

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

VOLUME 26.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1897.

NUMBER 49.

Shirt Waist Sale!

Bargains Not Duplicated
Anywhere.

All New, Nobby, Stylish Waists, made up by
a large manufacturer for late
summer trade.

The demand was over estimated, consequently the goods have
been shipped on consignment to many retail merchants, with instructions
to make prices that will sell them. We have 35 dozen and don't intend
to send one waist back if any kind of a price will sell it.

A more complete assortment was never shown in Chelsea. We
are now selling shirt waists at from 25 to 39 cents, worth from 50 to
75 cents.

Shirt waists at from 50 to 75 cents. Retailled everywhere at from
85 cents to \$1.25.

The regular \$1.50 and \$2.00 waists we will close out at from
85 cents to \$1.25.

Come early, and select while the assortment is complete.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

WE SELL

Studebaker Wagons,

The best wagon made, at very low prices.

Also Buggies, Road Wagons and Surreys at greatly reduced prices.

4 genuine Gale plow points for \$1.00.

W. J. KNAPP.

Canned Goods

For campers and picnic parties. A complete line always on hand.

Sweet Goods,

We carry a very choice line. Prices right.

Confectionery.

We carry one of the finest lines in town. Give us a trial order.

Remember we carry a line of choice groceries.

GEO. FULLER.

Annual Reduction Sale

... OF ...

Summer Millinery!

To make room for fall and winter goods.

Terms Strictly Cash.

Mrs. J. STAFFAN.

JOHN BAUMGARDNER,

Designer and Builder of

* Artistic Granite Memorials. *

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

Established 1868.

We keep on hand large quantities of all the various granites in the
rough, and are prepared to execute fine monumental work on short notice.
Original Designs. Correspondence Solicited. Electric Works 6, 8, 10
Detroit St., and 47-49 5th Ave. Dock and Derrick 2-8 Miller Ave.

Killing of Deer.

The following is the provisions of the
law passed by the last legislature:

Section 1. The people of the state of
Michigan enact; That no person or per-
sons shall injure, pursue, hunt or kill, or
pretend to kill, capture or attempt to cap-
ture by any means whatever, any deer or
elk in the island of Bois Blanc, in Lake
Huron, until the tenth day of November
eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, or in
the counties of Alcona, Lapeer, Huron,
Sanilac, Tuscola, Macomb, Allegan, Ot-
tawa and St. Clair, until the first day of
January, 1900, and thereafter only at the
time, in the manner, and for a purpose au-
thorized by law.

Section 2. No person shall kill more
than five deer in and one year, and they
shall only be killed at the time, in the man-
ner, and for the purpose authorized by law.

Section 3. No person or persons shall
pursue, hunt, kill or attempt to kill, cap-
ture or attempt to capture any deer in
this state, save only from the eighth day
of November to the thirtieth of Novem-
ber, both inclusive, in each year.

Section 4. No person or persons shall
pursue, hunt, or kill, capture or attempt to
capture at any time, any deer when it is in
the red coat, or any fawn when it is in the
spotted coat, or have in possession the
skin of such deer or fawn shall be prima
facie evidence of illegal killing.

Section 5. No person or persons shall
at any time, wound, kill or capture any
deer in the waters of any of the streams,
ponds or lakes within the jurisdiction of
this state.

Section 6. No person or persons shall
injure, wound, capture or kill any deer by
means of any pit, pit-fall, dead fall, trap,
snare, scaffold, net or any similar device,
or by the use of any chemicals, poisons or
explosives.

Section 7. No person or persons shall
make use of any artificial light in hunting
or killing deer, and the wearing or having
such light on the head, shall be prima facie
evidence of violation of this section.

Section 8. No person or persons shall
make use of a dog or dogs in hunting, pur-
suing or killing deer. The presence of a
hound in the woods, hunting and logging
camp or club house during the hunting
season shall be prima facie evidence of the
unlawful use.

Section 9. Any dog pursuing, killing
or following upon the track of a deer is
hereby declared to be public nuisance and
may be killed by any person when so seen
without criminal or civil liability.

Grape Seed Swallowing Nonsense.

"Don't swallow grape seeds for they
may get into your vermiform appendix, and
cause death or at least the surgeon's knife
may follow." How many times that
warning has been sounded in recent years.
We have no doubt whatever that it has
lessened the use of one of the healthiest
fruits under the sun, because few grape
eaters, especially children, will spew out
the seeds, even at the risk of appendicitis.
So they mustn't have grapes. Perhaps ev-
en less grape vines are planted as a result
of the scare, for scare it is and nothing
else. In thousands of operations which
have taken place to remove the appendix
in the human subject—some of them suc-
cessful, many of them too late—there is
not one authentic case of any grape or
other seed or any foreign body being
found in the organ. The reason is obvi-
ous for the interior of the appendix is big
enough to admit only a medium sized
darning needle. It is time, therefore, that
the public knows the fact that danger from
grape seeds is absolutely groundless. Let
us not give up planting the vines fearing
the race's extinction because of grape seeds
in the appendix. Swallow the seeds if
you like, and let the children swallow
them. To most persons grapes are not
grapes when the pulp is freed from the
seed.

Notice.

Treasurer's Office, Chelsea, Washtenaw
County, Michigan.—The taxes assessed on
the village of Chelsea for the year 1897
are now due, and can be paid at my office.
Time expires Aug. 10, 1897 pay before
that date and save extra per cent.

Geo. A. Brooks,
Treasurer.

When You Need

Anything in the line of

Spectacles,

Nose Glasses, Glasses to keep dust
from the eyes, etc.,
remember you will find them at the

Bank Drug Store.

Our prices on groceries should interest you. Remember we can
warrant our spices and extracts to be pure.

TTTTTT

Ask for a sample of one of our uncolored Japan teas. Our 15c
coffee suits 19 people out of 20.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

Electric kerosine oil 9 cents gal.

7 cakes Jackson soap for 25 cents.

Good sugar corn 5 cents per can.

Good Alaska Salmon 10c per can

Good sugar syrup 20c per gal.

10 pounds best oatmeal for 25 cents.

7 cans sardines for 25 cents.

5½ pounds fresh crackers for 25c.

Poultry powder 15c per package.

4 pounds new prunes for 25 cents.

Large choice lemons 20c doz.

Try our 25c N. O. molasses.

Lamp wicks 1c per yard.

25 pounds brown sugar for \$1.00.

Choice honey 15c per lb.

Light table syrup 25c per gal.

Large cucumber pickles 5c per doz.

Good tomatoes 7c per can.

25 boxes matches for 25c.

5 boxes tacks for 5c.

6 doz clothespins for 5c.

Glazier & Stimson

SUMMER

GOODS

CHEAP.

We are making some very low prices to close out on, Hammocks, Lawn
Chairs, Baby Carriages, Velosipedes, Gasoline Stoves, Screen Doors, and
Screen Windows, Fishing Tackle and Ice Cream Freezers.

HOAG & HOLMES.

See our 10-cent window.

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.

Fresh Fish every Friday.

Albert Eisele.

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, electrica
alarm, burglar proof vault-safe made.

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

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Proceedings of the Special Session.

Union Pacific railway affairs occupied the time in the senate on the 19th. In the house the conference report on the tariff bill was adopted by a vote of 185 to 118, five democrats voting in favor of the measure. The house took a recess until the 21st.

The tariff conference report was presented to the senate on the 20th, but little progress was made on it beyond the formal reading of about two-thirds of the report. There were indications that a final vote would be reached in a short time. A joint resolution empowering the president to take steps for the release of Ona Melton and other competitor prisoners held by Spain was passed. The house was not in session.

The senate on the 21st concluded the formal reading of the tariff conference report. The debate was spiritless in the main. In the house a joint resolution was passed requesting the president to make such investigations as will elicit all the facts in reference to the restrictions put upon the sale of American tobacco in foreign countries.

The debate on the tariff conference report in the senate on the 22d was participated in by Senators Chilton, Jones and Pettigrew in opposition, while Senator Aldrich defended the report against their criticisms. Mr. Turley, the new senator from Tennessee, took the oath of office. In the house Mr. Daisell (Pa.) introduced a bill to authorize the president to suspend in part or in whole the discriminating duties imposed on the vessels of foreign countries which impose similar duties on our vessels, and Mr. Stone (Pa.) presented a measure to authorize the appointment of a monetary commission and to provide for its expenses.

DOMESTIC.

President Ratchford issued a letter to the public saying that the coal miners' strike is not a choice but an alternative forced upon the miners in their demand for living wages, and says that the prospects are that the men will win a victory.

The largest watermelon grown in the south this season, weighing 78 pounds, was shipped from Atlanta, Ga., to President McKinley.

