
a cure.

It's a slow process,
usually—education, development, and growth. But it
hasn't been so with Pearlina (as with-
out any). Pearlina's success
has been a wonder, from the start. All the more so
when you consider the many poor imitations of it,
which claim to make washing easy.
These things tend to confuse people, of course.
They're forced on the public by peddlers,
prizes, substitution, etc. No doubt they're
often thought to be the same as Pearlina.
We protest. Don't judge Pearlina (as with-
out any) by
the company it has to keep.



"A very smooth article."

Battle Ax
PLUG

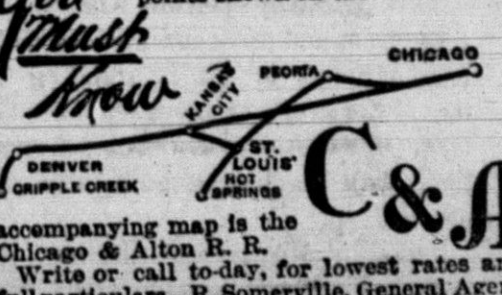
Don't compare "Battle Ax"
with low grade tobaccos—compare
"Battle Ax" with the best on
the market, and you will find you
get for 5 cents almost as much
"Battle Ax" as you do of other
high grade brands for 10 cents.



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Also **CABLED POULTRY, GARDEN AND RABBIT FENCE.**
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BECAUSE
It is easy to find the word wanted.
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It is easy to trace the growth of a word.
It is easy to learn what a word means.
The Chicago Times-Herald says:
"Webster's International Dictionary in its present
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to our language in the way of orthography, or-
bit, synonymy, and definition. From it there is no
appeal. It is as perfect as human effort and scholar-
ship can make it."—Dec. 14, 1895.
G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers,
Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.

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Ordinance No. 11.

AN ORDINANCE relative to misdemeanors. The Village of Chelsea ordains:

SECTION 1. Whoever shall, within the limits of this village, wilfully disturb the peace of the community, or of any individual, by violent, tumultuous or threatening language, or by loud and unusual noises, or by profanity, obscenity or indecency in public places, or by provoking or attempting to provoke an assault or fight, or shall assault, strike, fight, or agree to fight any person, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 2. Whoever shall be found upon the streets, alleys or public places in this village in a state of intoxication shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 3. Whoever shall in any manner purposely interrupt or disturb any congregation met for religious worship in this village shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 4. Whoever shall purposely disturb any lawful assemblage of people by rude, boisterous, indecent or riotous conduct, or in any other way, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 5. Whoever shall discharge any gun, revolver, pistol or firearm, loaded with bullets or shot, within the limits of this village, or discharge any firearms upon the streets, alleys, or in any public place, although the same be loaded with powder only, unless the express permission of the President of the village, in writing, be first obtained, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 6. Whoever shall make any indecent, immoral or lewd exposure of his or her person, or cause or procure any person to make such exposure in the presence or view of any other person or persons, within the limits of this village, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 7. Any person, except the employees of the railroad company, who shall get on any locomotive or car, while the same is under motion, within the limits of this village, except to take passage to some other station, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 8. Any person or persons who shall kindle any bonfire boxes, barrels or wood, in the streets, alleys, or other public places, within the limits of this village, in commemoration of the result of any election, or other public event, without having first obtained permission in writing so to do from the President of the village, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 9. Any person or persons who shall wilfully and maliciously break down, injure, mar or deface any fence inclosing lands not his own, or shall maliciously throw down or open any gate, bars or fence and leave the same down or open, or shall maliciously deface, mar or tear up any sidewalk within the limits of the village, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 10. Any person who shall wilfully and maliciously, or wantonly and without cause, cut down, injure, deface or destroy any shrubbery, shade or ornamental tree, or any fruit tree, or any other tree, not his own, growing for shade, ornament, or other useful purpose, within the village, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 11. Any person who shall tie any team, horse, mare, or other animal, to any living tree not his own, within the village of Chelsea, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 12. Any person who shall ride, drive or lead any team, horse, mare, mule, or other animal, at an immoderate rate in any street, alley or other public place within the village of Chelsea, so as to endanger the person or property of another, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 13. Any person who shall ride, drive or lead any team, horse, mule or other animal along or upon any sidewalk within the village of Chelsea shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 14. Any person who shall go away from and leave any horse or mule or team of horses or mules standing upon any of the streets or alleys within said village, unless the same shall be securely tied, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 15. Any person who shall beat, wound or maltreat in any cruel or unnecessary manner any horse, mule, ox, cow or any other animal, within the village of Chelsea, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 16. Any person who shall within the fire limits of the village of Chelsea deposit any live ashes containing coals or sparks upon any lot, street, alley or any public grounds, or in any wood vessel, or any person who shall within said fire limits neglect to clean or cause to be cleaned of soot and other inflammable matter, the chimneys of the building owned or occupied by such persons at least once in each twelve months shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 17. Any person who shall obstruct, hinder or otherwise interfere with

