

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

VOLUME 25.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1896.

Single Copies 5 Cents.

NUMBER 43.

Dry Goods

Department

Full of

Bargains.

Regular 10c Outings will cost you 5c per yard.
Regular 10c and 12c wash goods at 5c per yard.
Regular 6c and 7c Prints at 5c per yard.
Regular 6c and 7c Brown Sheet at 5c per yard.
Everything in the line of white goods at lower prices than you will find anywhere.
Regular 50c Corsets for 35c.
Ladies' fast black 25c Hose we sell for 20c; the regular 35c grade we sell for 25c.
Ladies' fast black Seamless Hose, first-class wearers, 15c.
Ladies' fast black Seamless Hose 10c; others ask you 15c and call them worth the money.
A large assortment of Misses' and Children's Hosiery at 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c.
The 10c grade are fast black, good wearers, and are retailed everywhere at 15c.
Men's Socks 10c; nothing like them were ever retailed at less than 15c.

FANS.

Lots of them. Bought cheap and we sell them cheap.
If you want dry goods don't fail to give us a look.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

Remember we have Standard Patterns. They are giving the best of satisfaction. Try them.

HAY RAKES AND CULTIVATORS

At Special Prices for June.

We sell the "Krause," acknowledged to be the best riding cultivator made. Below we give a partial list of farmers using Krause cultivators:
Nathan Pierce, Hiram Pierce, Herman Pierce, G. Hutzler, Henry Menzies, Fred Notten, Fred Kalmbach, H. Kuhl, H. Heuhl, John Kalmbach, Albert Widmayer, T. F. Morse, D. Lewick, Newt Prudden, C. Finkbner, H. Wilson, Eugene Freer, G. Eisenman, E. Zinke, Ed. Dancer, Geo. Steinbach, Fred Leofler.

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.

Who Is In It?

E. L. Alexander Is!

When you want the worth of your money in Ice Cream call on him. For he does not use corn starch, gelatine, or anything of the kind. And he will not sell you Ice Cream that is only half frozen, but frozen good and hard.

Orders receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed.

"Where are you going, my pretty fair maid?"

"I am going to Alexander's for ice cream, sir," she said.

"May I go too, my pretty fair maid?"

"Yes, if you will settle the bill, sir," she said.

JOHN BAUMGARDNER,

Designer and Builder of

Artistic Granite Memorials.

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

Established 1868.

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

Board of Health.

Chelsea, Mich., June 15, 1896.

Board of Health met in Town Hall.
Meeting called to order by Dr. G. W. Palmer, health officer.

Present—W. P. Schenk, Village President; Village Trustees Geo. P. Glazier, J. J. Raftery, I. Vogel, Fred Wedemeyer.

Absent—Village Trustees Mensing and Foster.

Village Marshal made complaint that there was danger from rabies (mad dog) in the village, he having already killed one dog supposed to be so afflicted.

Resolved, Whereas there is apparent danger from rabies (mad dog) in the village of Chelsea, it is hereby ordered by the Board of Health of said village, that all dogs where there is a reasonable suspicion that they have been bitten by a rabid dog be immediately killed.

It is further ordered, That all dogs found running at large, with or without muzzles, for the period of six months from this date, in said village of Chelsea, be immediately killed by the Village Marshal.

Dated at Chelsea June 15, 1896.

This Board would recommend that all persons having dogs keep them at home, securely tied.

Moved and supported, that the above resolution be adopted, and that these proceedings be published in the Chelsea Herald and the Chelsea Standard for three consecutive weeks, also posted five or more public places in said village.

Carried.

On motion Board adjourned.

JOHN B. COLE, Clerk.

Council Proceedings.

[OFFICIAL]

Chelsea, June 3, 1896.

Board met in regular session.

Meeting called to order by President.

Roll call by Clerk.

Present—Wm. P. Schenk, President; Trustees Glazier, Raftery, Vogel and Wedemeyer.

Absent—Trustees Mensing and Foster.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Moved by Glazier and supported by Vogel, that the following bills be allowed and orders drawn on the Treasurer for the same:

G. J. Crowell, insurance on engine house and contents.....	\$ 10 00
Chelsea Electric Light Co., lights for May.....	154 00
Matthew Hauser, 6 2-10 days' work.....	7 75
Amasa Gilbert, 6 7-10 days' work.....	8 87
Howard Fisk, 6 7-10 days' work with team and 3 wagons.....	18 80
Ed Chandler, 1 month's salary as Deputy Marshal.....	5 00
	\$20 342

Yeas—Glazier, Raftery, Vogel and Wedemeyer.

Nays—None.

Carried.

Treasurer's report for May, 1896:

Balance overdrawn May 1, 1896...	\$370 90
Orders paid during May, 1896...	278 14
	\$644 04

Cash received during

May.....	\$1248 50
	644 04

Cash on hand June 1, '96...\$509 46

Moved by Glazier and supported by Wedemeyer, that the Treasurer's report for May be accepted and placed on file.

Carried.

Moved by Glazier and supported by Wedemeyer, that the question of street lights on South Main street be referred to the Street Committee for further consideration.

Moved by Raftery and supported by Glazier, that we adjourn.

Carried.

W. P. SCHENK, President.

JOHN B. COLE, Clerk.

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.

THERE IS A

REASON

FOR IT.

Our Big Tea and Coffee Trade.

We are making a constant effort to give our customers better goods for the money than other dealers. Every one is pleased who tries our 25c N. O. molasses. It is a fine baker; try a sample. We are cutting full cream cheese at 10c per pound. Best Electric kerosine oil 9c per gallon.

When

You are in

Chelsea

Call in and look over our large line of

Silverware

Jewelry and

Watches.

Are you buying at these

Prices?

Glazier & Stimson

Special Sale.

We have a full stock of Buggies, Surreys, Road Wagons, Platform Wagons, Bicycles, and for the next thirty days will offer special inducements in prices.

HOAG & HOLMES

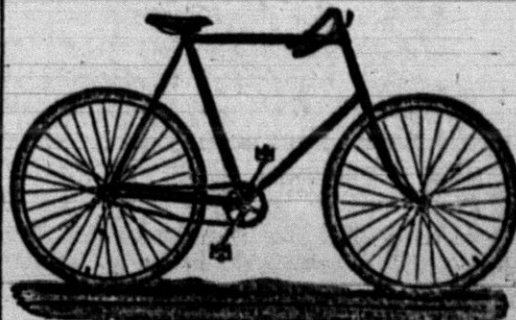
All kinds of Cultivators at bottom prices.

Cheap Bread and Cheap Ice Cream

Are dear at any price.

If you want pure, sweet and wholesome bread, buy it from the bakers who make a specialty of pleasing you. Nothing but the best spring and winter wheat flour used in the manufacture of this bread. Do not forget to hang your card out if in want of anything in our line. Yours truly,

NECKEL BROS.



WHY buy a cheap low grade wheel when you can buy the "NEVER BREAK" for \$39, the "SUNOL" for \$38, the "ACME" for \$37.

ARCHIE MERCHANT,

JERUSALEM MILLS, CHELSEA, MICH.

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.

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

JUNE—1896.

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

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.
CONGRESSIONAL.

The Proceedings of the First Session.

The senate passed the new general deficiency bill on the 8th and the conference report on the post office appropriation bill was agreed to. In discussing the immigration bill Senator Morgan spoke of the present war in Cuba and said the conditions were such as to justify intervention by the United States. In the house a bill for the amendment of the condition of American seamen was passed and conference reports were agreed to on the post office, Indian and District of Columbia appropriation bills.

Final conference reports on the naval appropriation and on the Indian appropriation bills were agreed to in the senate on the 8th, leaving only the sundry civil and the District of Columbia conference reports outstanding. Most of the day in the house was devoted to the consideration of the Aldrich-Underwood contested election case from the Ninth Alabama district. Mr. Aldrich finally being seated. The final conference reports on the Indian and naval bills were agreed to.

The senate disposed of the last of the appropriation bills on the 10th, and has fixed four o'clock p. m. to-day as the time for final adjournment. Bills were passed to increase the pay of letter-carriers, to prevent the shipment of liquor under false labels, and the bill giving right of trial by jury in all contempt cases. In the house the concurrent resolution for the final adjournment of congress at four o'clock p. m. to-day was received from the senate and agreed to. The senate amendments to the sundry civil bill were concurred in and many bills were passed, among them being one to extend the scope of investigation of the agricultural department into the question of road improvement.

The senate adjourned sine die on the 11th after passing resolutions expressing thanks to Senator Frye, of Maine, president pro tem., and Vice President Stevenson for the uniform courtesy and ability with which they had presided over the senate. In the house a resolution offered by Mr. Turner (dem., Ga.) was adopted thanking Speaker Reed for the ability, efficiency and strict impartiality with which he has discharged the arduous duties of his office, after which the house adjourned sine die.

DOMESTIC.

Over 12,000 children carried the American flag in the parade at Cincinnati that opened the golden jubilee commemorating the 50th anniversary of the ordination of Archbishop Elder as a priest.

Later advices from the recent storm in Nebraska say that scores of low-lying farms were flooded, thousands of dollars' worth of live stock, farming implements, etc., were swept away and one of the prettiest and richest valleys in Nebraska was a scene of destruction and desolation.

It was said that C. W. Fairbanks, of Indianapolis, would be made temporary chairman of the national republican convention at St. Louis, and that John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, would be permanent chairman.

An explosion at cement works near Kingston, N. Y., killed three men and fatally injured three other men.

The family, six in number, of Thomas Thomas, of Fayette county, Ind., were dying from the effects of eating ice cream in which it was thought poison had been placed.

Lake City, a mountain village in California, was nearly destroyed by a waterspout. No lives were lost.

Secretary Carlisle in his reply to the subcommittee of the senate finance committee charged with the investigation of the sale of United States bonds during the years 1894, 1895 and 1896 says that foreign investors became uneasy regarding our ability to pay in gold and bonds were necessary to maintain our credit.

By the fall of a balcony at Ottawa, Kan., 50 persons were injured, some probably fatally.

W. W. Hamilton rode a mile on the race track at Denver in 1:50, breaking all previous bicycle records.

A mob of 300 men took from the jail at Bryan, Tex., Louis Whitehead and George I. Johnson, who assaulted Dr. Wilson's daughter, and Jim, Reddick, who assaulted an Italian woman, and burned them to death.

Fire destroyed the saloon of Joseph Homan at Whiting, Ind., and his wife and two children perished in the flames. The town of Wyeth City, Ala., containing 300 inhabitants, was swept away by a cyclone and two persons were killed and 15 wounded, six of the latter fatally.

One hundred and eighty cans of dynamite exploded about a mile below Lilly, Pa., and one man was killed and six fatally injured.

Seventy-three young men graduated from the military academy at West Point, N. Y.

The 11th annual national convention of state boards of health met in Chicago.

Sylvester Ryan, 28 years of age, his brother Albert, aged 24, and Patrick Schigh, aged 40 years, were drowned at Logan's Ferry, Pa.

Thomas White fatally shot his sweetheart, Bertha McKelvey, at Chillicothe, O., and then killed himself. Jealousy was the cause.

Being charged with forgery C. M. Benson, judge of probate of Polk county, committed suicide at Grand Forks, N. D.

On the race track in St. Louis Free Advice clipped half a second off the world's record for seven and one-half furlongs, making the distance in 1:33 1/2.

The R. Douglas Crocker company at St. Joseph, Mo., failed for \$100,000.

Frank Jahrenski, aged nine years; Reuben S. Woodworth, aged four, and Max Zerag, aged 12, were drowned in Milwaukee while boating.

Fire destroyed the building of the American horse exchange in New York and over 125 horses were burned to death, the loss being \$200,000.

John A. Thompson's bank, one of the oldest banking institutions in Johnson county, closed its doors at Edinburg, Ind., the liabilities being \$75,000.

On July 1 all the whisky distilleries in Kentucky will close until January 1, 1898.

George Edmunds and Gus Verdery, two prominent citizens of Ellis Post Office, Ga., were murdered by burglars. The First national bank of Larned, Kan., closed its doors.

The total appropriations of the Fifty-fourth congress, including permanent annual appropriations, were \$515,759-\$20.49, against \$989,339,205 made by the Fifty-third congress.

The woman city government at Ellis, Kan., was at war with illegal liquor vendors, and all but two violators had been sent to jail.

The Austrian representative in Washington will henceforth be an ambassador instead of a minister.

The boiler of the Michigan salt works near Marine City, Mich., exploded, killing William Mowbray, foreman, and John F. Haley.

The special senate committee, of which Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, is chairman, appointed to investigate the recent sales of government bonds, began its inquiry in Washington.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 12th aggregated \$637,886,593, against \$957,218,078 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week in 1895 was 6.5.

There were 234 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 12th, against 249 the week previous and 252 in the corresponding period of 1895.

George Delong, a berry picker at Benton harbor, Mich., has fallen heir to a fortune of \$150,000 by the death of an uncle in the St. Louis tornado.

Fifty houses were damaged by fire at Newport, Ky., and the tobacco warehouse of J. M. Armstrong, with its contents, was totally destroyed.

The bank of Palmer, Kan., was broken into, the safe blown open and entirely destroyed and the cash-box robbed of \$1,100.

A fire in a tenement-house in Pittsburgh, Pa., caused the death of Mrs. Z. Garbies and her five-year-old son, and her daughter, aged 12 years, was fatally burned.

The steamship Bermuda left Philadelphia with another cargo of arms and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents.

The Taylorville (Ill.) coal mining works were destroyed by fire and three men and 20 mules perished in the flames. The property loss was \$75,000.

John Johnson (colored), who on the night of March 31 murdered in cold blood Charles Carter, a well-known and prominent young man, was hanged at Lancaster Courthouse, Va.

Leading commercial agencies in New York reported trade as being very dull throughout the country.

Egbert C. Smith has resigned as president of Andover (Mass.) theological seminary, after a period of 18 years in that position. Prof. George Harris Abbott, professor of theology, will succeed him.

Orders were telegraphed by the secretary of the navy to commandants of all navy yards to resume work at once. In all parts of southwestern Michigan grasshoppers were doing great injury to the peppermint crop.

The total number of silver dollars coined from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, to June 1, 1896, was 46,104,651. Upon this coinage there was a profit of \$10,117,234.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The democrats in Alaska elected delegates to the national convention who were instructed to vote as a unit on all questions.

Official returns from the recent election in Oregon show that Messrs. Tongue and Ellis (reps.) were elected congressmen.

Lemuel W. Roysse, of Warsaw, now serving his first term in congress from the Thirtieth district of Indiana, was renominated by the republicans.

Gen. Robert Henry Kindwood Whitely, U. S. A. (retired), died at his home in Baltimore, aged 87 years.

The republicans nominated W. A. Stone for congress in the Twenty-third district of Pennsylvania.

The democrats of the Second district of Indiana nominated for congress Robert W. Miers, of Bloomington.

Maryland democrats in convention at Baltimore elected delegates to the national convention on a gold platform.

The democrats of Connecticut in convention at Hartford selected delegates to the national convention who are opposed to the free coinage of silver.

The Nevada democrats in convention at Reno elected free silver delegates to the national convention.

The national committee of the republican party met in the Southern hotel at St. Louis and began the work of preparing the routine of the national convention which meets on the 16th.

The Indian territory democratic convention, held in Vinita, elected free silver delegates to Chicago.

In convention at St. Paul the Minnesota democrats elected delegates to the national convention on a gold platform.

The following congressional nominations were made: Michigan, Fourth district, A. E. Beebe (pop.); Illinois, Sixteenth district, W. H. Henrichsen (dem.); Kentucky, Eighth district, G. M. Davis (rep.).

William E. Finck, of New Lexington, was nominated for congress by the free silver democrats of the Eleventh Ohio district.

Isaac H. Maynard, aged 58 years, ex-judge of the court of appeals, dropped dead in the Hotel Kenmore in Albany, N. Y.

Col. W. P. Hepburn was renominated for congress by the republicans of the Eighth district of Iowa.

