

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

VOLUME 26.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1897.

NUMBER 46.



Don't Wait!

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

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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 price goods.

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At Lowest Prices.

We sell the Tiger Rake, best in the market.

A few Cultivators at prices to close.

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Hammocks and Baby Carriages.

W. J. KNAPP.

Fresh Every Day:

New Potatoes, New Green Peas,
New Cabbages, New Cucumbers
and New String Beans.

Remember we carry a line of choice groceries.

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Annual Reduction Sale

-- OF --

Summer Millinery!

To make room for fall and winter goods.

Terms Strictly Cash.

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Designer and Builder of

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

Established 1868.

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

Charles Carner.

The saying that "Death loves a shining mark" was verified last Sunday July 4, 1897, when the sad news reached Chelsea that Charles Carner of Toledo, Ohio, who was so well and favorably known here, had passed to his eternal reward after a very brief illness.

The news of Charles' death came as a great shock to his many friends. The Thursday previous he had complained of being unwell. Appendicitis was the cause of his death, an operation being performed on Saturday, which was unsuccessful. He was tenderly cared for by the good Sisters of Charity in Toledo, and everything was done for him that loving friends could do. His mother, Mrs. Spirnagle of Chelsea, had the unspeakable happiness to be with him in his last moments. The remains were brought to Chelsea on Monday morning July 5, 1897. On account of the heat the funeral was held from St. Mary's church at 2 p. m. the same day, the Rev. W. P. Considine officiating. Requiem High Mass was sung on Tuesday morning at ten o'clock before a large number of relatives and friends. The Class of '06 of the Chelsea High school was present to show their respect for their beloved classmate. The floral offerings were many and very beautiful.

Father Considine preached a very touching and admirable sermon. Mr. Burg sang with requisite feeling, "Thy Will Be Done." The remains were interred in Mt. Olivet cemetery, Chelsea. Father Considine recited the prayers for the departed, at the grave and the choir sang a comforting hymn.

Charles Carner was a young man of high character, who was beloved by all who knew him. He was a devoted son, a faithful friend, a congenial companion. Since he was graduated with honor from the Chelsea school, he was employed by a prominent firm in Toledo, and was rapidly making his mark, when death closed his admirable life. He was but 19 years of age, with a life full of promise before him. His hosts of friends will always have kindly thoughts about him. His mother, Mrs. Spirnagle has the deepest sympathy of all in her great loss. May God comfort her and may the soul of her beloved son rest in peace.

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.:

H. Betka, Grand Rapids, Line holder. M. K. Bortree, Grand Rapids, Loop for lacing-steels. J. J. Byrne, Detroit, Wash-board. M. S. Cadwell, Lansing, Wash-board. F. P. Glazier, Chelsea, Wick adjuster and regulator. H. W. Herns, Battle Creek, Mail delivery cab. J. T. Jones, Iron Mountain, Car-wheel. J. H. Kellogg, Battle Creek, Attachment for auditory instruments. J. G. Matthews, Fairland, Pitchfork. W. H. Palmer, Yale, Gate. M. W. Parrish, Detroit, Electric train-signal. E. Bedmond, Perry, Tool for applying brace-wires in wire fences. E. H. Stowell, Drayton Plains, Tension device for wire fences.

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

Bald Headed Men Not Consumptive.

"There is one satisfaction a bald headed man can have," observed a physician, "and that is that there are hundreds of chances in his favor that he will never die with consumption. There seems to be some kind of a connection between bald heads and sound lungs. If a man is prematurely bald it shows that there is something abnormal with him, but it does not show that there is any trouble with his lungs. Indeed, it shows that the lungs are all right. There is another thing in connection with consumptives, and it is an old woman's saying that a consumptive man or woman will never comb their hair gray. By this is meant that the consumptive will die before his or her hair becomes gray, and it is a safe rule to go by. My observation is, and it's the same with many others, that consumptives have a very full growth of hair; indeed, if one looks into the matter with any care, it will be noticed that their hair is very heavy in comparison with others."—Ex.

FRUIT JARS!

It is economy to buy nothing but the best.

We have them fitted with heavy caps and rubbers at the

We are cutting rich, cream cheese. Try It.

Remember our Ice Cream Soda these hot days, and also that we carry a complete line of perfumes and toilet soaps.

Bank Drug Store.

Pure Paris Green.

This is the kind that you want. We have it, also London Purple, etc.

Everything in the line of paints.

Try our uncolored Japan tea at 30 cents per pound.

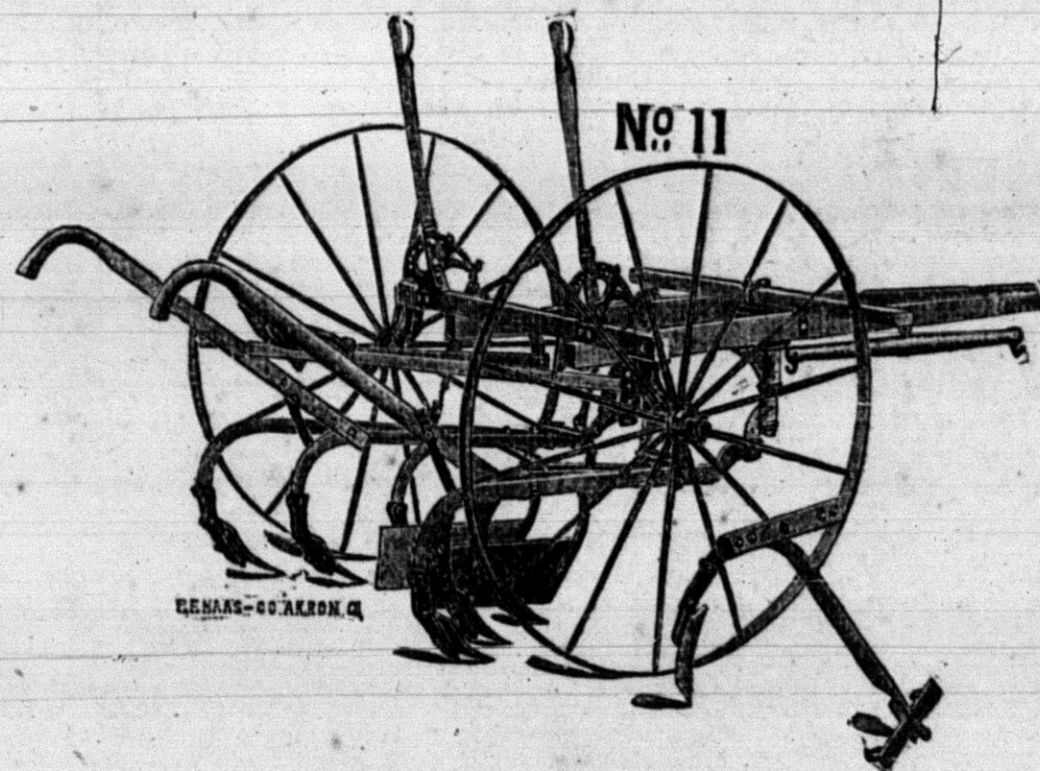
Our coffees at 15 and 22 cents cannot be equalled for the money. Try them.

Teas and Coffees.

We are Selling

Everything in the line of groceries very cheap, and it will pay you to trade with us.

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, electrical alarm, burglar proof vault-safe made.

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

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, : : MICHIGAN

JULY—1897.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Proceedings of the Special Session.

The senate made good progress on the tariff bill on the 28th, disposing of the paragraphs relating to hides, gloves, live animals, iron ore and stained glass windows. A resolution authorizing the president to invite foreign governments to participate in the trans-Mississippi exposition at Omaha was agreed to. In the house Mr. Crumpacker (Ind.) introduced a resolution for a constitutional amendment providing that hereafter no noncontiguous territory shall be annexed to the United States, except in pursuance of a treaty negotiated by the president, concurred in by two-thirds of each house of congress, and ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states. The house adjourned to July 1.

In the senate on the 28th the lead and other paragraphs of the tariff bill were disposed of, and the session wound up with a half hour of lively colloquy between Senators Tillman (S. C.) and Chandler (N. H.) upon an amendment proposed by the former to the tariff bill providing a \$100 per head tax on immigrants, and a restriction against all those not coming to the United States to become citizens. The proposition was defeated. The house was not in session.

Two of the most important provisions of the tariff bill—those relating to the Hawaiian treaty of reciprocity and the duty on coal—were perfected in the senate on the 30th ult., while another source of much conflict, the reciprocity section, was matured by the finance committee and presented. Senator Turpie (Ind.) spoke in support of the amendment for a two percent. tax on inheritances. The nomination of John Russell Young to be librarian of congress was received from the president. The house was not in session.

DOMESTIC.

Tom Logan and Wyatt Cooper brought about a deadly shooting affray at a picnic near Vanceburg, Ky., in which two persons were killed and many others were wounded.

Passenger trains collided near Vandalia, Ill., killing R. T. Sherman and W. P. Coon, of Indianapolis, Ind., and fatally injuring Samuel Parkinson, of Columbus, O., and Frank Owens, of Terre Haute, Ind.

Lightning struck the convict camp at the lumber mills near Dakota, Ga., and four of the convicts were killed and ten others were injured, some fatally.

Estimates on Chicago's population made by accountants in the employ of the Lakeside Directory company places the figures at 1,828,000.

Four masked men made a desperate attempt to rob the Butte county bank at Belle Fourche, S. D., but only secured \$75.

The boiler of a thrashing machine engine exploded at Adair, Ga., killing three men instantly and fatally wounding four others.

The steamer St. Louis broke the ocean record between New York and Southampton, her time being 6 days 10 hours and 45 minutes.

The Keystone national bank at Erie, Pa., by a unanimous vote of the directors, decided to close its doors. The depositors will be paid in full.

Arthur Gardiner, of Chicago, broke the world's mile bicycle handicap record in Springfield, Ill., going the distance in 2:05 1-5.

The Union trust and savings bank at Tacoma, Wash., went into the hands of a receiver.

The Clinton Lithographing company of Chicago failed for \$104,000.

The house of George Copeland was struck by lightning at Cadillac, Mich., and his wife and sister and her little child were instantly killed.

Robert J. Powley was electrocuted in the Auburn (N. Y.) prison for the murder of his wife.

The reports as to the condition of the crops throughout the country were all favorable.

Three hundred Bannock Indians broke away from the Fort Hall reservation in Idaho, and the settlers were greatly alarmed.

The University of Illinois at Champaign has decided to admit women to the medical college.

T. M. Cleveland and his wife, of Washington, were killed and four other persons were injured in a runaway accident near Dover, N. J.

Enemies of Leon Olchowski blew up his block of buildings in South Scranton, Pa., with dynamite, and 20 other houses had all the windows blown out and plaster torn from the walls. Several persons were badly injured, Olchowski probably fatally.

The Grand View, the leading hotel at Tallulah Falls, a well-known Georgia summer resort, was burned.

Two sections of a Christian Endeavor excursion train on the Northwestern road collided at West Chicago, Ill., and four persons were killed and 15 others were injured.

"Schweinfurth," the so-called "Messiah" of Rockford, Ill., has purchased land in Benton county, Ark., where he will establish one of his "heavens."

The grain dealers' national convention met at Des Moines, Ia.

The republican members of the senate committee on judiciary have practically agreed upon an amendment to the tariff bill making it an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment for any person or corporation to monopolize or conspire with any other person or corporation to monopolize trade in any article protected by the tariff bill.

The proposed boxing match between Fitzsimmons and Sullivan in Brooklyn, N. Y., on July 5 has been prohibited by the police.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has decided that officials of the government must obey the orders of courts whether they are engaged when summoned or not.

Later advices from the railway wreck at West Chicago, Ill., say that John Gooding, of Austin, Nev., Mrs. R. Shipman, of Appleton, Wis., and John Rode, a tramp, were killed, and 29 other persons were injured.

A new counterfeit five-dollar bill has made its appearance in Chicago. It is of series 1896, check letter B, plate No. 4, Tillman, register, and Morgan, treasurer, No. 376,670, with small carmine seal.

The National Grain Dealers' association in session in Des Moines, Ia., elected W. T. McKay, of Kentland, Ind., as president.

At Cambridge, Mass., Harvard university graduated a class of 773 men.

In the two-mile freshman boat race at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Cornell defeated Columbia and Pennsylvania, the time being 9:21 1-5.

Five Indians, including Chief Weesug, died at Malone's Point, Minn., as a result of drinking pain killer, hair oil and other preparations containing alcohol.

The Commercial Building Trust, a corporation doing a building and loan business in Louisville, Ky., failed for \$500,000, and the Columbia Building Loan and Savings association failed for \$160,000.

Mrs. Pauline Weitmeier and her daughter committed suicide at Owensboro, Ky., by taking carbolic acid. No cause is known.

The Western Door company, a trust with headquarters at Rock Island, Ill., has collapsed.

Charles McCausland, his mother, his half-brother, Frank Mills, and a girl servant, were killed by lightning at Westfield, Ia.

Judge Thomas M. Cooley, of Ann Arbor, Mich., the noted authority on constitutional law, has become a hopeless invalid.

The anti-gambling law in Montana has gone into effect.

Col. W. J. Calhoun, of Danville, Ill., has decided to decline the position of comptroller of the treasury.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Rev. W. C. Dailey, the founder of the northern branch of the Methodist Episcopal church in the south, died in Knoxville, Tenn., aged 78 years.

Col. F. B. Mussey, the well-known Washington correspondent, died at Middlebury, Vt., aged 51 years.

Mrs. Alexander Campbell, widow of the founder of the Christian church, died at Bethany, W. Va., aged 85 years. Priscilla Fitzgerald, a former slave, aged 115, died in Philadelphia. She served as cook to her master all through the rebellion and remembered three wars.

Rev. Dr. Frank M. Ellis, aged 49, pastor of the Washington Avenue Baptist church in Brooklyn, N. Y., died suddenly of apoplexy while attending the ordination services of Rev. James Bristow.

William F. Hoey, the well-known comedian, died in New York, aged 42 years.