any public officer in the discharge of his official duties, or endeavor to prevent the arrest of any person by an officer authorized to make such arrest, or attempt to rescue any person from the custody of any public officer, or who by any forcible means prevent or attempt to prevent the execution of any legal paper or process, or in any manner obstruct any fire apparatus or any officer or men belonging to the fire department, while in the performance of their duties, or shall drive over or cut any hose within the village of Chelsea, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 18. Whoever shall be tried before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction of the offense, and found guilty of any of the misdemeanors mentioned in this ordinance, shall be fined not less than two (2) dollars, nor more than twenty-five (25) dollars, or ten (10) days imprisonment in the county jail, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, for the first offense, and not less than ten (10) dollars, nor more than fifty (50) dollars, or thirty (30) days imprisonment in the county jail, or both such fine and imprisonment, for each subsequent offense.

SEC. 18. It shall be the duty of the marshal to forthwith arrest all persons whom he shall see violating any section of this ordinance and take them before some justice of the peace within said village, and there make complaint against them, and further deal with them as justice, the requirements of this ordinance, and the law made and provided for such cases may require; provided, that nothing in this section shall prevent any person from making complaint and causing prosecutions to be commenced on account of such misdemeanors.

SEC. 19. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 20. This ordinance shall take effect and be in full force from and after twenty days after its passage.

Approved April 15, 1896, by order of the Village Council.

Ordinance No. 12.

AN ORDINANCE relative to the establishing of a fire limits district within the village of Chelsea, within which wooden buildings and structures shall not be erected, placed or enlarged, and to direct the manner of constructing buildings within such district with respect to protection against fire, and the material of which the outer walls and roofs shall be constructed.

SECTION 1. That all that portion of the said village of Chelsea included within the following described limits be and the same is hereby designated the "Fire Limits District" in said village, to-wit: Twelve rods wide from the west side of Main street west, and twelve rods wide from the east side of Main street east, between North street on the north and South street and Park street on the south, according to the recorded plat of said village.

SEC. 2. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to construct or erect within the "Fire Limits District" hereby established any wooden building or frame house, store, shop or other building, or to remove any wooden or frame house, store, shop or other buildings to any lot or place within said Fire Limits District, and any buildings erected within said Fire Limits District shall be constructed of brick or stone, with walls not less than one foot in thickness, and the roof to be made of slate, metal or gravel.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the marshal to prevent the violation of the second section of this ordinance, and, if necessary to that end, it shall be his duty to remove such house or other building that may be unlawfully erected or removed within said limits, as a nuisance, after having given one day's notice to the person or persons who may be guilty of such violation, and all persons offending shall be liable to pay all expenses which the marshal may necessarily incur in such removal.

SEC. 4. No wooden or frame building which has been already constructed, and is now standing within said Fire Limits District hereby established, or which has been partially constructed, shall be so constructed or repaired by raising the roof, or by making addition or additions thereto, or otherwise materially changing the size or form of the building, except by the use thereof of the same material required in Sec. 2 of this ordinance in the erection of new buildings.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and costs of prosecution, or shall be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed sixty days, or both such fine

and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 6. All ordinances, or parts of ordinances, inconsistent with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. This ordinance shall take effect and be in full force from and after twenty days after its passage.