Dr. Charles M. Nes, aged 69 years, died in York, Pa. He was the inventor of the Nes silicon method of converting iron ore into steel.

FOREIGN.

Muzaffer-ed-Din, the new shah of Persia, was formally enthroned at Teheran.

Three men, Milson, Fowler and Seaman, were hanged in Newgate prison in London on one scaffold for murder.

It was said that the Cuban harvest this year would be only one-eighth that of 1895.

There was much talk in official circles in Havana of arranging the Cuban question on a basis of concession of home rule, similar to that in Canada.

Mrs. Annie Dyer, the baby farmer who was believed to have murdered not less than 40 infants, was hanged in Newgate prison in London.

In commemoration of his coronation the czar of Russia donated \$75,000 to charities.

In the Indian revolt in Oaxaca, Mexico, free masons were attacked and several of them were burned to the stake.

Upon paying a fine of \$125,000 each John Hays Hammond, Col. Rhodes, George Farrar and J. W. Leonard, the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, were released from prison at Pretoria.

It was announced in the British house of commons that negotiations were proceeding with the United States with the view of bringing about a settlement by arbitration of the Venezuelan dispute.

The British cruiser Bonaventure lost 70 men by sunstroke while on a voyage from Colombo to Pondicherry.

LATER.

The republican national committee in session in St. Louis selected C. W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, as temporary chairman of the national convention, C. W. Johnson, of Minnesota, as secretary, and Rabbi Samuel Sale, of St. Louis, as chaplain.

A council of Spanish generals in Cuba decided to suspend operations against the insurgents owing to the rains.

Gov. Bradley, of Kentucky, decided that he would not allow his name to be presented to the national republican convention as a presidential candidate.

Pigeons flew from Alton, Ill., to Green Bay, Wis., a distance of 403 miles, in 12 hours.

Mrs. Robert Gresham and Mrs. Mollie Gaines fought a duel at Travers, Fla., because of trouble over the latter's husband and killed each other.

A terrific wind and rainstorm did great damage at Atlantic City and Asbury Park, N. J.

The insurgents blew up bridges and an aqueduct in the outskirts of Havana, and the water supply of the city was partially destroyed.

Fire destroyed a large warehouse of the White Mills Distillery company in Louisville, Ky., the loss being \$125,000.

Shep Palmer, a negro, was executed at Jackson, Miss., for the murder, in December last, of Charlie Cordell and wife, a newly married couple.

At Seattle, Wash., the prohibition state convention nominated for governor Rev. R. E. Dunlap, of Seattle.

Alpheus Felch, who in 1845 was governor of Michigan and in 1847 was United States senator, died at his home in Ann Arbor, aged 90 years.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe celebrated her 85th birthday at her home in Hartford, Conn.

Monroe Jackson and J. W. Vest, populist politicians, fought a duel over politics at Hartsville, Ala., and both were killed.

At Tunis, Tex., Jesse Massey and J. T. Chance were murdered by unknown parties.

The wheat and oats harvest was in progress in Nebraska and the yield was unprecedented.

The percentage of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 13th were as follows: Baltimore, 622; Cleveland, 619; Philadelphia, 583; Cincinnati, 583; Boston, 568; Washington, 535; Pittsburgh, 523; Brooklyn, 522; Chicago, 500; New York, 426; St. Louis, 296; Louisville, 222.

BOND SALES.

Secretary Carlisle Tells Why They Were Made.

Washington, June 10.—Secretary Carlisle's reply to the subcommittee of the senate finance committee charged with the investigation of the sale of United States bonds during the years 1894, 1895 and 1896 was made public Tuesday. The statement is dated June 1. Reviewing the conditions which led to the bond issue, the secretary says:

"Largely on account of apprehensions in this country and abroad as to the ability of the government to continue the current redemption of its notes in gold coin and maintain the parity of the two metals, the exports of gold during the fiscal year 1893 reached the unprecedented amount of \$108,680,844, nearly all of which was withdrawn from the public treasury by the presentation of notes of redemption. Notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts by the department to maintain the \$100,000,000 reserve intact, on the 22d day of April, 1893, it became necessary to use a part of it for redemption purposes. Very little gold was being received on account of dues to the government, and it was, therefore, impossible to increase the reserve without resorting to the issue and sale of bonds, under the authority conferred by the resumption act."

The secretary then refers to the bond call of January 17, 1894, which netted the government \$58,660,617. From that date to November 14, 1894, when the free gold in the treasury was \$1,878,374, the amount varied but little. The secretary then continues:

"In the meantime, the frequent presentation of notes for redemption in gold by individuals and institutions not desiring for export clearly indicated the existence of uneasiness in the public mind, while foreign exchange was constantly at or near a rate which made it necessary to export gold to pay bills at their maturity, and consequently withdrawals for shipment were daily threatened."

The terms and result of the second bond issue are then stated, and Secretary Carlisle says:

"It soon became evident that the transaction had not been effectual to stop withdrawals of gold. These large withdrawals were due almost entirely, so far as could be ascertained, to a feeling of apprehension in the public mind, especially among the holders of our securities abroad, which increased in intensity from day to day, that the government would be compelled within a few days to suspend gold payments and to drop to a silver and paper standard. The situation was so grave that the attention of congress was called to the subject on January 28, 1895."

After freely quoting from this message, the secretary says that congress having failed to pass any measure for the relief of the treasury, or to take any action calculated to allay the serious apprehensions then existing in the public mind, a contract was entered into on February 3, 1895, with August Belmont & Co., of New York; N. M. Rothschild & Sons, of London, and J. P. Morgan & Co., for the purchase of \$5,000,000 ounces of standard gold at the price of 17.844 per ounce, to be paid for in United States 30-year four per cent. bonds. Not less than one-half of the gold was to be procured abroad, and the parties agreed so far as lay in their power to exert any financial influence and make all legitimate efforts to protect the treasury against the withdrawal, pending the complete performance of the contract.

The secretary quotes from the president's message, sent to congress immediately on the execution of the contract, in which he again calls attention to the financial condition of the treasury. The agreement to protect the treasury gold, the secretary says, was faithfully carried out, and he adds:

"After a large part of the gold had been furnished from abroad, the secretary, in order to prevent disturbance in the rates of foreign exchange at a critical period and create a condition which could force gold exports and consequent withdrawals acquiesced in a departure from the contract requiring one-half of the coin to be procured abroad and accepted deposits of gold then held in this country to complete the delivery."

Withdrawals of gold again set in, and on December 2, 1895, the president again sent a special message to congress asking remedial legislation, but none was enacted, and on January 6, 1896, a circular was issued asking for subscriptions for \$100,000,000 four per cents. of the same character as the others. Continuing, the secretary says:

"My opinion is that the prices received by the government for the bonds sold in 1894, 1895 and 1896 were as high as it was existing at the times when the sales were made. The fact that bonds are offered for sale by the government only at times when the financial affairs of the country are greatly disturbed and the market more or less depressed on account of the business situation, and the feeling of insecurity which always prevails at such periods among investors, necessarily prevents the realization of as good prices as might be procured if advantage could be taken of the most favorable opportunities for effecting the sales. The same conditions which make the issue of bonds necessary also depress the price of such securities in all the markets of the world and consequently the government is compelled to make its sales under the most unfavorable circumstances."

"In relation to that part of the resolution which directs the committee to investigate and report 'what effect the bond sales had on the credit and business of the people of the United States,' I have the honor to say that, in my opinion, the sales were necessary for the preservation of the credit of the government and the security of the business interests of the people, and that they, in fact, accomplished those results. In general, the effect of each sale was to restore confidence, for the time being at least, in the power and purpose of the government to maintain its own credit, to preserve the parity of our coins, and the value of our currency, and to check the return of our securities in large amounts from other countries for sale in the market here."

More Pay for Letter Carriers.

Washington, June 11.—The senate passed a bill increasing the pay of letter carriers, which was sent to the house for action. It fixes the salary, after July 1, next, of carriers in cities of more than 75,000 population, for the first year's service, \$600; for the second year, \$600; for the third year, \$1,000, and for the fourth year and thereafter, \$1,200. In cities of less than 75,000, the pay for the first year is fixed at \$600; for the second year, \$800, and for subsequent years \$1,000.

Big Clothing Firm Fails.

Milwaukee, June 10.—Burling, Wambold & Co., clothiers and dealers in men's furnishing goods, made an assignment Tuesday morning. Their assets are about \$75,000, the liabilities being about two-thirds of this sum. The firm suffered seriously in a fire some time ago.

One Thousand Farmers Wanted

To settle on one thousand choice farms on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in Dakota.

These lands are located in twenty different counties, and are to be had now at prices ranging from \$7 to \$15 per acre; a few months hence their value will be doubled.

For a home or for investment no luckier chance in the West has ever before been offered. Now is the time to invest. No better results can be obtained anywhere. Schools and churches abound everywhere. Nearby markets for all farm products. South and North Dakota are the banner diversified farming and stock-raising states of the West. Everything grows in Dakota except ignorance and intemperance. A new boom is on. Take advantage of the tide which leads to Dakota and to fortune.

For further information address or call upon W. E. Powell, General Immigration Agent, 410 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

There is a third silent party to all our bargains. The nature and soul of things takes upon itself the guaranty of the fulfillment of every contract, so that honest service cannot come to loss.—Emerson.

Three for a Dollar!

Three what! Three charmingly executed posters in colors, drawn by W. W. Denlow, Ethel Reed and Ray Brown, will be sent free of postage to any address on receipt of One Dollar. All who are afflicted with the "poster craze" will immediately embrace this rare opportunity, as but a limited number of the posters will be issued. The scarcity of a good thing enhances its value. Address Geo. H. Harford, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

"You surely do not favor political government!" said an objector to a woman suffrage advocate. "No, I don't," was the reply. "I favor bloomer government."—Detroit Free Press.

Homeseekers' Excursions South.

On the 15th and 16th of June, also July 4, 7, 20 and 21st and several dates during August, September and October, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. will sell first class round trip tickets, good 31 days from date of sale, for one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip, to all points in Florida and the South. Trains, times, etc., all the best. For further information address C. W. Humphrey, N. P. A., St. Paul, Minn. City Ticket Office, 123 Clark St., or C. L. Stone, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

PROSPECTIVE CONTESTANT—"The testator was a very ignorant man and drew the will himself." Lawyer—"In that event I can offer you small encouragement."—Detroit Tribune.

New Train Service on the Monon Route.

Commencing Sunday, June 7th, the Regular Sleeping Car for Indianapolis via the Monon Route will be carried on the Fast Mail Train, leaving Chicago at 2:45 a. m., arriving at Indianapolis 8 a. m.

The Sleeper will be ready for occupancy in Dearborn Station (Polk Street Depot) at 4:30 p. m., thus giving passengers an opportunity to spend the evening in Chicago, go to the theaters or other places of amusement, and return any time after that hour. City Ticket Office, 233 Clark St., Chicago.

SOUTWARD learned the art of combining colors by closely studying butterflies' wings; he would often say that no one knew what he owed to those tiny insects.—S. Smiles.

Some Wasn't Built in a Day.

Neither are the obstinate maladies, the removal of which the great corrective, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is adapted curable in an hour. To persist in the use of this standard remedy is no more than just. Biliousness, constipation, malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaints and nervousness among the complaints which it eradicates.

NEVER write anything that does not give you great pleasure; emotion is easily propagated from the writer to the reader.—Joubert.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$3 trial bottle & treatise. DR. KLINE, 938 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

"YOUNG man," said the merchant to the prospective office boy, "are you fairly well educated?" "I be," replied the boy, proudly.—Tit-Bits.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. HARDY, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, '94.

CRUEL—"I know that age is telling on me," said Miss Serelene. "Yes, dear; but you needn't mind so very much. It isn't telling the whole truth."—Sketch.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

Only

Think what a long train of diseases arise from impure blood. Then keep the blood pure with

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WORK.

Work! for up the eastern sky
Climbs the sun the while we wait;
Chances come and pass us by;
Still we stand and hesitate.
Doubting, fickle, faint of heart,
By and by we cry: "Too late!"

Work! Our lives before us lie
Like the marble-shapeless still;
We must carve them to success
With an earnest heart and will.
It is in our hands to choose—
Shall it be for good or ill?

Work! The day is passing fast!
Brave of heart to do and dare,
In the world's great labor fields
There is work that all may share.
Earnest heart and willing hands
Find a mission anywhere.
—Eben E. Rexford, in Golden Days.

THE MILL SPRITE.

BY CHARLES M. HARGER.

The great stone flouring mills of the northwestern wheat region have little about them to remind one of the modest structures that clatteringly turn into flour the farmers' grain in the country districts farther east. There are no farmers driving up to the door and unloading dusty sacks of yellow wheat while they chat with the miller. Whole freight trains instead, puff their noisy way under the massive archways into the building and car after car is emptied in a twinkling, each one discharging its load through a trap-door in its floor. Then the cars, having been almost as quickly loaded with flour as they were emptied of grain, are pushed on through another great stone archway, and go forth to carry the product to eastern markets.

In the Perthmill there was generally one onlooker as the trains unloaded who took no part in the work. Annie, the little crippled daughter of the janitor, limped up and down the platform, in and out of the mill, as well as her lameness would allow. Brakemen, engineers and shippers all had a pleasant word for her. "The mill-sprite," one engineer of a poetic turn of mind had called her; and she went by that name, even among those who did not know what the phrase meant.

About midsummer a new superintendent, Mr. Griswold, came to the mill. "Aren't you afraid of being caught in the machinery?" he asked one hot evening, when he found Annie perched on a wide beam watching the wheat flow downward like a golden river.

"No; I've always lived in the mill, and go everywhere," she answered.

"Night and day, too?"

"Yes, it's prettier at night," she answered, simply; and the superintendent, whose heart sometimes swelled with admiration when the great structure was lighted with electricity, agreed with her.

He stopped a moment to watch the swinging lever which, at a pull from an assistant's hand, pushed back the heavy cover to the deep bin, and allowed a carload of new wheat, fresh from the prairies, to flow like a torrent into the receptacle.

"Would be death to be under that shower," Mr. Griswold said, half to himself, and passed on.

A few evenings afterward, when she was left alone by her father in the janitor's nest-like quarters in the front of the mill, Annie's thoughts called up this remark of the superintendent about the stream of wheat. Just then she heard a low, rumbling sound in the distance. Another train of wheat was coming. It would be unloaded in the night. She started for the door to see it roll past, and glide out along a dark wall toward the tracks.

Just before she came to a corner she heard low voices from around the turn. Two men were whispering hoarsely.

"The last night of the month always brings it, you know," one said.

"Yes, but how can we get it? Th' watch will be on."

"That's all right. I've been studying the thing, an' the superintendent is here alone to-night. The office men are sick."

The roar of the train was coming nearer, and the men raised their voices. "He may show fight an' ring in an alarm," said the second speaker.

"No danger," was the reply. It came so sharply that it seemed to be hissed in the other's ear. "It won't take more than a minute to settle him. We'll jest wait till th' train is in, an'—"

"Whir! whizz! came the noisy freight. The engine threw out millions of sparks as it tugged up the incline, and all sounds but its roar were drowned. Nothing was distinguishable until the long line of laden cars had disappeared beneath the black arch in the wing of the mill, and then Annie heard again:

"Don't get scared now—it'll work all right." Then the voices ceased.

Presently she peeped anxiously around the corner. Nothing was visible now but the silent, dark walls, with gleams of light coming through the scores of windows.

She wished her father were there, and was still more nervous when she remembered that he would not be back until midnight. She thought over the men's words: "The last night of the month."

The meaning had not struck her at first. Now it occurred to her that they were talking about the hundreds of dollars which were in the superintendent's hands to pay off the employees on the morning of the first of the month. He was alone, as the men had said—she knew that the force was small that night because of illness.

These men were going to rob Mr. Griswold! She must go and warn him. But whatever they meant to do, it would happen "when the train was in." And already it had come to a standstill on the dump platform.

