

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

W. P. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

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Well Suited!

You can't help but be well suited if you select your Spring Suit from our stock.

Don't Fail to See New Spring Styles.

Our children's two-piece suits at \$1.25, \$1.60, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 great values; size, 3 to 15. Our boys' long pant suits at \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00 we know are better than you will find elsewhere for the money.

MEN'S SUITS.

Several styles good wearing suits at \$5.00. Men's strictly all-wool suits at \$6.50, \$7.50, \$9.00 and \$10.00. Suits are made better than ever. They fit better than ever, and still we sell them cheaper than ever before.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

BRING US YOUR

BICYCLES

AND HAVE YOUR TIRES INFLATED

FREE!

We do all kinds of Repairing, Nickeling, Enameling, etc., or build a complete wheel to order. Also general machine shop work.

THE CHELSEA MFG CO.

We are Prepared to Meet your Wants

—IN—

FURNITURE

For Spring.

Our Stock was never more complete, and never so low in price.

Also room and picture molding.

Bargains in cook stoves.

W. J. KNAPP.

Good Things to Eat at Eppler's Market.

Home-grown Meats and Poultry.

We are always supplied with Hams and Bacon for which our market is famous. They are cured by our own process and have no superior. Pure steam kettle rendered lard a specialty. Try our Summer Sausage. Orders promptly filled and delivered.

ADAM EPPLER.

Highest market price paid for hides and tallow.

Grocer With Any "Sand"

Will not put it in his sugar, but rather into business principles. The careful grocer is careful what he buys—then he knows what he is selling. This is the only way in which a reputation for reliability can be built up. Sugar, so with Tea, Coffee, Flour, Butter—everything we keep for the consumption. We buy the best, therefore sell the best, and are satisfied with a reasonably small profit. Perhaps you know this already. So you do if you deal with us. Goods delivered promptly and free of charge.

F. KANTLEHNER,

Michigan.

Obituary.

Died Thursday, March 18, 1897, William G. Dancer, of Lima, Washtenaw county, Michigan, aged 69 years, 10 months and 20 days.

William G. Dancer was born in England April 23, 1827. In 1834 the family came to America and settled on the farm in Lima, on which the deceased has continued to reside ever since.

On June 27, 1850, he was married to Miss Sarah Coy, also of Lima, who still survives. They have had seven children, of whom two, Dora in 1863, aged 3 years and 6 months, and Lizzie in 1887, aged 25 years, have died. The children surviving are Edwin A., of Lima; William J., of Stockbridge; Mrs. Ada G. Wood and Mrs. Ella McNamara, of Chelsea; and Mrs. Anna G. Hoag, of Oxford, Indiana. Also two brothers and two sisters, out of a family of nine children, are yet living.

In the death of Mr. Dancer, the family is called to part with a kind and provident husband and father, and the community with a quiet and much respected neighbor.

Thus another of the early pioneers of Lima has passed away; one who, during his long and industrious life in the same locality, has contributed his full share towards changing the primitive wilderness into fertile fields. H.

Burglary.

The general store of Herman Kalmbach, of Francisco, was burglarized on the night of March 18, and the following articles taken: One pair men's black shoes, No. 7, square toe; one pair men's tan shoes, No. 7½, coin toe; two woolen sweaters, one umbrella, two suits of fleeced-lined underclothes, a quantity of silk handkerchiefs, three or four razors, marked on blade "Barber's Choice"; about eight pairs of link cuff buttons, about four pairs of common cuff buttons, one nickel bicycle lamp, one or two cyclometers, two pairs of suspenders, about \$1.50 in pennies.

A reward of \$25 was offered, and the officers notified along the line of the Michigan Central, and on Saturday the thieves were arrested in Detroit. The stolen property was all recovered except the umbrella.

W. W. Union Farmers' Club.

Notwithstanding the fact that threatening clouds were floating overhead, and that the mud was about as deep as it ever gets, a good crowd gathered at the pleasant home of our president, Mr. E. Zincke, to help along the second regular meeting of the club, held March 18.

After a bountiful dinner had been served the meeting was called to order, and a very interesting program was listened to. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we as members of the W. W. Union Farmers' Club are in favor of the passage of the following bills:

1. The Kinnis salary bill.
2. The prohibiting of collecting pay for papers sent beyond the time of subscription.
3. The suppression of saloons near educational institutions.
4. The repeal of the mortgage tax law.
5. The repeal of the law relating to the gathering of farm statistics.

The question for discussion was: "Which is Preferable—Creamery or Home Dairy?" which was well discussed. The paper on "Rag Carpets" read by Mrs. Frank Storms caused considerable merriment. The next meeting of the club will be held with Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Spaulding on April 16. The question for discussion is: "How does the condition of the farmer compare with that of other classes of society?" and for the ladies the subject of "house cleaning" was chosen.

Excursions.

Michigan Christian Endeavor Union Convention at Jackson, March 30 to April 1. An excursion rate of one first-class limited fare for the round trip has been granted by the M. C. R. R. Children over five years old and under twelve one-half of adult rate. Dates of sale, March 30 and 31. Limited to return April 2.

The University Musical Society musical festival, Ann Arbor, May 13-15, 1897. The M. C. R. R. will make a rate of one first-class limited fare for the round trip. Dates of sale May 13, 14 and 15. Limited to return May 16, 1897, inclusive.

New . . . Wall Paper

You will find a large assortment of it at the Bank Drug Store, just the patterns you want at just the prices you want to pay. We have a very nice assortment of papers at a low price. It will pay you to look at our new stock of

Window Shades.

When you come to Chelsea to trade remember the prices we are making in our grocery department. 28 pounds medium brown sugar for \$1.00. 10 pounds oatmeal for 25 cents. Good sugar corn 5 cents per can. Tomatoes 7 cents per can. Fresh Sultana seedless raisins 8 cents per pound. 6 pounds crackers for 25 cents. Lantern globes 5c each.

Fish.

We are selling 8-lb. pails best family whitefish for 35 cents 8-lb pails No. 1 whitefish for 68 cents. Best codfish 10 cents per pound. Best halibut 12½ cents per pound.

We carry everything in the line of dyestuffs, and give you printed directions that always insure good results. We can warrant our spices and extracts to be

Pure.

Try them. If you appreciate a good cup of coffee for breakfast, try one of our brands. Best tea dust 12½ cents per pound. 3 cakes good toilet soap for 10 cents. Highest market price for eggs. Lamp wicks 1 cent per yard.

Glazier & Stimson TWINS

PURITY and QUALITY

Are the twin characteristics of our groceries.

THEY PLEASE AND SATISFY.

Fruits a Specialty.

Highest market price paid for butter and eggs.

Goods delivered promptly.

GEO. FULLER.

WE

Are making some very low prices on Sideboards, Combination Desks and Book Cases, Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, etc. We also have a few 100-piece Dinner Sets, worth \$15.00, that we are offering at \$10.75.

HOAG & HOLMES.

A few Heating Stoves to close out Cheap.

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 NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Proceedings of the Special Session. The Fifty-fifth congress met in extraordinary session on the 15th in pursuance of President McKinley's proclamation.

The president on the 19th sent to the senate the names of John Hay to be ambassador to Great Britain and Gen. Horace Porter for ambassador to France.

In the senate on the 18th the constitutional amendment for popular election of United States senators was reintroduced and a resolution was agreed to instructing the committee on foreign relations to inquire whether the islands of St. Croix, St. John's and St. Thomas of the West Indian group could be purchased by the United States.

DOMESTIC.

The wholesale dry goods house of Ely, Walker & Co., the largest in St. Louis, was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$1,000,000, and George Gutewald, a fireman, was killed and others were injured by falling walls.

Seven tollgates were destroyed in Mercer county, Ky., by regulators. The jail at Dover, Tenn., was destroyed by fire and three colored prisoners were cremated.

Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, says the new tariff bill is expected to increase the revenue \$112,000,000.

Secretary Sherman informed the Spanish minister, Senor de Lome, that this administration will insist upon Americans in Cuba being amply protected.

In South Dakota over 600 miles of road have been practically abandoned for fully two weeks because of a snow blockade.

A train was wrecked at Wolf Creek, Kan., and Engineer Nye, Fireman Connor and J. P. Meador, a passenger, were killed and six persons were injured.

John Cramer, aged 16, son of Jacob Cramer, of Duryea, Pa., died of hydrophobia and his father while witnessing his son's struggles dropped dead.

The Headley Grocery company (wholesale) at Springfield, Mo., failed for \$100,000.

Postmaster-General Gary says that the administration has decided to adhere to the four-year-tenure-of-office policy for all postmasters.

John O'Rourke, John Burns and Antonio Molinasky were fatally burned by explosions of molten iron at the Emma blast furnace in Cleveland, O.

For the eight months ended February 29 there has been a gain of over \$132,000,000 in the amount of merchandise exported and a decrease of nearly \$119,000,000 in the amount imported.

The first national bank of Sioux City, Ia., which suspended payment November 19, 1896, has resumed business.

The five new state senators, four republicans and one democrat, were sworn in by the Kentucky legislature, and this will insure the election of a republican United States senator.

Charles Rodatinsky and his wife and baby were burned to death near Omaha, Neb., by the explosion of a gasoline stove.

The piano and organ firm of Estey & Camp, which has been in business in Chicago for 30 years, has decided to retire.

Gen. James M. Warner, aged 62, a prominent resident of Albany, N. Y., and postmaster under Harrison's administration, died while attending a theater.

Brodie Williams, the high diver, jumped from a 75-foot tower into Lake Worth at Palm Beach, Fla., struck the bottom, broke his neck and died within a few hours.

It is generally believed by cattlemen that 75 per cent. of range animals in North Dakota and Montana have succumbed to the winter. Pierre Wibaux, a big cattleman of Wibaux, Mont., puts his loss at \$1,000,000.

The steamer de St. Nazaire, which left New York on March 6, has gone down somewhere off the Carolina coast, and as far as is known only four of the 80 people who took passage on her remain alive.

Nearly 2,000 homeless and half-starved persons rescued from the overflowed districts of eastern Arkansas are being cared for in Memphis, Tenn.

The United States weather bureau says that 800 square miles of the state of Arkansas is under water. Thousands of people are homeless and dependent on charity and many have been drowned.

The Indiana wheat crop will be 30 per cent. short of the average for normal years.

Cash wheat smashed all records for the last six years in St. Louis by reaching the dollar mark.

In the prize fight at Carson City, Nev., between Corbett and Fitzsimmons for the world's championship and a purse of \$15,000 the latter won in the fourteenth round.

In Philadelphia Frederick Franks shot and killed his son William, aged nine years, shot and fatally wounded his daughter Amelia, five years old, and then killed himself.

Wholesale charges of legislative corruption caused Speaker Byers, of the Iowa house, to resign until an investigating toll gate was made.

Five toll gates were destroyed in Garrard county, Ky., by a mob of masked raiders.

James Lane celebrated his 101st birthday at his home in Chicago.

John Hull, an employe of the Erie railway at Servia, Ind., shot his wife and then killed himself. Domestic trouble was the cause.

J. E. Crosby & Co., of Danvers, Mass., boot and shoe manufacturers, failed for \$100,000.

President McKinley sent to the senate the following nominations: Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, to be minister of the United States to Mexico; William M. Osborne, of Massachusetts, consul-general at London; John K. Gowdy, of Indiana, consul-general at Paris; Joseph H. Brigham, of Ohio, to be assistant secretary of agriculture, and Perry S. Heath, of Indiana, to be first assistant postmaster-general.

Near Marion, Ark., Etta Lix and her four children were drowned in a flood. William Fees, a farmer living near Wamego, Kan., fatally shot his wife and his mother-in-law, Mrs. S. H. Johnson, and her daughter, and then killed himself. Domestic trouble was the cause.

Fitzsimmons has decided to retire permanently from the ring and settle down in New York.

The floods in the Mississippi valley were growing worse and the situation in many towns was appalling.

Dave Pennington, a worthless character at Odebolt, Ia., shot and killed Luther Traver, fatally wounded Mrs. Frank Stoll, seriously wounded Mrs. Hiram Johnson and then killed himself.

The passing of mutilated or defaced coins and the mutilation and defacement of coins has been made a criminal offense by congress, punishable by imprisonment not to exceed five years and a fine not to exceed \$2,000.

The levee 50 miles below Caruthersville, Mo., broke and 17 persons were drowned.

The gunboats Marietta and Wheeling, twin screw boats of 1,000 tons each, were launched at San Francisco.

The Turkish minister has declared vacant the office of consul of the Ottoman empire at Boston, Mass., held by Joseph Iasigi, who is under arrest on charges of embezzlement.

Patrick Casey, Edward Hayes and Hugh McBride were scalded to death in a railway collision in Denver, Col.

The towns of Leeds, Lynn, James, Hinton and Merrill in Iowa were flooded, and several drownings were reported.

John Smith, a negro preacher, was shot to death by a mob at Scottsboro, Ala. Smith was charged with outraging the wife of a white farmer.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Mrs. Ellen D. Warren died at Creal Springs, Ill., aged 106 years.

The Rhode Island republicans met in Providence and nominated Elisha Dyer, of that city, for governor.

George Coes, an old-time minstrel, well-known throughout the country, died at his home in Cambridge, Mass., aged 69 years.

Ignacio Francisco la Cruz Garcia, who was said to be the oldest man in the United States, died in Los Angeles, Cal., aged 117 years.

Ex-President Cleveland arrived at his home in Princeton, N. J., from his duck hunting trip.

Adam Adamieck celebrated his one hundred and twelfth birthday at his home in South Chicago, Ill.

FOREIGN.

Freshets in the River Joro in Peru destroyed numerous valuable estates and coffee plantations, causing also the loss of many lives.

A train carrying Spanish troops was blown up by dynamite south of Candelaria, Cuba, and nearly 250 soldiers were killed or injured.

It is said that the sultan, desiring to preserve peace, has offered to withdraw the Turkish garrison from Crete, and to assign the island to King George, and to be occupied and administered by Greece, with a recognition of the imperial suzerainty of the sultan, taking the form of an annual tribute.

The London (Ont.) city council has imposed a license fee of \$100 on cigarette vendors, in the hope of lessening the cigarette habit among the youths of the city.

Grave news has been received in London regarding the sanity of Emperor William and the possibility that a regency will have to be established for the German empire.

The Dutch steamship Utrecht, bound from Rotterdam for Java with 100 persons on board, was given up as lost.

Louis Day, Charles Scott and Esteban Vintero, all Americans, have been released from prisons in Cuba.

Oscar Cespedes, a native of Key West, Fla., was released from jail at Cabanas, Cuba, on condition that he leaves the island.

The Austrian gunboat Sebino fired upon and sunk near Candia a Greek vessel loaded with provisions and munitions which were intended for the Greek forces in Crete.

The financial statement of India shows a deficit for the last year of 19,870,000 rupees because of famine and plague.

LATER.

A tornado at Utica, Miss., wrecked many houses and J. O. Hill, a farmer, was killed, and his wife fatally injured.

Dispatches from the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri valleys tell a story of widespread damage and loss of life as a result of floods caused by heavy rains.

The tobacco factory of H. E. Roberson & Son at Mockville, N. C., was burned, the loss being \$100,000.

There were 216 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 19th, against 256 the week previous and 261 in the corresponding period of 1896.

A cyclone in Texas destroyed houses at Plano, Denton, Hutchins, Itasca and Fort Worth.

The admirals issued a proclamation to Cretans commanding them to lay down their arms and promising them an autonomous government. Troops were on the way to Crete from Russia, France and Italy.

Dr. Travis, of Eagle Grove, Ia., and a farmer named Kirkberger were drowned while attempting to ford the Boone river near Webster City.

The Michigan supreme court decided unanimously that Gov. Pingree cannot hold the office of mayor of Detroit and chief executive of the state at the same time.

William Johnson was hanged at Hamburg, Ark., for the murder of Henry Hobson last June.

In Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana the streams have been converted into raging torrents and the loss of life is considerable and the damage to property immense.

A cyclone swept over Lake Charles, Clayton, Hornsby, Vidalia and other towns in Louisiana, doing immense damage to property and causing the loss of several lives.

The long overdue American ship T. F. Oakes, which left Hong-Kong on July 4 last, arrived in New York.

Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia put in effect the blockade of the Cretan ports.

Two daughters of John Ellenbeck, of Holstein, Wis., aged six and eight years, were fatally burned by their dresses taking fire from a stove.