Approved April 15, 1896, by order of the Village Council.

WM. P. SCHENK, President.
JOHN B. COLE, Clerk.

Ordinance No. 1.

AN ORDINANCE relative to repealing ordinances now numbered Two, Three, Six, Seven, Ten, Thirteen, Fourteen, Fifteen, Sixteen, Nineteen, Twenty-one, Twenty-seven, Twenty-eight, Twenty-nine, Thirty, Thirty-one; and to re-number ordinances now numbered Twenty-two, Twenty-three, Twenty-four, Twenty-five, Twenty-six, Thirty-two, Thirty-three, Thirty-four; and to authorize the revision and republication of the ordinances of the Village of Chelsea.

The Village of Chelsea ordains:

SEC. 1. That the following ordinances, viz: Ordinance No. 2, approved February 5, 1882; Ordinance No. 3, approved August 22, 1881; Ordinance No. 4; Ordinance No. 6, approved March 2, 1880; Ordinance No. 7, approved May 10, 1875; Ordinance No. 10, approved March 29, 1875; Ordinance No. 13, approved May 3, 1875; Ordinance No. 14; Ordinance No. 15, approved May 28, 1878; Ordinance No. 16, approved April 3, 1883; Ordinance No. 19, approved May 21, 1883; Ordinance No. 21, approved July 26, 1887; Ordinance No. 27, approved May 1, 1891; Ordinance No. 28, approved December 2, 1891; Ordinance No. 29, approved December 2, 1891; Ordinance No. 30, approved May 18, 1892; Ordinance No. 31, approved July 20, 1893, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2 That ordinance now numbered 23, relative to the changing of the names of New street, First street, etc., approved December 12, 1888, be and the same is hereby designated and numbered Ordinance No. 2. That ordinance now numbered twenty-three, relative to the organization of a volunteer fire department, etc., approved April 29, 1889, be and the same is hereby designated and numbered Ordinance No. 3. That ordinance now numbered twenty-four, relative to the running of hacks, wagons, omnibuses, etc., for carrying passengers for hire, approved August 19, 1889, be and the same is hereby designated and numbered Ordinance No. 4. That ordinance now numbered twenty-five, relative to the abatement of nuisances, etc., approved February 11, 1890, be and the same is hereby designated and numbered Ordinance No. 5. That ordinance now numbered twenty-six, relative to the appointment of a fire warden, etc., approved February 17, 1890, be and the same is hereby designated and numbered Ordinance No. 6. That ordinance now numbered thirty-two, relative to the construction and keeping in repair all sidewalks, etc., approved April 28, 1894, be and the same is hereby designated and numbered Ordinance No. 7. That ordinance now numbered thirty-three, relative to granting the Chelsea Electric Light Company permission to set poles and string wires, etc., approved September 10, 1894, be and the same is hereby designated and numbered Ordinance No. 8. That ordinance now numbered thirty-three, relative to the Michigan Central Railroad Company to lay and maintain a side track across Main and Railroad streets, etc., approved June 26th, 1895, be and the same is hereby designated and numbered Ordinance No. 9. That ordinance now numbered thirty-four, relative to granting a franchise to Lynn L. Gorton to set poles and string wires for a telephone, etc., approved February 26, 1896, be and the same is hereby designated and numbered Ordinance No. 10.

SEC. 3. The President and Clerk are hereby authorized to revise and republication of the ordinances of said village, causing one hundred copies of said revision and publication to be made for the use of the village officers and the inhabitants thereof.

SEC. 4. That all ordinances, or parts of ordinances, inconsistent with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication.

Approved April 15, 1896.

WM. P. SCHENK, President.
JOHN B. COLE, Clerk.

Ordinance No. 13.

AN ORDINANCE relative to obstructions on sidewalks and the removal of snow and ice therefrom, and the feeding or grazing of cattle, horses, swine or other animals on the streets, alleys or commons of the Village of Chelsea, and prescribing the duties of the marshal and pound-master in enforcing its provisions.