The annual convention of the Nebraska League of Republican clubs was held in Omaha and resolutions were adopted endorsing President McKinley, the gold standard and protection.

In convention at Columbus, O., the democrats nominated Horace L. Chapman, of Jackson, for governor, on a free silver platform.

The state convention at Lincoln, Neb., of the liberty party (free silver prohibitionists) nominated Mrs. Clara A. Wilson, of Lincoln, for associate justice of the supreme court.

Amos Woodin, the oldest soldier in Iowa, died at Eagle Grove, aged 93 years. He was a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars.

FOREIGN.

Nine children were killed and many others injured by the collapse of a church wall at Solano, Spain.

The Mohammedans in Teheran, Persia, invaded the Jewish quarters of that city and inflicted shocking maltreatment upon the residents.

The steamer Aden, bound from Colombo, Ceylon, to Aden, Arabia, was wrecked in a terrific monsoon off the Island of Socotra, at the eastern extremity of Africa, and 87 persons were lost.

A fresh attempt on the part of the sultan of Turkey to secure Germany's support of the retention of Thessaly has met with refusal.

Another European party has been massacred in New Guinea.

Twenty-six miners were killed by a fall of rock in the Labrar mines, in the province of Atacama, Valparaiso.

The lower Danube has overflowed its banks and flooded a vast section of country in Russia. At Galatz 60 soldiers and many women and children were drowned.

The German vessels Rembeck and Berthilde collided in the Dardanelles and 16 persons were drowned.

LATER.

The government deficit for the fiscal year just closed was \$18,623,108, a reduction of \$31,821,983 since March 11 last. The receipts from customs in June aggregated \$21,560,152, against \$11,351,803 for June, 1896. The receipts from internal revenue during June were \$12,887,085, a loss as compared with June, 1896, of about \$500,000.

Ten persons—nine men and a woman—were injured by the explosion of a locomotive boiler at Morgan Park, Ill.

The wife and three children of John Stephens, of Belmont, Ind., died within a short time of each other and poisoning is suspected.

Fires at Abou Tor and Mit Hobeish, in Egypt, caused the loss of 92 lives and 4,400 persons were made homeless.

The Iowa legislature met in special session in Des Moines and passed a bill putting the new code in operation October 1.

The biennial session of the Pennsylvania legislature adjourned sine die.

The public debt statement issued on the 1st shows that the debt decreased \$10,027,966 during the month of June. The cash balance in the treasury was \$871,389,358. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to \$355,404,344.

James Burgin, aged 36, a prominent man living near Bentonville, Ark., and his wife were murdered by burglars.

As the result of the failure of the joint wage conference of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and manufacturers to agree upon the scale at the Youngstown (O.) conference all the union mills closed down and between 75,000 and 85,000 men are idle.

The queen's jubilee celebration concluded in a blaze of glory with the great military review on Laffan's plain.

The corner stone of a statue of Brigham Young was laid with imposing ceremonies at Salt Lake City.

The National Reform Press association met at Nashville, Tenn.

A cyclone passed over Ganer township in Illinois and a large number of live stock were killed and many buildings were damaged.

Fire in the mountains in the province of Tacharia, Spain, destroyed many villages.

Kansas City (Mo.) packers broke all records during the first half of 1897. This is the record: Hogs killed, 1,585,000; cattle killed, 412,000; sheep killed, 470,000.

President McKinley, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, left Washington for Canton, O., for a few days rest.

There were 241 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 2d, against 216 the week previous and 257 in the corresponding period of 1896.

A general strike of miners of the United Mine Workers of America was ordered for July 4. Some 375,000 men are involved.

In the four-mile race on the Hudson river at Poughkeepsie between the Cornell, Columbia and Pennsylvania crews the former won in 20:47 4-5; Columbia, second, 21:20 2-5.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 2d aggregated \$1,065,101,490, against \$979,269,238 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 3.7.

In a battle between 400 Greek raiders and a detachment of Ottoman troops near Matzove the Greeks suffered a loss of 120 killed.

S. G. Wentworth, aged 87, founder of Wentworth Military academy, died in Lexington, Mo.

It was semi-officially announced that the president would soon send a special message to congress recommending the creation of a currency commission to consider a revision of the monetary system of the United States.

In the tariff bill revision in the United States senate on the 1st cotton bagging and cotton ties were placed on the free list and the duty on white pine lumber was reduced from two dollars to one dollar per thousand. The bill was completed with the exceptions of the reciprocity section and some comparatively minor paragraphs. In the house Mr. Settle (dem., Ky.) denied the right to adjourn for three days at a time and arraigned the republicans for not acting on the bankruptcy and Cuban questions. Adjourned to the 5th.

Reciprocity and retaliation were the two phases of the tariff bill to occupy the attention of the United States senate on the 2d to the exclusion of all other subjects. Both provisions were agreed to. Senator Thurston introduced an amendment to the bill to prohibit trusts. The nomination of William W. Rockhill, of the District of Columbia, to be envoy extraordinary, minister plenipotentiary and consul general to Greece, Roumania and Servia, was received from the president. The house was not in session.

TRAINS COLLIDE.

Christian Endeavor Excursionists Meet with Disaster.

Chicago, June 30.—Two sections of a Christian Endeavor excursion train on the Northwestern road collided at West Chicago, 30 miles from this city, in Du Page county, at 12:45 this morning. The sections were Nos. 4 and 5 of train No. 3, and left the Wells street depot at 11 and 11:15 o'clock, respectively. Section 4 stopped at the West Chicago water tank and was struck by section No. 5, following it closely and making rapid time. Each section consisted of a baggage car, day coach and seven sleepers. Four hundred passengers were carried in each section. Most of them were asleep when the collision came.

Chicago, July 1.—Three persons were killed and 21 were more or less seriously injured in the accident on the Northwestern road at West Chicago. In the hands of the coroner of Du Page county are the bodies of those who lost their lives. The injured were taken to St. Luke's hospital and will be cared for until they recover, if recovery is possible. The blame for the terrible mishap is placed upon Michael Courtney, engineer of the special overland train which was wrecked at West Chicago, or Turner Junction, as it was formerly called.

At noon the railway company gave out the list of dead and injured, which is given below:

The dead: Mrs. R. Shipman, Appleton, Wis.; John Gooding, Austin, Nev.; John R. Rode, tramp who was riding on front end of baggage car.

The injured: William Michelstetter, Seymour, Wis., back hurt; Mrs. William Michelstetter, Seymour, Wis., badly bruised; Miss Sarah Shipman, Appleton, Wis., left foot sprained and right side badly bruised; Miss C. E. Shipman, Appleton, Wis., lip badly cut and other parts of face bruised; Michael Courtney, engineer, Belvidere, two ribs fractured; right leg badly lacerated, will recover; L. A. Williams, Fond du Lac, Wis., chest badly bruised, and right ankle sprained; Dr. E. O. Miller, Clintonville, Wis., right ankle sprained; W. H. Finney, Clintonville, Wis., left arm sprained and forearm badly bruised; Mrs. M. D. McIntosh, Fond du Lac, Wis., right side bruised; Miss A. I. McAllister, Oconto, Wis., contusion of forehead and nose; Mary Baird, Neenah, Wis., badly bruised on left side of face; Mrs. A. S. Russell, Appleton, Wis., back seriously hurt; Amelia McKay, Appleton, Wis., left arm fractured and lacerated; Mrs. W. D. Gibson, Appleton, Wis., right side of chest hurt and one hip sprained; S. B. Mersch, Appleton, Wis., left wrist broken and otherwise injured; W. D. Gibson, Appleton, Wis., slight scalp wound; Mrs. A. E. Pfeiffer, Neenah, Wis., slight bruises; C. E. Ripley, Fond du Lac, Wis., face and hands slightly cut; Mrs. C. E. Ripley, Fond du Lac, Wis., left arm sprained; Mrs. Aligmon Galpin, Appleton, Wis., slight bruises; Miss Daisy Blackwood, Depere, Wis.

A Strange Tragedy.

St. Louis, July 1.—What appears to have been a deliberate attempt at a triple suicide was made near Wellsville, Mo., at midnight Tuesday night. Three men, lying side by side, with their heads upon the rail, were struck by Wabash train No. 6, due in St. Louis at an early hour in the morning. The first man's head was cut off, the second one's head was mashed, and the third received serious internal injuries. Physicians say there is no hope of the recovery of the two injured men.

Won by Cornell.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 1.—The freshman race over the two-mile course here Wednesday afternoon between three American crews rowing with purely American methods was one of the most remarkable in the annals of boat racing in this country. It was inspiring, magnificent. Cornell won by three-fourths of a length; Columbia second by one-third of a length over Pennsylvania. The official time: Cornell, 9:21 1-5; Columbia, 9:22 3-5; Pennsylvania, 9:23 1-5.

For Librarian of Congress.

Washington, July 1.—The president has nominated and the senate has confirmed Hon. John Russell Young, of Pennsylvania, as librarian of congress. He is a man of executive ability and will find much use for this talent in organizing the new library which has grown to nearly 1,000,000 volumes. It is understood that his first assistant will be Mr. A. R. Spofford, who has been connected with the congressional library since 1861, most of that time as librarian in chief.

World's Record Broken.

Springfield, Ill., June 30.—Arthur Gardiner, of Chicago, on Tuesday, at the last day's races of the national circuit bicycle meet held at the state fair grounds, broke the world's one mile handicap record. There were 18 starters in the race, Gardiner, Mertens and Will Coburn being the scratch men. Gardiner won the race, his time being 2:05 1-5. The world's previous record was 2:05 3-5, made by Mertens this year.

Chicago's Estimated Population.

Chicago, June 29.—Estimates on Chicago's population made by accountants in the employ of the Lakeside Directory company place the figures at 1,828,000. The work is not complete, but the result will not, it is believed, differ greatly with the estimate. The estimate shows an increase of 76,000 over last year.

Dies at Age of 115.

Philadelphia, June 29.—Priscilla Fitzgerald, a former slave, aged 115, is dead. She served as cook to her master all through the rebellion and remembered three wars.

GAVE THE WAITER HIS FEE.

An Inscrutable Man's Ignorance of the Law Costs Him a Liberal Tip.

The globular and florid old gentleman, as he sat down at the table, pulled a dollar bill out of his pocket, deliberately tore it in two, handed one piece to the waiter, replaced the other in his pocket, and said:

"Waiter, if I am satisfied, you get the other half. Do you understand?"

"Yes, sir," replied the functionary, and became as assiduous as a mother with her first child.

But for some inexplicable reason the old gentleman grew more and more dissatisfied as his meal progressed, until, as he arose from the table, he simply scowled angrily at the expectant waiter.

"Excuse me, sir, but—" the waiter inquired obsequiously.

"Now," snarled the old fellow in reply, "Oh, yes, I think you will," observed the waiter, his backbone visibly stiffening.

"Don't you be impudent, young man," advised the old fellow, threateningly. "Don't you be a chump," advised the waiter, contemptuously.

"Why, why, wh—at?" screamed the old gentleman, swelling like an enraged turkey cock. "I'll report you for insolence, you—villain!"

"I don't think you will," retorted the waiter, calmly and firmly. "Come, hand over the other half of this bill. I need a dollar to go to the theater."

"Explain yourself, you rascal," demanded the old fellow, a great and portentous calm enveloping him. "Now, what does this mean?"

"It means at this minute you are a law-breaker, sir," replied the waiter, suavely. "Mutilating the currency is a crime, and you have mutilated a dollar bill. Therefore, unless I get the dollar you'll be pinched. See?"

As the waiter pocketed the dollar, he smiled.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

BEAUTY IS BLOOD DEEP.

Pure, Healthy Blood Means Beautiful Complexion—Intestinal Microbes Poison the Blood When the Bowels Are Constipated. Drive Them Out by Making the Liver Lively.

"Beauty is skin deep." That is wrong. Beauty is blood deep.

A person constipated, with a lazy liver, bilious blood, dyspeptic stomach, has pimples and liver spots and a sallow complexion.

No one with a furred tongue, a bad breath, a jaundiced eye, can be beautiful, no matter how perfect are form and features. To be beautiful, to become beautiful, or remain beautiful, the blood must be kept pure and free from bile, microbes, disease germs and other impurities.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic will do it for you quickly, surely, naturally. They never grip nor gripe, but make the liver lively, prevent sour stomach, kill disease germs, tone up the bowels, purify the blood, and make all things right, as they should be. Then beauty comes of itself and to stay.

Buy and try Cascarets to-day. It's what they do, not what we say they do, that will please you. All druggists, 10c, 25c or 50c, or mailed for price. Send for booklet and free sample. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York.

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.

Stories.

She did not proclaim her story to the world. She was proud.

"Fourth," she said to the elevator boy, in a loud voice.

That is to say, she proclaimed the third story below hers, and then got out and walked the rest of the way up.—Detroit Journal.

To Whom It May Concern.

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

Floored Again.

Mr. Hicks—A burned child dreads the fire, you know, Melissa.

Mrs. Hicks—Well, that's where a burned child has the advantage over a man who bets on horse races.—Cleveland Leader.

To Colorado Springs and Pueblo—Burlington Route Via Denver.

A through Sleeping car to Colorado Springs and Pueblo via Denver is attached to Burlington Route daily train leaving Chicago 10:30 p. m. Office, 211 Clark St.

Papa—"Sine qua non" means something you cannot do without. Little Frank—"Oh, a wheel?"

"Star Tobacco."

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

A physician who has much practice never signs his name "doctor."—Washington Democrat.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

No matter in what part of the house a man leaves things, a woman will always move them.—Washington Democrat.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. Abbott, 363 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

Scrofula

In its thousands of forms is the most terrible affliction of the human race. Salt rheum, sores, eruptions, boils, all humors, swellings, etc., originate in its foul taint, and are cured by the great and only True Blood Purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. The advanced theory of today that tuberculosis, or consumption, is curable by proper nutrition, care and purifying the blood, finds confirmation in the experience of many who have been cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla Hood's Pills cure sick headache 50c

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

A CLEVER workman in a cutlery factory in Sheffield has made a dozen pairs of shears, each so minute that they all together weigh less than half a grain. Each pair is perfect, and would cut if sufficiently delicate material could be found. Lying on a piece of white paper they seem no larger than pinheads.

