

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

VOLUME 26.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1897.

NUMBER 42.

Closing Out

ALL -----

Spring Dress Goods

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Reduced Prices.

This Season's Goods. Low Prices have been made still lower.

Look around. Come here before you buy, and you will at once be convinced that we have the noblest goods, best assortment, elegant trimmings to match.

During the next week we will sell first quality Prints at 4½c; regular Gingham at 4½c; remnant sheeting, running from 1 yard to 10 yards, per yard, sold everywhere at 6c cut from full prices.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

Farmers

Will find it to their

INTEREST

Before purchasing corn tools to look over our line and get our prices. We sell the John Deere, Krause, American and other makes of cultivators.

Furniture and Picture Molding still a specialty.

W. J. KNAPP.

Strawberries!

Nice, large, ripe, juicy fruit received fresh every day.

Another invoice of those nice, large ripe bananas just received.

Remember we carry a line of choice groceries.

GEO. FULLER.

Ready on Time

Couldn't have been so without an accurate timepiece. Whether it be a clock, watch or piece of jewelry you want, you can be sure of its quality if you buy from us.

Remember we sell groceries as cheap as the cheapest.

All the leading brands of Cigars and Tobaccos in stock.

F. KANTLEHNER,

Chelsea, Michigan.

JOHN BAUMGARDNER,

Designer and Builder of

Artistic Granite Memorials.

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

Established 1888.

We keep on hand large quantities of all the various granites in the country, and are prepared to execute fine monumental work on short notice. Original Designs. Correspondence Solicited. Electric Works 6, 8, 10 Detroit St., and 17-19 5th Ave. Dock and Derrick 2-3 Miller Ave.

Struck by a Train.

Last Friday A. J. Eley, conductor of freight No. 58 on the M. C., reported at this station that there was a man lying beside the track on Chelsea hill with a large hole in the back of his head, and was thought to be dead. He received orders from headquarters to go back and pick the body up and bring it to Chelsea, which he did, accompanied by the ticket agent and an officer. On arriving here Justice Turnbull was notified, and a jury empaneled as follows: Jas. P. Wood, D. B. Taylor, Israel Vogel, Chas. Kaercher, Peter Hindelang and H. L. Wood, who viewed the remains and adjourned until 10 a. m. Saturday morning.

From letters found on the person of deceased it was learned that his name was Herman Hatfield, of 92 Elm street, Detroit. On communicating with parties at that address it was found that deceased had a father and two brothers living in Detroit, one of whom, James Hatfield, arrived here Saturday and took the body to Detroit for interment.

On Saturday morning the coroner and jury met at the town hall, and, after hearing all the testimony, rendered the following verdict: "That said Herman Hatfield came to his death upon the Michigan Central Railroad, about fifteen rods west of the Sylvan crossing, in said township of Sylvan, in said county, on the 4th day of June, 1897, between the hours of 10:30 and 11:50 o'clock, standard time, by being struck on the head and his skull broken by a Michigan Central Railroad train, of which said striking and breaking of his skull by such train the said Herman Hatfield then and there instantly died, and so the jurors aforesaid do say that the said Herman Hatfield in manner and by means aforesaid came to his death, and not otherwise."

We clip the following from the Detroit Free Press of June 5, 1897:

"The case of this young man, whose name was Herman Hatfield, was an impressively sad one. He was 18 years old, the son of George Hatfield, living at 178 Orchard street. Eight years ago he became subject to epileptic fits. The disease had been his malignant enemy from that day to the hour of his death. Years ago his father, then proprietor of a wood-sawing machine, turned the youth adrift. This is the testimony of numerous friends of the dead boy. His life since then had been that of an outcast without a home. But the boy, with all his physical affliction, his lack of education and his not over-bright mind, had sterling qualities. He would work his fingers to the bone for those who showed friendship for him. Some years ago he entered the industrial school, and what little education he possessed was gained there. It was not enough, however, to fit him for better duty than that of laborer.

"It was his wont to sleep in barns, coal-sheds, anywhere to gain a shelter from the cold and wet. In return for this privilege he would do chores for the owner. Among those who aided him by giving him chores to do and a place to sleep in was Mrs. Martha E. Coates, of 571 Sixteenth street. She was once a neighbor of the family on Orchard street, and has for years witnessed the struggles of the boy to live. One week ago last Tuesday the boy received word from his sister, Mrs. Fred L. Seetzen, of Chicago, that she would provide a home for him, and that he might be able to obtain work there, all of which would be better for him than his condition in this city. He packed his few belongings and went to the big city. Wednesday morning Mrs. Coates received from him a most pathetic letter. In it he asks for no favors, no money, gives no hint of bitterness with his lot, but on the contrary, is even jubilant that he has a somewhat better prospect in life and begs warmly to be remembered to all his friends. Evidently he had been unable to secure work and was on his way back to Detroit when killed."

"An Ohio editor says that hay fever is caused by kissing grass widows. A Missouri editor says it is caused by a grass widow kissing a fellow by moonlight. An Iowa editor says it is caused by the fellow kissing the hired girl while she is feeding hay to the cow, and an eastern Kansas exchange is of the opinion that it is caused by missing the girl and kissing the cow.—Exchange.

You

Will

Find

As others are

Finding

Every day that the

Bank

Drug

Store

Is the right place to buy your

Groceries and Drugs

and a

Hundred Other Things.

Wall Paper,

Window Shades,

New Silver Ware.

Try our

Coffees and Teas,

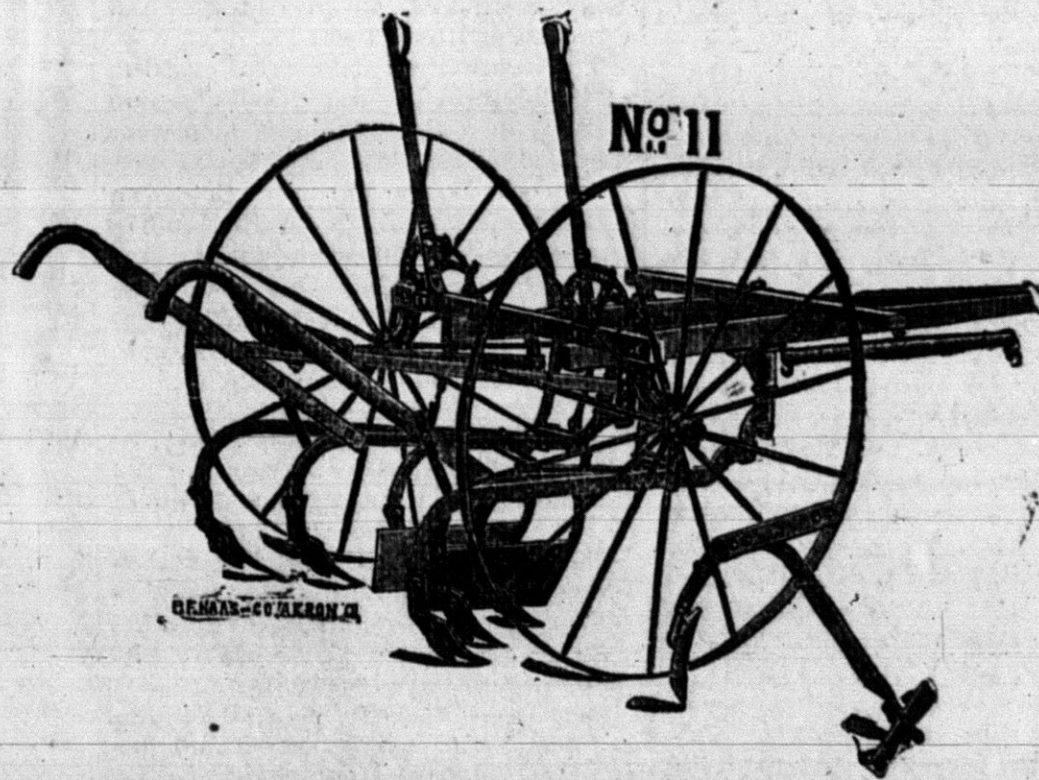
Pure Spices and Extracts.

Highest Price for Eggs.

Remember our ICE CREAM SODA.

Yours for the lowest prices.

Glazier & Stimson



Farming Tools.

We are headquarters for all kinds of Corn and Fallow Cultivators. One-horse cultivators from \$2.75 to \$6.00. Two-horse cultivators from \$13.00 to \$28.00. Spring and spike tooth lever harrows from \$9.50 to \$20.00. Also buggies and lumber wagons. Call and see our Pivot, Ball Bearing Wheel, Riding Cultivator, something entirely new and the easiest to operate. Screen doors, corn planters, Oliver, New Burch and Bissell Plows and repairs.

HOAG & HOLMES.

For SAFETY and to DRAW INTEREST,

Deposit your Money in the

Chelsea Savings Bank.

Spar Bank.

Its Money is protected from fire and burglars by the best screw door, electrical alarm, burglar proof vault-safe made.

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

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, : : MICHIGAN

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Proceedings of the Special Session.

In the senate on the 23d ult. progress on the tariff bill was checked, the plate paragraphs proving a source of controversy lasting throughout the day. As a result little more than a page of the bill was disposed of. A short session was held on the 31st ult., but no business was transacted. The house met and immediately adjourned.

Senator Pettigrew introduced a bill in the senate on the 1st to provide for the submission to a popular vote at the congressional election of 1898 of the questions whether congress shall enact a law providing for the immediate free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of sixteen to one and to amend the constitution so as to provide for the election of United States senators and of the president and vice president by direct vote of the people. The tariff bill was further discussed. In the house no business of importance was transacted.

The senate made greater progress on the tariff bill on the 2d than on any day since the debate opened, completing more than half of the important metal schedule. The house was not in session.

The senate again made good progress on the tariff bill on the 3d, covering about ten pages of the metal schedule and almost completing it. In the house the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was adopted. Mr. Terry (Ark.) endeavored to bring up Cuban affairs as a privileged question, but was defeated.

DOMESTIC.

George Repshire and his son Herbert, aged 43 and 15 respectively, were drowned at Shady Bend, Kan., in the Saline river.

While driving from Primghar, Ia., to his farm between Sibley and Osceydan F. D. Frey, an aged man, was frozen to death.

Constatine Kerr and Corporal Hockin, of the mounted police, and Ernest Grundy, postmaster of Duck Lake, Man., were shot dead near that place by Indians.

A tally-ho, with a party of 21 persons from the Greene Avenue Baptist church, Brooklyn, N. Y., was struck by a train at Valley Stream and five of the young people were killed.

The Hubbard Milling company at Mankato, Minn., failed for \$500,000.

Maria and Frances Butler, unmarried sisters about 50 years of age, committed suicide at their home in Lowell, Mass., because of financial losses.

Miss Mildred Brewster, 18 years old, shot Miss Annie Wheeler, also 18 years of age, at Montpelier, Vt., and then sent a bullet into her own brain. Jealousy was the cause.

Snow fell at Oshkosh and other portions of Wisconsin and in some places in Minnesota.

The percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 31st ult. were: Baltimore, .742; Cincinnati, .676; Pittsburgh, .672; Boston, .600; Cleveland, .567; New York, .519; Louisville, .500; Philadelphia, .485; Brooklyn, .484; Chicago, .333; Washington, .300; St. Louis, .188.

The visible supply of grain in the United States on the 1st was: Wheat, 29,889,000 bushels; corn, 12,217,000 bushels; oats, 8,969,000 bushels; rye, 2,621,000 bushels; barley, 1,414,000 bushels.

The government receipts during May were \$29,797,390 and the disbursements were \$29,109,259, leaving the surplus for the month \$688,131. The deficit for the 11 months of the present fiscal year amounts to \$32,273,121.

The public debt statement issued on the 1st shows that the debt decreased \$1,560,080 during the month of May. The cash balance in the treasury was \$867,496,826. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to \$996,684,032.

Samuel A. Jervis, a switchman, 44 years old, stabbed to death Mrs. Bertha Johnson, aged 30 years, at New Orleans, and then killed himself. Jealousy was the cause.

James Roberts and his wife and three children were killed by an engine at a railway crossing near Alma, Ill.

The Merchants' bank at Lincoln, Neb., closed its doors with liabilities of \$50,000.

Griswold & Gillet, bankers and brokers in New York, have made an assignment with liabilities of \$200,000.

Five children were burned to death in the residence of J. H. White, two miles from Keystone, W. Va., during the absence of their parents.

A railway engine blew up near Christiansburg, W. Va., killing Joe Waskie, engineer, Jim Gillespie, fireman, and Flagman William Byrne.

The reports as to the condition of the crops throughout the country show that cold weather has caused slow growth.

Thomas B. Reed, speaker of the house, received a letter warning him that unless certain specified legislation was promptly expedited he would be assassinated.

Mr. Preston, the director of the mint, says the production of gold in 1896 was \$53,000,000, an increase of over \$6,250,000 as compared with 1895. The production of silver was \$7,700,000 fine ounces, an increase of 1,900,000 ounces over 1895.

Six persons were fatally burned and a seventh trampled to death during a fire panic in a circus at Lynn, Mass.

Edgar Harris, a Baltimore letter carrier, 32 years of age, shot and killed his 12-year-old son George and his daughter Ada, wounded his daughter Ella, aged 14, and then shot himself. He was insane over the recent death of his wife.

The international commercial conference was formally opened at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia with an address by President McKinley.

At St. Joseph, Mo., Lottie Adams threw red pepper into the eyes of William McIntyre because he jilted her, destroying his eyesight.

Will Hall, a constable, shot and killed Russell Sullivan and B. T. Pattison at Bradley, Miss.

John Borten and wife, living near Edgerton, Ind., were fatally injured in a runaway.

President McKinley has appointed Miguel A. Otero, of Las Vegas, to be governor of New Mexico.

The gold production in South Dakota in 1896 was 235,413 fine ounces, a gain over 1895 of 48,226 ounces.

Charles R. Zechau, receiving teller of the German American national bank in St. Paul, was arrested on the charge of embezzling \$13,600.

Fire in the wharf property along the river front at Alexandria, Va., caused a loss of \$100,000.

Prominent growers predict for Michigan a peach crop this year that will not equal ten per cent. the usual yield.

The Illinois senate killed a bill to allow 30 days' horse racing and pool-selling in the state.

A 15-year-old son of L. Schwartz, of Greene, Ia., while attempting to unload a gun accidentally discharged the weapon, killing his two sisters.

A mob attempted to take "Click" Mitchell (colored) from the jail at Urbana, O., where he was serving a sentence of 20 years for criminally assaulting a white woman, but soldiers guarding the jail fired on the mob, killing two men and injuring seven others.

David Wilson (colored) was hanged at Morristown, N. J., for the murder of his wife on June 6, 1896.

William M. Boggs, paying teller of the First national bank at Dover, Del., confessed that he was \$35,000 short.