The Village of Chelsea ordains:

SEC. 1. That a space not to exceed two feet in width shall be allowed for the display of goods in front of all places of business within the Village of Chelsea. Provided, however, that such space shall be used for no other purpose than the display of such goods, wares or merchandise as may at the time be on sale by the person owning or occupying such building.

SEC. 2. No person shall be permitted to obstruct or cumber up any side or cross walk, street, alley or common in said village, except as provided in Section 1 of this Ordinance, by leaving or placing thereon any building, box, barrel, vehicle, implements, merchandise or other thing.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the owner or occupant to remove all obstructions caused by snow and ice from the sidewalks in front of the premises owned or occupied by them within two hours after verbal notice by the marshal so to do.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the marshal, within two hours after any snow storm shall cease, to notify every owner or occupant of any premises in front of which there are sidewalks constructed, that he is required to remove such obstructions caused by snow or ice within two hours after time of notice, and in case any person so notified, whose duty it shall be to remove such obstructions, shall neglect or refuse to remove such obstructions, or cause the same to be removed, within the time required by such notice, then it shall be the duty of the marshal to forthwith make complaint to a justice of the peace, of competent jurisdiction, against any and every person violating Sec. 3 of this Ordinance, and he shall also immediately notify the Village Attorney of any and every complaint so made. And it shall be the duty of said attorney to prosecute all such complaints with diligence.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the marshal, immediately after the making of any such complaint, to proceed forthwith to remove said obstructions caused by ice or snow, or cause the same to be removed, without delay, and at the next meeting of the council thereafter to report any and all complaints so made, and any and all obstructions so removed, with the names of the owners of the premises in front of which obstructions were removed, together with cost of the same, verified by the oath of said marshal, and the description of the property, in front of which such obstructions were so removed.

SEC. 6. It shall not be lawful for any cattle, horses, mules, sheep, or swine, to run at large in any of the streets, alleys, or commons of said village, neither shall it be lawful for any person or persons to herd, stand, or tie up, for the purpose of pasturing any such animals in any streets, alleys, or commons, of said village (except in front of the premises to the center of the highway), owned or occupied by them, and on lands owned by said persons on such commons.

SEC. 7. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, having jurisdiction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and costs of prosecution, or shall be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed sixty days, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 8. It is further ordered that it shall be the duty of the marshal of said village to seize and take into his possession any animal or animals found in violation of any of the provisions of this Ordinance, and convey and deliver the same into the care and keeping of the pound-master of said village, together with a written statement of the cause of the detention, and the amount of his fees, which shall not be more than ten (10) cents per head for sheep, twenty (20) cents per head for swine, and fifty (50) cents per head for all other animals in this Ordinance mentioned.

SEC. 9. Said pound-master shall forthwith advertise said beast or beasts for sale at public auction or vendue by written or printed notice posted in three public places in said village, which notice may be in the following form, as nearly as may be, viz:

Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the village pound, in the village of Chelsea, on the... day of A. D. 18.... at one o'clock p. m., the following described animal or animals, viz: (here describe the animal or animals), which animal or animals was or were impounded in said village pound for violation of Ordinance No. 13.

(Signed) A. B. Pound-master.

And out of the money to arise from such sale said pound-master shall pay to said marshal his fees and retain the fees of said pound-master, which shall in no case amount to more than ten (10) cents per head for sheep, twenty (20) cents per head for swine, and fifty (50) cents per head for all other animals, and one dollar (\$1) for

writing or printing and posting of notices, and five (5) cents per head per day for keeping all sheep, and ten (10) cents per head per day for keeping all swine and twenty-five (25) cents per head per day for the keeping of all other animals, and the balance of said money, if any, shall be deposited with the Treasurer of said village, and shall be returned to the owner or owners of said property if the owner shall establish the rights thereof, proof of such ownership at any time within one year from the date of said sale, and in case no owner shall appear by before the expiration of said year, the said money shall go to the street and highway fund of said village.