THE Salonica correspondent of a Turkish newspaper announces that at the departure of the last train of wounded for Constantinople Mr. Blunt, her majesty's consul, was at the station and gave cigarettes and sugar plums to the men. The Jews of the same town presented each of the wounded with a watch.

A FRENCH woman has invented a home bicycle exercise consisting of a base resting on the floor with two upright posts, one for the handle bars and the other for the pedals, the latter being connected to a shaft carrying a sprocket wheel, which is geared to a brake mechanism to make the work hard or easy as desired, a speed indicator being attached to the handle bar.

"ZINK wallpaper" is the latest oddity. The zinc is attached to the wall by a cement invented for the purpose, and is made to imitate marble. The surface is enameled so as to make it permanent and washable. It is claimed for this new departure in decorative material that, while it is as permanent as tiles or marble, it is much cheaper, and can be as easily put on as ordinary paper.

WHAT causes wood to crackle when it is ignited? Because the air expanded by heat forces its way through the pores of the wood with a crackling noise. Green wood makes less snapping than dry because the pores contain less air, being filled with sap and moisture, which extinguished the flame, whereas the pores of dry wood are filled with air, which supports combustion.

THE height of the Gibraltar Rock is over 1,400 feet, and this stupendous precipice is pierced by miles of galleries in the solid rock, stone portholes for cannon being placed at frequent intervals. From the water batteries to a distance of two-thirds up the rock one tier after another of cannon is presented to the enemy. A garrison of from 3,000 to 10,000 is maintained, with provisions and ammunition for a six months' siege.

FOR the purpose of easily locating sunken ships a buoy is to be carried on each ship, with a reel carrying sufficient rope to allow the buoy to rise to the surface when the boat sinks, the inner end of the rope being securely fastened to the reel to hold the buoy, which is fitted with water-tight compartments at one side, containing the name of the ship and captain, location of the boat and whatever remarks the officers may desire to make.

A PLUG of tobacco is as good a barometer as anyone needs. As long as the weather is to be fine the tobacco will be dry, and, if there is not too much sugar and licorice in it, will crumble like bark. But just before rain the tobacco will get damp and flexible, and the moisture in the air will make it almost clammy. No one who chews tobacco need ever be without information as to a change in the weather if he will only watch his plug.

HEAVY death duties are leading to curious attempts to avoid them on the part of the British aristocracy. The duke of Richmond and Gordon is about to disinherit the Gordon estates, which give him his second title with that object in view. The earl of Leven and Melville asserted recently in the house of lords that pictures valued at \$17,500,000 had been sent out of England to be sold in order to free inheritances from Sir William Harcourt's crushing taxes.

ONE of the queerest walkouts which ever took place was that of 22 men in the Lake shore shops at Buffalo, who refused to obey the request asking them to wash their hands and faces on quitting work at noon hour. The master mechanic says they were not ordered to wash, but requested to do so, and that they left of their own accord. The men, however, assert that it was an imperative order, and that they refused to obey it because too many were required to use the same water, and they were afraid of contagious diseases.

TO THE village of Cooperstown, N. Y., the name Cooper will soon be only a memory. The only surviving member of the family bearing the name is Miss Richard Cooper, a daughter of Fenimore Cooper, and she is now past 75 years of age and is in feeble health. The other members of the family bearing the name have been removed to Albany. Mr. George Pomeroy Reese, president of the Second national bank, of Cooperstown, is a grand nephew of the novelist, and to him is due the credit for preserving many of the Cooper relics.

WHEN MOTHER TUCKED US IN.

Our little bedroom, "way upstairs," was heated by the sun. That did its duty grudgingly when summer days were done; yet modern rooms steam-heated ne'er will be so cozy, quite, as ours was, when mother came and tucked us in at night!

How long the winter evenings were before the open fire, With rosy apples roasting there and sputtering in their fire; The popcorn snapping blithesomely above the ruddy bed Of coals, that glowed right furiously, with good rock maple fed;

While father read the paper through, or, when our neighbor came, Discoursing at length of church and state, dispensing praise or blame Impartially; and mother sat, with needles clicking fast That helped the staid old clock to count the moments as they passed;

While fiftful firelight flashes fell upon her gentle face That shone with steady light—the outward sign of inward grace And so the happy moments ran till brands began to fall; The neighbor donned his well-worn coat, and tramped out through the hall;

Then father brought the Bible worn, and read, with reverent voice, Some "portion" of the Sacred Word, to chasten or rejoice Our hearts. Oh, while with him we knelt, how glowed his face As his petition humbly rose up to the throne of grace.

The slow sonorous stroke of nine made Lion lift his head From shaggy paws; and mother said: "Come, children—now to bed!" We left our sturdy "copper-toes" the shining hearth before, Our "daytime clothes" in tumbled heaps beside them on the floor,

And, holding up our trailing gowns, we scampered up the stairs; Past the big chimney, where, we made believe, lurked pliar bears; Across the floor that creaked with cold—then into bed we hopped, Drawing the homespun blankets close about each head closely cropped;

And there we listened, still as mice, for mother's gentle tread; Right well we knew that she would come to tuck us up in bed. Was ever such a tender "knack" for making life all rosy?—A touch so deft, a loving pat, and we were, oh, so cozy!

The wind might rack the rattling sash and twist the elm trees tall, The storm rage at the pane—to us it mattered not at all. It seemed a shame to go to sleep and lose the dear delight We had when mother came upstairs and tucked us in at night!

—Minnie Leona Upton, in Good House-keeping.

A Brush With Apaches.

BY P. WILBUR SHOOP.

THE long string of pack mules wound down through the dark, narrow ravine of the Hasayampae river canyon, and crossing the dry bed of the stream disappeared behind a ledge of rocks jutting out from the overhanging cliff. It was a lonely spot. Ten miles below a quartz mill had been erected, and five miles up the river was a sheep ranch. But here no sign of life appeared, save the sinuous line of mules wending their way across a stretch of alkali plain to the foothills just beyond. The alkali dust, dry as tinder, crushed under the feet of the animals and was wafted away in little puffs at each successive step.

The straps fastening the load to the back of one of the animals became loosened, and I stopped to fix them. The other mules filed past and left me about a quarter of a mile behind. As I was tugging away at the straps, with the mule occasionally looking back at me with a quizzical expression showing plainly on its face, I heard a sound as of some one slipping over the rocks above. The mule looked up, sniffed the air, gave a sudden lurch, wrenching the straps from my hands, and dashed madly off toward the animals in the lead, probably now a mile ahead, and already on the summit of the nearest foothill. The tin buckets, provisions, etc., that formed the contents of its load, were strewn over the ground quite promiscuously.

The other animals in the train, who previously had been walking along in a sleepy, mechanical way, and only twitching their ears and swinging their tails to vary the monotony, seemed to be infected with the terror of the animal that had broken away from me, and joined it in a mad disorder. I stepped back under the overhanging ledge of rock, and gazed after the animals, wondering as to the cause of their sudden fright. Just then a sharp report rang out. I felt a stinging sensation in my right ear, and could hear a distinct "ping." I clapped my hand to my ear; it was bleeding. Then the reason for the mad fear of the mules came to me. A mule that has been used where Indians are around soon learns to tell by intuition, it seems, whenever one is near and, as they have an inborn antipathy toward them, never lose any time in getting out of the reach of their rifles. This one had fired at me through a crevice in the rocks, but had done no damage save to clip off the tip of my ear.

We were not then expecting an outbreak. A few months before Gen. Cook had gathered in the hostile Apaches and placed them under military control. The former horrors were forgotten, and we were at ease and off our

guard. The only weapon I carried was a navy revolver, a poor instrument to cope with a rifle in the hands of a bloodthirsty savage.

I glanced up through the break in the rocks and saw an Apache, in full war dress, peering down to ascertain the result of his shot. As I kept still, he thought he had finished me, and so, losing his caution in his cupidity for scalps, he ventured out from behind the rocks and began climbing down. This was my opportunity, and I drew my revolver and fired at him, and had the somewhat gruesome satisfaction of seeing him fall across a rock. His rifle dropping from his hands, bounded down the rocks and fell at my feet. I picked it up. I had previously supposed him to be alone, but now a dozen or more yells burst from among the rocks, and I knew that I was in for it.

Keeping close to the rocky cliff and dodging from boulder to boulder, I ran for some distance up the dried-up bed of the river unperceived. I hid as best I could, and looked back. There were 50 or more warriors, it seemed to me, examining the place where I had been when the shot was fired.

Apparently there was no time to be lost, and taking advantage of their searchings, I ran as rapidly as the rocky ground would permit me. I gained the shelter of a ravine that ran down the river. I clambered up the sides. I was not now more than a quarter of a mile away from where I shot the Indian, and I could easily hear their yells when they realized their prey had escaped. To my relief, their cries grew fainter and fainter, and in a few minutes they ceased altogether. They were looking in the wrong direction for me, and had passed down instead of up the river. This gave me some relief, but I was still in a dangerous locality. For aught I knew, other bands were in the vicinity and anxious for the scalp of anyone who might appear.

Accordingly I carefully and cautiously picked my way along; creeping most of the time and always keeping close to the protection of a rock or large tree. Seeing no signs of Indians, I lost much of my fear and ran openly across the hills. I ran on for some distance, and was finally brought up sharp by fairly running into a camp of the Apaches. They had built a small fire and were devouring the provisions that our excited pack of mules had spilled. All were so busily engaged in eating, however, that I was unperceived. I retreated carefully, but a sentinel that they had posted saw me, and sent a rifle ball whizzing in my direction, much too close for comfort, I can assure you. I ran madly along, stumbling over logs and rotten stumps. I had a good start, and kept in advance of them, quite out of gunshot. Several shots were sent after me, but all apparently fell short. I continued running, scarcely knowing how or where, and at length came out upon the alkali plain. I had run in a circle of about six miles in circumference, and had arrived at the place where the mules had stamped. I was so exhausted I could scarcely move.

I was now in desperate straits, indeed. I could still hear the yells of the Indians, although their cries were becoming weaker. I looked over toward the foothills, expecting to see some one coming, and to my intense relief I saw, partly obscured by the flying dust, a troop of cavalry from the fort. I could make out the tints of their uniforms, and nothing I have seen, before or since, was as pleasing as that army blue. The fort was only about 20 miles away, and word had been received that afternoon that a portion of the Apache tribe had escaped and were on the warpath, and this troop had been sent to intercept them. I guided the soldiers to the Indian camp, where the Apaches had all returned, having given up their search for me.

When they saw they were surrounded by the soldiers, they submitted without a struggle. Their arms were taken away from them, and they were forced to return to their reservation, very sullen, it is true, but without further hostilities.

Thus ended my first experience with the redskin warriors, and I am perfectly willing to let it be the last. At that time I was so much so, in fact, that I resigned my position as pilot of a pack-mule train and returned to a civilized region.—Peterson's Magazine.

Nature's Shrewdness.

When anything ceases to be useful nature begins work at once to get rid of it. Hence, all natural forces work to do away with the seed in oranges which depend for propagation not on seed but on cuttings. The same tendency is seen in flowers, where by cutting, graftings and other modes of artificial propagation they are very much improved and made very "double," they tend to become seedless. Improvement by natural processes is steady. Where we hasten artificially we are not allowed to relax our efforts. If we do it reverts to the natural at once. Such things may be commonplace, but they are wonderful.—Every Where.

A Culinary Device.

Young Husband—Dear, what was that white powder you dropped into the fire?

Young Wife (cooking)—That was baking powder, stupid! I'm ready to put the cake into the oven.—N. Y. World.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

The Oldest Native.

Samuel A. Bentley, a pioneer of Allegan county, was found dead on the river bank near the Allegan marble works. Heart failure was the cause. Mr. Bentley was born in Monroe county September 27, 1819, and was the second white male child born in the state. He was also the oldest living native of Michigan. A widow, three daughters and two sons survive him. He cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison.

Funds for Hope College.

On a recent short trip President Kollen raised \$100,000 in cash for Hope college in Holland. The fact was kept secret until the closing moments of the graduating exercises and when it was announced it created great surprise. Helen M. Gould contributed \$4,000 of the amount; P. A. Voorheis, \$50,000; M. R. O'Neil, \$20,000, and Miss Graham, \$4,000.

Convicted of Murder.

The trial of Joseph Welsh, who so brutally shot and killed his wife a few weeks ago in Grand Rapids, resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree and Judge Burlingame sentenced him to Jackson for life. The prisoner maintained a stolid front during the ordeal and seemed quite unconcerned about it all and even laughed as he was led away.

Elected President.

The Michigan Woman's Press association in session in Grand Rapids elected officers as follows:

President, Mrs. M. E. C. Bates, Traverse City; vice presidents, Mrs. Lucy A. Leggett, of Detroit; Mrs. Florence A. Chase, of Grand Rapids, and Mrs. Belle Perry, of Charlotte; secretary, Marie Nelson Lee, of Manistee; corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. L. Buck, of Traverse City; treasurer, Mrs. Mary A. Stewart, of Battle Creek.

Health in Michigan.

Reports to the state board of health from 64 observers in various portions of the state for the week ended June 26 indicated that erysipelas increased and pleuritis decreased in area of prevalence. Consumption was reported at 187 places, measles at 68, scarlet fever at 21, diphtheria at 33, typhoid fever at 15 and whooping cough at 11 places.

Fruit Prospects.

The state horticultural society has received reports from various parts of the state showing that peaches will be about half a crop, small fruits and grapes abundant, apples generally from one-half to one-third of a crop, pears about one-third, plums from one-half to two-thirds, cherries two-thirds.

A Banker Convicted.

A verdict of guilty was rendered in the Chester W. Comstock embezzlement case which was transferred from Big Rapids to Ludington. This case is the first of three against the manager and president of the defunct Mecosta county savings bank. Comstock is a well-known lumberman.

Brief Items of News.

Mrs. John Treat, of Oxford, was struck by a train while crossing the track near Orion and instantly killed. She was 45 years old and was slightly insane.

