

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

VOLUME 26.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1897.

NUMBER 43.



Don't Wait!

Better Select Summer Dry Goods now, while the Assortment is Complete.

By doing so you get the choicest of everything. An elegant assortment of Shirt Waists to select from. Prices from 25 cents to \$3.00.

Our figured Wash Goods, White Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Fans, Umbrellas, Parasols, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, etc. We are in the lead. Everything new and up to date.

Ladies' and Children's Summer Underwear at 5 cents. Regular 10 cent goods.

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.

Fireworks

Of Every Description at the Right Prices.

Strawberries

Received fresh every day.

Headquarters for Bananas.

Remember we carry a line of choice groceries.

GEO. FULLER.

Ready on Time

Couldn't have been so without an accurate timepiece. Whether it is a clock, watch or piece of jewelry you want, you can be sure of its reliability 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 1868.

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

Class of '97.

The graduation class this year is composed of eight young ladies:

Linna M. Lighthall, Scientific.
L. May Wood, Classical.
Elvira Clark, Scientific.
Minnie C. Schumacher, Classical.
A. Beatrice Bacon, Scientific.
Lillian G. Gerard, Classical.
Marie H. Bacon, Classical.
Thirza G. Wallace, Classical.

CLASS OFFICERS.

President—Thirza G. Wallace.
Vice-President—Lillian G. Gerard.
Secretary—A. Beatrice Bacon.
Treasurer—L. May Wood.
Motto—Quid non femina agere potest.
Flower—Carnation.

Colors—Pink, blue and white.

Wednesday, June 23, the class day exercises will be held at the Opera House. The following is the program:

CLASS DAY EXERCISES.

Music, Orchestra
Salutatory, Minnie C. Schumacher
Essay, "Observation," L. May Wood
Piano duet, "Invitation to Dance," Weber,
Beatrice Bacon and Thirza Wallace
Oration, "Great Men in American Politics," Elvira Clark
Class Prophecy, Lillian G. Gerard
Quartette, "Wake, Wake, Wake,"
Misses Bacon, Nickerson,
Lighthall and Gerard

Class History, Marie H. Bacon
Essay, "Two Keys to Success,"

Violin Solo, selected, Beatrice Bacon
Blanche Cole
Class Poem, Linna M. Lighthall
Valedictory, Thirza G. Wallace
Music, Orchestra
Benediction.

The commencement exercises proper occur at the Opera House on Thursday evening, June 24, at which time the following program will be presented:

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Solo—a Recitative, "O Loss of Sight,"
Aria, "Total Eclipse," from "Samson," Handel, Harold Jarvis
Invocation, Dr. Holmes
Solo, with violin obligato, "Alla Stella Confidante," L. Annie Bacon
Address, Hon. H. R. Pattengill
Piano Solo, selected, Maude Wortley,
Presentation of Diplomas.
Solo, "The Children's Home," Cowen,
Harold Jarvis
Benediction, Rev. J. H. Edmonds
Admission, class day exercises, 5 cents;
commencement exercises, 10 cents.

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.:

W. H. Carter, Grand Rapids, bicycle parcel holder; C. H. Haberkorn, Detroit, table; J. Lemon, Belle River, flower stand; M. Levendusky, Marquette, combined pipe wrench and cutter; G. McEachren, Brampton, ratchet wrench; W. A. Rankin, Detroit, guide and fastener for hatpins; A. R. Sewell, Detroit, bicycle lock; B. W. Welch, Grand Rapids, folding bed.
For copy of any patent send 6 cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington.

Teachers' Institute.

The annual Teachers' Institute for Washtenaw County will be held in Ypsilanti, beginning August 9th and continuing one week. E. C. Thompson, conductor; Webster Cook and Margaret Wise, instructors; W. N. Lister, local committee.

The True Remedy.

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

Flower Baskets — Books

In all styles of binding.

New Silverware!

We have a large assortment of desirable articles for Commencement Gifts. Call on us before making your selections.

We are making an effort all the time at the

Bank Drug Store

To sell you the best

Teas and Coffees

Of any dealers in Chelsea. Try a sample and see if we are succeeding.

PURE Paris Green, London Purple, etc.

We are selling this week:

Electric kerosine oil 9 cents gal.

20 pounds Gran. Sugar for \$1.00.

7 cakes Jackson soap for 25 cents.

Good sugar corn 5 cents per can.

Good Alaska Salmon 10c per can

Good sugar syrup 20c per gal.

10 pounds best oatmeal for 25 cents.

7 cans sardines for 25 cents.

6 pounds fresh crackers for 25c.

Poultry powder 15c per package.

4 pounds new prunes for 25 cents.

Large choice lemons 20c doz.

Try our 25c N. O. molasses.

Lamp wicks 1c per yard.

26 pounds brown sugar for \$1.00.

Choice honey 15c per lb.

Light table syrup 25c per gal.

Large cucumber pickles 5c per doz.

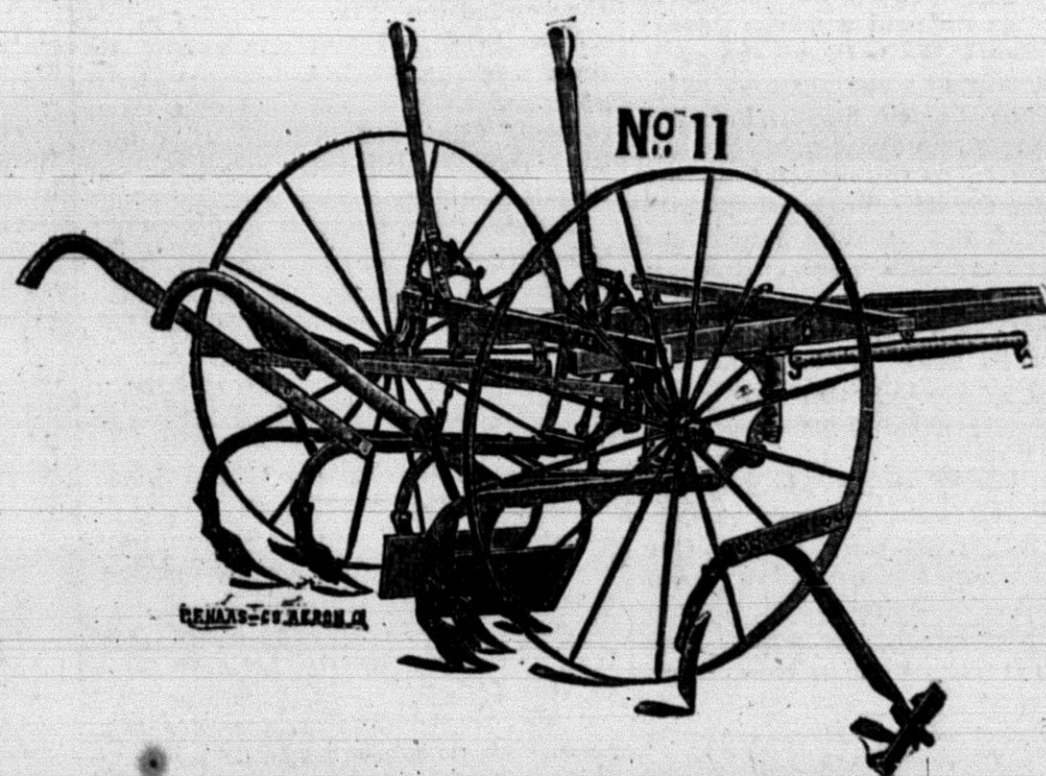
Good tomatoes 7c per can.

25 boxes matches for 25c.

5 boxes tacks for 5c.

6 doz clothespins for 5c.

Glazier & Stimson



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. Hay Tedders and Horse Rakes.

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, electric alarm, burglar proof vault-safe made.

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

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, : : MICHIGAN

JUNE—1897.

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

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Proceedings of the Special Session.

The senate on the 7th disposed of the lumber paragraph of the tariff bill and took up the tobacco schedule. In the house no business was transacted and an adjournment was taken to the 10th.

By the decisive vote of 42 to 19 the senate on the 8th adopted an amendment to the tariff bill placing raw cotton on the dutiable list at 20 per cent. ad valorem. The sugar schedule was passed over, and the agricultural schedule taken up and nearly disposed of. The house was not in session.

The senate had a period of tariff speeches on the 9th, and, as a result, little progress was made on the bill. The following nominations were received from the president: To be envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary of the United States, Henry L. Wilson, of Washington, to Chili; William F. Powell, of New Jersey, to Hayti; and John G. A. Leishman, of Pennsylvania, to Switzerland. The house was not in session.

In the senate on the 10th the agricultural schedule of the tariff bill was completed and the sugar schedule was taken up. In the house James T. Lloyd, elected to succeed the late Representative Giles, of the First Missouri district, took the oath. The house then adjourned to the 11th.

DOMESTIC.

The fire loss of the United States and Canada for May amounts to \$10,193,600, against \$10,618,000 in May, 1896. The total loss since January 1 amounts to \$52,250,000, against \$58,233,300 in the first five months of 1896.

At Columbus, O., John C. Short, late receiver of the Lancaster & Hamden railroad was charged with being \$71,195 short in his accounts.

A hailstorm completely destroyed crops of all kinds north of Rogers, Tex., great damage was done to houses and two persons were killed.

Emma Techannan, five years old, was killed by the cars at Defiance, O. She was the third member of the family killed on the railroad within a year.

The Wilcox & White Organ company, one of the largest manufacturers of organs in the United States, failed at Meriden, Conn., for \$100,000.

In referring to the recent fatal riot in Urbana, O., Gov. Bushnell said the members of the national guard only did their duty and were entitled to the support of the state.

Rev. Berry Lawson, a Methodist minister near Barboursville, Ky., was shot and killed by his 15-year-old son. The lad was angry because his father had punished him.

Jerome Smeathers and his wife and seven children were poisoned at Yeddington, Ky., with paris green. One child was dead, two were dying and possibly none would recover.

Joseph Richardson, an eccentric man worth \$20,000,000, died in New York, aged 84 years.

An explosion of fireworks wrecked a building in Chicago, caused the death of Mrs. Maggie Kenney, the injury of nearly 100 persons and a damage of \$50,000 to property.

Florence Williams killed her lover in McDowell county, W. Va., after a quarrel, and escaped. Both are members of prominent families.

W. J. Calhoun, of Danville, Ill., the special commissioner to Cuba, returned to Washington and made his report to the president.

The Pennsylvania legislature has passed a bill taxing each unnaturalized adult male employed in the state two cents a day.

The reports as to the condition of the crops throughout the country show that cold weather and frosts did damage in many states.

A fire destroyed \$90,000 worth of property, including the new Baptist church and annex, at Cairo, Ill.

The republican senators held a caucus in Washington and adopted a new sugar schedule for the tariff bill.

Three members of the Scheffelbine family at Berea, O., have gone insane inside of a fortnight.

John Crowell and his four-year-old son were killed by the cars near Whiting, Ind.

President McKinley left Washington to attend the exposition at Nashville, Tenn.

The private bank of John M. Gentle at Deer Creek, Ill., closed its doors.

A fire that originated in the plant of the St. Louis Milling company at Carlinville, Ill., caused a loss of \$200,000.

The one hundred and forty-first annual commencement of the University of Pennsylvania took place in Philadelphia.

Immediately after William Andrews (colored) was sentenced to death at Princess Anne, Md., for assaulting Mrs. Benjamin Kelley, a mob took Andrews from the sheriff and hanged him.

Dr. Alva Owen, inventor of the electric belt, died at his home in Palatine, Ill., from injuries inflicted by a horse.

A cutting affray took place near Mountain City, Tenn., in which Bud Price killed James Hampton and fatally wounded Hampton's brother.

Plans are being prepared for a 50-story office and studio building to be erected in the central part of New York city.

Because of a family feud Henry Foster and John Shootman were killed at Albany, Ky.

A cyclone at Lyle, Minn., and vicinity did great damage to property, and so far as known seven persons were killed and ten seriously injured.

The United States torpedo boat Porter made the marvelous record on Long Island sound of a mile in less than two minutes with scarcely an effort.

Lightning struck the main tent of a circus at Wahpeton, N. D., killing two men and fatally injuring three others.

The armored cruiser New York, Admiral Sicard's flagship, hurriedly put to sea from Boston under sealed orders.

Gov. Tanner has vetoed a bill to regulate the practice of osteopathy in the state of Illinois.

Floods caused by high water in the Connecticut river did great damage in many New England towns.

Fire destroyed the building of the Marshall Elevator company in Chicago, causing a loss of \$125,000.

In a freight train wreck near Exeter, N. H., seven cars were demolished and three men were killed.

There will be no more Sunday baseball in Cleveland, O.

The grasshoppers threaten to ravage eastern Washington. In Columbia and Whitman counties many gardens have been cut to the ground.

In a fit of jealousy Thomas Neal killed his wife and her grandmother, Mary Jenkins, near Bascombville, S. C.

During the month of May the exports of breadstuffs amounted to \$13,057,017, an increase of \$2,686,178 over May, 1896.

The American Association of Nurserymen in session in St. Louis elected Irving Rouse, of New York, president. McKendree university at Lebanon, Ill., has bestowed the honorary degree of LL. D. upon President McKinley.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

In the judicial elections in Illinois the republicans elected 34 and the democrats 17 judges.

"Eph" Morris, at one time champion oarsman of America, died at his home in Allegheny, Pa., aged 48 years.

Representatives of 25 states met in Chicago and adopted a plan of organization for the silver republican party of the United States which includes the nomination of candidates for president and vice president in 1900 on a platform favoring the free coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota, was elected chairman of the national executive committee.

Mrs. Sarah A. Granger, widow of the late Julian N. Granger and sister of Stephen A. Douglas, the democratic leader of anti-war days, died at her home in Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Charles L. St. John, consul of Great Britain at New Orleans, died at the age of 66 years.

Alvan G. Clark, aged 65, famed throughout the world both as a telescope maker and an astronomer, died of apoplexy at his home in Cambridge, Mass.

Robert Johnstone Finley, manager of the McClure newspaper syndicate, died in New York.

James Hughes Taylor, a veteran tragedian of wide reputation, died at Downingtown, Pa., aged 73 years.

FOREIGN.

A boiler exploded in the print works of Noflega Bros. at Pueblo, Mexico, causing the death of 20 or more persons.