Gov. Taylor has appointed Thomas B. Turley, of Memphis, Tenn., United States senator to succeed the late Isham G. Harris.

Theodore H. Schintz, one of the most widely-known attorneys at the Chicago bar and head of the law firm of Schintz & Ives, failed for \$350,000.

Dr. W. L. Ryder, who on Easter Sunday a year ago shot to death the young woman who had rejected him, was taken from the sheriff at Columbus, Ga., by a mob and lynched.

The bark Hope, with Lieut. Peary and party on board, bound for northern Greenland, left Boston.

A severe snowstorm occurred in all the higher portions in the mountain district of Colorado.

The semi-centennial of the founding of Utah by the Mormons was celebrated in Salt Lake City and a statue of Brigham Young was unveiled.

The report that Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage has practically severed his connection with the First Presbyterian church in Washington is said to be false.

After an existence of five years the National Retail Jewelers' association ended its career at the annual meeting in Detroit and the National Jewelers' association was organized with Richard Pinkstone, of Philadelphia, as president.

The Central Baseball league, composed of Indiana and Kentucky clubs, has disbanded.

Lizzie Glaw, the woman bicycle champion, made a new outdoor world's record at Toledo, O., for women riders, going 27 miles in one hour.

Josie Phillips, aged 20; Mary Phillips, her sister, aged 16, and Isaac Master were drowned at Shelton Grove, a pleasure resort near Salem, O.

A mob near Goodwater, Ala., shot to death James Daniel, a negro who had attempted an assault on Mrs. John Baker.

A succession of terrible electrical storms occurred at Marion, O., where three men were killed by lightning, and at Radburn four men met a like fate.

President McKinley received a resolution adopted by the Pittsburgh council asking him to use his good offices in the settlement of the coal strike.

A flood near Laconia, N. H., damaged mill property and crops to the extent of \$100,000.

Stanley Edwards, aged ten, and William Edwards, aged four, were murdered in their home at Wheeling, W. Va., by some one unknown during the absence of their parents.

It was announced that President McKinley would withhold his currency message until after the conference report on the tariff bill had been adopted by the senate.

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

Sarah Elizabeth Hamilton, 19 years old, drowned herself and her 13-month-old babe in the Saginaw river at Saginaw, Mich.

The Y. M. C. A. secretaries of Missouri and Illinois held their annual conference at Lake Geneva, Wis.

For the first time in four years full time is being worked at the Iron Mountain railroad shops at De Soto, Mo.

The new light draft gunboat Annapolis has been placed in commission at the navy yard in Brooklyn.

Rhoda Fuller, one of the most noted and desperate female outlaws in Arkansas, was captured at Batesville while disposing of counterfeit coin.

The Indiana Farmers' Savings and Loan association went into the hands of a receiver at Fort Wayne with liabilities of \$100,000.

Four women and three men were killed by an explosion in the cartridge department of the armory of the Winchester Repeating Arms company in New Haven, Conn.

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass company at Kokomo, Ind., resumed operations, giving employment to 800 men.

The fifth annual convention of the National Union of German Christian Endeavor societies began in St. Louis. It is reported that an international conference will be held at Washington early in October to consider a new arbitration treaty between the United States and England.

The rush of miners' supplies and goods to the Alaska gold fields is giving increased employment to American vessels on the Pacific coast.

Oscar Williams, a negro who committed an assault on the daughter of a Henry county farmer, was hanged by a mob at Griffin, Ga.

Peter Wassels was hanged at Wilkesbarre, Pa., for the murder of Joseph Kupersavage in Georgetown in 1896.

Ephraim Brinkley was lynched by a mob near Nebo, Ky., for disorderly conduct, and the woman he was living with was whipped and ordered to leave the town.

The equestrian statue of Gen. John A. Logan was unveiled on the lake front in Chicago before an immense audience, and the military and civic parade and naval display which followed the exercises were very imposing. In the evening Mrs. Logan gave a reception at the Coliseum.

Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, president of Brown university at Providence, R. I., has resigned.

Earthquake tremors were felt at Saratoga, N. Y., the vibrations passing from east to west.

The strike situation had reached the point where the miners, impatient with the delay, were resorting to force to make the suspension complete and the operators were preparing to meet violence.

A terrific cloudburst struck Youngstown, O., flooding the entire valley and causing great damage to property. Many people were supposed to be drowned. The entire county east and west for 20 miles was flooded and the damage will be enormous.

Ten thousand school children laid floral offerings at the base of the Brigham Young monument in Salt Lake City.

Much alarm was caused in Havana by the report that Gomez was marching on the capital, and the panic was heightened by the extraordinary preparations for defense ordered by Capt. Gen. Weyler.

H. J. Snow and A. A. Charles arrived in San Diego, Cal., from St. Louis, 2,841 miles, on bicycles. They were seven weeks on the road.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The Iowa populists will meet in Des Moines August 18 to nominate state officers.

James F. Babcock, inventor of the fire extinguisher bearing his name, died at his home in Dorchester, Mass., aged 53 years.

Mrs. Aldrich, one of the seven surviving widows of the revolutionary soldiers, died in San Diego, Cal., aged 98 years.

Gen. D. W. Caldwell, president of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, died in Cleveland, aged 67 years.

Rev. Peter Havermans, the oldest Roman Catholic priest in the United States, died in Troy, N. Y., aged 91 years.

FOREIGN.

Japan will agree to the Hawaiian proposal to submit the immigration dispute to arbitration.

Sir John Skelton, the author known by the nom de plume of "Shirley," died in London, aged 66 years.

Miss Jean Ingelow, the distinguished poet and novelist, died in London, aged 77 years.

The Salvation Army celebrated its thirty-second anniversary at the Crystal palace in London.

Mark Twain, having finished his literary labors in London, has started for the continent for a vacation.

The insurgents destroyed with dynamite the fine railroad bridge near Madruga, in the province of Havana.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the sultan has issued an irade sanctioning the settlement of the frontier question in accordance with the wishes of the powers.

The princess dowager of China has confined Prince Tsai for life in a dungeon for not being present to congratulate her on her birthday.

The steamer St. Fillans collided off the Isle of Wight with the Belgian steamer Concha and nine of the crew of the latter were drowned.

The bodies of 26 infants were discovered in the tower of St. Peter's church in Seville, Spain, and Warden Orellana and his wife were arrested.

John O'Brien at one time the "champion fowler and angler of Ireland," died at Newmarket, County Cork, aged 108 years.

A dispatch from Copenhagen says that a carrier pigeon from Andrew's balloon was caught in the vicinity of Tromsøe island, Norway, with the following stamped upon its wing: "North pole passed. Fifteenth."

Advices from Athens say that the evacuation of Thessaly by the Turks had commenced.

Mr. Brice, United States consul in Matanzas, Cuba, has armed the consulate in consequence of threats of a demonstration against Americans.

LATER.

Jim Grey, a negro, was lynched near Goldville, S. C., for assaulting a child.

The Casino summer theater at Roma park, near Paducah, Ky., was destroyed by fire and in the panic that ensued 100 persons were crushed and burned, some probably fatally.

Four men were killed by an explosion on the steamer Nutmeg State at Bridgeport, Conn.

There were 227 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 23d, against 263 the week previous and 281 in the corresponding period of 1896.

The town of Upper Hinton, W. Va., was almost entirely swept away by a tornado and several persons were killed.

The Chinese steamer Srihengann, bound from Singapore for Malacca, was wrecked in a squall off Malacca and 120 persons, including the captain, were drowned.

Reports from all portions of the country say that business is increasing and confidence growing.

Judge Showalter has reaffirmed his decision against the three-cent street railway fare law passed by the Indiana legislature.

The Brownell Car company, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the country, failed in St. Louis for \$182,000.

At the national military home in Dayton, O., M. S. Swain and John A. Lantz, old veterans, committed suicide, and John Gar dropped dead.

The plant of the Peoria (Ill.) Grape Sugar company was burned, the loss being \$600,000.

Myron H. McCord took the oath of office in Washington as governor of Arizona before Justice Harlan, of the United States supreme court.

The bank of Mammoth Springs, Ark., closed its doors with liabilities of \$71,000.

Dr. Donald MacLean, dean of the California Medical college in San Francisco, was shot and probably fatally wounded by Patrick Walsh, a janitor, who subsequently committed suicide.

John Phelps, aged 28 years, and his wife, aged 17 years, were killed by the cars near Utica, N. Y.

The extensive plant of the Badger Paper company at Kaukauna, Wis., was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$250,000.

Fire damaged the Spring house, a fashionable hotel at Richfield Springs, N. Y., to the extent of \$100,000.