Private Vashaw, of the Nineteenth infantry, United States troops, was drowned while swimming in Clinton river near Mount Clemens. He was a citizen of Michigan, 21 years of age.

Ernest Martin, of Detroit, who was sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 or 60 days for simple larceny, died of broken heart, caused by the disgrace.

The dry goods store of M. Estherson was gutted by fire at Sturgis. Loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$10,000.

L. M. Woodruff, of Saginaw, has been appointed county agent of the state board of corrections and charities by Gov. Pingree.

The survey of the proposed extension of the Detroit & Mackinaw railroad from Hawks to Cheboygan has been finished.

Gen. G. W. Harrington, aged 60, died in Kalamazoo. He fought in the civil war, was a Libby prisoner, and was made general after the battle of Gettysburg.

The name of the post office at Whitesburg, Genesee county, has been changed to Rogersville, and the office has been moved one mile south. Roy A. Davis has been commissioned postmaster.

Frank Hodge, aged 14, and Albert Peters, aged 11, of Ironwood, were drowned in the Montreal river west of Hurley.

George E. Baird, of New Buffalo, was instantly killed by the cars.

H. H. Wilson, a carpenter, aged 73 years, fell dead while sitting in a chair in the office of the Hotel Graham.

The house of George Copeland was struck by lightning at Cadillac, and his wife and sister and her little child were instantly killed.

The Farmers' state bank, at Decker-ville, with a capital stock of \$15,000, has been authorized to do business.

Samuel Haines, of Chicago, shot and killed his uncle, Samuel Ketchum, of Kalamazoo, at South Haven. They were camping out and the young man mistook his uncle for a tramp.

The Aragon iron ore mine, largely a Bessemer producer, located at Norway, has been sold to the Commonwealth Iron company, of Cleveland, for \$200,000.

John F. Hilderbrandt, 74 years old, committed suicide by hanging at Niles while temporarily insane.

'FRISCO IS READY.

Prepared to Take Care of the Christian Endeavor Hosts.

San Francisco, July 2.—The arrangements for the reception of thousands of Christian Endeavorers who are speeding to this city for the convention are now complete, and the local committees, which have been working night and day for some time past in anticipation of the demands of the visitors, are now resting for the work ahead of them. The question of housing the guests has been satisfactorily arranged.

Brush, Col., July 2.—On board Chicago Christian Endeavor train.—The two sections of the Chicago Christian Endeavor train reached here at 9:30 o'clock Thursday morning, having been delayed eight hours at Akron, Col., by the wreck which occurred at 1:30 o'clock in the morning midway between the two towns. The wreck was between section one of the west-bound Christian Endeavor special from Peoria, Ill., and a fast freight bound from Denver to Chicago. It was at first reported that the first section of the Chicago train was involved, inasmuch as it was immediately following the Peoria train. The injured are Engineer Dave Wagner, of McCook, Neb., who was seriously hurt by three scalp wounds, a crushed hand and heavy weights on the chest. He is expected to recover. Fireman S. M. Cole, of the same town, was severely scalded and received a bloody wound on the cheek and a crushed arm. The only passenger hurt was Fred E. Glassburn, a Christian Endeavorer, of Tampico, Ill., who received a slight wound over the eye.

MORE FIGHTING IN CUBA.

Insurgents Said to Have Been Defeated in Several Skirmishes.

Havana, July 2.—During the last ten days, it is officially announced, there have been numerous skirmishes between the Spanish troops and the insurgents. In the province of Puerto Principe the insurgents are said to have lost six men killed. In the province of Santa Clara they are reported to have lost 29 men killed; in the province of Matanzas they are alleged to have lost 46 men killed; in the province of Havana the authorities claim the insurgents lost 39 men killed, and the Spaniards assert that the insurgents lost 101 men killed in the province of Pinar del Rio, and that in addition the government forces captured 11 prisoners and 106 rifles. Finally it is stated officially that 54 armed insurgents have surrendered to the Spaniards within the last ten days and that 55 unarmed insurgents have given themselves up to the local Spanish authorities during the same period. During these operations the official report concludes the Spanish troops have lost three officers and 49 soldiers killed and have had five officers and 77 soldiers wounded.

ANNOUNCE THEIR MARRIAGE.

Senator McMillan's Son Graduates and Claims His Wife.

New Haven, Conn., July 2.—Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Florence C. Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Lewis, of this city, to Francis Wetmore McMillan, son of United States Senator McMillan, of Michigan, which took place on Wednesday, November 11, at Bridgeport. Rev. Herbert E. Cone, rector of Christ church, Bridgeport, performed the ceremony. With the exception of the couple's immediate families no one knew of the marriage. Young McMillan graduated Wednesday from the Sheffield scientific school at Yale. There was no opposition to the marriage of the young couple, but it was Senator McMillan's wish that his son should study longer and the bride's parents wished a postponement for a few years because of their daughter's youth. This afternoon the couple left for New York and on Saturday will sail for Europe. The bride has received superb gifts from the groom's parents.

RUSSIA'S VAST POPULATION.

First General Census Ever Taken Shows 129,211,113 People.

Washington, July 2.—For the first time in history a general census has been taken of the population of the Russian empire, which is shown to number 129,211,113, of which total 64,616,280 are males and 64,594,833 females. United States Consul General Karel, at St. Petersburg, who transmits the figures to the state department, says they show that in 45 years the population of Russia has doubled, and during the last 12 years it has increased 20 per cent. To take this census the Russian government employed an army of 150,000 persons, and its completion in three months is regarded as a great achievement in view of the vast expanse of territory to be covered and the illiteracy of the population.

THOUSANDS ARE HOMELESS.

Death and Destruction Caused by Floods in Moldavia.

London, July 2.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Braila, the principal port of Roumania, says that 20,000 inhabitants of Galatz, in Moldavia, on the left bank of the Danube, between the confluences of the Sereth and the Prutho with that river, are homeless as a result of recent floods. Most of them are destitute and camping in the streets, where they are fed by the military. The Roumanian gunboats are busy rescuing families still in danger. It is estimated that no fewer than 100 persons have been drowned.

The Best There Is!

That's the pleasure, the satisfaction and consequent economy in buying your groceries, fruits, cured meats, vegetables and dairy products here—You get the best there is—With everything clean and low prices.

The Following items speak in a general way of many equally good values.

Fancy New Potatoes at 20 cts per peck.	Choice Blend Coffee at 20 cents per pound.
Little Gem Peas home grown at 12 cents per peck.	Try some of the full Cream Cheese which we are cutting just to see who cuts the best cheese.
Cold Boiled Ham Honey Cured at 20 cents per pound.	There is no better flour than Jackson Gem flour at 60 cents per sack. Try our entire wheat flour you will surely like it.
Vanilla or Coffee Cakes at 10 cents per pound.	

Watermelons, Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Berries of all kinds in season.

Favor us with your orders and we will endeavor to make you not regret it.

FREEMAN'S.

Did You Ever

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

Harness, Buggy, Organ or Piano?

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

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

Also a complete stock of horse furnishing goods.

C. STEINBACH.

"WE KNOW"

How close money matters are with you, and we are prepared for close buyers.

TRY US

And be satisfied that we are right.

GEO. WEBSTER.

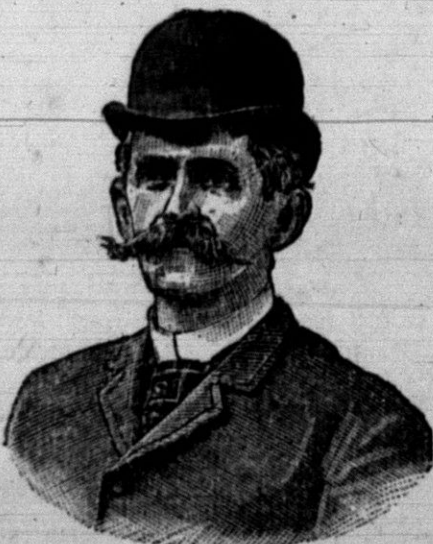
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Home-grown Meats and Poultry.

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

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HERALD.

Chelsea and Vicinity.

Chas. Steinbach now drives a handsome roadster.

L. Emmer and wife spent the Fourth at Clark's Lake.

The mercury has run up in the 90's all the past week.

John Messner spent a few days in Marshall this week.

Annual school meeting at town hall next Monday evening.

The Glazier Stove Company have put in a Bundy Time Recorder.

Born, July 2, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Eisele, a daughter.

The Misses Lena and Edith Foster are spending the present week in Detroit.

About one hundred of our citizens took in the celebration at Jackson last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. VanRiper will return from Clare the latter part of this week.

Miss Kate Zeeb, of Detroit, was the guest of friends in this vicinity the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Vogel spent Wednesday with relatives and friends in Ann Arbor.

Mrs. Annie Rademacher and sons, of Detroit, spent the Fourth here with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Vogel, of Pittsburgh, Pa., visited relatives and friends here the past week.

Mrs. John Messner entertained her sister, Mrs. Nuneman, of Marshall, a few days this week.

The large water tank belonging to the waterworks is receiving a couple of coats of paint this week.

The M. C. R. R. donated the village three carloads of gravel, which was placed on Jackson street.

Mrs. Chris. Trinkle was thrown from a hay rake last Monday, and is now caring for a broken arm.

A regular meeting of Olive Chapter, No. 108, O. E. S., will be held Wednesday evening, July 14th.

Henry Townsend sprained his left arm so badly one day last week that he is unable to work at his trade.

The ladies of St. Paul's church will serve ice cream in the Durand & Hatch building next Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Cook, of Ann Arbor, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sumner a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hatch expect to leave next Tuesday for Atlantic City, N. J., where they will spend a few weeks.

Frank Hindelang, the Ohio state agent of the Gale Manufacturing Co., is spending a couple of weeks here with relatives and friends.

Our baseball club went over to Pinckney last Saturday and played the Stockbridge club. The score stood 9 to 6 in favor of Stockbridge.

While returning from Cavanaugh Lake last Monday evening, the carriage struck a rut, and Mrs. Frank Staffan was thrown out and injured quite badly.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Spinnagle wish to thank their neighbors and friends for their kindness during their recent sad bereavement, also those who furnished flowers.

The opening up of a demand for potatoes, peeled, sliced and dried like apples, promises to give a fresh impetus to potato cultivation, as decay will be prevented and freight cost lessened. The potatoes are peeled and sliced by machinery, soaked 20 minutes strong brine, drained and dried at a temperature of about 194 degrees. Before using the slices are soaked from 12 to 15 hours, and then have all the freshness and flavor of new potatoes.

Among the friends who attended the funeral of Charles Carner were his brother, Frank A. Carner, Mrs. Job Card, George and Adeline Zang, and Francis J. Atwater of Hillsdale; Mrs. A. Schwartz and daughter Lena, and Miss Matilda Duicer of Coldwater; Mrs. Martha Kest, of Hudson; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nisle, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jacqueman, Mrs. Wager, Mrs. Robert Marley, Mrs. Geo. Miller, of Manchester; Mrs. Wm. Exinger and daughter Louise, of Ann Arbor; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wise, Mr. Henry Bitz and Mrs. Jacob Stager, of Toledo.

Last Sunday Frank Brant, who has been working for John Wenk of Lima, took a watch, shirt and a new pair shoes belonging to his employer, and started off towards Ann Arbor. Mr. Wenk came to Chelsea and notified deputy sheriff Staffan who started in pursuit, and succeeded in arresting him a few miles this side of Ann Arbor. He denied all knowledge of the watch at first, but finally confessed and told Mr. Staffan where to find it. He was taken before Justice B. B. Turnbull Tuesday morning, pled guilty, and was sentenced to 60 days in the county jail.

Climate and Crop Bulletin.

CHICAGO, June 28, 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 8 a. m., July 5th, was warmer than usual on the central and north Pacific coast regions and in all districts east of the Rocky Mts. with the exception of northern New England where it was cooler than usual. The week was decidedly warm throughout the central valleys and Lake region where the average daily temperature excess generally ranged from five to ten degrees, being greater over portions of the Lake region.

More than the average amount of rain fell during the week in the Lower Missouri valley, over the southern portions of the upper Mississippi valley, in the upper Ohio valley, portions of the lower Lake region, middle Atlantic states and southern New England, over the northern portions of Wis. and Minn., northern Nebraska and southern S. D.

In the states of the central valleys, Lake region and New England the week has been very favorable to crops, the high temperature being especially favorable to corn. In the southern states the conditions have been less favorable, the excessive heat and absence of rainfall proving injurious to most crops. On the Pacific coast the week has been very favorable. In the principal corn states of the central valley corn has made rapid growth but in the southern states it is suffering for rain, in some sections seriously.

Weather favorable for cutting and securing hay. Winter wheat doing finely and ripening fast. Corn and oats greatly improved and made rapid growth. Potatoes growing splendidly but many complaints of damage by bugs.

E. B. GARRIOTT,
Professor, Weather Bureau.

How Dishes Got Their Names.

The Sandwich is called for the Earl of Sandwich.

Waffle is from waffle, a word of Teutonic origin, meaning honeycomb.

Hominy is from ahuminea, the North American Indian word for parched corn.

Gooseberry fool is a corruption of gooseberry fole, milled or pressed gooseberries.

Blanc-mange means literally white food, hence chocolate blanc-mange is something of a misnomer.

Succotash is a dish borrowed from the Narragansett Indians and called by them m'sick-quatah.

Charlotte is a corruption of the old English word charlyt, which means a dish of custard, and chocolate russe is Russian charlotte.

Gumbo is simply okra soup, gumbo being the name by which okra is often known in the south. Chicken gumbo is soup of okra and chicken.

Macaroni is taken from a Greek derivation, which means "the blessed dead," in allusion to the ancient custom of eating it at feasts for the dead.—Ex.

Uniting Sheets of Mica.