Federal troops captured Canudos, the stronghold of the fanatics in Brazil, and 6,000 of the rebels were almost annihilated. The Brazilians lost 300 men.

In the Philippine islands the Spanish government captured 25 Roman Catholic priests supposed to be in sympathy with the rebels and roasted them.

The American expedition which has been exploring in Terra del Fuego has been successful in finding gold in large quantities.

At Alonzo Rojas, Pinar del Rio province, a Cuban hospital was attacked by Spanish soldiers, 20 women and many children being killed.

It is officially announced that the Turks have committed serious outrages in Epirus and villages around Larissa, violating women, defiling churches and engaging in general pillage.

Rev. Dr. Metherly, senior missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian church, died at Mensine, Syria.

Advices from Athens say that the peace negotiations were in danger of collapsing. The powers were trying to induce Turkey to sign general peace conditions, defining broad limits within which Turkey and Greece should afterward settle by direct negotiations. This is regarded as a breach of faith on the part of the powers, and as leaving Greece to the tender mercies of the sultan.

Five hundred fishermen lost their lives in a gale off the east coast of China.

England has notified the sultan that the government of Great Britain will not allow Thessaly to pass under Moslem rule.

The commercial firm of C. Aries & Co. at St. Pierre, Martinique, failed for \$1,000,000.

Fanatics mobbed the mission building at Liu Ching, China, and killed three Christians.

During a festival at Tien-Tsin, China, fire broke out, and in the panic that followed over 100 persons were killed.

LATER.

James M. Gordy was hanged at Georgetown, Del., for the murder of his wife. He died protesting his innocence.

President McKinley and party arrived at the exposition in Nashville, Tenn., and the president addressed an immense audience at the auditorium.

The exports of gold since April 1 last amount to \$17,384,728.

William Henley killed Harmon Woods and John McKay near Grayville, Ill., in a quarrel over trout lines. All were fishermen.

There were 262 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 11th, against 241 the week previous and 246 in the corresponding period of 1896.

William Owens, a teamster, and Miss Ida Alveya were killed by lightning in a street at Indianapolis.

F. N. Bliven fatally shot a daughter of Frank Weigel, a German farmer in Moody county, S. D., because she would not elope with him and then killed himself.

President Barrios has confirmed the dispatch that he had declared himself dictator of Guatemala.

During the month of May last the postal receipts throughout the country amounted to \$2,685,708, an increase of \$21,563 over the receipts in May, 1896.

Later advices say that the losses in New England by the recent storm will include nearly a dozen lives and damage to property to the extent of \$500,000.

A cage fell a distance of 360 feet in a mine at Maestig, Wales, killing ten men.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 11th aggregated \$1,005,182,516, against \$886,971,775 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 7.3.

James French was hanged at Rockford, Ill., for the murder of his wife on July 19 last.

The house of Gov. Smith, of the national soldiers' home at Leavenworth, Kan., was partially wrecked by dynamite. Mrs. Smith was seriously injured, and J. W. Oliver, a dishonorably discharged soldier, was under arrest, accused of the diabolical crime.

An excursion train was derailed at Welshampton, England, and nine persons were killed and 25 injured.

A storm of broken ice near Parkersburg, W. Va., stripped all leaves from trees, ruined crops, and badly injured horses and cattle.

The New York Herald has started a fund for Mark Twain, the celebrated humorist, with a subscription of \$1,000.

Thomas Cuppett and his son and two daughters were struck by lightning at Cumberland, Md., and the girls were fatally injured.

The sultan has appealed to Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William to support his claim to annex Thessaly to the ottoman empire. This proceeding highly displeases the ambassadors of the other powers.

A negro named Sibley, while crazy drunk, shot and killed three women and two children in Kemper county, Miss.

John R. Richards, millionaire and mayor of Bunker Hill, Ill., was shot and killed by Capt. E. Y. Hedley, editor of the Gazette. A political feud was the cause.

During a panic in a schoolhouse at Buffalo, N. Y., caused by a cry of fire, many children were badly injured.

President Faure, of France, was fired upon while going to the Longchamps races to see the Grand Prix. No one was hurt.

A cyclone at St. Vincent, Jamaica, damaged many buildings and killed three persons.

Advices from Havana say that more than 1,000 persons die every day in Cuba as a result of the famine and disease, due to Gen. Weyler's enforced reconcentration of pacificos.

Herr Woelfert, an aeronaut, accompanied by a man named Knabe, fell 3,000 feet from a balloon at Berlin, Germany, and both were killed.

The percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 12th were: Baltimore, .763; Boston, .700; Cincinnati, .641; New York, .556; Philadelphia, .535; Brooklyn, .525; Cleveland, .487; Pittsburgh, .487; Louisville, .425; Chicago, .390; Washington, .342; St. Louis, .186.

The first test vote on the sugar schedule was taken in the United States senate on the 11th, resulting in the adoption of the republican caucus amendment increasing the duty on refined sugar from 1.675 to 1.95 cents per pound. The house was not in session.

The sugar schedule was again the subject of democratic assaults in the United States senate on the 12th and practically no progress was made. Only one amendment was voted upon and that was defeated. When the senate adjourned the amendment of Senator Lindsey (Ky.) to strike out the differential on refined sugar was pending. The house was not in session.

WASHING BLANKETS.

Summer is the best time for washing blankets. To do the work satisfactorily fill a tub half full of soft hot water in which half a bar of Ivory soap has been dissolved, and wash gently with the hands. Rosin soap and hard rubbing ruins blankets. When clean rinse well, hang on the line in the sun. As soon as dry, fold evenly and put away securely in a box or closet. Blankets washed thus will remain fresh and soft for years.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

Compensation.

As is frequently the case, he does not take as kindly to the obligations and observances of society as his wife does. It is possible, too, that she has indulged him more than she ought to have done in the way of giving her personal attention to details of house-keeping which affected his comfort. "Now," she said, "I hope you are going to be amiable for some time to come." "More so than usual?" "Very much more so." "For what reason?" "Because you are going to need all the good humor you can command. I am going to give an afternoon tea." "Again?" "Yes. And I do wish you would get over your unreasonable aversion to such things." "My dear, I will admit that I have an aversion, but I deny that it is unreasonable." "I'm sure you don't let them interfere with your comfort." "Not to any greater extent than I can help." "And every one I have given was a great success."

"Yes, my dear. But there's a consideration which prevents me from appreciating your triumphs as I'd like to. I can't help being influenced in my sentiments by the fact that when your afternoon tea is a success the breakfast coffee is always an unbroken series of failures."—Washington Star.

"A Bundle of Nerves."

This term is often applied to people whose nerves are abnormally sensitive. They should strengthen them with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. After a course of that benign tonic, they will cease to be conscious that they have nervous systems, except through agreeable sensations. It will enable them to eat, sleep and digest well, the three media for increasing tone and vigor in the nerves, in common with the rest of the system. The mental worry begotten by nervous dyspepsia will also disappear.

Not to Be Caught.

A gentleman visiting Liverpool was being shown around by a citizen, who said: "Now, let's go and see the 'Widows' Home.'" The gentleman put his finger to the side of his nose and winked and said: "No, thanks; I saw a widow home once, and she sued me for breach of promise, and proved it on me. It cost me a matter of £120. No, sir, send the widows home in a cab."—Tit-Bits.

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 stomachs receive it without distress. 14 the price of coffee. 15c and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

A Father in Luck.

"You children turn up your noses at everything on the table. When I was a boy, I was glad to get dry bread to eat," said Mr. Chaffie at the breakfast table. "I say, pa, you are having a much better time of it now that you are living with us, ain't you?" asked Johnnie.—Tammany Times.

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 to Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A Gentle Hint.

Elderly Maiden—May I ask you what your name is? "Huber." "A beautiful name! I wish mine was like it."—Fliegende Blaetter.

"Star Tobacco."

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

That Stern Revolt.—"You belong to the Order of New Women, don't you, Miss Biggs?" "Yes; but don't call us that; the new woman won't stand being ordered."—Chicago Record.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

The older a man gets, the more of a fool he thinks a boy is.—Aitchison Globe.

A Good Appetite

Is essential to health and physical strength. When the blood is weak and impure the appetite fails. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones the stomach, gives strength to the nerves and health to the whole system. It is just the medicine needed now.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. Be sure to get Hood's. Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

Informing Him.

"Pardon me, sir, but where do you live?" inquired the sharp-nosed passenger, leaning over the back of the seat in front of him. "Southern part o' Indiana," laconically replied the goat-whiskered passenger, who was triggered out in a spickety-span new celluloid collar adorned with a hectic-hued flutter-bow tie.

"In the southern part of Indiana, eh? What is the lay of the land in your vicinity?"

"Same as it is all over the country, I reckon."

"I do not see how that can be."

"Don't, eh? Wal, you don't suppose that Indiana is clear out o' the United States, do you?"

"No, but—"

"Wal, I reckon 'Hail Columby' is the lay o' the rest o' the land, an' it's the same with Indiana."

Thereupon the inquisitive passenger wiped his interrogatory gimlet and put it away, and the Hoosier humorist withdrew, turtle-fashion, into his celluloid collar. And the train rolled onward.—N. Y. Journal.

The Cheese Came Back.

A certain dealer had a lot of cheese which was anything but good, and, tired of seeing it about, told the assistant when he closed the shop to leave the condemned cheese at the door for some one to walk off with. Thomas occasionally crept to a window to see operations, and at length went to his master grinning all over his face, saying the cheese was gone. "Leave another out to-morrow night," was the master's order, which was obeyed by the shopman, who after a few peeps next evening walked to his master in the counting house scratching his head, and looking as though some great disappointment had befallen him. "Is it gone?" asked the dealer. "No, sir; t'other 'un has walked back!"—Tit-Bits.

Between Seed Time and Harvest

Is a good opportunity to enquire about farming lands in South Dakota, only one day's ride from Chicago. Bountiful crops of Wheat, Corn, Barley and Flax reward the tiller of the soil. As a stock and dairy country South Dakota leads all the world. First-class farm lands with nearby markets can now be bought for from \$10, \$12, \$15, and upwards, per acre, and this is the time to invest. For further particulars write to Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

Spirituos Sarcasm.

"I wonder," said Mr. Drinkhorn, as he filled his glass with the ease of an expert, "I wonder who started the custom of calling a drink of liquor a 'smile'?"

"I wouldn't call that one there a smile," said the barkeep. "It is nothing shy of a horselaugh."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Summer Vacations.

Interesting illustrated booklets pertaining to Massachusetts Seashore, Ocean, Island and Inland Resorts, are issued by the passenger department of the Fall River Line, the famous route between New York and Boston, Newport, Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Bar Harbor, the White Mountains, etc., etc. List of the booklets will be mailed upon receipt of one-cent stamp. Address O. H. Taylor, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Fall River Line, New York.

"It's surprising how impracticable some very learned men are." "Yes; there's Prof. Lingvist, for example. He spent over half his life in acquiring fluency in nine or ten different languages, and then went and married a woman who never gave him a chance to get a word in edgeways."—Truth.

Only \$25.00 to San Francisco, From Chicago via the North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western Railway), the famous "California in 3 Days" Route, June 29 to July 3, inclusive, on account of the C. E. Convention. Similar rates will be made eastbound. For full information apply to ticket agents C. & N.-W. Ry.

A woman doesn't mind a windy day if she has on a silk petticoat.—Washington Democrat.

After six years' suffering, I was cured by Piso's Cure.—Mary Thomson, 29½ Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, '94.

"I want something nice in oil for a dining-room." "Yes, madam. A landscape or a box of sardines?"

The poorer a man is, the more agents try to sell him things.—Washington Democrat.

WEIGHTY WORDS
FOR
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

A LOT of ground at the corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-Fifth street, New York, 50 feet front by 100 feet deep, was sold a few days ago for \$410,000; that is, \$8,200 a front foot, and \$82 per square foot. That is the highest price ever paid for residence property in the United States.

MARK GRANT, a traveling salesman, while stopping at Covington, Ky., went to the post office and was handed three letters from his Michigan home. Upon opening the first he read of the death of his grandmother, the second told of the burning of his home, and the third announced the death of his child.

DEXTER GIGGER and his brother, Elbridge, the sole male survivors of what was once the powerful Hassanamisco tribe of Indians, in Maine, are petitioning the legislature of that state for an annuity of \$350 each. There are two other survivors, both old women, who receive a pension of \$300 and \$300 respectively.

THERE are now 712 fountains for human beings, 286 large troughs for horses and cattle and 476 small troughs for sheep and dogs in the streets and suburbs of London. During a period of 24 hours the fountains have been used by more than 2,500,000 persons, while at the troughs 500,000 horses have quenched their thirst.

RUSSIA's population, according to the reports of the first general census, lately taken, is 137,000,000, exclusive of the Grand Duchy of Finland, which has just taken a census of its own, and of some remote districts of Siberia, and of the Caucasus, and the wandering tribes of the steppes, the reports of which have been delayed.

AMONG the treasures of the Passamaquoddy (Me.) tribe of Indians, it is said, is a letter from George Washington, written from his army on the banks of the Delaware, December 24, 1776, in which he expresses his pleasure that the Passamaquoddy had accepted the chain of friendship he sent them the preceding February.

NUMBERS of experiments have been made to test the speed and destination of corked bottles thrown into the sea at various portions of the world. The most remarkable example ever heard of was that in which a bottle traveled 6,000 miles in about two years and a half; roughly at the rate of six and a half miles a day. It traveled from 63 degrees south latitude and 60 degrees west longitude to Western Australia.

A PECULIARITY among Dutch farmers who live at a distance from a town is to have a coffin in readiness for their burial. It is by no means uncommon to see a still sturdy old patriarch going to an outhouse and gravely contemplating that which is to hold his body when he shuffles off this mortal coil. This characteristic has also appeared in President Kruger, who has recently imported a coffin, at a cost, too, of \$100.

ARNER MCKINLEY, the president's brother, has just secured control of an invention which he believes is worth millions of dollars, and his friends trust that his hopes may not be ill-founded. It is a process for adulterating silk with a fiber made from wood pulp. A fabric half silk and half fiber is difficult to distinguish from the genuine article, and is said to be even more durable for dress goods and linings than pure silk.