Annie seized her bonnet, to protect her brown hair from the flying flour, and not daring to go outside and attempt to climb the long railway trestle in the darkness, turned through a small door into the depths of the mill and started for the superintendent's office.

Although she had often been in the mill at night, it had seldom been in this direction, and her progress was somewhat uncertain. Pulling back her dress from contact with the mighty wheels, stepping over shafts and limping along beams that connected narrow platforms, she struggled on in the hot and dusty half-darkness. Once, in her excitement she lost her way; and then, just as a dull roar told that the first car of wheat had been dumped, she found it again, and in a moment more was at the door of the superintendent's office.

Impatiently she pounded on its panels. There was no response. Straightening her poor little body to its greatest height, she knocked again, and then with both thin hands tried the latch. It yielded, and the heavy door swung slowly inward. She glanced quickly around.

Mr. Griswold was not there. The doors of the safe in which the money was kept were closed, and she reflected that the small night force was probably assisting in the unusual task of unloading the train at that hour.

Out of the office she hurried, and taking the upper floor because she knew its windings better, and there were fewer belts and shafts, she turned in the direction of the great bins. Another roar told of a second car's disposal, and she caught her breath a little as she trembled lest she should be too late.

At last she turned a corner in the tangled path she was following, and wheat bins. A line of beams led toward the gleaming electric light at the farther end, and to the right vast gaping spaces reached into the darkness far below. Above, the locomotive's tugging, as it pulled the loaded cars into place for the next "dump," could be heard above the rumble of the mill's machinery.

Annie hurried along the narrow pathway—the very one on which she had met Mr. Griswold when he spoke to her about the consequences of being caught under the shower of wheat. Below, some 20 feet, was another line of planks leading past the bins, into which, level with the planks, doors opened. These were for convenience in inspecting the condition of the grain.

On this platform, his body bent as he peered into the vast bin at his side, was the superintendent. She recognized his light gray coat and russet shoes. She pushed on, intending when she had come him to call and warn him of possible danger. The rope with which he had moved the lever to loosen the contents of the last car hung at his side, and was still swinging from his touch. He was evidently scenting the grain for a suspicion of moldiness.

Suddenly, before she was within hailing distance, though she was not far from a position directly above the superintendent, she saw a black form shoot out from behind a heavy upright timber directly behind him. The stranger sneaked toward the door of the bin, into which part of his intended victim's body still protruded.

The lame girl's heart almost stood still with fright. She sank to the narrow platform, and crouching there in the upper darkness, watched helplessly the struggle going on below.

The stranger had leaped upon the superintendent, and was attempting to throw him into the bin; but Mr. Griswold fought bravely for his life. Once, twice he was almost a victor, but his assailant had him at a disadvantage. Already his head and shoulders were hanging over the dark abyss into which a carload of yellow wheat had sunk and made no impression on the great space.

Chunk! came a sound above her head. Annie realized with a shudder that another car had been brought into position over the trap-door, and was ready to be dumped.

The stranger below had almost overcome the superintendent, and she saw the scoundrel glance sidewise toward the rope which moved the lever.

Like a flash there came upon her for the first time a realization what a terrible deed was intended. The body of the superintendent, hurled into the bin, would be covered with the flood of grain, and his fate would be unknown for days, and perhaps for weeks and months.

It was but a second now before the end would come. Already the assailant had pushed off the superintendent's hands, and she saw body and limbs disappear through the narrow door. She could not hear it fall on the soft mass of grain beneath, but she knew it was there.

The assassin tugged at the door. He had nothing to do now but to close and fasten it and pull the lever; and then thousands of bushels of wheat would bury the unfortunate man as firmly and fatally as though the car above should itself fall into the cavern.

Annie sprang to her feet and gazed a moment helplessly about her. Then there met her glance the long lever reaching out over the bin. If it only could be held! If the trap-door were kept closed it would keep back the

grain, and the superintendent might be saved.

The stranger below had nearly closed the thick door. In a moment he would pull the slender rope.

She looked at the lever. A weight on the end over the bin would prevent the trap's moving; there was but one way to accomplish it—she must hold it herself.

On hands and knees she climbed to the edge of the bin; then, reaching far out on the pole which moved the door, she took a firm grasp. A little tremble told her that the door had been closed by the stranger, and she fearlessly swung off!

The slender pole bent and swayed with her weight, and she shuddered lest the lever should still work. If it did, she would be swept down into the abyss over which she hung helplessly, and the stream of grain pouring upon her would mean death to her as well as to the superintendent.

Her small, thin arms and hands were weak. Already the muscles of her wrists were aching with the strain.

Twitch! went the lever. The assassin was jerking the rope. Again and again she felt the jerk, but still the little pole did not rise with her enough to loosen the trap-door. Although the whole affair had occupied but a moment, it seemed to have been hours. In an instant longer she must loosen her hold, and then—

The man was evidently growing impatient, and she felt a jerk of unusual power. There followed a cracking sound; the lever broke, and she was alling through the darkness, the broken piece of the lever still in her hands.

As soon as she realized anything further she was sliding down an inclined plane of wheat, and a man's voice, that of the superintendent, was saying something to her.

Far above they could see the gleam of the electric light streaming over the edge of the bin, with flour dust floating in like motes in a sunbeam.

"I saw him throw you in," sobbed the child, "an' now they'll cover us both!"

"No, they won't," answered the superintendent. "The trainmen will have to fix the lever first, and they'll look about to see what's the matter."

Presently the door through which he had fallen was opened, and a lantern was swung in, followed in a moment by a trainman's head.

"Hello!" called the man. "What's the matter down there?"

"I'm in here! It's Griswold," the superintendent answered.

Annie heard a smothered exclamation of astonishment from the man. He summoned help; ropes were brought, and soon both she and Mr. Griswold were drawn up from their perilous position.

The experience of the night had added many lines to the superintendent's face, and though he was relieved to find that the robbers, foiled in the execution of their plans, had vanished without disturbing the safe, the memory of what he had suffered in anticipation remained with him.

As for Annie, the little "mill-sprite" did not lack for rewards and praise, either from the mill-owners or from the man whose life she had saved.—Youth's Companion.

The Same Case.

"A well-known gentleman of this county, who some years ago lived in the country a short distance south of town, was in the habit of coming to town every week or so, and 'getting on the town.' On one of his visits he became rather more demonstrative than usual, and was taken before the police judge, where the customary one dollar and costs was given him. The next day he was still in town, and was still 'loaded.' He was again arraigned before the bar of justice to answer the charge of drunkenness. The witnesses for the prosecution were sworn and gave in their evidence, and everything pointed to a sure conviction. When the commonwealth was through the defendant was asked if he had anything to say. He arose, slowly steadied himself on the back of his chair, and said, in substance, that he had read somewhere that a man's life could not twice be placed in jeopardy for the same offense. He maintained that this drunk was the same one on which he was convicted the day before, therefore he moved for a dismissal. It is said the judge sustained the motion."—Mt. Olivet Tribune.

Hungry Elephant.

An elephant that escaped from a circus in a London suburb one night recently invaded a baker shop and ate everything in sight, including two bags of flour, weighing 280 pounds, 20 pounds of currants, 14 cans of raspberry jam, including the cans, 14 pounds of raw almonds and 7 pounds of lemon peel.

—Welcome to the parents the puny struggler, strong in his weakness, his little arms more irresistible than the soldier's, his lips touched with persuasion which Chatham and Pericles in manhood had not. His unaffected lamentations when he lifts up his voice on high, or more beautiful, the sobbing child, the face all liquid grief, as he tries to swallow his vexation, soften all hearts to pity and to mirthful and clamorous compassion.—Emerson.

—The myrtle plant has always been regarded as an emblem of love. Among the Greeks and Romans it was planted in cemeteries.

—The pupil of the dog's eye, like that of other diurnal carnivora, is round.

ALARM IN HAVANA.

Insurgents Blow Up Bridges Near the City with Dynamite.

Havana, June 15.—The city was startled and alarmed Saturday night at nine o'clock by the noise of two successive explosions which shook the ground for a long distance and was heard for several miles. Consternation prevailed for a time, as it was feared that this was a prelude to an attack or a series of similar explosions. Excited throngs rushed to the streets, while an armed party proceeded in the direction from which the detonations had been heard.

It was soon found that the stone bridges of Christina and Concha and the aqueduct of Fernando Septimo were the points that had suffered from the dynamite. The bridges were partially destroyed and the pipes on the aqueduct, upon which the city is dependent for its water supply, were much damaged. It cannot yet be stated how extensive is the damage done or how long it will require to remedy it. There is no doubt that the dynamite which caused this wreck was placed by agents of the insurgents. It has been their determination, announced some time since, to cut off the water supply of Havana and so serve to make it as nearly uninhabitable as possible.

It is believed that the insurgents are bent upon investing Havana by cutting off as much as possible the supply of necessities, though not by actually besieging it. All fruits and vegetables and fresh meats are unprecedentedly high priced and difficult to obtain, and milk is of the poorest, such as is brought in being much adulterated before it is delivered. There is much fever and smallpox has broken out, which, in the unwholesome state of affairs, threatens to become epidemic. Many are suffering from measles, and there is much intestinal trouble among the inhabitants owing to poor and insufficient food. The failure of the water supply under these conditions is a dire calamity.

Madrid, June 15.—A council of Spanish generals in Cuba has decided to suspend operations against the insurgents owing to the rains.

THREE DROWNED.

Loss of Life During a Storm on the Delaware River.

Gloucester City, N. J., June 15.—Early Sunday morning during a severe storm a rowboat containing five persons capsized in the Delaware river off here and three of the occupants were drowned. The dead are: Mrs. Hannah Richter, Mrs. Kate McCue and John Brewer. Besides the three drowned the boat contained John McCue and William Richter, husbands of the two women. Mrs. Richter sang in a concert hall here and her husband rowed her nightly across the river to their home in Philadelphia. In some way the boat containing the party overturned and in the swift current and heavy sea that was on Brewer and the women could not hold on to the boat and were swept to their deaths. Richter and McCue after a desperate struggle were carried ashore on the upturned boat. Richter and his wife were only married last Tuesday.

Asbury Park, N. J., June 15.—A northeast storm of unusual severity started in about ten o'clock Saturday night, and before it had spent its fury did tens of thousands of dollars' worth of damage along the coast and inland. All night long the wind howled and blew with the velocity of a hurricane. Trees were uprooted and their branches torn off, signs were broken, awnings blown down and other damage sustained that littered the streets with miscellaneous articles. The fishing interests suffered a loss estimated at \$40,000. At Long Branch the principal damage was done to the iron pier. The outer guard piling were all torn up and washed on the beach. Between Galilee and North Long Branch many pound nets were completely destroyed. This is the largest fishing section along the coast. No boats were run to the pier or the docks along the South Shrewsbury river on account of the storm. At Atlantic Highlands many small craft were washed up on the beach and wrecked. Seabright escaped with but little loss. South of Asbury Park the damage was also light. At three o'clock Sunday afternoon the storm subsided.

BASEBALL.

Position of the Clubs with Reference to Championship Honors.

The number of games won and lost and the percentage of the clubs of leading baseball organizations is shown in the tables which follow. National league:

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Perct.
Baltimore	28	17	.622
Cleveland	26	16	.619
Philadelphia	25	20	.563
Cincinnati	25	20	.563
Boston	25	19	.568
Washington	25	20	.556
Pittsburgh	23	21	.521
Brooklyn	24	22	.522
Chicago	24	24	.500
New York	20	27	.426
St. Louis	19	31	.386
Louisville	10	35	.222

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Perct.
Indianapolis	25	16	.611
Detroit	25	16	.610
Kansas City	23	20	.535
Minneapolis	23	20	.535
St. Paul	21	20	.512
New York	23	23	.500
Grand Rapids	16	29	.355
Columbus	16	30	.349

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Perct.
Des Moines	29	7	.806
Peoria	24	15	.615
Rockford	25	18	.581
Dubuque	23	19	.548
Cedar Rapids	21	24	.415
Burlington	13	25	.342
Quincy	13	27	.326
St. Joseph	14	27	.341

THE SAENGERFEST.

Hundreds Unable to Gain Admission to the Closing Concert.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 11.—An immense audience, exceeding the accredited capacity of spacious Saengerfest hall, were delighted with the fourth concert of the Saengerfest, rendered Wednesday afternoon. The special feature and attraction was the appearance of Frau Klafsky, the great German prima donna, and A. L. Guille, both of whom Tuesday night gained new laurels, and by special request, consented to appear in solo work. Their reception amounted almost to an ovation. Almost all the great artists appeared in the grand closing concert Wednesday, and attracted perhaps the largest audience Pittsburgh has ever had at a concert. Fears had been expressed that the hall would prove too large for the occasion, but had its capacity been increased by one-half, it would only have comfortably seated the music-loving throng which sought entrance. Many hundreds were turned away after all the aisles and available standing places were filled. Not a few received injuries in the crush, and many a fine toilet was ruined.

The first number on the programme, a composition of Fest Director Zoellner, entitled "Midnight at Sedan," was a musical picture. Its four distinctly different motives—the stillness of the night, the dead raising from the graves, hate and warlike fury, and the lament—held the assemblage almost spell-bound. Other prominent features were Frau Klafsky's rendition of the aria "O Honored Halls," from Tannhauser, and "Brunnhilde's Self-Immolation," from the "Goetterdaemmerung;" Hans Sachs address and quintet, from "The Mastersingers," by Mr. Brockett, and Miss Lilian Blavet, Miss Gertrude Stein, Mr. Carl Naeser and Mr. Emil Fischer; and a number of German and Dutch folk songs by the combined chorus.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 13.—The closing feature of the national saengerfest was the business meeting held Friday morning and afternoon when a permanent saengerbund was formed. President Dingling presided. A constitution was adopted. It leaves the name unchanged and gives the object of the organization to be the promulgation of German song, speech and sociability. All singing societies to be eligible must have a membership of at least 40; must pay an initiation fee of ten dollars, and each member is taxed 25 cents per year. The delegates to the saengerbund elect from their number a central board for the saengerfest, consisting of 15 members. This board elects a musical director and sees to having the programme made out one year before the fest. The constitution also provides for a paper to be published as the organ of the bund. Cincinnati, having a petition signed by over 3,000 citizens, was unanimously selected as the city for the next fest.

FREE ONCE MORE.

Reform Prisoners Let Go with Fines of \$25,000 Each.

Pretoria, June 11.—It is announced that the terms imposed upon the four leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, John Hays Hammond, Lionel Phillips, Col. Francis Rhodes and George Farrar, whose release has been decided upon by the Transvaal execu-



JOHN HAYS HAMMOND.

tive council, require that in default of the payment of a fine of \$25,000 each they shall suffer banishment from the territory of the South African republic. The conditions of their release upon payment of their fines are the same as those required to be observed by the other members of the reform committee, who were recently set at liberty, namely: that they shall abstain from interference in the politics of the South African republic.

Fatal Flames at Whiting, Ind.

Whiting, Ind., June 11.—Three people were burned to death by a fire that occurred here Wednesday. The dead are: Mrs. Annie Homan, Miss Mammie Homan and John C. Homan. The fire originated in the saloon of Joseph Homan and destroyed the saloon and two adjoining houses owned by Mrs. L. Neville. The total loss will reach \$12,000; partially covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is plainly the work of incendiaries. The victims had just moved into the house about 12 hours previous to the fire which cost them their lives, and were from Chicago. They were asleep when the fire broke out, which was just at daybreak, and perished before assistance could reach them.

Army Surgeon Dead.

Washington, June 11.—A dispatch received at the war department announces the death of Capt. W. W. R. Fisher, assistant surgeon at Fort Meade, S. D. Capt. Fisher was appointed to the army in 1883. He was a Virginian.

