

# THE CHELSEA HERALD.

ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

VOLUME 26.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1897.

NUMBER 32.



## 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. Will 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, Enameeling, 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. Fry our Summer Sausage. Orders promptly filled and delivered.

## ADAM EPPLER.

Highest market price paid for hides and tallow.

## A Grocer With Any "Sand"

Will not put it in his sugar, but rather into business principles. The watchful 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. As in Sugar, so with Tea, Coffee, Flour, Butter—everything we keep for public consumption. We buy the best, therefore sell the best, and are satisfied with a reasonably small profit. Perhaps you know this already. Certainly you do if you deal with us. Goods delivered promptly and free of charge.

## F. KANTLEHNER,

Michigan.

### Seniors' Concert.

The Seniors' concert at the Opera House last Friday and Saturday evenings was well attended and a success financially. The following was the program:

March—Two-step, "I am a Senior,"  
Composed by W. H. Freer.  
Chorus—(a) Spider Song; (b) Daisy Song, 5th and 6th Grades.  
Violin Solo, "Angels' Serenade." Blanch Cole.  
Ladies' Chorus, "Night."  
Whistling Solo, Mr. Daniel Sackett.  
Solo, "Mamma Says I Mustn't," George Speer.  
"Kentucky Philosophy," Ethel Bacon.  
"Fly Away, Kentucky Babe," 5th, 6th and 7th Grades.  
Chorus, "Hush, the Bogle Man," 2nd and 3rd grades.  
Solo, "Elsie from Chelsea," Ethel Cole.  
Quartette, "Concert Waltz," Mrs. Kempf, Mrs. Keenan, Misses Nickerson and Congdon.  
"Rosebuds in the Garden," 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Grades.  
Lullaby Songs—(a) "Ollie Olla," Elsie Gussman; (b) "Black Pickaninny," Jennie Geddes.  
Duett, "Swallow's Song," Misses Nickerson and Congdon.  
"Four Black Crows," Geo. Keenan, Austin Keenan, Geo. Speer, Arthur Armstrong.  
Ladies' Chorus, "Revel of the Leaves." "A Bird in the Hand," Enid Holmes, Mabel Bacon, and Mamie Snyder.  
Quartette, "Legends." "Bill of Fare."

### Grange Meeting.

Lafayette Grange No. 92 held a special meeting on Thursday, March 25, for the purpose of celebrating Michigan Day, at the pleasant home of Brother and Sister Sweetland. The roads were very bad, yet there were about 60 present. The Lecturer had a fine program arranged.

The meeting was called to order by the Master and opened with prayer by the Chaplain, followed by the song "Michigan, My Michigan." Ex-Congressman Gorman gave a history of Michigan, Mrs. H. Baldwin a paper on "Michigan as a Territory," Miss Nora Miller a recitation, Alvin Baldwin a paper relating to Michigan. Bros. E. A. Nordman and T. Baldwin told of early pioneer life. A call for quotations relating to Michigan was responded to by nearly all.

A resolution asking our representative in the legislature to do all in his power to prevent the repeal of the mortgage tax law was passed; also a resolution instructing the Lecturer to secure one of the traveling libraries that are furnished by the state.

It was requested by the Grange that the paper of Mrs. Baldwin be furnished our local papers for publication.

The regular meetings for the next six months will be held at the home of G. T. English, on the second Thursday of each month, and will be called to order promptly at 2 o'clock p. m. G. T. E.

### List of Patents

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

E. D. Austin, Battle Creek, picture cord fastening; S. W. Boone, Flint, overalls; J. N. Brownlee, Detroit, high or low water alarm; C. W. Burridge, Lansing, skirt placket fastener; A. Carrier, Bay City, saw swage; H. Gould, Port Huron, spring bed or cot; J. J. Haywood, Rives Junction, trotting sulky; F. A. Hubel, Detroit, kiln for drying gelatin capsules; B. Oakes, Detroit, boring machine; A. H. Pierce, Hillsdale, device for locating sunken vessels; H. B. Robischung, Kalamazoo, brake beam; H. H. Smith, Kalamazoo, machine for removing tires; C. G. Strubler, Tecumseh, scale loop; C. E. Wakeman, Pontiac, straight knitting machine; S. N. Webb, Detroit, indexing machine.

### Excursions.

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. Limit to return May 16, 1897, inclusive.

## NEW- W BANK A L P A P E R

### At the DRUG STORE

The papering season is right at hand, and if you expect to buy any remember that this is the place to find the largest and best assortment, and lowest prices.

We Handle

## Garden Seeds, Bulk Seeds, Flower Seeds, Of Every Description.

Try our 30 cent tea.

We will sell good brooms cheaper than any other store in Chelsea.

See our prices on fish.

Remember we handle dye stuffs of every description at the lowest prices.

Highest market price for eggs.

Full cream cheese 12 cents pound

Electric kerosine oil 9 cents gal.

20 pounds gran. sugar for \$1 00.

8-lb. pails No. 1 whitefish for 68c.

8-lb. pails family whitefish for 35c.

8 pounds whole, clean rice for 25c.

7 cakes Jackson soap for 25 cents.

Good tea dust 8c per pound.

Strongest ammonia 5 cents per pint.

Good sugar corn 5 cents per can.

Good Alaska Salmon 10c per can.

Good sugar syrup 20c per gal.

10 pounds best oatmeal for 25 cents.

7 cans sardines for 25 cents.

6 pounds fresh crackers for 25c.

Poultry powder 15c per package.

4 pounds new prunes for 25 cents.

Large choice lemons 20c doz.

Try our 25c N. O. molasses.

Lamp wicks 1c per yard.

25 pounds brown sugar for \$1.00.

Choice honey 15c per lb.

Light table syrup 25c per gal.

Large cucumber pickles 5c per doz.

Good tomatoes 7c per can.

25 boxes matches for 25c.

5 boxes tacks for 5c.

6 doz clothespins for 5c.

## Glazier & Stimson TWIN

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, electric alarm, burglar proof vault-safe made.

W. J. Knapp, Pres. Thos. S. Sears, Vice-Pres. Geo. P. Glazier, Cashier.



# THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.  
CHELSEA, MICHIGAN

## THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.  
CONGRESSIONAL

### Proceedings of the Special Session.

The Anglo-American arbitration treaty was advanced considerably toward final ratification by the senate on the 22d. Bills were reported for free homes on public lands and for restricting immigration by an educational qualification. The nomination of Blinger Hermann, of Oregon, to be commissioner of the general land office was received from the president. In the house the time was occupied in discussing the tariff bill, Mr. Dingley speaking in its favor and Mr. Wheeler (Ala.) in opposition.

In the senate on the 23d a motion by Senator Allen (Neb.) to instruct the committee on civil service to inquire and report whether the civil service law should be continued, amended or repealed was adopted and the bill repealing the timber culture laws was passed. Senator Turpie (Ind.) spoke at considerable length in advocacy of the election of United States senators by the popular vote. In the house a bill was introduced by Mr. Howe (N. Y.) which provides that any person in the employ of the government who shall utter words that reflect or cast reproach on the American flag shall be immediately dismissed from the service. Speeches for and against the new tariff bill were delivered.

The session of the senate lasted only half an hour on the 24th and no business was done beyond the introduction of bills. Among these was one by Senator Allen (Neb.) to repeal the civil service laws and to do away with educational tests as a preliminary to entering the public service, and another by Senator Hoar (Rep., Mass.) prohibiting the exhibition in the District of Columbia of kinetoscope illustrations of prize fights and prohibiting the transportation of materials therefor through the mails or otherwise. In the house the debate on the tariff bill occupied nearly the entire day. A bill was introduced to establish a department of commerce, labor and manufactures, its head to be a cabinet officer.

In the senate on the 25th the credentials of John W. Henderson, appointed by the governor of Florida to the seat vacated by Senator Call, were presented and referred. The arbitration treaty was discussed and the bankruptcy bill was read at length. In the house the four days' general debate on the tariff bill closed.

### DOMESTIC.

Richard Mannon, with his wife and six children, living in a cabin on the river bank in Henry county, Ala., were drowned in a freshet that swept their home away.

An earthquake shock in several towns in Rockingham county, N. H., shook houses and frightened the people.

The prairies of western Kansas were covered with snow which had been falling for three days, blocking all travel.

Martin, Mize & Fitzhugh, the biggest firm of cotton buyers in Texas, failed in Paris for \$150,000.

In Lewis valley, near La Crosse, Wis., Bernard Koch, a farmer, his wife and brother-in-law, John Herman, were drowned while trying to cross a stream swollen by a freshet.

A cyclone at Cynthia and Washington, Ind., wrecked several buildings and in the country adjoining much damage was done.

Floods along the Des Moines river in Iowa swept away many bridges and out-buildings and drowned a large number of cattle.

A slight earthquake shock was felt at Vandalia, Ill.

National officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance union have forwarded an appeal to President McKinley asking him to secure the aid of congress and that of the governors and legislatures of every state to prohibit pugilism and the exhibition of pugilistic pictures.

All farms in Iowa in the valleys of the Floyd, Big Sioux, Little Sioux, Rock, Jim, Vermillion and Elkhorn rivers were under water and hundreds of bridges have been swept away and much live stock drowned.

"Ferndale," the suburban residence of the Cohen family at Alameda, Cal., was burned, the loss exceeding \$300,000.

High water in the Minnesota river flooded 50 houses at Mankato, Minn., and in one street four men were drowned. Half of North Mankato, a village of 700 inhabitants, was under water.

The engine and four cars of a train on the Chicago & Texas railway went through a bridge at Aldridge, Ill., and Engineer Joe Forester and Fireman James Anderson were drowned.

Nineteen business buildings in the village of Bloomington, Wis., were destroyed by fire.

President McKinley gave a reception to the newspaper correspondents stationed in Washington and the representatives of the local press.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Tunbridge, Vt., and crockery in several stores and houses was broken.

Further advices from Arlington, Ga., say that nine persons were killed by the cyclone that wrecked the academy and that five others could not live.

The Acme bicycle works at Reading, Pa., were burned, the loss being \$100,000. The Farmers and Merchants' bank at Paris, Tex., closed its doors with heavy liabilities.

Dwight L. Moody's stay of three weeks in Cincinnati resulted in the conversion of nearly 1,200 persons.

A bill was introduced in the New York legislature to form a new state out of the counties of New York, Kings, Richmond, Queens, Suffolk, Westchester and Putnam.

Floods still prevail in the south and the misery and destitution of the people is beyond description.

Fred C. Squires, of Michigan, has been appointed private secretary to Secretary of War Alger.

President McKinley has signed the commissions of John Hay, ambassador to the court of St. James; Horace Porter, ambassador to France, and Henry White, first secretary of embassy at London.

Martha Bull shot and killed Thomas McCrae and then shot herself in Hancock county, Tenn.

Thomas B. Spencer, one of the best-known men in Saginaw, Mich., shot himself because of business misfortunes.

Sixteen apprentice boys deserted from the United States gunboat Adams in San Diego, Cal., because of severe training tactics.

President McKinley has signed the joint resolution passed by congress authorizing the secretary of war to furnish tents to the sufferers of the Mississippi river floods.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road has withdrawn from every traffic association of which it has been a member.

The Illinois river at Chillicothe, Ill., was four miles wide and many persons had been driven from their homes.