SEC. 10. Any person or persons who animal or animals may be found in the hands of the pound-master may at any time before the same shall be sold in the manner as aforesaid, redeem the same paying to said pound-master all fees, costs and charges which may have before the time accrued by reason of any of the provisions of this Ordinance.

SEC. 11. All ordinances, or parts of ordinances, conflicting with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 12. This ordinance shall take effect and be in full force from and after twenty days after its passage.

Approved April 15, 1896, by order of the Village Council.

WM. P. SCHENK, President.
JOHN B. COLE, Clerk.

SEC. 1. That a space not to exceed two feet in width shall be allowed for the display of goods in front of all places of business within the Village of Chelsea. Provided, however, that such space shall be used for no other purpose than the display of such goods, wares or merchandise as may at the time be on sale by the person owning or occupying such building.

SEC. 2. No person shall be permitted to obstruct or cumber up any side or cross walk, street, alley or common in said village, except as provided in Section 1 of this Ordinance, by leaving or placing thereon any building, box, barrel, vehicle, implements, merchandise or other thing.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the owner or occupant to remove all obstructions caused by snow and ice from the sidewalks in front of the premises owned or occupied by them within two hours after verbal notice by the marshal so to do.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the marshal, within two hours after any snow storm shall cease, to notify every owner or occupant of any premises in front of which there are sidewalks constructed, that he is required to remove such obstructions caused by snow or ice within two hours after time of notice, and in case any person so notified, whose duty it shall be to remove such obstructions, shall neglect or refuse to remove such obstructions, or cause the same to be removed, within the time required by such notice, then it shall be the duty of the marshal to forthwith make complaint to a justice of the peace, of competent jurisdiction, against any and every person violating Sec. 3 of this Ordinance, and he shall also immediately notify the Village Attorney of any and every complaint so made. And it shall be the duty of said attorney to prosecute all such complaints with diligence.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the marshal, immediately after the making of any such complaint, to proceed forthwith to remove said obstructions caused by ice or snow, or cause the same to be removed, without delay, and at the next meeting of the council thereafter to report any and all complaints so made, and any and all obstructions so removed, with the names of the owners of the premises in front of which obstructions were removed, together with cost of the same, verified by the oath of said marshal, and the description of the property, in front of which such obstructions were so removed.

SEC. 6. It shall not be lawful for any cattle, horses, mules, sheep, or swine, to run at large in any of the streets, alleys, or commons of said village, neither shall it be lawful for any person or persons to herd, stand, or tie up, for the purpose of pasturing any such animals in any streets, alleys, or commons, of said village (except in front of the premises to the center of the highway), owned or occupied by them, and on lands owned by said persons on such commons.

SEC. 7. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, having jurisdiction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and costs of prosecution, or shall be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed sixty days, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 8. It is further ordered that it shall be the duty of the marshal of said village to seize and take into his possession any animal or animals found in violation of any of the provisions of this Ordinance, and convey and deliver the same into the care and keeping of the pound-master of said village, together with a written statement of the cause of the detention, and the amount of his fees, which shall not be more than ten (10) cents per head for sheep, twenty (20) cents per head for swine, and fifty (50) cents per head for all other animals in this Ordinance mentioned.

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SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the marshal, immediately after the making of any such complaint, to proceed forthwith to remove said obstructions caused by ice or snow, or cause the same to be removed, without delay, and at the next meeting of the council thereafter to report any and all complaints so made, and any and all obstructions so removed, with the names of the owners of the premises in front of which obstructions were removed, together with cost of the same, verified by the oath of said marshal, and the description of the property, in front of which such obstructions were so removed.

SEC. 6. It shall not be lawful for any cattle, horses, mules, sheep, or swine, to run at large in any of the streets, alleys, or commons of said village, neither shall it be lawful for any person or persons to herd, stand, or tie up, for the purpose of pasturing any such animals in any streets, alleys, or commons, of said village (except in front of the premises to the center of the highway), owned or occupied by them, and on lands owned by said persons on such commons.

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