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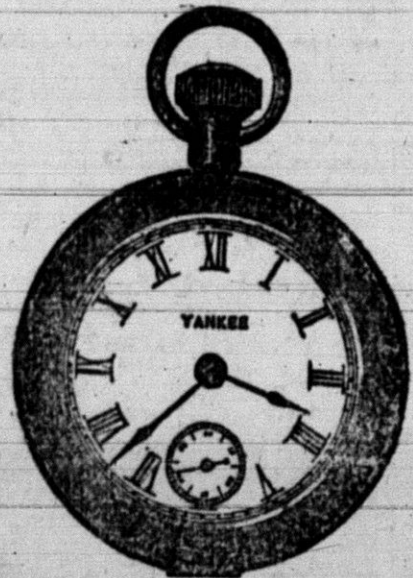
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Chelsea and Vicinity.

Born, June 12, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J.
Downer, a son.

Miss Helen McCarter is now clerking
for Jno. Farrell.

Edgar Williams is having an addition
built to his house.

According to reports the ravages of the
grasshopper increases.

Born, June 11, 1896, to Dr. and Mrs.
Fred Freer, a daughter.

Mr. Wm. A. Heatley, who has been
very ill, is decidedly better.

Mr. and Mrs. Merch Brooks visited
relatives at Dentons this week.

A. N. Morton is having his house re-
painted and the interior papered.

The eighth grade had their graduating
exercises at the high school Tuesday.

Mrs. Jas. S. Gorman and children are
visiting relatives in Dundee this week.

Wm. Whitaker, of Ann Arbor, is the
guest of his brother Charles this week.

Mort Freer is instructing the cornet
band recently organized at Grass Lake.

Mrs. Rademacher and Miss Ella Breit-
enbach, of Detroit, are visiting relatives in
town.

Miss Ella Morton gave a reception to
the seventh grade at her home last Friday
evening.

Miss Florence Bachman and the eighth
grade held a picnic at Cavanaugh Lake
last Saturday.

Frank Hindelang, of Columbus, Ohio,
and V. D. Hindelang, of Albion, were in
town this week.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Martin Merkel on
Friday, June 5, 1896, a son, who has been
baptized Aloysius Peter.

The Rev. Charles Reilly, D. D., of
Adrian, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs.
Timothy McKune last week.

Herbert McKune, of Toronto, Canada,
is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs.
Timothy McKune, for an indefinite stay.

The pupils of Mrs. Seper's class will
give a recital at the Opera House next
Tuesday evening, June 23. Admission
10 and 15 cents.

The Rev. M. J. Comerford and his
mother, Mrs. Comerford, of Pinckney,
were guests at St. Mary's rectory last
Thursday and Friday.

A regular meeting of Olive Chapter No.
108, O. E. S., will be held Wednesday
evening, June 24. Every member is re-
quested to be present.

The North Waterloo U. B. church will
be dedicated next Sunday, June 21, 1896.
Services begin at 10:30 a. m. Bishop
Castle, D. D., of Indiana, will officiate.

Wednesday evening, June 24, the
ladies of St. Paul's church will give an
ice cream social at the residence of Mrs.
Peter Young, three miles west of town.

Mrs. Anthony Neckel returned from
Detroit last week, where she was taking
treatment at Harper Hospital. There is
no visible improvement in her condition.

Deputy Sheriff Staffan informs us that
he has located Wm. Empeamp, who sud-
denly disappeared from the home of his
employer, F. Smith, of Lima, one day last
week.

Arrangements are being made for hold-
ing a picnic for St. Mary's Sunday
School, Chelsea, in the near future. Due
announcement will be given in the
HERALD.

Mr. J. Edward McKune, who was vis-
iting friends in Detroit, returned home
last Saturday, accompanied by his sister,
Miss Agnes McKune, who visited over
Sunday with her parents.

Miss Alice Gorman, who has been at-
tending the Cooper Institute of Art in
New York, is expected home this week.
Miss Gorman has greatly distinguished
herself at this celebrated art school.

A mad dog put in his appearance here
last week and it is said several dogs were
bitten before he was shot. The Village
Board were very prompt in the matter
and ordered the village marshal to shoot
all dogs found running at large during
the next six months.

Next Sunday will be the Feast of St.
Aloysius, the patron of youth, and will be
appropriately celebrated in St. Mary's
church. Bishop Foley has addressed a
letter to his people, calling attention to
the fact that next Sunday will be the
seventy-fifth anniversary of the first holy
communion of Pope Leo XIII., and sug-
gesting, in recognition of the happy event,
a general communion by all the children
of the different parishes for the Pope and
his intention. On the same day the Peter
Petee or offerings for the Holy Father
will be collected in all the churches of the
diocese of Detroit. In accordance with
the Bishop's request the day will be fit-
tingly celebrated in St. Mary's parish, and
no doubt a generous collection will be
taken-up. The consecration of the chil-
dren of the parish to St. Aloysius will
take place in the evening.

Michigan Crop Report.

LANSING, June 8, 1896.—The average
condition of wheat June 1 was in the
southern counties 69, and in the state 77,
as compared with 91 and 92 on May 1.
One year ago the averages were 66 and 72.
The average condition now in the central
counties is 87, and in the northern 95, as
compared with 94 in each section one
month ago, and 83 in the central and 87
in the northern one year ago.

The average condition June 1 in the
southern counties for ten years has been
as follows: 1887, 79; 1888, 62; 1889, 87;
1890, 76; 1891, 96; 1892, 91; 1893, 77;
1894, 92; 1895, 66, and 1896, 69.

The average condition for the state has
been as follows: 1887, 82; 1888, 63; 1889,
89; 1890, 79; 1891, 89; 1892, 92; 1893, 79;
1894, 92; 1895, 78; 1896, 77.

The average condition in the southern
counties is 22 points, and in the state 15
points lower than one month ago. These
figures may be taken to represent the
average of our correspondents' estimates
of damage by Hessian fly and rust. In a
special report given out May 28 the average
damage in the southern counties was
estimated at 26 per cent. The recent
cool weather and heavy rains have been
beneficial, but it is beyond question that
the crop is seriously and permanently in-
jured. Whatever the total yield, it would
have been much more had the crop not
been damaged by Hessian fly and rust.

The number of bushels of wheat re-
ported marketed in May is 537,740, as
compared with 876,948 reported marketed
in May, 1895, and 818,747 in 1894, and
the amount marketed in the ten months,
August-May, is 8,319,619 bushels, as com-
pared with 10,047,489 bushels in the same
months last year, and 13,431,945 bushels
in 1894.

The acreage planted to corn fully
equals, and the acreage sowed to oats is
from three to five per cent less than the
acreage in average years. In condition
oats are nearly a full average.

The average condition of meadows and
pastures is in the southern counties 79,
central 87, and northern 94, the average
for the state being 83. Clover sowed, this
year is in good condition. The figures
for the state are 95.

Apples promise about 93 per cent and
peaches 83 per cent of average crops.

In the southern counties the wages per
month of farm hands average \$15.10 with
board, and \$20.85 without board; in the
central counties, \$13.86 with board, and
\$20.91 without board, and in the north-
ern counties, \$15.49 with board, and \$24.29
without board. The averages for the
state are \$14.87 with board, and \$21.35
without board. Wages now are lower
than one year ago in each section of the
state.

The farm statistics of 788 townships,
collected and returned by supervisors, in-
dicate that the number of sheep now on
hand in the state is 29 per cent less than
sheared in 1895. There is a loss of 30
per cent in the southern counties, of 23
per cent in the central counties, and of 15
per cent in the northern counties.

WASHINGTON GARDNER
Secretary of State.

Gems of Knowledge.

A barrel of rice weighs 600 pounds.

First Atlantic cable operated, 1858.

The first steel pen was made in 1830.

Slow rivers flow seven miles an hour.

Light moves 187,000 miles per second.

The first lucifer match was made in
1829.

A storm moves thirty-six miles per
hour.

First musical notes used, 1338; printed,
1503.

Battles of Bunker Hill and Lexington,
1775.

The largest island in the world is
Australia.

Kerosene was first used for illuminat-
ing in 1826.

National banks first established in
United States, 1816.

Slavery in the United States was begun
at Jamestown in 1819.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen &
Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of
Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will
convince you of their merits. These pills
are easy in action and are particularly
effective in the cure of Constipation and
Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver
troubles they have proved invaluable.
They are guaranteed to be perfectly free
from every deleterious substance and to be
purely vegetable. They do not weaken by
their action, but by giving tone to stomach
and bowels greatly invigorate the system.
Regular size 25c per box. Sold by F. P.
Glazier, Druggist.

**Free
Silver
OR
Pure
Gold.**

It makes no difference which. A
dollar's worth of either travels
farther at this store, gives you more
genuine satisfaction and obtains
better results than at any other
place. If you will bring your dollar
to us this fact will be plainly and
pleasingly demonstrated to you.

We are giving our customers
bargains in

**Cuban Cane Granulated
Sugar.**

Full Cream Cheese.

Choice Rolled Oats.

All kinds of Evaporated

Fruits.

Pickles—sweet, sour and

mixed.

Smoked and Salt Meats.

Fresh

Vegetables.

FREEMAN'S

Table Supplies.

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.

E. J. PHELPS, M. D.

Homeopathic Physician

and Surgeon.

Office in Durand & Hatch Building,

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

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

Office over Kempf Bro'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.

S. HOLMES MERCANTILE COMPANY.

We have made heavy reductions
in the prices on

WASH GOODS.

It will be money in your pocket to come and see what we are offering. The prices are low, and we know you can make some use of the goods if you will only come and see them.

10 pieces all-wool French Challies, 32 inches wide, always sold at 50 cents, now **19 cents.**

15 pieces half-wool Challies, never sold less than 20 cents, now **10 cents.**

10 pieces newest style fancy Dimities, our regular price has been 12 1/2 cents, now **6 cents.**

10 pieces of Satines, our regular 17-cent goods, fancy colors, just the thing for making bedding, now **7 cents.**

35 pieces of selected styles of Dimities, Cords, Taffetas, Printed Cashmeres, etc., our regular 12 1/2 to 15-cent goods, at **5 Cents.**

New Waists! New Waists! New Waists!

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

Let us make

Your Clothes

Prime materials and work in every way.

GEO. WEBSTER.

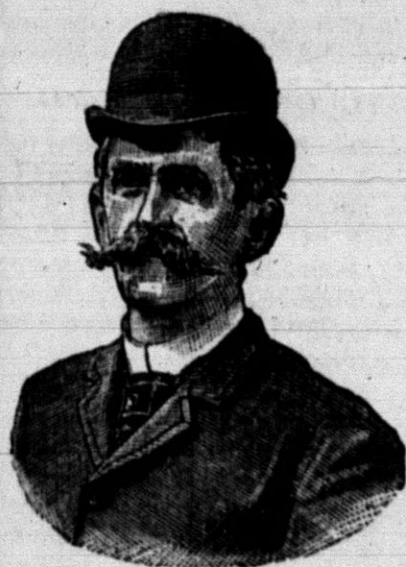
READY ON TIME.

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.

Repairing a specialty. Cleaning, \$1.00.
Main spring, \$1.00.

L. & A. E. WINANS, Chelsea.



GEO. E. DAVIS,

Everybody's
Auctioneer.

Headquarters
at
HERALD OFFICE.

Auction Bills furnish-
ed Free.

R-I-P-A-N-S

The modern stand-
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cine: Cures the
common every-day
ills of humanity.



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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, JUNY & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time table taking effect March 1st, 1896.

90th MERIDIAN TIME.

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

GOING EAST.

Detroit Night Express.....5:10 A. M.
Atlantic Express.....7:02 A. M.
Grand Rapids Express.....10:35 A. M.
Mail and Express.....3:19 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Mail and Express.....9:12 A. M.
Grand Rapids Express.....6:30 P. M.
Chicago Night Express.....10:47 P. M.

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

WM. MARTIN, Agent, Chelsea.

O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger
and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

FIRE! FIRE!!

If you want insurance call on

Gilbert & Crowell. We represent
companies whose gross assets amount
to the sum of \$45,000,000.

Here and There.

Reduction sale of millinery goods at
Mrs. Staffan's.

Garfield street has been graded and put
in first class shape.

Born, June 12, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs.
Lewis Paine, a son.

Remember the recital at the Opera
House next Tuesday evening.

The fifth and sixth grades held a picnic
at Cavanaugh Lake last Friday.

Miss Cora Noyes gave a reception to
the eighth grade, Tuesday evening, at
her home.

A reception was given by Miss Nettie
Storms to the sophomores, Saturday even-
ing, at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. G.
W. Palmer.

The society of the Francisco German
church will hold an ice cream social at
the residence of Michael Kalmbach in
Francisco, Wednesday evening, June 24.

Hon. Alpheus Felch, Michigan's oldest
ex-governor, died at his home in Ann
Arbor last Saturday, in the 92nd year of
his age. He was a resident of Michigan
since 1833.

St. Mary's Academy, of Monroe, Mich.,
will have its annual commencement ex-
ercises on Tuesday, June 23, 1896, at 2
p. m. Some former pupils from Chelsea
expect to attend.

The notorious Prince Michael, leader of
the Flying Roll colony, of Detroit, who
was sentenced to five years in Jackson
prison by Judge Kinne, has served his
time and was released this week.

Look out for counterfeit silver quar-
ters of date of 1896, as they are being
circulated around the state. The date
figures are said to be poor, but otherwise
the coin is a very fair imitation of the
genuine article, although it has a hollow
ring.

About this time of the year the cyclist
gets the touring fever and begins to make
plans for a long trip a wheel. He gets up
early in the morning and takes long runs
to get himself in condition, and loses in-
terest in everything not connected with
the wheel.

In the dire monotony of a jail cell, en-
hanced almost into torment by the
thoughts of being charged with killing
the person dearest to his heart, Lewis
Heydlauff was found Saturday by a sister
who came from Ann Arbor to visit him.
She spent some time with her brother and
controlled her own emotions while words
of comfort and cheer came from her lips
to lighten to some extent the pitiable
young man's burden. When she was
through and the iron door had swung,
shutting her from her brother's cell, she
gave way to tears and eased her aching
heart with sobbing. The father was also
in the city Saturday and had a talk with
his son.—Jackson Patriot.

Fortune tellers will do well to steer
clear of Michigan, as the supreme court
has laid down a rule which makes them
liable to fine and imprisonment. Last
year Arthur Elmer appeared at Ionia and
advertised extensively his power to fore-
tell the future. He was liberally patron-
ized, but after advising a woman to leave
her husband, saying that while in a trance
he had seen the latter in the act of killing
her, he was arrested as a disorderly per-
son and convicted. This judgment was
affirmed in an opinion in which the En-
glish statute, which declares that "every
person pretending or professing to tell
fortunes shall be deemed a rogue and a
vagabond," was approvingly quoted. The
opinion also approves the language of the
trial judge to the effect that no person not
a lunatic could believe the accused pos-
sessed power to foretell the future.

Manchester will celebrate the 4th.
Boos' band of 18 instruments and drum
major will furnish excellent music
throughout the day. At the grove—not
Arbeiter, but one near the center of the
village—the forenoon exercises will be
held. Mayor Pingree, of Detroit; Hon.
Chas. E. Townsend, of Jackson, and W.
W. Wedemeyer, of Ann Arbor, are
among the speakers who have agreed to
be present. Appropriate patriotic vocal
music will be furnished by a choir of good
singers. The afternoon sports will con-
sist of long distance, township and other
bicycle races by riders of both sexes; foot,
sack, wheelbarrow, three-legged, egg and
other races will be held on Exchange
place. Swimming races, tub races, etc.,
will be given in the pond in the center of
the village, for which liberal prizes will
be given and in which all who wish may
participate. A business parade will be
given, and perhaps the "Omegas" may
yet be induced to return and give an ex-
hibition. A military parade by some of
Jackson's best companies will be an
attraction. The day will close with a
display of fireworks better than is usually
seen outside of large cities. For full par-
ticulars see programs and papers, or ad-
dress committee of arrangements.

Signs of Coming Rain.

When the cat washes her face look out
for rain.

Just before a rain the common house
fly is very troublesome.

Rats and mice are generally very active
and noisy just before a storm.

Crickets sing much more sharply just
before a rain than at other times.

The falling of soot from a chimney is a
tolerably sure indication of approaching
bad weather.