Mrs. Mary Skiffington died at her home in Woonsocket, R. I., aged 102 years.

Scott Jackson, aged 27, and Alonzo Walling, aged 20, were hanged at Newport, Ky., for the murder on January 29, 1896, of Pearl Bryan, aged 22, who lived near Greencastle, Ind.

In the six-day female bicycle race in Chicago Lizzie Glaw was the winner, making 240 miles.

Floods were still doing great damage in Arkansas, Tennessee and other southern states and in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.

Flames in the Conigsky business block in Peoria, Ill., caused a loss of \$100,000.

Two daughters, aged 13 and 16, of James H. Morrell, were instantly killed by a falling tree at Mountain Creek, Ala.

The boiler of a Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway engine exploded in Chicago, killing Alexander Frank, engineer, and Edward B. Smith, fireman.

A fire that started in Cullen & Co.'s dry goods store in Ottumwa, Ia., spread to other buildings, causing a total loss of \$175,000.

A passenger train on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was wrecked near Oakland, Md., and Gen. J. S. Fullerton, of St. Louis, was killed and ten other persons were injured.

Springbok, the celebrated race stallion, died of paralysis at Cynthiana, Ky. Bee Rainwater, a farmer near Orrick, Mo., murdered his wife, his mother-in-law, Mrs. William Artman; Gentry Rainwater, his daughter, and John Thurman, a stepbrother, and then blew out his own brains. Family trouble was the cause.

The United States senate open session lasted 50 minutes on the 19th and was given almost entirely to the introduction of bills. In executive session the arbitration treaty was discussed. A bill to permit the acquisition of free homes under the homestead law on lands ceded by Indians just as on any other part of the public domain was favorably reported and the nomination of Charles U. Gordon as postmaster at Chicago was confirmed. In the house the sundry civil bill (\$53,147,551) and the general deficiency bill (\$8,166,214) were passed. Mr. Dingley reported the tariff bill and it was decided to vote on the measure on the 31st inst.

The United States senate was not in session on the 20th. In the house the two remaining "left over" appropriation bills, the agricultural bill carrying \$3,182,902 and the Indian carrying \$7,670,220, were passed. Mr. Maxwell (Neb.) introduced a bill to encourage the erection of mills for the manufacture of sugar and sirup from beets.

URGED TO ACT.

President McKinley Makes an Appeal to Congress.

Need of a Tariff Law to Increase the Country's Revenues Declared to Be the Imperative Demand of the Hour.

Washington, March 16.—The president Monday sent the following message to congress:

"To the Congress of the United States: 'Regretting the necessity which has required me to call you together, I feel that your assembling in extraordinary session is indispensable because of the condition in which we find the revenues of the government. It is conceded that its receipts, expenditures are greater than its receipts, and that such a condition has existed for now more than three years. With unlimited means at our command, we are presenting the remarkable spectacle of increasing our public debt by borrowing money to meet the ordinary outlays incident upon even an economical and prudent administration of the government. An examination of the subject discloses this fact in every detail and leads inevitably to the conclusion that the condition of the revenue which allows it is unjustifiable and should be corrected.

"We find by the reports of the secretary of the treasury that the revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, from all sources, were \$425,863,280.22, and the expenditures for all purposes were \$415,953,806.56, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$9,914,473.66. During that fiscal year \$40,570,467.58 were paid upon the public debt, which had been reduced since March 1, 1889, \$259,076,890, and the annual interest charge decreased \$11,634,576.60. The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to \$461,716,561.84, and its expenditures to \$469,374,857.65, showing an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$2,341,704.19.

"Since that time the receipts of no fiscal year, and with but few exceptions of no month of any fiscal year, have exceeded the expenditures. The receipts of the government, from all sources, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, were \$372,802,498.23, and its expenditures \$442,695,758.87, leaving a deficit, the first since the resumption of specie payments, of \$69,893,260.64. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of \$18,769,128.78 in the ordinary expenses of the government, as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to provide for its daily necessities, and the gold reserve in the treasury for the redemption of greenbacks was drawn upon to meet them. But this did not suffice, and the government then resorted to loans to replenish the reserve.

"In February, 1894, \$50,000,000 in bonds were issued, and in November following a second issue of \$50,000,000 was deemed necessary. The sum of \$117,171,795 was realized by the sale of these bonds, but the reserve was steadily decreased until, on February 8, 1895, a third sale of \$62,315,400 in bonds for \$62,116,244 was announced to congress.

The Yearly Deficits. "The receipts of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, were \$390,475,203.00, and the expenditures \$433,178,426.48, showing a deficit of \$42,803,223.13. A further loan of \$100,000,000 was negotiated by the government in February, 1896, the sale netting \$111,166,240, and swelling the aggregate of bonds issued within three years to \$262,315,400. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the revenues of the government from all sources amounted to \$409,475,408.78, while its expenditures were \$494,678,654.48, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$85,203,245.70. In other words, the total receipts for the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1896, were insufficient by \$137,811,723.46 to meet the total expenditures.

"Nor has this condition since improved. For the first half of the present fiscal year the receipts of the government, exclusive of postal revenues, were \$157,507,004.78, and its expenditures, exclusive of postal service, \$195,410,400.22, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$37,902,395.46. In January of this year the receipts exclusive of postal revenues were \$24,315,994.05, and the expenditures exclusive of postal service \$20,269,389.29, a deficit of \$5,952,395.24 for the month.

The Total Deficit. In February of this year the receipts, exclusive of postal revenue, were \$24,400,997.33, and expenditures exclusive of postal service \$28,796,056.66, a deficit of \$4,395,059.28; or a total deficiency of \$189,061,550.44 for the three years and eight months ending March 1, 1897. Not only are we without a surplus in the treasury, but with an increase in the public debt there has been a corresponding increase in the annual interest charge from \$22,893,383.20 in 1892, the lowest of any year since 1862, to \$34,387,747.60 in 1896, or an increase of \$11,494,364.40.

"It may be urged that even if the revenues of the government had been sufficient to meet all its ordinary expenses during the past three years, the gold reserve would still have been insufficient to meet the demands upon it, and that bonds would necessarily have been issued for its replenishment. Be this as it may, it is clearly manifest, without denying or affirming the correctness of such a conclusion, that the debt would have been decreased in at least the amount of the deficiency, and business confidence immeasurably strengthened throughout the country.

Should Be Promptly Corrected. "Congress should promptly correct the existing condition. Ample revenues must be supplied not only for the ordinary expenses of the government, but for the prompt payment of liberal pensions and the liquidation of the principal and interest of the public debt. In raising revenues duties should be so levied upon foreign products as to preserve the home market, so far as possible, to our own producers; to revive and increase manufactures; to relieve and encourage agriculture; to increase our domestic and foreign commerce; to aid and develop mining and building, and to render to labor in every field of useful occupation the liberal wages and adequate rewards to which skill and industry are justly entitled. The necessity of the passage of a tariff law which shall provide ample revenue need not be further urged. The imperative demand of the hour is the prompt enactment of such a measure, and to this object I earnestly recommend that congress shall make every endeavor. Before other business is transacted, let us first provide sufficient revenue to faithfully administer the government without the contracting of further debt, or the continued disturbance of our finances. (Signed) WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

Executive Mansion, March 15, 1897.

One Taken, the Other Left. Bath, N. Y., March 16.—A buggy in which was seated Sanford Gardiner and Mrs. Charles Fenton, was struck by a train on the Erie railroad while crossing the tracks of that road in this village. Mrs. Fenton was killed. Mr. Gardiner escaped unhurt.

AMUSEMENTS FOR CHILDREN

Colored pencils with which old fashioned books can be colored are the light of many little folks.

The latest things in crackers are alphabet and numbers. In this way children will learn their letters and spell simple words before their parents are aware.

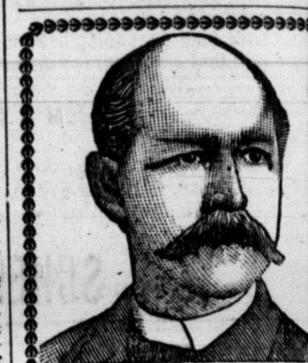
Making paper-doll houses in blank books is a very enjoyable pastime. Let them cut pictures out of catalogues and magazines, and paste them on the different pages so that they have a parlor, sitting-room, library, dining-room, bathroom, kitchen and bedrooms.—Housewife.

Spring

In the time to purify your blood and for your system against the dangers which threaten the health because of impurities accumulated in the blood. Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One Blood Purifier Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.



W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHO

BEST IN THE WORLD. For 14 years this shoe, by merit alone, has distanced all competitors. Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers as the best in style, fit and durability of any shoe ever offered at \$3.00.

It is made in all the LATEST SHAPES and STYLES and of every variety of leather. One dealer in a town given exclusive rights and advertised in local paper on receipt of reasonable order. Write for catalogue W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

The Waverley Bicycle

There IS a Difference

May be you can not see any difference between the new '97 Waverley Bicycle for \$100 and other makes offered for the price. There is one.

The new Waverley is equipped with new and costly bearings that run a luteley true. No other bicycle has bearings—such workmanship

Still another Waverley—the famous model last year. Now \$69. The cost of new expensive machinery has been saved.

Send for Free Catalogue. Indiana Bicycle Co., Indianapolis.

100

BUY NORTHERN GROWN FARM SEEDS

John's Seeds are Warranted to Produce the world with a yield of 175 bu. of silver King barley per acre. Don't you buy it! Just write him. In order to gain in 1897 new customers, we send on trial 10 DOLLARS WORTH FREE. Largest growers of farm seeds and potatoes in the world. 35 pkgs. earliest vegetable seeds. Catalogue tells all about it. Gladly mailed to interested buyers. Send this notice.

SOUTHERN HOMES IN TEXAS

In the celebrated Coast Country. Cheap and reasonable terms, fruit, vegetable and field crop production. Direct purchase from the grower. For land literature, maps, rates and full information, write to THE AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, 806 Rice Bldg., ST. LOUIS.

LAND AGENT WANTED

OVER 1,000,000 Acres of MINNESOTA by the Saint Paul and Railroad Company. Reliable agents and wanted. For terms, address HOPKINS & COMPANY, Land Commissioner, ST. PAUL.

300 SECOND HAND Bicycles FOR SALE

COLUMBIAS and other makes. UP WA RDS, good condition. Address for SECOND-HAND LIST, Address FACTURING CO., 100 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

MAY MEET AGAIN.

An Extra Session of the Michigan Legislature Seems Certain.

Fear That Its Work Cannot Be Completed in June—Home Rule Constitutional Amendment Beaten in the House.

[Special Correspondence.] Lansing, Mich., March 22.—There will be a special session of the legislature some time next fall. The only alternative is a continuation of the regular session into July. Gov. Pingree and his advisers are convinced that none of the railroad legislation on which they have set their hearts can be passed this session. Their plan now is to get all railroad measures reported out of the committee and ready for discussion before legislative bodies, and then sidetrack them. The legislature will adjourn without enacting any of the reform laws advocated by Gov. Pingree, and this will give him an opportunity and sufficient excuse for calling a special session to be devoted exclusively to railroad bills. Owing to the fact that there are far more than the usual number of bills on the files and that business has progressed with unwonted slowness, each house has appointed a steering committee to bring to the front the more important bills and retire the unimportant ones.

One of the most important measures which is before the present legislature was defeated in the house Thursday by a vote of 47 to 39. It was a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the state constitution which would practically do away with all municipal and charter legislation and be as nearly a home rule bill as could with safety be framed. The attention of the legislature is occupied for a large portion of the session in considering and passing upon municipal charter bills, about which it has very little information, and action is based almost entirely upon the assurances of the local members. The defeated resolution provides that cities can govern themselves by a vote of the majority of the electors, except upon measures of indebtedness, enlarging the city's limits, taxation or measures that would injure the rights of counties or townships. The vote by which the bill was lost was reconsidered and the measure laid upon the table for a more opportune time to place it again upon its passage, but it is not likely to go through, as it requires a two-thirds majority to submit a constitutional amendment.

The fight between the commercial fishermen and the state fish commission over bills to increase the size of the meshes of the various kinds of nets used by the former and requiring them to take out a license each year is being waged vigorously. The fishermen say that to increase the size of the mesh would practically ruin their business, in which they have more than \$1,000,000 invested, and that imposition of the proposed tax would be a greater burden than they can bear. On the other hand, the commissioners say that unless the mesh is increased the best of the good fish in the great lakes will have disappeared within three years. The fishermen appear to have the whip hand thus far.

The action of the senate in virtually voting to abolish the office of state tax statistician in July and leave no substitute for the office is not meeting with much favor from the farmers of the state, judging from the manifold and lengthy petitions that are daily lumbering the senate and house journals protesting against the abolition of the office. The opinion seems to be that some such office is necessary in order to secure anything like justice in the equalization of taxes in the state. Most of the petitions and protests are coming from the granges of the state, and represent, of course, the farmer element.

The house as a committee of the whole agreed to the Dickinson anti-lynching bill. Mr. Dickinson is the only colored member of the house. In support of his bill he made several excellent arguments and finally succeeded in getting it through without amendments. The bill not only prevents lynchings, but provides that persons assaulted by a mob may collect heavy damages, and if lynched the heirs may collect \$5,000 from the county.

The special railroad committee, which was given 30 days in which to make its investigation of charges of discrimination in freight rates, has exhausted the time without completing the work and been granted an extension until April 7.

Although it was expected that no appropriation would be made for the university outside of the one-sixth mill tax, the committee on that institution has reported a bill appropriating \$30,000 for a new library building. The bill will be earnestly opposed by the farmer legislators and is not likely to pass.

The \$40,000 appropriation asked for by the fire sufferers at Ontonagon was cut by the senate finance and appropriations committee to \$25,000. It passed the senate.

Petitions are coming in against the passage of the bill to repeal the mortgage tax law. The measure will be held up for awhile in the hands of the committee.

Milo D. Campbell, of Coldwater, who was private secretary to Gov. Luce, was unanimously confirmed as insurance commissioner, to date from July 1.

WOOL AND WOOLENS.

The Tax on Imports According to the Dingley Measure.

Next to the sugar schedule wool and woollens is the feature of the tariff bill, now before congress, that will be the largest source of revenue. It is estimated that the restoration of the wool duties will provide an increase of from \$14,000,000 to \$17,500,000, in the receipts of the government. A synopsis in detail follows:

Wool and manufactures of wool. All the animals are divided into three classes. Class 1—Merino, mestizo, metz or metis wool, or any cross of the blood, immediate or remote, including all wools not designated in classes 2 and 3.

Class 2—Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, down combing wools, Canada long wools, or any like combings, wools of English blood, hair of the camel, Angora goat, alpaca, and like animals.

Class 3—Donskoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russian, camel, hair, and wools of like character as have been imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Syria, and elsewhere, excepting improved wools hereinafter provided for.

The duties fixed are class 1, 11 cents a pound; class 2, 12 cents; class 3, on wools valued at 13 cents or less per pound, 20 cents per pound; on class 3 goat hair, 22 per cent. ad valorem; valued at more than 13 cents per pound, 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Wools of the first-class imported washed shall pay double duty, and wools of the first and second classes imported scoured triple duty.

Duties on molls, shoddy, top waste, stubbing, waste, raveling waste, ring waste, yarn waste, garnetted waste, and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool, 20 cents per pound; on woolen rags, mungo and flocks, 10 cents per pound. On rovings, copings, and hair in the form of roping, roving, or tops, and all which have been advanced in any manner or by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition, not specially provided for in this act, shall be subject to the same duties as are imposed upon manufactures of wool not specially provided for.

On rovings, ropings, and yarns, made wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, the duty shall be two and one-half times the duty on one pound of wool of the first-class; valued at more than 30 cents, and not more than 40 cents, three times the duty on unwashed wool of the first-class; valued at more than 40 cents, three and one-half times, and upon all the above additional duties shall be imposed as follows:

On rovings, ropings, and yarns, wholly or in part of wool, and not advanced beyond the condition of single yarn by grouping or twisting two or more single rovings, ropings, strands, or yarns together, the duty shall be 15 cents per pound, on all numbers up to and including No. 30; on all numbers finer than No. 30, 15 cents, and in addition three-tenths of 1 cent for each number in excess of 30; if advanced beyond the condition of single yarn, the additional duty shall be 15 cents on numbers not including 30; numbers finer than 30 and not finer than 50, 18 cents, and three-tenths of a cent additional for each number in excess of 30; on numbers finer than 50, 18 cents, and three-tenths of a cent for each number exceeding 30.