In Austria a law has just been passed making it a punishable offense for parents to take young children into bed with them. This arbitrary interference with "the liberty of the subject" has been rendered necessary by the large number of deaths of infants through being overlaid, the annual average having been for some time past as much as 4,000. In England, where no such law as yet prevails, the average is still larger, possibly in consequence of the extensive insurance of one kind and another on infant life.

RUSSIA has a method all its own for dealing with professional labor agitators and walking delegates. Sixty of them, who had assembled at Moscow for the purpose of organizing a huge strike, have just been arrested, all on the same day, and exiled to Siberia, "administratively"—that is to say, without trial. The majority of them are said to have been men of university education, who had, however, worked for a short time as common mill hands with the object of winning the confidence of the laboring classes.

POPE LEO has opened the Borgia rooms of the vatican after spending \$100,000 on their restoration. The whitewash has been removed from the fresco and the pavements restored to the original designs in majolica tiles. The decorations of the great hall were destroyed at the time of the sack of Rome by the constable of Bourbon and were replaced by paintings by Raphael's pupils. The work of restoring the ancient glories was accomplished in four years, as the pope was very anxious that the repairs should be complete before his death.

WHEN I SEE MIRANDY'S FACE.

There's a kinder tender feelin' stealin' thro' this heart o' mine,
And my soul it keeps a-thrillin' with a melody divine,
An' a sweet exuberation seems to kinder find its way
Through my mind in tender whispers of a happy bygone day;
An' a picture like a phantom flits before my fadin' eyes,
Like an echo grand an' solemn from the realms o' Paradise;
An' there's waves o' music in the air as in this heart o' mine
When I see Mirandy's face a-gleamin' thro' the creepin' vine.

Fairies seem to waft the sunshine warmin' like along the breeze,
With a kinder dreamy sadness as it whistles thro' the trees;
An' the fields a blaze o' glory where the sunlight kissed the dew,
An' the birds wuz gay an' happy an' their songs wuz happy too,
An' the ripplin' murmur o' the creek a-comin' from the shore,
The sun a-hidin' jest beyant the wavin' sycamore,
But its brightness faded in a maze o' ecstasy divine,
When I saw Mirandy's face a-gleamin' thro' the creepin' vine.

I don't know much 'bout it 'cept what's in the Bible—yet
There's an idee stickin' in my mind that I can't quite forget,
An' that is when we die an' reach the great unknown on high
We'll see some things in this world ag'in up in the sky.
Perhaps there's gates o' dewy pearl, an' streets o' gold an' sitch,
An' angels wearin' shinin' robes an' jewels rare an' rich;
But let me see the sunlight glint an' everlastin' shine,
An' see again Mirandy's face a-gleamin' thro' the creepin' vine.

—W. Edward Singer, in Chicago Inter Ocean.

A SLIP OF A PEN.

BY G. D. BENNHAM.

JOHN THOMAS saddled up old Hornet, put on his "chaps," and rode out across the range to get the mail. The nearest post office was at Antelope Station, 18 miles over the hills, and 25 by the road. The last of the beef-gathers was over and the ranchmen had little to do but ride the pastures and wait for spring. That is, most of them. John had a lot to do, as he would have told you himself, for he was to be married on Christmas day, and that is why he was so regularly riding twice a week to the post office.

Over at Antelope, the telegraph operator, who acted also as station agent and postmaster, was sitting alone in his little office—except the section-house, the only house in sight—thinking of home and Mary Brand. Home was away down east, and Mary Brand was a black-eyed girl who did not care for him one bit, as he well knew, for he had asked her about it before he started west. But there is no law against thinking of a girl even if you cannot get her, so the operator thought of Mary Brand and believed himself to be very miserable, and piled more coals on the fire, though the little stove was already red-hot. And he smoked, and swore softly that it was a horrible country and the superintendent had given him the worst station on the whole line. He was a good boy, but he had not been west long enough to get his head hard. As he smoked, he noticed that his meerschaum was coloring up first rate, and he was much comforted.

Just when darkness succeeded the dull daylight, snow began to fall, and with the first flakes came John Thomas. He got his letters and sat down by the operator's fire to read them. He was a big, comfortable fellow, in marked contrast to the discontented-looking telegrapher, and so the latter thought, for he broke the silence with:

"I say, you seem pretty well satisfied with yourself. How do you manage it in a hole like this?"

"Young fellow," said John, "the plains is the finest place on earth, and the only place left where a man can get a start. Look at me; came out nine years ago without a cent, worked four years on the trail and three for old Baxter, learned to carry a branding iron in my 'chaps' and to rope anything my horse could catch, and now I've got a place of my own and an interest in a trail herd. What's the matter with me?"

"You're all right," admitted the boy, "but you couldn't do it again, now Tom Adams has got his maverick bill through the legislature."

"Don't fool yourself," said John, "any maverick my horse can catch is going to get my brand on. Do you know how many mavericks were sold for the benefit of the school fund on the fall round-up in this district? I'll tell you. One. He fetched 75 cents. Oh, the law is all right."

The operator was interrupted in his smoking by the click of the instrument, and when he had taken a train order, the pipe was out. Picking up an envelope John had thrown down, he thrust it into the coals; and as it flared up, he noticed the postmark.

"Hullo!" said he; "Bangor is my town; do you know anybody in Bangor?"

"You bet I do," said the cowboy. "I'm going to marry the nicest girl in that whole town, and her name is Mary Brand."

If old Hornet outside the door had not got tired of standing there, 18 miles from his supper, so that John at that moment made a rush to catch him, the operator's dismay would not have escaped notice. His jaw dropped, and the beautiful pipe fell to the floor.

John caught his horse and headed away toward the ranch through the falling snow. The operator went to the key and telegraphed for a pipe to be sent up on the first train. Then he went to bed. He had a bad night.

John hummed a tune as his horse ambled along through the dark. Not an operatic air, but one of those hymn tunes all cowboys use on dark nights. He was certainly happy, for he didn't hurry his horse, nor spur him when he stumbled. One of those letters was from Mary Brand. She wrote she was leaving Bangor for her uncle's home in Denver on that day, and that John was not to come down until Christmas Eve, because there was much to do and he "would be in the way." The other letter was from a broker in Denver, and said: "Think we have a customer for your trail cows, and have engaged for you to meet him here some day next week. Will advise further soon." Snow was still falling when John reached home and turned in, reflecting upon the futility of all maverick laws.

Snow was still falling next day. The railroad was blocked, and he could not get to Denver on the day appointed. The wires were down, so there was no telegraphing. Christmas was spent in the telegrapher's office, and for once John looked as discontented as the operator. The latter took no interest in coloring the new pipe, and wrote out his resignation ready to dispatch as soon as the line should be open, announcing that he was going back to Maine by the first train.

One of the first things that was sent when the line was open was John's message to Mary Brand, at Denver, to the effect that if the railroad wasn't shoeled out very soon, he should start down on foot.

That operator was a good boy, and he sent the message straight, and when, an hour later, he was called up by the Denver office to receive the following message to John Thomas, about his trail cows: "You need not come down. Engagement off. Culver Bros.," he was still without guile. But his heart was full of Mary Brand. All day the wires had been singing Mary Brand; the key had been clicking Mary Brand. Small wonder when he took the pad of yellow paper and wrote out the message,



he made one small slip—he really didn't do it, it did itself:

"You need not come down. Engagement off. Mary Brand," is the way it read when John received it.

If this were not a true story, it might be written that John went in person and demanded an explanation. What he really did was to write a note suggesting the return of his letters. And Mary being a black-eyed girl, he got them by return mail.

Mary Brand went home. The ranchman returned to the winter vocation of riding the pastures and waiting for spring. The operator took an early train for down east. If he ever knew what he had done, he kept his counsel and renewed his suit.

So Mary married the operator, and, being a black-eyed girl, she makes him a good wife.—San Francisco Argonaut.

One Chance of Effecting a Cure.
A nervous young lady called a physician for a slight ailment, but one which she magnified, in her own estimation, into a serious one.

"Run," said the doctor to a servant, giving him a prescription, "to the nearest drug store and bring back the medicine as quickly as you can."

"Is there much danger?" replied the young lady, in alarm.

"Yes," said the doctor, "if your servant is not quick it will be useless."

"Oh, doctor, shall I die?" gasped the patient.

"There is no danger of that," said the doctor, "but you may get well before John returns."—Boston Traveler.

Amplly Demonstrated.

"How singularly it happened that Mrs. Delaware was able to find proof that she had known her husband in a previous reincarnation."

"How did she discover it?"

"She found a letter she had given him to post in a former state of existence."—Buffalo Times.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

YARDS AND PARKS.

Description of an Economical Summer Run for Poultry.

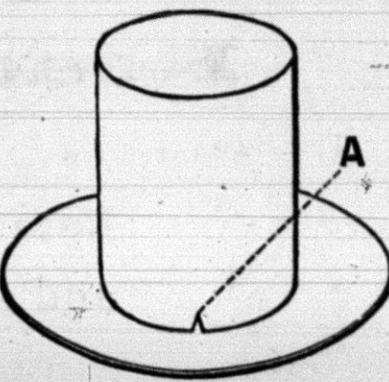
Where fowls are kept in confinement it will be found best to provide outdoor runs or yards for them during the summer months. Give them free access to these yards whenever the weather will permit. The most economical form, everything considered, for a poultry yard is one much longer than wide. Two rods wide and eight rods long is sufficient for 50 fowls. Whenever a poultry plant of considerable size is to be established, it will be found most economical to arrange the yards side by side, with one end at the poultry house. The fences which inclose these yards may be made of poultry netting or pickets, and should be at least seven feet high. In either case it is best to have a board at the bottom, for sometimes it will be desirable to give quite young chickens the run of these yards. If the poultry yards are constructed as described, there is sufficient room for a row of fruit trees down the center of the yard, and still leave ample room for horse cultivation on either side, either with one or two horses.

These yards are to be kept thoroughly cultivated. If thought best, grain may be sown before cultivation to furnish part of the green food for the fowls. Of all fruit trees, probably there are none that are more suitable for the poultry yard than the plum. The droppings of the fowls will manure the trees, and the fowls as insect destroyers perform a great office in protecting plums from the curculio. After the trees are once well established, a crop of plums should be secured nearly every year. These, too, will require no extra cultivation. The plum trees perform a valuable service in providing shade for the fowls. Where trees are not available, sunflowers may be used for this purpose with a considerable degree of satisfaction. However, some protection must be given the plants until they are well established, and even then many plants will be destroyed unless the fowls have an abundance of green food all the time.—Rural World.

WATER FOR CHICKS.

Drinking Fountain Made of an Oyster Can and a Saucer.

A neat and handy device for watering young chicks may be made of an oyster can and a common saucer. Melt the top off the can, cut a triangular notch in the edge as shown at A in the engraving, about one-half inch deep



FRESH WATER FOR CHICKS.

by a quarter of an inch wide, and the device is complete.

To use it, fill the can with water, invert the saucer over it, then quickly invert both and set the device on the floor. The water will remain in the inverted can till used. The water keeps fresh and the space around the can in the saucer is so small that the little chicks cannot get in and wet themselves or drown, as so often happens. The water keeps clean. This is a handy device worth a great deal to poultry raisers.—G. W. Waters, in Journal of Agriculture.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

Do not let ducklings bathe until well feathered.

Do not set hens in the laying part of the poultry house.

In order to have poultry tender and juicy fatten it quickly.

Weight and size are important features in market fowls.

To maintain health keep the drinking and feeding places clean.

Better results in whitewashing will be secured if it is applied hot.

Hens not kept with roosters will lay longer and sit less than others.

If well fed and watered a good hen will hatch out ten good broods of chickens.

Lime is needed by all fowls for the growth of bones and for egg-shell material.

Sell all the early-hatched ducks as soon as ready, and keep the later hatched for breeders and layers.—St. Louis Republic.

Laying Hens Need Eggshells.

The avidity with which laying hens will eat crushed eggshells shows how necessary they are in the hen's economy for egg production. There is no better way to supply the lime required for eggshells than this. The shells in the gizzard also act as grit, enabling it to digest food. The only care in feeding is to crush the shell thoroughly, so that its likeness to the egg may not be seen. Where eggshells are thrown out without being crushed the fowls soon learn the habit of picking at the shells on eggs, and from this they quickly become egg eaters, a habit which once formed is never forgotten.

ABOUT KAFFIR CORN.

Experience Fails to Sustain Many of the Claims Made for It.

Some enthusiasts declare that Kaffir corn is destined to supersede both wheat and Indian corn in Kansas, but the Kansas authorities and the department of agriculture do not sustain this claim.

Kaffir corn, an Egyptian millet, is a sorghum, and as a crop possesses these advantages: The yield is larger by from 20 to 50 per cent. than Indian corn; it will grow and yield a crop—not a large one—on very poor soil; it is injured much less than Indian corn by drought, and even when withered by the hot, dry winds of the prairies, it will recover under moisture.

It forms an excellent food for cattle and pigs. All the experiments, of which many have been made by scientific agriculturists, show that it is inferior in fattening power to either wheat or corn. Nevertheless, as a surer and larger crop than corn, it promises most important results for regions like Kansas and Nebraska, where scorching winds frequently wither the corn and destroy the crop.

As food for man, it is nourishing, wholesome and palatable. But the latest conclusions of the national department of agriculture are that its use will probably be somewhat like that of buckwheat—it will form an occasional rather than a staple article of diet. In nourishing power it stands at 27, where floured cornmeal stands at 37, wheat flour at 45 and oatmeal at 62.

Heretofore it has been difficult to grind this corn fine enough for use as human food. It is said that this difficulty has been overcome lately. If so, there will soon be an opportunity to test its food value on an extensive scale.—Farmers' Voice.

NEW ROTATION THEORY.

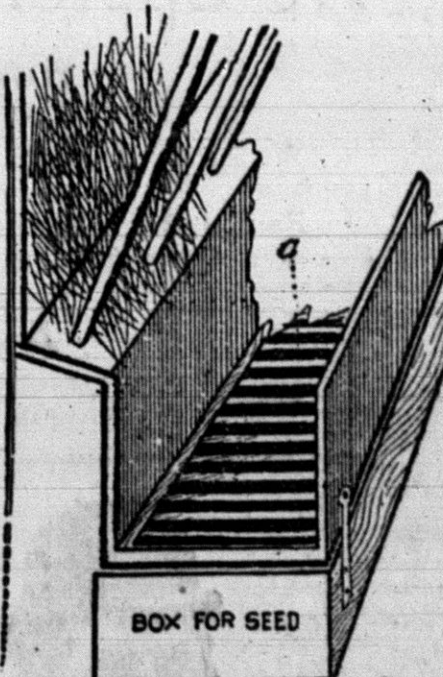
Its Adoption Might Improve the Condition of Western Farmers.