It is often desirable to join sheets of mica, and a very simple operation will secure that result. Put clear gelatin into cold water; let it remain until it is softened, then press out any excess of water with a soft cloth. Put it over a water bath until it melts, then add heated proof spirit to make it fluid, being extremely careful not to put too much of the spirit—simply enough to liquify it. Meanwhile dissolve one and one-third ounce of gum ammoniac in four ounces of rectified spirit. Add this to the gelatin and spirit solution, stirring it very carefully, keeping the mass in motion continually until it is perfectly blended. Put it in glass stoppered bottles and see that it is perfectly sealed. Warm it when wanted for use and apply quickly. Then press the sheets together and place a very light weight on them, leaving them to dry for several days.

How many of the younger students of public affairs know that the greatest power of the President of this republic is in the so-called pocket veto? When he vetoes an act of Congress and returns it to the House, in which it originated, it still can be made a law by a two thirds vote of the Senate and of the House of Representatives. But when he refrains from approving or disapproving an enactment, the measure dies at the expiration of the legal limit of time for action after the adjournment of Congress. That is a pocket veto, and from it there is no appeal. It is an interesting fact that the chief magistrate derives his greatest power from a provision that is seemingly incidental.

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F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Olive Lodge No. 156, F. & A. M., for 1897: Jan. 12; Feb. 16; Mar. 17; 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

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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 July 4th, 1897.

90th MERIDIAN TIME.

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

GOING EAST.

No 8—Detroit Night Express...5:20 A.
No 36—Atlantic Express.....7:00 A.
No 12—Grand Rapids Express...10:40 A.
No 4—Mail and Express.....3:15 P.

GOING WEST.

No 3—Mail and Express.....10:00 A.
No 13—Grand Rapids Express...6:30 P.
No 7—Chicago Night Express...10:20 P.
No. 37 will stop at Chelsea for passengers getting on at Detroit or east Detroit.

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Subscribe for the Chelsea Herald.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

We offer some very good bargains for this week.

Every pair of lace curtains at 1-3 off regular price. Sash curtaining at 5, 6, 7, 10 and 19 cents. Choice of 8 pair of portieres, \$6.00 to \$7.00, now \$5.00 a pair. Special prices on shades and fixtures. New lot of fancy sash ribbons, worth 35 to 50 cents, for 25 cents. Half wool fancy challies, were 20 cents, now 8 cents. Good light colored percales, 36 inches wide, for 8 cents. New styles in dimities, regular 10 cent goods, for 8 cents. New fancy dimities and organdies, 15 cent goods, for 10 cents.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' fast black seamless hose for 10 cents. Ladies' fast black seamless hose, worth 18 cents, now 2 for 25c. Ladies' fast black seamless, guaranteed, for 25c. Ladies' assorted fancy colors, were 25 to 40c, now 15c. Children's ribbed black hose, were 15c, now 2 for 25c. Children's plain black seamless hose for 10c. Boys' "best wearing" ribbed hose in Chelsea for 25 cents.

Shirtwaists with detachable collars for 50c. New styles and patterns in shirtwaists for \$1.00. 35 ladies' outing skirts, 25c quality, for 19c.

Men's Furnishing Goods Department Bargains:—We have some odd lots and sizes that we shall close out this coming month. If low prices will clean out odd lots, we will make the prices. Fancy shirts, \$1 goods, now 75c. Fancy shirts, regular \$1.00, now 50c. A big lot of fancy and solid colored socks, regular 25c quality, now 19c. A lot of 40 and 50c socks now 25c. Seamless fast black socks, 2 pr. for 25c. The items in our hat dept. are too many to enumerate. If you want a new straw or wool hat, we have them at any price and in every style. New crash hats, latest fad, all sizes in stock, for 50c.

Do you ride a wheel? We offer every bicycle suit at cost.

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

Butterick Patterns for July now on Sale.

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.

Trade One Dollar

And get a Beautiful Crayon Picture

FREE.

JNO. FARRELL.

I will not be undersold.

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.

Dan Conway is spending the week at Toledo.

Adam Eppler is having the interior of his market painted.

Edward Doane of Dexter was a Chelsea visitor Wednesday.

Earnest Helmrich, of Detroit, is the guest of his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rheinfrank spent the Fourth in Detroit.

Mrs. J. A. Eisenman and children are visiting relatives in Ohio.

M. Riethmiller, of Waterloo, is having a large farm residence erected.

Bert Hauser and family, of Detroit, are spending a few days here with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Swartout, of Jackson, were the guests of relatives here the past week.

A new time card went into effect on the Michigan Central railroad last Sunday. See card on another page.

There is now in the patent office at Washington, an umbrella so transparent that the person who carries it in front of his eyes can see through it and know what objects are approaching.

Keep cool by taking a lake trip. Visit Picturesque Mackinac, the island of cool breezes. Travel via the D. & C. Coast Line. Send 2 cents for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.

The wheat crop looks promising all over the county. While it is a fact that a heavy growth of straw is not the rule, still the wheat as a general thing has a good stand, and unless some unseen thing happens, the crop will be what is usually called a good one.

Schweinfurth, the so called "Messiah" of Rockford, Ill., has purchased 2000 acres of land in Arkansas, with the view of moving his proteges from Illinois and establishing one of his "heavens" there. People in that section are wrought up over the matter.

Always kill fish as soon as they are taken from the water, by a sharp blow with a baton or stick on the back of the head. They keep better than those that suffer just before dying. The best fisherman in Europe and America know this—the suffering of any animal before dying to make the meat unwholesome and sometimes poisonous.

An exchange says that when a cucumber is taken from the vine let it be cut with a knife, leaving about an eighth of an inch of the cucumber on the stem; then slit the stem with a knife from its end to the vine leaving a small portion of the cucumber on each division, on each separate slip there will grow a cucumber the size of the first one. Try it.

G. A. R. Posts throughout the country are passing resolutions indorsing Judge Tourgee's suggestion that Memorial Day be changed to always fall upon the fourth Sunday in May. The growing tendency of young America to make Memorial Day one of sports and frolic, to devote it to picnics, baseball games, etc., is becoming so common that it is feared the beautiful intent of the observance will be lost unless some change is made.

This is the time of year when crop damage reports come thick. Many of them, it is unnecessary to say, emanate from the agents of grain speculators. Reliable information is that winter wheat is turning out better than was expected. There can be no question that the condition and prospects of spring wheat are most excellent, except, perhaps, in some sections of South Dakota and Minnesota, where late sown wheat has not done very well and where a grasshopper scare prevails. In the northern section of the spring wheat belt the outlook is all that could be desired. Corn was probably hurt to a slight extent in parts of Nebraska by the recent hot winds, but the crop experts are figuring that the yield will be within 20 or 30 per cent of the banner crops of 1895 and 1896. A good market is counted on for the stocks of old corn in the hands of farmers and speculators.

An entirely new drain law was passed by the last legislature and took effect June 2, 1897. One of the principal features of the new law, is, that it does away with township drain commissioners and puts the drainage system all under the jurisdiction of the county drain commissioner. Some of the township commissioners seem to have overlooked this part of the law, as they are still at work laying out drains, of course all of their work which is done after the 2nd of last June, will be illegal. They should not make any more expense, but turn over all records, and proceedings, at once to the county commissioner, as the taxpayers cannot afford to pay any more taxes in these times than is absolutely necessary. Township drain commissioners, please take notice and inform yourselves in regard to the latest drain law.—Ex.

About Truck and Small Fruit.

No matter how other things may be selling, the onion market is likely to be strong.

Let red raspberries grow, do not cut back at all while growing.

The man who knows what he is about when cultivating wide rows where he has to make two passages, sets the real tooth of his cultivator a little over to the right, and fills in the furrow naturally made by the tooth next to the row. We do hate to see an open ditch left next to a row of any kind of plants.

While you are cutting asparagus cut every shoot, no matter how small. This leaves no breeding place for the beetles. When you quit cutting, do so if possible at a warm, wet time, so that the grass will start up quickly and outgrow the weeds, and get ahead of the beetles. Clean up the ground thoroughly and top dress as soon as you are done cutting.

If you have planted early peas plant some a little later. The early ones may be gone before you are tired of eating them. If you have sticks handy, Champion of England is best to plant. The yield is abundant and quality delicious.

Cucumbers for pickles may follow a crop of early peas. It is best to delay planting until the peas are harvested. Then plow and plant 5x5 feet with rotted manure in the hill. There is a right way to plant the seed that all do not know. Make the hills low, scrape off the surface soil until you reach moist earth, deposit the seed, press it down firmly with the foot and cover it with about an inch of moist earth and press this gently with the hoe. Good seed so planted will germinate quickly.

The only known remedy for the melon louse so destructive last season, and likely to be troublesome again, is bi-sulphate of carbon. Fasten a piece of rag, sponge or cotton batting to a stick, dip it into the liquid and push the other end of the stick into the center of the hill. Place over this at once a tent of paper or oiled muslin and let it remain two hours. The liquid is volatile and its fumes heavy. They will fill the tent with a deadly gas and destroy every louse. These pests usually appear at first on a few hills here and there over the field, and from these spread in a circle outwards, finally involving the whole patch. By keeping a sharp watch and treating these few hills, the whole crop may be saved. The presence of the lice may be detected by the inward curl of the leaves and their dirty, dark green color. The lice being on the under side and shielded by the curl of the leaves, it is almost impossible to reach them by any form of spray.—Ex.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1897.—The last days of the tariff debate in the Senate were disagreeably warm, and it was apparent that the Senators were quite as tired of it as the public was. Still there were some more or less interesting episodes between talk and votes upon such absorbing topics as the duty on bleaching powder. Among them was the spirited colloquy between Senators Tillman and Chandler, started by the former in a speech in favor of his tariff amendment imposing a head tax of \$100 upon all immigrants. It was tit for tat between these very sharp-tongued gentlemen for awhile, while bursts of laughter from the other Senators indicated that the wrangle was furnishing amusement, if not wisdom, for its hearers. When Mr. Chandler in mock alarm expressed his fear of Mr. Tillman that gentleman assured him that without his pitchfork he was entirely harmless. Mr. Tillman made some uncomplimentary allusions to ex-President Cleveland for his veto of the immigration bill. Another break in the dull monotony was the two-hour speech of Senator Turpie in favor of his tariff amendment to tax all inheritances over \$5,000. Mr. Turpie has one of the most picturesque vocabularies in the Senate, and he drew on it heavily in his speech. He told the republicans that the tariff bill would not furnish the money needed by the government, and closed by declaring that there was no more right in abandoning the free coinage of silver than there would be in abandoning the free coinage of gold.

Senator Tillman's tariff amendment imposing a tariff of \$100 each on immigrants and making it a misdemeanor for any alien who does not intend becoming a citizen to enter the United States for the purpose of engaging in any mechanical trade or manual labor, until silver is admitted to our mints for coinage on the same conditions with gold and at a ratio of 16 to 1, received just three votes, one from a populist—Butler—one from a republican—Quay—and one from a democrat—Tillman. Forty-eight votes were cast against it.

Secret service officials of the Treasury have discovered that the new \$5 silver certificate has been counterfeited by the

photo-lithographic process. The only counterfeit yet secured by the officials is a bad one, not likely to deceive anybody even fairly expert in handling money. Much of the printing is blurred and indistinct, and the green is lighter than that on the genuine certificate. Handlers of these notes will lose nothing by observing them closely.

The crooked patent attorneys are finding that their road has become a rocky one, and are beginning to fall by the wayside. Ever since he became Commissioner of Patents, Hon. Benjamin Butterworth has been gathering the evidence that would enable him to protect the poor from the alluring schemes of those who have been conducting a business little better than highway robbery under the protection of and at the expense of the good name of the United States government and of an honorable profession. Commissioner Butterworth has lately disbarred eight patent attorneys from practice before the United States patent office for dishonorable practices, and has charged John Wedderburn & Co., of Washington, D. C., with numerous fraudulent practices and ordered them to show why they should not be disbarred.

If audacity will help her cause any, the ex-queen of Hawaii, who has been in Washington for some months, can furnish it in unlimited quantity. This week she was at the Capitol "carding" individual Senators out and making personal appeals to them to vote against the ratification of the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii. In view of all the circumstances there have been few more audacious things publicly done in Washington than this lobbying of this dusky ex-queen against annexation.

It is doubtful whether there is a single Senator who really believes that the amendment to the tariff bill prepared by the majority of the Finance committee and labeled "anti-trust," will actually result in hurting a single trust. The amendment is nothing more nor less than a sop to public opinion, which thinks that Congress ought to be able to help the people against the trusts, just as the anti-trust laws now on the statute books were in their time. There may in time be some effective law against trusts, but it will not be a part of the Dingley tariff bill.

An incident small in itself has caused a lot of talk in Washington. It is customary after a new U. S. minister has been sworn in at the State Department for him to send his card to the minister to the U. S. of the country to which he is accredited. This week Gen. Woodford, The new minister to Spain, was sworn in, and instead of sending his card to Senor De Lome, the Spanish minister, Gen. Woodford made a personal call upon the Spaniard. He was driven from the State Department to the Spanish legation in President McKinley's carriage, and it is said the call was made at the President's request. The friends of Cuba do not like it at all.

The Origin of Foolscap.

Everybody knows what foolscap paper is, but not everybody knows that that queer name commemorates one of the laws made in England under Cromwell, pouring ignominy upon the memory of Charles I.

When Charles was king of England he enriched his revenues by selling the right to make writing paper to certain firms, and no others were allowed to compete with them. All this paper bore the royal arms in water mark. Now, when Charles was beheaded, and Cromwell and his parliament came into power, they were so antagonistic to the memory of the late king that they ordered the water mark changed from the royal arms to a fool's cap and bells. The records of this parliament were kept on paper the size we now call foolscap. When it was procured, this queer watermark was removed from all paper, but the kind that the "Rump Parliament" had used continued by a queer chance to commemorate the nickname intended to insult the memory of the king.

Stands at the Head.

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and to-day stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at Glazier & Stinson's drug store.

Subscribe for the Herald, \$1 per year.

MILLS CLOSE DOWN.

Thousands of Steel Workers Forced Into Idleness.

Failure to Agree Upon the Wage Scale—A Strike of Great Enormity Is Anticipated Among the Coal Miners.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 2.—As the result of the failure of the joint wage conference of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and manufacturers to agree upon the scale at the Youngstown conference Wednesday, all the union mills closed down Thursday and between 75,000 and 85,000 men are idle.