William W. Shier, Frank E. Russell, Jr., and Edward Stubenstey were drowned in the river at Detroit, Mich., by the capsizing of a boat.

Advices say that Great Britain has been taking possession of islands in the south seas that belong to Hawaii.

At Washington park, Chicago, Star Pointer defeated the pacing whirlwind, Joe Patchen, in three straight mile heats, the best time being 2:03.

An official report says that since February 24, 1895, 22,700 Spaniards have been killed on the field in Cuba.

Because they could not marry and be consistent Catholics, Patrick Sullivan and his cousin, Annie Sullivan, killed themselves by inhaling gas in a Westchester (N. Y.) hotel.

An excursion train went through a trestle near Marietta, O., and 15 persons were injured, two probably fatally.

The London Sunday Times predicts war between Great Britain and the United States over the seal fisheries question.

Heavy rains in central New York damaged crops to the extent of \$500,000.

The percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 24th were: Boston, 707; Cincinnati, 658; Baltimore, 649; New York, 595; Cleveland, 560; Pittsburgh, 473; Philadelphia, 468; Chicago, 443; Louisville, 436; Brooklyn, 427; Washington, 387; St. Louis, 221.

The tariff debate came to an end in the United States senate on the 23d and it was decided to take the final vote on the 24th. A house bill was passed authorizing the president to suspend discriminating duties imposed on foreign vessels and commerce. In the house the senate bill to ratify the compact entered into between the states of South Dakota and Nebraska relative to the disputed boundary line was passed.

The Dingley tariff bill as amended is now the law of the country. By a vote of 40 to 30 the United States senate at 3:04 o'clock on the afternoon of the 24th accepted the conference report by a vote of 40 to 30 and at 4:07 the president signed the bill. A currency reform message was received from the president and referred to the finance committee, and then the senate adjourned sine die. In the house Speaker Reed signed the tariff bill, the currency reform message from President McKinley was received and a bill was passed putting the president's recommendations into execution, and then, after the committees were announced, a final adjournment was taken.

SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES.

Called on to Guard Mines in West Virginia.

Operators to Confer on the True Uniformity Plan—Debs Says Some Pungent Things—Demands of Illinois Miners.

Fairmont, W. Va., July 23.—Armed deputy sheriffs of the county now guard the Hite mine at Kings, three miles above here on the Tygart's Valley river. The sheriff was called there Thursday afternoon, as the operators feared an outbreak, but no arrests were made. Early in the morning the drivers at that mine joined the strikers as a result of the efforts of Crawford Temple, a Monongah miner, who, since joining the union, has proved as efficient a missionary as the organizers could desire. The operators secured new drivers in an hour and at noon over half of the miners came out. Then the second lot of drivers threw up their positions and some of the men began stoning the miners, who were forced to leave their work, and who had assembled in front of the mine. Rolf Hite, the superintendent, soon had his faithful Winchester in his hands and three shots quenched the enthusiasm of all the strikers but one who made for Hite with a pick, but he was driven off at the point of a revolver. The operators, however, feared another outbreak and called on the county officials for aid.

Efforts at Arbitration.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 24.—The situation in this district has not materially changed. The efforts of the arbitration commission have been so far successful that a call for a meeting of operators on Tuesday next has been issued. It is signed by W. P. De Armitt, for the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal company; J. B. Zerbe, for the Ohio & Pennsylvania Coal company; E. Young, for M. A. Hanna & Co.; George W. Schlenderberg, for the E. L. Robbins company, and other leading operators of the district. These names to the notice of a meeting is sufficient guarantee of the success of the gathering in point of attendance.

Listen to Debs.

Fairmont, W. Va., July 24.—Friday was the agitators' day. In the morning the miners at Hite's mines came out as did also 40 others at the shaft, and it is reported that some are out at the New England mines. A successful meeting was held at Willow Tree schoolhouse Friday afternoon by Debs, Ratchford and Mahon. Three hundred of the Monongah miners, accompanied by their wives and children and preceded by a band, marched through the broiling sun to an intermediate point between Monongah and Fairmont, where they were met by a delegation of miners from Hite's and other mines. Monongah Coal company officials were also present. Mr. Debs said in part:

"The longer a man works the poorer he is. The only way to get out of debt is to quit work. I had my choice of agitation or stagnation, and I chose the former, and in consequence I got in jail, and can go again if necessary. It has got to be so that if you want an honest man you must go to jail to get him. That flag that floats over your head is a piece of sarcasm. Slaves were worth \$1,500. You miners are not worth 15 cents a shipload. You are the only commodity that has no commercial value. All you are good for is for fertilizer."

Kewanee (Ill.) Miners Quit.

Kewanee, Ill., July 24.—The miners, about 100 in number, at the Kewanee Coal company's shaft quit work Thursday night and refused to return Friday. It seems to be generally understood that there is no grievance here, but that the miners are out to assist the eastern strikers. This closing down of the mines which supplied the Western Tube company with coal is causing them much trouble and has already thrown a great many men out of work, but to keep the works in operation the company is burning wood and putting in oil burners under their boilers.

Arthur Keeps Hands Off.

Cleveland, O., July 24.—"Received your telegram. Cannot legally comply with the request," was the answer which P. M. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, sent to President Ratchford's message requesting Arthur's presence at a conference of labor leaders to be held at Wheeling Monday or Tuesday.

Demands of Illinois Miners.

St. Louis, July 24.—The latest reports from Belleville, Ill., where 1,000 coal miners went out Thursday, are to the effect that everything is quiet there. The following demands have been formulated, and it is designed to make them apply throughout the southern Illinois coal field:

- 1.—That we demand 40 cents per ton, mine run, gross ton weight, 2,000 pounds to constitute a ton.
- 2.—Loaders after mining machines who chute their own coal and timber their own places, 25 cents a ton, mine run, men to furnish their own supplies.
- 3.—Machine runners to receive four cents a ton, and machine helpers to receive three cents a ton mine run.
- 4.—Daily wages as follows: Track layers, \$2.25; timbermen, \$2.25; drivers, \$2; trappers, 75 cents; laborers inside, not less than \$1.75; laborers outside, not less than \$1.65; dumpers, \$2; box car laborers, not less than \$1.85; car pilers, \$2.
- 5.—We further recommend that we restrict ourselves as follows: Hand miners to six tons a day; loaders after machine miners to nine tons a day; machine runners and helpers to 60 tons a day.

WANTED HER MONEY'S WORTH.

Something Lacking from Her Repair Kit.

Anyone who had not seen the woman with an angry eye wobble just before she took her for an experienced rider; a heroine of century runs. She strode with majestic confidence through the store, and so impressed another woman that she forgot herself and let the newcomer be waited on first.

"I suppose," she said to the clerk, "that I looked rather new at bicycling, and you thought that there wasn't very much use of bothering about me, because I wouldn't know the difference, anyhow."

The clerk assured her to the contrary, and said he was sure there was some misunderstanding.

"There was a misunderstanding," she answered. "I understand that when I bought this repair kit I was getting all that a repair kit ought to contain."

"Certainly," he answered. "Isn't it all right?"

"Didn't you expressly state that it contained everything that would be required for repairs in an ordinary accident?"

"Yes."

"And I bought it with that implied guarantee, didn't I?"

"Undoubtedly, you did."

"And if things didn't turn out just as you represented them it's your business to make good the deficiency."

"I suppose so."

"All right. There's your repair kit. You can either put in a paper of pins and some sticking plaster, or else give me back my money."

—Washington Star.

VERY ABRUPT.

Another One of Those Very Sudden Proposals.

Slowly the great steamer steamed from the dock. Between two stern parents a young girl in tears stood watching the receding shore.

A hatless young man rushed out on the pier and stretched out his arms toward the ship.

Alas! that parents will be so hard-hearted. "Mary," he cried, "will you be my wife?" And the sad waves rocked.

A year had passed.

The young man had discovered a gold mine on Broadway, and was now worth \$60,000,000.

He rode to the pier in a fine carriage.

When the plank was lowered the young lady and her parents came ashore.

"Oh, Algernon," the young girl cried as she blushing laid her head on his manly bosom, "this is so sudden!"—N. Y. Journal.

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 cents and 25 cents per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Thunder-Like Tones.

"I really couldn't afford to let you board with me this summer," said an old farmer to a city man with a very deep bass voice.

"Why not?" roared the basso-profundo in tones that rattled the dried squashes in the rafters.

"Because whenever you talked or sang your voice would sour all the milk in my cellar."—Judge.

Arouse to Action

A dormant liver, or you will suffer all the tortures incident to a prolonged bilious attack. Constipation, headaches, dyspepsia, furred tongue, sour breath, pain in the right side, will admonish you of neglect. Discipline the recalcitrant organ at once with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and expect prompt relief. Malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaint, nervousness and debility are thoroughly removed by the Bitters.