James Wolfe, John Hevelow and Peter Mustard, colored shad fishermen, were drowned near Lewes, Del., by the upsetting of their boat.

The worst of the flood in Arkansas and Tennessee was said to be over.

The residence of Jacob Ade, 13 miles from Nashville, Tenn., was burned, and the bodies of Jacob Ade, Mrs. Ade, Henry Ade, aged 12; Lizzie Ade, aged 20, their daughter, and Rosa Moirer, aged ten years, who was visiting the family, were found in the ruins. It was thought that murder preceded the fire.

The doors of the De Kalb county bank at Maysville, Mo., were closed.

In diplomatic circles in Washington it was considered that Spain had practically abandoned the effort to crush the Cuban insurrectionists.

The house of Frank Penrod at Laddsville, Ia., was burned while he and his wife were away and their three girls and two boys perished in the flames.

Andrew Lipiowski drank ten glasses of whisky in a saloon at Peru, Ill., to win a wager and died three hours afterward.

John McAllen and his wife arrived in Newark, N. J., from Omaha, Neb., having walked the entire distance of 1,529 miles. They started January 28 last.

Frank Nielann, of Oakland, Pa., shot and fatally wounded his sister-in-law and then shot himself through the heart. Family trouble was the cause.

A bill prohibiting kinetoscope exhibitions of prize fights passed the Maine legislature without argument or a dissenting voice.

It was discovered that James M. Gordy, in jail at Georgetown, Del., charged with the murder of his wife, Mrs. Mary Lewis Gordy, of New York, has nine wives now living.

The entire business portion of Beaver, Pa., was destroyed by fire.

John L. Sullivan has challenged Robert Fitzsimmons for a fight to a finish with gloves for \$5,000 a side and the championship of the world.

Mrs. Emma Moss Booth Tucker, wife of Frederick Booth Tucker, of the Salvation Army, took out her first naturalization papers in New York.

The Order of Equity, a benefit association with 200 councils in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, made an assignment at Indianapolis.

The New York legislature has approved the charter for the consolidation of New York, Brooklyn and Long Island City.

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

James C. Mears celebrated his 100th birthday at his home in Chicago.

Aunt Hanna Chard, the oldest woman in New Jersey, died at the home of her son Joel in Ferrel, aged 108 years.

Yellow Wolf, the oldest of the Chickasaw tribe, died in his tepee near Old Fort Washita, I. T., aged 108 years.

Thomas M. Bloom died at his home in Cedar Hollow, Pa., aged 104 years.

Col. L. C. Baker, superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph company in St. Louis and one of the most noted telegraphers in the country, died suddenly of heart failure, aged 40 years.

### FOREIGN.

Dispatches say that England and Italy have refused to consent to the perpetuation of the sultan's reign in Crete, except as a merely nominal suzerain, and that a Christian prince will reign over the island, Greece thus accomplishing the prime object of her occupation of the island—the emancipation of the Christians from Moslem oppression.

Mr. Gladstone, notwithstanding his great age, has joined the ranks of the London bicyclists.

The leaders of the insurgent forces on the island of Crete have unanimously declared that only two issues are possible—the annexation of the island of Crete to Greece or fighting until death ends the struggle for the union.

Greek soldiers drove the Turks from the town of Malaxa, on the island of Crete, and blew up the fort, and efforts of European war ships to drive the insurgents from their position failed.

It was announced that the British admiral in Cretan waters has been notified not to send any war ships of Great Britain to take part in the proposed blockade of the ports of Greece.

The ceremonies attending the celebration of the centenary of the birth of Emperor William I., grandfather of the present emperor, began in Berlin.

Advices from Constantinople say that there were 700 persons killed, including a number of Greeks, in the recent massacre at Tokat.

The dominion parliament opened at Ottawa, Ont., and the speech from the throne contained references to revision of the tariff, Behring sea dispute and the queen's jubilee.

### LATER.

The most substantial buildings in Montreal were shaken by an earthquake and the employes ran out of the newspaper offices and the post office in a fright.

The Mississippi river was seven miles wide at Quincy, Ill., and many people had fled to the hills for safety.

John Henderson, Carl Wright and Thomas Stiles were killed by an explosion in the works of the Dupont Chemical company at Gibbstown, N. J.

Heavy frosts were reported from all over Tennessee, north Georgia and north Alabama.

Amos Riggs shot and killed young Boyd and his father, W. R. Boyd, near Mount Gilead, Ky. A family quarrel was the cause.

Two bills were introduced in the Canadian parliament to prohibit the importation of labor under contract or agreement.

George Elder (colored) was hanged at Watkinsville, Ga., for the murder of Bob Jones, another negro.

It was asserted in Constantinople that in consequence of the refusal of Lord Salisbury to join in a blockade of Greek ports Germany has given notice to the powers of her intention to withdraw from the concert.

The Rock Island railroad has served notice of withdrawal from all the traffic associations, passenger and freight, of which it has been a member.

There were 291 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 26th, against 216 the week previous and 259 in the corresponding period of 1896.

President McKinley will make an address at the dedication in New York of the monument to Gen. Grant on April 27.

One-half of the sand ridge district at Burlington, Ia., was under water and the inhabitants had moved to higher ground.

The filibustering steamer Laurada landed in Cuba the most important expedition ever sent from this country.

The secretary of agriculture says that the world's wheat crop for 1896 is 2,428,393,000 bushels, against 2,546,404,000 in 1895.

Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, the well-known writer of southern war poetry, died in Baltimore.

A terrific cyclone swept through Austin, Tex., injuring many persons and demolishing thousands of dollars' worth of property.

A fire at Portsmouth, Va., made 50 families homeless and caused \$200,000 damage.

Floods still continue in the west and south and from Cairo, Ill., to Hickman, Ky., a distance of over 100 miles, the Mississippi river is 25 miles wide.

The supreme court of Illinois rendered a decision at Ottawa which practically holds the indeterminate sentence law to be unconstitutional.

"The Elms," the magnificent residence of Col. A. C. Tyler at New London, Conn., with all its elaborate furnishings was destroyed by fire, the loss being over \$300,000.

In a six-day ladies' bicycle race in Louisville, Ky., Dottie Farnsworth was the winner, making 334 miles.

It is said that President McKinley has decided to send a special commissioner to Cuba to ascertain facts on the present condition of affairs.

Cisneros, president of the Cuban government, reported dead some time ago, is said to be alive.

William T. Adams, the well-known writer, who, under the pen name of Oliver Optic, has entertained boy readers for more than 50 years, died at his home in Boston, aged 75 years.

The American exchange bank at Buffalo, N. Y., went into voluntary liquidation. Depositors will be paid in full.

Reports from various places in Crete show that there is not the slightest improvement in the condition of affairs in that island. The fighting between the Moslems and the Christians continues and the burning of villages is a matter of daily occurrence.

A resolution was adopted in the United States senate on the 26th asking the president for information as to the death of two American sailors at Santiago de Cuba and a memorial from the Michigan legislature was presented protesting against the executive order at the close of the last administration consolidating pension agencies, and, in effect, abolishing the agency at Detroit.

In executive session the arbitration treaty was further discussed. Adjourned to the 29th. In the house the tariff bill was thrown open for amendment under the five-minute rule and nine of the 102 pages of the bill were disposed of.

The United States senate was not in session on the 27th. In the house bills were introduced to modify the national banking laws so as to provide the people with a safe, ample, elastic and cheap currency, and to call in and cancel the paper money now in circulation. Five more of the 102 pages of the tariff bill were disposed of.

### 264 BUS. CORN PER ACRE.

It's marvelous how we progress! You can make money at 10 cents a bushel when you get 264 bushels corn, 520 bushels oats, 173 bushels barley, 1,600 bushels potatoes per acre! Salzer's creations in farm seeds produce.

### \$10.00 WORTH FOR 10 CENTS!

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10 CENTS to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and get 12 farm seed samples, worth \$10.00, to get a start. [K]

Little Ethel—"I wonder why men like to talk about their old school days?" Little Johnny—"I s'pose after they get growed up they is always tryin' to find out where the teacher lives, so they can lick him."

### Spring Cleaning.

Spring cleaning need not necessarily be made the drudgery it is if properly done. Paints, floors, hard walls and windows may all be cleaned without rubbing, by wiping over with strong suds made of Ivory soap and hot, soft water, then rinsed and dried. A room thus cleaned will be fresh and sweet, with no unpleasant odor of strong soaps or cleaning fluids.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

There are some women who are reminded that they are superior creatures every time a man takes off his hat to them.—Atchison Globe.

### Reforms Need More Than a Day

To bring them about, and are always more complete and lasting when they proceed with steady regularity to a consummation. Few of the observant among us can have failed to notice that permanently healthful changes in the human system are not wrought by abrupt and violent means, and that those are the most salutary medicines which are progressive. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the chief of these. Dyspepsia, a disease of obstinate character, is obliterated by it.

It is not difficult to make old people happy; show them some one 20 years older than themselves who is still in good health.—Atchison Globe.

### Letters from Farmers

In South and North Dakota, relating their own personal experience in those states, have been published in pamphlet form by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and as these letters are extremely interesting, and the pamphlet is finely illustrated, one copy will be sent to any address, on receipt of two-cent postage stamp. Apply to Geo. H. Headford, General Passenger Agent, 410 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

### Very Low Rate Excursions to the West and South.

On April 6 and 20 the North-Western Line will sell Home Seekers' excursion tickets, with favorable time limits to numerous points in the West and South at exceptionally low rates. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western Railway.

### McVicker's Theatre, Chicago.

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

### "Star Tobacco."

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

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.

Men look for signs of spring out doors; women look for them in dry goods stores.—Atchison Globe.

A cold—sore and stiff. All right again. St. Jacobs Oil did it—cured.

Opportunity makes short calls. When one is out it leaves a card and moves on.—N. Y. Weekly.

Limp and lame—lame back. St. Jacobs Oil cures it promptly, surely.

We could forgive the man who knows it all if he wouldn't insist on telling it all.—N. Y. Weekly.

Dull, gnawing pain—neuralgia. Prompt, soothing cure—St. Jacobs Oil.

Many are willing to wound with a word who dare not strike a blow.—N. Y. Weekly.

### 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. Use St. Jacobs Oil.

A cruel pain—sciatica. Its cure is sure. Use St. Jacobs Oil.

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

## Humors

Run riot in the blood in the Spring. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels every trace of humors, gives a good appetite and tones up the system.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1, six for \$5. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate.

## W. L. DOUGLAS

## 3 DOLLAR SHOE

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 sale and advertised in local paper on receipt of reasonable order. Write for catalogue to W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

and health making are included in the making of HIRES Rootbeer. The preparation of this great temperance drink is an event of importance in a million well regulated homes.

## FUN MAKING

and health making are included in the making of HIRES Rootbeer. The preparation of this great temperance drink is an event of importance in a million well regulated homes.

## HIRES

Rootbeer

is full of good health. Invigorating, appetizing, satisfying. Put some up to-day and have it ready to put down whenever you're thirsty.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

## GARFIELD PARK SANITARIUM

Home-like and quiet, overlooking Garfield Park, prepared to treat by the modern and approved methods all local and general diseases. A complete staff of physicians and nurses. Address C. FLEMING, 1776 Washington Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

## Stop! Women,

And Consider the All-Important Fact.