This includes the skilled workmen and those depending on them. President Garland returned from Youngstown at night. When seen Thursday he said he was not discouraged at the outlook, but looked for a settlement after the annual repairs at the mills have been completed. Thursday morning the employees of Jones & Laughlins met and discussed the proposed 28 per cent. reduction in wages which, it is said, is contemplated. It is said that the meeting reported unfavorably upon the proposition.

The general suspension of work Thursday following the disagreement of the joint conference committee at Youngstown Wednesday cannot be regarded as either a strike or a lockout. Repairs are always made at this season of the year and many manufacturers do not sign the scale until after their plants have been overhauled. This usually takes two or three weeks. In the meantime the conference committee will meet and endeavor to settle the differences. If the committee finds that an agreement is impossible the strike can then be considered as on in earnest.

All the tin plate plants in the country, with the exception of four non-union concerns, are idle, and a number of manufacturers are anxious to get to work. The workers insist that they will make no concessions, while the manufacturers are willing to grant at least ten per cent. of an advance over the present rates.

Milwaukee, July 2.—The plant of the Illinois Steel company, at Bay View, closed down Thursday morning, and will remain closed until the manufacturers and the Amalgamated association have come to an agreement over the new scale. The Illinois Steel company is not a member of the manufacturers' association, but will be governed by the scale agreed upon by the two associations. There are 900 employees at the Bay View plant, who are now idle.

Anderson, Ind., July 2.—All tin plate works in the gas belt, particularly Elwood, Atlanta, Gas City and Montpelier, closed Thursday morning in all of the departments governed by the wage scale. All skilled labor in the union window glass factories was suspended Thursday, pending a readjustment of the wage scale.

Terre Haute, Ind., July 2.—Next Sunday, or prior to that day, circulars will be placed in the hands of all the bituminous miners in the United States calling them out on strike. It is estimated that 250,000 men will be involved. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and parts of West Virginia and Kentucky will contribute to the movement. The strike is to enforce the Columbus scale of 69 cents per ton for Pennsylvania, 60 cents for Ohio, 60 cents for Indiana and 55 cents for Illinois. When the Columbus scale was adopted it was not thought advisable to attempt its enforcement. A committee was then appointed to take in hand the matter of a strike and to order one as soon as such a course seemed opportune. This committee has decided that the time has come to act.

Altoona, Pa., July 2.—Taylor & McCoy's Gallitzin coal miners, who struck a month ago against a reduction of five cents a ton on coal going into coke, and who returned to work on Tuesday at the reduction, have again gone on a strike. Organizers got among the men Wednesday and late in the afternoon they all quit work.

Streator, Ill., July 2.—A mass meeting of miners here Thursday voted unanimously to go on strike now and not wait for a general suspension order. Braidwood, Ill., July 2.—The miners of the entire Wilmington field met at Glacken's Grove Thursday and decided by a unanimous vote to go on strike when the national officers order a suspension of work.

Columbus, O., July 2.—President Ratchford and Secretary Pearce, of the United Mine Workers, reassert that there is no official authority for the statements that a general strike of the members of the miners' unions is to be ordered. They state that the conditions are such in some localities, however, that the miners cannot be controlled and that local strikes are likely to occur.

Chicago, July 2.—The United Mine Workers of Illinois have appealed, through Secretary Ryan, to United States Senator Mason to exert himself in behalf of the coal miners of the state. Secretary Ryan claims that 40,000 miners are in immediate need of relief. He says that work is so scarce and wages so low that a miner's earnings average hardly more than \$12 a month. Senator Mason is asked to lend his aid to try and formulate some plan of relief whereby wages may be made more equitable and work more plentiful.

REVIEWS HER TROOPS.

British Land Forces March Before Her Majesty.

Aldershot Camp, England, July 2.—The great jubilee review of troops took place Thursday, queen's weather prevailing. The town of Aldershot was gayly decorated with flags and festoons of flowers. Crowds of people flocked towards the camp from very early morning. Queen Victoria arrived at Farnborough shortly before four o'clock and was received by the commander in chief, Lord Wolseley, Adj. Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, Quartermaster Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood and a brilliant staff. From the railroad station to the saluting point on Laffan plain, three miles distant, the route was gay with decorations, including arches with mottoes of welcome at different points.

The duke of Connaught, commanding the military district, was in supreme command of the troops, who numbered 25,000 men, including all the colonial forces, a division of cavalry, artillery and engineers and four divisions of infantry.

In the march past the colonial troops had the lead and were headed by Lord Roberts of Kandahar, at the head of the Canadian mounted police.

The prince of Wales led the Tenth Hussars past the saluting point.

Accompanying Queen Victoria were the princess of Wales, Princess Victoria of Wales, the duke and duchess of York, Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, all the colonial premiers and a brilliant throng of titled spectators.

The march past was by squadrons, batteries and double companies. The firing of a royal salute closed the ceremony. The colonial troops lined the route followed by the queen after leaving the saluting point. The heat was intense and the crowd present was enormous. The queen was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm. On arriving at the saluting point her majesty's carriage drew up in front of those occupied by the prince of Wales and the duchess of Connaught. The royal party was surrounded by a glittering crowd of attaches and the members of the different royal families now in England. Prominent among the foreign officers present were Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., and Commander J. C. Colwell, U. S. N.

DRINK TO THEIR DEATH.

Indians Imbibe Too Much Pain-Killer in Minnesota.

Brainerd, Minn., July 2.—Five Indians, including Chief Wee Sug, are dead at Malone's Point on Mille Lacs lake, and several others are expected to die, as the result of drinking pain-killer, hair oil and other preparations containing alcohol. The Indian payment has been going on there and the redskins gorged themselves with this stuff which was bought from Malone's trading post. Indian riders are scouring every part of the reservation to bring the band together at the point and serious trouble may result, as the redskins think Malone is to blame for the deaths, and if whisky can be gotten, there is no telling what will happen. Parties just home from the point say the excitement runs high.

CAN'T FIGHT IN BROOKLYN.

The Sullivan-Fitzsimmons Sparring Match Effectually Barred.

New York, July 2.—Superintendent McKelvy, of the Brooklyn police, has effectually blocked the Sullivan-Fitzsimmons sparring match scheduled for July 5 at Ambrose park. He has instructed the police not to allow the match to take place under any circumstances. The park officials will not even be allowed to begin the erection of a platform for the fight. An evasion of the instructions was attempted when the park people learned that the fight could not come off even under the Horton law. They allowed it to be generally understood that the fight would come off under the guise of an illustrated lecture. Superintendent McKelvy forbade even this arrangement, however.

PROTESTS HER INNOCENCE.

Mrs. Nack Held for Murder—Police Working on the Case.

New York, July 2.—Mrs. Augusta Nack, the midwife who is under arrest in connection with the murder of the man supposed to be William Guldensuppe, spent the night a prisoner at police headquarters. She still insists that Guldensuppe has not been murdered and that he will turn up alive before long. Mrs. Nack slept well all night. She insisted that she saw Guldensuppe on Saturday afternoon, two hours after the first portion of the body was found floating in the East river at the foot of Eleventh street. During the examination Mrs. Nack is said to have been almost hysterical and to have nearly broken down several times.

MAN AND WIFE SLAIN.

An Atrocious Murder Is Committed in Arkansas.

Bentonville, Ark., July 2.—This town was thrown into a furore of excitement Thursday morning upon receiving the intelligence by a courier that James Burgin and wife, living a few miles out, were murdered Wednesday night in bed by being beat on the head. The deceased was a man of about 35, was married last winter and was one of the most prominent men in the county, being a candidate for assessor last election. There is no clew to the murderer. Robbery is supposed to have been the motive. Officers have left for the scene of the crime.

FOR CURRENCY REFORM.

President May Send a Special Message on the Subject.

Washington, July 3.—The question whether the president will send a special message to congress recommending the creation of a currency commission will be definitely decided next week. The president is strongly inclined at this time to send a special currency message to congress, regarding himself as in a considerable measure pledged to this course. In fact, it was semi-officially announced at the white house late Friday afternoon that such a message would be sent to congress next week, but some of the president's most influential advisers on financial questions are opposed to a message as impolitic at this time owing to hostility to a commission on the part of congress and the final determination, as stated, will not be reached until Mr. McKinley's return from Canton.

The executive committee of the Indianapolis sound money convention have been actively advocating the commission scheme ever since the advent of the present administration. It had also the sympathy of the president who committed himself to it in his inaugural. President McKinley, however, did not care to recommend it to congress while the tariff bill was pending lest it might complicate and delay action upon the measure. But all along the chief difficulty which presented itself to those who favored a commission for the investigation of the currency system has been the opposition it would encounter in congress.

While a bill for the creation of a commission could easily be passed in the house where factious opposition would be unavailing against the operation of a cloture order that would bring it to a vote, such opposition in the senate might be almost interminable. Several of the silver senators have openly avowed their unalterable hostility to the creation of a commission and Senator Teller has declared that he would remain here until December to defeat it. This being the situation it is understood that some of the members of the executive committee of the Indianapolis convention are now inclined to believe that it would perhaps be a mistake to press their request for the creation of a commission by congress.

The better and wiser thing to do, some of them now think, would be to withdraw their requests for a commission and to use the provisional power vested in the committee by the Indianapolis convention, and themselves select a commission to investigate the currency question and present their conclusion through the public press. If those conclusions were such as the administration could subscribe to, they could be made the basis of an administration measure, modified as Secretary Gage, conducting an independent investigation, might suggest.

The matter was under discussion at the cabinet meeting Friday, but not in a manner to lead to a definite conclusion or policy, and the matter went over until the president's return to the city next week, when it is probable that Mr. H. H. Hanna, who is chairman of the executive committee of the Indianapolis convention, and perhaps other members of the committee, will come to Washington to discuss the situation with the president and Mr. Gage. Upon the result of the conference will probably depend President McKinley's action as to a special message to congress.

MAY PROVE COSTLY.

Dun's Reflections of the Effect of the Strikes on Trade.

New York, July 3.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say: "Midsummer vacations have commenced in many works, with the decrease of orders usual at this season. This customary vacation is called a strike where agreements regarding wages for the coming year have not been reached, and the extensive strike of amalgamated iron workers announced July 1 is of this nature, but the strike of coal miners in Illinois and other central western states is not, and may prove costly. In some iron and cotton works wages have been reduced owing to low prices, one cotton mill in Virginia closing because reduction was not accepted. With a better demand and the employers will seek agreement, so that the situation is distinctly of a midsummer character. Large hopes are built on prospective demand after the tariff bill has passed, but the pressure in the market of large importing stocks may defer it. The general belief is that removal of uncertainty will in any case increase business.

The iron and steel industry halts at midsummer, although the demand for finished products still increases and disappointment is due only to the fact that the increase is not yet enough to keep all mills at work, and thus to bring better prices, which now average slightly lower than even before, though not one per cent. below those of March, 1895. The export trade is increasing, and a large order for India has just been taken at a price said to be \$5 below British bids. Coke production is increasing again, as more iron furnaces are going into blast.

"Since much of the future depends on crops, the brightening prospects are of the highest importance. Estimates by persons usually most pessimistic, who have exceeded any made a month ago, one promising 550,000,000 bushels of wheat, with lower condition, but largely increased acreage of corn. Cotton prospects are brighter, as the crop appears to be early rather than late in regions which were not flooded. A strong effort to lift prices failed, and the close is 1 1/2c lower for the week, with corn half a cent lower. Cotton rose an eighth, with small sales.

"Textile manufactures are waiting, and cotton mills curtailing production with large stocks on hand, and prices scarcely changed, while woolen mills are gradually increasing work, with better orders, and prices in line to advance a shade. "Failures for the week have been 24 in the United States, against 27 last year, and 30 in Canada, against 22 last year."

A GREAT FLOOD.

Russia and Roumania the Scene of Watery Disaster.

St. Petersburg, July 1.—The lower Danube has overflowed its banks and flooded a vast section of country. The town of Kila, in Bessarabia, on the river Kilia, the north arm of the Danube delta, 30 miles from its mouth, is submerged. The terrific current has already destroyed 400 houses, and it is feared that the whole town, whose population is 7,000, will be wiped out unless the flood quickly subsides. Six feet of water cover the streets, and locomotion is confined wholly to boats.

Galatz, Roumania, July 1.—Terrible rains have fallen here, causing the rivers to rise and in some cases to overflow their banks. Lake Bratsch, near this city, became madly swollen, and fears were entertained that it would overflow. A temporary embankment was built to guard against this, but on Wednesday the waters burst out and deluged a part of Galatz. Sixty soldiers and many women and children were carried away by the torrent and drowned. Great damage was done to property.

An Awful Fall.

Atlanta, Ga., June 29.—A derrick on the roof of a new building fell at one o'clock Monday afternoon, knocking three workmen from a scaffolding on the ninth story. Two of them were dashed to instant death on the ground 125 feet below, and the third was saved in a most miraculous way. The killed are: Palmetto Ayres (colored), aged 40, living at Austell; Charles Carcill (colored), aged 35, of this city. William Brown (white), carpenter, was cut about the head and arms. Brown, by the wildest freak of luck, grasped one of the derrick ropes as he shot through the air. As the boom of the hoisting engine fell, the ropes on the tackle were set in motion, one going up and the other down. It was Brown's good fortune to catch the rope being drawn upward and he was hauled safely to the roof.

A Horrible Crime.

New York, July 1.—The headless body in the morgue has been identified by ten men as that of William Guldensuppe, a rubber in a Turkish bath establishment in this city. The head is lacking to complete the body. The first fragment of the body, from the neck to the waist, was found in East river on Saturday. The second fragment, the lower portion of the trunk, was found in the Ogden woods, north of Harlem river, on Sunday. The legs were found in the river off the Brooklyn navy yard Wednesday afternoon. Guldensuppe had recently been living with Mrs. Augusta Nack, who left her husband for Guldensuppe. Mrs. Nack had quarreled violently with Guldensuppe last Thursday on account of his supposed unfaithfulness to her. She is held a prisoner at police headquarters and will be charged with the murder.