Jesse Way was sentenced at Indianapolis to seven years in the Indiana state prison for counterfeiting. He is 80 years old and has spent 45 years of his life in prison.

Holman Reeves' livery stable was burned at Marion, Ind., and 29 horses were cremated.

The greatest fire that ever visited Alexandria, Va., broke out in Bryan's fertilizing mill and did damage to the extent of \$450,000.

Benjamin H. and Peter M. Dorland, formerly of Oakville, Can., were killed by Indians on Mount Wahsatch, Cal.

At Arlington and other portions of Texas many houses were destroyed and crops ruined by a tornado.

The entire plant of Jones & Laughlin, at Pittsburgh, Pa., was closed down on account of a strike and 3,500 men were idle.

The new armored cruiser Brooklyn sailed from New York for England to participate in the queen's jubilee.

Nine German Catholic pastors in Cincinnati announce that hereafter sermons in English as well as in German will be preached in their churches.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The tenth annual convention of the National Republican league will be held in Detroit, Mich., July 13.

James T. Lloyd (dem.) was elected to congress from the First district of Missouri to succeed the late R. P. Giles.

Mrs. Maria Pruett (colored) died at Chillicothe, O., aged 104 years.

Mary Ann Pheister, mentally sound and physically strong, celebrated her one hundred and second birthday anniversary at her home near Pataskala, O.

Mrs. Christine Kaiser died at Hazel Green, Wis., aged 108 years.

Charles H. Andrews, one of the proprietors of the Boston Herald, died at the age of 63 years.

William H. Crawford, one of the most widely-known breeders and owners of trotting horses in the country, died in Chicago, aged 52 years.

James B. Ireland celebrated the hundredth anniversary of his birth at his home in Skillman, Ky.

The democrats of the Fourth district of Indiana nominated F. M. Griffith for congress to succeed the late Judge Holman.

Vice President Garret A. Hobart celebrated his fifty-third birthday in Washington.

FOREIGN.

The premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, tendered to the queen regent of Spain the resignation of the cabinet, owing to the difficulty the ministers experienced in carrying on the government.

The report of wholesale burials alive at Liman, Russia, of fellow members by Russian religious fanatics has been confirmed.

The American steamer Valencia was fired upon by the Spanish cruiser Maria Mercedes while coming out of the Guantanamo bay.

The Turks have signed the extension of the armistice, and it was expected that peace negotiations would begin promptly at Constantinople.

The steamer Massachusetts ran down in the English channel during a fog a fishing boat and its four occupants were drowned.

The report that Mark Twain, the American humorist, was dying in humble lodgings in London was denied.

It is officially announced that an armistice has been signed between the Greek and Turkish military commanders in Thessaly and Epirus, to continue until the conclusion of the peace negotiations.

The loss of the British ship Zeilika, bound from New York for Wellington, New Zealand, resulted in the death by drowning of 12 men.

LATER.

The fortieth legislature of Illinois adjourned sine die.

There were 241 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 4th, against 214 the week previous and 234 in the corresponding period of 1896.

The M. V. Monarch company, a distillery corporation, failed at Owensboro, Ky., for \$100,000.

Henry White, aged 20, was hanged at Columbus, Ga., for his share in the slaughter of three policemen on the 14th of last October.

A scow blew up in the river in Chicago and six men were killed.

A cyclone swept over a territory 20 miles long and a half mile wide in Genesee county, N. Y., doing great damage to property and killing Mrs. Charles Cook and her little boy.

C. B. Barrentine and John Brown, living near Cabot, Ark., fought a duel and both were killed.

William P. Clark, Sr., died in Indianapolis at the age of 87. He is supposed to have been the oldest newspaper man in the country, having seen continuous service for 75 years.

President McKinley has signed the bill revoking Mr. Cleveland's forestry reservation order.

Three men named Bottcher, Blackstone and Holinque were killed while trying to cross a glacier near Prince William sound.

James Lewis (colored), convicted of criminal assault on Mrs. Reidell, was hanged at Fairfax, Va.

Reports from many business centers in the country say that the commercial situation compares favorably with that of most prosperous years.

Lady Henry Somerset has been re-elected president of the British Women's Temperance association for the eighth time.

Two lives were lost and ten citizens were wounded in a riot at Urbana, O., and five hours later Charles Mitchell, a negro, who was the cause of the trouble, was taken from the jail by infuriated citizens and lynched.

Charity Green, aged 105 years, died in Boston. She was born in Portsmouth, Va., a slave.

Richard Caldwell (colored) killed Mary Jenkins (colored) at Cairo, Ill., and was himself shot dead by Deputy Sheriff Moore while resisting arrest.

John Anderson and Andrew Johnson were drowned in the lake near Gothenburg, Neb., while fishing.

Canovas and his conservative cabinet are to remain in office in Spain. The queen regent has again confirmed Canovas as premier.

The French boat Liberté, engaged in the Iceland fisheries, was lost with 23 members of her crew.

A fire in the factory of the Standard Biscuit company in San Francisco cost three firemen their lives and entailed a property loss of \$100,000.

John Walters, an aeronaut, fell from his balloon at Centerville, Ia., a distance of 40 feet and was killed.

Nikola Tesla, of New York, announces that he has perfected his scheme of sending telegraph messages without wires.

An earthquake shock was distinctly felt in Decatur, Ia. No damage is reported.

At Salem, W. Va., John Nicholson and Ida Suttan, members of prominent families, were married, and hoodlums who went to their home to hold a charivari fired a gun and the bride was killed.

J. H. Maybury, of the University of Wisconsin, broke the world's running record for 220 yards, going the distance in Chicago in 21 2-5 seconds.

Peter Pluckermann, a farmer living at Mishicot, Wis., shot and killed his wife and then killed himself. Domestic trouble was the cause.

Violent earthquake shocks rocked buildings at Butte, Mont., and miners report that the shock was distinctly felt 1,500 feet down in the earth.

The town of Foyil, I. T., was destroyed by a cyclone and one person was killed.

The percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 5th were: Baltimore, .727; Cincinnati, .667; Boston, .657; Pittsburgh, .559; New York, .545; Cleveland, .529; Brooklyn, .528; Philadelphia, .500; Louisville, .444; Chicago, .389; Washington, .273; St. Louis, .211.

The United States senate had a period of speechmaking on the 4th, and as a result little progress was made on the tariff bill. The advance covered about two pages, and brought the work up to the wool schedule, the first item of which was considered, but not completed. The nomination of Ellis H. Roberts, of New York, to be treasurer of the United States, was received from the president. The house was not in session.

When the United States senate laid aside the tariff bill on the 5th it had reached the sugar schedule, which had been the subject of so much interest and conflict. The house was not in session.

TEACHERS' MEETING.

National Educational Convention at Milwaukee.

Looked Upon as the Most Important Gathering in the History of Education—Attendance of 20,000 Pedagogues Expected.

Milwaukee, June 7.—During the second week in July Milwaukee will be the Mecca of the teachers of the United States. Then the city will be filled with educators representing every class, from the kindergarten to the university. Then will be held the convention of the National Educational association, to whose sessions pedagogues in every part of the country are looking forward with interest. From present indications the convention will be the greatest gathering of educators the world has seen. It is expected that at least 20,000 men and women interested in education will attend, and of these 3,000 will come from Illinois alone. The reports received from every part of the country tell of a remarkable interest in the convention, and the assembling of all of the brightest minds engaged in the work of education cannot fail to have an important effect on the progress of education in the United States. They will discuss the problems of pedagogy in the light of principles and practical experiments, and each of the men and women who have become famous for his discoveries along certain lines will freely give the others the benefit of his experience and theories. The interchange of ideas is expected to give American educators an impetus that will accomplish much. Those who will attend will include all of the great professors.

The wisdom and experience of many bright minds is thus concentrated on the difficult problems of the professions at the annual meetings of the association. The result has had a lasting effect on the educational institutions of the country and the result is felt in every department of study from kindergarten to university. Thus the best methods of instruction in every branch are brought to the knowledge of all the world, as the addresses are published in book form. The influence of the association is diffusive and permeating and is giving character to the systems of education and school work of other countries as well as the United States, while there is scarcely a village in the United States where the influence of the association is not felt.

From every section of the country will come the greatest minds, who will deliver addresses on important educational topics. A partial list follows:

Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., pastor of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, and editor of the Outlook, will discuss "The Democracy of Learning." Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, of Washington, D. C., will talk on "The Education of the Deaf." Superintendent James M. Greenwood, of Kansas City, Mo., "Shall American History Be Taught in Cross Sections or in Parallels?" Superintendent Newton C. Dougherty, ex-president N. E. A., Peoria, Ill., "The Study of History." Superintendent Carroll G. Pearce, of Omaha, Neb., "Is the Heart of This People Changed Toward the Schools?" Bishop John H. Vincent, of Topeka, Kan., "Tom and His Teacher." Dr. Richard G. Boone, principal of Ypsilanti normal school, Michigan, "Lines of Growth in Maturing." Albert E. Winslip, editor of the Journal of Education, Boston, "Educational Leadership." Dr. James M. Green, principal of state normal school, Trenton, N. J., "Data or Method?" Edwin A. Alderman, president of University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, "The Christian State." Oscar T. Corson, state commissioner of common schools, Ohio, "Extremes in Education." President William R. Harper, Chicago university, "Waste in Education." Gilman H. Tucker, of New York, "Education from a Publisher's Standpoint." Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, of Chicago, "The Cooperation of Women's Clubs in the State and Public Schools." Clinton Scollard, of Clinton, N. Y., poem: "The March of the Ideal." President James H. Canfield, Ohio state university, "Winners of Men." The Needs of Rural Schools" will be discussed in their various phases by Henry Sabin, state superintendent of public instruction of Iowa; William T. Harris, United States commissioner of education; Dr. D. L. Kiehle, of the University of Minnesota, and Dr. B. A. Hinsdale, of the University of Michigan. Miss Estelle Reel, state superintendent of Wyoming; Miss Jane Addams, of Hull house; Prof. James L. Hughes, of Toronto, Canada, will speak upon subjects yet to be announced.

This is the fortieth year of the association and its thirty-sixth annual meeting. The National Educational association was organized at Philadelphia in 1857, under the name of the National Teachers' association, by leading teachers from various sections of the country. James L. Enos was chairman of the first meeting, William E. Sheldon its first secretary, and A. J. Rickoff its first treasurer. The name was changed in 1870 to National Educational association.

At the meeting held in Cleveland in 1870 the constitution was amended so as to admit of combination with two other associations, the American Normal association, which was organized in 1864, and the National Superintendents' association, organized in 1865. Until that year all educational topics were discussed before the association as a body, but with the growth in numbers and the specialization of education it became necessary to divide the work into departments, and this is the plan now pursued. On February 4, 1886, the association was incorporated.

The association has held 33 meetings, as follows: Two at Philadelphia, 1857, 1879; one at Cincinnati, 1858; Washington, 1859; Buffalo, 1860; Chicago, 1863, 1887; Ogdensburg, 1864; Harrisburg, 1865; Indianapolis, 1866; Nashville, 1868, 1889; Trenton, 1869; Cleveland, 1870; St. Louis, 1871; Boston, 1872; Elmira, 1873; Detroit, 1874; Minneapolis, 1875; Baltimore, 1876; Louisville, 1877; Chautauque, 1880; Atlanta, 1881; four at Saratoga, 1882, 1883, 1885, 1887; Madison, 1884; Topeka, 1886; San Francisco, 1889; St. Paul, 1890; Toronto, 1891; with international congresses of education, Chicago, 1893; Asbury Park, 1894. There were no meetings in 1861, 1862, 1867, 1878.

It was incorporated February 24, 1886, and has a permanent fund of \$50,000. The association had 9,073 members last year, of whom 1,464 were "active" and 7,609 "associate" members.

The Grain-O Law Suit.

Rochester, N. Y., May 19, 1897.—The great \$50,000 damage suit instituted by a Michigan Cereal Co. against the Genesee Pure Food Co. is at an end. They settled it and took it out of court for the ridiculously small sum of \$500 and, as a practical result, Grain-O is its greater demand than ever. The new plant only just completed is to be duplicated so that not only the old friends of the delicious food drink which completely takes the place of coffee, but the new friends it is making every day, can be supplied. The beverage which the children, as well as the adult, may drink with benefit will be furnished in unlimited quantities. Suits may come and suits may go, but Grain-O goes on forever.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

His Misfortune.

"Yes," he said, "I am up to my neck in debt, but it is my misfortune, not my fault."

"Your misfortune?"

"Yes. You see, I have a faculty for making such an excellent impression upon people that they still persist in trusting me."—Chicago Post.

A Stout Backbone.

Is as essential to physical health as to political consistency. For weakness of the back, rheumatism, and disorders of the kidneys, the tonic and dietetic action of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the one thing needful. The stomach is the mainstay of every other organ, and by invigorating the digestion with this preparation, the spinal column, and all its dependencies, are sympathetically strengthened. The dyspeptic and bilious will find it a pure vegetable stimulant and tonic.

Trade Usages.

"Here," said the city editor, "you say this burglar was caught at his work. That's wrong."

"Why?" asked the green reporter.

"A burglar never works. He plies his nefarious calling."—Philadelphia North American.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. 25c. Trial package FREE. Write Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A Good Rule.

"Have you a foot rule you could spare, Grumpy?"

"Yes. Don't wear tight shoes."—Detroit Free Press.

Dropsy is a dread disease, but it has lost its terrors to those who know that H. H. Green & Sons, the Dropsy Specialists of Atlanta, Georgia, treat it with such great success. Write them for pamphlet giving full information.

Nervous Weak Tired

Thousands are in this condition. They are despondent and gloomy, cannot sleep, have no appetite, no energy, no ambition. Hood's Sarsaparilla soon brings help to such people. It gives them pure, rich blood, cures nervousness, creates an appetite, tones and strengthens the stomach and imparts new life and increased vigor to all the organs of the body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure Liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 2c.

Try Grain-O!

Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 1/2 the price of coffee.

15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee

Looks like Coffee.

A COOL BOTTLE

of Hires Rootbeer on a sweltering hot day is highly essential to comfort and health. It cools the blood, reduces your temperature, tones the stomach.

HIRES Rootbeer

should be in every home, in every office, in every workshop. A temperance drink, more healthful than ice water, more delightful and satisfying than any other beverage produced.

Made only by the Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A post-office order will be sent on request.