That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience in treating woman's diseases is greater than that of any living physician—male or female.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man—besides, a man does not understand—simply because he is a man.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probably examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman, whose knowledge from actual experience is greater than any local physician in the world. The following invitation is freely offered:

accept it in the same spirit:

### MRS. PINKHAM'S STANDING INVITATION.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken.

Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.—Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.



## PINGREE SCORED.

Wild Talk and Loud Words Used in the Michigan Senate.

The Governor Is Denounced in Debate as a Demagogue—The Beet Sugar Bounty Bill Becomes a Law.

(Special Correspondence.)

Lansing, March 29.—There was wild talk and loud words in the senate of the Michigan legislature Wednesday afternoon. The bill was passed and the governor of the state was denounced as a demagogue. The bill of Senator Covell, which requires the governor to make appointments during the sessions of the legislature so that they may be acted upon by the senate, was under consideration. It has been popularly supposed that the direct object of the bill was to prevent the appointment of E. W. Bemis as labor commissioner and he was referred to in debate as "that Chicago anarchist." Senator C. W. Moore, of Detroit, denounced the bill as an insult to the governor, and said that its author intended it. Senator Covell stated that the bill simply required the governor to do what the framers of the constitution plainly contemplated he would do when it was provided that all appointments of the governor should be approved by the senate. Covell insisted that no true citizen would approve of the governor's plan in this regard, and warning to his subject he said it was conceded that Gov. Pingree is the greatest demagogue in the state. Senator Thompson said that Bemis was reported to be a sort of an anarchist in Chicago, and he thought Michigan had enough of that kind of people. "Such language as the governor has lately used regarding the supreme court," he said, "would better become Herr Most or Herr Altgeld." Unusual warmth characterized the discussion, and at the close of which the bill was agreed to in committee of the whole and immediately passed by a vote of 18 to 9.

The bill recently passed by both houses making it a misdemeanor for a person to unlawfully use or wear a badge of the grand army or Loyal Legion was vetoed by Gov. Pingree, this being his maiden veto. The bill is objected to by the governor because it reaches every member of the order who may, for the time being, be in arrears for dues.

Gov. Pingree has fixed his official signature to the bill providing a bounty of one cent per pound on beet sugar. The law will go into effect 60 days after adjournment of the legislature. Commissioner of the Land Office French, who will enforce the provisions of the bill, has ordered 1,000 pounds of beet seed from the department of agriculture. Already there are two projected plants and companies being organized in this state for sugar manufacture.

The long fight between the state fish commission and the commercial fishermen over pending legislation ended Thursday, when a compromise bill was agreed upon. This bill provides a license fee of \$75 per year for tugs with steam hoists, ten dollars for pound or trap nets, five dollars for seines and gobbie nets and for small boats. No white fish or trout weighing less than two pounds are to be taken, and the close season is to be from November 1 to December 1, except in Lake Erie, where it is to begin and end two weeks later. All meshes are to be 4½ inches, but this provision is not to take effect until 1900, in order to give present operators an opportunity to change their outfits without serious loss.

Michigan will be a back-number state in the Tennessee exposition this year. The house sealed the fate of the senate bill appropriating \$7,500 for a state exhibit by voting it down, the vote being 40 to 41. The higher figure favored the appropriation, but a majority vote of 51 was essential to passage of the bill. The debate on the question was lively. Economy was the keynote of the opposition and the insinuation that the exhibition of the state would injure to the benefit of wealthy miners and manufacturers had its effect in the onslaught upon the bill.

The state oil inspector's office has turned into the state treasury \$11,625 as the net earnings of the office for 1896. The total receipts for inspection were \$36,220 and the expenses \$24,695. The number of gallons of oil inspected during the year was 18,164,575, of which only 2,897 gallons were rejected.

The senate has passed the bill fixing the legal rate of interest at five per cent. instead of six per cent. as at present. The contract rate remains at eight per cent. and banks are not allowed to pay more than four per cent. interest on funds. An endeavor was made to have the fund interest reduced to three per cent. on the grounds that more money would be in circulation instead of being left in the banks.

Mr. Dickinson's bill to prevent mob violence, which was defeated by one vote in the house, Tuesday, was passed Thursday, the vote of the previous day having been reconsidered. The final vote was 56 to 28.

There were arguments in the house for several days over the bill amending the law so that the placing of flags on school buildings shall be compulsory on the part of the school officials. The bill was passed, there being only seven votes in the negative.

ATTICUS

## MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

The Thirty-Ninth General Assembly Convened at Lansing.

Lansing, Mich., March 24.—Two years ago the general government ceded to the state all its interest in Mackinac island on condition that it be maintained as a state park. Yesterday the senate passed a bill transferring that portion known as Fort Mackinac on condition that it be re-garrisoned. A bill was also passed making an appropriation of \$5,000 for the improvement of the park and another bill transferring to the general fund of the state the \$50,000 remaining in the St. Mary's Falls ship canal fund.

Lansing, Mich., March 25.—In the senate yesterday a sharp debate took place over the bill requiring that in cases of vacancies occurring before or during the legislative session appointments to fill them must be made during such session. A motion to kill the bill brought from Senator Covell a speech in which he said the measure was drafted with the sole view to requiring the governor to perform his duty under the constitution and to prevent the importation of Chicago anarchists to fill important public offices in Michigan. Senator Thompson said: "We want no Chicago anarchists in Michigan, already having all of that class of citizens desirable." He referred to Gov. Pingree's attack on the supreme court for not deciding the recent majority case in his favor, and said: "The governor's denunciation of the court would better become Herr Most or Herr Altgeld." The bill was finally agreed to. Bills have been passed authorizing Iron Mountain to appropriate money for the maintenance of highway through the township of Brownling; providing for commencement of suits on bonds to be filed in probate courts; authorizing cancellation of primary school land patent.

Lansing, Mich., March 26.—In the senate yesterday a message was received from the governor vetoing the bill making it a misdemeanor for a person to unlawfully use or wear a badge of the Grand Army or Loyal Legion. The bill is objected to because it reaches every member of the orders who may, for the time being, be in arrears for dues. Bills have been passed amending the Flint charter; for the relief of John Lusk, township treasurer of Claybanks, from liability on account of his loss of township funds through the failure of the Whitehall state savings bank; amending the Jackson charter; prohibiting the adulteration of vinegar and prescribing what shall be pure vinegar; for incorporation of mutual integrity companies to insure integrity of employees and agents; appropriating \$5,000 for the Mackinac Island state park; providing that unexpended balances of appropriations shall be transferred to the general fund; to restore Fort Mackinac to the United States; for fish chutes in Shiawassee river in counties of Saginaw and Shiawassee.

Lansing, Mich., March 27.—A bill making imprisonment for life the penalty for attempting to wreck a train was reported in the senate yesterday. Bills have been passed amending Coldwater charter; requiring two-thirds vote for the bonding of Delta county for \$175,000 for a system of roads; providing for the redistricting of wards of Detroit into voting precincts; to repeal act constituting mayor of Petoskey and president of Harbor Springs ex-officio members of board of supervisors; preventing male and female persons over 15 years of age from debauching the person and depraving the morals of boys under 15 years of age; fixing legal rate of interest at five per cent.; contract rates eight per cent. and providing that banks shall not pay more than four per cent.; providing for use of pencils instead of stamps in voting booths; amending village incorporation act relative to collection of highway tax; amending law relative to repair of buildings owned by the state damaged by fire, so that board of state auditors may go ahead and repair same; providing that board of correction and charities pass on plans for jails; providing that township officers shall be citizens of the United States.

### The House.

Lansing, Mich., March 25.—The house yesterday passed the Dickinson bill for the suppression of mob violence and refused for the second time to pass a bill making an appropriation of \$7,500 for a Michigan exhibit at the Tennessee exposition. Bills have also been passed repealing an act providing for the collection of statistics relative to the insane, deaf, dumb and blind of the state; repealing an act providing for the collection of social statistics of Michigan; authorizing the cancellation of certain primary school land patents; authorizing the state land commissioner to have trespass agents adjust and collect all trespasses committed upon state tax lands; amending law relative to fees in criminal cases; amending road law; for the incorporation of national societies of Colonial Dames in America; amending law authorizing dissection for the advancement of science; amending Jackson charter.

Lansing, Mich., March 26.—The long fight between the state fish commission and the commercial fishermen over pending legislation ended yesterday when a compromise bill was agreed upon in the house. This bill provides a license fee of \$75 per year for tugs with steam hoists, \$10 for pound or trap nets, \$5 for seines and gobbie nets and for sailboats. No whitefish or trout weighing less than two pounds are to be taken, and the close season is to be from November 1 to December 1, except in Lake Erie, where it is to begin and end two weeks later. Bills have been passed two weeks later. Bills have been passed two weeks later. Bills have been passed two weeks later.

Lansing, Mich., March 27.—The house yesterday in committee of the whole agreed to a bill prohibiting the shooting of prairie chickens, quail and partridges for a period of five years. A bill providing for the conspicuous labeling of imitation food products was passed. Other bills have been passed requiring township boards to publish annually an itemized statement of the condition of the finances of the township in relation to the receipts and disbursements made by the township board (immediate effect); for the suppression of mob violence; amending law for the incorporation of societies for holding land for camp grounds and summer houses; allowing fire corporations to reorganize and annual capital stock at \$50,000; requiring an inventory of bank assets to be filed with county commissioner; amending act regulating industrial school for girls so as to allow salary of \$300 for treasurer of the board and actual expenses of other members; providing penalty for violation of law; providing for a law demanding a flag public school flag law; authorizing superintendent of each schoolhouse to fix compensation of Bay county on claims and accounts; of a committee of the board of supervisors to authorize to fix the compensation to be paid to the chairman of said board for services rendered as chairman of said board.

The bill providing for the payment of a bounty of one cent a pound for Michigan pin-oet sugar has been signed by Gov. Pingree, and the law will go into effect 60 days after adjournment of the legislature.

## MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

### A Horrible Accident.

Mark Pelton, aged 30, foreman of the Watervliet paper mills, while coupling shafts was caught and his head was instantly torn from his shoulders, his body being torn to shreds by the hinge cog wheels and belting and scattered over the entire room, which contained several men, women and girls at their employment, who witnessed the casualty, many fainting at the sickening sight. Pelton leaves a widow and two children.

### Sixtieth Birthday.

Representative hall in Lansing was closely packed on the night of the 16th by members of the legislature and citizens of Michigan who participated in a celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the state capital at Lansing and the sixtieth anniversary of the admission of Michigan to the union. The speaker, W. D. Gordon, of the house, presented an interesting programme, which was carried out.

### Named by Pingree.

The republican city convention nominated Capt. A. E. Stewart for mayor of Detroit on the first ballot. Gov. Pingree made the nominating speech, and it was through his personal efforts that Stewart received the nomination. The opposition put up a strong fight with President of the Council Richert as their candidate. Pingree, however, swung the delegates into line and the vote resulted: Stewart, 76; Richert, 32.

### Repents the Act.

After less than a week of married life Maude Wrightman, a pretty 18-year-old girl of Saginaw county, applied for a divorce in Decatur that she may marry a youthful lover to whom she was engaged. In a fit of jealousy she became the bride of an aged widower shortly before the time set for her marriage to her discarded lover, and now proposes to rectify the alleged error if it can be done by legal means.

### Joy Causes Death.

Charles F. Kusterer, of Grand Rapids, became blind three years ago as a result of locomotor ataxia. He recovered his sight the other day, and his joy was so great that his death came soon after. The excitement and delight he experienced at seeing his wife and children once more were too much for his strength. Mr. Kusterer was president of the brewing company bearing his name.