The Tariff Bill.

Washington, July 1.—As a result of the rapid work on the tariff bill Wednesday the close of the long debate in the senate and the final vote on the bill is felt to be very near at hand. Two of the most important provisions—those relating to the Hawaiian treaty of reciprocity and the duty on coal—were perfected, while another source of much conflict, the reciprocity section, was matured by the finance committee and presented to the senate. The Hawaiian provision of the house bill was restored after brief debate and without the formality of a vote.

Riot in India.

Calcutta, July 1.—A serious riot has broken out at Chitpoore, caused by the rumored profanation of a mosque. The police were compelled to call in the aid of the military in order to disperse the rioters. A number of Europeans have been seriously injured. The soldiers now patrol the disaffected district, but the excitement of the natives continues and further disturbances are feared.

Bank Suspends.

Tacoma, Wash., June 30.—The Union Trust and Savings bank suspended Tuesday and the court appointed Charles Rinehardson as receiver. It is stated that the cause of the trouble is a recent decision of the state supreme court invalidating \$500,000 worth of city warrants which was fraudulently issued, of which the bank holds \$250,000 worth.

Victims of Electricity.

Cleveland, O., July 1.—One man was electrocuted Wednesday; another was horribly shocked and several were severely burned at Nine Mile creek, in the eastern suburbs. The men were building a stone abutment with the aid of a derrick over the creek. A guy rope went over the feed wire of the Big Consolidated trolley system.

Receiver Appointed.

Lincoln, Neb., June 29.—District Judge Holmes has appointed S. A. D. Shilling receiver for the failed Merchants' bank. The bank suspended a month ago and it was thought at that time a receiver would not be necessary, but the stockholders have disagreed.

Many Graduate at Yale.

New York, July 1.—Nearly 700 young men received diplomas from Yale Wednesday. The approximate number of the various departments follows: Academic, 290; scientific, 240; law, 80; divinity, 30; medical, 30.

A GREAT STRIKE.

United Mine Workers Ordered to Lay Down Their Tools.

July 4 Set as the Day for the Quitting of Work—It Is Estimated That 375,000 Men Will Be Involved.

Columbus, O., July 3.—A general strike of miners of the United Mine Workers of America has been ordered for July 4 by the national executive board, whose headquarters are in this city, and also by the district presidents, as the result of a meeting held here June 24, 25 and 26.

Reports received by the labor leaders are that the strike will affect 60,000 men in Pennsylvania, 40,000 in Illinois, 23,000 in Ohio, and about 7,000 in Indiana. The outlook for speedy securing the advance for which the strike is ordered is not considered promising.

The official document says:

"To the Mine Workers of the Country, Greeting: Fellow Miners—At the last annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America, held in the city of Columbus, O., January 12-16, 1897, it was determined that the scale of prices should be advanced to the following rates: Pennsylvania (Pittsburgh district)—pick mining, 60 cents per ton; Ohio, 60 cents per ton; Indiana (bituminous), 60 cents per ton; Illinois (Grape Creek), 55 cents per ton. Machine mining to be paid three-fifths per ton of the price for pick mining, except in Indiana (bituminous), where the price shall be four-fifths per ton of the price paid for pick mining; other mining sections a corresponding increase in price that will place them on a relative basis.

"Let the watchword be," says the circular, "mine workers are entitled to a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. Local committees are directed to be formed and to see that action is taken at once. The field is large and it will be an impossibility for the national and district officers to attend to all points, consequently local leaders are urged to assume the responsibility and authority for successful consummation of our desires.

"To insure success great care should be exercised by all that no breach of the peace occurs at any time or place, or under any circumstances. Bulletins will be issued from time to time to keep you informed of the progress of affairs."

The national executive board is composed of Fred Dilcher, S. L. Davis, J. H. Kennedy, Harry Stephenson, James M. Carson and Patrick Dolan.

The district presidents are W. E. Farms, W. G. Knight, James M. Carson and Patrick Dolan.

M. D. Ratchford is president of the national executive board, John Kane vice president and W. C. Pearce secretary. All these names are signed to the circular.

The officers here say that 375,000 men are involved as proposed strikers. So far as anything can be learned here from officials, the call for the Pittsburgh meeting of miners on to-day is to decide how the strike is to be conducted in that district. They have to consider plans to take care of the women and children during the strike. President Ratchford says this is the best time to settle the question of wages, as during the summer the men can make use of their little garden plots in obtaining subsistence. The needs of clothing are not so great as in winter.

The proposed scale is intended by the miners to make work for miners profitable to them in the Pittsburgh district and elsewhere. Pittsburgh, as is claimed, is paying 54 cents per ton and Ohio 51. To make the differential what the Ohio operators claim it ought to be they threaten to reduce Ohio miners to 45 cents per ton, or nine cents below the Pittsburgh. The miners propose, if possible, to raise Pittsburgh prices so as to prevent a reduction in Ohio to 45, and the possibility of even a further reduction here in case Pittsburgh should keep on lowering as Ohio lowered to maintain the differential of nine cents.

Spring Valley, Ill., July 3.—The miners of this city held a meeting in the opera house Thursday night and voted unanimously to obey the order of the national executive board of the United Mine Workers of America to mine no more coal after July 4. The miners are not the only ones that will quit work, but all the employees of the company whose wages rise and decline when the wages of the miners are affected have also been asked to come out. That means that all the company men, trappers and even the cagers who have charge of the hoisting cars will also come out. This puts a serious aspect upon the situation, for if the mines are allowed to remain idle without the constant attention of the company's men it would not take long for them to cave. The miners of this city are very determined. They have had their wages reduced nearly 50 per cent. in the past four years, and 75 cents a day is hardly the average.

Terre Haute, Ind., July 3.—President Knight, of District No. 11, United Mine Workers of America, officially confirmed the news of a miners' strike. His estimate, however, of the number of men who will be involved is about 100,000, about a third of the estimate sent out from Columbus. Mr. Knight says the object of the strike is to clear out the markets and enable the operators to pay living wages to their men. He declares it is not a war on operators and the miners do not so regard it. They admit, according to Mr. Knight, that the operators are not responsible for the present aggravated condition of affairs, but are, like the men they employ, the victims of overproduction and under consumption.

THE FARMING WORLD.

FOR BETTER HIGHWAYS.

Former Vice President Stevenson Interested in the Movement.

Agitation for good roads is meeting the cordial indorsement of public men who stop to give it more than a passing thought. Ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson is now among those who strongly commend the movement of the League of American Wheelmen for better highways. In a recent letter he said:

"I am in full sympathy with the efforts now being made to secure good roads throughout our country. This is a living question. There is little difficulty in getting from one large city to another, or even in crossing the continent, but the important question is how to get from the country home to the schoolhouse, to the church, to the market. It is a gratifying fact that this subject is now undergoing thorough discussion in many of our states. The result will be beneficial. Like other important questions, it will work out its own solution. I agree with Gov. Markham that 'good roads mean advanced civilization.'"

When people like Mr. Stevenson begin to emphasize the need of better country highways, surely there must be a great public interest to be served. And what are the facts? Mr. Stevenson lives at Bloomington, Ill., in the center of a district whose roads are notoriously bad. It is not the only district of its kind. There are dozens of such districts in every state in the union. The Bloomington district is only a sample, and should not be singled out as an illustration, but for coincidence. A prominent paper in Illinois recently published this interesting dispatch from its Bloomington correspondent:

"The embargo of mud is complete in central Illinois. Farmers who have lived in McLean county more than half a century declare that they have never seen the roads so utterly impassable as they are now. General stagnation in retail trade is the result. Farmers find it impossible to come to town in a light vehicle drawn by four horses. Much of the corn stored in cribs has rotted on the cob and crumbles in the sheller. The condition of grain is giving the farmers serious trouble."

Another interesting piece of news comes from Massachusetts. In a town of about 5,000 inhabitants in that state a dwelling house was burned to the ground because the roads were too muddy for the fire department to reach it. Insurance men claim that the town can be held responsible for the loss.

COST OF BAD ROADS.

Some Figures Collected by the Department of Agriculture.

According to statistics collected by the office of road inquiry of the department of agriculture, the amount of loss each year by bad roads of the country is almost beyond belief. Some 30,000 letters of inquiry were sent to intelligent and reliable farmers throughout the country, and returns were obtained from about 1,200 counties, giving the average length of haul in miles from farms to markets and shipping points, the average weight of load hauled and the average length per ton for the whole length of haul. Summarized, it appears that the general average length of haul is 12 miles, the weight of load for two horses 2,000 pounds, and the average cost per ton per mile 25 cents, or three dollars for the entire load.

Allowing conservative estimates for damage of all kinds carried over public roads, the aggregate expense of this transportation is figured at \$946,414,000 per annum. Those in a position to judge calculate that two-thirds, or nearly \$631,000,000, could be saved if the roads were in reasonably good condition. At \$4.00 per mile a very good road can be constructed, and if an amount equaling the savings of one year were applied to improving highways, 137,000 miles of road in this country could be put in condition. The effect of this would be a permanent improvement, and not only would the farmer be astonished in the sudden reduction in his road tax, but he would also wonder at the remarkable falling off in the cost of transportation. He would also find that he required fewer horses and less feed for them. He could make two trips to market a day instead of one, when ability to get his goods there at a time when high prices are ruling is a matter of great consequence. Farmers are beginning to apply a little simple arithmetic to some of these matters, and it is not too much to expect that in the near future we shall see a decided revolution in the condition of our rural highways.

Division of Dairy Pastures.

The pastures should be divided into two or more fields. The roots are weakened by too close cropping by the stock and the land is exposed to the extent of baking from loss of moisture. The weeds are also enabled to get a foothold to mature and fill the soil with noxious seeds. The success of the dairy is largely dependent upon the fresh, clean pastures and the abundance of food they supply. This gives to unused pastures time to grow and thicken, which is important to insure plenty of pasture late in the fall.

BREEDING OF GOATS.

In England Dairymen Pay Much Attention to It.

It is within the last 20 years that the movement toward improved breeds of goats has been going on in Europe. The first British show of goats was held in 1875 under the patronage of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who has always taken interest in the matter. In 1879 the British Goat society was organized with the object of improving the breeds of goats and increasing their capabilities for milk production. Under the auspices of that society flock books and a stud goat register are published at frequent intervals, and classes are provided for goats at the leading shows of the United Kingdom. The points aimed for in breeding were a fine, smooth coat of short, glossy hair, horns, if any, small, dark colored and curving backward, with large milk yield fixed as an established characteristic of the ewes. Great improvement has resulted not only from careful selection among native goats, but also, and to a still larger extent, from the importation of su-



PRIZE TOGGENBURG GOAT.

perior breeds. One of the most successful breeds yet introduced is the Toggenburg from Switzerland. These goats have many desirable qualities. They are short haired, nearly always hornless, and are unsurpassed as milkers. The accompanying illustration portrays the Toggenburg goat Swiss Beauty, which took the second prize for hornless goats at the last British dairy show, the first prize going to a cross-bred of the same exhibitor. Swiss Beauty was bred and exhibited by Mr. A. C. McMinn, of London, who has for some time been a spirited fancier and breeder.—Orange Judd Farmer.

MICROSCOPIC LIFE.

Bacteria Play an Important Part in the Work of the Dairy.

"The necessity of bacteriology in dairy products" was discussed by Prof. McDonnell, of the Pennsylvania state college, at the recent dairymen's meeting. As it was exceedingly interesting, I report a few of the salient points.

The speaker stated that only a few years ago physicians were the only persons who were thought to have any interest in this subject, while the fact is, we are indebted to bacteria for very many of the good things of life. Bacteria come to us as friends and not always as enemies, as was supposed a few years ago.

Every delicacy supplied to us is largely dependent upon bacteria. We could have neither good butter nor cheese without them; in fact nothing of a delicacy in the dairy can be had without bacteria, except condensed milk, which he did not regard as a delicacy.

These bacteria all belong to the vegetable kingdom, are of vegetable origin, and are of many different forms. Some move through liquids while others remain quiet; 25,000 of them can lie side by side in an inch of space. Some of the bacteria act only on dead matter, while another class produces the acid of milk, and others produce the aroma so very desirable in butter—and also the flavor.

If dairymen were careful to have clean stables for their cows very many undesirable bacteria could be kept from the milk and less trouble would result. It is not true, as some seem to think, that the bacteria come from the cow with the milk. If milk could be kept from coming in contact with the air—which is filled with bacteria—while the cow is being milked, it could be kept pure for an indefinite period.

Great care should be taken to have all milk vessels clean if the dairymen desires the best possible product. Typhoid fever bacteria develop very rapidly in milk, and as a result the malady often spreads very rapidly. Scalding milk kills all organisms.—George Spitzer, in Ohio Farmer.

How Good Cows Are Made.

The dairy cow and the fatted ox are not only born, but they are made, good, bad or indifferent, as the case may be at the finish, by the care bestowed upon the breeding of the same in view of the objects sought. A stunted calf, from any cause whatever, can never recover the lost ground. A liberal start must be made from the first and an even pace maintained throughout, to produce a good profitable animal of any sort. The farmer who understands the importance of this is pretty sure to succeed, while the indifferent, shiftless producer will fail.—Farmers' Union.

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

Are Strong for Free Silver.—The Platform Ticket.

Columbus, O., July 1.—The democratic state convention on Wednesday nominated the following ticket: Governor, Horace L. Chapman; lieutenant governor, Melville D. Shaw; supreme judge, J. P. Spriggs; attorney-general, W. H. Dore; state treasurer, James F. Wilson; board of public works, Peter H. Degnan; school commissioner, Byron H. Hurd.

The convention was one of the most memorable occasions in the history of Ohio. It was a convention of unanimity on principles and of differences on men, and especially on those who were candidates for places on the state ticket. In the contests for favorites it was also a convention of endurance, as the delegates took no recess and were in session continuously from ten a. m. till almost that hour at night.