When the farmers of the west see their way clear to abandon the idea of devoting the land to corn as the principal crop and substitute clover, sheep and the sugar beet as the trinity necessary to the redemption of the producers from the depression resulting from low prices for farm products progress will be made towards better conditions. Clover and sheep produce good mutton while enriching the land. Sugar beets are good for sheep and produce the best of sugar at good profit. Let every farmer who can and who has not already done so make a start in this triumvirate theory of rotation which is certain of success if properly conducted, in restoring the prosperity which is so much wished for. There is an increasing demand for good mutton, an article which but few farmers know how to produce to perfection. The large profit is only possible where the best is produced for market. Give the people good and desirable food products and consumers will pay liberally for the same. Mutton, if properly grown, is the most nutritious and wholesome of the meat diets. The mutton breeds of sheep are the most desirable and satisfactory of the domestic animals for the farm and can be cared for with the least labor. The profits in sheep are also the most assuring for the future of any of the other domestic animals. Devote less lands to the cereals and prosper.—Farmers' Union.

SAVING GRASS SEED.

The Cut with This Article Explains How It Can Be Done.

It is an easy matter to save hay seed by a slatted manger bottom (a), as



GRASS SEED CATCHER.

shown in the cut. If the seed is fanned, it may be used for spring seeding. Or if weedy, as poultry never void undigested seed, such seeds may be profitably fed to the poultry by placing in the scratch room each week.—Farm and Home.

Guard Against Overfeeding.

It is an easy matter for a poultry raiser to overfeed his fowls. If a flock has the privilege of a range the farmer need give hardly any food at all if grass, seeds and insects are plentiful, yet some who are really careful of their hens feed three times a day, under the belief that the more food the greater the number of eggs, and endeavoring to secure as many eggs as possible they get the hens in a condition that incapacitates them entirely. Heavy feeding of grain is at times an advantage, such as during extremely cold weather, but the food must be regulated not only according to the seasons, but also in accordance with the condition of the hens.—Dakota Field and Farm.

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We have the variety and quality that will please you.
Try us just to see what we can do for you in the way of price and quality on

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You will have no smoke nor odor from your Blue Flame Oil or Gasoline Stoves if you buy

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From us, as we sell only the best. Let us fill your oil and gasoline cans. Our prices the lowest and satisfaction guaranteed.

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Did You Ever

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

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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.

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New Shades
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Cheaper than ever before. Try us
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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 Sausages. Orders promptly filled and delivered.

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HERALD.

Chelsea and Vicinity.

Last week of school.
George Cross is on the sick list.
Mrs. Sherry left for Detroit this morning.

John Bagge was a Jackson visitor last Saturday.

Fred Eschlebach is laid up with the rheumatism.

Mr. and Mrs. James Taylor spent Saturday in Jackson.

Geo. Richards has been on the sick for the past week.

John McCover has accepted a position in Cleveland, Ohio.

Henry Schwikerath will leave for Cleveland next Saturday.

W. C. Westfall returned to his home in Chicago last Monday.

Jackson street is being graded and put in shape for the summer.

Frank Sweetland is building a new barn on his farm west of town.

Jacob Eder left last week for Lansing, where he has accepted a position.

Mrs. John Cook is spending a week with relatives and friends at Ypsilanti.

Sherm Pierce, of Scotts, Mich., was the guest of his parents a few days the past week.

Ralph Freeman, who has been ill for the past few weeks, is able to be out again.

The Juniors will present "The Stolen Will" at the Opera House Friday evening, July 2.

Chelsea Tent, K. O. T. M., decorated the graves of departed members last Sunday.

Mrs. Ruth Waltrous spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Loomis, of Grass Lake.

Albert Hindelang, barber, who has been with Frank Shaver for the past few years, is now working for Geo. Eder.

Miss Emma Ahnemiller left for Chicago last Monday, where she will keep house for her three brothers, who are employed in that city.

Mrs. L. K. Taylor and baby, Russell, of Detroit, who have been spending a few weeks with Mrs. J. C. Taylor and friends in Iosco, have returned home.

St. Mary's Academy, Monroe, will hold its annual commencement on Tuesday, June 22, 1897. Several of the former pupils from Chelsea and vicinity expect to attend.

Last Monday, the 120th anniversary of the adoption of the stars and stripes as the national banner of our country, "Old Glory" floated from nearly every dwelling and business place in town.

Sherm Pierce, who has been living at Scotts for the past two years, has decided to return and will occupy one-half of the Cooper farm, which he and his brother purchased a few years ago.

Died, Sunday, June 13, 1897, at her home near Rogers Corners, Mrs. Jacob Koengeter, aged about 81 years. The funeral was held Wednesday forenoon from Zion church. Deceased leaves a husband and one son.

Grand balloon ascension Saturday evening at 8:30 in front of John Farrell's grocery store. The boy or girl returning the ticket which will be attached to the balloon will receive a 20-ball roman candle and a bunch of firecrackers.

The young ladies of St. Mary's parish will hold an ice cream social next Saturday evening from 6 to 11:30 o'clock in the Durand and Hatch building, Chelsea. Choice refreshments will be served, and the ladies extend a cordial invitation to all to attend.

The four men, Geo. La Vear, Philip La Vear, August Arndt and Stephen Giester, who assaulted Fred Sager, Sr., as mentioned in our last issue, had their hearing before Justice Turnbull last Thursday and were fined \$6 and costs each, or 20 days in the county jail. They paid up.

Beginning with Sunday, June 20, 1897, and continuing until the first Sunday in September, the services at St. Mary's church, Chelsea, will be held at the following hours, viz: First Mass, 7:30 a. m.; High Mass, 10:00 a. m.; Vespers and Benediction, 7:30 p. m. On week days during the summer months mass will be celebrated at 7 a. m.

The first annual commencement of St. Joseph's Academy, Adrian, Mich., will be held on Thursday, June 24, 1897, at 3 p. m. As Chelsea is well and honorably represented in this academy, a large delegation of friends of the pupils will attend. This academy, conducted so reasonably by the famous Dominican Nuns, and under the patronage of the eloquent pulpit orator, Dr. Reilly, has had a most successful year. A splendid program has been prepared for the first commencement, which will be made memorable.

Michigan Crop Report.

The average condition of wheat June 1 was in the southern counties 83, and in the state 78, as compared with 84 and 83 May 1. One year ago the averages were 60 and 77. The average condition now in the central counties is 66, and in the northern 56, as compared with 74 in the central and 87 in the northern one month ago, and 87 in the central and 95 in the northern one year ago.

The average condition June 1 in the southern counties for 10 years has been as follows: 1888, 62; 1889, 87; 1890, 76; 1891, 96; 1892, 91; 1893, 77; 1894, 92; 1895, 66; 1896, 69, and 1897, 82.

The average condition for the state has been as follows: 1888, 68; 1889, 89; 1890, 79; 1891, 89; 1892, 92; 1893, 79; 1894, 92; 1895, 73; 1896, 77; 1897, 78.

The lowest condition is found in the central and eastern counties of the fourth, fifth and sixth tiers of counties. The average condition in some of these is as follows: 47 in Tuscola, 53 in Saginaw and Sanilac, 54 in Bay, 55 in Gratiot, 59 in Lapeer, 62 in Genesee and Isabella, and 69 in Midland.

Wheat is late, and has been injured more than usual by wet weather. Much of it on low and wet land is badly drowned out. A considerable area would doubtless be plowed up were it not seeded to grass. The plant is quite generally reported yellow near the ground, but correspondents very rarely note the presence of insects, and many state that none have appeared.

The number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in May is 610,975, as compared with 537,749 reported marketed in May, 1896, 376,948 in 1895, and 818,747 in 1894, and the amount marketed in the ten months, August-May, is 8,975,804 bushels, as compared with 8,819,619 bushels in the same months last year, 10,047,489 bushels in 1895, and 13,431,945 bushels in 1894.

The acreage planted to corn is reported at 99 per cent of acreage in average years. This estimate is to be taken as the opinion of correspondents of the area that will be planted, for, owing to the continued cold, wet weather, a large percentage had not been planted June 1. The acreage sowed to oats is 91 per cent of acreage in average years, and the average condition of this crop is 86.

The average condition of meadows and pastures and of clover sowed this year is 98. The weather has been very favorable for these crops, and they perhaps were never in better condition in June than this year.

Apples promise about two-thirds and peaches one fourth of average crops. One year ago the estimates were 93 per cent for apples and 83 per cent for peaches.

In the southern counties the wages per month of farm hands average \$14.55 with board and \$20.13 without board; in the central counties, \$12.98 with board and \$19.95 without board, and in the northern counties \$13.97 with board and \$22.43 without board. Wages now are lower than one year ago in each section of the state, and one year ago they were lower in each section of the state than in 1895.

The farm statistics of about 900 townships, collected and returned by supervisors, indicate that the number of sheep now on hand in the state is nearly 8 per cent less than sheared in 1896. There is a loss of 8 per cent in the southern counties, and of 6 per cent in the central counties.

One year ago there was, compared with 1895, an average loss in the state of 29 per cent; in the southern counties of 30 per cent, and in the central counties of 23 per cent. It is probable the complete returns will show less than 1,200,000 sheep six months old and over in the state this spring.

WASHINGTON GARDNER
Secretary of State.

Communication.

MR. EDITOR—To the surprise of all the people of the east end of Sylvan township, and especially the village of Chelsea, some work has been done on the road running from Chelsea to Cavanaugh Lake that the people who go to Cavanaugh have not been called upon to pay for. How this miracle has been worked out is beyond the knowledge of the average citizen, as it has been the custom for a number of years to bleed the Cavanaugh Lake Club first as far as possible and then allow the money paid by them to be absorbed in a sort of piratical way into some other fund, and the road remain a mud hole. Whether this is on account of McKinley's election, or a change of heart among those who would be most benefited by such work, is more than can at present be said. We hope for the best.

X. Y. Z.

A flannel bag six inches square and filled with scraps of soap makes a luxurious adjunct to the bath.

G. W. Palmer

PHYSICIAN

AND
SURGEON.

Office over Kempf's new bank, Chelsea.

H. W. SCHMIDT

Physician & Surgeon.

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

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Where this cannot be used we make different kinds of plates—gold, silver, platinum, Wattle metal and rubber. Special care given to children's teeth. Both general and local anesthetic used in extracting. Am here to stay. H. H. AVERY, D. D. S. Office over Kempf Bros' Bank.

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If you want insurance call on 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; annual meeting and election of officers Dec. 7. J. D. SCHNAITMAN, Sec.

The Parlor Barber Shop

Chelsea, Mich.

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

GEO. EDER, Prop.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time table taking effect May 30th, 1897.

90th MERIDIAN TIME.

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

GOING EAST.

No 8—Detroit Night Express...5:20 A. M.
No 36—Atlantic Express...7:00 A. M.
No 12—Grand Rapids Express...10:40 A. M.
No 4—Mail and Express...8:15 P. M.

GOING WEST.

No 3—Mail and Express...9:30 A. M.
No 13—Grand Rapids Express...6:30 P. M.
No 7—Chicago Night Express...10:20 P. M.

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

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

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H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Too keep things on the move, we offer:

Best prints (not third qualities) for 4 cents.
Best prints, new styles and patterns, for 5 cents.
Best blue prints for 5 cents.
36-inch light colored percales, special, 8 cents.
New shirt waists, detached collars, for 50 cents.
New shirt waists received every week from now on.
New wash goods in lace linen effects, 35c quality, for 19 cents.
New dark fancy lappets and dimities, 25c quality, for 19 cents.
10 pieces of wool mixtures dress goods (some all wool), were 50 and 59 cents (see window display), now 25 cents.

SPECIAL CORSET SALE.

To close some odds and ends in our corset department we offer, for this week only, two best makes of \$1.00 corsets in Chelsea, sale price only **79 cents**. A regular 75c corset for only **48 cents**. A good 50c gauze summer corset for only **39 cents**.
If you want the only corset made that cannot break at the waist line, come to us for the "Cresco." This corset is positively warranted unbreakable, and we carry all forms of them in stock. This corset is to be had of us only.
We are also the Chelsea agents for the celebrated "Thompson Glove Fitting Corset."

Special Prices on Tan Shoes.

Just received three dozen pairs of ladies' tan shoes, \$3.50 quality—sale price \$2.98.

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.

C. H. Slannard will be the next postmaster of Dexter.

Messrs. Charles and Harry Ritz, of Holgate, Ohio, are the guests of J. S. Hoessler and family this week.

The remains of Mrs. R. Snell, of Whitmore Lake, who died last Tuesday, were brought here Wednesday for burial.

Alfred Wendell, drunk and intoxicated was before Justice Turnbull Thursday morning. His sentence was \$2.00 and costs or 16 days. He went to Ann Arbor.

On Tuesday evening, June 15th, 1897, Mr. Hiram B. Yost, of Chelsea, and Mrs. Annie M. Hiltz, late of Jackson, were united in marriage by the Rev. Thomas Holmes, D. D., at the residence of the latter in Chelsea.

An umbrella mender, who gave his name as Robert Scott, filled up on bug juice Wednesday, and then went down to Kempf & Bacon's lumber yard to sleep it off on the soft side of a board. Marshal Green tried to make him move on, but he refused, and Rush came out of the affray with a black eye, but landed his man in the lockup. Scott was taken before Justice Turnbull Thursday morning and fined \$5.00 and costs or 20 days in jail. He took the latter.

Paul G. Suekey, ex-county treasurer, is making restitution to his bondsmen for the amount they put up to cover his shortage at the close of his term of office. He has sent each one a check for \$26.50, accompanied by a letter in which he expresses his gratitude for their kindness and assures them of the restitution of the entire amount as soon as possible, together with interest. This payment was a little over one-fourth of the total amount. —Argus.