### Health in Michigan.

During the week ended March 20 reports sent in by 60 observers in various portions of the state indicated that remittent fever increased and pneumonia decreased in area of prevalence. Consumption was reported at 163 places, typhoid fever at 16, diphtheria at 29, scarlet fever at 28, measles at 81 and whooping cough at 11 places.

### Charged with Counterfeiting.

Edward P. Bennett was arrested at Ensign by United States Secret Service Detective William Walsh, of St. Paul. Bennett had in his possession molds, tools and material for making counterfeit silver dollars. Bennett is a single man, about 60 years old, is well known in Delta county and heretofore has borne a good reputation.

### Found Guilty.

Thomas Stevens and James Lawson were convicted in the circuit court at Caro of the murder of James Brown. The two men, with a negro named Hawley, attempted to rob Brown, who resisted them and was shot and killed. Hawley turned state's evidence.

### Brief Items of News.

Maple flooring made in northern Michigan is now being shipped to England in car load lots.

A soldiers' monument, to cost about \$1,000, will be erected at South Haven. The Hot Blast Feather company's plant at Grand Rapids was wrecked by fire, the loss being \$7,500.

The 38 saloons in Ann Arbor are now closed at nine o'clock, standard time, by order of the mayor.

Joshua Russell, an early settler of Luce county, was found dead in a lumber camp three miles from McMillan.

The Rawsonville woolen mills people will move their plant to Northville.

William Ingless, under arrest in Cleveland, O., for incendiarism, confessed to having set fire to 40 buildings in Detroit.

The state oil inspector's office has turned into the state treasury \$11,625 as the net earnings of the office for 1896. The number of gallons inspected was 18,164,575, of which only 2,897 gallons were rejected.

William C. Maybury, a leading attorney, was nominated for mayor of Detroit by the democrats.

Fred C. Squires, of Michigan, has been appointed private secretary to Secretary of War Alger.

Thomas B. Spencer, one of the best-known men in Saginaw, shot himself because of business misfortunes.

A. G. Stevens, of Bancroft, was kicked to death by a horse.

Thomas J. Sharpe, an old and well-known business man, died suddenly of heart disease in Big Rapids.

Gilbert King, of Port Huron, a retired farmer, dropped dead of heart disease when about to board a street car. He was 67 years of age and left a family of grown-up children.

## CROWDED OUT.

Tariff Bill to Be Disposed of Before, Other Legislation.

Washington, March 27.—The executive committee, which was created at the monetary convention held in Indianapolis January last, to secure the appointment of a commission to revise the currency system of the United States, called on Speaker Reed at the capitol Friday. Among the number were Mr. H. H. Hanna, of Indianapolis, who was the chairman of the Indianapolis convention; ex-Gov. Stanard, of St. Louis; George F. Peabody, of New York, and John P. Irish, of San Francisco.

The committee set forth to Speaker Reed the necessity not only of maintaining the present gold standard, but of insuring the ultimate retirement of all classes of United States notes and the establishment of a banking system which should furnish credit facilities to every portion of the country and at the same time afford a safe and elastic circulation. They stated that a congressional commission, or a commission of outsiders, or a mixed commission of senators and representatives and business men would be equally satisfactory to them. What they desired, primarily, was the appointment of a commission.

The speaker replied that congress had been called together to pass a tariff bill, and that it was obviously to the interests of this country that this bill should be passed at the earliest possible practicable moment. He expressed the opinion that it would be better if this bill would be passed in May, than if its passage were delayed until July next. Until final action had been taken on this bill he did not deem it advisable to complicate matters by the formulation of any new legislation.

The committee agreed that this was doubtless the better course to be pursued, and with this the interview closed.

### THE TOKAT MASSACRE.

Seven Hundred Armenians Slain—Great Britain's Protest.

Constantinople, March 26.—Further and probably more accurate details of the recent massacre of Armenians at Tokat, in the Sivas district of Anatolia, have been received at the Armenian patriarchate here. The first report of the affair was issued by the government. This declared that 15 Armenians and three Mussulmans had been killed. Little reliance was placed on the report, for the officials have always made it a rule to understate the number of persons killed in the various massacres. Later information was received at the embassies showing that fully 100 defenseless Armenians had fallen victims to the fury of the Moslems at Tokat, and this number, it was thought, was probably correct. The news received at the patriarchate shows that both statements were incorrect, and that the number of victims was fully 700. It was stated at the patriarchate that these figures were obtained from reliable persons at Tokat and the vicinity, and that the number of victims stated is without doubt correct.

Sir Phillip Currie, the British ambassador, made a most vigorous protest against the massacre in a note to the porte, a note which was said to have been the strongest ever delivered by an ambassador to the Turkish government. The result of his action was shown Thursday when the sultan ordered the dismissal and immediate arrest of the Turkish officials in Tokat who are suspected of complicity in the massacre and the appointment of a special commission to try them.

### A Brutal Murder.

Nashville, Tenn., March 25.—Particulars of what appears to have been a horrible and brutal murder were received here from Paradise Ridge Wednesday morning. Jacob Ade, one of the oldest and best known farmers of the ridge settlement, his wife, his eldest daughter and son and a little daughter of Henry Moirer were probably murdered and their bodies cremated in Ade's house, which was burned to the ground. The theory of murder is strengthened by the fact that all the bodies were found in the same room, but scattered around over the space occupied by this room. It was first thought that the old man was killed for his money, as he was known to be well to do, and always kept a supply of money on hand, but this cannot be positively stated, as the old man's money, or at least the ashes of what was once a big roll of money, has been discovered in the ruins of the house.

### Citizens' Convention.

Nashville, Tenn., March 27.—Rev. R. W. Binkley, chairman, and S. Nicholson, secretary of the provisional executive committee, have issued a call for a national good citizens' convention, to be held in Nashville May 18, addressed to "All lovers of liberty, prosperity, truth, righteousness and good government." The call is signed by citizens from 24 states, including Neal Dow, Maine; Josiah Strong, D. D., New York; Bishop W. X. Ninde, Detroit; George C. Lorimer, Brooklyn; Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., Boston; Kerr Boyce Tupper, Philadelphia.

### Gladstone Rides a Wheel.

London, March 26.—News has been received that Mr. Gladstone, notwithstanding his great age, has joined the ranks of the wheelmen. He has written to a friend in London that he has fairly mastered the machine.

## A BATTLE IN CRETE.

Cretans Capture Malaxa—Ambassadors Say Turkish Rule Must End.

Canea, March 26.—The artillery of the insurgents surrounding the town of Malaxa, having rendered that place untenable to the Turkish troops comprising the Malaxa garrison, the latter began a retreat to Suda bay Wednesday evening. They were pursued by the insurgents, who kept up a heavy fire upon the Turks, inflicting heavy loss upon them in killed and wounded, until the Turkish war ships opened fire upon the insurgents, causing them to retire to the interior. But for the timely assistance of the war ships the Turks would have been well-nigh annihilated.

The attempt to revictual the garrison at Malaxa, which was made at night, was as disastrous to the Turks as was the effort they made during the day. The detachment of troops carrying a supply of provisions was met by a strong force of insurgents and compelled to retreat with considerable loss.

The firing in the vicinity of Malaxa continued throughout Thursday. It was especially desperate at three o'clock in the afternoon in the village of Tiscalaria, where the insurgents set fire to a number of Turkish houses. The insurgents are now occupying Malaxa. The European war ships shelled them Thursday afternoon, the fire lasting ten minutes. The insurgents, however, held their ground close to the ruins of the block house, from which they drove the Turkish garrison, and did not seem to greatly mind the bombardment.

Canea, March 27.—It is ascertained that in the fighting which took place between the Turkish garrison and the insurgents at Malaxa, the Turks lost 60 men and the insurgents 200.

Constantinople, March 27.—It is asserted here, on what is regarded as reliable authority, that in consequence of the refusal of Lord Salisbury to join in a blockade of Greek ports Germany has given notice to the powers of her intention to withdraw from the concert. It is understood that Turkey sent her squadron through the Dardanelles on the advice of Germany.

London, March 27.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Rome says that the powers have decided not to consult Greece on the details of autonomy for Crete. Instructions have been sent to the admirals giving them full power to extend the blockade to Greek ports if they deem it necessary.

Constantinople, March 27.—The ambassadors of the powers have held a meeting to consider a dispatch from the foreign admirals in Cretan waters stating that it is daily becoming more evident that a continuance of Turkish authority in Crete is impossible and recommending that a European governor general be appointed and that the Turkish troops be withdrawn.

### THE FLOODS.

Mississippi River is Seven Miles Wide at Quincy, Ill.

Quincy, Ill., March 27.—The river is 14 feet above low-water mark. The bottoms are submerged almost to the bluffs, and the river is now seven miles wide.

Peoria, Ill., March 27.—Ed Brady, a boy 13 years of age, Friday afternoon fell from a skiff into the deep water and was drowned. Most of the coal mines at East Peoria have been compelled to shut down because of the muddy condition of the roads, it being impossible to haul coal to the city. Nearly 100 men are thrown out of work.

Burlington, Ia., March 27.—One-half the sand ridge district is under water and the inhabitants have moved to higher ground. The country roads are impassable on account of mud. A number of heavy vehicles are stalled in the mud in unpaved streets here. A like condition has never before been known.

### Five Children Burned to Death.

Ottumwa, Ia., March 25.—Five children of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Penrod at Laddsdale, a little mining town on the Wapelle and Davis county line, were burned to death Tuesday night. The parents of the children took the oldest child of the family, a son aged 12, and a baby in the arms of its mother, and went to a religious meeting, having first put the other five children to bed. The schoolhouse where the services were held was only 100 feet away from the Penrod house. About nine o'clock an alarm of fire was given, and Penrod, with the other occupants of the schoolhouse, rushed out to find his house in flames. It was impossible to enter the building, as it was crumbling when Penrod reached it.

### Champion Bird Shot.

Long Branch, N. J., March 26.—Tom A. Marshall, of Keithsburg, Ill., was the winner of the grand handicap which was decided at Elkwood Park Thursday morning. Marshall made a clean score of 25 birds. His share of the prize money is \$300. This is insignificant, however, compared to the honor of winning the greatest shooting match in the history of the sport.

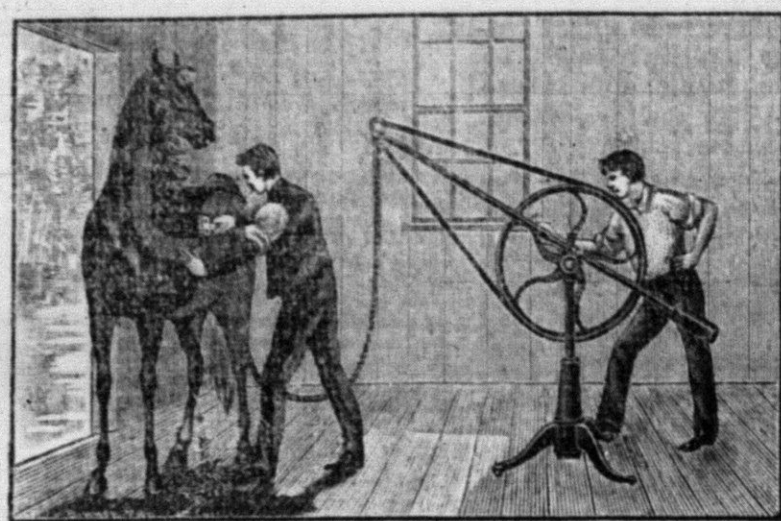
### John L. Wants to Fight.