On rovings, ropings, and yarns, genapped, bleached, colored, stained, or printed, in whole or in part, 5 cents per pound in addition to the foregoing; and on genapped yarns bleached, colored, stained, or printed, in whole or in part, 5 cents per pound shall be imposed in addition to all the foregoing duties.

The following scheme of mixed specific and ad valorem duties on manufactured goods has been devised:

On cloths, knit fabrics, not especially provided for in the act, and on all manufactures of every description made wholly or in part of wool, not specially provided for, valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, the duty shall be three times the duty on unwashed wool of the first-class; more than 30 cents and not more than 40 cents, 3 1/2 times; more than 40 cents, 4 times, and in addition on all the foregoing the following duties: Valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, six cents; more than 30 and not more than 40 cents, 8 cents; more than 40 and not more than 50 cents, 10 cents; more than 50 and not more than 70 cents, 12 cents; more than 70 cents per pound 21 cents, and in addition 8 cents per pound for every 20 cents per pound of value in excess of 70 cents per pound; and in addition 15 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem. On blankets valued above 50 cents per pound, the same duty as women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar character, valued at not exceeding 15 cents per square yard, and in addition 7 cents per square yard; more than 15 cents, 8 cents; and in addition on such goods valued at not exceeding 10 cents per square yard, 2 cents per square yard; more than 10 cents and not exceeding 12 1/2 cents, 3 cents; more than 12 1/2 cents and not exceeding 17 1/2 cents, 5 1/2 cents; more than 17 1/2 cents and not more than 22 1/2 cents, 7 1/2 cents; more than 22 1/2 cents, 9 1/2 cents; and in addition 2 cents per square yard for every 5 cents per square yard or fractional part thereof of value in excess of 22 1/2 cents; and on all the foregoing 20 per cent. ad valorem. On all the above paragraphs weighing over four ounces per square yard the duty shall be the same as on cloths.

On women's and children's woolen dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, bunting, and goods of similar character not specially provided for, 11 cents per square yard; and on such goods valued at not exceeding 15 cents per square yard in addition to 2 1/2 cents a yard; valued at more than 12 1/2 cents and not exceeding 17 1/2 cents, 5 1/2 cents; more than 17 1/2 cents and not more than 22 1/2 cents, 7 1/2 cents; more than 22 1/2 cents, 9 1/2 cents; and in addition 2 cents per square yard for every 5 cents per square yard or fractional part thereof of value in excess of 22 1/2 cents; and on all the foregoing 20 per cent. ad valorem. On all the above paragraphs weighing over four ounces per square yard the duty shall be the same as on cloths.

Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel, including shawls and knitted underwear not specially provided for, felt hats, and other pile fabrics, a duty 4 1/2 times that on unwashed wool of the first-class and 60 per cent. ad valorem.

Cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, or other outside garments for ladies' and children's apparel, 4 1/2 times the duty on unwashed wool of the first-class and 60 per cent. ad valorem. On woolen webbing, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, binders, garters, gaiters, dress fringes, girdles, cords, and tassels, dress trimmings, laces, and embroideries, head trimmings, or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms, for tassels or ornaments, wrought by hand or braided machinery, 60 cents per pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem.

On women's and children's woolen dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, bunting, and goods of similar character not specially provided for, 11 cents per square yard; and on such goods valued at not exceeding 15 cents per square yard in addition to 2 1/2 cents a yard; valued at more than 12 1/2 cents and not exceeding 17 1/2 cents, 5 1/2 cents; more than 17 1/2 cents and not more than 22 1/2 cents, 7 1/2 cents; more than 22 1/2 cents, 9 1/2 cents; and in addition 2 cents per square yard for every 5 cents per square yard or fractional part thereof of value in excess of 22 1/2 cents; and on all the foregoing 20 per cent. ad valorem. On all the above paragraphs weighing over four ounces per square yard the duty shall be the same as on cloths.

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MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

Lost Their Nerve.

Two men attempted to hold up a Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw passenger train near Samaria, Monroe county; but evidently lost their nerve before completing the job. The pair boarded the train at Jackson with tickets for Toledo. When near Samaria they pulled out revolvers and compelled the trainmen to stop the train, but after it stopped they jumped off and allowed the train to pull out.

Left Wife and Family.

W. Nichols, the assistant lighthouse keeper at Benton Harbor who eloped with a strange woman from St. Joseph a year ago, returned to his home a month ago and was forgiven and taken in by his wife. Now, it is alleged, he has left with his 14-year-old daughter for parts unknown, after selling his home for \$200, and leaving a small pittance with his wife to support herself and four small children.

Values Increased.

Recent holdings of the supreme court have increased the value of tax titles materially in this state. In an opinion filed in the case of Mersereau vs. Miller et al., the court holds the tax law constitutional and gives the holder of a tax title possession of the property. The decision is an important one, as it sustains the validity in numerous particulars of many tax titles held by speculators.

Loses the Mayoralty.

The anxiously looked for opinion of the supreme court which involves the right of Gov. Pingree to hold the dual office of mayor of Detroit and governor of Michigan was handed down and declares unanimously the office of mayor vacant. The writ of mandamus asked for is granted directing the common council of Detroit to call an election to fill the vacancy on April 5.

Left a Fortune.

News has been received in Manistique of the death in Elmira, N. Y., of an uncle of the Fuller family, several members of which reside in Manistique. He bequeathed an estate of \$1,000,000 to the heirs of his three sisters. Archie MacLaurine, a merchant, is married to one of the heirs, and expects his wife to receive several hundred thousand dollars as her share of the estate.

Health in Michigan.

During the week ended March 13 reports sent in by 66 observers in various portions of the state indicated that measles and diarrhea increased and inflammation of the kidneys decreased in area of prevalence. Consumption was reported at 176 places, typhoid fever at 18, diphtheria at 24, scarlet fever at 30, measles at 78 and whooping cough at 9 places.

First Woman Telegrapher.

Mrs. Julia Abrams celebrated her 80th birthday at her home in Niles. Mrs. Abrams claims distinction to the fact that she was the first woman in the world that learned telegraphy, and over 50 years ago she was an active operator.

Brief Items of News.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. W. Hoyt, of Belleville, recently celebrated the sixty-sixth anniversary of their wedding. Six of their nine children still live.

William Storrs, of Newaygo, convicted of biting off the ear of William Lovell, was sentenced to 2 1/2 years at Jackson.

Asa Lilly, living near Dowagiac, while chopping wood accidentally cut his foot. Blood poisoning set in and death resulted.

Rev. J. H. Bicknell, pastor of the Church of Christ of Benton Harbor, received a formal call to the pastorate of the Upper Parliament Church of Christ of Liverpool, England. He will leave April 15.

A fire in Eaton Rapids burned five buildings, all wood structures. Loss about \$8,000.

The barn of F. B. Kennedy, near Coldwater, was burned, with 20 cattle, two horses and 100 hens, besides farm tools and hay, etc. Mr. Kennedy was severely burned while endeavoring to save the stock.

Dr. Hiram W. Ray dropped dead in his office in St. Joseph. He was an alderman and the first member of the St. Joseph Knights Templars to die.

While moving a house John Wiersas, a farmer near Holland, was crushed to death by the building falling over.

Two hundred depositors in the insolvent State savings bank at White Hall have appointed a committee to take action against President H. E. Staples and Cashier S. H. Lasley, of the defunct institution.

Southwestern Michigan expects to produce more maple sugar this spring than ever before.

The Congregational society at North Adams celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with jubilee services.

Fred Webster, wife and five children, paupers who came from Canada last summer, were sent to England from Kalamazoo by the associated charities and the county poor authorities.

The carriage which Lewis Cass used when he was territorial governor of Michigan is in the possession of ex-Sheriff Wallace, of Washtenaw county, who lives at Saline.

Ex-soldiers of the German army are organizing a German veterans' association in Port Huron.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

The Thirty-Ninth General Assembly Convenes at Lansing.

Lansing, Mich., March 17.—The failure of the Corliss immigration bill to pass congress over Cleveland's veto has caused a lively interest to be taken in Senator Lawrence's bill providing that no alien shall be employed in the public service of the state nor by any private citizen, nor may he enter into a contract to work for either until he has signified his intention to become a citizen of this country. Stiff fights will be put up by both the friends and opponents of the bill. The bill providing for the payment of a bounty of one cent a pound for beet sugar was passed yesterday, as was also a bill which provides that the railroad commissioner shall be elected by the people instead of appointed by the governor, as has always been done heretofore.

Lansing, Mich., March 18.—There was a long fight in the senate yesterday over the bill providing for the appointment by the governor of a state board of nine medical examiners, representing all schools.

If bills recommended by the senate become laws the university will get \$30,000 for a law library building and \$25,000 will be appropriated for the relief of the sufferers by the fire which wiped out the village of Ontonagon last fall.

The nomination of Maj. Milo D. Campbell, of Coldwater, for insurance commissioner was confirmed by the senate.

Lansing, Mich., March 19.—The senate yesterday passed the bill appropriating \$25,000 to replace the property destroyed by fire at Ontonagon last summer, and the committee recommended appropriating \$20,000 for an electric light plant at the university. A bill providing that only practicing attorneys would be eligible to the office of judge of probate, and a bill reducing the rate upon legal notices in newspapers from 70 to 50 cents per folio had all after the enacting clause stricken out, and the bills were killed. A resolution was introduced urging members of congress from Michigan to oppose the order of President Cleveland consolidating the pension agency of Detroit with Indianapolis. Bills have been passed for a beet sugar bounty; providing boards of public works for villages in certain cases; amending village incorporation act relative to the trimming of shade trees and waterworks.

Lansing, Mich., March 20.—The city of Ann Arbor desires to construct an art gallery for the university and the senate yesterday passed a bill permitting the city to bond itself for \$100,000 for that purpose.

Other bills have been passed for the incorporation of homes for aged, infirm or indigent men or women; for the bonding of Chippewa county for \$40,000 to pay outstanding indebtedness; amending Muskegon charter; the medical registration bill; amending law relative to special juries; to authorize commissioners of highways to purchase tools and machinery for making roads upon joint request of five overseers of highways.

The House.

Lansing, Mich., March 17.—The beet sugar bill as amended by the senate passed the house yesterday and will be approved by Gov. Pingree, who recommended its passage in his inaugural message. It provides for the payment of a bounty of one cent per pound on beet sugar of Michigan production.

In joint convention at night the legislature observed the sixtieth anniversary of the admission of Michigan into the union and the semi-centennial of the selection of Lansing as the location of the state capital. Many historical addresses were made.

Lansing, Mich., March 18.—Owing to the fact that there are far more than the usual number of bills on the files and that business has progressed with unwonted slowness, the house yesterday appointed a steering committee to bring to the front the more important bills and retire the unimportant ones.

A bill making counties liable to persons or the families of persons injured or killed and for property destroyed by mobs was agreed to in committee of the whole. Although it was expected that no appropriation would be made for the university outside of the one-sixth mill tax, the committee on that institution reported a bill appropriating \$30,000 for a new library building.

Lansing, Mich., March 19.—By a vote of 47 to 39 the house yesterday refused to pass a joint resolution to amend the constitution in order that cities may, by popular vote, amend their own charters. At present the authority rests with the legislature alone. Bills have been passed providing for additional voting precinct in Stevenson, Menominee county (immediate effect); providing for care of female insane by women physicians and attendants; providing that state board submit plans of proposed buildings to the board of corrections and charities and the board of health, no money to be paid out until approval is secured; amending the law relative to taking school census, making it incumbent to take residence and street number and providing penalty for refusal to give information; making it unlawful to wear a G. A. R. button by anyone except members of the order in good standing.

Lansing, Mich., March 20.—The bill appropriating \$7,500 for Michigan's exhibit at the Nashville exposition, which passed the senate last week, was killed in the house yesterday. The special railroad committee, which was given 30 days in which to make its investigation of charges of discrimination in freight rates, has exhausted the time without completing the work and been granted an extension until April 7. Bills have been passed amending the charter of the city of Battle Creek (immediate effect); providing for the incorporation of Methodist Protestant churches.

Thrilling Escapes at a Fire.

Cleveland, O., March 22.—Passers-by discovered a lively fire on the ground floor of the five-story block at 206-208 Ontario street at 1:30 o'clock in the morning and by the time the fire department had responded to the alarm the building was filled with smoke and flame. Fifteen or more families occupied apartments upstairs and the work of spreading the alarm and helping out the women and children was carried on amid much excitement. There were many thrilling escapes, but it is believed that no lives were lost. The fire originated in the Eagle loan office. The loss to the building was estimated at \$15,000.

Gets His Last Pay.

Washington, March 22.—The treasury department closed up its accounts with Mr. Grover Cleveland Saturday. Secretary Gage signed a warrant in favor of Mr. Cleveland for \$227.78, the balance due him on his salary as president, and it will be mailed to him at Princeton, N. J., to-day. This balance completes the \$200,000 to which Mr. Cleveland was entitled for his four years' services.

Strong Points

In the Grocery Business

Are absolutely clean, fresh, wholesome eatables of variety and excellent quality.

We Are Constantly Striving

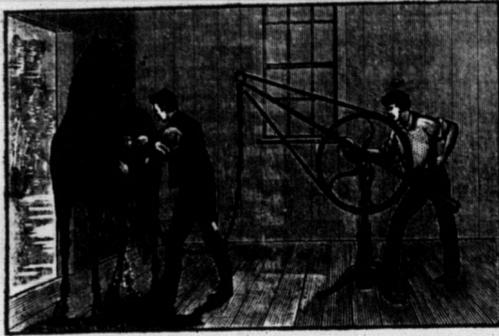
To give our patrons the best there is, always acting on the theory that the best is the cheapest.

We Are Stronger To-day

Than ever in these important points because we are alive and progressive. We don't wait for the seasons, but keep ahead of the seasons.

When you want the BEST try

FREEMAN'S.



Horses
Clipped

While you wait. Call and see us.

Headquarters at Jacob Staffan's livery barn, Chelsea, Mich.

PARKER & FREY.

Spring and Summer Styles in Millinery

For 1897 now ready at

MRS. STAFFAN'S.

A nice line of Easter Hats. Prices are lower than ever.



"TO ORDER"

And Made By Us.

And to Please You.

Our assortment of Woolens are marvels of beauty, both in design and coloring.

Get in line for spring suit.

GEO. WEBSTER.



SHOES!

I have just received my new stock of SPRING SHOES. I cordially invite all to call and examine my goods. Prices the lowest in town.

Repairing neatly and promptly done.

JACOB MAST, Chelsea.

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.

Chelsea and Vicinity.

Town meeting occurs on Monday, April 5th.

Saxe Stimson was an Ann Arbor visitor Tuesday.

Henry Frey was an Ann Arbor visitor Wednesday.

Chas. Miller is clerking in L. T. Freeman's store.

Mrs. B. Winans returned home from the east Saturday.

Edward Tichenor left for South Bend, Ind., last Tuesday.

Report says that the heavy rains have damaged the wheat crop.

H. A. McCall has rented Henry Gorton's farm near Waterloo.

Sheriff Judson, of Ann Arbor, called on Chelsea friends Saturday.

V. D. Hindelang, of Albion, was the guest of his father Sunday.

An effort is being made to establish a condensed milk factory here.

The candidates for township offices are multiplying as election draws nigh.

Mrs. C. Girbach spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives at Francisco.

Miss Agnes McKune, of Detroit, was the guest of her parents last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Congdon, of Dexter, spent Sunday with Chelsea friends.

Fred Vogel, of Pittsburg, was the guest of his son Edward a few days the past week.

Arthur Briggs, of Ann Arbor, spent Sunday with Chelsea friends and relatives.

Mrs. L. E. Sparks and children leave for Detroit next Monday, where they will reside.

Fred Richards is having the Thomas residence, which he recently purchased, remodeled and repaired.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Foster, of Grass Lake, called on friends and relatives here last Wednesday and Thursday.

Mapes Bros., manufacturers of "Linen Enamel," are receiving orders from London, Eng., and other foreign countries.

Miss Nellie C. Maroney has received her spring stock of millinery and invites your inspection. See ad. on another page.

On Sunday evening, March 21st, 1897, Stephen D. Laird and Miss Mabel Oliver were united in marriage by Rev. Thomas Holmes, D. D., all of Chelsea.

Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Edmonds, Misses Nickerson and Congdon and Mr. S. A. Mapes attended the county Sunday school convention at Ann Arbor last week.