When bad weather is imminent, swal-
lows fly low, because at such times the
insects which constitute their food keep
near the ground.

Spiders always come out of their holes
shortly before a rain, being advised by
their instinct that insects then fly low and
are most easily taken.

It is a curious circumstance that the
skin of the abdomen of frogs changes its
hue on the approach of bad weather and
from clear white becomes a dirty yellow.

Ducks are more than usually noisy
on the approach of a storm, and their
loud quacking is considered by farmers
to be an almost unfailing sign of rainy
weather.

Many persons are so sensitive to the
changes of weather that they are them-
selves natural barometers, and can foretell
a change, though unable to explain the
manner in which they are affected by it.

Ladies' bangs are good indicators of a
coming storm. When they "go out of
curl" the indication is for rain. When
they are dry and crisp fair weather will
ensue. When the hair is naturally curly,
however, it becomes more so on the ap-
proach of rain.—Ex.

Excursions.

Christian Endeavor meeting, Washing-
ton, D. C., July 7 to 13, 1896. One first-
class fare for round trip. Dates of sale,
July 4 to 7, good to return July 15.

Democratic National Convention, Chi-
cago, Ill., July 7, 1896. One first-class
limited fare for round trip. Dates of sale,
July 3, 4, 5 and 6. Limit to return,
July 12.

Bay View Camp Meeting, Bay View,
Mich., July 7 to August 14. One first-
class limited fare for round trip. Dates of
sale, July 6 to 16. Limit for return,
August 15.

Camp Meeting, Eaton Rapids, July 22
to August 3. Rate of one and one-third
first-class limited fare for the round trip.
Date of sale, July 21 to Aug. 1. Limit for
return, Aug. 4.

Epworth League Training Assembly,
Ludington, Mich., July 14 to August 2,
1896. One first class limited fare for
round trip. Dates of sale, July 13 to 25.
Limit to return, August 15.

National Educational Association, Buf-
falo, N. Y., July 7 to 11, 1896. One first-
class limited fare for round trip, plus \$2
for membership fee. Dates of sale, July
5 and 6. Limit to return July 12.

League of American Wheelmen circuit
meet, Battle Creek, Mich., July 13 and 14,
1896. One and one-third first-class lim-
ited fare for round trip. Dates of sale,
July 13 and 14. Limit to return, July 15.

Your Boy Won't Live a Month.

So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill st.,
South Gardner, Mass., was told by the
doctors. His son had lung trouble, fol-
lowing typhoid malaria, and he spent
three hundred and seventy-five dollars
with doctors, who finally gave him up,
saying: "Your boy won't live a month."
He tried Dr. King's New Discovery, and a
few bottles restored him to health and
enabled him to go to work a perfectly
well man. He says he owes his present
good health to use of Dr. King's New Dis-
covery, and knows it to be the best in the
world for lung trouble. Trial bottles free
at F. P. Glazier & Co.'s drug store.

Many farmers have a custom of storing
hay in large masses in the barn, in a place
called "the bay," without a sign of any
ventilation under the bulk, which usually
rests upon a few loose poles or boards on
the damp ground. A "bay" should have
ventilation, not only under it, but up-
through it by means of a chimney made of
four poles fastened together by rounds
like a ladder. A loose stone foundation
could be laid for the hay foundation, with
an air chamber from the outside leading
to the chimney, directly over which there
should be a ventilator in the roof. This
simple contrivance would not only save
many a ton of hay from mustiness, but it
would enable the owner to put in his hay
in a much greener state. That next the
chimney would come out very sweet. It
is also an excellent idea to follow out this
plan in relation to stacks.—Ex.

BEISSEL'S

Supply House.

We have made arrangements with
the manufacturers of that beautiful
new table ware,

Gold Aluminum,

To supply us with a quantity of
this ware to present free to our cus-
tomers. These goods we have pro-
cured at a considerable cost, but
offer them free to you. We simply
ask for your trade.

When dealing at our store, ask
for your purchase check, which will
have amount of your purchase
stamped upon it. Save these checks
until you have the amounts men-
tioned below, when we will redeem
them with the premiums mentioned.
Call and see the goods. They are
beautiful.

Something worth getting.

Gold Aluminum (solid metal)
spoons, forks, etc. These forks and
spoons are made of an extremely
pure and perfect metal, called "Gold
Aluminum." They are free from
any trace of the baser metal used in
high class plated ware, and having
no plating they will never wear nor
lose their beautiful color. They
have the best of sanitary qualities,
and are tough as steel, being prac-
tically unbreakable. They are
quickly cleaned by the ordinary
means, and retain their polish with
much less care than solid silver.
They have recently been adopted by
the United States Government in
the Navy and War Departments.

We caution all to see that each
article bears the trade mark, Waldo
H.E.

When your purchases amount to
\$7.50 we give you your choice of
the following, all solid Gold Alum-
inum goods: 1 tea spoon, 1 coffee
spoon, 1 five o'clock tea spoon.

When your purchases amount to
\$9.00 we will give you 1 orange
spoon, Rialto pattern.

When your purchases amount to
\$15.00 we will give you your choice
of any two of the first lot mentioned,
or 1 table spoon, 1 medium fork, 1
butter knife, or 1 dessert spoon, 1
dessert fork, 1 sugar shell.

J. W. Beissel.

DOCTORS

KENNEDY & KERGAN

Specialists in the Treatment of
Nervous, Blood, Sexual and
Private Diseases

17 Years in DETROIT. 200,000 Cured

YOUNG MAN You are nervous and
debilitated; tired mornings; no ambition;
lifeless; memory poor; easily fatigued;
excitable; eyes sunken, red and bloodshot;
pimples on face; dreams and night terrors;
drains at stool; oozing on excitement;
haggard looking; weak back; bone pains;
ulcers; hair loose; sore throat; varicose;
want of confidence; impo-
tency; lack of energy and You Need Help
strength.

MARRIAGE This important step in
life should never be
taken until you are positively cured if
you have been weakened or diseased.
Remember "Life for the son." Emissions,
varicose, spermatorrhea and
syphilis endanger happiness in married
life. Our New Method cures them per-
manently. If you are married consult us
at once, as we can restore your strength,
vital energy and desire. If you wish to
marry, our advice may be worth a fortune
to you.

Don't Let Your Life be Drained Away!

The New Method Treatment. This Sys-
tem and
New Method was discovered by us several
years ago. It builds up and strengthens
the nervous system; restores lost vitality
to the sexual organs; stops all drains and
losses; invigorates and restores lost man-
hood. It never fails in curing the results
of Self Abuse, Later Excesses, Blood Dis-
eases, or the effects of a Misspent Life.

**CURES GUARANTEED
OR NO PAY**

What we Treat and Cure!

Emissions, Varicose, Syphilis,
Nervous Debility, Stricture,
Gleet, Impotency, Unnatural
Discharges, Lost Manhood, Kid-
ney and Bladder Diseases, Con-
sumption, Free. Books (Illustrated)
Free. Write for Question Blank for
Home Treatment. Everything Con-
fidential. Plain envelopes. Nothing sent
C. O. D. See testimonials next week.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN

148 Shelby St., Detroit, Mich.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author; not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates so that the letters and figures, plain and distinct. Proper names are often difficult to decipher, because of the careless manner in which they are written.

THERE are upwards of 40,000 deaf mutes in the United States. There are in St. Louis 300 adult deaf mutes and nearly the same number of children; in Chicago they number 1,000; and in Milwaukee 240.

THE silk spider of Madagascar spins threads of a golden color, and strong enough, according to a well-known naturalist, to hang a cork helmet by. Small textures woven of these threads are used by the natives for fastening flowers on sunshades and for other purposes.

SENATOR JOHN BEARD, of Alameda county, Cal., ten years ago planted an acre in locust trees. Last season he sold all the trees thereon measuring six inches in diameter to a sea captain for ship timber and made \$648 by the transaction, besides cutting 30 cords of wood for use.

THE new watch is to have a phonograph cylinder hidden away, and at the hour and at each quarter of an hour a tiny voice will be heard giving you the exact time. You will simply touch a spring, hold the watch to your ear, and the little fairy on the inside will whisper the hour.

WHEN Tennessee entered the union as a state it had about 40,000 population, or an average of less than one person to each of its 42,050 square miles of territory. In 1890 it had 1,707,518 inhabitants, or an average of nearly forty persons to a square mile. Nearly all this increase is from the native stock, only 30,020 being foreign born and only 33,257 of the native born being of foreign born parents.

TOLSTOI'S favorite diversion just now is chopping trees. Every afternoon, rain or shine, he goes to the wood, ax in hand, to cut through a big trunk and strip it ready for the saws of his men. He has also a fondness for bicycling, for in his sixty-eighth year he has bought a "safety" and learned to ride it, to the astonishment of the peasants on his estate. His daughters generally accompany him on his excursions.

THE late Col. J. P. Sanford was one of the last of the great lyceum speakers of the decade following the close of the war. He was an inimitable story teller, and it is said that one evening when he was billed to deliver a lecture on China he entertained the audience for two hours with his stories and never said a word about the Celestial empire. The people paid him to stay over another day and deliver his lecture to them.

THE Providence Journal states that the cost of a \$100 wheel was brought out not long ago in court. A boy was prosecuted for stealing bicycle parts until he had enough for a complete machine. The manufacturer was compelled to swear to the actual value of the stolen property in order that the court might determine whether the urchin was guilty of grand or petty larceny. The property was found to be worth about \$15.

THE origin of railways is traced to a contrivance for simplifying the transit of coal from the English mines to the place of shipment. The invention consisted of a double parallel line of wooden beams of trams fixed to the ground, and furnished with flanges to prevent the wheels of the cars from slipping aside. The motive power was furnished by horses. The date at which these roads were first used is set down as between 1602 and 1649.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to erect a suitable monument to Gen. Philip Kearny. For some reason this has never been done, though often proposed. It is said that the family of the dead hero objected to it. Kearny post, of New York, has offered to raise the entire amount necessary, but the family objections were paramount. At present the body lies in the obscure Watt vault in Trinity churchyard, with not even a slab to mark the spot.

IN one of the Canary islands there is a tree of the laurel family that rains down occasionally in the early evening quite a copious shower of water drops from its tufted foliage. This water often collects at the foot of the tree, and forms a kind of pond, from which the inhabitants of the neighborhood can supply themselves with a drinking beverage that is absolutely fresh and pure. The water comes out of the tree itself through innumerable little pores situated at the margin of the leaves.

DR. WALKER, a prospector in Alaska, took some horses up with him. At the first Indian village the sight of the horses drove all the dogs howling into the woods. The children dropped their rude playthings and fled crying into the huts. The men and women stood their ground, although in open-eyed wonder. After much indecision they were finally prevailed upon to approach the horses, and their wonder knew no bounds. No amount of persuasion would induce them to mount. They were the first horses they had ever seen.

THE SESSION ENDS.

Both Branches of Congress Adjourn Sine Die.

Vice President Stevenson and Speaker Reed Receive Votes of Thanks—Their Remarks on Closing the Session.

Washington, June 12.—If the first session of the Fifty-fourth congress has been a "do-nothing session," as had been predicted, the closing day of the senate furnished a fitting culmination to the session. It was a day of inactive drifting, a laborious effort to kill time by doing nothing until four o'clock, when, according to the concurrent resolution agreed to Wednesday, the two houses were to adjourn. The senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, when the District of Columbia appropriation bill was received and immediately signed by the vice president, thus disposing of the last of the general appropriation bills, so far as the legislative branch was concerned. A bill was passed granting a pension to the widow of Gen. W. H. Gibson, of Ohio.

The adjournment. At 1:20 a recess was taken until three o'clock, when the usual resolutions of thanks to the vice president and president pro-tempore were offered by Senator Allison, of Iowa, and Harris, of Tennessee, respectively, and unanimously agreed to. Promptly at four o'clock the vice president arose and slowly and clearly delivered the following valedictory, at the close of which the gavel fell and the senate stood adjourned sine die:

"Senators: I am deeply touched by the resolutions personal to myself adopted by the senate. It has been my earnest endeavor impartially to execute the rules prescribed for the guidance of this body. For the aid you have so generously given me in the discharge of the duties that pertain to this office, as well as for the courtesy uniformly shown me, I am profoundly grateful. And now wishing each of you a safe return to homes and constituents, it only remains for me to declare the first session of the Fifty-fourth congress adjourned without day."

Last Session of the House. Washington, June 12.—The first session of the Fifty-fourth congress gently and quietly, almost without incident, glided into history Thursday at four o'clock, the shortest "long" session of congress, with two exceptions, in the history of the government. In the course of the session a number of private pension and relief bills were passed, and Representatives Pitney (rep., N. J.), Blue (rep., Kan.) and Dockery (dem., Mo.) were appointed members on the part of the house of the commission to sit during the summer and investigate the charities of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Turner, the second democratic member of the committee on ways and means, acting for the minority in the absence of ex-Speaker Crisp, offered a resolution thanking Speaker Reed for the "ability, faith, fulness and strict impartiality" with which he had discharged the duties of his difficult position; and at the suggestion of Mr. Dockery and other democrats there was a rising vote that the expression of heartfelt back of the resolution might thereby be emphasized. As the hour for adjournment arrived Speaker Reed closed the session with the following remarks:

"Gentlemen of the house of representatives: Before pronouncing those words, which close the session, I desire to offer to the house my grateful recognition of its kindness. The thanks of the house of representatives is always a high honor, but is especially so at the end of a session where the speaker has been forced to say 'No' more times, perhaps, than in the history of any other congress. While thanking you for your kindness to me, I must congratulate the house on its conduct of the public business. Ordinarily, a majority of two and a half to one, a majority of 150, means disorganization, faction and discord. In this house 150 new members of both parties have behaved with the steadiness of veterans, and our connection with other branches of government with different ideas has prevented us from serving the country as we might have done, we at least have behaved with dignity, fairness and credit. With the kindest personal wishes to you all, I again return thanks. By virtue of the concurrent resolution of both branches, I declare this house adjourned without day."

MURDERER HANGED.

Mrs. Annie Dyer, Slayer of Forty Babies, Executed in London.

London, June 11.—Mrs. Annie Dyer, the baby farmer, who was arrested on April 9 on the charge of murdering many infants entrusted to her care, was hanged in Newgate prison at nine o'clock Wednesday morning.

(Mrs. Dyer was one of the most extraordinary criminals of the age, a wholesale, cold-blooded murderess. The police first became suspicious of her and her son-in-law, Arthur E. Palmer, early in April, when the bodies of a number of children, apparently strangled to death, were recovered from the River Thames, where they had been thrown, weighted down with bricks, etc. An investigation led to the arrest of Mrs. Dyer and Palmer. Letters found in the house showed that many of the parents with whom she and her accomplice had dealings were aware of the fate intended for the infants. These letters were from persons in all ranks of society. The preliminary examination developed a most horrifying condition of affairs. It was proved that since Christmas at least 20 children had been entrusted to Mrs. Dyer's keeping; and of this number only four were then living. A conservative estimate places the number of children killed at 40, but other estimates have it as many as 100 infants were either strangled or drowned by Mrs. Dyer. On May 21 Mrs. Dyer was indicted for murder and on the following day she was sentenced to death. In prison she made several attempts to commit suicide. At her execution she tried to strangle herself with her shoelaces. Some time later she tried to force a handkerchief down her throat, and upon another occasion she attempted to cut her wrist against a piece of iron.)

THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

A Resume of the Important Business of the Session.

Washington, June 9.—The first session of the Fifty-fourth congress, now in its closing hours, enjoys the distinction of being the shortest "long" session for a period of 30 years. Of the measures which become laws, the most important from an international standpoint, was the bill creating the commission to determine the true division line between Venezuela and British Guiana. Of scarcely less general interest were the bills prohibiting prize fighting in the territories; permitting appointments in the army and navy of former United States officers who served in the rebellion and making one year's residence in a territory a prerequisite to obtaining a divorce there.