An editor in a neighboring town is mourning the loss of two subscribers. Number one wrote asking how to rear twins safely, while the other wanted to know how to rid his orchard of grasshoppers. The answers went forward by the next mail, but by some accident he transposed them in the wrong envelopes, so that the man with the twins received to his inquiry: "Cover them over with straw and set fire to it, and the little pests, after jumping about in the flames for a few minutes, will speedily be settled." The man plagued with grasshoppers was told to "give castor oil and rub their gums with a bone." —Ex.

The American Cultivator says one of the worst pests of the cabbage-grower is the little flea, which gets into his beds of seedling plants almost as soon as they are up and eats the leaves. It works only a few days; as the plants get larger the leaf is rougher and less tender. Frequently sprinkling with fine slacked lime will kill the fleas. After this is done it is well to spray the bed with water in which a very little spirits of turpentine has been diluted. The odor of this is very strong, and the quantity required to give an odor is so small that no harm will come to the plants. Most insects are directed to plants by their organs of smell, which are very acute. Any strong odor will get them off their scent, and thus protect the object of their search.

Just as long as any considerable number of men in a community talk of hard times, poor business and bad management, so long will they have an influence to make their town what they are claiming for it. It is true that legislation was expected that would bring about a speedy change among the laboring and business interests of the country. There has been some disappointment in this, but the man or firm that waits for legislation, expects legislation to make business for him, will wait in vain. It is the live, wide awake business man, who, seeing business falling off, goes to work and by his own energies recovers the loss, that is then ready to take advantage of legislation when it comes. To come to a standstill waiting for legislation to put money in your pocket means no advancement and less business every year. —Cedar Springs Clipper.

The manure from horses and cattle is worth about \$3 a ton; that from sheep about \$3, while hen manure is worth about \$6 or \$7 per ton. These values are based upon the supposition that the liquid manure is carefully saved as well as the solid. If the manure lies scattered about the open barnyard, subjected to constant decomposition and the bleaching action of every rain, it will lose about one half of its value. There are several methods of keeping manure. It may be hauled direct from the stables to the field, and this is one of the surest ways. Some gardeners prefer to compost it. But, whatever you do, do not let it lie scattered about the yard to bleach away. Save all manure with care; it is a complete fertilizer. It contains all the elements of fertility. It ought to be about as perfect a plant food as can be obtained, because it is itself made from plants.

They Met in Saline.

The annual meeting of the Washtenaw County Pioneer and Historical Society was held in the opera house at Saline on Wednesday, June 9. It was one of the largest and most enjoyable meetings ever held by this society, over 300 being present, nearly every one of whom was over 50 years of age.

Harrison W. Bassett, the president, called the meeting to order at 10:30 a. m. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Thomas B. Leith, of Saline. Music by the Saline Quartet enlivened the proceedings throughout the day, and their singing was excellent.

The president welcomed the old settlers to Saline in a brief speech, after which the report of the proceedings of the last meeting at Chelsea was read by J. Q. A. Sessions, the secretary. The treasurer, R. C. Reeves, of Dexter, read his report showing about \$50 in the treasury.

Jessup S. Wood, of Lodi, read an able and interesting address on "Pioneer Life in Lodi and Saline." This was followed by a song from the quartet. Capt. E. P. Allen followed with a most excellent speech on "The Life and Character of the Early Settlers of this County."

Dinner was then announced, and such a dinner is rarely seen anywhere. The tables were loaded with everything that delights the eye and tickles the palate of a hungry man. The splendid feast began by filling the tables with 100 pioneers over 70 years of age, and the tables were twice filled after this by those between 50 and 70 years. A general time of visiting was enjoyed until 2 p. m., when the meeting was called to order.

The necrologist, W. H. Lay, of Ypsilanti, was not able to be present, but sent his report, which was read by the secretary, showing 111 deaths in this county during the past year of persons over 50 years of age, and who had resided in the county from 40 to 70 years.

Mr. Ailesworth, who is 92 years old, sang a song composed about the time of the war of 1812.

Judge W. D. Harriman read an excellent paper on "The Life and Character of Gov. Alpheus Felch."

The committee appointed to recommend officers to be elected for the ensuing year and a place for the next annual meeting, reported in favor of holding the next annual meeting in Ypsilanti. The following officers were then elected:

President, Albert Graves, Ypsilanti town; secretary, J. Q. A. Sessions, Ann Arbor; treasurer, R. C. Reeves, Dexter; necrologist, Wm. H. Lay, Ypsilanti; executive committee—Robert Hemphill, Ypsilanti; A. A. Wood, Lodi; S. R. Crittenden, Pittsfield; J. W. Wing, Scio; Geo. Gill, Ypsilanti.

Five minute speeches were then called for and the meeting was addressed by Florus Finley, Richard Glazier, Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell, Dennis Warren, Rev. Thos. Holmes and Andrew Campbell.

A vote of thanks was passed for the bountiful dinner furnished by the citizens of Saline and vicinity and for the excellent music furnished by the Saline Quartet. The meeting then closed. —Ann Arbor Argus.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1897.—The outlook for the speedy passage of the tariff bill daily grows brighter, and well-informed Senators are now predicting that it will become a law by the 10th of July. This week the republicans formally bound themselves in caucus to vote as a unit, which they have been doing under an informal agreement, upon all schedules of the bill, and as they are getting votes right along from both populists and democrats, it looks like plain sailing for the rest of the schedules and for the completed bill. Talk with Senators and Representatives indicates that much less time will be required to agree on the amendments in conference than had been generally allotted to that portion of the work.

It is evident that President McKinley has no idea of hurrying himself in announcing any change of policy towards Cuba. He received the report of Consul General Lee, and that of Mr. Calhoun, on the Ruiz investigation, before he left for the Nashville exposition, but the only announcement officially made before his departure was that ex-Gov. Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio, had been asked to go to Spain as United States Minister and that he had the request under advisement. It is generally understood among the friends of the administration that the first move in the new Cuban policy will be made by our new minister to Spain. As it will be a month or more before a minister can be nominated, confirmed, and get to Spain, it is just as well for the Cuban enthusiasts to cultivate patience.

Senator Allen told the democratic Senators after six of them had voted for a duty on cotton that they had apparently abandoned their party tenets and adopted the plan of every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost, and Senator Chilton answered by reminding him that a populist Senator—Jones, of Nevada—was acting with the republican members of the Finance Committee. Then Senator Stewart remarked that he endorsed the action of his colleague on the tariff, and that they both intended to secure for their state the same benefits that were to be given to other sections. That is about the feeling that caused Senators Bacon and Clay, of Georgia; Tillman and McLaurin, of South Carolina, and McEnery, of Louisiana, to vote for a protective tariff on raw cotton, against the wishes and protests of their party leaders, but as Utah raises no cotton, Senator Rawlins, who also broke from his party to vote for the 20 per cent duty on cotton, cannot be accused of voting under the same influence. This vote and others in which one or more democrats have voted with the republicans in favor of protection have brought about much hard feeling among the democratic Senators, and the political prophets are wagging their heads and figuring on what will probably be the outcome.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, whose position as chairman of the democratic national committee and leader of the party in the Senate give his words weight, says of the rumor that President McKinley will ask Congress to authorize the appointment of a currency commission as soon as the tariff bill is out of the way: "There will be no monetary commission authorized at this session of Congress. That can be set down for a fact. No matter whether we remain in session until next December, there will be no legislation of that sort at this session."

The sugar schedule, changed by the republican caucus, is regarded as having been improved, especially by those who are fighting the sugar trust, but many think that it still gives the trust more than it ought to have. The new schedule is in reality the original House schedule with two increases, both of which will be advantageous to the trust and both of which are likely to be strongly opposed by members of the House when the bill reaches the conference stage. According to the figures of those friendly to the legislation the differential on refined sugar in the new schedule is one-fifth of a cent, while it was one-eighth of a cent in the original House schedule.

A statement made by Mr. C. A. Spreckels, of California, who is not, like his father and brother, in the sugar trust, is being much talked about by Senators and Representatives, especially those who think that the trust ought to be hit instead of helped by Congress. Mr. Spreckels says that by the time the tariff bill becomes a law the sugar trust will have raw sugar enough on hand to save in customs duties, as the present sugar schedule stands, something like \$15,000,000, and that it will not have to import any raw sugar for the first six months of the new tariff. He suggests that an easy way to make the trust pay what would be equivalent to the duty upon this sugar which it has imported ahead of the tariff would be to impose a revenue tax of about \$20 a ton on all sugars refined in the United States for six months from the date the new tariff goes into effect. That the adoption of this suggestion by Congress would be popular with the people is certain, but Congress has yet to take the first legislative step that is strongly opposed by the sugar trust and the influences it can command.

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.

Free Pills.

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

A kerosene lamp should never be turned low—the odor emanating from it is dangerous to most lungs.

HER CENTENNIAL.

Tennessee Celebrates Her Admission to the Union.

Appropriate Ceremonies and Exercises at Nashville—President McKinley Is the Guest of Honor—His Speech.

Nashville, Tenn., June 12.—At eight o'clock Friday morning the presidential tour merged into the centennial celebration of the admission of Tennessee into the union. As a guard of honor to the president a mounted detachment of ex-confederates commanded by Capt. George F. Hager ranged themselves immediately in front of his carriage. They wore the old-time gray, but the buckles of their belts bore the insignia "United States." In the rear of the line of carriages marched the battalion of the Sixth infantry under the command of Col. Miner, sent from Fort Thomas, and headed by their fine band. State troops and a particularly good-looking body of Cincinnati police under the command of their chief made up the uniformed part of the parade. As the head of the procession turned into the main entrance of the exposition grounds a battery of artillery boomed forth the national salute of 25 guns.

Above the boom of the national salute and the hum of thousands of voices in the great auditorium rose the strains of "Dixie" from a wandering band on the outside. Exactly at noon President McKinley walked down the main aisle, on his arm the stately Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman, president of the woman's board. The president was greeted with hearty cheers. Gov. Bushnell spoke, and then the president was introduced. He spoke in part as follows:

The President's Speech.
"Officers of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, Ladies and Gentlemen: American nationality, compared with that of Europe and the east, is still very young, and yet already we are beginning to have age enough for centennial anniversaries in states other than the original 13. Such occasions are always interesting, and when celebrated in a practical way are useful and instructive. Combining retrospect and review, they recall what has been done by state and nation and point out what yet remains for both to accomplish in order to fulfill their highest destiny."

"This celebration is of general interest to the whole country and of special significance to people of the south and west. It marks the end of the first century of the state of Tennessee and the close of the first year of its second century. One hundred and one years ago this state was admitted into the union as the sixteenth member of the great family of American commonwealths. It was a welcome addition to the national household—a community young, strong and sturdy, with an honored and heroic ancestry, with fond anticipations, not only of its founders but faith in its success on the part of far-seeing and sagacious statesmen in all parts of the country."

"Tennesseans have ever been volunteer, not drafted, patriots. In 1846 when 2,400 soldiers were called for, 30,000 loyal Tennesseans offered their services; and amid the trials and terrors of the great civil war, under conditions of peculiar distress and embarrassment, her people divided on contending sides. But upon whichever side fought, they fought fearlessly to death and gallant sacrifice. Now, happily, there are no contending sides in this glorious commonwealth or in any part of our common country. The men who opposed each other in dreadful battle a third of a century ago once more and forever united together under one flag in a never-to-be-broken union."

"The glory of Tennessee is not only alone in the brilliant names it has contributed to history or the heroic patriotism displayed by the people in so many crises of our national life, but its material and industrial wealth, social advancement and population are striking and significant in their growth and development. Thirty-five thousand settlers in this state in 1790 had increased to 1,100,000 in 1890, and today it has a population closely approximating 2,000,000. Its manufactures, which in 1860 were small and unimportant, in 1880 had reached \$72,000,000 in value, while its farm products now aggregate more than \$62,000,000 annually. Its river commerce on three great international waterways, its splendid railroads operating nearly 3,000 miles of roads, its mineral wealth of uncalculable value, form a splendid augury for the future. I am sure no better workmen could be found than the people of Tennessee to turn these confident promises into grand realities."

"Your exposition shows better than any words of mine can tell the details of your wealth of resource and power of production. You have done wisely in exhibiting these to your own people and to your sister states, and at no time could the display be more effective than now, when the country needs more than all else restored confidence in itself. This exposition demonstrates directly your faith and purpose, and signifies in the widest sense your true and unflinching belief in the irrepressible pluck of the American people, and is a promising indication of the return of American prosperity."

"The knowledge which this beautiful and novel exposition gives will surely stimulate competition, develop your trade, increase your output, enlarge your fields of employment, extend your markets, and so eventually pay for all it cost, as well as justify local sentiment and encourage state pride."

"Men and women I see about me from all parts of the country, and thousands more will assemble here before the exposition is closed. Let ourselves and let them always remember that whatever differences about politics may have existed, or still exist, we are all Americans before we are partisans, and value the welfare of all the people above party or section. Citizens of different states, we yet love all the states. The lesson of the hour, then, is this—that whatever adverse conditions may temporarily impede the pathway of our national progress, nothing can permanently defeat it."

Fireworks and Illumination.
At eight o'clock a fine display of fireworks over the lake and on its shores was viewed by Mr. and Mrs. McKinley and their party from the steps of the Parthenon. Not at all inferior to the fireworks was the illumination of all the principal structures by means of search and electric lights, there being a notable profusion of the latter.

TWO REPORTS.

State Department Now Has Ruiz Case Before It.

Washington, June 10.—It is learned that the department of state is in possession of two distinct reports bearing upon the Ruiz case. They were brought to Washington by Mr. Fishback, the secretary to Mr. Calhoun, and handed to Assistant Secretary Day. One of these reports was made by Consul-General Lee and has been fully set out in the newspapers. The other report, really the original, was a joint production, signed by Consul-General Lee and by Dr. Congosta, the Spanish consul at Philadelphia, who, with Gen. Lee, constituted a special commission to investigate the conditions surrounding the death of Dr. Ruiz. In this report the two commissioners went as far as they could together, which necessarily confined them to a mere statement of the facts that are not subject to controversy.

Failing to agree upon a statement of the causes which led to Ruiz' death, the commissioners signed the document at this point and then by mutual agreement made what may be described as supplemental reports to their own governments, in which they set out statements that they could not agree to include in the original report. The published report of Gen. Lee was one of these supplemental reports, and it is probable that the Spanish government has one intended to controvert it made by Dr. Congosta. With all of this literature on the subject in possession of the two governments the possibilities of prolonged negotiations are promising.