The Trials of Genius.

Friend—Why, what are you in such a fuss about? Anything happened?

Artist—Oh, botheration, yes! Everything! I was just getting some of my latest pictures ready for framing, and that confounded housekeeper of mine has so mixed them up I'll never in the wide world be able to tell the top from the bottom again.—N. Y. Truth.

Shake Into Your Shoes

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

In the Divorce Court.

Lawyer—Did you see the beginning of this trouble?

Witness—Yes, sir; I saw the very commencement. It was about two years ago.

"What do you mean?"

"Why, when the minister said 'Will you take this man to be your lawful husband' and she said: 'I will.'"—Up-to-Date.

Strong Probability of It.

"Is it a fact that Miss Frost has a cool million in her own name?"

"I wouldn't be surprised if she had. Her father was in the ice business, you know."—Cleveland Leader.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—Jennie Pinckard, Springfield, Ill., Oct. 1, 1894.

As pathetic a thing as one sees is a boy trying to be a dude on a two dollar a week salary.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

A loafer always complains of warm weather more than a hard working man.—Atchison Globe.

All Worn Out

Able to Work Since Taking Hood's.

"My husband was afflicted with a worn out, tired feeling and could not do much on his farm. He heard and read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla that he concluded to try it and it helped him and now he is able to carry on his work."

Mrs. L. L. Olson, Nevinville, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

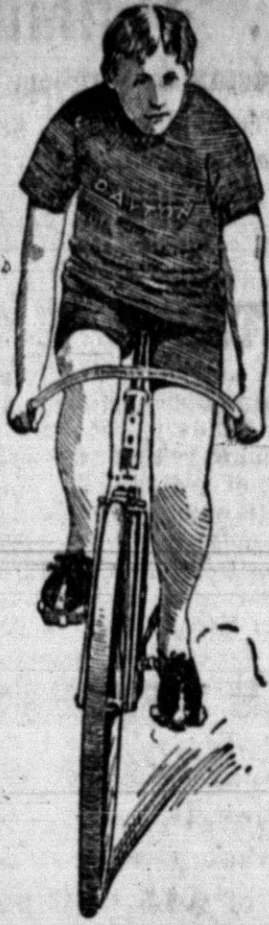
BICYCLE SENSATION.

Cut in Prices Makes Makers and Buyers Think

The Racing World—Gardiner Shows Wonderful Speed, But Lacks Heart—Michael and Lesna Matched.

[Special Chicago Letter.]

A big sensation was created not only in trade circles, but among the entire cycling public by a deduction of \$25 in the price of the best-known make of bicycles in America July 1. This move carries all the more weight because the manufacturers of this machine, who are notorious for their con-



ARTHUR GARDINER.
(The Star at the Chicago Meet.)

servatism, have always insisted that a thoroughly good bicycle was worth the \$100 price and have rigidly maintained that figure regardless of the price cutting that has been indulged in by other makers. The announcement was a big surprise to the trade, for, although many manufacturers and dealers thought this concern would lower its prices at the beginning of the present season, it was generally supposed that after the prices had been upheld for more than half the season no cut would be made until next year. The move, therefore, which is a very radical one for this company, which has for many years held the reputation of being the dictator in the bicycle business, has set all the other makers to guessing and wondering what may be the cause of the reduction. Some assert that the medium-grade bicycles at popular prices have made great inroads in this concern's business and that with a large stock of unsalable high-grade machines on hand this late in the season the management had become alarmed and decided to lower the price as a last resort. Others prophesy that the concern has perfected a chainless bicycle model which will be manufactured in large numbers and pushed next season as a leader at \$100.

Whatever the cause of the reduction may be, it will probably have a somewhat demoralizing effect on the trade this summer, although most of the large makers assert positively that they will make no attempt to meet the cut this year. It will have the effect, however, of driving a number of the small and weaker concerns out of the business and thus leave it on a firmer basis, and will also end the inflated price evil, for with the very best makes selling at \$75 there will be no excuse for building bicycles to list at \$100 and sell for what can be got for them. The purchaser has long been aware of the fact that the average bicycle listed at \$100 could be bought for almost any price above 50 per cent. of its list price. Nevertheless, he will welcome the time when all bicycles sell for just what they are worth and retail at one price to all. The maker will be glad to see that time also, since one of the peculiar phases of the bicycle trade has been that all club members, racing men, and a long list of people with "pulls" have systematically "worked" the makers for bicycles for nothing or at cost price.

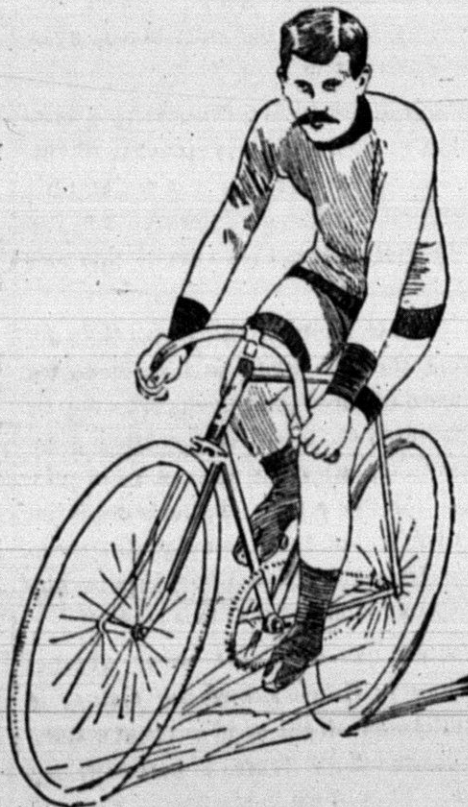
It is generally conceded among the trade that the price of high-grade chain bicycles will be only \$75 next year, and that a number of chainless wheels will be put on the market at \$100. A chainless machine is a delicate and rather impractical piece of mechanism, however, and it remains to be seen whether or not it will retain its popularity more than a season or two. Arthur Gardiner's victory at Chicago July 5 over the best field of crackjacks that has faced the starter at any race meet this year seems not to have surprised any of the well-posted racing enthusiasts very much. They are well aware that the Chicago lad had the requisite speed to beat the best man of the track, but assert that he lacks the heart to run a hotly-contested race. He would rather tack into somebody's rear wheel and finish second than go out and fight for first. He is a beautiful rider and can follow the fastest pace in good style, having held a number of American paced records, but his friends are anxious to see him win competitive races, and believe that by the exercise of determination and courage he will soon attain the high po-

sition his speed entitles him to occupy. In the national circuit meet, under the auspices of the Chicago cycling club, Gardiner defeated Bald Cooper and Kiser, upon whom all eyes have been turned this year, and John S. Johnson and L. D. Cabanne in the mile open race, and won the two-mile handicap from scratch, defeating A. D. Kennedy, Al. Weinig, Tracy Holmes, H. B. Wood and Bert Leslie. In the third-mile event he ran second to Cooper, with Bald third—no mean performance.

Earl Peabody, of the Chicago Cycling club, has won proud title of "amateur king of the west." His record last year and this has been quite remarkable, and it is his ambition this season to eclipse Arthur A. Zimmerman's most brilliant record of 101 prizes in one season. Last year Peabody scored more than 50 firsts, and already this year has won more than 25 of the races in which he started. He has been following the Michigan circuit, where he won the mile open events day after day with strange regularity. He began the season in New Orleans, where he defeated Irving A. Powell, the fastest amateur of the east, who has been creating quite a sensation. On the national circuit at Springfield and Racine Peabody has not done so well, having been defeated several times by C. R. McCarthy, the amateur crack of St. Louis, just enough times to even up old scores, and F. J. Morse and Charles Muss and others in handicap races. These defeats are undoubtedly due to overwork and poor form, and Earl is resting for a week or two to recuperate. Only the toughest campaigners can follow a circuit steadily, racing every two out of three days or oftener, and keep in good form right along. Peabody is a graduate of the University of Chicago, and is only 21 years old. He is an amateur of the purest stamp, as he succeeded in convincing the racing board, his father being abundantly able to let him travel all over the west.

A match race for the largest purse ever made in America has been arranged between James Michael and Lucien Lesna, the French racing man who landed in San Francisco last month from Australia, where he broke all the records from two to 100 miles. The contest will take place on the Charles River park track in Boston, and will be for a purse of \$2,000 put up by the management, and a side bet of \$250, making \$2,500 in all. The event will be paced with multicycles, and the distance will be set at 33 miles, in order that the hour record of the world, which now stands at 32 1/4 miles, made by J. W. Stocks in England recently, may be broken. Unless some accident occurs it is confidently expected that the American record of 27 miles 1,600 yards, held by Michael, will be beaten, since both contestants are recognized leaders at middle distance work behind big machines. The date for the match has not been settled, but will probably be set for some time in early August, as Lesna (pronounced Lenna) needs some weeks for training and conditioning after nearly two months of traveling.