Read the new ad. of the Chelsea Manufacturing Company on first page, and when in need of anything in their line give them a call. Located on Jackson street.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Chandler have purchased the Steinbach homestead on West Middle street. They will have the house remodeled before taking up their residence there.

The ladies of the W. R. C. will be glad to entertain their G. A. R. friends at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, March 30, at headquarters. Refreshments and a social time will be the order of exercises.

Do not forget the meeting of the Anti-Saloon League at the Town Hall next Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Every citizen of Chelsea is cordially and earnestly invited and urged to attend.

The regular meeting of the W. R. C. will be held Friday evening, March 26, at 7 o'clock sharp. This will be a meeting of importance, but can be adjourned, so that all wishing to attend the entertainment at the hall can do so.

Died, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Staffan, Tuesday, March 23, 1897, Mr. John Van Allen, aged 74 years. The funeral was held from the house this forenoon, Rev. J. J. Nickerson officiating, and the remains were taken to Wayne for interment. A widow and three children survive him.

Last Saturday afternoon Mrs. M. Wackenhut and daughter hitched up their horse and started for Chelsea. When near the bridge at Sweetland's farm the horse became unmanageable and dumped them in the ditch, which contained a couple of feet of water. They escaped serious injury, although the buggy wheel passed over the daughter's forehead, bruising it quite badly.

Here's death to carpet bugs: One ounce of alum, one ounce of chloride of zinc, three ounces of salt. Mix with one quart of water and let it stand over night in a covered vessel so that all sediment may be left behind. Dilute this with two quarts of water and apply by sprinkling the edges of the carpet about a foot from the wall. This is all that is necessary. They will leave boxes, bedding and other resorts which have been sprinkled with the solution.

Sunday School Convention.

The tenth annual convention of the Washtenaw County Sunday School Association, held last week in Ann Arbor, was in many, if not in all, respects a success.

The attendance of workers from all parts of the county was large, and the enthusiasm and earnestness manifested by them in the work gave promise that better work would be done the coming year than in the past. The papers were good, noticeable among which was the article by Mrs. Stevens on the "Program for Sunday School Hour," presenting many beautiful and useful suggestions for opening exercises and impressing upon the convention the importance of making these exercises attractive, instructive and spiritual; and the paper on "How to Obtain Spiritual Results in Sunday School Work," by Mrs. Thompson, was very helpful.

The presence in convention of Mr. E. K. Mohr, state field superintendent, with his timely and practical talks, was helpful and encouraging, showing the possibilities within range of every Sunday school teacher and the certainty of a fruitful harvest if the work was faithfully performed.

The "Round Table" on organization, conducted by E. C. Goddard, placed before the convention the relative position of each school in the county, and also brought out the importance of being thoroughly organized, not only to carry the work into new fields, but to enthrone new life and energy into the schools already established. The primary work was well represented by Mrs. Reynolds, state primary superintendent, and by the Misses Moore, Wood-Allen and Bennett.

The subject of "Primary Unions," a feature of the work which if rightly conducted was of great benefit to primary teachers, was presented by Mrs. Moore, of Detroit.

The program was well carried out, President W. J. Canfield presiding at each session.

The following officers were elected: President—E. C. Goddard, Ann Arbor. First Vice-President—H. W. Hicks, Whitmore Lake. Second Vice-President—S. A. Mapes, Chelsea.

Secretary—E. C. Calkins, Ann Arbor. Treasurer—Geo. W. Gill, Ypsilanti. County Delegates to State Convention—Mrs. Martha J. Warner, Ypsilanti; Mrs. Helen C. Thompson, Worden.

Republican Caucus.

The Republicans of the Township of Sylvan will meet at the Town Hall in the village of Chelsea on Saturday, March 27, 1897, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating township officers and to transact such other business as may properly come before the caucus. Dated March 23, 1897.

By order of Committee.

List of Patents

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

G. F. Crippen, Ypsilanti, bean picker; J. F. Gilliland, Adrian, box fastener; T. H. Hicks, Detroit, construction and regulation of electric machines, A. D. Linn, Grand Rapids, book rack; S. J. Martin, Detroit, battery, W. J. Moore, Elmer, telephone transmitter; J. S. Randall, Grand Rapids, knob spindle fastener; M. L. Rice, Uica, thill support; W. W. Smith, Traverse City, lamp burner.

In a Fine Stew.

Non churchgoers in Portland, Me., are much excited over a peculiar canvass now in progress in that city. Under well organized leaders 180 people are making a house-to-house canvass, and reporting to a central committee of churchgoers the names of such as neglect churchly duties. A rumor that a list of delinquents is to be published makes the stay-at-homes fearful that their moral status, as gauged by church attendance, may be in some way affected socially or financially.

The True Remedy.

W. M. Repine, editor Tiskilwa, Ill., "Chief," says: "We won't keep house without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Experimented with many others, but never got the true remedy until we used Dr. King's New Discovery. No other remedy can take its place in our home, as in it we have a certain and sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, etc. It is idle to experiment with other remedies, even if they are urged on you as just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery. They are not as good, because this remedy has a record of cures and besides is guaranteed. It never fails to satisfy. Trial bottles free at Glazier & Stimson's drug store.

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F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Olive Lodge No. 156, F. & A. M., for 1897:

Jan. 12; Feb. 16; Mar. 16; Apr. 13; May 11; June 8, July 13; Aug. 10; Sept. 7; Oct. 5; Nov. 2; Annual meeting and election of officers Dec. 7. J. D. SCHNAITMAN, Secy.

Wanted—An Idea

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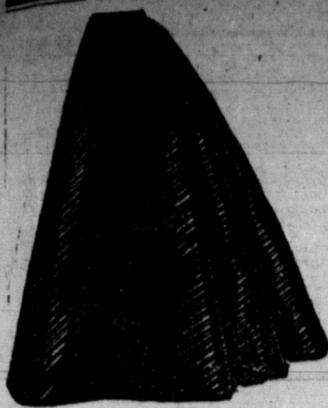


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For sale, two village lots, centrally located. Inquire at this office.



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This Week

All wool 35 cent Serges, all colors, at 20 cents. 20 pieces Novelty Dress Goods at 25 cents. 46-inch Black Serge, worth 70 cents, at 50 cents. \$2.50 Dress Skirts, all sizes, at \$1.75 each. Children's Fast Black Seamless Hose at 10 cents. Children's Fast Black Heavy Ribbed Hose at 12 1/2 cents. Remnants of 8 cent Gingham at 5 and 6 cents. Remnants of best Prints, blues and colors, at 5 cents. 7 special bargains in new Lace Curtains.

Did You Know

That we have the best and largest assortment of new Carpets in Ch. sea? We offer good all wool carpets at 50 cents.

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

Butterick Patterns for April now on Sale.

Fine Spring Millinery!

Call at NELLIE C. MARONEY'S for your Hat and get something

Stylish and Becoming.

You will be surprised at the variety shown, and we will be glad to see you.

NELLIE C. MARONEY.

Parlors over Holmes' store.

Granite Ironware Cheaper than Tinware!

Come and see for yourself. Housekeepers have long since learned the virtue of this ware.

We can save you money on

GLASSWARE.

Just opened a new invoice.

I will not be undersold.

JNO. FARRELL.

We carry a full line of Dr. Paige's Condition and Insect Powders.

A Cold Day...

Would be unexpected in July, but in current slang, "It's a cold day" when you can't find the BEST of everything in the meat line at our market. Our aim is to supply first-class meats only. Leave your orders with us.

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GEO. E. DAVIS,

Everybody's Auctioneer.

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HERALD OFFICE.

Auction Bills furnished Free.



Mind Your P's and Q's

and if you save enough money you'll get rich. A good way to begin saving is to get your printing done at

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Here and There.

Pinckney will have a race track. Fred Stabler, of Lima, will occupy his mother's farm. Fowlerville had an \$11,000 fire last Sunday evening. Geo. Buss has rented the Sparks property on East street. Henry Gorton, of Waterloo, will remove to Ann Arbor. Edward Weber has rented Gus Mensing's farm in Sylvan. Wanted—Second-growth wood in exchange for robes and blankets. C. Steinbach. Henry Fenn, who is on the road for Foote & Jenks, of Jackson, spent Sunday at home. Judson Armstrong and Bertha Rommel, both of Waterloo, were married March 17, 1897. The receipt of pension checks is delayed by reason of no pension agent at the beginning of the quarter. Great bargains in harness, buggies, organs, pianos and all other goods for cash the next 90 days at C. Steinbach's. The demand for good roads is heard in all parts of the union, and if there's any virtue in demanding a thing we shall get them. The Ypsilanti Commercial has been sold to W. D. Crocker and P. K. Crocker, two brothers, of Chicago, who will assume the management of it April 1. A musical bicycle has appeared in England. The motion of the vehicle grinds out the tunes, and the wheelman whirls along to the strains of lively harmony. Nice, isn't it? The average man takes five and a half pounds of food and drink each day, amounting to one ton of solid and liquid nourishment annually. In seventy years he eats and drinks one thousand times his own weight.—March Ladies' Home Journal. An exchange aptly remarks that the man who took his pail and sat down in the middle of the field on a rock and waited for the cow to back up and be milked was the first cousin to the fellow who does not advertise, but expects the public to hunt him up to buy his wares. A woman may be of great assistance to her husband in business by wearing a cheerful smile. A man's perplexities and gloom are increased a hundred fold when his wife has a continual scowl on her brow; whereas a cheerful wife is a rainbow set in the sky when her husband's mind is tossed with storms and tempests. Ex. Jerome K. Jerome's new short story has been secured by The Ladies' Home Journal for publication in the April issue. It is reputed to be in some respects a variation from Mr. Jerome's usual style, and also to be one of the brightest and best of the many excellent short stories that have come from his pen. He calls his new story "A Portrait of a Lady," and it will be illustrated by W. T. Smedley. Young fowls lay the most eggs. Pullets of last year's growth will lay more the coming six months than in any other equal length of time during their lives. It is true that the two-year-old hens will produce eggs best for breeding, but beyond this age, except with the very choicest fowls, there is greater profit to dispose of them and replace with pullets. There is some doubt whether the very old fowl kept because choice bred will produce as good pullets for laying as they would from eggs laid at their best for egg production. One of our exchanges describes the man who could not afford to take his home paper as follows: By getting hold of a foreign advertising sheet he spent \$1 by writing to find out how to keep sober, the answer being to take the pledge. He also sent fifty 2-cent stamps to find out how to raise beets and received on a postal card, "Take hold of the top and pull." It was the same person that sent 50 cents to a fellow in the east for twelve useful household articles, and received a package of needles. He is a near relative to the man who sent \$1 to find out how to make more money, and received the reply "Get a job in a mint." He is also related to the man who sent \$5 to find out how to write without pen and ink, and the answer was "Try a lead pencil." He must be a twin brother to the man who sent \$3 to find out how to live without work, and received the reply printed in one black line on a postal card: "Fish for suckers like we do."

Remnants! Remnants!!

Cheaper than ever before. Dress goods, silks, suitings for boys, etc. I wish to close out my stock by April 7, and will sell them at a sacrifice. Come and see for yourself. EVA MOROS, Boyd Bldg, Chelsea, Mich.

Concert.

The Seniors will give a concert at the Opera House Friday, March 26, 1897, under the direction of Mrs. J. McKain, assisted by ladies' chorus of sixteen voices and other members of the school. The little people will render "The Bogie Man Chorus." The ladies' quartette, Mrs. Kempf, Mrs. Keenan and Misses Nickerson and Congdon, will give two fine selections. Mr. Daniel Sackett, the famous whistler, will also give several numbers on the program. Admission 25 cents; children under 13 15 cents. Reserved seats without extra charge at Stimson's drug store. Doors open at 7 o'clock; concert begins at 8 o'clock.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1897.—Nothing startling has marked the first week of the extra session. So far every thing has gone in accordance with the previously announced program. Speaker Reed and the other officers of the House were re-elected and the Dingley tariff bill made public, and next week the House will begin consideration of that measure, which will probably reach the Senate sometime during the first week in April, without amendment. But it will certainly be numerously amended in the Senate. The new bill is in many respects more of a protective measure than the McKinley bill was, and it is expected that it will be a much greater revenue raiser, but that will not be apparent during its first year if the Senate spends two or three months in debating it, as that will allow the importers ample time to load up with a year's supply of everything that duties are raised upon. It was supposed that this could have been avoided by inserting a clause in the new bill making the increased duties payable from the date the bill was introduced, but the ablest constitutional lawyers of Congress knocked that idea out by showing that no law can be made retroactive. A number of Washington's most prominent and reputable patent lawyers have taken steps looking towards suppressing and prosecuting some of the concerns which have been using questionable, if not criminal, methods in the conduct of the patent soliciting business, by retaining Mr. William Small, attorney-at-law, McGill building, Washington, D. C., to procure legal evidence against them, and that gentleman invites correspondence from inventors, newspaper publishers and others who have been deceived and defrauded by and through false and fraudulent representations, specious devices, including offers and awards of prizes, medals of honor, certificates of stock, etc., of alleged procurers and sellers of patents. This action has been taken because of numerous complaints which have reached the honest patent attorneys of Washington, to protect the honor of the profession as a whole as well as to try to benefit the victims of unscrupulous schemers. If the introduction of about six hundred bills in the Senate is not very deceptive, the Senate has no idea of confining its attention exclusively to the tariff bill during the present session, no matter whether Speaker Reed and the administration succeed in making the House do so, or fail. Perhaps, just as a hint, the Senate even passed bills, none of great importance, but still bills. The most of the bills introduced are old acquaintances, which failed to get disposed of by the last Congress. The idea of putting the appropriation bills that failed at the last session through the House just as they are, without any reference to committees, is bitterly opposed, but unless present plans are changed they must be put through that way or not at all, as Speaker Reed has no present intention of appointing any more committees before the opening of the regular session, next December, than the three named this week—Rules, Ways and Means and Mileage. While nothing is positively known, there are good reasons for the belief that Secretary Sherman has taken the preliminary steps towards negotiating a treaty that will give this government the right to build the Nicaragua ship canal, notwithstanding the opinion in some quarters that the Clayton-Bulver treaty between the United States and Great Britain would thereby be violated. It will be remembered that Secretary Frelinghuysen negotiated a similar treaty with Nicaragua during the Artur administration, which was withdrawn from the Senate by President Cleveland early in his administration. Those connected with the Nicaragua Canal Company will oppose such a treaty in every way they can, as it would leave them out in the cold. Senator Morgan this week offered a joint resolution declaring the Clayton-Bulver treaty to be abrogated. Senator Cockrell's question—"Is this a step toward abolishing the civil service

rules?"—when Senator Frye offered his resolution calling for information as to the operation of civil service rules in connection with river and harbor work, indicates an expectation that an attack will be made on those rules. Senator Frye replied: "It is a step towards abolishing those rules as far as they relate to laborers on engineering work of the government. It has come to pass that an engineer officer away up on the Columbia river, when he wants a man to go to work on a river or harbor improvement, must apply to the Civil Service Commission for a laborer. This thing is interfering with all manner of public work, and it is absolutely stupid and absurd." The Senate adopted the resolution. The appointment question has reached an acute stage among the politicians. Never during the recollection of any of them have the appointments been so few for the first two weeks of an administration as under the present one. One reason for this is the failure of the Congressional delegation of states to agree upon the men they should recommend, owing to the demands of the Senators and old members for the pick of everything that is to go to their states.

Walking to Health.

When there is no organic weakness which is aggravated by the exertion, it is the easiest and pleasantest thing to walk right into health. Of course, there is no virtue in a dawdling walk. The slow and languid dragging of one foot after the other, which some people call walking, would tire an athlete; it utterly exhausts a weak person, and that is the reason why many delicate people think they cannot walk. To derive any benefit from the exercise it is necessary to walk with a light, elastic step, which swings the weight of the body so easily from one leg to the other that its weight is not felt, and which produces a healthy glow, showing that the sluggish blood is stirred to action in the most remote veins. This sort of walking exhilarates the whole body, gives tone to the nerves and produces just that sort of healthful fatigue which encourages sound, restful sleep.—Buffalo Express.

Hot Milk as a Tonic.

If any one doubts the nourishing properties of milk, let a test be made of the following preparation of it: When very weary or weak from exhaustion heat some milk to a scalding point, until a thin skin begins to wrinkle upon the surface, and then drink it as hot as possible. It refreshes almost instantly and restores the exhausted vitality to a surprising extent as soon as it is taken. It is more nutritious than any of the best beef teas made from meat extracts, or that made from fresh beef which is carefully strained, as many of the recipes direct that it shall be.