The publication of the Lee report in advance of its reception at the state department has given much annoyance to the officials and probably will be made the subject of a quiet inquiry, inasmuch as it is believed that the position of our government in the negotiations that are sure to follow with Spain is weakened by thus putting its case in possession of the other side.

STORM IN NEW ENGLAND.

Much Damage Along the Connecticut River.

Boston, June 11.—The northeast rain-storm which set in Wednesday morning and which was apparently the culmination of a week of dull weather, appears to have blown itself out. Nearly every city and town in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont reports more or less damage by the high water, while the lowlands all through this region are flooded.

Springfield, Mass., June 11.—Special dispatches to the Union from the towns along the Connecticut river indicate that much damage is being done by floods. The boom at Turner's Falls, Mass., broke at 4:30 o'clock in the morning. There were about 80,000,000 feet of logs. There is no way of stopping this boom or the one that broke at Bellows Falls, Vt., until they reach Mount Tom, near Northampton. The dam of the Warner Manufacturing company at Greenfield broke. It was built of solid rock and was 50 feet long and 12 feet high. A portion of the dam of Eddy & Son also gave way. At Charlemont, Mass., a sawmill dam owned by H. T. Ford went out Thursday morning.

Trouble in India.

Bombay, June 12.—A dispatch received here from Simla, the residence of the Indian government officials during the heated periods of the year, announces serious trouble on the northern frontier and the massacre of a number of British officers and native soldiers in the government employ. From the particulars obtainable at present it seems that two guns belonging to a Bombay mounted battery, escorted by 300 men belonging to the First regiment of Sikhas and the First Punjab infantry, were treacherously attacked in the Tochi valley by a large force of hostile natives. The first report said that Col. Bunney, two officers and 25 privates had been killed and that three officers and 25 men had been wounded. In addition, a number of mules and horses are reported killed. Indications are that the affair is more than a mere conflict with warlike natives, and that the notorious mullah of Powindah is at the bottom of the trouble.

A Cyclone's Work.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 11.—A special to the Tribune from Mason City, Ia., says: At 6:50 Thursday night a cyclone struck northwest of Lyle, Minn., taking a southeasterly course. It tore up houses and other buildings in its course and the territory is now bare. It was about half a mile in width. One person, Henry Hansen, was killed, and ten were injured, some of them it is feared fatally. Those injured were Charles Larson and wife and baby, Mr. Brooke and wife, Peter Hanson and wife and their son Robert, Mrs. Haugson and Mrs. Henry Hanson. The storm originated four miles west of Lynn and half a mile north of the Iowa line, and pursued a zigzag course toward the northeast, sweeping everything before it fully half a mile wide. Trees were uprooted, telephone and telegraph poles were broken off, barns, houses, orchards, groves and gardens were swept by the mad fury of the storm.

Circus Tent Struck by Lightning.
St. Paul, Minn., June 11.—Lightning struck the main tent of the Ringling Bros.' circus at Wahpeton, N. D., killing two men and injuring three others.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Discussion on the Dingley Revenue Measure in the Senate.

Washington, June 9.—By the decisive vote of 42 to 19 the senate on Tuesday adopted an amendment to the tariff bill placing raw cotton, the great product of the south, on the free list, 29 per cent. ad valorem. It is the first time in the history of the tariff legislation that a duty on cotton has been incorporated in a bill. The amendment was proposed by Senator Bacon (dem., Ga.) on his individual responsibility, and without the approval of the finance committee, which thus far has been requisite to the success of every amendment, except a minor one, which went through by default.

Washington, June 10.—About the first general tariff speeches made in the United States senate were taken up by the measure passed by the house was made Wednesday. Good progress has been made on the bill, republicans refraining from taking part in debate, except to answer questions or to make technical and minor explanations.

Senator Rawlins (Utah) and Senator Mills (Tex.) discussed the democratic attitude of the tariff from their respective standpoints. Senator Rawlins was a member of the platform committee of the Chicago convention, and proposed the tariff plank which was adopted. He held that the vote he and several other democratic senators had cast for duties on cotton and other agricultural products was justified by that platform and by the traditions of the party. Senator Mills severely arraigned the bill as a class measure, designed to benefit a vast fund for distribution among the beneficiaries of the bill, and at the expense of the "forgotten man," the taxpayer. He indirectly criticized those democratic senators who voted for the amendments to the bill putting a tax on cotton and other articles, contending that their course was a radical departure from the tenets of democracy. Later in the day Senator Cannon (Utah) proposed an amendment placing an export duty on agricultural products. He spoke for two hours of the need of giving the farmer a share of the benefits of the tariff. Senator Butler (N. C.) also spoke in favor of giving the farmer equal benefits with other classes under the bill.

Washington, June 11.—The long-deferred debate on the sugar schedule of the tariff bill was opened Thursday by Senator Jones (dem., Ark.), who made a reply to Senator Aldrich's statement on the schedule. Senator Jones held that the rates proposed gave the refiners an excessive differential. He read letters from sugar men criticizing the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty and declaring that it benefited entirely the sugar interests of San Francisco and Hawaii, while taking millions out of the pockets of the people. Senator Jones also read a statement from an expert accountant, showing profits of 38 per cent. by one sugar company of the Pacific coast, which vigorously supported the abrogation of Hawaiian reciprocity treaty.

Senator Vest (dem., Mo.) followed Senator Jones in criticism of the general features of the sugar schedule. He pointed out the existence of the gigantic sugar trust, which had absorbed refinery after refinery until it was supreme, and all powerful in the field. The Lexow investigation had disclosed the enormous profits of this trust. It showed, he said, a capital of \$75,000,000, common stock of \$75,000,000 preferred stock, an aggregate of \$150,000,000, with profits of 12 per cent. on its common stock, and seven per cent. on the preferred stock. It was an open, bold, admitted trust.

"As to the question of the effect of our action here on sugar stock, we have no doubt here, but there is one place where there is no doubt—that is among the speculators in Wall street. They know immediately and instinctively what effect a proposed schedule will have. There is no question about the correctness of their conclusions, and they put the price of sugar stock up five dollars a share within 30 minutes after the new schedule was agreed on by the caucus. They knew whether this schedule is more favorable to the existing law or the Dingley bill schedule, and in two days they raised the prices up from 118 to 124. I have heard predictions from those who ought to know that if this schedule stands sugar will go up to 150 a share."

Senator Caffery (La.) spoke of the scandal of 1894 over the sugar trust, produced by the rapacity of the sugar trust, and that in this country 4,000,000,000 pounds of sugar annually. If the trust was to receive half a cent a pound, as this schedule proposed, that would mean \$20,000,000 to the trust.

No final action was taken on any feature of the schedule further than the withdrawal of the original senate committee amendments. This leaves the house provision of the bill with an amendment increasing the house differential from 875-1,000 to 95-100 cent a pound. The provision relating to the Hawaiian islands went over by mutual consent.

Senator Tillman (S. C.) made a lively speech in favor of the amendment giving an export duty on agricultural products. He took occasion to criticize the democratic associates who were giving a strict and literal construction to the democratic doctrine of a tax for revenue only. The bounty amendment was defeated, 10 to 59.

Washington, June 12.—The first test vote on the sugar schedule was taken in the senate late Friday, resulting in the adoption of the republican caucus amendment changing the house rate to 1.95 cents per pound by the close vote of 32 to 30.

Senator Jones (dem., Ark.) had placed in the record a statement of a sugar expert, showing the price of each grade of sugar, the rate of taxation on each under the Wilson act and under the proposed schedule.

Extracts read by Senator Caffery (dem., La.) gave in detail the profits of the sugar trust by years, its absorption of lesser sugar establishments and the internal business affairs of the organization. Senator Caffery then took up the question as to the amount of raw sugar required to make a pound of refined sugar. He asserted that a reliable expert claimed that the government figures and estimates were furnished by trust officials and were partisan. Senator Caffery went on to say that a conserving duty of 35-100 on German granulated sugar was ample protection to the American refiner. "Sugar is the ideal article for a democratic tariff for revenue only. If it were for protection I should not advocate it."

Senator White (Cal.) arraigned the republicans for the advocacy of this sugar schedule. From the debate on the Wilson bill he read the remarks of the various republican senators denouncing the sugar schedule in that bill, which, Senator White said, was not half as advantageous to the trust as the proposed schedule.

Senator Gorman (dem., Va.) said he had a word only before the vote was taken. He said he had no doubt the condition of the treasury had forced the other side to abandon their position of eight years—a free breakfast for the country. They had presented rates on sugar, specific throughout, which were illogical and unfair throughout, and gave excessive protection to the refiner. He believed it exceeded the protection of the republican side by two-thirds. Moreover, brought forward a proposition which they had denounced as likely to break down our trade with countries to the south of us.

DUN SEES STEADY GAIN.

Improvement in Trade Is Moderate But Distinct.

New York, June 12.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"The gain in business continues, not without fluctuations, and at the best moderate, yet distinct. It is still in quantities rather than in advance in prices appears, but on the whole the number of hands employed, the volume of new orders and the amount of work done are slowly increasing. Prospect of good crops of wheat and cotton helps, growing demand from dealers, whose stocks are gradually gaining consumption depletes, also helps, and in the money and exchange market large buying of American securities has an influence."

"Wheat looks well, and the best trade authority now estimates the yield at 515,000,000 bushels, with many state and railroad returns to support it. The price recovered 1 1/2 cents after last week's fall of 4 cents because visible supplies are diminishing."

"Neither cotton nor woolen mills can expect other than a waiting business with a change of tariff impending, but the demand for bleached goods is steady, though moderate, for print cloths slightly better at 2 1/2 cents, plus 1 per cent., and for print goods though not active. Brown goods are dull, though quotations are unchanged. Some large woolen mills are preparing to increase output and have bought heavily."

"Production of pig iron has for some months been in excess of the demand in the manufacture of finished products. Failure to form the rod trust caused wire mills to yield 5 cents. The general demand for plates and sheets was better, and for bars much larger east and at Chicago, with Philadelphia reports decided improvement in finished iron, with fewer concessions, and Pittsburgh large structural orders, while apprehension of labor difficulties has induced much buying at the west. The strike at Pittsburgh ended without success."

"Failures for the week have been 262 in the United States, against 246 last year, and 30 in Canada, against 27 last year."

Sharkey and Maher Discharged.

New York, June 11.—Peter Maher and Thomas Sharkey, the heavy-weight pugilists who were arrested Wednesday night during their fight at the Palace Athletic club, were discharged by Magistrate Cornell in the Harlem police court Thursday. The magistrate admitted that the conduct of the men in the seventh round might have been disorderly, and said he was glad they had been locked up, but that, nevertheless, as far as he could see, there had been no violation of the Horton law. Peter Maher and "Tom" Sharkey fought Wednesday night at the Palace Athletic club for a \$15,000 purse. At the end of the seventh round the police interfered and the contest resulted in a most unsatisfactory draw. There were about 10,000 persons squeezed into the big building at One Hundred and Seventh street and Lexington avenue. The quantity of money which would have changed hands had the bout resulted in favor of either man is well up in six figures.

Will Retain Thessaly.

London, June 11.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard says: At Tuesday's conference of the ambassadors for the discussion of the terms of peace, Tewfik Pasha was present, armed with categorical instructions to persist in the retention of Thessaly given him by the sultan personally. When the conference ended the sultan summoned his ministers to a special council at the Yildiz kiosk, which sat until two o'clock in the morning of Wednesday. The decision arrived at was that the evacuation of Thessaly was impossible, but that there was no necessity to precipitate action. Being in possession, the porte, it was argued, was able to wait patiently and even indefinitely while discussing point after point with the powers. It was also decided to continue actively the preparations for war.

Fire Horror in China.

Tacoma, Wash., June 11.—A terrible disaster that resembles the Paris fire in all its details is reported from Tientsin, China, where over 100 persons lost their lives in a burning death-trap. A festival was in progress in the temple dedicated to the queen of heaven. All around the building awnings were hung and inflammable materials were strung. The place was crowded day after day, and it was when the festivities were at their height, with women and children crowding the edifice to the doors, that the fire broke out. A terrible panic ensued. Men and women struggled for exits, trampling the weak and the children under foot. Many who were near the doors were cut off from escape by the crowds. The exact number who lost their lives will never be known, but the estimates run over 100.

Fireworks Explode.

Chicago, June 9.—Exploding fireworks wrought havoc in the immediate vicinity of Halsted and Van Buren streets at precisely 5:35 o'clock Tuesday evening. As a result of the swift accident one person was killed and 46 hurt, some of them seriously, \$50,000 worth of property was destroyed and a commotion was precipitated such as the West division has seldom witnessed. The name of the dead person is Mrs. Maggie Kenney. She was struck by a runaway horse, bruised and cut, and died at midnight in the county hospital.

Prof. Alvin G. Clark Dead.

Cambridge, Mass., June 10.—Prof. Alvin G. Clark, the famous telescope lens manufacturer, died at his home here as the result of a stroke of apoplexy. His latest finished work, the mammoth lens for the Yerkes telescope, was shipped to Chicago a short time ago.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

Big Meteorite Falls.

An immense meteor fell three miles south of Eaton Rapids. Its flight through space was accompanied by myriads of brilliantly-colored lights. The report and concussion caused when it exploded was heard and felt for miles around. Spectators of this heavenly visitor describe it as resembling a large, dark-colored body, apparently as large as a railroad car, flying through the air with lightning velocity. Scientists are endeavoring to locate the huge body in the ground, where it buried itself deep to see what it is composed of.

Assaulted and Robbed.

Edward Anneck, a wealthy farmer of Berrien county, residing near Soda, was assaulted by two unknown highwaymen near Indian lake. He was returning home from the lake when he was attacked. He was terribly battered and his face disfigured, and his body was dragged into an adjoining wood, where it was found the next day. A small sum of money and his gold watch were taken. His wounds were thought to be fatal.

A Society Embarrassed.

For years the legislature has appropriated money to pay for publishing papers for the early history of Michigan, collected under the auspices of the State Pioneer society. This year Gov. Pingree vetoed this appropriation, and the society has been forced to suspend publication, although it has much valuable material on hand. The society elected ex-Gov. Luce president, and George H. Greene, of Lansing, secretary.

Health in Michigan.