R. T. Hough, the favorite for governor, was slaughtered because of the opposition of the rural districts to the McLean men using the large delegation from Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo and other cities to dictate the head of the ticket. Those running next were Chapman, Welty and Sorg. Welty's name was not presented after his friends learned that Chapman had been agreed upon as the compromise candidate. Hough's name was withdrawn before the balloting began and the name of Sorg was withdrawn before the result of the first ballot was announced.

In addition to the state ticket nominated there is an implied arrangement for John R. McLean for senator, with the state candidates as well as the party organization for him. Still it is reported that ex-Congressman Paul J. Sorg will also be in the field for senator.

Gen. A. J. Warner, as chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported the platform, which was loudly cheered and adopted. A synopsis follows:

It opens with an unqualified indorsement of the Chicago platform and declares that the money question is paramount to all others. It refers to the demonetization act of 1873 and declares a long list of attendant evils resulting therefrom. It denounces monometallism as follows:

"We are unalterably opposed to monometallism which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution."

"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal money by private contract."

"We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin."

"We are opposed to the issuing of interest bearing bonds of the United States in times of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism."

"Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by national banks in derogation of the constitution, and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts, or which is receivable for duties to the United States, shall be issued by the government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin."

"In support of these principles we invite the cooperation of all men who love liberty and hate corruption, oppression and tyranny."

The anti-trust resolution, presented to the committee Tuesday night, was offered by Casper Lowenstein and adopted as follows:

"We hereby declare all trusts and monopolies hostile and dangerous to the people's interest, and a standing menace to the perpetuity of our free institutions; and we demand the vigorous enforcement of all anti-trust laws and such additional legislation as may be necessary for their immediate and final suppression."

L. C. Cole presented the Cuban resolution that had been offered to the committee Tuesday night and it was adopted as follows:

"We demand the immediate recognition of belligerent rights of the republic of Cuba as an act of justice to an American nation struggling for liberty against foreign oppression, and we denounce and protest against the action of Senator Hanna in voting to nullify the memorial presented to congress unanimously by the legislature of Ohio in favor of the Cuban patriots."

The silver republicans held a conference at night and expressed great indignation. They said it was true they had announced that they did not want a place on the state ticket, but the announcement was not made till after they were told they could not have it. They appointed a state committee to call a convention to nominate a separate ticket. The populists also announced that they would hold a state convention and have a separate ticket. The prohibitionists will have two separate tickets, so that there will be at least six state tickets in the field.

Calhoun Declines.

Danville, Ill., July 1.—Col. W. J. Calhoun, after consulting with his family and business associates, has decided to decline the position of comptroller of the treasury.

Sound Reasons for Approval.

There are several cogent reasons why the medical profession recommends and the public prefer Hostetter's Stomach Bitters above the ordinary cathartics. It does not drench and weaken the bowels, but assists rather than forces nature to act; it is botanic and safe; its action is never preceded by an internal earthquake like that produced by a drastic purgative. For forty-five years past it has been a household remedy for liver, stomach and kidney trouble.

The Shoe on the Other Foot.

Miss Strongmynd—Have one of my new brand of cigarettes—I assure you they are delicious.

Miss Bloomer—Thanks, dear, but I've stopped smoking.

"You astonish me. I never dreamed that you would become a backslider."

"Don't think so hard of me, dear; I've only stopped till I'm married. You see, the trouble is, Cholly complains that the odor is disagreeable to him."—Yellow Kid Magazine.

Up to His Looks.

One of the many private secretaries at the national capital is still new to his honors. One day a newspaper woman, full of business, burst into the office of this secretary's chief. The great man was out. "Can you tell me when he will be in?" she asked. "Really," drawled the clerk, "I haven't an idea." "Well," said the newspaper woman, as she turned to go, "I must say you look it."—Washington Post.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over 4-as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

People are certainly as unfair with their neighbors as they are with prominent officials they happen to dislike.—Acheson Globe.

ALL AGES

Hail with delight the coming of the most wonderful, meritorious preparation that will lighten the ills of humanity and will do away with the taking of obnoxious, violent purges, inconvenient liquids, and pills that tear your life out. Simple, because in

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You find just what you want, convenient in form, pleasant of taste (just like candy), and of never-failing remedial action. Although made of the most costly ingredients, they are sold at a price within the reach of all.

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Every ingredient in Hires Rootbeer is health giving. The blood is improved, the nerves soothed, the stomach benefited by this delicious beverage.

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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.

"It's your next move," as the chess player said to his balky horse.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

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

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 1/4 the price of coffee.

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

Tastes like Coffee. Looks like Coffee.

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WHAT IS IT? A 48 page handsomely illustrated brochure, with description of the Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., May 1st to Oct. 30th, the NATIONAL EVENT OF 1897. Can be obtained by sending eight cents postage to C. L. STONE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, C. & Q. R. R., 255 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

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A. N. K.—A 1864

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Animal Notes.

The speed of the falcon often exceeds 150 miles an hour.

Some insects hear and breathe with the same apparatus.

The longest mammoth tusk yet discovered is sixteen feet.

The weight of an ant queen is equal to that of 30,000 workers.

It is said to be impossible to tell where a cuckoo is by its cry, and many other birds are almost equally skilled in ventriloquism.

The traditional association of cats with old maids comes, it is said, from the fact that in the middle ages cats were always kept in nurseries.

A number of Somerville (Mass.) people have been poisoned by caterpillars falling on them from the trees, the result in each case being a great swelling that itches and burns so violently that sufferers cannot sleep at night. One woman's neck was swollen to twice its natural size.

Purifying Drinking Water.

It is well known that alum will remove organic and other matters from water so as to render it clear and pure; but it is now said that fluoride is superior to alum for this purpose, says Meehan's Monthly. One ounce of fluoride is used to every 1,000 gallons of water. After all, the best kind of purifier is nature's own. The minute organisms known as bacteria are the chief causes of the impurity of drinking water. These invisible creatures have to live as well as their larger brethren, and they must eat to live. As soon as they have eaten all in the water that there is to feed on they die. Dr. Frankland has recently stated, from his recent examination of water stored for two weeks, that it seems as pure and free from bacteria life as if it had passed through the best of filters, but it seems strange that this should have so recently come under Dr. Frankland's experience. Everyone knows that there is no better or purer water in the world than that which is supplied to seafaring people. Almost any kind of water stored away in a ship's tank becomes absolutely pure after the vessel has been a few weeks at sea. This is usually ascribed in popular language to fermentation, but there is really nothing to ferment; it is simply that the bacteria have eaten everything in the water there is to eat and then died of starvation.

Paper Underclothing.

The Japanese are now making underclothing of their finely crimped or grained paper. After the paper has been cut to a pattern, the different parts are sewed together and hemmed, and the places where the buttonholes are to be formed are strengthened with calico or linen. The stuff is very strong and at the same time very flexible. After a garment has been worn a few hours it will interfere with the transpiration of the body no more than do garments made of fabric. The stuff is not sized, nor is it impermeable. After becoming wet the paper is difficult to tear. When an endeavor is made to tear it by hand it presents almost as much resistance as the thin skin used for making gloves.—Answers.

A New Cement.

Report is made in the chemical journals of a new kind of cement compound which has been introduced in Europe with very satisfactory results. This substance, to which the name of "petrifite" is given, is intended to be used for the conversion of organic or inorganic matter—whether it be waste, wet or dry, pure or mixed—into a hard, durable mass, impervious to water, of great strength and free from all atmospheric influences. The composition employed is not stated, but it is in the form of a white powder, and the statement is made that, mixed with sand, it produces a sandstone of durable quality; with sawdust a body similar to hardwood, but indestructible, while with slate waste the result is an agreeable marble. According to the Chemical Trade Journal the most reliable chemical authorities who have examined and experimented with this product have expressed very favorable opinions as to its value, and Prof. Bauschinger of the Munich laboratory, who is one of the leading experts in all such matters, states that the wearing quality of this new substance, with sawdust, is equal to the best granite and basalt.

Ducklin's Arnica Salvo.

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

Odd and Ends.

Strawberries are gone. They have been a bountiful crop, and prices have been low.

The largest turtle's nest ever heard of was found at Lake Gogouac by Floyd Crawford and Frank Bryce. The surface of the nest was one and one-half feet square. It contained 1,000 eggs, by actual count. The boys buried the eggs in the hot sand and expect in the near future to have any number of live turtles.

The stand taken by the Philadelphia superintendent of police in reference to the May day parades of trades unions and socialistic societies is an example for the authorities in other large cities. He drew the line at the emblem of anarchy. There is no reason why the workmen's organizations should not have their parades and festivities; but the banner they carry should be the flag of the country in which they live, and not the red emblem.

It will be sad for some of our ambitious heiresses if Labouchere's mischievous scheme to do away with titles should be adopted. He proposes that every child that is baptized be endowed by its parents and sponsors with the name of "duke," "marquis," "earl," "viscount," "lord," or even "sir," preceding the other Christian name. With titles in every family, they should become too common even for foolish Americans to buy.

James Swan and wife, an aged and wealthy couple living on a farm in Ingham county, fifty years ago planted in their dooryard a cherry tree, of which they became very proud because it grew so straight and to such a great size. After talking it over for several years the pair concluded to be buried in coffins made from their favorite tree, so several days ago the tree was felled and a mammoth log taken to Mason, from which the burial caskets will be made.

This is a bicycle age, you know, and we must "get onto" the language. Here are a few expressions: "Your tire is punctured," indicates that the story you are telling lacks the probable element of truth. Reckless statements are called "coasting." A very ancient yarn is not a "chestnut," but a "century." A young couple sharing a mutual fondness are "riding a tandem." A man leading a fast life is "geared too high." An old fogey is referred to as "a wheel." A chaperone is known as "a pace-maker." A cheap bicycle is called "a gas pipe machine."

The wheat plant belongs to the family of grasses, and all these need phosphate to perfect their seeds, as well as for the general welfare of the plant. Whenever timothy is sown with any grain, especially in the fall, no small part of the phosphate used for the grain crop goes into the subsequent crop of grass. The grain may retard the timothy growth the first year, but the phosphate will show in the growth of grass for several seasons. Timothy roots do not run far. When the phosphate is applied with the drill, as it always should be, the grass growth will show the drill mark as long as the land remains seeded.

American brooms are the best on earth. They have the longest, limberest, strongest sweep of any. Our broom corn is the toughest and lightest in weight of any grown. Our brooms are shipped by the hundred and the thousand wherever there are peoples enlightened enough to care for cleanliness, to Central and South America, to South Africa, to the countries of Europe and to China—all over. They constitute a very considerable portion of our annual exports. 'Tis well. Speed the journeys of the American broom through the uttermost parts of the earth! Wherever it goes may it sweep clean. May tyranny, oppression, corruption and ignorance and the outworn traditions of ages of bondage be swept before it in a heap of rubbish altogether, ready for the consuming fire of twentieth century enlightenment.

You overwork occasionally, do you not? perhaps you do it habitually; but whether occasionally or constantly, you know that overwork debilitates and opens the way of the attacks of disease. Thousands of men die because of overwork, says an exchange. Well, what is true of men in this respect is true to the horse. We cannot overwork it without danger. The number of horses that are killed by hard work is very large. Outside of humane consideration altogether, it may be said that a man who kills his horse or injures it usually does a very foolish thing. The excuse for overworking our horses is, that the work must be done. There is no "must" about it. If a man kills a hundred dollar horse in doing a hundred dollars' worth of work he has made nothing—not a red cent. If he kills such a horse in doing fifty dollars' worth of work, he is just fifty dollars out of pocket. If he would be a little more particular in estimating the results of such sacrifices he would less often make them.

Binding Twine Cheap

On and after Saturday, July 10th, we will offer 7,000 pounds best white sisal binding twine, in 60 pound sacks only, at 5 cents per pound, for cash. Get Your supply early while it lasts.

W. J. KNAPP.

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.

Notice.

The Assessment Roll of the Village of Chelsea for the year 1897 has been received, and taxes can now be paid at my office at R. Kempf & Bros' Bank.

GEO. A. BEGOLE,
Treasurer.

Annual School Meeting.

The annual school meeting for District No. 3, fractional Sylvan and Lima, will be held at the Town Hall, Monday, July 12, 1897, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the election of two trustees and the transaction of such business as shall come before the meeting.

WILLIAM BACON, Director.

Excursions.

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.

Epworth League National Convention, Toronto, Ont., July 15 to 18, 1897. One first-class limited fare for round trip. Dates of sale, July 13, 14 and 15. Good to return not later than July 24.

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.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, indigestion, constipation, dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at Glazier & Stinson's drug store.

Markets.

Chelsea, July 8, 1897.

Eggs, per dozen	7c
Butter, per pound	8c
Oats, per bushel	15c
Corn, per bushel	12c
Wheat, per bushel	—c
Potatoes, new, per bushel	75c
Apples, per bushel	—c
Onions, per bushel	—c
Beans, per bushel	50c

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of John George Hauser, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Christina Hauser, administratrix, praying that she may be licensed to sell the real estate whereof said deceased died seized (said estate being worth less than \$500). Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 26th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the Chelsea Herald, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

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

Stirring Events

are at hand. You will want the very latest news—the most accurate reports to be obtained. Then you want the

• • Detroit News.

It contains all the news of Michigan, the United States and the World, all up to date.

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 said day.

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

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the 21st day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Francis S. May, deceased. Nancy S. May, the administratrix of said estate, comes into court and represents that she is now prepared to render her final account as such administratrix. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 10th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said administratrix give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the Chelsea Herald, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

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

Chancery Notices.

IN PURSUANCE and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, in chancery, made and entered the 30th day of January, 1897, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Francis Beeman is complainant and Perry C. Depew and Archie W. Wilkinson defendants.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, at the east front door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in the said County (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for said county is held), on Wednesday, the 11th day of August, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described real estate:

All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate and being in the Township of Sylvan, in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: Four acres off from the south side of the south east quarter of the south-west quarter of section twelve. Also the east half of the north-west quarter of section thirteen, excepting and reserving the south thirty-four acres thereof, heretofore sold and conveyed.

O. EMER BUTTERFIELD,
Circuit Court Commissioner.
G. W. TURNBULL,
Solicitor for Complainant.

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

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