Cooking Small Fish.

In the March Ladies' Home Journal Mrs. S. T. Rorer, in telling how to fry the small fish, quotes the old saying: "Small fish should swim twice—once in water and once in oil." "Smelts, trout, white-bait, perch and catfish," she says, "are, perhaps, more palatable fried than broiled. Small fish may be stripped, that is, the intestines may be pushed out under the gills, so that the fish may retain their shape. Wash and dry, then dust with salt and pepper, dip in egg and roll in breadcrumbs, or they may be rolled in cornmeal. Have ready a good-sized pan with sufficient oil to cover. Put the fish in a frying basket, then into the oil at a temperature of 300 deg. Fahrenheit, and cook for about five minutes. Drain on brown paper and serve. Where a small quantity of fat is used, and the fish cooked on one side and then turned and cooked on the other, the method is really not frying—it is sauteing; the result is much more indigestible than real frying. Catfish are frequently fried in this way without being dipped in crumbs. Sunfish may be rolled in flour or cornmeal and carefully fried in dripping, oil or lard. A mixture of dripping and lard makes a better frying material than lard alone. A pure vegetable oil is free from danger of disease germs than either. Never use butter for frying fish; it boils at a low temperature, consequently burns quickly; the butyric acid softens the fiber of the fish, destroys the flavor, and causes it to become soft as soon as taken from the pan."

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 Glazier & Stimson.

If a sick man will perform unnecessary work, he should not complain if told it is not well done.

THE DINGLEY BILL

An Outline of the New Revenue Measure Before Congress.

Its Aim Is to Increase Revenues and Encourage Industries.

Agricultural Items in Detail—Cotton Schedule Not Much Changed—

The Free List.

Washington, March 16.—The new tariff measure presented to the lower branch of congress by Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, is entitled: "An act to provide revenue for the government and to encourage the industries of the United States." The date when the new tariff is to go into effect is named in the preliminary draft submitted to the house as May 1, 1897. The bill, as a whole, is a protective measure. The average rates are little, if any, below those of the McKinley bill, and in some of the schedules they are slightly higher. Specific duties have been substituted, as far as possible, for ad valorem rates. It is intended to raise from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 more revenue under the bill than is provided by existing laws under similar business conditions. When the task of preparing a new bill was first undertaken the committee was disposed to be very conservative and frame a measure which would be in the nature of a compromise between the McKinley law and the present law. The following outline of the various schedules indicates the general character of the measure and the more important changes from the present law which have been made:

Schedule A, dealing with chemicals, oils and paints, is far more nearly like the present law than the McKinley bill, but some important changes have been made. Blue vitriol is taken from the free list and made dutiable at 2 cents per pound. Borax is increased to 3 cents per pound, borate of lime to 2 cents and refined borax to 3 cents per pound. Coppers are taken from the free list and made dutiable at the rate of three-fourths of a cent per pound. The McKinley rate is restored on magnesia and flaxseed oil.

The duties on all lead products are increased to correspond with the increase in the rate on lead and lead ore. Acetate of lead is made 3 cents per pound; litharge, 2 cents; nitrate of lead, 1 1/2 cents; lead and white paint containing lead, 3 cents per pound.

Sulphate of soda is taken from the free list and restored to the McKinley rate. Sulphur ore is taken from the free list and made dutiable at 40 cents per ton. Castor oil is made dutiable at 3 cents per pound.

Earths and Earthenware.
No schedule in the bill has given the committee so much trouble as that relating to earths, earthenware and glassware. Efforts were made to devise a satisfactory classification to serve as a basis for specific instead of ad valorem duties, but a compromise was effected as follows:

Fire brick, \$1.25 per ton; glazed, enameled, ornamented or decorated, 30 per cent.; other brick, 25 per cent.; tiles, decorated in any manner, 20 per cent.; tiles, encaustic, ceramic-mosaic and all other earthenware tiles for floors and walls, valued at not exceeding 40 cents per square foot, 8 cents per square foot; exceeding 40 cents per square foot, 10 cents per square foot and 25 per cent.

Cement, Lime and Plaster.
Roman, Portland and other hydraulic cement, in barrels, sacks or other packages, 8 cents per 100 pounds, including weight of barrel or package; in bulk, 7 cents per 100 pounds; other cement, 20 per cent.

Lime, 5 cents per 100 pounds, including weight of barrel or package.
Plaster of paris or gypsum, ground or unground, 40 cents per 100 pounds.
Fumice stone, wholly or partially manufactured, one-half cent per pound.
Clays or earths, unwrought or unmanufactured, 31 per cent; wrought or manufactured, not specially provided for in this act, 32 per cent; china clay or kaoline, 32 per cent.

Earthenware and China.
Common yellow and brown earthenware, common stoneware and crucibles, 20 per cent.
China, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen stone and crockery ware, including clock cases with or without movements, plaques, ornaments, toys, tea sets, charms, vases and statuettes, painted, tinted, stained, enameled, gilded or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner, 60 per cent.; if plain white and without superadded ornamentation of any kind, 55 per cent.

All other china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen stone, crockery ware and manufactures thereof, or of which the same is the component material of chief value, by whatever name known, if painted, tinted, stained, enameled, printed, gilded or otherwise decorated, 45 per cent; if otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner, 60 per cent.; if not ornamented and decorated, 55 per cent.

Articles composed of earthen or mineral substances, if not decorated in any manner, 35 per cent; if decorated, 45 per cent.
Gas retorts, \$3 each; lava tips or burners, 10 cents gross and 15 per cent; carbons for electric lighting and filter tubes, 50 per cent; porous pots for electric batteries, without metallic connections, 20 per cent.

Glassware.
The McKinley rates on glassware have been restored throughout, with some important increases. Plate glass not exceeding 16x24 inches square has been increased from 5 to 6 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24x30 inches square, increased from 8 to 12 cents. There is no increase in the larger sizes over the McKinley rates.

Silvered plate glass and looking-glass plates not exceeding 16x24 inches square have been increased to 3 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24x30 inches, to 12 cents; above that, and not exceeding 24x60 inches, decreased to 23 cents; all above that reduced to 23 cents.

Marble and Stone.
Marble or onyx, in blocks, not dressed or made into articles, 60 cents per cubic foot; marbles of all kinds and onyx, sawed or dressed, including marble or onyx slabs, paving tiles or mosaic cubes, containing less than 4 cubic inches each, \$1.10 per cubic foot; but in measurement no slab, tile or cube shall be computed as less than 1 inch in thickness. Manufactures of agate, alabaster, chalcidony, chrysolite, cornelian, garnet, Jasper, jet, malachite, marble, onyx or rock crystal, including clock cases with or without movements, 50 per cent. Preystone, granite, sandstone, limestone and other building and monumental stone, unmanufactured or undressed, 10 cents per cubic foot. Building and monumental stone, except marble and onyx, hewn,

dressed or polished, 40 per cent. Slates, slate chimney pieces, mantels, slabs for tables, roofing slates and all other manufactures of slate, 20 per cent.

The Metal Schedule.
In the metal schedule the rates of the present law have been pretty well adhered to as to iron and steel. The McKinley rates on hoops, bands, iron, etc., have been with the exception that cotton ties will pay one-tenth of one cent per pound in addition to the duty imposed upon the iron or steel from which they are made, instead of 2 cents in the present law they are free.

The classification is changed in the paragraphs relating to sheets of iron or steel, including black taggers, iron or steel, by the addition of a classification thinner than No. 22 wire gauge, at 1 1/2 cents per pound.

Tin Plate.
The duty on tin plate is placed at 1 1/2 cents per pound. Under the McKinley law it was 2 1/2 cents, and in the present law it is 1 1/2 cents.

On steel ingots, etc., the classification of the present law is the same, and the duties are a compromise about half way between those of the McKinley act and the present law, beginning with 12 cents per hundred pounds and on all valued at 1 cent a pound or less, and running to 6 cents on all valued above 16 cents a pound.

Wires.
On iron or steel wire known as crinoline wire, etc., the duty is increased from 40 to 45 per cent., with a proviso that articles manufactured from iron or steel wire shall pay the maximum duty on wire and 1 1/2 cents per pound additional. On anchors, mill irons, etc., the rate is increased to one-half cent. The McKinley anvils are restored to the McKinley rate.

Penknives, Etc.
There is an entire new classification of penknives. Those valued at not more than 40 cents per dozen are dutiable at 25 per cent.; all other penknives having one blade, 20 cents a dozen and 20 per cent.; all having three blades, \$1.50 per dozen and 20 per cent.; all having four blades or more, \$2 per dozen and 20 per cent. In case the handles are pearl or tortoise shell, the rate is on those of more than two blades.

McKinley rates are restored on razors, table and carving knives and forks with handles of pearl or tortoise shell, with handles of bone or celluloid, 12 cents per dozen and 15 per cent. On wares of iron, steel or other metal, enameled or glazed, the rate is increased from 35 to 40 per cent.

Nails and Other Hardware.
Cut nails are changed from 22 1/2 cents to six-tenths of a cent per pound; horseshoe nails from 30 per cent. to 2 cents a pound; wire nails from 25 per cent. to one-half, five-eighths and 1 cent a pound, according to size; spikes, nuts, washers and horseshoes from 25 per cent. ad valorem to 2 cent per pound. Caddies for the principal sewing machines, from 25 per cent. to \$1 per thousand and 30 per cent; all other needles not specially provided for, from 25 to 35 per cent.

Railway plates are changed from 25 per cent. to one-half cent a pound; rivets from 25 per cent. to 2 cents per pound; saws not specially provided for, from 25 to 40 per cent.

Umbrella and parasol ribs, etc., are classified by number of ribs, and specific duties are imposed equivalent to the present ad valorem of 50 per cent.

Railway wheels are increased per pound to 1 1/2 cents. Antimony ore is taken from the free list and taxed at three-fourths of a cent per pound.

German Silver, Brass and Copper.
The McKinley rates are reimposed on German silver, brass and copper, except that copper in rolled plates will be 2 1/2 cents per pound instead of 35 per cent., and sheathing of which is made of the principal component 2 cents per pound instead of 35 per cent. McKinley rates are restored on gold leaf, silver leaf and lead ore and lead. Mica is changed from 20 per cent. to 2 1/2 cents a pound and 15 per cent. McKinley rates are restored on pine and type metal. Chronometers are increased from 10 per cent. to 40, and watches and clocks from 25 per cent. to 40. McKinley rates are restored on zinc.

Lumber Rates.
In the lumber schedule all of the paragraphs incorporated in the free list of the present law are restored to the dutiable list at the McKinley rates, with the exception of white pine, which is now classed with spruce and pays \$2 per thousand feet, instead of \$1 as under the McKinley law.

A clause is inserted providing for an additional duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem on lumber to be imposed in retaliation in case any country imposes discriminating taxes on similar articles proposed to be exported to the United States.

Toothpicks is changed from 25 per cent. to 1 1/2 cents per thousand.

SUGAR.
Ad Valorem Rates Changed to Specific—The New Duties.
The sugar schedule is specific throughout. Sugars not above No. 16, Dutch standard in color, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concentrated and concentrated sirup, and on sugar the polariscope not above 75 degrees, 1 cent per pound, and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by the polariscope test, three-hundredths of 1 cent per pound and 15 per cent. Above No. 16, Dutch standard in color and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining, 1.875 cents per pound; molasses testing not above 56 degrees, 3 cents per gallon and 15 per cent; sugar, tank bottoms, sirups, cane juice or beet juice, melada, concentrated melada and concentrated and concentrated molasses, the product of any country which pays directly or indirectly a bounty on its export thereof, whether imported directly and in condition as exported therefrom or otherwise, shall pay in addition to the foregoing rates a duty equal to such bounty, or so much thereof as may be necessary to offset the duty levied by such country upon such article or upon the beet or cane from which it was produced. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner affect the effect and provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the king of the Hawaiian Islands on the 30th day of January, 1875, or the provisions of any act of congress heretofore passed for the execution of the same.

Maple Sugar.
Maple sugar and maple sirup, 4 cents per pound; glucose or grape sugar, 1 1/2 cents per pound; sugar cane in its natural state or manufactured, 20 per cent ad valorem; Saccharine, 32 per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem. Sugar candy and all confectionery and all other articles made wholly or in part of sugar, valued at 15 cents per pound or less, and refined after being refined, when tintured, colored or in any way adulterated, 8 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem; valued at more than 15 cents per pound and not more than 35 cents per pound, 12 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem; valued at above 35 cents per pound, 50 per cent. ad valorem. The weight of paper and other immediate wrappers, tickets, labels, cans, cartons, boxes or covers other than the outer packing case or other covering shall be included in the dutiable weight of the merchandise.

TOBACCO.
Nothing is Lower in This List Than McKinley Rates.
There is no change from the McKinley rates in the duty on leaf tobacco suitable for cigar wrappers, but all other leaf, unstemmed, is increased from 35 cents to 70 cents per pound, and stemmed from 50 to 80 cents.

Leaf tobacco suitable for cigar wrappers, if not stemmed, 32 per pound; if stemmed, \$2.75 per pound. Provided, that if any tobacco imported in any bale, box or package or in bulk shall contain any tax exceeding 15 per cent. thereof of leaves, or other tobacco wrappers, the entire quantity of tobacco contained in such bale, box or package, or in bulk, shall be dutiable, if not stemmed, at \$2 per pound; if stemmed, at \$2.75 per pound.

All other tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured and not stemmed, 65 cents per pound; if stemmed, 80 cents per pound.

Tobacco, manufactured, of all descriptions not specially provided for in this act, 40 cents per pound.

Snuff and snuff flour, manufactured of tobacco, ground dry, damp and picked, 40 cents per pound.

Cigars, cigarettes, cheroots of all kinds, \$4.50 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem; and paper cigars and cigarettes, of all kinds, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed upon cigars.

AGRICULTURAL.

Rates on Produce and Provisions—Transfers from Free List.

With few exceptions the McKinley agricultural schedule has been restored throughout the agricultural schedule. The tax on horses and mules is restored from \$3 to \$20 per head, with a proviso that horses valued at more than \$100 shall pay a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem. The following articles have been taken from the free list and made dutiable: Fatina, cabbages, sauer-kraut, milk, elder, nursery stock, fish for bait, dates, bologna sausages, underground chicory root, tallow, wool grease, grapes, peaches, oranges, lemons, limes, plums and prunes.

Following is the agricultural section, omitting clause referred to above, fixing rates on horses:

Cattle valued at less than \$20 a head, duty, \$4 a head; over \$20, 50 per cent.
Hogs, \$1.50 per head.
Sheep, 1 year old or more, \$1.50 per head; less than 1 year old, 75 cents per head.
All other live animals not specially provided for in this act, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Barley malt, 45 cents per bushel of 34 pounds.
Barley, pearled, patent or hulled, 2 cents per pound.
Rye, 10 cents per bushel of 48 pounds.
Corn or maize, 15 cents per bushel of 56 pounds.
Cormmeal, 20 cents per bushel of 48 pounds.

Macaroni, vermicelli and similar preparations, 2 cents per pound.
Oats, 15 cents per bushel.
Oatmeal, 1 cent per pound; rolled oats, oat hulls, 40 cents per hundred pounds.

Rice, paddy, 14 cents per pound; uncleaned rice, 14 cents per pound; paddy, three-quarters of 1 cent per pound; rice flour, rice meal and rice, broken, which will pass through a No. 12 wire sieve, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.
Rye, 10 cents per bushel.
Rye flour, one-half of 1 cent per pound.
Wheat, 25 cents per bushel.
Wheat flour, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
Eggs, and substitutes therefor, 6 cents per pound.

Cheese, 6 cents per pound.
Milk, fresh, 5 cents per gallon.
Milk, preserved or condensed, including weight of packages, 5 cents per pound; sugar of milk, 8 cents per pound.
Beans, 40 cents per bushel of 60 pounds.
Beans, peas and mushrooms, prepared or preserved in tins, jars, bottles or otherwise, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Edible plates are changed from 25 per cent. to one-half cent a pound; rivets from 25 per cent. to 2 cents per pound; saws not specially provided for, from 25 to 40 per cent.

Umbrella and parasol ribs, etc., are classified by number of ribs, and specific duties are imposed equivalent to the present ad valorem of 50 per cent.