The following is a complete summary of the bills passed at the last biennial session of the state legislature. Fewer measures were adopted than for many years. The legislature was in session five months, lacking six days. All acts not marked "immediate effect" will become operative 90 days from May 31:

Appropriations.
Acts making appropriation of \$1,354,576.21 for 1887 and \$1,164,575 for 1888 for the general expenses of the state government (immediate effect): \$136,576 for buildings, cur-
riculum expenses, etc., for the home for the feeble-minded; \$134,800 for the state normal school; \$62,000 for the state public school for dependent children; \$86,700 for industrial home for girls; \$22,000 for improvements at the agricultural college; \$20,000.

the electric light plant at the university; \$3,200 for the school at the deaf-mute school; \$29,000 for Central Michigan normal; appropriating \$126,000 for the current expenses and improvements at the industrial school for boys (immediate effect); \$23,400 for the buildings at the Michigan asylum; \$200 for improvements at the state house; of correction; \$30,000 for the state mission; \$56,000 for the school for the blind; for a laundry and electric light plant for the eastern asylum; \$194,000 for current expenses, etc., of soldiers' homes; \$5,000 for the expenses of the State House; the best means of restricting communicable diseases; \$18,000 for the expenses of the state dairy and food commissioner; \$3,700 for the improvements and furnishings at the reformatory; \$1,000 per year for publication of the review of the State Horticultural society; \$5,500 for each of the years 1897 and 1898 for farmers' institutes; \$3,000 for books for the state library; \$5,000 for travelling library; \$3,000 annual for to keep university hospital open during vacation; for the State House; payment of the expenses of suits to which the state is a party; providing for temporary expenses of Central Michigan normal school; for temporary expenses of Michigan mining school, and for payment of current expenses of the State House in legislative years prior to the passage of appropriation bills.

The Railroad Tax Bill.

The Merriman bill, increasing the rate of specific taxation paid by railroad companies, fixing the rates of taxation as follows: On earnings of \$2,000 or less per mile, 2½ per cent.; from \$2,000 to \$4,000, 3½ per cent.; from \$4,000 to \$6,000, 4 per cent.; from \$6,000 to \$8,000, 4½ per cent.; over \$8,000, 5 per cent.; on earnings of depot companies of \$20,000 per mile or less, 2½ per cent.; over \$20,000, 10 per cent.

Other Railroad Measures.
Acts to amend the act of 1867 relative to the formation of street railway companies; requiring railroads to carry bicycles as baggage; to protect lives and property at railroad crossings by providing for the establishment of bell signals in certain cases; amend general railroad law so as to fix compensation of members of railroad commission at \$5 per day, and expenses for actual time; permitting foreign railroad companies to own certain land in Michigan.

Judicial Circuits.
Acts to amend the law providing for an additional judge in the Seventeenth judicial circuit; amending the act organizing the Seventh and Thirteenth circuits; defining the limits of judicial circuits; relating to the appointment, duties and compensation of circuit court stenographers.

The Game Laws.
Acts to repeal the act of 1893, making it a misdemeanor to fish in Lake Superior lakes; in certain months; preservation of deer in Monroe county; amending law relative to destruction of wolves and other noxious animals; to allow the spearing of fish; to prohibit fishing with nets in wild river and its tributaries; protection of fish in Reed and Fisk lakes; prohibiting the shooting of wild fowl from steam, gas, naphtha, oil or electric launches; to amend certain fish-bearing and fish catching laws; to amend law relating to killing of prairie chickens; regulating the hunting of wild fowl in Lake Erie; providing for taking German carp in certain waters; to amend law relating to catching of fish with nets in the waters of this state; regulating the catching of speckled trout and grayling in Emmett county; to permit spearing of whitefish and herring in Fort Snare and Little Portage lakes; to amend law relating to the spearing of white fish and trout in certain lakes in the counties of Antrim, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska and Benzie (immediate).

Taxes and Assessments.
Acts to provide for collecting delinquent taxes on personal property remaining unpaid after March 1; providing for the sale of state tax lands in Adrian; authorizing state land commissioner to sell certain state homestead tax lands; correcting an error in equalizing the valuation of Alpena county by the state board of equalization of 1891; amending section 87 of act 206 of 1895; amending section 111 of general tax law of 1893; amending section 108 of general tax law of 1893.

Election Laws.
Acts to provide for regulating elections in city of Alpena; amending the general election law; amending section 38 of act 44 of 1885, to prevent fraud and deception at elections; providing rules for use of Abbott voting machine; relative to use of pencils in booths; requiring township officers to be citizens of the United States and electors; authorizing use of any thoroughly tested voting machine; provide for four voting precincts in Hancock township; amending act for the election of county canvassers.

Insane Asylums.
Acts amending the general law relative to asylums for insane; to amend an act to revise and consolidate laws relating to asylums for the insane; providing for transfer of indigent insane persons from the Wayne county asylum to the state asylums; providing for committing insane inmates of the industrial home for girls to state asylums for the insane; amending sections 33 and 38 of law relative to management of asylums for insane.

Insurance Measures. Acts to amend section 6 of act 187 of the laws of 1887, being a revision of the laws relative to the incorporation of cooperative and mutual benefit associations, authorizing Home Mutual Fire Insurance company to assume the risks of Home Mutual Fire Insurance company of Bay, Arenac and Ogemaw counties, etc.; providing for the extension of the corporate limit for insurance companies; authorizing for insurance companies; a cooperative and mutual benefit associations; providing for licensing of insurance companies to insure against loss or damage from burglary and fire; also the loss of money and securities in

An act relating to the conveyance of lands by infants, idiots, etc.

An act to amend an act of 1889, establishing a bridge district in Bay County. (Immediate effect.)

An act to amend the factory inspection law, increasing the appropriation to \$2,000 per annum.

An act to provide for the appointment of township, city and village commissioners for the destruction of noxious weeds.

An act for the ascertainment and protection of the interests of the state in escheated estates.

An act authorizing the auditor-general to accept payment of taxes and charges from the owner of any description of lands held by the state as state tax lands.

An act to legalize the proceedings of the Michigan State Agricultural society in selling its real estate.

An act to authorize the common council of the village of Houghton to make contracts for metals and minerals and the right to mine the same (Immediate effect.)

An act to authorize the common council of the village of Houghton to make contracts for metals and minerals and the right to mine the same (Immediate effect.)

An act to prevent the spreading of bush, vine and fruit tree pests, such as canker worm and other insects, and fungus and contagious diseases, and to provide for their extirpation. (Immediate effect.)

An act to legalize certain bonds of the county of Bay. (Immediate effect.)

An act to amend the law authorizing

proceedings by garnishment in the circuit courts and the district courts of the upper peninsula.

An act to provide for the extension, construction and maintenance of the Whitehall and Holtos road through the city of North Muskegon, established by the board of county commissioners of the county of Muskegon. (Immediate effect.)

An act to provide a penalty for wrecking or attempting to wreck, robbing or attempting to rob railroad trains.

An act to authorize the counties of Antrim and Kalkaska to build a bridge across the river between the two counties.

An act defining the duties and liabilities of

An act to amend the act incorporating the Detroit and Erin Plank Road company.

An act to create the Fifth ward and to change the boundaries of the First and Fourth wards of the city of Owosso. (Immediate effect.)

An act to amend an act relative to justice courts in the city of Grand Rapids. (Immediate effect.)

An act making it unlawful for prosecuting attorney to defend or assist in the defense of any person charged with crime within their respective counties.

An act to create and confer power upon the board of managers, directors or trustees of any city, town or village.

An act to provide for the care at the university hospitals of children of indigent people who are afflicted with any curable malady or deformity.

An act to amend the law of 1895 relative to making appropriations for the repair under the direction of the board of state auditors, of any state building destroyed by fire, etc.

An act to legalize certain records of title in Crawford county. (Immediate effect.)

An act to regulate the taxation of costs in malicious prosecution.

An act to amend section 9053 of Howell's statutes relative to the fees of justices of the peace, constables and sheriffs in criminal cases.

An act to amend the act of 1895 relative to the purchase and display of United States flags.

States flags in connection with the public school buildings in this state, the amendment permitting such display to be inside the building during inclement weather.

An act to amend the law relative to public instruction and primary schools.

An act to attach Isle Royale to the county of Leelanaw. (Immediate effect.)

An act to change the name of the Michigan mining school to the Michigan college of mines. (Immediate effect.)

An act to prevent deception in the manufacture and sale of imitation butter, by prescribing the colorings of any such substitutes and to resemble pure butter.

An act relating to the sale and manufacture of vinegar, and to repeal act 224 of 1889.

An act to authorize the appointment of a deputy attorney-general. (Immediate effect.)

An act to repeal an act of 1871 to provide that plank road companies shall file their consent in writing with the secretary of state to any amendment to any of their laws.

An act to prevent the destruction of signs, bills and notices.

An act to prevent the adulteration of buckwheat flour.

An act to amend sections 2, 5, 10 and 14 of the factory inspection law.

An act to amend section 3 of act No. 1 of the public acts of 1895, being an act entitled "An act to establish a board of health for the city of Detroit," approved February 27, 1895, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts inconsistent therewith. (Immediately

An act to provide for the government management and control of the state pub-

lic school at Coldwater, and to repeal all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act. (Immediate effect.)

An act to amend "an act to confirm the letters of attorney in certain cases" and to add a new section relative to certified transcript copies of deeds, etc. (Immediate effect.)

An act to authorize dissection in certain cases, for the advancement of science.

An act to amend chapter 154 of revised statutes of 1943, entitled "Offenses against property."

An act to amend act to prohibit the extraction of food.

An act to prevent the introduction and spread of San Jose scale, etc.

An act to permit sureties on bonds given by administrators, guardians, etc., to appear in probate court and appeal from a decision thereof.

upon the verdicts and judgments in circuit courts of this state.

An act to amend an act providing for recording in the offices of registers of deeds certified copies of judgments and decrees of courts of record and making record there-

An act to amend an act relative to persons suspected of having concealed, embezzled or disposed of property of deceased

An act to amend an act to authorize proceedings by the sale for condemnation of private property.

An act to amend the mechanics' lien law so as to give material men a lien.

the proceedings of annual school meetings and an annual financial statement in graded school districts.

ates from which shall be admitted to the agricultural college without examination.

An act for the protection of the reputation and good name of certain persons permitting persons under legal age to

An act to amend an act relative to the firing of wood by authorizing townships to make rules with reference thereto.

relief and the admission of certain poor

Joint Resolutions.

A joint resolution to designate and adopt a state flower.

Joint resolution authorizing the cancellation of state taxes due from Manitowish County.

Joint resolution restoring Fort Mackinac to the United States. (Immediate effect.)

Joint resolution directing the board of state auditors to adjust the claim of Joseph Schenckner for money expended and services rendered in recruiting volunteers. (Immediate effect.)

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section 9, of the constitution of this state increasing the salary of the attorney-general from \$800 to \$3,500 per annum. (Immediate effect.)

Now that the cold light of science has thrown its ray upon the most remote parts of our globe, there is no longer room for legendary creatures—save the sea serpent—and we are told that the mermaid is nothing more than a dugong, a unicorn either a rhinoceros or a Tibetan antelope, while the cockatrice, the phoenix and the roc appear to be pure imaginations. But in the Elizabethan age—an age when the dodo had but recently been discovered—these and many other mythical creatures were, if not living, at all events actual realities to the ordinary public, and as such were referred to in the works of the great dramatist and other contemporary writers. We meet, for instance, in the "Winter's Tale" the line: "Make me not sighted like the basilisk," and in "The Tempest:" "Now I will believe that there are unicorns." But not only was more or less credulity given to the existence of these and such like fabulous monsters, but a web of mystic lore encircled the most common and best known of beasts, birds and fishes. Who, for instance, is forgetful of the popular superstitions connected with the salamander, the newt and the blind worm, and who fails to remember White's account of the "shrewwash" at Selborne? And if such superstitions still survive among uneducated peasants of the present day, we may be assured that two centuries ago they were fully believed by the higher class.—*Nature*.

Hearing a noise at night, Jones descends with a lighted candle and discovers a burglar escaping with a full sack.

"Hallo!" he cries; "come back, you!"

"Eh, what?" returns the burglar

"Ah, yes, the silver candlestick! Permit me." (He takes it from the hand of the astonished Jones and puts it into his bag.) "Many thanks. Have I forgotten anything else?"—Pick-Me-Up.

Mrs. Charles C. Maxon, of Essexville, who went to California to prosecute her husband for bigamy, has returned to the city, having received \$1,000 and her expenses to grant her husband an absolute divorce. With the money she has purchased a home in Essexville and has been married to John Bouvia. Her California husband has married the widow to whom he was previously married while having a wife in Bay county.

Mrs. Jennie Witmink, a widow living in Walker township, Kent county, died as the result of alcohol drinking. She went to a neighbor's, drank freely of the stuff, and on returning home intoxicated went to bed. She was found smothered in the pillow, and it is believed that she turned part way over and could not help herself. The prosecuting attorney would arrest the druggist who sold the stuff and commence a crusade against druggists who are selling liquor.

The state of Michigan has granted a pension of \$25 a month to Alphonse Button, of Grand Rapids, who in 1859 while a member of a military company at Mason, lost his hand by the explosion of a cannon. Button is the only man who has had the honor and the good luck to draw a pension from the state.

Shot in the Back.
E. L. Norris, of the '96 law class, who was well known in Ann Arbor and who was recently elected assistant city attorney of Prescott, A. T., was shot in the back by criminals escaping from the county jail. He was well known in Ann Arbor as one of the first editors of the "Res Gestae." He died from the effects of his wounds.

John Tannis and his nine sons voted at the spring election in Sheridan township, Newago county, and had to pay the penalty afterward by sitting for a photograph as the biggest family of voters in the Wolverine state.

Quality,

.... In the End,

Talks Strongest

We are more firm than ever in our belief that the buying public is never really satisfied with cheap and inferior eatables at any price; the best is none too good when the price is right, and a large percentage of the cheap adulterated stuff with which the market is flooded is absolutely unfit food for human beings. We don't offer you a lot of

Adulterated Stuff

In the line of eatables; we don't believe you like it.

What You Do Want

Is the best, and you want it fresh and clean.

We make a specialty of fruits, nuts, candies, cigars and tobaccos.

Highest cash price paid for butter and eggs.

FREEMAN'S.

Did You Ever

Stop to think that it pays to look around before you purchase a

Harness, Buggy, Organ or Piano?

Before purchasing, it will pay you to call at my store, inspect goods and get prices.

Special attention is called to our Shining Light Axle Grease and Harness Oil, machine and coach oils of all kinds, pure vegetable castor oil for buggies.

Also a complete stock of horse furnishing goods.

C. STEINBACH.

And Ready for Spring



**Are
You
Ready?**

The season is full of

**New Shades
and Designs**

Cheaper than ever before. Try us for a suit to order.

GEO. WEBSTER.

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.



GEO. E. DAVIS,

**Everybody's
Auctioneer.**

**Headquarters
at**

HERALD OFFICE.

**Auction Bills furnish-
ed Free.**

STBSCRIBE

for the

HERALD.