Reports to the state board of health from 67 observers in various portions of the state for the week ended June 5 indicated that diarrhea, pneumonia and influenza decreased in area of prevalence. Consumption was reported at 81 places; measles at 84; scarlet fever at 24; diphtheria at 27; typhoid fever at 14, and whooping cough at 8 places.

Crop Report.

The crop report issued by the secretary of state says:

"The average condition of wheat in the state June 1 was 78, against 82 on May 1. Wheat is late, and has been injured more than usual by wet weather. Much of it on low and wet land is badly drowned out. The acreage planted to corn is 99 per cent. of acreage in average years. Apples promise about two-thirds and peaches one-fourth of average crops."

Poor Outlook for Fruit.

At the Ottawa County Fruit Growers' association meeting in Holland reports were presented giving crop prospects throughout the state. On account of continued cold and wet weather the expectation now is for only half a crop of apples, peaches and pears. Small fruits and garden vegetables are delayed at least two weeks.

Tries to Kill His Employer.

John Borgers, Jr., an employee of the Holland furniture factory, tried to kill President Herman Van Ark, of the company, in an altercation over wages. He shot three times, but failed to hit Van Ark. After being placed in jail, he tried to take poison, but was prevented.

Brief Items of News.

Mrs. L. P. Brown, one of the first white women to settle in Jackson county, died at Munith, aged 88 years.

M. C. Mower killed himself at his farm near Saginaw. Ill health was the supposed cause.

Mrs. Juno Hanson hanged herself with a handkerchief at Gorven while temporarily insane.

John Freshney, of Cass City, opened a boil with a penknife. Blood poison followed, causing his death.

Mrs. Henry Buehler, of Saginaw, was killed in a runaway while driving near Hoyt park.

Louis Kreutz, a butcher, was robbed of \$80 in his store at Menominee while counting his money, by two masked men with revolvers.

Tramps made a determined effort to burn the village of Durand, and succeeded in starting a fire that consumed five stores and their contents. Thirteen of the tramps were arrested.

Vicksburg will have the L. A. W. Michigan circuit cycle meet July 3, and there will be professional and amateur races run.

Fennville's fire department has disbanded because the business men of the village did not take enough interest in it to help it out in a financial way.

The fourteenth annual camp meeting of the Spiritualists will be held at Vicksburg from August 6 to 29, inclusive.

Jackson county will issue bonds for a \$15,000 courthouse.

J. V. Elton, sentenced at Grand Rapids to five years in prison for counterfeiting, was married in the jail to Miss Carrie Reeves, of Clyde, O.

Fire destroyed the Casino hotel and saloon near Dollar Bay. Loss, \$5,000.

Mrs. Olive Wilson, of Sullivan, a fascinating woman of 40, secured a divorce and was married the next day to John Hathaway, a prosperous farmer of the township.

Mrs. Milo Roberts, wife of a farmer near Harrison, was fatally burned by her clothing catching fire. A few hours after the accident she gave birth to a child.

Mrs. James Wood was fatally burned and Mrs. Thomas Bloomfield seriously injured at Deerfield by a gasoline explosion.

SHOT HIM DOWN.

Mayor Richards, of Bunker Hill, Ill., Is Killed.

Wounded in an Encounter with Capt. Hedley, Editor of the Gazette, He Dies a Few Hours Later—Tragedy the Result of a Feud.

Bunker Hill, Ill., June 14.—John R. Richards, millionaire and mayor of this city, was shot and fatally wounded at noon Saturday by Capt. F. Y. Hedley, editor of the Bunker Hill Gazette. He died six hours later. The shooting was the result of a political feud. Macoupin county is excited from one end to the other by the tragedy. Only the popularity of Capt. Hedley prevented a lynching. Feeling is running high, and the prominence of both men has aroused intense partisan feeling. Editor Hedley is in jail at Carlinville, about 40 miles south of here. He surrendered himself immediately after the shooting and was at once taken to that city to await the result of the wounds he had inflicted and to prevent mob violence.

Both the murdered man and the editor have long been leaders in southern Illinois politics, and their reputations have extended beyond the borders of the state. Mayor Richards was one of the most popular men in the county, being widely known for his philanthropic deeds. He was elected mayor last spring on the republican ticket, receiving the indorsement of the regular democratic convention. He lived in a handsome residence, and on his estate had built an electric light and water works plant, with which he supplied the city with light and water free of charge. He was 66 years of age and a bachelor. Capt. Hedley has a national reputation. He was an intimate friend of the late Walter Q. Gresham, and has of late been engaged by the relatives of the former secretary of state in writing a book of personal memoirs. He served all through the war of the rebellion with Gen. Gresham.

The immediate cause of the fatal quarrel is not obtainable and the excitement is such that all sorts of stories are in circulation. The men were political enemies of years' standing. They met at noon on one of the principal streets. There were a score or more of eyewitnesses to the shooting, but none who heard the words that passed between them before the editor drew his revolver and fired two shots at the mayor. The first shot inflicted a small flesh wound in the right arm. The second entered the right side, passed through the right lung and lodged in the spine. Mr. Richards was a giant physically. The man who killed him was a pigmy. The murdered man weighed 250 pounds and his assailant tips the beam at barely 140 pounds. After their meeting on the streets blows were exchanged. Richards struck at Hedley and it is claimed made a move to draw a pistol when Hedley whipped out his revolver and fired the two shots.

Mayor Richards fell on the spot where he had been standing. The shots brought scores of people out of the stores and houses and sent them scurrying to the scene. Richards was at once conveyed to his home and expert surgeons summoned by telegraph to come from St. Louis, 37 miles away, on a special train. The local physicians made a hurried examination and pronounced the wounds fatal. Dr. Mudd, of St. Louis, one of the best known physicians and surgeons in the west, made the run from St. Louis in 33 minutes. He brought a staff of assistants with him, prepared to do all within human power to save the life of the mayor, but upon arriving at his bedside they quickly confirmed the opinion of the local doctors that the wounds were fatal. As soon as the decision of the St. Louis doctors reached the ears of the citizens the feeling began to run high, and threats against the editor were made on all hands. Before that time, however, Capt. Hedley had been taken into custody and hurried away to Carlinville.

One report has it that a woman figures in the case. Richards, though 66 years old, wished, it is said, to marry his stenographer, Ella Brown Richards. It is alleged he accused Hedley of preventing the marriage, and assaulted Hedley three times within six months. When another assault was attempted Saturday Hedley was armed. Another statement is that Richards upbraided Hedley on Saturday for not speaking to him when they met. Hedley's reply is supposed to have angered the former, who struck him, bringing on the fatal encounter.

WON'T FOUND THEIR COLONY.

New Social Scheme Breaks on Quarrel Over Division of Property.

San Francisco, June 14.—Private advice from one of the crew of the brig Percy Edward, which sailed from this port some two months ago for the Solomon islands with a party of 100 men who expected to find an Adamless Eden to colonize, have been received to the effect that the expedition has collapsed at Fiji. At a general row over the distribution of the community property many of the colonists left the vessel and sought employment on shore and the remainder resolved to take the brig to New Zealand, where she is to be sold at auction and the proceeds are to be divided.

TRIED TO KILL FAURE.

Failure of an Attempt to Assassinate President of France.

Paris, June 14.—An attempt was made Sunday to assassinate Felix Faure, president of the French republic, while he was en route to Long Champs to witness the Grand Prix. While M. Faure's carriage was passing a thick net near la Cascade restaurant, in the Bois de Boulogne, a bomb, which subsequently proved to be a piece of tubing about six inches long and two inches in diameter, with a thickness of half an inch, charged with powder and swan shot, exploded. No one was injured by the explosion. A man in the crowd suspected as the prime mover was arrested. He gave his name as Gallet and made only the briefest replies to questions put to him by the police. Gallet said that he had no occupation, but resided at Levallois-Perret. The police are making a thorough search of his lodgings. He is believed to be insane, for he shouted as the carriage passed along so loudly as to attract general attention in the crowd.

The news of the attempt spread like wild-fire through the city, and when M. Faure returned to the Elysee the streets along the route where it was known he would drive were crowded with people who cheered him vociferously.

The bomb was a clumsily-made affair, to which a piece of fuse was attached, and the fuse was probably lighted by a paper fixed in the end of a stick as soon as the head of the procession came into view. The presumption is that at the moment the fuse was lighted the culprit fled, and in any case the bomb could not have done much harm. In the thicket where the police found the remnants of the bomb, they found a pistol on which were engraved the words: "Mort A Felix Faure," and



FELIX FAURE.
(President of France.)

the names Alsace-Lorraine and Cologne. Near the pistol was a small dagger, bearing a similar threatening inscription; and a few feet away the police found a newspaper with a cartoon grossly insulting to the president. This contained an offensive inscription hinting at the execution of M. Faure.

When the report was heard a dense cloud of smoke rose from the thicket and there was consternation until it was found that no one had been injured. The police sprang forward, but found the thicket deserted. When the crowd saw one of the policemen holding the bomb they jumped to the conclusion that he was the perpetrator of the outrage and handled him roughly, clubbing him with heavy walking sticks and umbrellas until his comrades rescued him, badly bruised and covered with blood. The president's cortege then proceeded to the race course. On his arrival at the race course M. Faure was warmly congratulated on his escape by Grand Duke Zergius, M. Hanotaux and other members of the cabinet. His sang froid will greatly increase his popularity. It is rumored that the prefect of police has information connecting the Paris anarchists with the outrage, but it is generally believed that the act was the act of a madman rather than of a conspirator. The attempt on the life of M. Faure was made on the very spot where Beresowsky tried to shoot the czar while driving to the military review at Long Champs in 1867, and where Francois, a lunatic, fired his revolver at M. Faure on July 14 last.

This attempt on the life of President Faure is the second since his elevation to the chief magistracy of the French republic on January 17, 1895. On the one hundred and seventh anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, July 14, 1896, as the president was entering the parade ground at Long Champs to review the troops a man named Francois fired two shots directly at the executive, who, however, was not harmed.

People are commenting on the ill fortune of French presidents on Sundays and in the month of June; for they remember that it was on the Sabbath, June 24, 1894, at Lyons, that Pietro Santo drove a knife into the heart of the late President Carnot.

TITLE FOR CLEVELAND.

The Ex-President to Be Made a Doctor of Law by Princeton.

Princeton, N. J., June 14.—Grover Cleveland, after having persisted in his determination not to accept an honorary degree from any college, has at last decided to receive from Princeton university at its commencement Wednesday of this week the degree of doctor of laws. This will be the first doctor of laws. Cleveland has permitted any college to bestow upon him.

Sleeplessness from Rheumatism.

A Man Recovers from the Malady Which Had Made Life a Burden.

From the Democrat-Messenger, Mt. Sterling, Ill.

The prevalence of rheumatism in this part of the country has long been a source of unfavorable comment by other localities less subject to this affliction. Indeed there are few adults in the Valley of the Mississippi who at some time in their lives may not expect to realize the direful effects of rheumatism in some one of its different forms. In this immediate section the attention of The Democrat-Messenger has several times been called to particular instances where the effects of this malady have rendered life almost unendurable.

In this connection it may not be out of place for this journal to refer to a recent incident. We refer to Mr. John J. Friday, Jr., of Ripley, Ill., well-known to many of our people as a young man of character and standing. Last spring Mr. Friday was attacked by rheumatism in its severest form—he, like many others—probably inheriting a tendency to the disease. A reporter met him the other day and found him about as lively a looking young man as there is in Brown County. In reply to an inquiry as to the remedies used by him which had resulted so favorably, Mr. Friday said: "In the spring of 1896 I was attacked by rheumatism. The disease progressed until I was past getting around. For a long time I was unable to lie down in bed and was forced to sit up as many as four nights in a week without going to bed at all. I consulted the leading physicians both in Mt. Sterling and Rushville but obtained no relief. My condition was growing worse, and it seemed as if nothing could help me.

"In talking with George Riggles, a friend of mine, he said that he also had suffered from rheumatism and had been completely cured by using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He told me that before he began using this medicine he could scarcely bend his knee and could walk only with great difficulty. I knew that he had, shortly before that time, been afflicted as I was, and therefore concluded that if he had been benefited by their use they might help me. I also heard that Mr. James Stout, a prominent farmer near Ripley, had been cured of rheumatism by the same means. I made some inquiries of him and he confirmed what I had been told. It was about all I could do to get to Ripley, but I managed to make the short trip. I bought two boxes of the pills and used them as directed. After I had taken half a box I felt wonderfully better. I kept on and used six or seven boxes. My improvement continued until I was entirely recovered. I now consider myself cured, and have no more feeling of rheumatism than if I had never had it.

"I believe that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are entirely responsible for my recovery, as before I began their use my condition was steadily growing worse. If you care to publish what I have said about this medicine I am perfectly willing that you should do so. I believe it will benefit others who suffer from this disease. I took six boxes and consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the best investment I ever made."

There are probably many other instances in this part of Illinois where this painful and stubborn disease has been cured by the use of this remedy, and we will from time to time publish further accounts as they may be brought to our notice.

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

That Bad Boy Again.

"Now," said the bad boy, as he finished pinning his sister's skirts and Mr. Twitter's coat tails together, "folks will know how attached to each other a feller and his girl can be."—National Tribune.

Taking Time by the Forelock.—"I have just been at my husband to induce him to buy me a 'salakin jacket.' 'What! in the spring?' 'Oh, it will be winter before I worry him into doing it.'—Judy.

It is not always the woman who wears the highest-priced hat whose husband gets the best salary.—Washington Democrat.

You can tell a preacher's letter by the odd stationery they all use.

THE MARKETS.