Boston, March 26.—Frank V. Dunn has issued a challenge to Robert Fitzsimmons, on behalf of John L. Sullivan, for a fight to a finish with gloves, before the club giving the largest purse, for \$5,000 a side and the championship of the world, the fight to take place within nine months. Dunn has deposited \$1,000 in cash with a temporary stakeholder.



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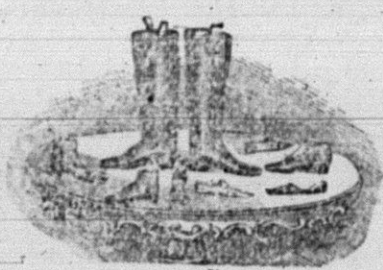
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Our assortment of Woolens are marvels of beauty, both in design and coloring.  
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### Chelsea and Vicinity.

Register next Saturday.  
The race for office is now on.  
Township election next Monday.  
Frank Hindelang spent Sunday in town.  
Mrs. Ford Brown returned home to Lansing this week.  
Miss Minnie Steinbach spent last week in Cleveland, Ohio.  
Dr. E. J. Phelps has returned and will locate here permanently.  
Born, March 26, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mohrlock, a son.  
M. A. Lowry is removing to the Stocking house on East Middle street.  
The Lutheran Society have had the interior of their parsonage repapered.

Mrs. May Schlee, of Ann Arbor, was the guest of Chelsea friends this week.  
The schoolmasters' club will meet in Ann Arbor on the 2nd and 3rd of April.  
Miss Lena Parshall, of Ann Arbor, is visiting at the home of her uncle, H. M. Twamley.  
The Manchester Enterprise says everything else gives way to town politics over there. Same here.

Mrs. Geo. Irwin, who has been visiting her daughter in Pennsylvania for the past month, returned home last week seriously ill.

The annual covenant and business meeting of the Baptist church will be held Saturday, April 3, at 2:30 p. m. in the church parlors.

There are some sidewalks about our village that need looking after. It is cheaper to repair a walk than it is to be defendant in a damage suit.

Died, at her home, North Lake, March 26, 1897, Mrs. John Collins, aged 92 years. The funeral took place from the North Lake church last Monday.

Fruit growers in different parts of this state have given their fruit trees thorough examination, and a greater majority of them report that the prospects for an excellent supply of fruit will be had this season.

Philip Gruner died March 23 at his home in Lima, at a very old age. For over forty years he had been a resident of Lima township and was respected greatly by those who knew him. The funeral took place from the house Friday.

Nothing will give a stranger a more favorable impression of a town than to see clean streets, alleys and yards. And now that it is coming spring, the season of the year when cleaning up is general, we hope to see Chelsea put on her most attractive garb.

An entertainment for a worthy charitable purpose was given at the Sylvan school house last Tuesday evening. Among those who took part were the following from this village: Messrs. Ward, Burg, Pierce, Klein and Speer, and Miss Tuttle. The Chelsea Orchestra was also present.

Here is another sure cure for either insomnia or weak nerves: "Eat fruit for breakfast. Eat fruit for luncheon. Avoid pastry. Shun muffins and crumpets and buttered toast. Eat whole meal bread. Decline potatoes if served more than once a day. Do not drink tea or coffee. Walk four miles every day. Take a bath every day. Wash the face every night in warm water and sleep eight hours. You will never need nerve medicine.

Every voter should remember that there will be two tickets to vote this spring at the township election. One will contain the names of the state officers and county school commissioner and the other the township officers. It is the duty of every voter to see that both tickets are voted by placing an X in the circle under your party head. Do not fail to vote both tickets; see that a cross is placed in the circle of both township and state tickets before leaving the booth. Remember that the candidate for county school commissioner is on the state ticket; and this requires extra pains to be taken on the part of the voter to be careful and not fail to vote the state ticket.

From the Ann Arbor Argus: Louis Vogel, of Scio, succumbed to the fatal sickness that had already carried off his wife, daughter and grandson, on Monday morning, at the age of 63 years. The cause of the disease, which is accompanied by inflammation of the bowels, is believed to be the presence of trichinae germs in some pork which had been eaten by the family. The funeral services were held at the house and at Zion Lutheran church on Wednesday afternoon, Rev. A. L. Nicklas officiating. The dates of the four deaths have been as follows: March 2, Willie, the three-year-old son of Mrs. Gottlieb Schwartz, nee Vogel; March 14, Mrs. Louis Vogel; March 16, Miss Lydia Vogel; March 22, Louis Vogel. Gottlieb Schwartz is slowly recovering from his severe sickness from the same cause.

### Republican Ticket.

At a caucus held in the Town Hall on Saturday, March 27, 1897, by the Republican electors of the township of Sylvan, the persons named below were placed in nomination for township offices:  
Supervisor—William Bacon.  
Clerk—William D. Arnold.  
Treasurer—Frederick W. Roedel.  
Highway Commissioner—J. Nelson Dancer.  
Justice of the Peace—J. Daniel Schnaitman.  
School Inspector—Schuyler Foster.  
School Inspector (to fill vacancy)—Ransom S. Armstrong.  
Member of the Board of Review—Frederick Kalmbach.  
Constables—Rush Green, Edward Helmrich, James Van Orden, John R. Miller.

### Democratic Ticket.

At a Democratic caucus held in the Town Hall on Saturday, March 27, 1897, by the Democrats of the township of Sylvan, the following names were placed in nomination for township offices:  
Supervisor—Hiram Lighthall.  
Clerk—J. Edward McKune.  
Treasurer—Julius M. Klein.  
Highway Commissioner—James Geddes, Sr.  
Justice of the Peace—Bert B. Turnbull.  
School Inspector—Joseph L. Sibley.  
School Inspector (to fill vacancy)—Karl Otto Steinbach.  
Member of Board of Review—Herman Schaible.  
Constables—Edward Webber, Robert T. Leach, George A. Young, Fred Boos.

### Lima Republican Ticket.

For Supervisor—Leander Easton.  
Clerk—Otto D. Luick.  
Treasurer—John Finkbeiner.  
Justice of the Peace (full term)—Herman E. Fletcher.  
Justice of the Peace (vacancy)—Edward Weiss.  
Highway Commissioner—Henry Heininger.  
School Inspector—Charles M. Morse.  
Board of Review—John Steinbach.  
Drain Commissioner—Henry B. Wilson.  
Constables—John Finkbeiner, John Streeter, Arthur Hunter, Geo. Lindauer.

### Lima Democratic Ticket.

Supervisor—David E. Beach.  
Clerk—Eddie J. Parker.  
Treasurer—John Grau, Jr.  
Highway Commissioner—Daniel Wacker.  
Justice of the Peace (full term)—Thos. F. Morse.  
Justice of the Peace (vacancy)—Jacob Barcis.  
School Inspector—Jacob J. Kline, Jr.  
Board of Review—Christian Koenigster.  
Drain Commissioner—Charles L. Hawley.  
Constables—John Grau, Jr., Frank Leach, Jacob J. Streeter, Fred Barcis.

### Reflections of a Bachelor.

A real genuine cynic always pretends that he isn't.  
A bald-headed man never cares for ghost stories.  
When a man proposes to a woman, she is generally not near so much surprised as he is.  
Most married men could blush if they would, and most married women would blush if they could.  
A girl always claims that her dresses don't fit her as well as they ought to for the money they cost her.

When a woman gets to heaven, the first thing she will ask is whether the minister of her church has got in yet.

Babies don't know near so much as women claim; if they did they would hold a convention to decide how to bring up mothers.—New York Press.

### Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey or other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alternative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents per bottle at Glazier & Stimson's Drug Store.

If nothing more serious than weather shall ever gather about to vex the United States navy the boats will be all right and the country will be in luck.

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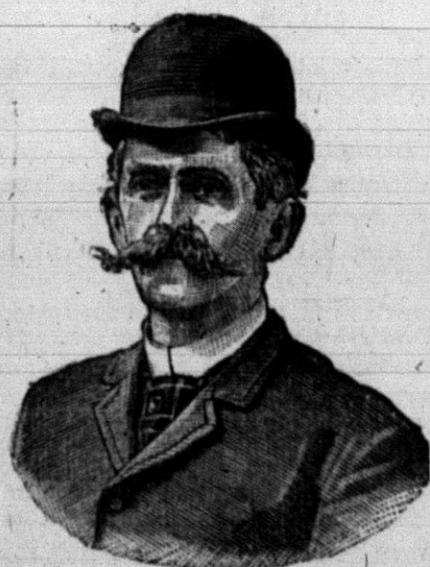
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### Planting Sugar Beets

[From the Michigan State Experiment Station.]

The present revival of interest in the subject of sugar beets which has found expression in a multitude of letters of inquiry to this station makes it seem wise to issue a special bulletin on the soil and methods of cultivation suited to this state.

Farmers must remember that to produce beet sugar cheaply, and to successfully compete with the producers in other countries, the best and latest machinery must be used. The buildings and equipment of a first-class beet sugar factory, and such alone are profitable, cannot cost less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The investment of this large amount of capital cannot be expected until the locality is able to fully demonstrate that a sufficient number of farmers will pledge themselves to produce annually about three thousand acres of sugar beets. This is no slight undertaking, as the supply of beets must be maintained whether the season is favorable or otherwise. Moreover, sugar beets should form but one factor in a four years' rotation, hence there must be at least eight to ten thousand acres within reaching distance of the factory adapted to beets.

The first step to be taken, therefore, in introducing this new business into the state, is to educate the farmers in correct methods of planting, cultivating and harvesting the crop. Special knowledge and no little experience is necessary to the successful economical growing of these somewhat fastidious vegetables.

The sugar beet requires no particular kind of soil for its best production. Any soil that will grow a good crop of Indian corn or potatoes will, under proper cultivation, produce a good crop of beets. The soil must be open and porous with a sub-soil either naturally loose or broken up by a sub-soil plow in order that the growing beet may penetrate and not be pushed above the surface of the ground by its growth. A deep sandy loam is excellent, while a stiff tenacious clay is not suited to the industry. A reclaimed swamp and mucky soils generally cannot be used for the production of sugar beets. They will yield a large crop of beets but with a small amount of sugar.

The ground should be plowed deep in loamy soils with a subsoil not too tenacious fully eight or ten inches. Unless the subsoil is naturally mellow a subsoil plow should follow the regular one, stirring up the ground to a depth of sixteen or twenty inches, and leaving the subsoil still in the bottom of the furrow. If the plowing is done in the fall the ground should lie rough through the winter. In the early spring it should be harrowed until the surface is as mellow and fine as an ideal garden. On sandy loam and soils with a naturally loose texture, use the roller to secure compactness. On soils containing much clay, when at all moist, the roller will do more harm than good.

As soon as the soil reaches a temperature of fifty degrees F., and certainly before the middle of May, the seed should be planted. The seed germinates at a lower temperature than corn, and the young plants can better withstand slight frosts, hence it is safe to plant beets earlier than corn. It is wise to plant early that the young beets may secure a firm hold on the soil, with a long tap root before the dry weather sets in.