Chelsea and Vicinity.

Getting warm.

Commencement time.

Fly screens are going up.

This is Cupid's busy month.

Hammocks built for two are in demand.

The spring lamb is gamboling on the green.

Now for some straw hat and vestless weather.

Henry Fenn was a Detroit visitor last Monday.

Three weeks from next Sunday is Fourth of July.

J. N. Merchant was in Ypsilanti last Friday on business.

School children are preparing for commencement exercises.

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

A. Mensing left last Monday for a trip through Pennsylvania.

A. Steger has put down a cement walk in front of his residence.

Miss Alice Gorman returned home from New York city last week.

D. C. Marion, the genial schoolmaster, is laid up with rheumatism.

Mrs. Geo. W. Simmonds is the guest of Miss Rose Cassidy this week.

Born, June 7, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Chandler, a daughter.

Miss Minnie Steinbach, of Ann Arbor, spent Sunday with relatives here.

Henry Lammers, Sr., of Francisco, visited friends in Chelsea Wednesday.

The Sylvan Sunday school will observe Children's Day on Sunday, June 13.

Master Robert Hackett, of Detroit, was a guest at St. Mary's Rectory last Sunday.

Chelsea Tent, K. O. T. M., will attend the grand jubilee at Jackson next Saturday.

The Juniors will present "The Stolen Will" at the Opera House in the near future.

The Glazier Stove Co. have laid a new sidewalk on the Main street front of their factory.

David Prendergast, of Durand, is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. August Neuburger, this week.

Mrs. J. H. Osborne has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Noyes, the past week.

James Cushman, of Williamston, a former resident of Lima, called on friends here last week.

The annual crop of college graduates will now be turned loose to revolutionize this degenerate world.

Geo. Vogel and Miss Emma Kappler, of Ann Arbor, were the guests of Miss Minnie Vogel last Sunday.

Rev. Thos. Holmes spent Tuesday in Ann Arbor and on Wednesday attended the pioneer meeting at Saline.

Mr. Geo. Chapman, of Sylvan, and Miss E. Mae Niles, of Grass Lake, were united in marriage Thursday, June 3, 1897.

Frank McNamara, Jr., of this village, is one of the graduates in the dental department of the U. of M. this spring.

There are many people in this vicinity who would like to see a rousing celebration of the Fourth in Chelsea this year.

Michael Merkle left for Owosso Tuesday, where he will attend the state convention of the German Workingmen's Society.

S. E. Beeman, son of F. Beeman, of Waterloo, and Miss Flora Gildersleeve, of Spring Arbor, were united in marriage June 9, 1897.

Chas. Wagne and family, of Dearborn, and Miss Minnie Dingman, of Detroit, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Staffan last Sunday and Monday.

The Rev. Ernest Cooper, C. S. S. R., of Detroit, officiated at St. Mary's church, Chelsea, last Sunday, at the high mass, and preached a beautiful sermon on "The Holy Ghost."

Died, Tuesday, June 8, 1897, at her home near Whitmore Lake, Mrs. E. W. Snell, aged 55 years. The funeral was held Thursday forenoon from the house, and the remains were brought here and interred in Oak Grove cemetery. A husband and one daughter, Mrs. Payne, of Port Clinton, Ohio, survive her. Deceased was a sister of A. R. Congdon, of Dexter, and Mrs. Thomas Sears, of this village.

Mrs. Hugh Sherry has rented her house on West Middle street to Mr. and Mrs. Graham, of Unadilla, who have taken possession. Mrs. Sherry will leave for Detroit in a few weeks to take up her permanent residence in that city with the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. She may eventually become a member of that religious order. Mrs. Sherry's departure for Detroit, after 35 years residence in Chelsea, will be keenly regretted by the many friends of this admirable woman.

Flag Day.

To instill and advance the spirit of loyalty and patriotism, Congress has set apart June 14 to be called Flag Day. I therefore would suggest that all loyal and patriotic citizens, as far as possible, unfurl to the breeze "Old Glory" Monday, the 14th of June. Let it float from your residence and place of business. This is the 130th anniversary of the adoption of the stars and stripes as the national banner. Let not the spirit of our fathers die.

"That flag withstood the battle's roar, With foemen stout and foemen strong, Strong hands have sought that flag to lower,

And found a speedy watery grave. That flag is known on every shore The standard of a gallant band; Alike sustained in peace or war, It floats o'er freedom's happy land."

WILLIAM BACON,
President.

Council Proceedings.

[OFFICIAL]

Chelsea, May 19, 1897.

Board met in regular session.

Meeting called to order by President.

Roll call by Clerk.

Present—Wm Bacon, President; Trustees Raftery, Vogel, Wedemeyer, Holmes, Grau.

Absent—Trustee Armstrong.

Minutes of previous meetings read and approved.

Moved by Holmes and supported by Raftery, that a fund of four hundred dollars (\$400) be taken from general fund and transferred for highway purposes.

Yeas—Raftery, Vogel, Wedemeyer, Holmes, Grau.

Nays—None.

Carried.

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

Yeas—Raftery, Vogel, Wedemeyer, Holmes, Grau.

Nays—None.

Carried.

Geo. Whitaker 1/2 day's work with team, \$ 3 75

Frank Forner, 3 loads stone, 1 50

Mr. Lemon, 1/2 day's work, 63

Gilbert Martin, 15 1/2 days' work, 18.92

E. Foster, 8 1/2 days with team, 1

day shoveling, 23 12

E. Beach, 14 1/2 days with 3 horses, 43 50

W. Sumner, 13 9 10 days' work, 17 87

G. Ahnemiller, 7 days with team, 17 50

C. Fenn, 4 1/2 days' work, 5 31

J. Van Orden, 10 1/2 days' work, 13 18

W. Rheinfrank, 1 day's work, 1 25

John McCover, 7 1/2 days' work, 9 38

Patrick McCover, 6 1/2 days' work, 8 12

Thos. Jackson, 4 days' work, 5 00

H. Conk, 6 1/2 days with team, 16 25

F. Toulinson, 1/2 day's work, 63

M. Franklin, 3 1/2 days' work, 4 69

John Rickett, 3 1/2 days' work, 4 37

W. Oesterle, 2 days' work, 2 50

P. Steinbach, 4 days with team, 10 00

D. Bennett, 3 days' work, 3 75

P. Payne, 5 days' work, 6 25

Geo. Foster, 13 6-10 days with scraper, 1 day with team, 22 00

John Fay, 1 day's work, 1 25

Kush Green, marshal, March and April, 70 00

J. Van Orden, night watch, 1 25

John McCover, 3 days' work, 3 75

Israel Vogel, repairing tools, 1 40

\$316 57

Moved by Wedemeyer and supported by Vogel, that the bill of G. W. Turnbull be referred to Finance Committee.

Yeas—Raftery, Vogel, Wedemeyer, Holmes, Grau.

Nays—None.

Carried.

Ordinance No. 20, relative to the building of new walks, read for the second time.

On motion Board adjourned.

W. D. ARNOLD,
Village Clerk.

Approved June 2, 1897.

Wm. BACON, President.

Notice.

Until July 1st I will be in Saline Tuesday and Wednesday of each week. Monday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. I may be found in my office over the Bank Drug Store, where I will be pleased to meet any and all who may be in need of dental work, which will be done in a careful and thorough manner. All work guaranteed satisfactory. I have come to Chelsea with the intention of making it my permanent residence.

G. E. HATHAWAY, D.D.S.

Did You Ever.

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at Glazier & Stinson's Drug Store.

G. W. Palmer

PHYSICIAN

AND

SURGEON.

Office over Kempf's new bank, Chelsea.

H. W. SCHMID

Physician & Surgeon.

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

OFFICE HOURS:—10 to 12 a.m. 2 to 5 p.m.

DENTISTRY

in all its branches done in a careful manner and as reasonable as possible. Class work can be done. Crown and bridge work adjusted so as to be very comfortable. Where this cannot be used we make different kinds of plates—gold, silver, platinum, Watts metal and rubber. Special care given to children's teeth. Both Am and local anæsthetic used in extraction. Am here to stay. H. H. AVERY, D.D.S. Office over Kempf Bros' Bank.

E. J. PHELPS, M.D.

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Office in Durand & Hatch Building, Chelsea. Special office hours 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p.m. Residence on Park street, opposite M. E. Church.

N. E. FREER

Attorney at Law

Notary Public, Insurance and Real Estate.

Office in the Hatch & Durand Building, Chelsea, Mich.

FIRE! FIRE!!

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

F. & A. M.

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

Jan. 12; Feb. 16; Mar. 16; Apr. 13; May 11; June 8; July 13; Aug. 10; Sept. 7; Oct. 5; Nov. 2; Dec. 7. J. D. SCHNAITMAN, Sec.

Dec. 7. J. D. SCHNAITMAN, Sec.

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H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

We run our clothing department the same as any other of our departments. That is, we always have some special drives, bargains and odd lots to be cleaned up at special prices. Our business on light colored summer suits has been immense, and we still have left 3 to 5 suits each of the \$6.00, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, and some \$8.50 kinds, that we shall put on sale at the uniform price of

\$5.00 EACH.

We don't have nearly all sizes of any one kind, but think we can fit any one out of this lot. Better suits at special reduced prices. See those we offer now at \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$10.00. Also our black suits at \$12.50 and \$13.50, in sack or cutaway coats.

Just Received:

12 dozen neckwear, the regular 50 cent kind, to be put on sale Saturday at 25 cents each. Full assortment of the new styles and all prices in straw hats. Good ones for 50c. New colors in soft and stiff hats at reasonable prices. We offer as good gauze underwear this season for 25 cents as our last year's 50 cent quality.

Dry Goods Dept.—Bargains for This Week.

10 pieces light colored dress goods, regular 50, 59 and 75c quality, for 25 1-2 cents. Good cotton crash (5c quality), at 2 3-4 cents. Best blue prints at 5 cents.

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

Butterick Patterns for June now on Sale.

CHAS. TOMLINSON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

HARNESSES.

"In the Harness," a common phrase, but when your horse is in one of my harnesses he has the best that years of successful harness-making experience can give him. My prices are very low, too. Try me and see.

Repairing Promptly Attended To.

German Building, East Middle Street, Chelsea, Michigan.

Specialties for This Week:

Holland Sugar,
Boston Coffee,
New York Spices,
Detroit Crackers,
Dexter Flour,
Jackson Bread,
Chicago Meats,
California Fruits,
Japan Tea.

I will not be undersold.

JNO. FARRELL.

To Lovers of Good Bread--

BUY DEXTER FLOUR!

None Better.

Every Sack Warranted. Premium with every five empty sacks returned.

For sale only by

John Farrell.

IF YOU WANT

To enjoy good health, try some of our

NICE JUICY STEAKS.

We can supply you with anything in the meat line. Orders promptly filled and delivered.

Albert Eisele.

Mind Your P's and Q's

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

THE HERALD OFFICE.

Here and There.

Soda fountains are fizzing.

The weather man is bottling up hot waves.

John Eisenman spent Monday in Dexter.

John Wenk is now employed in Albert Eisele's meat market.

Mrs. C. E. Stimson is visiting relatives and friends in Colorado.

The festive freckle begins to adorn the nose of the summer girl.

Mrs. Dr. Hamilton is spending a week in Albion and Kalamazoo.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Kempf have returned home from Lansing.

The Lima and Chelsea bicycle riders want a bicycle path to Ann Arbor.

B. McIneny, of Battle Creek, called on relatives and friends here this week.

A large number of our citizens took in the excursion to Detroit Wednesday.

It is said that the '97 summer girl will have a pistol pocket in her bloomers.

Dr. Angell, ambassador to Turkey, will leave Ann Arbor for his post June 12.

Mrs. Milo Hunter has been quite ill for the past week, but is slowly improving.

The M. C. Co. will lay a gravel sidewalk on the Jackson street side of their depot.

Chas. Whitaker is beautifying his residence by the addition of a new coat of paint.

Mrs. Edward Clark, of Ypsilanti, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Milo Hunter.

Mr. J. J. Raftrey, accompanied by his wife, attended the funeral of his father at Albion last Thursday.

We think there would be more cement sidewalks laid if the village board would offer more liberal inducements.

The annual collection for the Pope will be taken up in St. Mary's church, Chelsea, next Sunday, June 13, 1897.

Rev. Armstrong, a resident of this village some 25 years ago, but now of Adrian, called on friends here this week.

We need more hitching posts. Farmers are grumbling because they cannot find a place to tie their teams when they come to town.

A couple of our citizens had a set-to in the alley back of the Durand & Hatch block last Saturday. Considerable blood was spilt, but otherwise neither one was damaged to any great extent.

Mrs. Palmer Westfall and son wish to thank their many friends for their kindness and assistance during the illness of their husband and father, also the choir and those who furnished flowers.

Tommy McNamara took second money with his pacer, "Little Mac," at the Brooklyn races, May 29. Best time 1:08 1/2, half mile heats. He also took first money with the same horse at Onstead last Saturday. Best time 1:13 1/2, half mile heats.

Andrew Paul, an old soldier, was struck by a freight train on the M. C. last Saturday morning, just west of Grass Lake. The right leg was crushed just above the ankle. He was taken to Jackson, where the leg was amputated just below the knee. His chances for recovery are favorable.

Lafayette Grange will observe Children's Day at Lima Town Hall June 18. Supper will be served from 6 to 8 p. m. There will be music by the orchestra and singing and speaking by the children. Proceeds will be used for procuring a traveling library. A cordial invitation extended to all.

Mrs. Friederika Vilohn died at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. Geo. Otto, at Lyndon Center, on the 25th of May, 1897, at the ripe age of 88 years. Mrs. Vilohn was born in Germany in 1809, was married to John Vilohn in 1838, came to America with her husband and daughter, Caroline, now Mrs. Otto, in 1873. Her husband died in 1894, since which event she has found a home with her daughter.

School report of district No. 5, North Lake, for the month ending June 7: Average daily attendance, 13. Warren Daniels was neither absent nor tardy during the month. The star indicates that the pupil has stood 90 per cent or above in work during the month. Charlie Van Sickle, *Mary Whalian, *Amy Whalian, Nettie Green, Warren Daniels, Orley Green, Alex. Gilbert, Lucy Leach, teacher.

Fred Sager, Sr., who lives about three miles west of this village, got into a quarrel with four peddlers over some eggs last Wednesday afternoon, and was rather roughly handled. Mr. Sager came to town and had his wounds dressed, then swore out a warrant for their arrest. Officers Staffan and Wood overhauled them near Sylvan Center and brought them before Justice Turnbull. They all pleaded not guilty, and their trial was set for 10 a. m. to-day.

The Birthday of the Flag.