Excepting these, however, the remainder of the 25 bills and resolutions which received the president's approval were not of a character to deserve extended mention. The more important were the bills incorporating the national society of the Daughters of the Revolution, opening the forest reservations in Colorado, for the location of mining claims; regulating proof of death in pension cases; providing for a naval training school in San Francisco harbor; making it unlawful to shoot at any railway train or any person thereon or to throw missiles into such train, and repealing clause 61 of the tariff law providing for a rebate on alcohol used in the arts.

If the session, however, be conspicuous by reason of its brevity and the limited number of important laws enacted, it resulted in the introduction of a larger number of bills in the house than during any similar period for a quarter of a century. The total number of bills introduced during the entire last congress was 8,867, of which 4,465 were introduced during the first session, which corresponds to the session now drawing to a close and in which latter the aggregate reaches 9,500. Of these 2,900 were favorably reported by the committees to whom they were referred, and scores of them are likely to be brought to the attention of the house next winter.

The Nicaragua canal bill is one of these measures. After many months of consideration in the committee, it received a favorable report in the face of an absolute certainty that it would not be taken up during the present session. The bill to liquidate the indebtedness of the Pacific railway to the government is another far-reaching measure, which is also upon the calendar with a favorable report, but which for prudential reasons will continue to slumber there. Others are the service pension bill, reported by the invalid pensions committee; the Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma statehood bills; the Pacific cable bill and the joint resolution conferring the rank of lieutenant general upon Maj. Gen. Miles.

The popular interest in the Cuban revolution was shown in the large number of resolutions, more than 50 in all, that were introduced and referred to the committee on foreign affairs. After careful consideration, a concurrent resolution was reported, for which was subsequently substituted, in conference, the senate resolution expressing the sympathy of the United States with the insurgents, recognizing their belligerency and calling upon the president to use his good offices to secure the independence of the island.

Measures for which there has been a widespread demand that have passed the house and will probably receive consideration from the senate next session, include the bankruptcy bill, the McCall bill, providing an educational test for immigrants, the labor commission and labor arbitration bills and the bill simplifying the rules of the pension office so as to facilitate the adjustment of private pension cases.

The early weeks of the session were a busy period for the ways and means committee. Of the 157 measures referred to it, 30 were acted upon. Two of the greatest importance were the bond and revenue bills. The bond bill passed the house, was sent to the senate and returned with the addition of an amendment providing for the free coinage of silver. The revenue bill died in the senate committee on finance. Among other measures of interest reported by the ways and means committee were the bills permitting the killing of all the fur seals in Alaskan waters; the "filled cheese" bill and the bill amending the law permitting a rebate on alcohol used in the arts.

The committee on invalid pensions broke all previous records for work. Upwards of 2,800 bills were referred to it, of which 700 private bills were reported to the house. Among the measures reported in addition to those which passed the house, were bills giving members of state militia a pensionable status; granting pensions to remarried war widows; broadening the scope of the law pensioning army nurses; increasing the pensions of those who lost limbs in the service and providing for the payment of pensions by check.

The pensions committee, which deals with a different class of measures from those which are referred to the invalid pensions committee, disposed of 240 of the 600 bills referred to them.

The committee on post offices and post roads, railways and canals, coinage, weights and measures, agriculture, military, public lands, patents, judiciary and commerce reported the ordinary number of measures, but with few exceptions they were not of unusual importance.

The results accomplished by the senate during the session just closing are entirely out of proportion with the legislation that was introduced. Up to Saturday there had been introduced a total of 3,261 bills more than were introduced during the whole of the last congress. The same ratio of increase is found in the flood of memorials and petitions that have been laid before the senate. Out of this array of proposed legislation but little has been done.

The finance committee, to which was referred 105 different measures, has succeeded in getting through the senate but three of any importance that have become laws—the filled cheese bill; the amendment to the administrative features of the tariff act permitting express companies to pay the duty on packages valued at not more than \$500 and deliver them to the residence of the importer direct, and the bill to repeal the free alcohol clause of the tariff law. The Dingley bill came out of the committee with a free coinage amendment which prevailed in the senate, and this proposition to increase the revenues through tariff duties has ever since been hung in the air between the two houses. The bankruptcy and contempt of court bills, the two most important measures emanating from the committee on the judiciary, were not even considered by the senate. The favorable report from the committee on privileges and elections for an amendment for the election of senators by popular vote, became the text for many speeches that never got beyond that indefinite stage.

The senate committee on pensions shows a better record for accomplished results. Senate pension bills aggregating 1,020 were referred to this committee. Similar bills aggregating 220 came over from the house. Two hundred and seventy senate bills were passed by the senate, of which the house passed but 60. On the other hand, the senate passed 40 of the house pension bills out of a total of 220 passed by the house. Out of all this process legislation but 83 bills became laws, as follows:—Senate bills without the approval of the president, 11; senate bills approved, 27; house bills became a law without approval, 8; house bills approved, 37; total, 53.

A WIDOW'S WILES.

They Fascinate a Young Husband in Florida.

The Wronged Wife Takes Deadly Revenge and Cuts Her Rival's Throat with a Razor—She Is Herself Fatally Hurt in the Struggle.

New York, June 15.—A special to the Recorder from Tavares, Fla., says: Mrs. Robert Gresham is dead and Mrs. Mollie Gaines is dying as the result of a duel in which they were engaged near Clermont Saturday afternoon. Three months ago Mrs. Gaines was a happy bride and Mrs. Gresham, who was a young widow, was her dearest friend. Two weeks ago, however, this love was changed to hate, for Mrs. Gaines discovered that her husband's affections had been won by the widow. Saturday afternoon Mrs. Gaines learned that her husband and Mrs. Gresham had planned a meeting at the latter's home. Taking her husband's razor, the young wife went to the widow's home and found the couple together. Gaines fled and his wife sprang upon her rival, using the razor with awful effect. Mrs. Gresham picked up a hammer and defended herself as best she could, dealing Mrs. Gaines blow after blow on the head. Finally Mrs. Gaines reached her rival's throat with the razor, severing the jugular vein and causing almost instant death. Neighbors who came in found Mrs. Gaines unconscious beside her dead rival. Examination showed that blows from the hammer had fractured her skull, and her recovery is impossible. Both women belonged to good families and were noted for their beauty.

DEATH'S CALL.

Ex-Gov. Felch, of Michigan, Passes Away at Ann Arbor.

Ann Arbor, Mich., June 15.—Ex-Gov. Alpheus Felch died at 2:15 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Lansing, Mich., June 15.—Gov. Rich has issued a proclamation announcing the death of ex-Gov. Felch officially, and ordering the flags on the capitol and other state buildings at half mast and the capitol and all state departments draped and all state business closed on the day of the funeral.

[Alpheus Felch was born at Limerick, Me., in 1806. He graduated from Bowdoin college in the class of 1827, and was admitted to the bar at Bangor in 1830. He practiced three years at Houlton, Me. Then he went to Cincinnati and thence took himself to Michigan, and in Ann Arbor found his place of permanent abode. In 1855 he was appointed one of the state bank commissioners. In 1857 he became auditor general, and in the same year was given a place on the supreme bench by the governor. He was elected governor of Michigan in 1845, and was elected to the United States senate for a full six-years term in 1847. Afterwards he served as president of the commission which settled Spanish and Mexican land claims in California. He was for many years on the board of regents of the Michigan university.]

INDEMNITY PAID.

Uncle Sam Performs an Act of Justice to Mistreated Foreign Subjects.

Washington, June 15.—The United States government performed an act of justice Saturday under its treaty provisions in paying some indemnities for injuries done to subjects of foreign nations by American citizens. Secretary Olney gave to Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador, a check for \$10,000 to be turned over to the families of the four Italians who were killed by a mob at Walsenburg, Col., last year, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, was given a check for \$1,800 for the relief of the Dawson family, British subjects who were badly handled in Nebraska and \$1,000 for one Bain, the pursuer of an English ship, who was shot in the leg during the levee riots in New Orleans last fall. The money was appropriated by congress.

HUGE TREASURE CHEST.

Made for the Subtreasury at New York—Will Hold \$6,000,000.

New York, June 15.—The subtreasury in this city is to be provided with additional storage capacity for about 6,000,000 silver dollars. An immense steel chest is now being built for that purpose, and will be finished this week. The walls of the chest are two inches thick, and it is 12 feet square, with a height of ten feet from floor to ceiling. Its construction was authorized by the secretary of the treasury two or three months ago to meet the demands for storage room for silver, which has been accumulating at this subtreasury in spite of shipments to other depositories. There are now in the subtreasury vaults here about 50,000,000 silver dollars and \$5,000,000 of subsidiary coin.

MEXICO MAKES A CONCESSION.

American Troops May Pursue Desperate Across the Border.

Washington, June 15.—The most important subject of diplomatic interest recently is the formal agreement and treaty between the United States and Mexico by which armed forces of either government are permitted to cross the Rio Grande in pursuit of renegade Indians or of criminals. It removes a barrier which has greatly hampered the border rangers and regular troops in their efforts to capture men who have committed depredations on American soil and were able to reach the river and cross into Mexico. The concession has been demanded by the United States for many years, but until the present time the request has always been refused.

TRADE REVIEW.

No Marked Improvement Is Shown in Commercial Circles.

New York, June 13.—R. J. Dun & Co. in their weekly review of trade, say:

"Speculative reaction has not the least changed the business outlook. The moment no good except for individuals and with actual relations of demand and supply only conforms to conditions which have been well-known for months. The government report as to wheat really expected, but that has become so much the rule that the principal effect was the serious depreciation caused by large sales in anticipation of the report, which seemed to be thoroughly known in advance to some speculators. The government estimate as to cotton was unexpectedly favorable, and has caused a decline of more than half a cent in a single week. Railroad earnings for the first week in June were 4.1 per cent larger than last year.

"It is not the time to look for marked improvement in industries and the best thing that can be said of them is that none have as yet been seriously disturbed by threatened labor difficulties. It seems improbable that all such difficulties may be averted, except perhaps the controversy about wages of iron puddlers and tin plate workers.

"The demand for boots and shoes seems slightly better notwithstanding an advance of 2½ cents per pair is demanded on some staple qualities. The textile manufacturers are making no improvement. The accumulation of cotton goods continues. Print cloths have declined to the lowest point ever reached and a general stoppage to relieve the market is expected.

"Failures for the week have been 24 in the United States, against 31 last year and 27 in Canada, against 24 last year."

Bradstreet's says:

"There is little or no effort to push business at a period of so much uncertainty as to the precise terms of the financial plan to be adopted by the great political parties in national convention. The general merchandise movement continues as dull and conservative as heretofore, with few exceptions, buyings only for immediate necessities. Mercantile collections continue slow and unsatisfactory, and there is no gain in the cotton, woolen goods, iron or steel industries.

"No improvement is reported from Chicago, as compared with the unsatisfactory records of recent weeks. Improvement in demand for staples at St. Louis is among dealers in paints and drugs. Kansas City and Omaha report relatively the best demand among western jobbing centers, not only among wholesalers of dry goods, but shoes and hats, and agricultural implements. Reports from southern distributing centers announce an almost uniformly quiet trade."

A BRUTAL FATHER.

Shoots His Daughters Because They Refused to Buy Beer.

Chicago, June 11.—William Otter, of 419 McLean avenue, shot his two daughters Wednesday night while under the influence of liquor. Otter came home drunk and walked into a room where were sitting his two step-daughters and their mother. He asked the eldest girl, who is 17 years old, to go after a can of beer for him. This she refused to do, and the father became enraged, and drawing a revolver, began a promiscuous shooting. The older girl was hit in the breast and the younger one, aged seven, received a bullet in the abdomen. Mrs. Otter was not struck. Both girls were sent to the hospital, where it is said the young lady will recover, but the little girl died. The father was arrested.

CYCLONE IN ALABAMA.

Wyeth City Destroyed—Two Lives Lost—Many Injured.

Montgomery, Ala., June 10.—The little town of Wyeth City, in Marshall county, some 30 miles west of Gadsden, was completely wrecked at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning by a cyclone. Eighteen houses were destroyed. The cyclone lasted fully five minutes and then passed in a northeasterly direction. Fifteen persons are wounded, six fatally. Mrs. Picketts and a man named Bundy were badly hurt and will die. Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Brown and several children will probably die. The path of the cyclone was about 100 yards wide. Several persons are missing, and it is probable that they will be found dead. Ed Long and an unknown woman were killed by lightning.

DIED WITH HER CHILD.

A Chicago Mother Drowns Her Babe and Herself.

Chicago, June 9.—After having quarreled with her husband at noon Monday Mrs. Hannah Kock, of 1044 West Thirtieth street, left home with her two children and threw them and herself into the river near the California avenue bridge. She and her two-month-old daughter Emma were drowned, but the other child, Charles, nine years old, escaped. Two boys who were swimming in the river at the time witnessed the deed. Before they could reach the scene the mother and baby had disappeared and the little boy had struggled to the shore.

Will Meet Next at Toronto.

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 10.—At the general session of the charities and correction conference, Justice C. B. Grant, of Michigan supreme court, delivered an address upon prison discipline, in which he took the ground that there should be a stricter enforcement of the laws and longer terms of sentence for hardened criminals. For youthful and first-term criminals he indorsed the ideas of the prison congress. Work was carried on in the nine sessions of the conference during the day. Toronto has been selected as the next place of meeting.

Ex-Judge Maynard Drops Dead.

Albany, N. Y., June 13.—Isaac H. Maynard, ex-judge of the court of appeals, dropped dead Friday in the Hotel Kenmore. Heart disease was the cause.

STATE TAX LAW.

Is Said to Have More Than Fulfilled Expectations.

Annual Report of the Auditor General for the Year Ended June 30, 1895 - Statistics That Will Prove Interesting.

Advance sheets of Auditor-General Turner's annual report for the year ended June 30, 1895, have been given to the newspapers. The auditor-general denies responsibility for the lateness of the report, saying it is the printer's fault. He says:

The tax law of 1893, with the amendments of 1894, has more than fulfilled the expectations of the farmers. At the present time many old taxes are being paid and the lists of delinquent taxes are growing less. The refusal of the governor to sign the clearance law passed by the last legislature has contributed materially to this result, and saved the state nearly a quarter of a million of dollars.

State Tax Lands.

The following is the list of state tax lands as they existed on December 2:

Counties.	No. of descriptions.	Aggregate tax, interest and charges, Dec. 31, 1895.
Alcona	5,739	\$ 142,867.92
Alcona	512	17,531.46
Alcona	512	15,888.93
Alcona	4,307	95,676.31
Alcona	331	7,374.73
Alcona	2,063	82,019.12
Alcona	1,013	23,421.57
Alcona	34	2,302.44
Alcona	3,078	182,373.31
Alcona	119	2,621.67
Alcona	554	10,840.55
Alcona	27	548.96
Alcona	11	1,053.18
Alcona	927	24,795.00
Alcona	2,350	77,886.74
Alcona	3,559	80,333.72
Alcona	2,155	61,865.43
Alcona	59	1,048.54
Alcona	2,215	69,289.77
Alcona	1,362	35,960.14
Alcona	1,102	31,502.81
Alcona	48	3,522.19
Alcona	912	32,598.00
Alcona	155	3,401.51
Alcona	3,738	140,917.36
Alcona	4,136	35,965.09
Alcona	806	12,578.61
Alcona	605	37,501.75
Alcona	1,153	33,414.12
Alcona	447	10,221.72
Alcona	187	5,408.39
Alcona	75	727.96
Alcona	3,811	107,855.71
Alcona	2,593	45,355.40
Alcona	709	19,151.93
Alcona	19	227.13
Alcona	163	5,526.34
Alcona	9	229.43
Alcona	1,214	23,958.41
Alcona	1,065	42,932.00
Alcona	355	16,075.93
Alcona	1,550	52,141.46
Alcona	126	3,374.46
Alcona	381	3,793.46
Alcona	123	2,369.94
Alcona	26	487.11
Alcona	1,490	26,627.58
Alcona	2,134	46,364.45
Alcona	1,190	27,928.31
Alcona	1,892	48,459.97
Alcona	963	30,129.31
Alcona	1,234	48,345.94
Alcona	1,558	26,034.67
Alcona	2,848	94,946.46
Alcona	1,065	35,869.78
Alcona	55	2,596.85
Alcona	1,052	27,975.50
Alcona	4,004	102,728.99
Alcona	4,322	68,924.01
Alcona	2,428	69,541.43
Alcona	253	1,593.19
Alcona	2,428	27,928.31
Alcona	3,292	104,763.24
Alcona	1,667	71,278.18
Alcona	953	23,808.69
Alcona	3,241	87,251.45
Alcona	1,496	45,126.76
Alcona	555	17,158.31
Alcona	4,204	155,145.39
Alcona	4,065	161,069.40
Alcona	2,181	82,826.97
Alcona	595	16,236.28
Alcona	1,264	32,589.79
Alcona	136	3,469.25
Alcona	115	5,773.45
Alcona	16	395.45
Alcona	567	14,205.75
Alcona	273	5,115.67
Alcona	50	614.25
Alcona	1,045	7,821.60
Alcona	913	25,812.35
Totals	111,874	\$3,041,338.55

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts of the state from all sources during the year were \$3,704,188.20 and the disbursements \$3,935,605.68, the disbursements exceeding the receipts by \$231,417.48, thus reducing the cash balance in the treasury to \$29,417.79. The bonded indebtedness of the state is still represented by \$19,000 of past due, non-interest bearing bonds adjustable at \$10,992.83.