Railway wheels are increased per pound to 1 1/2 cents. Antimony ore is taken from the free list and taxed at three-fourths of a cent per pound.

German Silver, Brass and Copper.
The McKinley rates are reimposed on German silver, brass and copper, except that copper in rolled plates will be 2 1/2 cents per pound instead of 35 per cent., and sheathing of which is made of the principal component 2 cents per pound instead of 35 per cent. McKinley rates are restored on gold leaf, silver leaf and lead ore and lead. Mica is changed from 20 per cent. to 2 1/2 cents a pound and 15 per cent. McKinley rates are restored on pine and type metal. Chronometers are increased from 10 per cent. to 40, and watches and clocks from 25 per cent. to 40. McKinley rates are restored on zinc.

Lumber Rates.
In the lumber schedule all of the paragraphs incorporated in the free list of the present law are restored to the dutiable list at the McKinley rates, with the exception of white pine, which is now classed with spruce and pays \$2 per thousand feet, instead of \$1 as under the McKinley law.

A clause is inserted providing for an additional duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem on lumber to be imposed in retaliation in case any country imposes discriminating taxes on similar articles proposed to be exported to the United States.

Toothpicks is changed from 25 per cent. to 1 1/2 cents per thousand.

SUGAR.
Ad Valorem Rates Changed to Specific—The New Duties.
The sugar schedule is specific throughout. Sugars not above No. 16, Dutch standard in color, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concentrated and concentrated sirup, and on sugar the polariscope not above 75 degrees, 1 cent per pound, and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by the polariscope test, three-hundredths of 1 cent per pound and 15 per cent. Above No. 16, Dutch standard in color and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining, 1.875 cents per pound; molasses testing not above 56 degrees, 3 cents per gallon and 15 per cent; sugar, tank bottoms, sirups, cane juice or beet juice, melada, concentrated melada and concentrated and concentrated molasses, the product of any country which pays directly or indirectly a bounty on its export thereof, whether imported directly and in condition as exported therefrom or otherwise, shall pay in addition to the foregoing rates a duty equal to such bounty, or so much thereof as may be necessary to offset the duty levied by such country upon such article or upon the beet or cane from which it was produced. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner affect the effect and provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the king of the Hawaiian Islands on the 30th day of January, 1875, or the provisions of any act of congress heretofore passed for the execution of the same.

Maple Sugar.
Maple sugar and maple sirup, 4 cents per pound; glucose or grape sugar, 1 1/2 cents per pound; sugar cane in its natural state or manufactured, 20 per cent ad valorem; Saccharine, 32 per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem. Sugar candy and all confectionery and all other articles made wholly or in part of sugar, valued at 15 cents per pound or less, and refined after being refined, when tintured, colored or in any way adulterated, 8 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem; valued at more than 15 cents per pound and not more than 35 cents per pound, 12 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem; valued at above 35 cents per pound, 50 per cent. ad valorem. The weight of paper and other immediate wrappers, tickets, labels, cans, cartons, boxes or covers other than the outer packing case or other covering shall be included in the dutiable weight of the merchandise.

TOBACCO.
Nothing is Lower in This List Than McKinley Rates.
There is no change from the McKinley rates in the duty on leaf tobacco suitable for cigar wrappers, but all other leaf, unstemmed, is increased from 35 cents to 70 cents per pound, and stemmed from 50 to 80 cents.

Leaf tobacco suitable for cigar wrappers, if not stemmed, 32 per pound; if stemmed, \$2.75 per pound. Provided, that if any tobacco imported in any bale, box or package or in bulk shall contain any tax exceeding 15 per cent. thereof of leaves, or other tobacco wrappers, the entire quantity of tobacco contained in such bale, box or package, or in bulk, shall be dutiable, if not stemmed, at \$2 per pound; if stemmed, at \$2.75 per pound.

All other tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured and not stemmed, 65 cents per pound; if stemmed, 80 cents per pound.

Tobacco, manufactured, of all descriptions not specially provided for in this act, 40 cents per pound.

Snuff and snuff flour, manufactured of tobacco, ground dry, damp and picked, 40 cents per pound.

Mustard, ground or preserved, 10 cents per pound.
Pepper, ground or powdered, 4 cents per pound; cayenne pepper, 2 1/2 cents per pound; unground sage, 3 cents per pound.
Vinegar, 7 1/2 cents per gallon.

There shall be allowed on the imported tin plate used in the manufacture of cans, boxes, packages and all articles of tinware exported, either empty or filled with domestic products, a drawback equal to the duty paid on such tin plate, less 1 per cent. of such duty, which shall be retained for the use of the United States.

Spirits and Wines.

The rates in the present law are generally maintained throughout the entire liquor schedule, but champagne and mineral waters are to be used as a basis of reciprocity, with the omission of part of the duty in return for special facilities for the importation of goods from the United States.

COTTON AND COTTON GOODS.

This schedule built practically on the Wilson Lines.
In the cotton goods schedule there are few changes from the present law, except some slight increases on the finer grades of goods. The McKinley rates are restored on ready-made clothing, on cotton chemise goods and on hosiery, shirts and drawers not otherwise provided for.

There is an entire new classification of seamless hosiery, shirts and drawers. Hosiery valued at not more than \$1.50 per dozen pairs will pay 50 cents per dozen and 15 per cent.; valued at more than \$1.50 and not more than \$3 per dozen, 75 cents per dozen and 15 per cent.; valued at more than \$3 per dozen, \$1 per dozen and 20 per cent.

Shirts and drawers valued at not more than \$1.50 per dozen, 35 per cent.; valued at \$1.50 and not more than \$3 per dozen, 50 cents per dozen and 15 per cent.; valued at more than \$3 per dozen, \$1 per dozen and 20 per cent.

The present rate remains on cords, braids, etc., and on all manufactures of cotton not specially provided for.

Flax, Hemp and Jute.
In the flax, hemp and jute schedule all the articles placed on the free list in the present law are restored to the dutiable list; at McKinley rates except tow of hemp, which is increased from the McKinley rate of one-half of a cent a pound to 1 cent. But yarn is changed from 20 per cent. ad valorem to 1 cent a pound and 10 per cent.

Cables, cordage and twine not otherwise provided for are taxed at 1 cent per pound; binding twine, when imported from the United States, five-tenths of 1 cent per pound; cables and cordage of hemp, 2 cents per pound; hemp and jute carpets, 5 cents per square yard and 20 per cent.; burlaps, except tow burlaps, 10 cents per pound and 15 per cent.; burlap bags for grain, one-half cent a pound and 15 per cent.

There is a new classification of flax, gill netting, etc. When made of yarn not higher than No. 12 it is taxed 15 cents per pound and 15 per cent; finer than No. 12 to No. 25, 24 cents per pound and 15 per cent; to No. 40, 40 cents per pound and 35 per cent; finer than No. 40 to No. 50, 46 cents per pound and 20 per cent; finer than No. 50 to No. 60, 50 cents per pound and 20 per cent; finer than No. 60, 50 cents per pound.

Threads, twines and cords of hemp, flax or ramie, not finer than 5-line, 12 cents per pound; finer, five-eighths of a cent additional for each line. Yarns of hemp, flax or ramie, valued at less than 12 cents per pound, 3 cents per pound and 10 per cent; valued at above 12 cents per pound, 12 cents per pound and 35 per cent; collars and cuffs composed entirely of cotton, 45 cents per dozen and 15 per cent; composed of whole or in part of linen, 50 cents per dozen and 20 per cent; shirts and underwearing apparel not specially provided for, composed in whole or in part of linen, 50 per cent.

Laces, embroideries, ruchings, trimmings, window curtains and other tanned articles and articles made wholly or in part of above-named articles, composed of flax, jute, cotton or other vegetable fiber are taxed at 60 per cent. ad valorem.

The basket clause in the flax, hemp and jute schedule imposes a compound duty on all manufactures containing not more than 100 threads per square inch and 50 per cent. on all above 100 threads.

THE FREE LIST.

List of the Articles That Will Pay No Revenue.

Acids—Arsenic or arsenious, fluoric, hydrochloric or muriatic; nitric, phosphoric, picric or nitro-picric, prussic and silicic. Aconite, acorns, agates, unmanufactured; amber, alizarin, amber, ambergris, aniline salts.

Any animal imported specially for breeding purposes shall be admitted free. Provided, that no such animal shall be admitted free unless pure bred of a recognized breed and registered in the book of record established for that breed.

Animals brought into the United States temporarily for a period not exceeding 6 months for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association; but a bonus shall be given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the secretary of the treasury; also, teams of animals, including their harness and tackle and the wagons or other vehicles wholly or partly owned by persons emigrating from foreign countries to the United States with their families and in actual use for the purpose of such emigration under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe, and wild animals imported for exhibition in zoological collections for scientific and educational purposes, and not for sale or profit.

Annatto, roucou, roucou or orleans, and all extracts of them in their natural state and Antimony ore, crude sulphite of antimony, arrowroot in its natural state and not manufactured. Arsenic and sulphide of, or orpiment. Arsenate of antimony.

Art educational stops, composed of glass and metal and valued at not more than 6 cents per gross.

Articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning not specially provided for in this act.

Articles the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, when returned, after having been exported, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means, as barrels, carbers, bags and other vessels of American manufacture, exported, filled with American products or exported empty and returned, filled with foreign products, including shooks when returned as barrels or boxes; also quicksilver flasks or bottles of either domestic or foreign manufacture, which shall have been actually exported from the United States; but proof of the identity of such articles shall be made under general regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury, but the exemption of bags from duty shall apply only to such domestic bags as may be imported by the exporter thereof, and if any such articles are subject to internal tax the time of exportation such tax shall be proved to have been paid before exportation.

Paraphrase shall not apply to any article upon which an allowance of drawback has been made, the reimposition of which is thereby prohibited except upon payment of duty equal to the drawback allowed; or to any article manufactured in bonded warehouses and exported under any provision of law and provided, further, that when manufactured tobacco which has been exported without the payment of internal revenue tax shall be reimported, it shall be retained in the custody of the collector of customs until internal revenue stamps in payment of the legal duties shall be placed thereon.

Asbestos. In its natural state as taken from the earth, not assorted, purified or advanced in any manner.
Ashes, wood and lye of, and beet root

Bells, broken, and bell metal.
Birds, stuffed.
Birds and land and water fowls.
Bismuth.
Bladders, crude or salted, for preservation only and manufactured.
Blood, dried.
Bones.
Books, engravings, photographs, etchings, for the use of the library of congress.
Brazil paste.
Brazilian pebble.
Breccia, crude.
Bristles, gold or silver.
Brood corn.
Bullion, gold or silver.
Burgundy pitch.
Cadmium.
Calamine.
Camphor, crude.
Castor oil, castoreum.
Catgut, whiptop or wormgut.
Ceruleum.
Chalk, crude.
Chromate of iron or chromic ore.
Civet, crude.
Clay, common blue clay.
Coal, anthracite, and coal stores of American vessels.
Coal tar, crude, and pitch of coal tar and deal or waste soap oil.
Cobalt and cobalt ore.
Cocculus Indicus.
Cochineal.
Cocon, or cacao, crude.
Coffee.
Coins, gold, silver and copper.
Cork and cork yarn.
Old copper.
Copper and copper cement.
Coral, marine.
Corkwood, 5 cents per pound.
Cotton and cotton waste.
Cryolite or kryolith.
Cudbear.
Curling stones and curling stone handles.
Curry and curry powder.
Curtain rods.
Cuttlefish bone.
Dandelion roots.
Diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut.
Divided glass.
Dragon's blood.
Drugs.
Eggs of birds, fish and insects.
Emery ore.
Ergot.
Eucalyptus, common palm leaf and palm leaf.
Feldspar.
Felt.
Fibrin.
Fish skins.
Flint.
Fossils.
Fruits.
Furs, undressed.
Fur skins.
Gambier.
Grasses and fibers, jute, butts, manilla, sisal grass, sunn and all other textile grasses or fibrous vegetable substances not dressed, not specially provided for.
Gold beaters' molds and gold beaters' stamens.
Guano and oils not specially provided for.
Guano, manures.
Gutta-percha, crude.
Hair of horses, cattle or other animals, but unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this act, and human hair, raw, uncleaned and not drawn.
Hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted or pickled; Angora goatskins, raw without the wool unmanufactured; asses' skins, raw or unmanufactured and skins except sheepskins with the wool.
Hide cuttings, raw, with or without hair and all other glue stock.
Hide rope; hooft, unmanufactured.
Horn tips for cultivation.
Horns and parts of, not cut, sawed or otherwise manufactured; horn strips and tips.
Ice.
India rubber, crude, and milk of, and old scraps or refuse india rubber.
Indigo.
Iodine, rude.
Ipecac.
Iridium.
Ivory tusks, sawed vertically across the grain, with cuts not less than 4 inches apart, and not otherwise cut or manufactured or advanced in value from the natural state and vegetable ivory.

Jet, unmanufactured.
Joss stick or joss light.
Junk, old.
Kyanite, or cyanite and kaintite.
Lac dye, crude, seed, button, stick and shell; lac spirits, lactarine; lava, unmanufactured as trophies or prizes.
Licorice root, unground.
Lifeboats and life-saving apparatus especially imported by societies incorporated or established to encourage the saving of human life.
Lime, citrate of; lime, chloride of, or bleaching powder.
Lithographic stones, not engraved.
Litmus, prepared or not prepared.
Madder and munjetto, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of them.
Magnesite, or native mineral carbonate of magnesia.
Magnesium.
Manganese, oxide and ore of.
Manna.
Manuscripts.
Marrow, crude.
Marshmallow or althea root, leaves or flowers, natural or unmanufactured.
Medals of gold, silver or copper, bestowed as trophies or prizes.
Meerschaum, crude or unmanufactured.
Mineral, crude, or not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, not specially provided for.
Models of inventions and of other improvements in the arts, including patterns for machinery.
Moss, seaweeds and vegetable substances, crude or unmanufactured, not otherwise specially provided for.
Musk, crude, in natural pods.
Myrobolan.
Needles, hand sewing and darning.
Newspapers and periodicals, the latter meaning unbound or paper-covered publications containing current literature and issued at stated periods.
Nuts—Brazil nuts, cream nuts, palm nuts and palm nut kernels; coconuts in the shell and broken coconuts meat or copra, not shredded, desiccated or prepared in any manner.
Nux vomica.
Oakum.
Oil—Amber, crude or rectified, ambergris, anise or anise seed, aniline, cajepout, caraway, cedar, chambrile, civet, cocoonut, fennel, jasmine or jasmin, Juglandium, juniper, mace, neroli or orange flower, nut oils or oil of nut not specially provided for, olive or olive oil, foots imported exclusively for use in the manufacture of mechanical purposes and fit only for such use, palm, thyme, origanum, red or white; valerian and also spermaceti whale and other fish oils of American fisheries and all other fish oils and products of such fisheries; petroleum, crude or refined, provided that if there be imported into the United States crude petroleum or the products of crude petroleum produced in any country which imposes a duty on petroleum or its products exported from the United States there shall be levied, paid and collected upon said crude petroleum or its products so imported 40 per cent. ad valorem.
Orchil or orchil liquid.
Ore of gold, silver, copper or nickel and Osmium.
Palladium.
Paper stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses, fibers, rags (other than paper, rope ends, waste rope, waste bagging and poplar or other woods, parchment and vellum).
Pearl, mother of, and shells not sawed, cut, polished or otherwise manufactured or advanced in value from the natural state.
Personal effects, not merchandise, of citizens of the United States dying in foreign countries.
Pewter and old britannia metal.
Plants, trees, shrubs, roots, seed cane and seeds imported by the government.
Plaster rock of gypsum, or terra alba, crude and not calcined, ground or otherwise advanced from the natural state.
Platinum, unmanufactured, and wares, parts and other apparatus, vessels and chemical uses.
Plumbago.
Potash, crude, or "black salts;" nitrate of potash or saltpeter, crude; sulphate of

potash
sulphate
of
potash
nitrate
of
potash
sulphate
of

potash, crude or refined, and muriate of potash.

Pulic. Quilla, sulphate of and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark.

Rags, not otherwise specially provided for.

Rennets, raw or prepared.

Saffron and safflower and extract of, and saffron cake.

Sago, crude.

Salep.

Salsaparilla, caraway, cardamon, cottonseed, cummin, fennel, fenugreek, hemp, horhound, mustard, rape, St. John's bread on bone, sugar, bean, mangawurze, sorghum or sugar cane for seed and all other seeds and grass seeds; all the foregoing not specially provided for.