The Michigan Society, Sons of the Revolution, has requested the mayors of the cities and towns throughout the state to call attention by proclamation to the National Flag Day, Monday, June 14th next, as a day set apart by Congress for such observance, being the 120th anniversary of the adoption of the stars and stripes as the national banner of our country; and asks for a general observance of the day by unfurling to the breeze Old Glory from all public buildings, private residences, stores and other appropriate places.

The anniversary of so remarkable an event as the advent of a new national ensign, marking at once the establishment of a new nation and its standard, should not be passed as a matter without significance. It is one of the most remarkable events of modern history, and the culmination of that great Declaration of Independence, July 4th, 1776. The ensign authorized by the Act of Congress, June 14th, 1777, was its sign manual.

Sitting at Philadelphia one hundred and twenty years ago, the Continental Congress adopted the recommendation of its committee, and the flag was born; and to-day it is the oldest among the flags of the nations. In June, 1777, a committee of Congress, with General Washington as chairman, was instructed to design a suitable flag for the united colonies. The design submitted by the committee, as prepared by General Washington, was adopted by the Continental Congress June 14, 1777, when it was resolved that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation. Betsy Ross, of Philadelphia, is said to have made the first American flag, according to the design adopted by Congress. There are now forty-five stars in the union.

It was called Old Glory for the first time in February, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn., by Capt. Stephen Driver, an old sea captain, who had received a beautiful American flag while abroad. On his return, he took up his residence in Nashville. Opposed to secession, he was compelled to secrete the flag. He sewed it up in a quilt and slept every night beneath it, to prevent its being found by the Confederates. When the Federal troops entered Nashville, in February, 1862, he told them the story of Old Glory, brought it out and flung it to the breeze from the top of the State House. This is said to have been the origin of this name.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1897.—The public sees very little of the tariff fighting, as up to this time every schedule has been adopted just as it was recommended by the republican steering committee. But a comparison of the schedules which have been adopted by the Senate with the same schedules in the amended bill when it was reported to the Senate shows that there has been hard fighting behind the scenes. All of them are different, and nearer what they were when the bill left the House.

The public is getting just a little bit tired of the exhibitions in the House. It was all well enough for the minority to register a protest against the action of Speaker Reed in declining to appoint the committees, but after that action has been repeatedly endorsed by the votes of the majority, a continuation of the protests is regarded as about as senseless as the act of the fool who wrote letters threatening Speaker Reed's life if he did not allow the Cuban resolution to be adopted by the House. The whole theory of this government is that a majority shall rule. That is precisely what is being done in the House. The minority have the right of appealing to the voters, who can turn the majority out if they do not approve what they have done, but if they keep on as they have been going they will disgust many who would naturally be inclined to act with them. There are a lot of fools, but no careful observer can doubt that common sense is the ruling power in this country, in politics as well as in everything else.

The tariff is by no means a humorous subject, but the dullness of the debate is once in a while relieved by attempts of Senators to inject a little humor. One of these times was when the schedule containing glass used for spectacles was under discussion. The democrats claimed that the duty was excessively high and tried to ridicule Senator Aldrich into backing down from the committee amendment. Senator White started the ball by saying: "I can well understand why you want to prohibit the wearing of spectacles. It is because you don't want them to read this bill, but at the same time you ought to have some consideration for the people who like to read the proceedings of this body and other less interesting things. It

does not make any difference to me, because I do not use glasses, but it is rather hard on those who do have to use them." At this point Senator Caffery said: "And it seems to me that the Senator from Rhode Island ought not to undertake to say what sort of spectacles people are to use." Then Senator White added: "A spectacle will be made of this bill by the time these amendments are adopted," and everybody laughed. If the reader fails to perceive the hilarious humor it must be set down to his not being a Senator.

Representative Lewis, of Washington, was very frank with the House, in connection with his attempt to add an amendment to the government printing office deficiency appropriation, passed this week, making \$10,000, out of money already appropriated for public work on Puget Sound immediately available. It was such an extraordinary proceeding that Representative Cannon said Mr. Lewis surely was not serious about it. Mr. Lewis replied: "I certainly am. It is a serious matter with me, and the House is likely to be deprived of the pleasure of my company in the future, unless this matter is taken care of." The amendment of Mr. Lewis was, of course, declared to be out of order, as everybody knew it was; but he says his constituents need the work the money would give them, and care nothing for parliamentary points of order.

The positive denial of Senator Smith, of New Jersey, of the charges that he had speculated in sugar stock, and of Senator Aldrich of the charge that the subcommittee, of which he was chairman, had been influenced in any manner by the sugar trust or any of its agents while engaged in preparing the sugar schedule of the tariff, has had the effect of making some Senators who had favored a sugar investigation change their minds. But Senator Tillman, the author of the resolution ordering an investigation, isn't one of them. He says that Senator Smith's denial has merely raised a question of veracity between him and the newspaper correspondent who charged over his own signature that Senator Smith had been speculating in sugar stock.

Secretary Gage's statement that the authorization of the appointment of a currency commission by the President is a part of the program for the extra session of Congress has brought out the fact that the silver men in the Senate, while not opposed to the idea of a commission, will oppose allowing the President to name all its members. As the silver men are the majority in the Senate their wishes will have to be met or there will be no commission. A proposition to have one-third of the commission named by the President, the Senate and the House respectively is now being discussed by the silver Senators, and their final agreement is likely to be something on that order.

Wheat Is Off.

And we have dropped on flour and feed, pressed hay and straw. We sell "Patent," "Half Patent" and "Straight" spring and winter wheat flours. J. N. MERCHANT.

Figs and Thistles.

Better freedom in bonds than bonds in freedom.

They who wait to do great things never do any anything.

A crust with an appetite is better than a feast without.

Pretend to know, and you will become an empty shell.

The wasted mental forces would do all the work of the world.

One truth in the life is better than a hundred in the memory.

In war at this day men think more of the chances of victory than the justice of the cause.—Ram's Horn.

There Is Nothing So Good.

There is nothing just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, so demand it and do not permit the dealer to sell you some substitute. He will not claim there is anything better, but in order to make more profit he may claim something else to be just as good. You want Dr. King's New Discovery because you know it to be safe and reliable, and guaranteed to do good or money refunded. For Coughs, colds, consumption and for all affections of Throat, Chest and Lungs there is nothing so good as Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottle free at Grazier & Stimson's drug store. Regular size 50 cents and \$1.00.

Recent expressions by Cuban leaders indicate that they have lost hope of assistance from the United States; but they keep right on fighting, while we persevere in doing police duty for Spain.

URBANA'S HORROR.

Citizens of the Town Shot and a Negro Ravisher Lynched.

Frenzied Mob Attacks the Jail and Is Fired Upon by the Militia—Story of the Night of Tragedies.

Urbana, O., June 5. — In the riot here at 2:30 Friday morning two lives were lost and ten citizens were wounded. At 7:30 a. m., Charles Mitchell (colored), the cause of all the trouble, was taken from the jail by infuriated citizens and lynched. The two previous nights and Thursday portended the gravest danger, but no such results were anticipated as those within the five hours from 2:30 to 7:30 a. m. Friday. Including the brutal Mitchell, there are three dead and ten wounded. All of the victims were innocent citizens who were spectators on the scene of excitement except Mitchell. In addition to this list, it is feared that Mrs. Eliza Gaumer, who was criminally assaulted by the negro, will not recover, and several of the injured are in a serious condition. Besides this list of casualties there is such intense feeling against some of the officials that it will not be wiped out in the present generation and further complications are apprehended in the future. While the past two nights and the past two days witnessed scenes of lawlessness and bloodshed, yet the feeling at no time has been as intense as it is at this hour. The body of Mitchell was exposed all day in a rough coffin, and it intensified the feeling among the masses who witnessed it.

The Victims.

Following is a revised list of the killed and wounded in the riot of Friday morning:

Dead—Harry Bell, Urbana, shot in the head, instantly killed; Upton Baker, a farmer living north of Urbana.

Fatally Wounded—Wesley Bowen, of Cable, shot in the hip; Zack Wank, Urbana, shot in the groin and leg.

Other Wounded—Dennis Graney, Urbana, right foot, slightly; Dr. Charles Thompson, North Lewisburg, head, slight; S. S. Deaton, Urbana, prosecuting attorney, leg, slight; Gus Weiser, Urbana, in the face, painful; Ray Dickerson, Urbana, shoulder, serious; John McKeever, Urbana, right arm, painful; Ray McClure, Urbana, right arm, painful.

Mob Fired On by the Militia.

The early morning scenes—the fierce, blood-thirsty fury of the mob, the determined attack on the jail and the reply of the militia with fire and lead that laid low many innocent spectators—will be as a nightmare in the memories of those who witnessed them. Angry citizens began to collect early Thursday determined to lynch Mitchell for his terribly brutal assault on Mrs. Eliza Gaumer. The local militia was called out and, by dressing Mitchell up in soldier's uniform, the authorities succeeded in smuggling him into the courthouse where he pleaded guilty to the charges and was sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary, the extreme penalty for the crime. When he had been returned to the jail, the enraged crowd learned what had been done and resolved that he should not be taken out of town alive. At 2:30 in the morning the jail was stormed and the door battered in. The sheriff ordered the militia to fire and when the report of 20 rifles had died away a dozen or more of the innocent spectators lay writhing on the ground. The mob then fell back and the dead and wounded were tenderly cared for. Anticipating the fury of the mob the sheriff telegraphed for more troops and at 7:10 the Springfield militia arrived. They were received with hoots and jeers and were stoned and besmeared with mud. The mayor advised that they withdraw, fearing a riot. The local militia had in the meantime withdrawn to the sheriff's quarters, and when the Springfield troop had disappeared in the direction of the depot the crowd made a rush for the jail, battered in the door, secured their victim, dragged him out at the end of a rope, and, after stamping and beating him almost to death, the hundreds of willing hands strung him up to the nearest tree. The body was later cut down, put in a plain pine box and placed in the courtyard where it was viewed by thousands.

Gov. Bushnell Arrives.

Gov. Bushnell arrived Friday night to investigate the trouble, and especially the action of the troops. While the Urbana company is overwhelmed with local sentiment against their action, they are also liable for abandoning their post of duty. Capt. Leonard withdrew the guards about seven a. m., and the Springfield company took orders from the mayor instead of the sheriff when they turned back from the courthouse. Gov. Bushnell was attending an encampment at Wooster Thursday night and was met by a delegation from here on his return to Columbus Friday afternoon.

Sheriff's Life in Danger.

These citizens from Urbana asked for protection by troops of Sheriff McLain, against whose life threats have been freely made, and if he were here it is believed that there would be trouble again. Sheriff McLain left here at two p. m., and arrived at Springfield at three p. m., en route to Dayton. He escaped by the back door of the jail, and claims that dynamite was being prepared to blow him up. In the excitement and bitterness that prevail it is almost impossible to get at the facts as to the responsibility for the loss of life, but it is generally claimed that Sheriff McLain ordered the troops to fire.

A FALLING WALL.

Crushes Out the Lives of Three Firemen in San Francisco.

San Francisco, June 7.—A fire in the southeastern part of the city at noon Sunday cost three firemen their lives and entailed a property loss of \$100,000. The following were killed: John Mahoney, of chemical engine No. 6; Frank Keller, steward of hose cart No. 2; James Hallinan, driver of truck No. 1.

The fire started mysteriously in the four-story brick building owned by Schroth & Westerfield and leased to the Standard Biscuit company. After the first alarm the fire chief turned in a second and general alarm. A stiff breeze fanned the fire within the brick walls, causing it to spread with extraordinary rapidity, and it was soon apparent that the interior of the structure would be entirely destroyed. Adjacent to the brick factory was a row of old wooden buildings, including a branch of the Salvation Army barracks and the southern police station. These seemed doomed. Fortunately the police station contained only three prisoners, but the terrified yells and appeals of the trio to be liberated caused intense excitement among the gathering crowds. They were transferred as quickly as possible to the central station.

Meanwhile floor after floor of the cracker factory fell in, rendering the walls unsafe. Then the east wall of the factory toppled over, and then a wavering sheet of flame spread over the area adjoining. With the crash of the east wall occurred the tragedy of the conflagration. A score of firemen were in an adjoining paint shop, endeavoring from that spot to check the spread of the flames. A falling timber struck Fireman Mahoney on the leg, breaking it. He refused to allow his comrades to carry him away in their arms, insisting that he must be borne off on a shutter. All but two of the band of firemen ran to procure a shutter, and just as they left their injured comrade, the wall fell, burying beneath a mass of brick and mortar. Mahoney and his faithful friends. By dint of much dangerous labor the three bodies were recovered and sent with police escort in as many patrol wagons.

The loss to the brick building is estimated at \$40,000, with \$60,000 loss on the contents, consisting of machinery and stock. The damage to the Salvation Army barracks was \$1,000, and to the police station the damage was nominal. The biscuit factory was operated by a corporation organized a year ago. The cause of the fire is as yet unknown.

URBANA QUIET.

Lynched Negro's Victim Issues a Card of Thanks.

Urbana, O., June 7.—Mrs. T. M. Gaumer, who was assaulted by Mitchell, the negro lynched by the mob last Friday, has issued a card of thanks to her friends for their sympathy during her affliction. After speaking of the messages of sympathy she has received from many parts of the country, she concludes as follows:

"My heart and the sad hearts of my household are in mourning to-day for the afflicted homes of Urbana. Broken hearts call to hearts equally sad and distressed with prayer for strength and great sobs of sympathy. May all Christian hearts throughout the length and breadth of this free land of ours go out in sympathy to the sorrowing homes in our midst, made desolate by misguided minds. Never did soldiers on any battle field die for a more holy and righteous cause than these brave boys for the purity of their homes, for mothers, daughters and sisters. They should be looked upon as heroes, as soldiers willing to spill their blood for the holiest of all causes.

"MRS. T. M. GAUMER."

Urbana, O., July 7.—The city has resumed its normal condition and the scene has changed entirely. Instead of a negro dangling from a tree on the most prominent street corner, the excited populace thronging the streets, the military and sheriff hiding in the county jail, the spectacle of a peaceable community, a fleeing sheriff, a missing captain and a military company making themselves scarce is presented. The sheriff is universally condemned by the people and held responsible for the shooting of citizens by the militia. As for the captain, he is condemned for ordering the soldiers to fire, and the boys of the company for firing into a crowd of their fellow-citizens. After their escape from the jail the members of the company have not dared to show their faces, and many of them have left the city. A liveryman took a timid squad of them to Springfield. The sheriff denies responsibility for the shooting, and so does the captain. On the other hand, the citizens assert that the sheriff himself fired the first shot.

AN AERONAUT KILLED.

Falls from His Balloon at Centerville, Ia.