While, to secure a large yield per acre, the rows should be as close together as possible, it is necessary to have them eighteen or twenty inches apart to permit cultivation by horses. Make the rows straight to allow the cultivator to run safely close to the rows. Sow the seed with an ordinary garden drill, putting on fifteen pounds per acre to secure a good stand.

Start the cultivator as soon as the rows are plainly visible and thoroughly cultivate thereafter both to kill the weeds and to conserve the moisture.

When the beets begin to show the fourth leaf they should be thinned to one plant in a place, from six to eight inches apart in the row. Large beets are worthless for sugar making. The factory wants them to weigh from one and one-half to two and one-half pounds each, with a long straight undivided tap root. To secure beets of this description there must be but one plant in a place, yet the space between adjacent plants must not be excessive. Experience in Nebraska has shown that six to eight inches is the proper distance between plants in the rows.

It is absolutely essential that the entire beet should be below the surface of the ground, as all of it exposed to the sun is useless for sugar making.

Most of the cultivation may be done by horse power or with a hoe; but the thinning must be done very largely by the human hand. The plants may be cut out with a hoe, leaving bunches about six inches apart; the strongest plant of the bunch is left growing while the weaker

ones are removed by hand. In Germany and France this work is done largely by women and children, who become adepts and can accomplish far more in a day than the uninitiated. The work is very monotonous and exhausting.

Unless the field is unusually clean, the beets should be hoed at least twice thereafter in addition to the thorough cultivation between the rows, and the dirt should be hauled up over the exposed roots.

When the leaves cover the ground and the crop has taken possession of the field, cultivation should stop and the plants be given time to fully ripen and develop saccharine matter. If cultivation is prolonged and the vegetable growth thereby too much stimulated, the sugar production will be diminished. When the outside leaves begin to turn yellow, the beets are ripe and should be harvested. Rains thereafter will start a new growth of leaves and lessen the richness in sugar.

A plow may be run along the side of each row, leaving the roots standing at the side of the furrow. This will greatly lessen the labor of pulling. In the preliminary experiments the beets will undoubtedly be fed to live stock. For this purpose the tops should be twisted off by hand. When the beets go to a factory the part of the beet which grew above ground is removed with the top.

The yield of sugar per acre depends on the selection of the variety and strain of the beet seed, cultivation and the amount of sunshine during the season. The yield per acre of beets will vary from eight to fifteen tons, which, at \$4 per ton, will amount to \$32 to \$60. The cost of growing an acre of beets depends on so many varying factors that it is difficult to strike an average. Under the conditions existing in this state it may be estimated at \$30 per acre, not counting the expense of hauling to a factory.

Farmers who undertake experiments in growing sugar beets need fear no loss, because no factory is located near them. The beets will be worth as much as they have cost for stock feeding.

### When to Sell.

The time to sell is, generally speaking, when the product is ready. With live stock the exceptions to this rule are very rare, and after stock for the market is matured it is a mistake to keep it for any length of time. Indeed, one of the important leaks on many farms is due to the vice of holding after stock should go in the hope of better prices. There is no lottery more uncertain than guessing what future prices are going to be, not even long range weather predictions. So many considerations besides demand and supply enter into the problem that it is almost impossible to exercise anything worthy of the name of judgment.

Holding too long, however, does not seem to be a vice that is much practiced this season, notwithstanding the temptation which the abundance of cheap feed might be supposed to hold out. From the complaints that come from the stock yards it would rather appear that feeders were erring in the other direction and were loading down the markets with half fat animals. This is particularly complained of as to cattle, nor does there seem to be any reason for it unless it be that the feeder either must have money out of the stock, or else that he distrusts future prices, and believing that those that are now prevailing will let him out, prefers to accept them rather than finish more fully and take the risk of what the future has in store. It does seem as though something were out of joint, however, when the feeding sections are said to be suffering severely for stock to which to feed a great corn crop, and at the same time the markets are complaining that the cattle that are shipped are only half fed out. While the time to sell is when the stock is ready to go, there ought to be some very special and urgent reason for shipping it if it is forwarded before it is ready, particularly when feed is so cheap that it is likely to go to waste.—Western Farm Journal.

### Something to Depend On.

Mr. James Jones, of the drug firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with La Grippe, and her case grew so serious that physicians at Cowden and Pana could do nothing for her. It seemed to develop into Hasty Consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store, and selling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all she began to get better from first dose, and half dozen dollar bottles cured her sound and well. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to do this good work. Try it. Free trial bottles at Glazier & Stimson's drug store.

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## BATTLE IN A TREE.

How Bold Robin Redbreast Vanquished His Enemy.

[Copyright, 1897.]

They were a very devoted couple just at this time, though I have reason to believe that at other seasons of the year they nagged at one another a good bit, like other husbands and wives. He was a handsome fellow, and as for her she was as fond and affectionate as a lovesick little robin redbreast can be. They had built and furnished their house in the topmost branches of the only tree in our street, close to my study window—a poplar—and I enjoyed a splendid view of their honeymooning, and of his kindnesses and courtesy to her—behavior which made me smile as coming from him, because it was so very unlike him as he was for 11 months or so of the year. Well, they built what appeared to be a satisfactory home from their own point of view; and chirped and congratulated one another endlessly over the accomplishment. Soon after it was finished she laid an egg therein, and presently another; then a third and a fourth, and I think a fifth.

Then there came a time of comparative quiet; there was less chirping and idle conversation. She sat and dozed on her eggs as he did much the same upon the garden paling, or on an adjacent branch of the poplar, or anywhere that came, looking deeply dejected. Occasionally when she left the house in order to get a bit of dinner or breakfast, he would go and sit on the edge of the nest, and sometimes hopped in and fussed around, and kept poking the eggs with his beak, turning them over and over and gloating over them in a way which displeased the missus, seemingly.

At last the eggs hatched and a busy time began; a time of innumerable expeditions on the part of both parents, foraging expeditions to every point of the compass; a time of funny noises from tiny, unseen personalities among the straws which formed their home; a bad time for the worms and such like game, for the youngsters were voracious and insatiable and kept their parents on the move all day and every day.

About a week after the hatching of the eggs, Thomas, the cat from No. 15, down this row, began to take an interest in the family. He had, apparently, made his calculations as to the hatching of those eggs, having watched the parent birds at their honeymooning, and, probably, taken a note of the date of the laying. When the youngsters were a week or so old, Thomas gave up all his other engagements in order to come and lie in my garden and gaze up into the poplar tree, and blink, licking his lips at intervals. During this time nothing could seduce Thomas from this fascinating occupation. His friends would come over the wall and speak to him, and try to wean him from the contemplation of the robin's nest, but he took no notice of them, he hadn't time; his calculations were too absorbing. It was so difficult, you see, to decide as to the exact age at which a young robin has attained his high water mark of suzerainty.

So Thomas' friends would come and shake their heads over him and go and talk to their other acquaintances about the deplorable falling away of dear Thomas and the hope they entertained that he might still recover his lost ground when he should have got over that unfortunate craze of his. Some of the community laughed consumedly

and blinked up at their happy domestic home and calculated and licked his lips all day long. I thought it odd that these devoted parents should feel no anxiety as to the proceedings of Thomas. To me it seemed clear that his intentions were far from being honorable; yet these optimistic people either disregarded him altogether, or—if they observed his presence at all—desired to show their contempt for his machinations by pretending to be unaware of his existence.

But presently the little speckle-breasted boys and girls had nearly grown out of the parental mansion; they would take to flying soon; their fat little bodies were as succulent and delicious as they would ever be, and Thomas knew that the time had come for his climb. Thomas knew very well what had befallen Eliza. She had been foolhardy. Eliza had rushed the thing, and had been detected and ignominiously sent home by a combined attack of the enemy. Thomas intended to act with discretion and intelligence.

One morning Mr. Robin had left the premises upon a foraging expedition. Mrs. R— had absented herself upon a similar enterprise; the time had come. Thomas crept, snakelike, along the

wards—and it made him quite giddy, so high had he climbed. Also his paws and muscles generally were strained and weary, and the devil, in the shape of Mr. Robin, sat and yawned and watched him, as though with indifference, though with a very nasty look about the eye, up above. Thomas blinked and his ears lay back on his head with rage and fear, and his back tried to arch, but failed by reason of his uncomfortable attitude, which did not lay itself out for arching; and Thomas opened his mouth to swear or say his prayers, and I cannot say for certain which, because no sound came.

Mr. Robin allowed Thomas to thoroughly enjoy his position for a minute or two; then he called up his wife. "Come on, missus," he cried, "and you shall see some fun; I have Thomas, the cat, on toast; no hurry!" or words to that effect. Mrs. Robin arrived at once and sat down to watch, and I verily believe the five little ones popped their heads out of the nest and watched also.

Mr. Robin now took the field. He quietly left his bough and poised himself in air close to Thomas' distracted person. Thomas rudely spat at him and viciously struck at him with one



THOMAS FOUND HIS VOICE.

grass of the lawn, looked up the poplar, blinked, opened his mouth without speaking, and jumped four or five feet up the long bare trunk of the tree. At the same instant Mr. Robin pere arrived on the scene. He darted quickly from the opposite side, so that the trunk was between Thomas and himself, and settled himself quietly upon a branch, whence he could see all that passed.

The cat Thomas, ignorant of the proximity of danger, clung on to the trunk like grim death and hauled himself up a few feet. Mr. Robin, supremely ignorant of the circumstance, interested himself in a feather far away under his wing; he worked hard to find the feather, pulling it out at last, and letting it float out of his beak.

Thomas clung on to the tree trunk, all the claws of all his feet being requisitioned for the exertion, and stared up at the nest, gathering strength for a rush. Mr. Robin yawned and pretended to be deeply interested in the foliage of the poplar, which, of course, formed no portion of his real diet, though he picked at it now and nibbled a little, for effect. He did this in case Thomas should have caught sight of him, in order that Thomas might, in that case, suppose that his own movements had not been observed. The bare trunk of the poplar was a long one, you see, and Mr. Robin was anxious that Thomas should not be alarmed before he had reached an elevation which would suit the plans he had laid out. As a matter of fact Thomas had not seen him at all, up to now.

At length the assassin—the would-be assassin—took a long breath, blinked twice or thrice, and scrambled about 20 feet higher up the tree. Then he stopped to rest. Mr. Robin yawned again, spat out the leaf he was pretending to eat, chucked concealment to the winds and his own round body into the air, and flopped down upon the branch nearest to Thomas' head; to the unutterable disgust of that dishonest individual, who thus found himself suddenly in an extremely awkward position between the devil and the deep whom he rather resembled just now, sea—Mr. Robin representing the devil, and the drop of nearly 30 feet the deep sea.

Thomas looked upwards and perceived a climb of 15 feet, at least, to the nearest bough; he looked down-

ward of his front paws, which he unfastened from the bark of the tree for the purpose. This nearly lost him his hold and he quickly grabbed the trunk again and spat freely. Then Mr. Robin delivered his main attack. He swooped at Thomas and dug his businesslike beak into his head and his body; once, twice and a third time he repeated his blow, and Thomas found his voice and rummaged his vocabulary for all the worst things it contained.

But hard swearing did not save Thomas. He could not hit Mr. Robin back, because he knew that if he did he must let go his hold and fall to the earth. Nevertheless he did strike at Mr. Robin, for that hero had aimed a fourth and a fifth shot at him, and the attack was painful, as well as dangerous to the eyesight. Thomas flashed his wicked green orbs at the enemy—swore, spat and struck out at him. The inevitable happened, of course. Thomas fell.