Lesna cannot speak a word of English, but his manager, M. Pognon, sport-



LUCIEN LESNA.
(Famous French Middle Distance Rider.)

ing manager of the Gladiator company of Paris, talks very entertainingly of their experiences in Australia, which country neither of them likes very much. Management of racing league affairs there is very poor and visiting racing men are not treated with much courtesy. M. Pognon considers Lesna's victory in the Australian cycle derby his best performance in the Antipodes. In that race he defeated Martin, the American; Megson, the Australian champion; Green, of England, and Walne and Porte, two of the fastest Australian riders. Another victory was the defeat of a picked team changing every mile, while Lesna rode the entire distance of 25 miles alone, covering it in 44:32 1-5, considerably under two minutes to the mile. In his record trials he cut the figures for 100 miles to 3:54:54, which is much under the existing American record.

H. W. PERRY

At the Seashore.

She was heart-broken.
"My beautiful bathing suit is absolutely ruined," she moaned.
"How did it happen?" asked her mother, anxiously.
"I accidentally got it wet."—Chicago Post.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

Elopers Are Caught.

Mrs. Minnie Rohlman was arrested in San Francisco, Cal., on a charge of adultery and a warrant was out for the arrest of F. W. Kracht on a similar charge. The couple eloped from Mount Clemens in October, 1895, and went west. Kracht had a wife and two children and Mrs. Rohlman had a little girl, now seven years of age. The deserted wife did not get any trace of her husband till a few months ago, when she went to San Francisco, and the warrants were the result.

Divorced Six Times.

John S. Haller, of Sciota township, has brought suit against his neighbor, John G. Hartman, to recover \$2,000 for the alleged alienation of his wife's affections. Haller charges that Hartman induced Mrs. Haller to apply for a divorce, and when she had secured legal separation from him Hartman married her. Haller and Hartman are well-to-do farmers. Mrs. Hartman, it is said, had been divorced from five husbands before her separation from Haller.

Health in Michigan.

Reports to the state board of health from 65 observers in various portions of the state for the week ended July 17 indicated that cholera morbus, influenza and cholera infantum increased and consumption decreased in area of prevalence. Consumption was reported at 190 places, measles at 61, scarlet fever at 22, diphtheria at 28, typhoid fever at 12 and whooping cough at 18 places.

The Fifth Suicide.

Willard A. Field, a patient at the asylum at Traverse City, hanged himself. He twisted the sheets of his bed into a rope and fastened it to the bars of the ventilator. He was 35 years old, and leaves a wife in Muskegon. This is the fifth suicide in the asylum since it was opened 12 years ago.

Deaf Mutes Killed.

The Big Four flyer struck and instantly killed two men who were walking on the track south of Monroe. Both were deaf mutes. One of the men was John Kilday, aged 35, of Elkhart, Ind. The other man had not been identified. He was about 25 years old.

Making a Record.

Carrie Prescott, of Berrien county, is establishing a remarkable matrimonial and divorce record. While not 16 years of age, she has just procured a bill of divorce at Niles against John McGinnis, who is the second husband she has been divorced from.

Watches Himself Die.

Dr. Tyler Hull, a leading physician of Dimondale, contracted blood poisoning and refused all medical assistance. He insisted on a large mirror being placed at the foot of the bed, from which he viewed the progress of the disease until death.

Brief Items of News.

Thomas Allen, a farmhand employed near Clifford, fell off a load of hay and struck on a pitchfork, and was killed.

Arthur Smith was killed at Silverwood by a train on the Flint & Pere Marquette railway.

Reports from throughout the state say that an enormous quantity of hay is being harvested and of the finest quality.

Several of the copper mines of Ontonagon county, which, though rich, were abandoned for various reasons years ago, will be reopened soon.

The twenty-first annual fair of the Midland County Agricultural society will be held at Midland September 14, 15 and 16.

William A. Rowley, representative in the legislature from Macomb county, died at Mount Clemens of consumption, aged 53 years.

Charles Carter, a farmer living in Fenton, committed suicide by hanging himself. Ill health was the cause.

While bathing in White's lake two Kalamo boys, Peter Manard and George Bradford, were drowned.

The Vandalia railway is replacing the wooden bridges on its line in southwestern Michigan with substantial steel structures.

Thomas Laderack, of Bay City, was fined \$50 for using profane language in the hearing of women.

Ely Chapman, of Eaton county, was killed by lightning while stacking hay.

Ozias Wixon, the earliest pioneer of Wakeshina township, is dead. He bore the distinction of having raised the first crop of wheat in Kalamazoo county.

A farmer near Roscommon says grasshoppers destroyed 15 tons of clover, all his onions, tomatoes, parsnips, and are now working on his grapevines and apple trees.

Burglars entered the general store of John F. Colburn at Newport and carried away a large quantity of merchandise, \$90 in cash and \$200 in checks.

Don C. Henderson, who worked under Horace Greeley, after running the Allegan Journal 40 years advertises it for sale and will retire from the business.

Sarah Elizabeth Hamilton, 19 years old, drowned herself and her 13-month-old babe in the Saginaw river at Saginaw.

In many parts of southwestern Michigan orchards which have been yearly ravaged by the canker worm are entirely free from the pest this season.

CURRENCY REFORM.

President Urges the Creation of a Commission.

Washington, July 26.—The president has sent the following message to congress.

"To the Congress of the United States: In my message convening the congress in extraordinary session I called attention to a single subject—that of providing revenue adequate to meet the reasonable and proper expenses of the government. I believed that to be the most pressing subject for settlement then. A bill to provide the necessary revenues for the government has already passed the house of representatives and the senate and awaits executive action.

"Another question of very great importance is that of the establishment of our currency and banking system on a better basis, which I commented upon in my inaugural address in the following words:

"Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good, but its value must not be further threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the government and imperil a safe balance in the treasury."

"Nothing was settled more clearly at the late national election than the determination upon the part of the people to keep their currency stable in value and equal to that of the most advanced nations of the world.

"The soundness of our currency is nowhere questioned. No loss can occur to its holders. It is the system which should be simplified and strengthened, keeping our money just as good as it is now, with less expense to the government and the people.

"The sentiment of the country is strongly in favor of early action by congress in this direction, to revise our currency laws and remove them from partisan contention. A notable assembly of business men with delegates from 29 states and territories was held at Indianapolis in January of this year. The financial situation commanded their earnest attention, and after a two-day's session the convention recommended to congress the appointment of a monetary commission.

"I commend this report to the consideration of congress. The authors of the report recommend a commission to make a thorough investigation of the monetary affairs and needs of this country in all relations and aspects and to make proper suggestions as to any evils found to exist and the remedies therefor."

"This subject should receive the attention of congress at the special session. It ought not to be postponed until the regular session."

"I therefore urgently recommend that a special commission be created, non-partisan in its character, to be composed of well-informed citizens of different parties, who will command the confidence of congress and the country, because of their special fitness for the work, whose duty it shall be to make recommendations of whatever changes in our present banking and currency laws may be found necessary and expedient, and to report their conclusions on or before the 1st day of November next in order that the same may be transmitted by me to congress for its consideration at its first regular session."

"It is to be hoped that the report thus made will be so comprehensive and sound as to receive the support of all parties and the favorable action of congress. At all events such a report cannot fail to be of value to the executive branch of the government as well as to those charged with public legislation, and to greatly assist in the establishment of an improved system of finance."

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Executive Mansion, July 24, 1897.

FAILS TO SWIM CHANNEL.

McNally Gives Up When Only Three Miles from the French Coast.

London, July 26.—After swimming 15 hours and ten minutes P. S. McNally, of Boston, American champion long-distance swimmer, was obliged to give up his attempt to swim the English channel when only three miles from shore. He hoped to break the record of Capt. Webb, who swam the channel in August, 1875, in 21 hours, covering about 30 miles. McNally made his start from Dover at 11:20 o'clock Saturday morning. He was given a royal send-off and was accompanied by a tug which contained newspaper men and members of London swimming clubs. McNally made good progress "across tide" for six hours northward, but when at the end of that time the tide turned he struck some terrific water, which carried him at least ten miles out of his course. It was seen that he could not possibly reach the cape and he was called on to quit. He continued, however, 30 minutes, when he began to swim in a circle, and his trainer took him aboard. McNally was given stimulants several times, and although he wore only a pair of silk trunks he showed little or no signs of fatigue.