Centerville, Ia., June 7.—While starting to make a balloon ascension here Aeronaut Walters fell a distance of about 100 feet, striking his back on the cone of the roof of a small building. He carried a dog attached to a parachute below him, and when the balloon was rising the dog caught in some telephone wires, which caused both parachutes to be torn loose, letting the man fall and killing him instantly. Thousands of people were assembled to witness the ascension and saw the terrible accident. Two weeks ago Walters had a similar accident here, but was not seriously hurt.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

Says Prayer Cured Him.

Frederick Markley, living near Church, lost his voice when a boy. He spent a fortune in an effort to regain his speech, finally abandoning medical science and trusting wholly to the efficacy of prayer. The other day a miracle was apparently wrought, the power of speech returning to Markley as mysteriously as it had left him nearly a half century ago. Markley attributes the recovery of his voice to Divine interposition.

Killed by His Daughter.

Frederick Heidt, a farmer in Warren township, nine miles from Mount Clemens, was shot and killed by his daughter Minnie, 22 years old. The girl was arrested. It is said that Heidt was drunk and attacked the girl with a razor. She succeeded in wresting the weapon from him. The father's threats being repeated, the girl, in her excitement, grabbed a loaded gun and fired at him.

Health in Michigan.

Reports to the state board of health from 66 observers in various portions of the state for the week ended May 29 indicated that inflammation of the kidneys and pneumonia decreased in area of prevalence. Consumption was reported at 80 places; measles at 93; scarlet fever at 19; diphtheria at 21; typhoid fever at 20, and whooping cough at 10 places.

Law Is Constitutional.

The supreme court has sustained the constitutionality of act No. 152 of the published acts of 1895, which provides that when business is accumulated in any of the circuit courts of the state beyond the capacity of the judge of such circuit to properly dispose of it, the governor may designate a judge of some other circuit to hold court temporarily.

An Unusual Scene.

The masonic fraternity at Allegan witnessed a scene the like of which has never before been seen in this state, and possibly never in the United States, and that was the conferring of the royal arch degree upon three brothers. They were James W. McVea, William H. McVea and Charles McVea, sons of the late Charles McVea, of Ganges.

Died Away from Friends.

In the mountains six miles from Skykomish, Wash., and three miles from a trail Charles W. Frisbee, general auditor of the Peninsula railroad, fell dead of heart disease. Frisbee was a native of Plymouth, where his father still lives. He leaves a wife and three children.

Murder at Newberry.

Richard Palmer applied to Alexander Boulton, an aged citizen of Newberry, Luce county, for employment, and, being refused, drew a dirk and stabbed Boulton, who died shortly after. Palmer had a hard reputation and recently served a term in jail for wife beating.

Brief Items of News.

Mrs. Martha Buchanan, of Allegan, aged 63 years, was killed by falling downstairs.

A recent fire at Lowell has been traced to the use of cigarettes by a small boy.

Saloons in Buchanan have all been closed on account of the inability of keepers to secure bondsmen.

A basket factory is soon to be started at New Richmond and 20 persons will be given employment.

A state board of arbitration and mediation has been appointed by Gov. Pingree. It consists of Carl Schmidt, of Detroit; Jerome W. Roberts, of Pontiac, and Thomas Roberts, of Negaunee.

The tenth annual convention of the National Republican league will be held in Detroit July 13.

The Lima Northern railway has completed its connections with the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw railroad at Tecumseh, and the first passenger train on the new line ran out of that city.

Harvey T. Taylor, a wealthy lumber dealer of Grand Rapids, was taken suddenly ill at Sandy Hill, N. Y., and died there.

Mrs. Harriet Higgins, of Wakelee, fell from a passenger train in Kansas City, Mo., and her head was cut off.

Kalamazoo has a juvenile thief, aged nine, who stole two bicycles and a watch.

A Sibley justice court jury decided that a man engaged in watching his garden who shoots his neighbors' trespassing chickens shall pay for them.

John Rafferty, an old resident of Albion, took acetonite by mistake and died.

Capt. William Cary died in Benton Harbor after three years' illness, aged 70 years. He had been a sailor since 10 years of age.

Mrs. William Moody, an old resident of Shepherd, was found dead in bed. She was 90 years of age and troubled with heart disease.

The Butterfield Baptist mission chapel in Jackson was burned to the ground by incendiaries.

Michael J. McCabe, a logging operator at L'Anse, assigned for the benefit of preferred creditors with liabilities of \$9,000.

George Stantz, a farmer living in Manchester township, committed suicide by shooting himself. He is supposed to have been insane.

TALKS TO BUSINESS MEN.

President McKinley at the International Commercial Conference.

Philadelphia, June 3.—The international commercial conference which had its inception in the Philadelphia commercial museum, under the auspices of which institution the conference is held, was formally opened Wednesday afternoon at the Academy of Music, with an address by President McKinley. On the spacious stage of the academy sat the delegates to the conference, members of President McKinley's cabinet and quite a number of ministers and other representatives of foreign countries. Mayor Warwick extended a cordial welcome to the delegates and to the distinguished officials of this and other countries who honored the occasion with their presence. He closed by introducing President McKinley, who, when he stepped forward on the platform, was given a tremendous ovation. When quiet had been restored the president said:

"No ordinary object could have produced such an industrial convention. Interstate and international interests and courtesy have contributed to its success, but nothing less than a deep conviction in the minds of the people represented that the movement here begun will eventually effect permanent gains in their commercial relations can account for its wide and distinguished character. The avowed object of the Philadelphia museums is to aid in the development of commercial and industrial prosperity. No worthier cause can engage our energies at this hour. It is a most praiseworthy purpose—the extension of trade, to be followed by wider and better fields of employment and easier conditions for the masses. Such an effort commands the instant approval of all lovers of mankind, for with it is linked the prosperity of the humblest toiler and welfare of every home and fireside.

"The movement is inaugurated on broad and progressive lines. Its authors and promoters believe that the conditions of international commerce can be directly promoted by systematic study and demonstrated by scientific methods. The distinguished body of gentlemen who have planned this organization have grasped great economic truths and are prepared to pursue them to their successful conclusion. Its generous support will increase its usefulness. One national industrial undertaking prepares the way for another. A great exhibit like this is an education and an inspiration. It concentrates the attention of the citizens. It broadens their ideas, strengthens their confidence, promotes the spirit of friendly cooperation and rivalry, awakens a commendable ambition and encourages effort in the utilization of all the forces and processes of production.

"The producer and consumer of both continents are here brought together in close touch and are taught to work together for the common weal. In order that new markets may be opened and a larger trade profitably conducted the manufacturer must have the opportunity of becoming familiar with the character of the goods desired by the consumer. And so, too, the consumer should have the opportunity to examine the goods which the manufacturer is anxious to dispose of to him. It follows, then, that a recognized central institution, such as this is, of real stability, whose integrity of management cannot be questioned, with ample means, can be made of inestimable advantage, not only to a generation in a single country, but to a whole continent and for the vast future.

"Ability as well as capital is essential to the success of trade, and, fortunately, with both of these the museums are well equipped. It is said that the data which can here be found ready for quick and accurate reference is obtainable to a degree not even attempted anywhere else in the world. Under the circumstances, and even at this early date, it is not too much to say that a movement of this kind is in its general scope national—aye, more than that, international—in character, and to predict that its success, if wisely conducted, will surprise even its most enthusiastic friends and founders. Resting upon business principles, looking solely to the welfare of the country at large, benefiting other nations as well as our own, the intent and realization of this world's industrial object lesson is in accord with the best spirit of the age and worthy of the good will and helpfulness of every patriotic American."

In the evening nearly 1,500 persons gathered at a banquet in the great exchange room of the bourse. President McKinley, in response to a toast, said: "I must tell you that from first to last I have been deeply impressed with the scenes witnessed in Philadelphia to-day. I have seen the remarkable spectacle of the representatives of all the American republics with the products of their skill and their soil in one great warehouse. The first great convention of these republics was organized by the matchless diplomacy of that splendid American, James G. Blaine. Seven years ago he brought the governments of this continent together and taught the doctrine that general reciprocity in trade required reciprocity of information. And it was his genius, with that of many gentlemen I see around this board to-night, that originated the bureau of American republics located in the capital city, which has already done much good and which I believe will yet play an important part in our trade relations with the governments supporting it.

"My fellow citizens, there is no motive to make a product if you can't find somebody to take it. The maker must find the taker. You will not employ labor to make a product if you cannot find a buyer for that product after labor has made it. Let me tell you, my countrymen, that resuscitation will not be promoted by recrimination. The distrust of the present will not be removed by distrust of the future. A patriot makes a better citizen than a pessimist, and we have got to be patient, for much as we may want to move out of the old house we cannot do it until the new one is finished. A tariff law half made is of no practical use except to indicate that in a little while a whole tariff law will be done, and it is making progress. It is reaching the end, and when the end comes we will have business confidence hearts and steady heads. Let us keep stout not going backwards but forwards. American energy has not been destroyed by the storms of the past. It will yet triumph through wise and beneficial legislation.

"Philadelphians have in the past shown what busy industries and well employed labor can do to make a great city and a contented population. They don't mean to let the present condition as permanent and final. They will meet enemies in the past, and in the end will store the splendid industries and the magnificent Philadelphia is but the type of American pluck and courage everywhere throughout our great United States."

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

The Thirty-Ninth General Assembly Convened at Lansing.

Lansing, Mich., May 29.—Confusion reigned in the legislature yesterday, and as usual upon the final day of the session business was subordinated to the session attendant upon the breaking-up process. At the evening session Gov. Pingree sent a message to both houses informing the legislators that he believed the Merriman apportionment bill, which increased railroad taxes, to be unconstitutional and making a final appeal to have the session continued long enough to correct the defects in the bill or else provide for the local taxation of railroad property. Both houses ordered the governor's message printed in the legislative journal and adjourned sine die shortly before midnight.

SCHEME OF EUGENE V. DEBS.
To Establish a Cooperative Commonwealth in Colorado.

Denver, Col., June 3.—Three men will start out from Denver Thursday in a wagon, on which are painted the words "Cooperative Commonwealth Van," to preach radical revolutionary socialism in every part of Colorado and prepare the way for the inauguration of Eugene V. Debs's cooperative commonwealth. The Colorado missionaries are James Hogan, vice president of the American Railway union; M. L. Griest, of Denver, and William Holmes, of Chicago. It is said that the experiment proposed by Mr. Debs will be made in a large western state, which has a variety of resources, which, it is expected will enable its population to be self-supporting.

TO PRACTICE IN NEW YORK.

Ex-Secretary Carlisle Opens Up a Law Office.

New York, June 3.—John G. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury under Grover Cleveland, has opened a law office in this city. His headquarters will be with the firm of Curtis, Mallet, Prevost & Colt, No. 30 Broad street. Mr. Carlisle will not be a member of the firm, but will act as counsel. He will also have law offices at Washington, D. C., and Louisville, Ky. He stated that he had not decided as yet whether to take up his residence here or not. The head of the firm with whom he had taken up his quarters is William Edmund Curtis, who was assistant secretary of the treasury under Mr. Carlisle.

CLEVELAND DECLINES.

Refuses to Act as Counsel for Venezuela Before Arbitration Tribunal.

New York, June 4.—A special to the Journal from Caracas says: President Crespo has just received a letter from ex-President Cleveland declining to act as counsel for Venezuela before the arbitration tribunal. In the letter, which is brief, Mr. Cleveland expresses himself as deeply touched by the honor and compliment conveyed in the recent tender of the position, but declines on the ground that his having acted such a prominent part in bringing about the arbitration treaty precludes him from acting as counsel for Venezuela. The letter is dated May 24.

THE BROOKLYN SAILS.

Will Take Part in the Queen's Jubilee Celebration.

New York, June 4.—The new armored cruiser Brooklyn sailed, bound to England to participate in the queen's jubilee, to take place this month.

The Brooklyn sails under the command of Rear Admiral J. N. Miller. She was chosen to represent the United States as being one of the finest ships in the navy. Admiral Miller received from Washington excellent portraits of President McKinley, which have been hung in a prominent place in his cabin. The Brooklyn will take her time crossing the ocean, so as to appear at her best when she reaches the rendezvous.

SLAIN BY HIS DAUGHTER.

Minnie Heidt, Aged 20, Shoots and Kills Her Aged Father.

Mount Clemens, Mich., May 31.—In the township of Warren, south of Mount Clemens, at four o'clock Sunday afternoon, Frederick Heidt, an old union soldier, was shot in the head and instantly killed by his daughter Minnie, a pretty girl of about 20 years. The man and girl were in the house alone, and she states that he was abusing and threatening her, when she seized his old army gun and killed him. She made no effort to escape, and is in the county jail. The sympathy of the neighbors is with the paricide.

Bimetallists Meet.

Manchester, England, June 3.—The annual meeting of the bimetallic league opened here. The annual report of the league expressed the deepest regret at the death of Gen. Francis A. Walker, of Boston, classed as "one of the greatest economic authorities of the century." Continuing the report said the most important event of the year was the election for president in the United States, "when Bryan polled 6,500,000 votes on the platform of national bimetalism and McKinley polled 7,000,000 votes on a platform pledging him to promote international bimetalism."

Chipped the Grave Stones.

Boston, June 3.—It has been discovered that pieces have been chipped off several ancient gravestones in the old Granary burying ground here. The stones over the graves of Paul Revere, John Hancock and Gov. Increase Sumner all show marks of vandalism. The burying ground was open to the public on Memorial day, and it is believed relic hunters then succeeded in obtaining proofs of their dishonesty.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

BADLY-NEEDED REFORMS.

A Complaint from Ohio Which Applies to All Western States.

When I travel over Ohio's roads I wish that I might be an auto-car with law at my back to change the location of roads at my will. Take, for instance, the road that climbs over the hill at Fig. 1. How very common that is in our part of Ohio; up the heavy hill must thousands and millions of weary horses toil with pleasure carriages and heavily loaded wagons. That hill not only means a tiresome climb, but it means more frequent trips. Why? Because the load must be regulated not to conform to

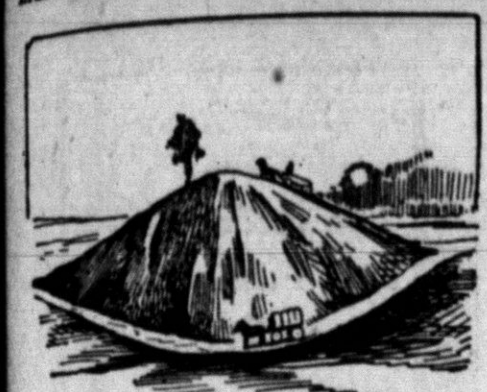


FIG. 1.

the draft of the leveler parts of the road, but to the draft of the hill. That means much when the farmer is taking his grain or his wood or his hay to market. Now and then some accident happens and a horse is hurt or a wagon demolished or a man killed in going down the hill. If a record could be kept of the casualties of the century on some of these hills it would appall the traveler. If not steep enough or long enough to be dangerous it is yet a waste of muscle to draw loads up the one side merely to hold them back from rushing down on the other side.