New York, June 14.		
LIVE STOCK—Native Steers	\$4 40	@ 5 15
Sheep	3 00	@ 3 50
Hogs	4 00	@ 4 20
FLOUR—Minnesota Bakers	3 35	@ 3 55
Minnesota Patents	4 00	@ 4 15
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, June	75 1/2	@ 75 3/4
September	69 1/2	@ 69 3/4
CORN—No. 2	30 1/2	@ 30 3/4
September	30 1/2	@ 30 3/4
OATS—No. 2	22	@ 22 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	11	@ 11 1/2
EGGS—Fresh Large	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
EGGS—Western	10 1/2	@ 11
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	\$3 85	@ 5 40
Stockers and Feeders	3 60	@ 4 60
Cows	2 00	@ 4 15
Butcher's	3 70	@ 4 20
HOGS—Light	3 35	@ 3 52 1/2
Rough Packing	3 15	@ 3 35
SHEEP	2 50	@ 5 00
BUTTER—Creamery	11	@ 14 1/2
Dairy	9	@ 12
EGGS—Fresh	8	@ 8 1/2
POTATOES—New (per bri)	1 75	@ 2 50
BROOM CORN—Hurl (ton)	35 00	@ 70 00
PORK—Mess	7 40	@ 7 45
LARD	3 47 1/2	@ 3 50
FLOUR—Patents	4 20	@ 4 70
Straights	4 75	@ 4 80
GRAIN—Wheat, July	68 1/2	@ 70
Corn, No. 2, July	24 1/2	@ 25
Oats, No. 2	18 1/2	@ 18 1/2
Rye, No. 2	33 1/2	@ 33 1/2
Barley, Good to Fancy	27 1/2	@ 32
MILWAUKEE.		
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	\$2 72	@ 72 1/2
Corn, No. 3	24	@ 24 1/2
Oats, No. 2 White	21	@ 22
Rye, No. 2	32 1/2	@ 35
Barley	32	@ 32 1/2
PORK—Mess	7 35	@ 7 40
LARD	3 50	@ 3 55
DETROIT.		
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red	80	@ 80 1/2
Corn, No. 2	25	@ 25 1/2
Oats, No. 2	22 1/2	@ 22 1/2
Rye, No. 2	35	@ 35 1/2
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	\$4 50	@ 5 15
Stockers and Feeders	2 75	@ 4 35
HOGS	3 10	@ 3 45
SHEEP	3 25	@ 4 25
OMAHA.		
CATTLE—Native Steers	\$4 00	@ 4 55
Texas	3 30	@ 4 25
Stockers and Feeders	3 70	@ 4 65
HOGS	3 27 1/2	@ 3 37 1/2
SHEEP	3 00	@ 4 10

"The fact that I was a good musician," said the lady from Johnstown, "was the means of saving my life during the flood in our town a few years ago." "How was that?" asked the young lady who sang. "When the water struck our house my husband got on the folding bed and floated down the stream until he was rescued." And what did you do?" "Well, I accompanied him upon the piano."—N. Y. Journal.

Some men seem to be glad that they are so poor that no debts can be collected from them.—Washington Democrat.

She was reading in a low thrilling voice: "When the packing begins in earnest, it seems as though there could be no spot on earth's surface unshaken." He roused himself from a somnolent attitude on an easy chair. "Who wrote that, Maria? He's been through it, whoever he is. I wonder whom he married?" "Why, you great stupid," said she, "it's Nansen writing about the ice."—Household Words.

When we say that wisdom is better than rubies we generally mean our wisdom and other people's rubies.—N. Y. Weekly.

THE "GROWN-UP" DAUGHTER'S DUTY TO HER MOTHER.

You can only have one mother; therefore, when her step is growing slow and her mind gloomy with forebodings, and you can see that her whole nervous system is upset, it is your filial duty and privilege to attend to her in time! Mother is approaching the most critical period of her life.



The change of life, that is what mother is dreading, and no wonder, for it is full of peril to all but the strongest women.

There are some special and very wearing symptoms from which mother suffers, but she will not speak of them to any one. Help her out; she doesn't know what to do for herself!

Shall I advise you? First, send to the nearest drug store and get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and see that mother takes it

regularly, then write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., giving all the symptoms and you will receive a prompt reply telling mother what to do for herself. In the meantime the Vegetable Compound will make life much easier for her. It tones up the nervous system, invigorates the body, and the "blues" vanish before it as darkness flees from the sunlight. You can get it at any reliable druggist's.

Mrs. LOUIS STRONG, Harris Hill, Erie Co., N. Y., says: "I have been troubled with falling of the womb for years, was advised to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took thirteen bottles and received great benefit. When the time for change of life came I suffered a great deal with faintness and palpitation of the heart. I got one bottle of the Vegetable Compound and one of Blood Purifier and was relieved again. I was thereby enabled to pass through that serious period very comfortably."



A GUARANTEE THAT'S GOOD!

We have thousands of testimonials, and are proud of the stories they tell of relief from many forms of misery. But the experience of another person may not be yours with the same preparation.

Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION. 10c. 25c. 50c.

Sold on merit only under an absolute guarantee to cure, if used according to directions. Every retail druggist is authorized to sell two 50c. boxes Cascarets under guarantee to cure or money refunded. You take no chances when you buy our preparations, sent by mail for price, 10c., 25c. or 50c.—address STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, or New York—or when you purchase under ALL DRUGGISTS' Your Own Druggists' Guarantee.

THE EASTERN SUMMER RESORTS

ARE REACHED IN THE MOST COMFORTABLE MANNER VIA



SEND for HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED TOURIST BOOK.

On a red hot day Hires Rootbeer stands between you and the distressing effects of the heat.

Hires Rootbeer

cools the blood, tones the stomach, invigorates the body, fully satisfies the thirst. A delicious, sparkling, temperance drink of the highest medicinal value.

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

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Climate and Crop Bulletin.

CHICAGO, June 15, 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 14 was slightly cooler than usual in the west Gulf states, the Ohio valley, over portions of the upper Mississippi and upper Missouri valleys, the greater part of the lake region and in the middle Atlantic states and New England. There was also a slight deficiency on the Pacific coast in the vicinities of San Francisco and Portland, Oregon.

Over much the greater part of the country the week has been dry. Throughout the central valleys and over the greater part of the Gulf and middle Atlantic states the rainfall for the week was much below the average, the deficiency ranging from one-half to more than one inch. There was also a deficiency on the Pacific coast, except near the mouth of the Columbia river, where there was a slight excess.

The weather conditions of the week have been generally favorable to agricultural interests over the greater portion of the country. There has been too much rain, however, in New England and the northern portions of the middle Atlantic states, while over portions of the lower Ohio valley rain is much needed.

Michigan.—First of week cold with frosts, which checked growth and did slight damage, but latter part warm and very favorable for all crops. Corn and oats improved. Potato planting nearly completed and bean planting well advanced. Wheat heading fast, but rather short. Rye, meadows and clover generally very promising. Strawberries ripening fast.

E. B. GARNETT,
Professor, Weather Bureau.

Foot Weariness.

A great many years ago the old-fashioned back-country housekeeper learned that when she had any work to do that involved a great deal of standing on her feet in one place, she was the gainer by folding a piece of carpet or a rug and placing it on the floor under her feet.

It has taken the business men a long time to learn just what a great many of the grandmothers and aunts of this world knew very long ago, namely, that people who stand in one place for any length of time would save a great portion of their foot and leg weariness if they arranged for something soft on the floor. One sensible man spread a thick coating of tanbark on the floor of his warehouse; another used sawdust and found it a great advantage. Where these substances cannot be introduced with safety or convenience, a light platform of rather thin boards for the men to stand on has been found of great value in the saving of strength. In offices where men are constantly on their feet thick manilla matting is helpful in avoiding that extreme weariness to which active people are subject. Wearing loose shoes with a thick insole of felt is recommended when floors are extremely hard and unyielding. A little attention to some of what appears to be the minor details of life will oftentimes repay the painstaking employer in increased usefulness and the ability to accomplish a greater amount of labor.—Exchange.

Odds and Ends.

A farmer near Traverse City, who objects to giving away his potatoes at the present prices of from six to ten cents per bushel, is building a factory on his farm and will turn his tubers hereafter into the toothsome Saratoga chips. He expects to realize several hundred per cent more from his crop in this way than he ever could hope to at the prices of the past two years.

Some of the leading jewelers are showing among their novelties beautiful bottles of cut glass which are used for burning incense. These bottles have a crown of open work which partly shields a substance which smolders slowly, being fed by a wick from a delicately perfumed liquid with which the bottle is filled. The odor is delicately fragrant, and the bottle is a charming addition to a handsomely fitted up cozy corner.

There are farms of only ten acres that pay because every acre receives manure or fertilizer year after year, while large farms give no profit because the soil is poor. A remedy for low prices is larger yields per acre, and not more land. There is always a greater expense the larger the area worked, and when the average yield per acre begins to fall off it is time to lop off some of the land and bring up the other portion to its original fertility.

A Peculiar Ohio Community.

"There is a community at Amish, Holmes county, Ohio, that meets a certain idea of Atlantis," said a guest at the Planters' yesterday. "There are no churches and no ministers in the community, which consists of 15,000 to 20,000 souls, residing on 160-acre farms. Every member of the settlement is a producer. Religious meetings are held, but they are at the homes of various members, not in regular meeting places. Draft horses, the best in the country, come from Amish. The customs of the people are primitive in their simplicity. No one ever thinks of knocking at a neighbor's door; they just walk in. Travelers who come through the country are entertained in literal interpretation of the scriptural injunction, and no one is permitted to receive pay for the entertainment. The most curious of the customs of this peculiar people is that relating to its women. Married women wear black caps, those who are engaged go to church in brown headgear, while the young girls proclaim the fact that their affections are disengaged by dainty white bunnets. There is considerable sense at the bottom of this quaint custom, and the social jealousies and heart-burnings of other towns are said to be practically unknown in Amish."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Silver Coin Being Counterfeited.

The discovery has been made by the secret service division of the Treasury Department that the silver fractional coins are being counterfeited, and it is feared to a very large extent. The low price of silver bullion presents a new field for enterprise and one in which the liability to detection is reduced to the minimum. Instead of using base metal and washing it with a solution of silver the work is done with silver bullion bearing the marks of the government assay office, and the spurious coins that have come into the possession of the treasury officials are found to be a few grains heavier and a trifle finer than the coins issued from the mints. Most of the spurious coins discovered bear the mark of the San Francisco mint. Intrinsically the coins issued by the enterprising counterfeiters are as good in every respect as those issued by the government, and when detected and refused acceptance, the holder will only lose the difference between the bullion and coinage value of the genuine coins. This is a consoling reflection to the public, who are liable to have as many of the spurious as the genuine coins in their possession, and as the difference between them can be detected only by weighing and assaying, the liability to loss is very trifling. With silver selling at 55 cents per ounce it is not surprising that the government should find competition in the business of emitting coins that bring the manufacturer a clear profit of 100 per cent.

The Bull and the Wheel.

Manuel Garcia, a bullfighter once famous in the City of Mexico, but whose reputation and earnings had begun to show of late a tendency to wane, studied the matter over with the seriousness it deserved and at last devised what he thought was a most promising scheme for recovering his lost popularity. He carried it out by announcing that he would appear in the ring on a bicycle and from that unstable perch deliver the fatal thrust which so delights the subjects of President Diaz. The arena was surrounded by an immense and eagerly expectant throng on the appointed Sunday. The bull was a lively creature and gave every evidence of a determination to defend his life with energy. Garcia rode to meet him, clad in a costume of many colors and astride a machine as bright as silver plate would make it. The bull hesitated at first sight of the peculiar machine, but he soon decided that old methods were not yet out of date and plunged at his enemy.

A report of the combat says that in the evolutions that followed the man for a while had a brilliant success, but not for long. The bull advancing in direct charges, the toreador avoided him by graceful curves, and wheeling in swallow flights and circles came to grief over a small stone and crashed with his machine down to the ground. The rest was comedy—for the bull. It had the bicycle in a moment planted well between its horns, and Manuel, clinging to the bicycle, was lifted likewise. Then the coat of many colors and the silver-plated steed executed a parabola through the air, shot over the balustrade and safely landed in the front row of spectators.—New York Times.

Look out for a rather starchy and well dressed young woman who is said to be traveling about measuring ladies for corsets and selling this useful acquisition to the female form divine, but the joke is, the young woman is a man. Look out for her—or him.—Carlton Times.

Bicycle Proverbs.

A bicycle can do almost anything save climb a tree.
A drop of oil in time may save many a gallon of perspiration.
It shall be said of all bicycles that their way is the way of the crank.
It cannot be said of a bicycle rider that he begins the way he should go.
It is a wise cyclistometer that can show its master an extraordinary day's run.
As the handle bar is bent, so shall the spinal column of the rider be inclined.
A soft answer turneth away wrath, but a soft tire filleteth a man with evil thoughts.
The man who looketh behind him in a crowded path would better be a pillar of salt.
The rider who pursueth his way with his head bowed runneth to his own destruction.
As the spoke is bent, so shall the path of the bicycle deviate from the straight and narrow way.
The oil cup that goes too long uncovered will become possessed of as much grit as the rider of the bicycle thereof.
It is not meet that bicycles should greet each other with clasping of hand. Rather let them pay a formal distant greeting.
The bicycle bath wisdom which submitteth to the charge that it is at fault, and not its master, for running two days alike during the week.—Ex.

Excursions.

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.

Things Worth Knowing.

Salt should be placed in the water in which matting is washed.

A drop of oil of cloves on a piece of cotton applied to the tooth will often cure toothache.

A square of flannel neatly hemmed makes a good wash cloth.

The odor of onion may be removed by eating a sprig of parsley.

A strong solution of borax applied twice a day will cure ringworms.

Powdered chalk andorris root is one of the best dentrifices known.

A sprained ankle kept in hot water for 24 hours will soon heal.

In washing tumblers the water should be very hot, but not boiling, and the towel soft and clean.

A little spirits of camphor put in water will prevent the face from looking greasy in hot weather.

The well-beaten white of an egg, slightly sweetened and flavored with a few drops of vanilla, is good for children with irritable stomachs.—Ex.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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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 Phoebe 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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Markets.

Chelsea, June 17, 1897.

Eggs, per dozen	8c
Butter, per pound	8c
Oats, per bushel	15c
Corn, per bushel	12c
Wheat, per bushel	71c
Potatoes, per bushel	20c
Apples, per bushel	20c
Onions, per bushel	75c
Beans, per bushel	50c

"Once a thief always a thief" is a hard and heartless doctrine, and the holding of it tends to bring about the evil results it foreshadows. It is a sort of stumbling block in the path of fallen humanity. A California man, after serving a sentence, tried to get along, but soon found that nobody wanted to lend a hand to anybody in need of it, and so he deliberately stole a horse and buggy and had himself sent back to San Quentin. He did not like the hard work and confinement of state's prison, but found it more hospitable and less hard to bear than the outside people and their rebuffs for a man who had "done time."

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