Salep or saloup.

Shotgun barrels, forged, rough bored.

Silk, raw, as reeled from the cocoon, but not doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture; silk cocoons and silk waste.

Silk-worm eggs.

Skeletons and other preparations of anatomy.

Soda, nitrate of or cubic nitrate and chloride of.

Sodium.

Specimens of natural history, botany and mineralogy, when imported for cabinets or as objects of science.

Teas—Cassia, cassia vera and, cassia buds; cinnamon and chips of; cloves and clove stems; mace, nutmegs, pepper, black or white, and pimento.

All the foregoing when unground; ginger, unground and not preserved or candied.

Spunk.

Spurs and stiffs used in the manufacture of earthen, porcelain and stoneware.

Stones and sand; burr stone in blocks, rough or unmanufactured; cliff stone, unmanufactured; rottenstone, tripoli and sand, crude or unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for in this act.

Strova.

Stronten, oxide of and protoxide of stronten and strontianite or mineral carbonate of strontia.

Sulphur, lac or precipitated, and sulphur or brimstone, crude in bulk, sulphur ore as pyrites, or sulphur of iron in its natural state, containing in excess of 25 per cent. of sulphur, and sulphur not otherwise provided for.

Sulphuric acid which at the temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit does not exceed the specific gravity of 1.380, for use in manufacturing superphosphate of lime or artificial manures of any kind, or for any agricultural purposes, and for any other purposes, whether imported from any country, whether independent or a dependency, which imposes a duty upon sulphur acid imported from the United States, there shall be levied and collected a duty of one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

Tamarinds.

Tar and pitch of wood.

Tea and tea plants.

Teeth, natural or unmanufactured.

Terra Japonica.

Tin ore, cassiterite or black oxide of tin and tin in bars, blocks, pigs or grain or granulated.

Tobacco stems.

Tonquin, Tonqua or Tonka beans.

Turmeric.

Turpentine, Venice.

Turpentine, spirits of.

Turtles.

Types, old and fit only to be remanufactured.

Uranium, oxide and salts.

Vaccine virus.

Valonia.

Verdigris, or subacetate of copper.

Wax, vegetable or mineral.

Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles and similar personal effects of persons arriving in the United States. But this exemption shall only include such articles as actually accompany and are in the use of, and as necessary and appropriate for the wear and the use of such persons for the immediate purposes of the journey and present comfort and convenience, and shall not be held to apply to merchandise or articles intended for other persons or for sale, and in the persons thus arriving are citizens or residents of the United States the articles exempted shall not exceed \$100 in value, nor shall the exemption apply to residents of other countries entering the United States more than once in each year. Provided, however, that all the wearing apparel and other personal effects of residents of the United States, returning, as may have been taken by them out of the United States to foreign countries, and which have not been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of labor or manufacture in such countries shall be admitted free of duty without regard to their value under appropriate rules and regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury.

Whalebone, unmanufactured.

Wood—Logs and round unmanufactured timber, including pulp wood, firewood, handle bolts, shingle gun blocks for gun stocks, rough hewn or sawed; hop poles, fence posts, ship timber and ship planking; all the foregoing not specially provided for. Woods, namely cedar, ligum vite, lanwood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satin wood and all forms of cabinet wood in the log, rough or hewn only; briar root or briar wood and similar wood unmanufactured or not further advanced than cut into blocks suitable for the articles into which they are intended to be converted; bamboo, rattan, reeds, India malacca joints and sticks of partridge, hair wood, pimento, orange, myrtle and other woods not specially provided for in this act, in the rough, or not further advanced than cut into lengths suitable for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, whips, fishing rods or walking canes.

Works of Art—Artistic paintings, statuary and specimens of sculpture, the professional productions of a statuary or sculptor only; etchings, drawings, engravings, photographic pictures, artistic works in terra cotta, parian, bisque or porcelain, metal, marble or other material, any of the foregoing imported for free exhibition, solely for the promotion and encouragement of science, art or industry, and not intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe, but bonds shall be given to the United States for such duties as may be imposed by law upon any or all such articles as shall not be exported within 6 months after such importation or for the payment of lawful duty which may accrue if any of the articles foreclosed be sold, transferred or otherwise used contrary to this provision, and such articles shall be subject at any time to examination and inspection by the proper officers of the customs. The secretary of the treasury may extend such period for a further term of 6 months in cases where application is made, and the privileges of this section shall not be allowed to associations, corporations, firms or individuals engaged in or connected with business of a private or commercial character.

Yams, sea fern.

OLD PEOPLE AND THE GRIPPE.

It Is a Much More Serious Disease with Them Than with the Young.

A Remedy That May Be Used.

From the Republican, Princeton, Ill.

Among the well-known farmers of Bureau County, Illinois, is William R. Lamb, of Milo, who with his wife, Mrs. Jane Lamb, are numbered among the pioneer settlers. This family, now well along in years, is the center of a large relationship, and they stand well in the county, having always been prosperous and conservative in business matters. Mrs. Lamb, now 77 years of age, has experienced two attacks of the grippe, and her recovery in a comparatively short time has been the topic of much discussion among the people of Bureau County wherever she is known.

To ascertain the facts in the matter a representative of this paper called at their country home located one mile west of Milo last Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Fuller, a daughter of Mrs. Lamb, met the reporter at the door and gave him a cordial welcome. At her age Mrs. Lamb quite naturally feels much pleased that she is enjoying such good health as to be able to walk upon her husband who is now 83 years old and quite feeble. Mrs. Lamb said:

"I had always enjoyed good health during my life until the year 1890. Then I had an attack of the grippe. During the winter of 1893-'94 I had a second attack which left me in a very much enfeebled condition. My lungs and back were weak, and I had a very troublesome cough which at times was so severe that I thought I should strangle. I tried all the doctors in this neighborhood and some from other towns, but none seemed to give me any relief or even stay the progress of the disease.

"My suffering at times was severe and it was the general opinion of my neighbors and acquaintances that I could last but a few weeks, some thought not more than one or two days. I told my daughter, Mrs. Fuller, that I was satisfied I had the consumption and that nothing could be done for it. She only laughed and said: 'Mother, it can't be that you have the consumption—it may be only a heavy cough. You remember I was reading of some of our friends over in La Salle County the other day who were greatly benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and if you will try them I will have Mr. Fuller buy a couple of boxes when he is in town to-day.'

"I told her they would probably do me no good, as I thought it was consumption, but still if her husband would bring them home I'd take them. He brought two boxes, and I commenced taking them. In one week I felt much better, and after taking three boxes I felt entirely cured, and am now able to do about as much work as my daughter. Why, the other day when the men came from town with a fifty-pound sack of flour in the wagon I picked it up and carried it in the house as easily as anybody could."

Mrs. Lamb further said: "I feel assured that my recovery is entirely due to the taking of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Mrs. Fuller and her husband both said they were entirely satisfied that it was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that had saved Mrs. Lamb's life.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Penitence.—Dorothea—"Did you go to the party last evening?" Mildred—"Oh, dear, no! I'm keeping Lent. I stayed home and played solitaire and ate marshmallows all night. It was just lovely!"—Cleveland Leader.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage you can possibly inflict on this act, in the rough, or not further advanced than cut into lengths suitable for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, whips, fishing rods or walking canes.

Works of Art—Artistic paintings, statuary and specimens of sculpture, the professional productions of a statuary or sculptor only; etchings, drawings, engravings, photographic pictures, artistic works in terra cotta, parian, bisque or porcelain, metal, marble or other material, any of the foregoing imported for free exhibition, solely for the promotion and encouragement of science, art or industry, and not intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe, but bonds shall be given to the United States for such duties as may be imposed by law upon any or all such articles as shall not be exported within 6 months after such importation or for the payment of lawful duty which may accrue if any of the articles foreclosed be sold, transferred or otherwise used contrary to this provision, and such articles shall be subject at any time to examination and inspection by the proper officers of the customs. The secretary of the treasury may extend such period for a further term of 6 months in cases where application is made, and the privileges of this section shall not be allowed to associations, corporations, firms or individuals engaged in or connected with business of a private or commercial character.

Yams, sea fern.

A Cincinnati Joke.—"Why is Tugly like the Ohio river?" "Don't know. Why is he?" "Because he's always getting in on the ground floor."—Chicago Record.

Lands in Central Wisconsin

Are now as desirable as any in the market. The lands particularly in the central and northern part of Wisconsin are being rapidly taken up by actual settlers. The most salable are the timber and meadow lands now ranging in price from \$6.00 to \$12.00 per acre. For a home or for investment no luckier chance in the West has ever before been offered. No better farming land exists anywhere. No greater results can be obtained anywhere. Schools and churches abound. Nearby markets for all farm products. Wisconsin is one of the banner states of the West. For further information address or call upon W. E. Powell, General Immigration Agent, 410 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

As you go forward in life never expect too much, never hope for too little.—Dr. Jowett.

"Star Tobacco."

As you chew tobacco for pleasure, use Star. It is not only the best, but the most lasting, and therefore the cheapest.

A little boy with long golden curls, and dressed in a sailor suit, is not near as pretty as his mamma imagines.

Those who are kind, sympathetic, considerate and thoughtful of the pleasure and interest of others never lack friends.

The people who once claimed to have found their affinity, don't, as a rule, look as if they had found much.

Whatever makes men good Christians makes them good citizens.—Daniel Webster.

Some people are so mean that they make their politeness disagreeable.

1667 BUS. POTATOES PER ACRE.

Don't believe it, nor did the editor until he saw Salzer's great farm seed catalogue. It's wonderful what an array of facts and figures and new things and big yields and great testimonials it contains.

SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10 CENTS STAMPS TO JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS., FOR CATALOGUE AND 12 RARE FARM SEED SAMPLES, WORTH \$10, TO GET A START. [K]

There are people who would do great acts; but because they wait for great opportunities, life passes, and the acts of love are not done at all.

The Fruits and Follies of the Age

Are numerous, but of the latter none is more ridiculous than the promiscuous and random use of laxative pills and other drastic cathartics. These wrench, convulse and weaken both the stomach and the bowels. If Hostetter's Stomach Bitters be used instead of such no-remedies, the result is accomplished without pain and with great benefit to the bowels, the stomach and the liver. Use this remedy when constipation manifests itself, and thereby prevent it from becoming chronic.

"What part did you find most difficult when you were on the stage?" "Trying to live up to the salary I told my friends I was getting."—Tit-Bits.

The report that the inauguration of a new sleeping car line from Chicago to Washington, by way of Cincinnati and Indianapolis, by the B. & O. and connecting lines, was part of a plan of the Receivers to abrogate the lease of the Central Ohio Railroad is untrue. The lease of the Central Ohio is to run for 30 years yet, and the road is too valuable as a part of the B. & O. system to be disposed of. The financial troubles, which are now in the courts, will be settled satisfactorily.

The shiftless man is always away from home when a good opportunity knocks.—Ram's Horn.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and \$1.00, all druggists.

The man who can pay his debts and won't, stands recorded as a thief on the books kept above.—Ram's Horn.

MeVicker's Theatre, Chicago.

The "Cherry Pickers," by Jos. Arthur, author of "Blue Jeans," begins March 21st. Usual matinees.

The blossoms of spring are the prophets of autumn. So a joyful service in youth promises a rich fruitage in after years.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

There is at least one encouraging sign: Loafers are less popular than they ever were before.—Aitchison Globe.

I believe Pico's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. Allie Douglas, Le Roy, Mich., Oct. 20, '94.

A worthless man usually has few possessions, but you can usually depend that a wife is one of them.

How My Throat Hurts!—Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar? Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

All kinds, little or big. St. Jacobs Oil surely cures aches and pains.

Kindness is a precious oil that makes the crushing wheels of care seem lighter.—Eugene Field.

Backache, toothache, frost-bites, too, St. Jacobs Oil will cure—that's true.

We never like a man who is a fancy whistler.—Aitchison Globe.

When bilious or costive eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c.

No one ever thinks that a boy is tired.—Aitchison Globe.

Cold did it. Warmth cures it. Rheumatism is cured promptly by St. Jacobs Oil.

You can't fool a lot of people, though it is easy to fool one.—Aitchison Globe.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

When a little old man wants to make an impression, he puts on a plug hat.

Be sure; neuralgia will cease. St. Jacobs Oil will cure. Get ease.

MARCH AND APRIL

Are the Most Disagreeable Months of the Year in the North.

In the South, they are the pleasantest and most agreeable. The trees and shrubs put forth their buds and flowers; early vegetables and fruits are ready for eating, and in fact all nature seems to have awakened from its winter sleep. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company reaches the Garden Spots of the South, and will on the first and third Tuesdays of March and April sell round-trip tickets to all principal points in Tennessee, Alabama, and West Florida, at about half rates. Write for advertising matter and particulars of excursions to C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or J. K. Ridgely, N. W. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

We wish we could cash our time for what it seems to be worth to us when a loafer occupies it.—Aitchison Globe.

The B. & O. S-W. Ry., commencing Sunday, January 24th, will inaugurate on trains No. 4 and 5, a through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car line between Baltimore and Chicago, via Cincinnati and Indianapolis. This will enable the patrons of the B. & O. S-W. Ry. to make the above named points without the inconvenience of changing cars.

For time of trains and further information call on agents B. & O. S-W. Ry.

If the gossip would think more, her tongue would get more rest.—Ram's Horn.

While asleep, cured soreness, stiffness? All right, St. Jacobs Oil did it.

People think you are as silly as you think they are.—Aitchison Globe.

The same—old or new rheumatic pains St. Jacobs Oil will cure.

It is more important to bear good fruit than much fruit.—Ram's Horn.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

Constipation

is a disease which afflicts over 75 per cent. of the American people. It is a dangerous disease because it not only poisons the blood but causes heaviness, oppression, and dulls the intellect. Then follow chronic headache, loss of appetite, slow digestion, nervousness and breath, dingy complexion and low spirits. It will eventually bring on liver and kidney disease in some incurable form. But sufferers from this dreaded malady are speedily

Cured by

Warner's SAFE Cure and Warner's SAFE PILLS. Leading physicians the world over, have acknowledged this fact, and thousands of people throughout the land have testified to it.

Warner's

SAFE Cure puts a stop to backaches, headaches, constipation, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, tired feelings and sleeplessness. It builds up the exhausted system. It is a sure cure for liver and kidney complaint in any form, and the only remedy that has ever been able to cure Bright's disease.

If you are feeling the need of such a remedy, you cannot do better than try this king of remedies, the great

Safe Cure

PATENTS SECURED PROMPTLY AND WITH CARE. PHILIP T. DODGE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Bubbles or Medals.

"Best sarsaparilla." When you think of it how contradictory that term is. For there can be only one best in anything—one best sarsaparilla, as there is one highest mountain, one longest river, one deepest ocean. And that best sarsaparilla is—? There's the rub! You can measure mountain height and ocean depth, but how test sarsaparilla? You could if you were chemists. But then do you need to test it? The World's Fair Committee tested it,—and thoroughly. They went behind the label on the bottle. What did this sarsaparilla test result in? Every make of sarsaparilla shut out of the Fair, except Ayer's. So it was that Ayer's was the only sarsaparilla admitted to the World's Fair. The committee found it the best. They had no room for anything that was not the best. And as the best, Ayer's Sarsaparilla received the medal and awards due its merits. Remember the word "best" is a bubble any breath can blow; but there are pins to prick such bubbles. Those others are blowing more "best sarsaparilla" bubbles since the World's Fair pricked the old ones. True, but Ayer's Sarsaparilla has the medal. The pin that scratches the medal proves it gold. The pin that pricks the bubble proves it wind. We point to medals, not bubbles, when we say: The best sarsaparilla is Ayer's.

WANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Cal., of New York.

HAWKEYE GRUB AND STUMP MACHINE

Works on either Standing Timber or Stumps. Pulls an Ordinary Grub in 1 1/2 Minutes. and testimonials! Also full information regarding our

Makes a Clean Sweep of Two Acres at a Sitting. A man, boy and a horse can operate it. No heavy chains or rods to handle. You cannot longer afford to pay taxes on unproductive timber land. Illustrated catalogue free, giving prices, terms.

MILNE MFG. CO., 741 8th St., Monmouth, Ill. Address Milne Bros. for Shetland Pony Catalogue.

WISE ADVICE TO HUSBANDS.

Those Who Have Ailing Wives Will do Well to Accept It.