There was paid during the year for the support of the insane \$465,489.61, of which amount \$55,715.03 was for the support of non-resident insane; \$33,787.64 for the support of the criminal insane, and \$22,986.93 for the support of insane persons at the Wayne county asylum.

Cost of Transportation.

The cost of the transportation of children to the state public school was \$1,437.05; for returning children from the school \$8.25, for conveying children to and from the industrial school for boys, \$4,448.06 and for the transportation of children to and from the industrial home for girls, \$2,175.35—a total of \$10,092.71. A total of \$13,178.73 was expended for the transportation of convicts.

Accounts with State Institutions.

The accounts with state institutions show the following summaries: Drawn from the state treasury, \$1,545,211.43; earnings, \$669,225.1; total, \$2,214,443.94. Disbursements—current expenses, \$1,540,711.25; for buildings and special purposes, \$317,600.45; total, \$2,258,311.70, showing an excess of disbursements of \$43,867.76. The institution balances were \$27,443 on July 1, 1894, and \$194,218.70 July 1, 1895.

Other Expenses.

Among the other expenses paid by the state may be mentioned the expenses of members of state boards, \$9,531.18; salaries of state officers and clerks fixed by statute, \$98,070.22; salaries of extra clerks in the several departments during the year, \$27,400.64. Of this sum \$38,726.35 is chargeable to the expense of collecting delinquent taxes. The salaries and expenses of the judicial department of the state were \$150,000.70 and of the legislative department \$123,816.97. The awards of the board of state auditors aggregated \$178,375.20; the costs of suits paid by the state were \$14,577.41 and coroners' fees amounting to \$4,373.28 were paid.

Receipts from Taxes.

The net receipts from direct taxes during the year were \$1,715,107.47, and the net receipts from specific taxes \$1,222,272.71. The interest receipts on overdue amounts and on funds deposited amounted to \$15,077.50. The sum of \$21,749.55 was collected from corporations as the franchise fees and \$13,889.74 was turned into the treasury by the state oil inspector and his deputies after their fees had been deducted. The amount of money apportioned during the year among the primary schools of the state was \$884,216.69.

The annual reports of county treasurers show the amount of liquor tax paid to be \$1,592,994.37, the total number of dealers of all classes being 4,655.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

Death of Ex-Gov. Begole.

Ex-Gov. Josiah W. Begole died at his home in Flint. He had been gradually failing for the last two years. He was 81 years old and leaves a widow and several children. The funeral was held with masonic honors, all business houses in the city being closed.

[Josiah W. Begole arrived in Michigan when it was a territory and almost a wilderness. He was born in Livingston county, N. Y., January 20, 1815. He received his early education in a log schoolhouse and subsequently attended Temple Hill academy at Geneseo, N. Y. When 21 years old he left home to seek his fortune. He settled in Geneseo county, and aided much in the prosperity of the city of Flint. He was married in 1839 to Miss Harriet A. Miles. He was a strong anti-slavery man, and became a member of the republican party at its organization. Held several town and county offices, and in 1870 was nominated for state senator and was elected by a large majority. He was a member of the national republican convention in 1872, and was elected to congress that year. In the gubernatorial election of 1883 he was the nominee of both the greenback and democratic parties, and defeated David H. Jerome, the republican candidate. He refused to be a candidate for reelection.]

Dropped Dead.

A. J. Browne, aged 55 years, president of the Consolidated Street Railway company and vice-president of the Fourth national bank, dropped dead in his library at his home in Grand Rapids. Heart disease was the cause of death. He had just returned from an afternoon outing at Reed's lake and was to all appearances in perfect health. He leaves a wife and four children and an estate valued at \$300,000.

Love Laughs at a Blacksmith.

Harry Aiken, aged 19 years, employed on the Ann Arbor road, eloped with Miss Cora Cole, of Durand, the pretty daughter of the village blacksmith. The runaway couple went to Owosso and were married while the obdurate father was in search of his daughter at Flint, where he supposed she had gone. Young Aiken is the son of a wealthy farmer in Caledonia township.

The Crop Report.

The Michigan crop report for June issued from the secretary of state's office says:

The average condition of wheat June 1, was in the southern counties 69, and in the state 77, as compared with 91 and 92 on May 1. One year ago the averages were 66 and 73. The average condition now in the central counties is 87, and in the northern 95, as compared with 94 in each section one month ago, and 83 in the central and 87 in the northern one year ago.

Health in Michigan.

During the week ended on June 6 reports sent in by 51 observers in various portions of the state indicate that pleuritis and diarrhea increased and inflammation of the bowels decreased in area of prevalence. Consumption was reported at 203 places, typhoid fever at 21, diphtheria at 19, scarlet fever at 23, measles at 39 and whooping cough at 11.

Think He Is Innocent.

It is believed that Adelerst Swartz, now serving a life sentence in the Jackson prison for the murder of Willard N. Johnson at Colon, October 12, 1894, is an innocent man. Startling evidence has been discovered that places Swartz in a different light and casts the shadow of suspicion on another man known to be an enemy of the murdered man.

Brief News Items.

In Calvin township 100 colored persons were baptized in Chain lake and 100 more were soon to be immersed.

Mining work was resumed in No. 3 shaft of the Osceola mine at Houghton, where 30 men and boys were suffocated by the fire of last November.

The total earnings of the railroads operating in the state for the month of March were \$2,373,282, an increase of \$48,833 over the corresponding month one year ago.

A project is in view to extend the line of the Kalamazoo & Hastings railway to some point on Lake Michigan.

For the first time in years every saloon in St. Joseph was closed on Sunday and the blinds were drawn so that the entire room could be seen.

Eliza McNamara, 18 years old and well connected, committed suicide at Menominee by taking strychnine. Grief over the death of a sister was the cause.

Fire destroyed the wagon and carriage factories of E. B. Born in Allegan. Loss, \$20,000.

Spafford Tyson, one of the leading attorneys of the state, died suddenly at his residence in Dowagiac.

F. B. Reed, the expert accountant employed to check over the books of ex-City Comptroller Willard Shattuck, reported a shortage of \$2,500 to the common council of Saginaw.

A fire loss of \$21,000 was caused at Bay City, by the premature discharge of Buck & Leighton's Stock of Fourth of July fireworks in the Republic House block.

J. D. Ryan, the traveling agent for a Chicago liquor house, fell from a window in the third story of the Keefe house in Hillsdale and was fatally hurt.

Hans Nelson, aged 24, was drowned while bathing in Little River near Menominee.

The post office at Moon, Muskegon county, has been discontinued. Mail will go to Bailey.

A post office has been established at Kelden, Chippewa county, with Walter Todd as postmaster.

Clark Porter, of Leonidas, was drowned while bathing in a mill pond.

STILL ON THE BOOKS.

Government Treasurer Carries an Item Representing Paper Long Ago Destroyed.

The books of the United States treasury still carry an item of \$1,000,000, which represents United States notes which are supposed to have been consumed in the great Chicago fire 25 years ago, says the New York Sun. It was known that there was \$1,000,000 of currency, more or less, in the vaults of the subtreasury then, and that none of it was recovered, but the denominations of those notes and the exact amount are unknown, as the books of the cashier were consumed also. There could not have been, however, very many dollars less or very many dollars more than \$1,000,000, and it would simplify the accounts of the treasury and save a great deal of labor to the bookkeepers if congress should pass a bill or resolution recognizing the fact that this money is no longer in existence, for every day when the cashier of the treasury balances his accounts he has to include this item, deducting it or adding it as the case may be from the amount in hand. It appears upon every daily, weekly, monthly and yearly statement of the assets and liabilities of the government as "unknown destroyed United States notes, \$1,000,000."

Purchasing a Monkey.

A dealer in stuffed animals who also kept a few live creatures for sale, gave his shop boy, who was permitted to sell the stuffed specimens, orders to call him when anyone asked for any of the living animals, says Youth's Companion. One day a gentleman called and demanded a monkey.

"Anyone of these?" asked the boy, who was in charge. He pointed to the stuffed specimens.

"No—I want a live monkey," answered the customer.

The boy stepped to the door of the back shop and called to his master: "You're wanted, sir."

Life in the Deep Sea.

In many of the soundings made by Sir John Ross sea worms, or annelids, were brought up from depths varying from 119 to 1,000 fathoms. At a depth of 800 fathoms his nets caught a beautiful specimen of the caput medusa. The specimen was preserved and is now in the British museum in London.

Grand Excursion to Buffalo July 5th and 6th.

The National Educational Association will hold its next annual meeting in Buffalo, and the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," has made rate of one fare for the round trip plus \$2.00, association membership fee. Send stamp for "Notes for Teachers," containing valuable information relative to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and 10 cents for a "Summer Note Book" fully descriptive and profusely illustrated of the Summer Resorts of the North and East. City Ticket Office 119 Adams Street. O. W. ROGERS, Gen'l Pass'r & Tr't Ag't.

"They say the jewelers are down on bicycles." "Yes, it has got so that a fellow who rides a wheel doesn't care whether he owns a diamond pin or not."—Chicago Record.

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.

He only is exempt from failures who makes no efforts.—Whately.

A Sallow skin acquires a healthy clearness by the use of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

A GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY—stealing a base.—Philadelphia Press.

McVicker's Theater, Chicago.

"Lost, Strayed or Stolen," an entirely new musical comedy, first production on any stage, under management of Jas. C. Duff.

It is said we pay the most for what is given us.—J. Beaumont.

THE MARKETS.

New York, June 15.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers.....	\$2 50 @ 4 30
Sheep.....	2 40 @ 3 45
Hogs.....	3 50 @ 4 00
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents.....	3 60 @ 4 00
Bakers'.....	2 65 @ 2 90
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	69 1/2 @ 69 3/4
No. 2 Red June.....	64 1/2 @ 64 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	33 1/2 @ 33 1/2
Sept.....	35 1/2 @ 35 1/2
OATS—Western.....	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
PORK—Mess, New.....	6 75 @ 9 00
LARD—Rendered.....	4 37 1/2 @ 4 50
BUTTER—Western Cream.....	11 1/2 @ 15 1/2
EGGS.....	11 @ 12

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Beefers.....	\$3 25 @ 4 40
Stockers and Feeders.....	2 25 @ 3 50
Cows and Bulls.....	1 40 @ 3 75
Texas Steers.....	2 10 @ 3 75
HOGS—Light.....	3 50 @ 3 45
Rough Packing.....	2 85 @ 3 00
SHEEP.....	2 00 @ 4 00
BUTTER—Western Cream.....	10 @ 14 1/2
Dairy.....	7 @ 12
EGGS—Fresh.....	7 @ 9
POTATOES—New (per brl.).....	1 00 @ 1 40
PORK—Mess.....	7 20 @ 7 25
LARD—Steam.....	4 15 @ 4 20
FLOUR—Winter.....	3 25 @ 3 30
Spring.....	2 65 @ 3 65
GRAIN—Wheat, June.....	56 1/2 @ 57 1/2
Corn, No. 2.....	27 1/2 @ 27 1/2
Oats, No. 2.....	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Rye, No. 2.....	32 1/2 @ 32 1/2
Barley, Good to Fancy.....	7 10 @ 7 15
LARD.....	4 15 @ 4 20

MILWAUKEE.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring.....	57 1/2 @ 57 1/2
Corn, No. 2.....	26 1/2 @ 26 1/2
Oats, No. 2 White.....	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Rye, No. 2.....	33 1/2 @ 34
Barley, No. 2.....	31 @ 31 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	7 10 @ 7 15
LARD.....	4 15 @ 4 20

DETROIT.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red.....	63 1/2 @ 63 1/2
Corn, No. 2.....	27 1/2 @ 27 1/2
Oats, No. 2 White.....	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Rye, No. 2.....	32 1/2 @ 32 1/2

CATTLE—Native Steers.....

Texas.....	\$2 40 @ 4 20
HOGS.....	2 40 @ 3 75
SHEEP.....	2 25 @ 3 30

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not afflicted with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only, and sold by all druggists.

Good, the more communicated, the more abundant grows.—Milton.

Piano and Organ Agents.

WANTED—Reliable men to take the agency for our pianos and organs in every county not already represented. Money can be made. Only men of good habits who can give first-class references need apply. Address ESTEY & CAMP, No. 233 State St., Chicago, Ill.

"Ethel, did you really steal that etching from a borrowed book?" "Yes, I just had to—the curve of the chin and throat were so perfect."—Chicago Record.

Pill Clothes.

The good pill has a good coat. The pill coat serves two purposes; it protects the pill, enabling it to retain all its remedial value, and it disguises the taste for the palate. Some pill coats are too heavy; they will not dissolve in the stomach, and the pills they cover pass through the system as harmless as a bread pellet. Other coats are too light, and permit the speedy deterioration of the pill. After 30 years exposure, Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills have been found as effective as if just fresh from the laboratory. It's a good pill with a good coat. Ask your druggist for

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

More pill particulars in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

"A Bicycle Built for Two."

Battle Ax PLUG

Five cents' worth of "BATTLE AX" will serve two chewers just about as long as 5 cents' worth of other brands will serve one man. This is because a 5 cent piece of "BATTLE AX" is almost as large as the 10 cent piece of other high grade brands.

RECEIVERS' SALE UNION PACIFIC RY. CO. LANDS

950,000 ACRES FARM LANDS; 4,000,000 ACRES GRAZING LANDS IN KANSAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO, WYOMING, UTAH.

EXCURSION RATES for Home-seekers; FARE REFUNDED to Purchasers.

REDUCED PRICES—10 YEARS TIME—ONE-TENTH DOWN.

B. A. McALLISTER, LAND COMMISSIONER, OMAHA, NEB.

NEARLY 2,000,000 ACRES

Of Government Lands Now Open to Settlement IN NORTHERN ARKANSAS

They are fertile, well-watered, heavily-timbered, and produce grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables in abundance. North Arkansas apples are noted. The climate is delightful, winters mild and short. These lands are subject to homestead entry of 160 acres each. Now is the time to get a home. For further information as to character of lands, manner of entering them, in what counties located, with maps of the district, address

E. V. M. FOWELL, Immigration Agent, Harrison, Ark.

Enclose One Dollar. Remit by Money Order or Registered Letter.

Refer to Bank of Arkansas and Boone County Bank, Harrison, Ark.

The coolness is refreshing; the roots and herbs invigorating; the two together animating. You get the right combination in HIRE'S Rootbeer.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 50c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold every where.

HOME TREATISE on the EYE and EAR

sent for 10 cents.

Drs. McPATRICK, Eye and Ear Specialists, Masque Temple, Chicago.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured.