Fig. 1 also shows how by abandoning the straight line up over the hill the road may circle about the foot of it and make nearly a level stretch and often the curve around the base of the hill is not greatly longer than the curve over the hill. A pail handle is no longer

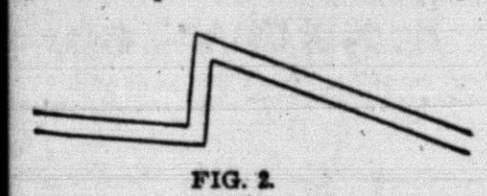


FIG. 2.

lying down than standing up. It was the fact that land was dear in Ohio and neighbors objected to having their fields cut up by roads dodging hills that caused the hill roads in this country. That reason is rapidly disappearing now. If we get no other good from the depression in agriculture let us seize the opportunity and have our roads follow the contour lines, i. e., the lines of equal level. No use to say: "The old road has climbed over the hill this very long time, we may as well let it be now." Think of the stretch of time ahead of us, the uncounted centuries that that road will be traveled and the ease with which it may now be changed as compared with the difficulty that may well be expected in the future. Our country is yet young and unformed, could we but realize it.

Then there are many ill-laid-out roads that make sudden turns as in Fig. 2. This is generally done to make the road conform to the farm boundaries. It is folly and worse than folly. The public could afford to buy the old angles and throw them away rather than to travel the unnecessary distance and to expend money in keeping roads in repair when so needlessly long.

I would like power to straighten the kinks out of our own roads in my own county. They are most exasperating in places. I remember one night when my wife (she was not wife then) and I rode seven miles on a road in what should have been nearly a straight course. There is no hill or swamp to crook a road. We were noticing the north star (and other things), and to our surprise we saw it from each side of the buggy, from straight ahead and from the back

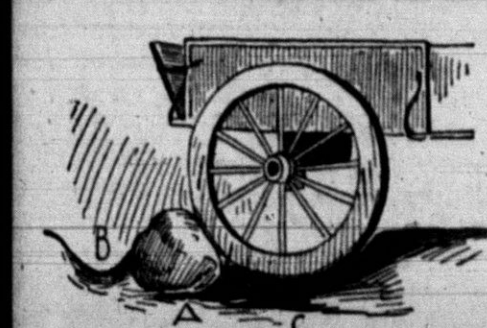


FIG. 3.

window. And we were both sober "and in our right minds," as nearly as I could judge. (No, the road did not seem too long that night).

I live in a country where gravel is abundant and good roads, that is, comparatively good roads, are the rule. Yet I notice many things that are not right about them. One of the serious and needless mistakes is the putting of large stones in the roads. I noted to-day that the only place between our house and the village where the wagons have broken through the gravel is where there is a stone imbedded in the gravel, a stone of the size of a peck measure and projecting about three inches, as at Fig. 3. The wheels of heavy wagons have climbed upon this stone and plunged off on the other side until they have worn entirely through and it now needs several yards of fresh gravel drawn to mend it. I should say that the cost of leaving that stone in

the road was about three dollars, that is, if the break is attended to at once. If it is neglected it will be more serious.—Joseph E. Wing, in Ohio Farmer.

ABOUT TRANSPLANTING.

Some of the Important Points Which Must Not Be Neglected.

There are three essential items to be looked after in transplanting. They are puddling, compacting and protecting. A failure to give either properly will affect the growth of the plants. When properly done puddling is preferable to watering. The soil used in puddling should be a rich loam. If in addition one-third of it is well-rotted and fined cow manure or good commercial fertilizer all the better. Dip only a few plants at a time, so that the roots of each plant can be well covered with the rich mud. Make the hole large enough and deep enough to take in the plant without bending or twisting the roots. The depth that the plant should be set will depend upon the way it has grown; generally it will be safe to set the plant down to the first leaf. When grown thick in a close bed the plants often make a long, spindling growth, and if not set deep a good percentage of them will die.

Compact the soil close around the roots. The roots must come in close contact with the soil or the plant will die. It is too often the case in transplanting that a hole is made with a sharpened stick, the roots of the plants are dropped in, the soil is pressed around the stem of the plant with the point of the stick, while the roots barely touch the soil, if they touch it at all, and the plants die.

When the weather is warm and the soil rather dry, in many cases it will be a help if the plant bed is thoroughly watered two or three hours before taking up the plants.

It will be best to take up the plants and set them out late in the evening. This will give them all night to recuperate from the change.

When the plants have been growing in a close, protected bed it is quite a change to set them out all alone and often a little protection will be of material help. This may be given either by drawing a little mound of earth around the plant with the hand when the transplanting is done or by covering with a large leaf of some kind for a day or two.

When the weather is hot and the soil is dry it will be best to water for two or three nights after setting out. Always use water that has had the chill taken off and thoroughly wet the soil around the roots.—St. Louis Republic.

PLANTING TOMATOES.

The Right Way to Set Out Weak and Spindling Plants.

Young tomato plants, when growing up thickly in hotbeds or flats, will invariably become spindling and weak. If planted out in the usual way they have either to be inserted so deep that the roots will come in direct contact with the poorer subsoil, or the stems bend over and the tops fall upon the



HOW TO PLANT TOMATOES.

surface of the ground and will never make strong healthy plants. Of course strong, short, stocky plants are the best to set out, but if these cannot be had spindling plants may be made just as serviceable if planted as shown in our illustration. By this method the fine roots are nearer to the surface and the part of the stem underground will soon strike additional roots, thus giving the plant still more sustenance and nourishment.—Orange Judd Farmer.

ORCHARD PICKINGS.

With strawberries, flavor, color and firmness are of more importance than size.

Profit in fruit culture has its beginning in the careful selection of the very best varieties.

In planting strawberries for market select varieties that will give a long season of ripening.

On the farm the first object in planting fruit should be to furnish the family with a good supply.

The tree that bears a great crop of small fruit exhausts itself by having to produce an undue proportion of seeds.

A trellis made with three strands of wire, bracing the end posts thoroughly, is the best for grape vines.—Western Plowman.

Smothered in the Mud.

Fred Harvey, aged 35, a Barre teamster, was thrown from his wagon while driving over a muddy place in the road yesterday morning, and a wheel passing over his head forced his face down into the mud in such a way that he was smothered before aid reached him.—A Vermont Exchange.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888.

[Seal] A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Report Sufficient.

"Well, little chap," said the stranger in the family, picking up one of the children, "what are you going to be when you're a man?"

"Nuffin," said the child.

"Nothing? Why so?" asked the stranger.

"Because," said the child, "I'm a little girl."—Fun.

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over 2 as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Umbrella Chatter.

"May I borrow your umbrella for five minutes?"

"Why don't you use the one you borrowed last week?"

"I'm keeping that to loan to you."

"Well, I'll be over in five minutes and get it."

"Then you won't let me take yours?"

"Yes, take it along. I'm still two ahead of you."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Ocean and Rail-Mountain and Seashore.

Take the "Big Four Route" and picturesque Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. The popular line to the mountain resorts in the Blue Ridge and Alleghenies and the seashore; the ocean route to New York and Boston via Old Point Comfort and Fortress Monroe. Send for tourist rates and descriptive pamphlets.

U. L. TRUITT, N. W. P. A., C. & O.—Big Four Route, 234 Clark St., Chicago Ill.

A Misunderstanding.

Customer (looking in mirror)—Great scissors, barber! You've gone to work and peeled my head of every dern hair there was on it.

Barber—Isn't that just what you told me to do?

"Told you to do? Why, man, I told you I wanted it cut a la mode."

"Beg pardon. I thought you said you wanted it all mowed."—Boston Courier.

To Whom It May Concern.

This is to call the attention of the public to the fact that the Wisconsin Central Lines have two fast trains daily between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, and Duluth, touching all the important points in Central Wisconsin en route. The Company has thousands of acres of fine farming lands in Northern Wisconsin for sale. For complete information on this subject, address Jas. C. Pond, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

As Time Changes.

When cremation becomes more general, instead of it being: "See that my grave's kept green," it will be: "Oh, keep my ashes bottled, love."—Tammany Times.

"Star Tobacco."

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

A Deadly Weapon.

There are no bones in the tongue, but it often strikes harder than the fist.—Jester.

McVicker's Theater, Chicago.

M. B. Curtis, in London's success among musical comedies, "Gentleman Joe," under the management of David Henderson.

A man never feels as awkward as when he is carrying a lot of millinery.—Washington Democrat.

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—Mrs. M. G. Blunt, Sprague, Wash., March 8, 1894.

If you have anything left to shed, shed it now.—Atchison Globe.

THE MARKETS.

	New York, June 7.
LIVE STOCK—Native Steers	\$4 50 @ 5 25
Sheep	3 50 @ 4 70
Hogs	3 95 @ 4 20
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents	3 95 @ 4 15
Minnesota Bakers'	3 30 @ 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, June	74 1/2 @ 74 3/4
CORN—No. 2	29 @ 29 1/2
September	30 1/2 @ 30 3/4
OATS—No. 2	29 @ 29 1/2
LARD	4 37 1/2 @ 4 41 1/2
PORK—Mess.	9 00 @ 9 50
BUTTER—Creamery	11 @ 15
Factory	7 1/2 @ 10 1/2
EGGS—Western	10 @ 10 1/2
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	\$3 85 @ 5 45
Stockers and Feeders	3 60 @ 4 60
Cows	3 70 @ 4 20
HOGS—Light	3 45 @ 3 62 1/2
Rough Packing	3 25 @ 3 40
SHEEP	2 50 @ 5 00
BUTTER—Creamery	11 @ 14 1/2
Dairy	8 @ 12
EGGS—Fresh	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
POTATOES (per bu.)	15 @ 23
PORK—Mess.	7 70 @ 7 75
LARD	3 50 @ 3 52 1/2
FLOUR—Patents	4 20 @ 4 70
Straights	3 75 @ 4 60
GRAIN—Wheat, July	67 @ 67 1/2
Corn, No. 2 July	24 @ 24 1/2
Oats, No. 2	18 @ 18 1/2
Rye, No. 2	32 1/2 @ 32 3/4
Barley, Good	27 @ 32
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	69 1/2 @ 70
Corn, No. 3	22 1/2 @ 22 3/4
Oats, No. 2 White	21 @ 22 1/2
Rye, No. 1	34 1/2 @ 35
Barley, No. 2	32 1/2 @ 33
PORK—Mess.	7 55 @ 7 60
LARD	3 50 @ 3 55
DETROIT.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red	\$7 77 @ 77 1/2
Corn, No. 2	24 1/2 @ 24 3/4
Oats, No. 2 White	22 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Rye, No. 2	30 1/2 @ 30 3/4
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	\$4 60 @ 5 35
Stockers and Feeders	3 00 @ 4 50
HOGS	3 20 @ 3 52 1/2
SHEEP	3 25 @ 4 25
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	\$4 00 @ 4 80
Texas	4 00 @ 4 25
Stockers and Feeders	3 75 @ 4 85
HOGS	3 30 @ 3 35
LAMBS	4 00 @ 5 25

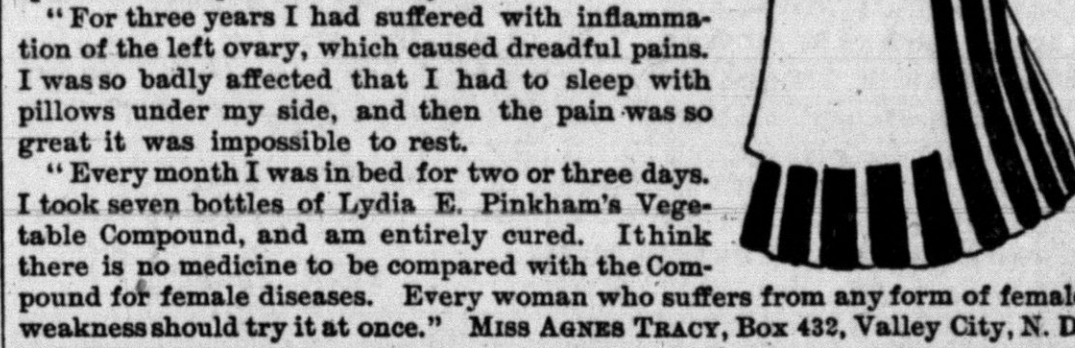
AN INCIDENT AT THE CITY HOSPITAL.

A Woman's Life Barely Saved by a Critical Operation—Her Health Destroyed.

There was a hurry call for the ambulance of the City Hospital. In the course of an hour a very sick young woman was brought in on a stretcher. She was pale as death and evidently suffering keen agony. There was a hasty examination and a consultation. In less than a quarter of an hour the poor creature was on the operating table to undergo the operation called ovariectomy.

There was no time for the usual preparation. Her left ovary was on the point of bursting; when it was removed, it literally disintegrated. If it had burst before removal, she would have died almost instantly! That young woman had had warnings enough in the terrible pains, the burning sensation, the swelling low down on her left side. No one advised her, so she suffered tortures and nearly lost her life. I wish I had met her months before, so I could have told her of the virtues of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. As it is now, she is a wreck of a woman.

Oh, my sisters, if you will not tell a doctor your troubles, do tell them to a woman who stands ever ready to relieve you! Write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., confide freely to her all your troubles, and she will advise you free of charge; and if you have any of the above symptoms take the advice of Miss Agnes Tracy, who speaks from experience and says: "For three years I had suffered with inflammation of the left ovary, which caused dreadful pains. I was so badly affected that I had to sleep with pillows under my side, and then the pain was so great it was impossible to rest. "Every month I was in bed for two or three days. I took seven bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and am entirely cured. I think there is no medicine to be compared with the Compound for female diseases. Every woman who suffers from any form of female weakness should try it at once." Miss AGNES TRACY, Box 432, Valley City, N. D.



BE BEAUTIFUL! IF YOUR BLOOD IS BAD YOUR FACE SHOWS IT.

It's nature's warning that the condition of the blood needs attention before more serious diseases set in. Beauty is blood deep.

HEED THE RED FLAG OF DANGER.

When you see pimples and liver spots on your face.

Make the COMPLEXION Beautiful, by Purifying the BLOOD.

If the blood is pure, the skin is clear, smooth and soft. If you take our advice, you will find CASCARETS will bring the rosy blush of health to faded faces, take away the liver spots and pimples. Help nature help you!

ALL DRUGGISTS. YOU CAN, IF YOU ONLY TRY. No. 259

10c., 25c., 50c.

"Out of the frying-pan into the fire."

Take care that you don't go that way, when you try to make your washing easier. Better be sure of what you're doing.

Get Pearline, the original washing-compound, the best-known, the fully-proved. There are plenty of imitations of it. But even if they're not dangerous—and some are—they're not economical.