Do not wrangle and quarrel, and finally rush into the courts and try to get a separation from your faithful wife; but just stop a moment and think! Your wife, who was even-tempered and amiable, and all that was lovely when you married her, has changed. Now she is peevish, irritable, jealous, discontented and miserable—in a word, she has uterine disorder of some kind.

Law is not the remedy for this condition, she needs medical treatment, her uterine system is at fault.

My advice to you is, sit down and write a letter to that friend of women, Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., state fully and freely the whole case to her and she will honestly advise you what to do. Give your wife that chance, good man!

If you do not wish to write about your wife, bring her a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, watch its effects, you will soon see the beginning of the improvement; then get her another and keep it up until she is restored to you, the same lovely woman you married years ago.

Following we relate the circumstances of a case of this nature. Mrs. MELVA ROUTON, of Canby, Ind., says:

"I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and found it to be of great benefit to me. The doctors said I had womb trouble. I had the headache all the time, also a terrible backache, was nervous, cross and irritable. I looked so pale that people would ask me what was the matter. I suffered in this way for about four years, until one day about in despair my husband brought me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I commenced its use, and much to every one's surprise, it cured me. It has completely changed my disposition for the better also. Several of my neighbors, knowing what the Pinkham medicine has done for me, are taking it, and are much pleased with the result."

HOMESEAKER EXCURSIONS...

On First and Third Tuesdays in EACH MONTH to

VIRGINIA

VIA NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY.

For all information as to Rates and Tickets and for Leaflet Pamphlets and Descriptive Matter address, ALLEN HULL, D. F. Agr., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

SMOKE YOUR MEAT WITH KRAUSER'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE

REGULAR. E. KRAUSER & BRO. MILTON, PA.

GOOD OPENING for hustler in live town, retail mercantile business, moderate capital required. Good chance for right man if taken at once. Address P. O. Box 668, CHICAGO.

Weeks Scale Works, HAY, COAL, STOCK, GRAIN, BUFFALO, N.Y. AND COTTON SCALES.

IOWA FARMS For Sale on crop payment. \$1 per acre cash, balance 1/3 crop yearly until paid for. J. Mulhall, Waukegan, Ill.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY! gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 day treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SOLE, ALBANY, N.Y.

USE NO OTHER THAN YUCATAN. A. N. K.—A 1649

PICO'S CURE FOR COLIC WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.



Why People Are Right-Handed.

Why people are right-handed has puzzled scientists for a long time. Some explain it as a result of the "survival of the fittest," contending that in warfare those who advanced the right side would, in the long run, be less exposed to fatal wounds. Others have pointed out, however, that the right extremities are used preferentially by other animals, e. g., the monkey and parrot—and refer it to the fact that the left hemisphere receives a freer supply of blood than the right. The excessive weight of the viscera on the right side, shifting the center of gravity to the right side of the center of the body, may also have something to do with it. Others, again, hold the "double brain theory," and say that it is the right brain which governs locomotion. On the whole, the reason of our being right-handed is still a scientific mystery.

Notice.

Have some good potatoes which I shall sell at 15 cents per bu.

JOHN BEISSEL.

To Save Coal in the Kitchen.

Mrs. S. T. Rorer, in writing of stoves and ranges in one of her departments in *The Ladies' Home Journal* for March, points out the way to economize in the use of coal in the cookstove or range: "From an economical standpoint a brick-set range should be avoided, as the bricks and mortar consume much heat that should serve for cooking purposes. A large fire-box is also a point in the economy of coal. Where the box is small a greater amount of coal is consumed, as the quantity is too small to create heat for the whole range, unless kept red hot. In this country it is our fashion to attach to all stoves and ranges direct draughts to the pipe and flue. The average housewife, having no regular allowance of coal, does not notice the extravagance of such a draught, but in France, where economy is studied, such a construction would not be tolerated. With the flue open coal is consumed rapidly without good results, the heat simply passing up and out of the pipe. Such a fire gives a red-hot top and a cold oven. An ordinary range or stove should not consume over half a ton of hard coal in a month; more than this cannot be used for cooking purposes. Every housewife should study the draughts and the particular construction of the range she uses, so that she may be able to direct the cook how best to get good results from the amount of coal burned. The direct damper should be closed, save when the ashes are being taken down and out."

The Weights of Children.

The weights of children and their stature are topics of interest to mothers. Supposing at birth the baby weighs eight pounds, then its length should be one foot eight inches; at six months the length is two feet half an inch, and its weight sixteen pounds; at one year the length is two feet five inches, and the weight twenty-four pounds; at eighteen months the length is two feet eight and a half inches, and the weight twenty-eight pounds; at two years it has increased to three feet in stature, and to thirty two pounds in weight; at three years to three feet four inches, and thirty-six and a half pounds in weight; at four years the stature is three feet six inches, and the weight forty-one pounds; and at five years the height is three feet eight inches, and the weight forty-five pounds.

Congressmen Get Curious Letters.

Congressmen get curious letters, and probably the most curious of recent date is that just received by Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, from one of his constituents, asking him to "send at once one good, healthy male baby." But Congressmen are not the only persons subject to freak inquiries. The secretary of the Chicago board of trade received a letter a while ago from a Kansas man, who wrote: "Please send me at once all news and all facts about Chicago." Another westerner wrote to say that he had forwarded a carload of jack rabbits, and added: "Sell them at once and forward the money, as I need it right away."

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 Glazier & Samsen, Druggists.

Anti-Saloon League.

The fight has been long and determined on both sides. It is, doubtless, only natural that the greatest foe to the welfare and happiness of the human race should be the hardest to conquer. That he will be conquered, however, is as evident as that light is superior to darkness, truth mightier than error, love more potent for good than hatred or fear, and God the sovereign conqueror of Satan. Many means have been employed, many plans devised, many movements inaugurated to oppose, cripple and destroy the hydra-headed monster, and great good has been accomplished. Many victims have been rescued from his heavy, galling, humilitating and degrading yoke of bondage; yet, like the fabled monster, two heads have sometimes seemed to arise where one was beaten down.

The latest movement against the traffic in alcoholic beverages is the Anti-Saloon League. This movement was inaugurated at Oberlin, Ohio, in September, 1893. The Michigan Anti-Saloon League was organized after the same model, at Grand Rapids, June 1, 1896. Its principal feature: That which unites and concentrates all the elements and influences in each locality that are opposed to the ruinous work of the saloon, and, at the same time, interferes in no respect or degree with the religious or political preferences of any individual. While it contemplates the employment of legal as well as moral measures, it is not a political party, but the union of the forces of all parties.

Two meetings have already been held in Chelsea in the interest of this movement. The first was held at the Congregational church on Sunday evening, March 14, at which a preliminary organization was effected, of which the Rev. Thomas Holmes, D. D., was chosen President and Fred C. Mapes Secretary and Treasurer. The second was a citizens' meeting, held at the Town Hall last Monday evening. At the latter meeting eighty names were enrolled as members of the League, and a constitution was adopted. The meeting then adjourned to next Monday evening, at the same place, when it is hoped that a large addition will be made to the list of members of the League. Permanent officers will then be chosen, working committees appointed, and such other business transacted as may be necessary.

It is earnestly hoped that all the citizens of Chelsea will interest themselves in this movement, as no one can find objections to it from either a political or religious standpoint.

Remember the meeting at the Town Hall next Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democrats of the Township of Sylvan will meet in caucus at the Town Hall in the village of Chelsea on the 27th day of March, at 3 o'clock p. m., to nominate township officers to be voted for at the coming spring election, and to dispose of such other business as may properly come before them.

By order of Committee.

Dated March 23, 1897.

Children's Letters.

Children should be encouraged to write letters. It gives them facility in expressing their ideas, and if the habit is established in childhood, it is less difficult in after life. When they leave the old home a regular correspondence is a source of the greatest comfort to both parents and children, and frequent letters help to keep the fraternal tie strong between brothers and sisters.

Markets.

Chelsea, March 25, 1897.

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| Eggs, per dozen | 7c |
| Butter, per pound | 12c |
| Oats, per bushel | 15c |
| Corn, per bushel | 12c |
| Wheat, per bushel | 82c |
| Potatoes, per bushel | 20c |
| Apples, per bushel | 20c |
| Onions, per bushel | 50c |
| Beans, per bushel | 50c |

Witticisms that contain no personal allusions lose much of their pungency in public taste.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

Our OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET "How to Obtain Patents," with full list of names in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

Opp. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Items Gleaned from the Lumber District.

People who used to buy tile and lumber of the old-time 500 per centers, and mortgage their farm to pay the bill, will be glad to learn that The Glazier Stove Co. have made a big hole in the old time prices, by not charging for the holes in the tile.

The best Marblehead Kelley Island lime, 50 cents per barrel, of the Glazier Stove Co.

The Glazier Stove Co. are selling good roof boards at \$7.50 per thousand.

Shingles, all grades at prices which make the old-time 500 per center kick and long for a return of the good old days, when 500 per cent (payable in wheat, wool or mortgage) was pocketed with ease.

Water lime, the very best, in bushel bags, 20 cents, of the Glazier Stove Co. What have you been paying for it?

You would never have been compelled to place that mortgage upon your farm if you had always been able to buy lumber, tile, coal and builders' supplies at the rate of profit at which The Glazier Stove Co. are now selling this line of goods.

Good bevel siding, \$8.00 per thousand, of the Glazier Stove Co. 500 per center's old-time price \$40.00 for the same stock.

Tile at right prices of the The Glazier Stove Co. No charge for the holes.

The Glazier Stove Co. are selling first-class white pine boards at \$10.00 per thousand. You paid 500 per cent \$40.00 for the same thing many a time before we punctured his balloon with our underbuy, undersell prices.

The Parlor Barber Shop, Chelsea, Mich.

Good work and close attention to business is my motto. With this in view, I hope to secure, at least, part of your patronage.

GEO. EDER, Prop.

FRANKLIN HOUSE

ESTABLISHED 1837.

Cor. Bates and Larned Sts.,
DETROIT, MICH.

Only a Block from Woodward & Jefferson Aves. Very Central. Near All Car Lines.

Per Day, \$1.50. **H. H. JAMES, Prop.**

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

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."
Time table taking effect Feb. 7th, 1897.

90th MERIDIAN TIME.

Passenger Trains on the Michigan Central Railroad will leave Chelsea Station as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| GOING EAST. | |
| No 8—Detroit Night Express | 5:20 A. M. |
| No 36—Atlantic Express | 7:15 A. M. |
| No 12—Grand Rapids Express | 10:40 A. M. |
| No 4—Mail and Express | 3:15 P. M. |

| | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| GOING WEST. | |
| No 3—Mail and Express | 9:25 A. M. |
| No 13—Grand Rapids Express | 6:30 P. M. |
| No 7—Chicago Night Express | 9:50 P. M. |

No. 37 will stop at Chelsea for passengers getting on at Detroit or east of Detroit.

E. A. WILLIAMS, Agent, Chelsea.
O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Orders agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,
beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Specimen copies and MANN'S BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address

MUNN & CO.,
361 Broadway, New York.

The Evening News,

"THE GREAT DAILY OF MICHIGAN."

The Greatest Advertising Medium

In the State is THE DETROIT EVENING NEWS. Why? Because it has by far the largest circulation. Why has it? Because it is the best daily newspaper. If you want the best, TAKE THE EVENING NEWS.

Two cents a copy. Ten cents a week (DELIVERED). \$1.25 for 3 months (BY MAIL).

AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN IN MICHIGAN.

The Evening News, Detroit.

REVIVO

RESTORES VITALITY.

Made a Well Man of Me.

1st Day. 15th Day. 30th Day.

THE GREAT

FRENCH REMEDY.

Produces the above results in 30 DAYS. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all other fail. Young men and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores from effects of self-abuse, excess and indiscretions Lost Manhood, Loss of Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Loss of Power of either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, Insomnia, Nervousness, which unfit one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a

Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder and restores both vitality and strength to the muscular and nervous system, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Accept no substitute. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest-pocket. By mail, \$1.00 per package, in plain wrapper, or six for \$5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money in every package. For free circular address

ROYAL MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale at Chelsea, Mich., by
51 ARMSTRONG & CO

Mortgage Sale.
DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the sixth day of February, 1896, made by Albert F. Vanetta and Maria A. Vanetta, his wife, of Salem, Washtenaw county, Michigan, to Adah Z. Treadwell, and recorded in the Register's office of Washtenaw County, in Liber 95 of Mortgages, on page 608, on the 6th day of February, 1896, at one o'clock and 30 minutes p. m., on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of fifteen hundred and forty-three dollars and two cents (\$1543.02), principal and interest, and no suit at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 19th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the east front door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for said county is held), there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount then due on said mortgage and the costs of this foreclosure provided for by law. The premises so to be sold are described as follows: The east half of the northeast quarter of section sixteen in township one south, range seven (7) east, Salem, Washtenaw County, Mich.

Dated March 17, 1897.
ADAH Z. TREADWELL, Mortgagee.
W. D. HARRIMAN, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Notice to Creditors.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the 8th day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of John Girbaeh, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the 8th day of September next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court on the 8th day of June and on the 8th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each said days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, March 8th, A. D. 1897.
H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate.

Probate Order.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the 16th day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Michael Wade, deceased.

John H. Wade and James Wade, executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, come into court and represent that they are now prepared to render their final account as such executors.

Thereupon it is ordered that Friday, the 9th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs-at-law of said deceased, 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, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said executors give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, 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.

H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate.
[A true copy.]
P. J. LEHMAN, Probate Register.

Probate Order.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the 16th day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Michael Wade, deceased.

John H. Wade and James Wade, executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, come into court and represent that they are now prepared to render their final account as such executors.

Thereupon it is ordered that Friday, the 9th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs-at-law of said deceased, 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, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said executors give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, 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.

H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate.
[A true copy.]
P. J. LEHMAN, Probate Register.

Probate Order.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the 27th day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of John Cassidy, deceased.

William Cassidy, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such executor.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 27th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs-at-law of said deceased, 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, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said executor give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, 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.

H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate.
[A true copy.]
P. J. LEHMAN, Probate Register.

Probate Order.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the 25th day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Francis S. May.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Nancy S. May, administratrix, praying that she may be licensed to sell the Real Estate wherof said deceased died seized:

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 27th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, 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 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 petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner 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.

H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate.
[A true copy.]
P. J. LEHMAN, Probate Register.

Mortgage Foreclosure.
DEFAULT having been made in the payments of a certain mortgage made by George F. Almerding and Louisa Almerding, his wife, to the Ann Arbor Savings Bank, dated the 9th day of June, 1896, and recorded in the Register's office of Washtenaw County, Michigan, in Liber 95 of Mortgages, on page 4, on the 10th day of June, 1896, at 5 minutes past 10 o'clock a. m.; on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of four hundred and thirty-two dollars and ten cents (\$432.10), and no suit at law or in equity having been instituted for the collection of said amount or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage (the mortgagee electing to consider the whole amount of said mortgage due for the non-payment of the interest and installments of principal as provided in said mortgage), and the statute in such case made and provided,

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 23d day of May, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there will be sold at the east front door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw is held), at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of said mortgage, taxes, and the costs of this foreclosure. The premises so to be sold are described as follows: The north half of Lot 12 in Block 5, south of Huron street, in the City of Ann Arbor, Michigan, range 4 east.

Dated February 19th, 1897.
THE ANN ARBOR SAVINGS BANK, Mortgagee.
W. D. HARRIMAN, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.
DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage of certain mortgage made by Mary A. McMonagle, Charles A. Fryer and Fannie M. Fryer, his wife, dated the 17th day of August, 1895, and recorded in the Register's office of Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the 17th day of August, 1895, at 6 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m., in Liber 73 of Mortgages, on page 611, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of four hundred and twenty-six dollars and ninety-six cents (\$426.96), and no suit at law or in equity having been instituted for the collection of the amount due on said mortgage or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage for the non-payment of interest within thirty days from the time the same became due, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 10th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, Michigan (that being the building where the Circuit Court for said County of Washtenaw is held), there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage and the legal costs of this foreclosure.

The premises to be sold are described as follows: The west half of the southeast quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of section three (3), in the Township of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, and all that part of the east half of the northwest quarter of said section which lies south of the highway and which belonged to the farm of the late Benjamin C. Fryer, deceased.

Dated January 4th, 1897.
THEODORE J. DE FORREST, Mortgagee.
W. D. HARRIMAN, Attorney for Mortgagee.