HAS LIABILITIES OF \$1,000,000.

Affairs of a Bankrupt Chicagoan Make a Very Bad Showing.

Chicago, July 26.—The liabilities of Theodore H. Schintz, the lawyer and real estate dealer who assigned last week, have been found to reach \$1,000,000, while the available assets have dwindled down to less than \$100,000. Only one mortgage has been found among the papers in Schintz' office of the scores that were given to him. Schintz is now believed to have got about \$125,000 out of four or five banks in the city on collateral that is almost absolutely worthless. The best that can be realized on any of it was stated by one of the banks which held it to be less than 50 cents on the dollar.

Tragedy at Erie, Pa.

Erie, Pa., July 26.—Charles Edwards attempted to beat his wife to death Saturday night. Edwards was drunk. A fellow employe named William Allison and their employer, John Kane, heard the woman's cries and rushed to her assistance. When they entered Edwards' house, Edwards fired with a revolver, the bullets taking effect in both men. Allison died shortly after. Kane was shot through the neck, but may recover. Mrs. Edwards was badly beaten and physicians fear that she has suffered internal injuries. Edwards escaped.

WHAT MAY BE.

Bellamy on Dress in the Twentieth Century.

In his new and interesting book on "Equality," published by D. Appleton & Co., Edward Bellamy takes the following glimpse into the future as relating to the question of dress:

The extremely delicate tints of Edith's costume led me to remark that the color effects of the modern dress seemed to be in general very light as compared with those which prevailed in my day.

"The result," I said, "is extremely pleasing, but if you will excuse a rather prosaic suggestion, it occurs to me that with the whole nation given over to wearing these delicate schemes of color, the accounts for washing must be pretty large. I should suppose they would swamp the national treasury if laundry bills are anything like what they used to be."

"Doubtless we could not do much else if we washed our clothes," she said; "but you see we do not wash them."

"Not wash them! Why not?" "Because we don't think it nice to wear clothes again after they have been so much soiled as to need washing."

"Well, I won't say that I am surprised," I replied; "in fact, I think I am no longer capable of being surprised at anything; but perhaps you will kindly tell me what you do with a dress when it becomes soiled."

"We throw it away—that is, it goes back to the mills to be made into something else."

"Indeed! To my nineteenth-century intellect, throwing away clothes would seem even more expensive than washing it."

"Oh, no, much less so. What do you suppose, now, this costume of mine cost?"

"I don't know, I'm sure. I never had a wife to pay dressmakers' bills for, but I should say certainly it cost a great deal of money."

"Such costumes cost from ten to twenty cents," said Edith. "What do you suppose it is made of?"

I took the edge of her mantle between my fingers.

"I thought it was silk or fine linen," I replied, "but I see it is not. Doubtless it is some new fiber."

"We have discovered many new fibers, but it is rather a question of process than material that I had in mind. This is not a textile fabric at all, but paper. That is the most common material for garments nowadays."

"But—but," I exclaimed, "what if it should come on to rain on these paper clothes? Would they not melt, and at a little strain would they not part?"

"A costume such as this," said Edith, "is not meant for stormy weather, and yet it would by no means melt in a rain-storm, however severe. For storm-garments we have a paper that is absolutely impervious to moisture on the outer surface. As to toughness, I think you would find it as hard to tear this paper as any ordinary cloth. The fabric is so strengthened with fiber as to hold together very stoutly."

"But in winter, at least, when you need warmth, you must have to fall back on your old friend, the sheep."

"You mean garments made of sheep's hair? Oh, no; there is no modern use for them. Porous paper makes a garment quite as warm as woolen could, and vastly lighter than the clothes you had. Nothing but eider-down could have been at once so warm and light as our winter coats of paper."

"And cotton!—linen! Don't tell me that they have been given up, like wool?"

"Oh, no; we weave fabrics of these and other vegetable products, and they are nearly as cheap as paper, but paper is so much lighter and more easily fashioned into all shapes that it is generally preferred for garments. But at any rate, we should consider no material fit for garments which could not be thrown away after being soiled. The idea of washing and cleaning articles of bodily use and using them over again would be quite intolerable. For this reason, while we want beautiful garments, we distinctly do not want durable ones. In your day, it seems, even worse than the practice of washing garments to be used again, you were in the habit of keeping your outer garments without washing at all, not only day after day, but week after week, year after year, sometimes whole lifetimes, when they were specially valuable, and finally, perhaps, giving them away to others. It seems that women sometimes kept their wedding dresses long enough for their daughters to wear at their weddings. That would seem shocking to us, and yet, even your fine ladies did such things. As for what the poor had to do in the way of keeping and wearing their old clothes till they went to rags, that is something won't bear thinking of."

"It is rather startling," I said, "to find the problem of clean clothes solved by the abolition of the wash tub, although I perceive that that was the only radical solution."

Galen Clark, who has just resigned the post of guardian of the Yosemite valley, went there about 40 years ago, expecting to die in a year or two of consumption. He is now 83 years old and hale and hearty.

A

Line of Specials

Offered by us which for quality, and excellence are absolutely not duplicated in this market.

Jackson Gem Flour, Taylor's Entire Wheat Flour, Kiln Dried Corn Meal, Chipped Beef, Boiled Ham, Full Cream Cheese, Brick Cheese, Baked Goods, Jamori Coffee, Pure Spices of Known Strength, Extracts that are True to Name.

We are constantly striving to furnish our customers with the Best of everything in the way of First-class Eatables. Knowing that to succeed in building up and maintaining a permanent trade, we must please our patrons in every possible way. As a result of this policy we are pleased to note the general satisfaction of our customers.

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.

Good Things to Eat At Eppler's Market.

Home-grown Meats and Poultry.

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

ADAM EPPLER.

Highest market price paid for hides and tallow.



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Everybody's
Auctioneer.
Headquarters
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HERALD OFFICE.
Auction Bills furnished Free.

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HERALD.

Chelsea and Vicinity.

Waterloo is battling with the measles. See notice of drain letting on last page.

Bert Warner, of Detroit, spent Sunday in town.

Chas. Smith and family visited relatives here the past week.

Born, July 28, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. Sherrin Pierce, a boy.

Fred Mapes and Howard Brooks spent Sunday in Plainfield.

Mrs. J. W. Babbitt, of Ypsilanti, was a Chelsea visitor to-day.

Jas. Wade's new dwelling house is now ready for the plasterers.

Miss Mabel Monigan, of Chicago, is the guest of relatives here.

It is now about time to hear the buzz of the threshing machine.

The cycle path between this village and Cavanaugh Lake is a go.

Mr. O. C. Sweetland is spending the summer at Wequetonsing.

Mrs. Ira Glover, of Manchester is visiting relatives here this week.

Miss Kate Farnam of Gregory, is the guest of Chelsea friends.

Fred Tomlinson and Claude Flagler spent Sunday at Wolf Lake.

Mrs. J. Staffan and Miss Mabel Gillam spent Monday in Ann Arbor.

Mrs. Geo. Purchase, of Detroit, is visiting Chelsea friends this week.

Peter Bird and daughter, of Detroit called on Chelsea friends this week.

Mrs. Chas. Stimson returned home from her western visit last Wednesday.

Mrs. J. C. Neufang, of Reading, is the guest of relatives here this week.

Messrs. Mitchell and Hoppins, of Detroit are spending the week in Chelsea.

D. H. Fuller marketed the first green sweet corn of the season last Saturday.

Ball game at Recreation Park, Friday, at 3 p. m., between Grass Lake and Chelsea.

E. D. Lane and family left last Monday for Fullerton Ohio, where they expect to locate.

Mrs. P. Rheinfrank and children, of Detroit are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rheinfrank.

Miss Lula Steger, after spending a couple of weeks with relatives in Toledo, Ohio, has returned.

John Conaty is having a porch built around the two sides of his residence on south Main street.

Married, Wednesday, July 21, 1897, Mr. Henry Wood and Miss Blanche Cole, both of this village.

G. Schleicher, of Sandusky, Ohio, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Schumacher, a few days this week.

Mrs. Paul Erbright and brother George Steger, of Toledo, Ohio, are the guests of A. Steger and family.

E. L. Schumacher, of Ann Arbor was the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Schumacher last Sunday.

Postmaster Laird is having a chicken house, 20x45 built on the rear of his lot. It will contain 4 incubators and ten brood ers.

Frank G. McNamara who graduated from the dental department of the U. of M with the class of '97, has opened an office at St. Paul, Mich.

It is said that if a piece of red flannel is soaked in a solution of paris green and dried, and then laid on the floor, carpet bugs in the vicinity will gather in the flannel and be killed by the poison.