A baffled, beaten, dejected cat was Thomas as he crept across the lawn, accompanied by Mr. Robin, who was now joined by his lady; and over the paling into No. 4 he went, and across No. 4 garden and into No. 3, still jeered at and insulted by his escort, and there I lost sight of the party. What sanctuary the defeated one sought I do not know; but this I know—that I saw no more of Thomas for many days, and when he did return his countenance wore that chastened expression which is assumed by those who have seen the error of their wicked ways and have made good resolutions for the future.

As for the little Robins, they grew up in peace, and in peace they took their ultimate departure, whither I know not.

It was after the departure of these birds and their heroic parents that Thomas reappeared in society.

**A Close Calculation.**  
When the notorious Lueger, whose platform was the extinction of the Jews of Vienna, was up for election as burgomaster of that town a poor Jew took a bribe of a couple of florins to vote for him. "God will frustrate him," said the pious Jew. "Meanwhile, I have his money."—Household Words.

**Suicide in Ireland.**  
Ireland, with a population of 4,704,000, has one of the smallest suicide rates in Europe—only ten to the million.

## THE END NOT YET.

Signal Service Predicts Continuation of the Floods.

A Note of Warning Sound to the Residents of the Stricken South—Graphic Description of the Situation.

Washington, March 29.—The following special river bulletin has been issued by the weather bureau: The crest of the flood wave is still at Cairo, which shows a stationary gauge reading 3 1-6 feet for the past four days. There is great danger yet to come from the flood in the region from Helena southward to New Orleans. The river will continue to rise for at least ten days in the region from Helena southward to Vicksburg and to rise during a longer period from Vicksburg southward. If no break occurs before, levees will be subjected to the greatest strain about April 10, in southeast Arkansas, western Mississippi, and in Louisiana. Should the levees break the result will be one of the most disastrous floods ever known. Weather conditions now indicate additional heavy rainfall in the middle and lower Mississippi valleys, which will materially intensify the flood conditions. Those living in districts overflowed in former years should be on the safe side and transfer stock and movable property to places of known safety while there is yet time.

St. Louis, March 29.—The forecast of the government signal service that the Missouri and the upper Mississippi rivers would rise to the danger point has been well verified and new high-water marks are being made. That stretch of lowland country on both sides of the Mississippi river from the mouth of the Des Moines to the hills below Hannibal, Mo., and Quincy, Ill., is under water. At Quincy the record is 15.3 feet with a rising river. This is two feet above the danger line.

Great suffering has been felt among the farmers and the boat owners along the Mississippi and West Quincy on the Missouri side. This sea of overflow has ruined every land farm from Palmyra, north 40 miles to LaGrange. Should the rise reach another foot every railroad in the valley will have to be abandoned. Portions and Wards islands below Quincy are inundated and the settlers barely escaped with their lives. The Indian grave levee north of Quincy that protects 20,000 acres of farm land is still intact, but a little more water will sweep it away.

At Louisiana, Mo., the water is spreading over the lowlands. At Burlington, Ia., the river is five miles wide and has destroyed several mills on the flats. At Alton, Ill., the rise Saturday was very rapid. The Mississippi flood was met by the overflow from the Missouri and the Illinois river and the current of the latter was about at a stand at noon, before held in check by back water from the big rivers. Rescue boats are busy bringing families and stock to Quincy from the lowlands.

Information received from the flooded country south of Cairo, Ill., is barren of encouragement for immediate relief. The half dozen points where there were slight decreases in the height of the flood report steady rises. Numerous breaks in the levees on both sides of the river have served as safety outlets. The rises reported in the northern tributaries to the great river are beginning to be felt. About all the damage that can come from high water has already been done, however, and the outgoing tide will only complete the work of destruction. Cairo is well entrenched on the Illinois peninsula, and fear there has given place to confidence.

South of Cairo 50 miles to Columbus, Ky., the river becomes a sea 25 miles wide. Columbus proper is on an elevation and only a part of the town is flooded. From Columbus to Hickman, another stretch of 50 miles, the levees have disappeared. Hickman is a city set upon a hill and is a city of refuge for hundreds of refugees. From Hickman to New Madrid, Mo., there is a great bend in the river, over which steamers travel 50 miles down stream in ordinary stages of water and are then two miles north of Hickman. Today steamers sail directly west from Hickman to reach New Madrid, ignoring the river current and riding on the turbulent yellow sea across the sites of hamlets and plantations. South from New Madrid to the Arkansas state line, 90 miles, there is a steadily swelling tide that has obliterated every landmark. From the state line to Osceola, Ark., there are occasional stretches of levees protected by cross barriers back to the St. Francis hills, that have withstood the flood. The great crevasse at Osceola of a week ago has widened and a stretch of water now extends back to the St. Francis river and south 120 miles to the river's mouth, 20 miles above Helena. This is the longest unbroken stretch of overflowed country and in several places is 40 miles wide. At Helena, the greatest fear is felt.

Quincy, Ill., March 29.—The Mississippi river continues to keep up its average of the past week and marked another rise of six inches Sunday, bringing the stage up to 15 feet above low water mark. Reports from northern points are very discouraging and the indications are that to-day will see another six-inch rise. The situation is growing worse hourly. Hundreds of families have been driven out of the low lands which are unprotected by levees.

## CYCLONE IN TEXAS.

Much Damage to Property in Austin—Two Deaths at Buda.

Austin, Tex., March 29.—A terrific cyclone swept through this city Sunday afternoon, injuring many persons and demolishing thousands of dollars' worth of property. The entire roof of the dormitory adjoining the state university was blown away, letting the rain drive full into the four-story building, doing inestimable damage to the building and to the property of the 200 students therein, many of whom fled for their lives. The roof was carried a distance of 100 yards, lighting on and crushing the roof of a cottage in which were four persons, none of whom was injured, though intombed by falling debris. The university building itself was damaged by the wind. A church just north of the university had the entire east side blown in and was unroofed, the wind carrying the debris a block away.

The residence of Dr. Graves, immediately north of the church, was lifted from its foundation, twisted completely around and set down in the same place, so badly damaged, however, that none of the doors could be opened to permit the escape of the frightened inmates. The new and unoccupied residence of Burt McDonald was blown down, striking against the residence of William Vinig, which was demolished. The wind played havoc with several lumber yards in the eastern portion of the city. The storm came from the southwest, striking Austin at about two o'clock and lasting for nearly 20 minutes.

Several large electric light towers were blown down and the iron frames were twisted as though they were of wire. It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage done, but it will reach many thousands of dollars.

At the village of Buda, near here, two persons were killed, though their names are not obtainable. Telegraph wires are down and it is difficult to obtain particulars.

The small town of Clarksville, near this city, was swept by the winds and many persons were injured. With the terrific wind came a driving rain that was little short of a flood and swept everything before it.

## GLOOMY REPORT.

Observers Declare That Wheat Crop Has Met with Disaster.

New York, March 29.—The American Agriculturalist in its issue of April 3 will say: Returns from country correspondents indicate that the fall-sown crop of wheat has met with disaster. After making every allowance for possible recuperation by spring sunshine, the fact remains that the condition reported by trained observers, after careful examination, averages lower at the close of March than for any year at the same date since 1885. To further illustrate the damage, it may be said that in the six great winter wheat states, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas the conditions of the crop averages only 76 against 85 at this time last year.

The heavy freeze in November, following a period of warm and forcing weather, did much to debilitate late sown wheat and the protracted cold weather during January, coming when snow protection was generally scanty, was sufficient to kill the plant on thousands of acres in Illinois, Indiana and Missouri and to seriously damage the prospects of parts of Ohio and Kansas. The condition of the crop in Illinois is reported at 45, after a very heavy allowance for the panicky feeling that exists. There is everywhere an abundance of moisture in the soil, frequently an excess, and if local observers have erred in reporting too much damage, two weeks of growing weather will demonstrate the fact.

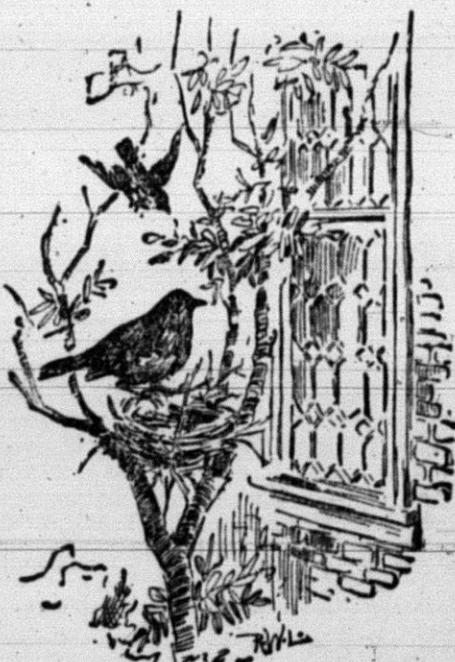
## CUTS RATES.

Missouri Pacific Opens the Way for Cheaper Railway Tariffs.

Chicago, March 29.—The Missouri Pacific railroad has made the first open, flat cut rate since the anti-association decision was rendered by the federal supreme court. This road, without any intimation of its intention, made a rate of 3 1/2 cents on eggs in ear lots from all points in Kansas to St. Louis, with the proviso, however, that the rate be subject to the Missouri river minimums. It is understood other western lines will prepare an equalizing tariff, to go into effect at once. The tariff rate at present is from 45 to 75 cents per 100 pounds. The effect of the cut, it is expected, will be to send at least 300,000 cases of eggs for storage from Chicago concerns to cities east of Buffalo and Pittsburgh. The withdrawal of so many roads from the freight association is given as the cause of this cut, and local railroad men predict the demoralization of all the western freights in the near future.

## Notice of Appeal Filed.

New York, March 29.—Notices of the appeal of the government in the case of the United States against the Joint Traffic association from the circuit court of appeals to the United States supreme court were served Saturday on the lawyers who appear in the case as the representatives of the various railroads composing the association. The taking of the appeal throws the case into the direct charge of the department of justice, and it has already been announced that the attorney will endeavor to have the cause advanced as far as possible on the calendar, so that it may come before the supreme court before the end of the present term.



CLOSE TO MY WINDOW.

over this phase of Thomas' career; they said they could not help recalling what happened to Eliza—another member of the society—a couple of years ago, when she took to bird hunting. She had made a bid for the season's brood of this very couple of robins and had fared badly at their hands—or heads; it had been a killing sight, they said—killing! It might be there would be a parallel spectacle on this occasion, if Thomas really intended to make a bid for the youngsters up aloft.

Thomas certainly did intend to do so. He was only waiting until the proper moment; there was plenty of time! Every day, every hour, added its quota of succulent bird flesh to the already rotund little bodies in the nest! Ha, ha! the time would soon arrive! it was nearly here!

Mr. and Mrs. Robin took no notice whatever of Thomas—indeed, they never once betrayed the fact that they knew he was there, though Thomas lay







### Anti-Saloon League.

Another meeting of this new and hopeful organization was held at the Town Hall Monday evening, at which the organization was completed by the election of James P. Wood, president; C. J. Chandler, R. A. Snyder and J. S. Cummings, vice-presidents, and F. C. Mapes secretary and treasurer. The following working committees also were chosen:

On Agitation—Dr. Thomas Holmes, Mrs. J. S. Edmunds and Bert Gerard.