Pearline used properly, goes farther, does more work, and saves more wear, than anything else that's safe to use.

526

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE-ROLLERS.

NOTICE. NAME THIS LABEL AND GET THE GENUINE HARTSHORN.

Stewart Hartshorn, CHICAGO, ILL.

375 RIDE A CRESCENT BICYCLE \$50

Western Wheel Works, CHICAGO, ILL. CATALOGUE FREE.

EARN A BICYCLE

600 Second Hand Wheels. All makes. GOOD AS NEW. \$5 to \$15. New High Grade 72 models, fully guaranteed, \$17 to \$25. Special Clearing Sale. Ship anywhere on approval. We will give a responsible agent in each town a case of sample wheel to introduce them. Our reputation is well known throughout the country. Write at once for our special offer. L. B. MEAD CYCLE CO., Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GARFIELD PARK SANITARIUM

Home-like and quiet, overlooking Garfield Park. Prepared to treat by the most modern and approved methods all local and general diseases. A complete staff of physicians and surgeons. ILLUSTRATED pamphlet. Address C. R. FLEMING, 1776 Washington Bld., CHICAGO, ILL.

WHAT IS IT?

A 48 page handsomely illustrated brochure, with description of the Tenthredinid, Centennial and International Exposition, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., May 1st to Oct. 30th, the 1897. Can be obtained by sending 25 cents postage to C. L. STONE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, C. & E. I. R. R., 356 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

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

WE HAVE USED THE QUEEN CITY PRINTING INK CO.

INK with satisfaction for many years, and are using it now. When in need of ink write to them, Cincinnati or Chicago.

A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO.

300 SECOND HAND Bicycles FOR SALE.

COLUMBIAS and other makes. All in good condition. From best Chicago business. UPWARDS. MUST BE CLOSED OUT. Send \$10 for SECOND-HAND LIST. Address POPE MANUFACTURING CO. 106 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE FUTURE NORMAL SCHOOL AND BUSINESS COLLEGE OFFERS SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION in all commercial, collegiate and normal studies. Only THOROUGHLY equipped School of Telegraphy in the North. SHORTRAND course thoroughly taught. Rapidly and thoroughly. Special course in shorthand and penmanship. Address: M. O. GRAVES, M. A., Prin., Fortsnay, Mich.

SHORTHAND TELEGRAPHY

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DROPSY

NEW DISCOVERY: gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. B. GREEN'S SOBS, Atlanta, Ga.

PATENTS

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

Weeks Scale Works,

STOCK, COAL, HAY, GRAIN, BUFFALO, N. Y. AND OOTON SCALES.

OPIUM

And Whiskey Habit cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS

Fee for increase \$2. Rejected claims reopened. All laws free, 31 yrs. practice. Success or no fee. A. W. BROTHERS & Sons, Cincinnati, O., and Washington, D. C.

YUGATAN, KING OF GUMS.

A. N. K.—A 1860

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Odds and Ends.

The honeymoon month.
Russet shoes are on hand again.
Read C. Steinbach's new ad. in this issue.

Towns better than Chelsea are few and scattering.

House and lot for sale on Summit street. Inquire at this office.

The lawyer who has the most suits sometimes dresses the shabbiest.

The fellow who offers to share his umbrella with a girl in a storm is a sort of rain beau.

The girl who boasts that she wouldn't run after any man, if you notice, usually rides a wheel.

The new woman may prate of the equality of the sexes, but her hopes will never be fully realized until she can sharpen a lead pencil and throw a stone.

All residences and business places of Ann Arbor will be numbered on the Philadelphia plan, 100 numbers to each block. The work on the change will commence July 1.

Better late than never is the motto of the strawberry growers in the vicinity of Munith. They say they will have an immense crop, but that most of it will not be ripe until the Fourth.

They were in the midst of the forest. "Oh, Reginald," she cried, "what is that awful sound." He held her to his manly breast. "Fear not," he exclaimed, "'Tis but the bark of the dogwood tree."

The supreme court holds in a case brought against a Monroe grocer for selling adulterated mustard, that the dealer sells all goods at his peril, and it makes no difference if he purchased his goods with a supposition they were unadulterated and did not know of the adulteration until an analysis showed it. He must sell it at his peril.

For a long period Postmaster Beakes, Ann Arbor, has worked and schemed and studied till in danger of being as bald as a hazelnut, to discover who was doing the postoffice stealing. The stamp clerk has confessed. The authorities have him. His jobs for the postmaster and the public foot up \$400. Moral: If you are going to steal, don't get found out.—Adrian Press.

Four gallons of whitewash, two quarts of clay, two quarts of fresh cow droppings, three quarts of wood ashes; mix well and apply with an old broom to the stems and crochets of your peach, apple and quince and dwarf pear trees. This should be done at once as a precaution against borers. The wash should extend below the surface of the ground a couple of inches.

A neighboring editor, on reading that a young lady in New York kneads bread with her gloves on, indulged in the following soliloquy: "It is said a New York girl kneads bread with her gloves on, but this is not strange to us. We need bread with our boots on, and we need bread with our pants on; and if those subscribers who are in arrears don't pay up pretty soon we'll need bread without anything on."

We read that on the first day of July next the bill permitting the printing and use of private mailing cards with a one-cent stamp affixed will go into effect. The progressive business man will have his own advertisement conspicuously displayed, and the printing of millions of cards will make work for the printer. The bill is approved by the postoffice department, as it tends to popularize postal cards, besides effecting a saving to the government of the difference between the cost of the cards and the stamps.

Now that diseases are known to be caused by germs, one is on the lookout for death in almost anything. Even a dishcloth may generate the germs that cause sickness and death. If it is black and stiff and sour, throw it into the fire. Keep your dishcloth clean, if you have to eat without a table cloth, do without curtains to your windows and cake for your tea, and have to let your face dry after washing it. Let the weeds grow in your garden, let the holes in the heels of your husband's or children's hose go undarned, let the shoes go without blacking for Sunday if necessary, but do not neglect to wash the dishcloth.—Ex.

The state military board has purchased shelter tents, big mess kettles, tin plates and cups to equip a regiment for field duty on the plan used in the regular army, and this year each regiment will be ordered out for a twenty-four hours' trip with the outfit. Next year the board expects to equip the whole brigade. Another invention decided upon by the military board for the M. N. G. this year will be canvas cartridge belts to take the place of the old leather belts and cartridge boxes. The old forage cap with the "pancake" top will be done away with forever, and the new cap as used in the regular army will take its place.—Ex.

Climate and Crop Bulletin.

CHICAGO, June 8, 1897.—The reports as to the condition of the crops throughout the country and the general effect of the weather upon the growth and cultivation of the crops were made yesterday by the directors of the several climate and crop sections. The reports received at Chicago were as follows:

The week ending June 7 was cooler than usual throughout the country, with the exception of the Pacific coast regions, the south Atlantic states and southern Texas, where it was warmer than usual.

The week was drier than usual over the lower lake region, Ohio valley and over the greater part of the Atlantic coast and east Gulf states. There was also less rain than usual generally throughout the Missouri valley, over portions of the upper lake region and upper Mississippi valley and on the Pacific coast.

The week has been unseasonably cool and unfavorable to crop growth throughout the central valleys, lake region, New England and the Atlantic states. In the southern states the conditions have been more favorable. On the north Pacific coast rain is badly needed.

Michigan—Good week for field work, but continued cold has held back growth, being especially detrimental to oats and early corn, which look yellow and poor. Cold ground causes much seed corn to rot, necessitating much replanting. Rye, grass and meadows in generally good condition. Wheat beginning to head. Corn cultivation and late potatoes planting begun. Snow and freezing temperatures did much damage in upper peninsula.

E. B. GARRIOTT,
Professor, Weather Bureau.

List of Patents

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

A. J. Carson, Kalamazoo, buoy for locating sunken vessels; B. E. Cole, Battle Creek, smoke consumer; D. W. Davis, Detroit, combined wardrobe, dressing case and safety bed; T. Galyin, Detroit, tire; M. Garland, Bay City, expandible chain wheel; S. H. Hegliobottom, Saginaw, locomotive bell ringer; O. D. Hunt, Detroit, camp stove; G. McCool, Laingsburg, shears for cold iron; W. H. Nelson, Northport, draft attachment for plows; H. H. Olson, Whitehall, bicycle support; E. W. Rider, Bay City, reservoir lamp; N. R. Shultz, Lake City, tibia coupling; C. W. Stevens, Lansing, making artificial stone; J. E. Williams, Marquette, clothes drier.

For copy of any patent send 6 cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington.

Make Women Graceful.

Stupid or undiscerning, or whatever you be, unless positively blind, you must have noticed how well nearly all women walk in their short bicycle skirts. Women who in their conventional long garments walk ever so badly, because—well, if not grace itself, at least much less awkward. The dragging, weighty, confining hindrance of these long skirts removed, and they are able to walk with an ease and grace that is unbelievable, almost unaccountable, except to a woman who has experienced the thing for herself. It was long since demonstrated that a woman could get over the ground more rapidly and more easily in abbreviated garb, but it is only lately that we have begun to realize that there is an esthetic as well as a utilitarian side to the change. What is known as "action" in a horse is in a woman infinitely improved when she discards her long skirt. She is able to handle her feet better, and to use all her joints with far more freedom and hence more grace. A more general adoption of the short skirt and we should soon have few women who walk badly.—New York Evening Post.

Be Prompt.

Send an address the day it is asked for.

Acknowledge the receipt of a check at once.

Thank a person for a gift the day it arrives.

Thank your hostess for your visit the day you return home.

Acknowledge an invitation for dinner or luncheon the day it arrives.

Either leave your card or write a note to a friend as soon as you hear that friend is ill.

Keep sufficient paper and envelopes on hand, so your notes can be written at once, and remember that a dainty note is the hallmark of good breeding.

Subscribe for the Herald, \$1 per year.

Organ Concert at Chelsea.

We had the pleasure Tuesday evening of attending the organ concert at St. Mary's church in Chelsea. The new pipe organ just placed in that edifice is a noble instrument and the only one of its class in that village. The program was of unusual length, but so engaging in all its details that the 20th number was as keenly enjoyed as the first. Prof. Gregory Freytag, of Detroit, a master performer, presided at the instrument, while the vocal numbers were given by well known singers of that city. The music was of a sacred character, of course, and its delightful interpretation reflected the highest credit upon the gifted vocalists. Miss V. Laffrey in "Laudate Dominum" sang divinely, and in one passage, we think it safe to say, touched high C, and with the sweetness and clearness of a flute. Miss Mary Dunn sang "O Lord be Merciful" with a splendor of intonation and a taste so faultless as to satisfy the most exacting criticism. Miss R. Lieblein entranced everybody with the witchery of her superb voice as she sang "Fac et Portum"—Stabat Mater, Rossini's divine creation. Dr. Frank Greusel, Mr. John Manning, Mr. Louis Berg and Mr. T. Condon all achieved triumphs and thrilled the audience with their masterful singing. During the evening Rev. Charles Ormond Reilly, D. D., of Adrian, delivered a lecture on "The Genesis of Music." It was a symmetrical brilliant, deep-thoughted effort and was delivered with all the force, polish and rapturous power of the true orator. The accomplished speaker was in keen sympathy with his subject, and his thought flashes, phrased in language chaste and ornate, felicitous and magnetic, held his audience spellbound until he had uttered the last word of his eloquent address. As Dr. Reilly's resources of thought and of language are seemingly inexhaustible, for it is said he is ever ready to discuss exhaustively almost any topic, he enjoys a wide reputation as an orator.

Rev. Fr. Cousidine, the excellent priest of St. Mary's, may well be proud of his fine organ. The large auditorium was packed with people, and such are its admirable acoustic properties that the most delicate pianissimo passages of the royal instrument could be distinctly heard by all from gallery to chancel.

This concert was probably the most important musical event that ever occurred in Chelsea.—Grass Lake News.

Excursions.

Grand Jubilee, K. O. T. M., Jackson, Mich., June 12, 1897. One and one-third first-class limited fare for round trip. Date of sale June 12. Return limit June 14.

Park Island Assembly, Orion, Mich., June 19 to July 26, 1897. One first-class limited fare for round trip. Dates of sale, June 19 to 28. Good to return July 27, 1897.

Park Island Assembly, Orion, Mich., June 20 to July 26, 1897. One first-class limited fare for round trip. Dates of sale, June 20 to 29. Limit to return until July 27.

National Republican League of the United States, Detroit, Mich., July 13 to 15, 1897. One first-class limited fare for round trip. Date of sale July 12 and 13. Limited to return July 16.

Epworth League Training Assembly, Ludington, Mich., July 20 to August 16. One first-class limited fare for round trip. Dates of sale, July 20 to 29. Limit to return until Aug. 17, 1897.

National Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church Meeting, Detroit, Mich., July 6 to 13, 1897. One first-class limited fare for round trip. Dates of sale, July 5 and 6. Limit to return until July 14, 1897.

Camp Meeting, Island Lake, Mich., July 29 to August 31. One and one-third first-class fare for round trip. Dates of sale July 27 and each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday thereafter until Aug. 31, 1897. Limit to return Sept. 4, 1897.

The Y. P. S. C. E., of Michigan, having selected the Michigan Central for its official route from Michigan to their national meeting at San Francisco, to accommodate the large number who will attend this meeting, a special train consisting of Michigan Central standard coaches and Wagner palace parlor car will leave Detroit for Chicago Tuesday, June 29, at 9 a. m., and leave Chelsea at 10:25 a. m., arriving in Chicago at 5:25 p. m. Special train will leave Chicago via C. & N. W. at 10:30 p. m.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

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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 1st day of June, A. D. 1897, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Phebe A. Tucker, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the 1st day of December next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court on the 1st day of September and on the 1st day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

Dated Ann Arbor, June 1, A. D. 1897.
H. WIRT NEWKIRK,
Judge of Probate.

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The Ill-Mannered Man.

The ill-mannered man is generally in evidence at the theater or opera. He enters late and disturbs everybody. He leaves before any one else has thought of getting up, thereby annoying the players or singers on the stage and marring the close of the entertainment. If he is accompanied by ladies, this rude man generally manages to push and shove other people in a most unmerciful manner in order to gratify his selfish desire to get his "party" outside before any one else. He thinks it his duty to go out for a drink after every act, whereas if he knew how much women appreciate the men that are above these temptations he would assuredly remain.—Exchange.

Markets.

Chelsea, June 10, 1897.

Eggs, per dozen	8c
Butter, per pound	8c
Oats, per bushel	13c
Corn, per bushel	12c
Wheat, per bushel	71c
Potatoes, per bushel	20c
Apples, per bushel	20c
Onions, per bushel	75c
Beans, per bushel	60c

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

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