The W. R. C., of Ypsilanti will run an excursion to Detroit and Pt. Huron over the M. C. R. R., August 3, 1897, Fare for the round trip from Chelsea to Detroit, \$1.15; to Pt. Huron, \$1.05. Train leaves Chelsea at 6:36 a. m.

The 49th annual fair of the Washtenaw agricultural and horticultural society will be held at Ann Arbor September 28, 29, 30 and Oct. 1, 1897. The promise is that it shall be the greatest fair ever held in Southern Michigan. Special features every day.

Tommy McNamara, the Chelsea horse-man, drove along through Main st. last night offering to sell horses at ten cents a pound. Students at the varsity boarding houses about the city had better restrict themselves to a vegetable diet for a time at least.—Ann Arbor Times.

Many have been wondering whether the law, compelling township boards to publish their proceedings and a financial statement, passed the last legislature. We have been informed, on good authority, that the law passed and takes effect on the 29th day of August. It also requires the board to have a number of slips printed containing the financial statement to hand out of the voters on town meeting day.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1897.—It was a case of mistaken judgement on the part of those Senators who started out to filibuster against a vote on the conference report on the tariff bill, as they discovered as soon as they took time to do a little quiet thinking. The parliamentary status of the bill after the conference report was made tied its opponents hand and feet, unless they could control enough votes to reject the conference report as a motion to accept the report was the only one that was in order. Could separate votes have been taken a motion to reduce the duty on white pine lumber to \$1 could easily have carried, as could motions to replace the cotton ties, bagging, burlaps and other articles on the free list, but when it came to rejecting the conference report, with all the uncertainty of what would be one result of reopening the entire bill to amendment a majority was opposed to it. The trouble with those who wished to change portions of the bill was that they did not include any of those who voted for the bill as a whole or who would have voted for it, even if the changes they wanted had been made. That is why the effort was a failure from the start.

It is somewhat uncertain whether the sugar trust imposed on congress and got much more than Congress thought it was getting in the final sugar schedule of the tariff bill, or whether it is now imposing upon that portion of the public which invest its money in stock speculations. If the present unprecedently high price for the sugar trust stock is maintained it will indicate that the first is true, but if the price of that stock takes a tumble, as some are predicting, it will be good evidence that the trust has worked the speculators to make up for what it failed to get from Congress.

That some people have queer ideas of the power of the President is shown by the urgent written appeals which have come to President McKinley concerning the big coal strike. Without exception these communications have come from educated people, and without exception the writers ask the President to stop the strike at once. Doubtless the writer of each of these appeals has an idea that all the President would have to do to stop the strike would be to intimate to the strikers and their employers that he wished it stopped. As a matter of fact the President has no more authority to stop the coal strike, or any other strike, than the humblest reader of this paragraph has. He might of course, influence either, or both sides, by suggestions or persuasion, but he cannot order them. It is very well known that Maj. McKinley would like to see the strike satisfactorily ended. He is much interested in the political campaign in Ohio, and he knows that a continuance of the strike is n't going to help Senator Hanna, but he is too shrewd a politician to take any chances of injuring himself by being too forward with suggestions. In plain English, while he wants the strike settled he doesn't wish to have any hand in the settlement, even if he had the power.

The opposition to Mr. Powderley's confirmation as Commissioner General of Immigration is so active that it is understood his friends in the Senate determined not to push the nomination to a vote at this session of Congress.

The Senate adopted the resolution authorizing the President to take steps for the release of those Americans arrested by the Spaniards on board of the alleged filibuster Competitor and since kept in prison; also for the return of the Competitor to its owner, but there is no probabilities that the House will act upon this or any other Cuban resolution at this session.

So much has been said about whether the Senate or House gained the victory in the conference on the tariff bill that a statement of the official figures is herewith presented. They were to start with 874 Senate amendments to the bill when it went before the conference. The Senate conference agreed to let 511 of them stand while 145 of them were compromised. It is true that many of the Senate amendments accepted comparatively unimportant, but it is also true that many of them were important. On the whole, taking the importance of the amendments into consideration the House got a shade the best of the conference, but the victory was hardly pronounced enough to justify hiring a brass band and holding a jollification. It is probable because of the surprise that the House should get even a little the best of the Senate that so much shouting has been done.

WASHINGTON GARDNER
Secretary of State.

Teachers' Institute.

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

G. W. Palmer,

PHYSICIAN

AND

SURGEON.

Office over Kempf's new bank, Chelsea.

G. E. HATHAWAY,
DENTIST.

Modern and Improved Methods Practiced.

Office over Bank Drug Store.

H. W. SCHMIDT,

Physician & Surgeon.

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

OFFICE HOURS:—10 to 12 and 2 to 5.

DENTISTRY in all its branches done in a very careful manner and as reasonable as first class work can be done. Crown and bridge work adjusted so as to be very useful. Where this cannot be used we make five different kinds of plates—gold, silver, aluminum, Watts metal and rubber. Special care given to children's teeth. Both gas and local anesthetic used in extracting. Am here to stay. H. H. AVERY, D. D. S. Office over Kempf Bros' Bank.

FIRE! FIRE!!

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

F. & A. M.

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

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

The Parlor Barber Shop,
Chelsea, Mich.

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

GEO. EDER, Prop.

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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. M.
No 36—Atlantic Express...7:00 A. M.
No 12—Grand Rapids Express...10:40 A. M.
No 4—Mail and Express...3:15 P. M.

GOING WEST.

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

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

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S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Straw Hats 1-2 off.

All Summer Suits 1-4 off.

We offer a great bargain in odd pants
with prices lower than ever before.

We also have the newest styles and
patterns in Neckwear.

We have the best 50-cent overall in
the market.

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

Pattern Patterns for August now on Sale.

Trade
One Dollar

And get a Beautiful Crayon Picture

FREE.

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will not be undersold.

To Lovers of Good Bread--

BUY DEXTER FLOUR!

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

For sale only by

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The Greatest Perfection yet attained in
Ship Construction—Luxurious Equipment,
Artistic Furnishings, Decoration and Effi-
cient Service, insuring the highest degree of
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Four Trips per Week Between

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PETOSKEY, "THE SOO," MARQUETTE
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LOW RATES to Picturesque Mackinac and
return, including meals and berths. From
Cleveland, \$18; from Toledo, \$15; from
Detroit, \$13.50.

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West.

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Here and There.

A little turpentine and oil applied to fur-
niture with a flannel cloth, the furniture
then thoroughly rubbed, will give it a
bright, clean appearance. If your rose-
wood refuses to polish have your furni-
ture man repolish it for you. He will rub
it down with sandpaper, and varnish it, so
it will last for years.—Ladies' Home Jour-
nal.

P. T. Barnum once said: "If you have
ten dollars to put in good use, put up one
dollar for the article and the other nine for
advertising. I can out-talk any man but a
printer. The man who can stick type and
the next morning talk to a thousand peo-
ple while I am talking to one is the man
I'm afraid of and I want him for my
friend."

John E. DeMerett, a boy of 18, living
at Newport, Neb., is the youngest ordain-
ed minister in the world. He was ordained
by the Baptist church at Ft. Scott,
Kansas, with full power to preach. He
speaks extemporaneously, and is said to be
very happy in his illustrations and to pos-
sess native eloquence that charms all who
hear him.

Some people require more sleep than
others. The more nervous the temper-
ment the more sleep is required. Sleep is
better than any stimulant. If all those
who work mentally would take time in the
middle of the day, say for a half an
hour, and would accustom themselves to
go to sleep, they would find that they
would wear better; last longer and do their
work much better. Sleep is a remedial
agent. Brain workers require more sleep
than physical workers. They should go to
sleep at 10 o'clock at night and should
have their breakfast at 8.

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

All women desire to look graceful on a
wheel, and this longed-for result lies large-
ly with themselves. Avoid all unnecessary
motion, particularly with the knees; learn
to pedal as much as possible from the an-
kle. Have your machine perfectly adjust-
ed to you; have a trim, well-made, becom-
ing suit, fitted so well and fashioned on
such lines that your coat-tails will not be
flying out behind, your skirt blowing on
either side and your neck bent to keep
your hat from blowing off. Sit up straight
have your handle bars sufficiently high to
allow you to take a tight but firm hold
with the forearm straight, and the elbow
on a line with the waist. Don't despise
the day of little things, consider every tri-
fle about your costume, your wheel and
your action; improve where improvement
there can be, and when you can no longer
do so be happy in having procured the de-
sired end.