On Legislation—Thomas Wilkinson, S. A. Mapes and S. C. Stimson.

On Enforcement—Ellis Keenan, Fred Clark and Davis Warner.

On Finance and Enrollment—Bert McClain, L. P. Vogel, Mrs. M. G. Hill, Miss Dora Harrington and Miss Florence Bachman.

On Hospitality—Mrs. J. P. Wood, Mrs. J. C. Taylor and Miss Mae Trouten.

The provisions of the constitution are as follows:

Article I. declares the name of the organization to be The Chelsea Anti-Saloon League, auxiliary to the State and County Anti-Saloon Leagues.

Article II. declares the purpose of the League to be the abolition of the public drinking places, and pledges the League to avoid affiliation with any political party as such, and to maintain (not as individuals but as an organization) an attitude of neutrality upon questions of public policy not directly concerned with the traffic in strong drink.

Article III. provides that any individual who is willing to co-operate with the League in its efforts to abolish the saloons shall be admitted to membership.

Article IV. defines its departments of work as (1) Agitation, (2) Legislation, (3) Enforcement.

Article V. names its officers and working committees.

Article VI. provides for the co-operation of this League with the County and State Leagues.

Article VII. provides for the amendment of the constitution.

The Committee on Agitation propose to keep this matter before the readers of the Chelsea papers until acquaintance with its reasonableness, the wisdom of its methods (avoiding as they do every objection that any friend of sobriety, of civil order, of God, of happy homes, of thrift among the poor, can raise) shall be apparent to all well informed and well-meaning citizens, an overwhelming Yes shall be given to the question, "Shall the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage be prohibited?" and Chelsea shall be redeemed from the curse and disgrace that now rests upon many of its citizens and its otherwise fair name.

T. H.

From Com. on Agitation.

### Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1897.—Opinions may differ as to the relative importance of the two subjects, but there isn't the slightest doubt that the vicious attack made upon the civil service law, in the Senate, attracted more attention in Washington than the debate on the tariff bill in the House did. This attack was started in the debate on Senator Allen's resolution for an investigation, which was adopted without a division, and four Senators, two republicans—Gallinger, of New Hampshire, and Wilson, of Washington, and two populists—Allen, of Nebraska, and Stewart, of Nevada, vied with each other in their abuse of the manner in which the civil service law is administered. "It was plainly stated that Congress would in the near future be given an opportunity to vote on the question of repealing the civil service law, and later a bill for its repeal was introduced by Senator Allen. Senator Gorman took advantage of the opportunity to taunt the republicans with their inability to provide for the hungry office seekers and sarcastically expressed his sympathy for them, and advised the office seekers to go home, as there would be nothing for them in Washington.

Notwithstanding the undoubted importance of the matter, one tariff debate is very much like another, and if the trouble be taken to hunt up in the Congressional Record the speeches in the debate upon the Wilson bill and the McKinley bill they will be found to closely resemble the speeches made in the House this week for and against the Dingley bill. Few men have the peculiar ability to make a radical partisan speech and yet keep their opponents in a continuous good humor. Representative Dilliver, of Iowa, who is one of the best orators in the House, successfully performed that difficult feat; consequently his speech received more attention both from the House and from the public than that of any other member of the House.

Senator Turpie, of Indiana, delivered a carefully prepared speech in favor of the election of Senators by direct vote of the

people, this week, but only a corporal's guard of Senators heard his really able presentation of the reform, which he declared would stop the scandals connected with the efforts of corporations to control the election of Senators by state legislatures, and would make it impossible for such troublesome vacancies to occur as those now existing from three states.

If Mr. Corbett, of Oregon, ever had any chance of getting into the Senate on that appointment from the governor, it is believed to have been very much lessened, if not entirely destroyed, by the personal influence of ex-Senator Mitchell with the republican Senators. Each of these gentlemen has assumed an attitude of indifference towards the person and fortunes of the other, but signs are not lacking that they are enemies, and that they have not left their enmity at home.

It is understood that the populist national committee will return the check for \$1,500 sent them by Mr. Bryan to be used in spreading the doctrine of free silver, and will request Mr. Bryan to use the money in his own way to help the cause of silver. No reason is publicly given, but it is known that prominent populists opposed accepting the money because they thought it would imply an obligation.

No decision more important than that handed down this week by the United States Supreme Court, upholding the validity of the Sherman anti-trust law and declaring it applicable to pools entered into by railway companies for the control of passenger or freight traffic, has come from that court in years. What effect it will have is, of course, as yet problematical, but it is asserted by those who should know whereof they speak that it gives the administration an opportunity to make a winning fight upon all the big trusts, if it has the nerve to undertake it. Although the decision directly applies only to the railway pools, it is claimed that it practically annuls every decision that has been made by the lower courts against the validity of the Sherman law. It will be remembered that Attorney General Olney and his immediate successor, Attorney General Harmon, gave as an excuse for not proceeding against the trusts under the Sherman law the decision against that law by the courts. If those decisions are overruled by that of the Supreme Court, as is claimed, there is now no excuse for not prosecuting the trusts.

None of the silver republican Senators will vote against the tariff bill in the Senate, although the question of whether they will vote for it is yet to be decided. If they do not vote, the republicans will have votes enough of their own to pass the bill.

President McKinley is making personal appeals to individual Senators to shorten the debate on the tariff bill in the Senate. He knows that the bill will be much amended in the Senate, but wishes that whatever is done may be done quickly; and, excepting speculative importers, most men will probably say "amen" to those wishes.

### Notice.

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

JOHN BEISSEL.

### Onions for Market.

Here is what a successful New York state specialist says in the New England Homestead: Onion growing may be divided into culture in the kitchen garden, the market garden and on the farm. In the market garden the first thing under consideration is the soil. That best suited for the onion is a dry, sandy loam, not wet or soggy, for if it is you will have nothing but scallions at the end of the season. Take a piece of land that has had early potatoes, and as soon as these are dug haul on plenty of well rotted barnyard manure; spread evenly. Plow, not too deep, but just deep enough to cover the manure. Then sow rye on it at the rate of six bushels per acre. Don't be afraid of sowing your rye too early in the fall. Don't plow too early in the spring, but give the rye a chance to start. By plowing it again in the spring you get all your manure on top, just where you want it for onions. The roots of onions are all near the surface. After going over it with a good smoothing harrow the ground is ready for the seed.

Make the rows 18 inches apart. They might be nearer, but I think this near enough, because it gives a better chance to work them with a double wheel hoe. When the onions are about four inches high, sow on wood ashes at the rate of 100 bushels per acre broadcast. I never thin my onions, but leave them as the drill sows them. Harvest as soon as the tops die and sow rye as in the fall previous, ready for another year's crop. If these directions are followed, I promise you a fine crop of onions.

### Farsley.

Parsley is used in many dishes for seasoning as well as garnishing. An easy way of chopping parsley is to dip the sprigs into boiling water in which a piece of soda the size of a pea has been dissolved, and let them stay there a moment, when they will turn a bright green. Place them upon a board, and with a sharp knife cut the leaves quickly into particles. When powdered parsley is desired, place the sprigs after taking them from the boiling water, on a plate in a hot oven for a few moments. When the parsley is dry it can readily be made into powder by rubbing it through a sieve.

### Here and There.

Wanted—Second-growth wood in exchange for robes and blankets. C. Steinbach.

The man who has no interest in the contents of a safe always has the most to say when it is being moved.

Great bargains in harness, buggies, organs, pianos and all other goods for cash the next 90 days at C. Steinbach's.

A member of the South Carolina legislature proposes to wring a few dollars out of labor by imposing a tax upon washerwomen. It is a scrubby sort of a statesman who would favor a law of that kind.

The government has to pay a large sum of money for a single discharge of one of the immense guns now being placed in coast defenses. There might be a contingency when it would be far more expensive not to fire the gun; while no one could well estimate the possible cost of having no guns to fire. A coast thoroughly protected means also an interior well guarded.

The best recipe we know, if you want to be miserable, is to think of yourself, how much you have lost and how much you have not made, and of the poor prospect of the future. A brave man with a soul in him gets out of such pitiful ruts and laughs at his discouragements, rolls up his sleeves, whistles and sings, and makes the most of life. The earth was never intended for a paradise, and the man who rises above his discouragements, and keeps his manhood, is better for his adversities. Many a noble ship has been saved by throwing overboard the most valuable cargo, and many a man is better after having lost his gold.—Ex.

It may seem to some a long time to wait between the coming of the annual seed catalogues and the warm season when seeds can be planted, but through modern devices the growing season is lengthened every year. Seed sowing time for the lover of flowers begins early in March now, and some plants as early as the middle of February. The desire to have flowers ready to bloom just as soon as the weather is warm enough outside has led to many experiments. Plants that will stand transplanting are easily handled so that they will blossom in April and May, but the very sensitive annuals, which die when moved from the soil in which their seeds germinated, have always been difficult to manipulate. Their seeds cannot be planted in the open ground much before the 10th of May, and their blossoms cannot be expected much before July. This month and August are then so hot and dry that many flowers suffer. May and June are the two best months for all flowers.

### Markets.

Chelsea, April 1, 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

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Feyer Sores, Tetters, 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.

### The New Woman.

The new woman is representative of a renaissance, of a universal awakening among women. I am going to advance and try to support the theory that the new woman movement, represented by the new woman, is an indication that the modern world woman is losing ground, and that this is a pathetic, vigorous, sometimes frantic, effort on the part of woman for self-preservation.—M. M. Mangasarian.

## To Every Family.

The way to advertise is to tell the whole story in plain, simple language, in as few words as possible, and as direct as a rifle shoots a bullet. Very well; here is our story. We want you to read THE DETROIT EVENING NEWS regularly. It will cost you very little.

## The Detroit Evening News.

Agents in every town in Michigan.

### Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. In the matter of the estate of Francis S. May, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned administrator of the estate of said Francis S. May, deceased, by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1897, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the dwelling house situated on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section ten (10), Township of Lyndon, in the County of Washtenaw, in said state, on Saturday, the 15th day of May, A. D. 1897, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said Francis S. May), the following described real estate, to-wit: The undivided one-half of the south east fractional quarter of Section ten (10), in the Township of Lyndon, County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan.

Dated March 31, 1897.  
NANCY S. MAY,  
Administratrix of the estate of Francis S. May, deceased.

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time table taking effect Feb. 7th, 1897.

90th MERIDIAN TIME.

Passengers 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.

## 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.

### 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, 59 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, 29 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 center \$40.00 for the same thing many a time before we punctured his balloon with our underbuy, undersell prices.

### Mortgage Foreclosure.

DEFAULT having been made in the payments of a certain mortgage made by George F. Allmendinger and Louisa Allmendinger, 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 fourteen hundred and sixty-two dollars and ten cents (\$1,462.10), 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 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 22nd 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 the payments of a certain mortgage made by Mary A. McMonagle, Charles A. Pryer and Fannie M. Pryer, 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 5 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 10 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 so sold are described as follows: The west half of the southeast 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. Pryer, deceased.

Dated January 4th, 1897.

THEODORE J. DE FORREST,

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, A. D. 1897, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of John Glazier, deceased, and that all creditors 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 next, on the 8th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of 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, came 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.

## FIRE! FIRE!!

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