Book sent FREE. DR. H. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA. GUARANTEE THIS PAPER every time you write.

HAVE YOU TRIED YUCATAN?

A. N. K.-A 1609

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1896.—Never was there less interest shown in Washington in the closing hours of a session of Congress. Usually the galleries are crowded, but in this instance there were only the everyday attendance of tourists and idlers who may almost always be found in the Capitol when Congress is in session. Owing to the anxiety of Republican Senators and Representatives to get to St. Louis and take part in the ante-convention maneuvers, there was the greatest difficulty in keeping a quorum on hand during the last two days of the session. The House revoked all leaves of absence and telegraphed the absentees to come back, but not only did none of those who had gone come back, but others kept going all the time. They knew that the only business that Congress would attend to was the reconciling of differences between the House and Senate on appropriation bills, and they were more strongly attracted towards St. Louis.

The interest in the financial plank of the platform to be adopted by the St. Louis convention has been intense all the week and will continue until the convention removes all doubts. All sorts of rumors have been flying around as to deals that were being made which would affect that plank. It was positively stated that President Cleveland had offered to throw the influence of the administration to the ticket nominated at St. Louis if the convention would adopt a single standard gold plank. The fact that Senator Teller, who is so prominently spoken of as the probable silver candidate for President, was ignored in the numerous conferences which were held during the week by Republicans in both branches of Congress who are delegates to the convention caused much gossip. It is regarded in Washington as certain that the St. Louis convention will not declare for gold alone, although many gold men are delegates. It is equally certain that it will not declare for silver. Its financial plank is likely to mean gold, but to be so worded that it will not drive off the conservative silver men of the party.

The naval appropriation bill, which only reached the President the day before adjournment, was in its most important features a compromise between the House and Senate. The house wanted four battleships, the Senate two; the bill provides for three. There was a red-hot fight over the clause authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for armor plate at a given price. It being found impossible to reach an agreement, the whole clause was struck out of the bill and a clause in structing the Secretary to make no more armor contracts until further action by Congress inserted. Members of the House do not consider that the Senate Naval Committee got to the bottom of the armor plate business, and they propose to do some investigating on their own hook next winter.

The long and at times the bitter contest between the Senate and House over that portion of the Indian appropriation bill which deals with schools was finally settled by a rather clumsy compromise, which declares the government policy toward church schools to embrace education in general instead of the education of the Indians only. It would take a smart man to tell just what was meant by that declaration. The substance of the compromise is contained in the clause which provides for the continuance for one year more of government aid to the sectarian Indian schools, to which was added another meaningless provision—that the school funds shall be as nearly as possible equally apportioned among the schools of the various denominations. How meaningless this is may be judged from the fact that there is practically but one denomination interested.

Disinterested people think the Senate acted wisely in deciding not to interfere in the sculptors' quarrel which has followed the awarding of the contract for the Sherman equestrian statue to Carl Rohlf-Smidt, of Chicago. The right of the Senate to meddle with the matter was at best a questionable one.

Senator Stewart insists that Senator Teller, of Colorado, will be the next President of the United States, and when asked to explain the foundation upon which he bases the assertion he put on his most owlish look and said: "Wait and see. I don't care to enter into particulars while the hatching process is going on. It might have a bad effect."

Secretary Carlisle's statement of the bond issues under the present administration, prepared for the Senate committee charged with making an investigation, was this week made public. It contains nothing that can be called either new or startling, and, of course, claims that the administration did the best it could under the circumstances. The committee will begin the investigation in a few days—probably next week—and it will be public. The condemnation of the idea of making it secret was too general for even its originator, Senator Harris, the chairman of the committee.

His First Communion.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Next Sunday, June 21, is the seventy-fifth anniversary of the first communion taken by the Pope, and in a cablegram received to-day by Cardinal Satolli from Cardinal Rampolla the holy father grants indulgences to all those who partake of the sacrament on that day. The cablegram is as follows: "I hasten to inform your eminence, in order that you may in the most fitting manner give notice that on the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of his first communion the holy father deigns to grant a plenary indulgence to all children who on the 21st of this month shall make their first communion, and an indulgence of seven years and seven quarantines (280 days) to all the faithful who on that same day shall partake of the sacraments, praying for the intention of his holiness." Recently Cardinal Satolli addressed a letter to Catholics, inviting all children to celebrate the occasion of the anniversary by receiving their first communion.—Free Press.

Freaks and Queer Tricks.

Any queer trick that nature has played upon people they convert into dollars. And after awhile these strange creatures get clannish, as the New York Journal observes. One "freak" knows or knows of all the freaks in the world. There are freak boarding houses where they live. They marry in the freak business. Lady Anna, the French giantess, is 7 feet 9 inches tall, but her littlest sister, Princess Josepha, married the celebrated Japanese dwarf Chimah, whose littleness used to bring him an income of \$2,500 a week.

It takes all kinds of people to make a world, and they do all kinds of things to stay in it. There is a little Japanese girl—one of a family of Chyochis—who has mastered the art of mounting a ladder of swords. The Jap girl says the trick lies in "gripping the edge of each sharp scimitar fearlessly with the toes and mounting with firm, quick step as soon as the foot is in position."

Perambulating about a ceiling with big suction shoes on your feet, a "human fly," is rather an inversion of the human function, but the Vol Beck children are as much at home on the ceiling as the everyday man is on the floor. They don't care how high up they are, but go about their business with perfect coolness. They can run backward or forward at the rate of four miles an hour. They can cover 200 feet swiftly without pausing for an instant.

Letter List.

Following are the letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Chelsea, June 15, 1896:

F. W. Brown.

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

GEO. S. LAIRD P. M.

Odds and Ends.

Byron used a great deal of hair-dressing, but was very particular to have only the best to be found in the market. If Ayer's Hair Vigor had been obtainable then, doubtless he would have tested its merits, as so many distinguished and fashionable people are doing nowadays.

A story is going the rounds of a young couple who attended a lecture in Marshall recently. When the collection was being taken the young man commenced fishing in his pocket for a dime. His face expressed his embarrassment as he hoarsely whispered, "I guess I haven't a cent. I changed my pants." The young lady, who had been examining the unknown regions of a woman's dress for her purse, turned a pink color and said, "I'm in the same fix."

Pretty Myrtle and Myrtle Pruden, of Grand Ledge, are twins and just sweet 16. They come of a common sort of family and might have enjoyed the benefits of a fair education, but they fell into bad company and got to running the streets at night. Myrtle went to Portland with a married man. She was sent to the Adrian Industrial School. Myrtle was released on suspended sentence. Thus the girls who were twins in sin are separated in the punishment, and perhaps the separation is the worst feature of the punishment.—Ex.

Some people are constantly troubled with pimples and boils, especially about the face and neck. The best remedy is a thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which expels all humors through the proper channels, and so makes the skin become soft, healthy and fair.

Habit is hard to overcome. If you take off the first letter it does not change "abit." If you take off another you have a "bit" left. If you take off another the whole of "it" remains. If you take off another it is not "it" totally used up. All of which shows that if you want to be rid of a "habit" you must throw it off altogether.

Ordinance No. 20.

AN ORDINANCE relative to Water Works. WHEREAS, The President and the Board of Trustees of the Village of Chelsea have by resolution declared it expedient to have constructed works for the purpose of supplying the Village of Chelsea and the inhabitants thereof with water, and that it is inexpedient for said village to build such works; and

WHEREAS, Frank P. Glazier, a citizen of Chelsea, proposes to build and maintain a good system of water works for said village use, and the inhabitants thereof, for reasonable consideration or rental, for a period of ten years; and

WHEREAS, It has become the duty of the Common Council of this village to grant to said Frank P. Glazier such right to the use of the streets, sidewalks, lanes, alleys and public grounds in such village as shall be necessary to enable said Glazier to construct the proper works and water mains and reservoirs for the supply of water for the use of this village and its inhabitants; and

WHEREAS, The said Frank P. Glazier has made and executed with the Common Council of this village a contract bearing date the eighth day of June, A. D. 1896, whereby the said Glazier agrees to furnish water for said village, and its inhabitants thereof, for fire protection and other purposes, upon the terms and conditions in said contract mentioned; therefore

Be it Ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Chelsea, in Michigan:

That the exclusive right and privilege of executing and constructing water works within the village and of laying and continuing water pipes along and across any and all of the streets, sidewalks, lanes, alleys and public grounds in said village, and supplying water for the village and its inhabitants, be and is hereby granted and secured to the said Frank P. Glazier for a period of ten years, from the commencement of said service, upon the condition and under the restrictions in such contract mentioned, so long as said Glazier shall continue to supply water for said village and the inhabitants thereof, and shall comply with the restrictions and conditions in such contract. Which contract is as follows; to-wit:

THE CONTRACT.

Articles of agreement made this eighth day of June, A. D. 1896, between the President, Clerk and Board of Trustees of the Village of Chelsea, in Michigan, parties of the first part, and Frank P. Glazier, of said village, party of the second part.

Witnesseth: The party of the second part hereby agrees and contracts with the parties of the first part to complete in the Village of Chelsea, in the State of Michigan, a system of water works, on the reservoir and pumping plan, sufficient to afford ample supply of water for use in cases of fire and other than drinking purposes. The party of the second part shall maintain at all times within the mains of said water works (time for necessary repairs and other unavoidable interruptions excepted) an ample supply of water and of sufficient pressure for use in subduing fires, and shall keep up steam and provide an engineer at all hours, to act promptly in case of fires.

The party of the second part shall lay mains of suitable capacity from the reservoirs at the electric light plant to Main street, thence along Main street to Summit street, also connecting branches from Grant street on the west to Polk street on the east, along Middle street, and erect at such points as the Board of Trustees of said village shall direct, eight first-class, suitable hydrants.

The said water works shall be constructed in a first-class manner, well adapted for all these requirements, full, efficient and ready to respond at all times, unavoidable accidents excepted; provided, however, in case of a temporary failure to supply such water for a period of one week, all compensation shall cease until works are again in operation under this contract.

The parties of the first part shall have the right to use the water to test their hose and to afford them a reasonable practice for their firemen.

The said water works shall be completed, and water turned on, on or before October 1st, 1896, and this contract shall continue and be in force for ten years from the date and commencement of said service. For the service and continued supply of water, as above specified, for fire purposes, the parties of the first part agree to pay to the party of the second part \$91.25 per calendar month, payable monthly, and when further hydrants shall be established by direction of the parties of the first part, said parties shall pay to the party of the second part \$3.50 per calendar month for each additional hydrant service. Similar hydrants on the same terms and conditions shall be put in on the line of said water pipes, on the public streets, at the request of private

parties and at their expense of maintenance.

The said party of the second part shall lay at its own expense a surface pipe to the proper line of the curb stone for all persons that may make application for water. The party of the second part shall extend the pipes, mains or branches herein specified beyond the above specified limit, or route, whenever in their judgment it is required by the inhabitants and approved by the Village Council, and for every seven hundred feet so laid in such extension the party of the second part shall erect and maintain one hydrant at such point on such extension as Council may direct, and for each hydrant so maintained the party of the second part shall receive therefor at the rate of \$3.50 per month, payable as above stated. The parties of the second part shall furnish at all time a sufficient supply of water, for other than drinking purposes, to the inhabitants of the Village of Chelsea, along the lines of their water pipes, as above stated, when requested so to do by such inhabitants, at reasonable rates and not exceeding in amount the average sums paid by inhabitants of other villages in Michigan similarly situated and of like population and supplied by private companies.

The party of the second part shall furnish such water as aforesaid for manufacturing companies on similar reasonable charge. The said first parties shall not allow the water to be used, or in use, to run unnecessarily to waste from said public hydrants, nor water to be taken from public hydrants for private use.

The parties of the first part do hereby grant to the party of the second part the right to lay pipes as above provided for water supply in any and all streets of the Village of Chelsea, said Glazier leaving the surface in as good condition as before ground was broken.

The parties of the first part shall not grant such rights to any other party or parties until such time as the parties of the first part may purchase said water works, or said second party shall have lost his rights and privileges by forfeiture, limitation, or his failure to perform his part of this contract.

The parties of the first part shall have the right to purchase the entire water works at any time they choose, and if the parties hereto cannot agree on the price to be paid therefor, the Judge of the Supreme court of Michigan may appoint three commissioners, who shall award the price to be paid, and said amount shall be binding on both parties. The grant to the party of the second part of the rights and privileges herein named is established by an ordinance of the said parties of the first part, duly adopted.

This contract is hereby declared binding upon the legal representation of the respective parties.

In witness whereof the parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and affixed their corporate seal the day and year first above written.

W. P. SCHENK, President.

JOHN B. COLE, Clerk.

The party of the second part has hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal.

FRANK P. GLAZIER.

This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved June 8, 1896.

W. P. SCHENK, President.

JOHN B. COLE, Clerk.

To Farmers.

We carry in stock Shining Light Engine Oil and Economy Harvest Oil. Prices right. Give me a call.

CHAS. KAERCHER.

Teachers' Examinations.

The examination of teachers of Washenaw county for the ensuing year will be held as follows:

Regular examinations for all grades, at Ann Arbor, the third Thursday of August 1895, and the last Thursday of March, 1896.

Regular examination for second and third grades, at Ann Arbor, the third Thursday of October, 1895, and the third Thursday of June, 1896.

Special examination for third grade, at Manchester, the third Friday of September, 1895. Wm. W. WEDEMAYER, Commissioner of Schools.

Markets.

Chelsea, June 18, 1896.

Eggs, per dozen	09c
Butter, per pound	08c
Oats, per bushel	20c
Corn, per bushel	20c
Wheat, per bushel	60c
Potatoes, per bushel	15c
Apples, per bushel	1.00
Onions, per bushel	25c
Beans, per bushel	60c

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

The Only One To Stand the Test.

Rev. William Copp, whose father was a physician for over fifty years in New Jersey, and who himself spent many years preparing for the practice of medicine, but subsequently entered the ministry of the M. E. Church, writes: "I am glad to testify that I have had analyzed all the sarsaparilla preparations known in the trade, but

AYER'S is the only one of them that I can recommend as a blood-purifier. I have given away hundreds of bottles of it, as I consider it the safest as well as the best to be had."—WM. COPP, Pastor M. E. Church, Jackson, Minn.

AYER'S
THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR
Sarsaparilla
When in doubt, ask for Ayer's Pills

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washenaw. ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on the 11th day of June, in the year of our thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of John Eschelbach, deceased.

Charles H. Kempf, the administrator of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such administrator. Thereupon it is ordered that Tuesday, the 18th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of the Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, in said county, to show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed; And it is further ordered, that said administrator give notice of the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the basis thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the Chelsea Herald, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)
WM. G. DUTY, Probate Register.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage made and executed by James L. Palmer to Ann E. Crippen, on the 27th, 1891, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washenaw County, Mich., at the 27th, 1891, in Liber 77 of Mortgages, on page 241, which mortgage was assigned by Ann Crippen to Catharine Palmer, and said assignment recorded in said Register's office on the 11th, 1896, in Liber 12 of Assignment of Mortgages, on page 328, upon which mortgage he is claimed to be due at the date of this notice for principal, interest and attorney's fees, provided for in said mortgage, the sum of the hundred and six dollars.

Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgage premises at public vendue to the highest bidder, on the 10th 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, 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, Washenaw County, State of Michigan.

Dated April 14th, 1896.
CATHARINE PALMER, Assignee of said Mortgage.
D. C. GRIFFIN, Attorney for Assignee.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washenaw. ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on the 11th day of June, in the year of our thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Michael Wade, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of John H. Wade and James Wade, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that administration of said estate may be granted to themselves, or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Monday, the sixth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees, creditors and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted; And it is further ordered, that the petitioners give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Herald, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.)
WM. G. DUTY, Probate Register.



F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Olive Lodge No. 156, F. & A. M., for 1896: Jan. 28; Feb. 25; Mar. 24; Apr. 21; May 26; June 23; July 21; Aug. 18; Sept. 16; Oct. 20; Nov. 17; Dec. 15. J. D. SCHNAITMAN, Sec.