As flies are faithful conveyers of disease
try very hard to keep them out of the house.
Cover all windows and doors with netting.
If you cannot afford frames tack the net-
ting over the windows outside. This is a
very good way. It allows one to lower
the window from the top as well as to lift
it from the bottom, making better ventila-
tion. If door frames are out of the ques-
tion tack netting very full to the top of
the door casings. In the broad hem at
the bottom sew sufficient good sized peb-
bles to give weight, that the netting may
fall quickly in place. If by chance the
children hold the doors open for a moment
allowing flies to enter, place a little sticky
fly paper here and there, or when you
darken the room leave a crack of sunshine
at any open window or door; the flies will
in a moment follow the light and may then
be easily brushed out of the room.—July
Ladies' Home Journal.

The parents of beautiful children are of-
ten envied by their associates who have no
children or only those who are ordinary
looking and not specially attractive. But
such parents very often make the most
complete shipwreck of their children's lives
by their injudicious management and the
very evident pride they take in the appear-
ance of the little ones. They must not
study too much, as that would make them
dull and spiritless. They must not wear
old or unbecoming clothes, as that would
detract from their loveliness and mortify
their pride. One woman the mother of a
very beautiful daughter, made the lives of
her friends miserable by constant exhibi-
tions of her child's attractiveness. She
was always on the alert for some oppor-
tunity to draw comparisons between her
daughter and other children, and ever of
course to the credit of her own.

Wheat Market.

CHICAGO, July 26, 1897.—September
wheat had a range from 74 1/4 to 73 to-day,
the most strength being shown shortly af-
ter the opening and the greatest weakness
near the close, which was 72 1/4 asked. It
was, however, the first decisive victory for
the bears in many a week, and the bottom
price to-day was three points over the low
of last week, when 69c was reached.

The cables came much stronger this
morning than had been looked for and
there was also a lot of foreign buying or-
ders to be executed, principally by
Schwartz, Dupee & Co., which gave an
early firmness to prices and sent the Sep-
tember quotation to 74 1/4. From this
point there was a gradual but steady de-
cline, some of the reactions being very
marked, owing to an absence of buying
orders and quite a pressure to sell. Corn
had early strength, September going to
27 1/2 at one time and falling off to 26 1/2 3/4,
closing at those figures. There was con-
siderable bull news in wheat, but the trad-
ers are all loaded up with the cereal, hence
the market did not respond as it would or-
dinarily have done on the facts presented.
Another bear fact was an increase of 708,
000 bu., in the visible supply. The English
visible decreased 1,200,000 bu. It is no-
ticeable that whereas two weeks ago Sep-
tember wheat was below 66 is now seem-
ingly impossible to get it within five
cents of that figure, and considering the
advance of over 10 cents per bushel that
was had from the low point of only a
short time ago the recent recessions are
considered by many to be only natural.
wheat is keeping on a much higher plane
than it did a month ago, and the improve-
ment looks permanent, the foreign demand
continuing good while weather conditions
from now on certainly cannot be in favor
of the bears.

There was a good advance to day in ribs
and lard, and for several days provisions
have done well. The cash demand for
meats is most encouraging. Pork was
quiet to-day on small transactions, but the
undertone to the market seems very strong.

The following table shows the range of
prices last week and the close to-day of
the principal articles dealt in on the Chi-
cago Board of Trade:

	Wheat	Close
	Range Last Week.	To day
July	72 1/4 to 78 1/2	76 3/4
Sept.	69 to 74 1/4	72 1/2
	Corn.	
July	26 1/2 to 27 1/2	26 1/2
Sept.	26 1/2 to 27 1/2	26 1/2 3/4
	Oats.	
July	16 1/2 to 17 1/4	17 1/2
Sept.	17 1/2 to 17 3/4	17 3/4
	Mess Pork.	
July	7.57 1/2 to 7.67 1/2	7.67
Sept.	7.57 1/2 to 7.80	7.72
	Lard—Per 100 lbs.	
July	4.05 to 4.20	4.17
Sept.	4.12 1/2 to 4.27 1/2	4.22-25
	Ribs.	
July	4.40 to 4.60	4.40
Sept.	4.45 to 4.65	4.65-70

FINANCIAL.

The past week has been one of contin-
ued advancement from a financial and
industrial standpoint. The reports of the
Commercial agencies show that trade is
steadily increasing in all legitimate chan-
nels. The cheapness of money continues,
and this is an important factor in many
operations of a far-reaching character, the
ultimate benefits of which will be large.
With the passage of the tariff bill comes a
certainty that for the next four years at
least it will be possible for prudent men to
formulate and execute plans of great mag-
nitude in manufacturing and other indus-
trial enterprises.

The New York stock market, which is
of necessity an unfailing index of the light
in which aggregated capital regards the
situation, is most encouraging in its recent
substantial rise and present firmness.
A marked instance of the changed feeling
now obtained in regard to securities is the
advance of about 35 points in sugar, which
is now being bought, on an investment ba-
sis and put away in strong boxes by men
who have only its earning power in view.
The stocks of the crop-carrying railroads
are another instance of the confidence of
the public in the fixity of the present im-
proved conditions. It is a known fact that
our grain yield this year will be large. The
better foreign demand is a demonstrated
fact, and with such immense quantities of
freight to be moved between now and the
holidays the earnings of the granger roads
cannot but be most gratifying. That the
benefits to be derived from this increased
business have to some extent already been
discounted is shown by the fact that the
advance in these stocks has been most
marked during the last 30 days, as witness
the following table of prices of granger
stocks at the opening to-day and a month
ago:

	June 26	July 26
C. B. & Q.	84 1/2	88
St. Paul	81 1/4	89 1/4
Rock Island	78 3/4	81 1/4
C. & N. W.	117	118

This is a magnificent showing for the
properties whose prosperity is directly de-

pendent upon good crops and good prices
for the same throughout the northwest and
therefore the figures are of value as well as
interest to every farmer, merchant and
mechanic in these states. In such parts of
the west as do not produce largely of
grain there are equally important facts
pointing to prosperity of a permanent na-
ture. Prices for live stock are much more
satisfactory than for years past, and the
production of precious metals and those
largely used in commerce is large. Gold,
silver, copper and lead to the value of hun-
dreds of millions of dollars will be taken
from the ground this year in Colorado,
Idaho, Wyoming, Montana and California.
It is for this reason—the visible increase
of real national wealth as evidenced by
our grain fields and mining industries—
that the New York stock market is high
and firm and that it will continue to ad-
vance until a much higher plane of values
is reached is the belief of many.

We Have All Seen Them.

People who are proud of their human-
ity.
People who talk all the time and never
say much.
People who never say much yet speak
volumes.
People who say a great deal and do very
little.
People who look like giants and behave
like grasshoppers.
People who look like grasshoppers and
behave like giants.
People who have good clothes but very
ragged morals.
People who have an idea they are reli-
gious.
People who wouldn't kill a chicken
with a hatchet, but who try their best to
kill their neighbors with their tongue.—
Ram's Horn.

Truths Told in a Few Words.

A child's respect for its parent is not se-
cured by over-leniency any more than by
over-severity.
A daughter should never seek nor be al-
lowed to out-dress her mother. In every
family the mother should be the best-dress-
ed member.
The discarded finery of a daughter
should never constitute a mother's ward-
robe. No one feels especially dignified in
the presence of one whose old clothes she
is wearing, and a mother should at all
times preserve her dignity before her child-
ren. The mother who never loses her
queenliness will never lose her crown.
Preventable misfortunes consist, chiefly
of manifold things, little to do but im-
mense things to have done.
The man who earns one dollar and
spends two, and the man who earns two
and spends one, stands on either side of
the hair line between heedlessness and dis-
cretion, between ruin and safety.
Parents generally receive that measure fil-
ial respect they deserve—not always, per-
haps, but generally.
When a mother allows her daughter to
appropriate her wraps, gloves, veils, or
other articles of personal attire, she begins
a policy of familiarity which, sooner or
later breeds contempt. A respect for ones
belongings engenders a respect for their
possessor.—August Ladies' Home Journal.

Excursions.

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.

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

The Michigan Central will run a grand
excursion to Niagara Falls August 5, 1897.
Fare for round trip from Chelsea \$4.25.
Train leaves at 6:45 a. m., Arriving at Ni-
agara Falls, N. Y., 4:15 p. m. Tickets
good going on this train and date only,
and to return on regular trains leaving Ni-
agara Falls not later than August 9th, and
not good on limited train No. 5 and No.
15.

Emancipation celebration, Detroit, Mich.,
Aug. 2, 1897. One first-class limited fare
for round trip. Date of sale, Aug. 2.
Limit to return Aug. 3, 1897.

Emancipation Celebration, Ypsilanti,
Mich., Aug. 2, 1897. One first-class limited
fare for round trip. Date of sale, Aug.
2. Limit to return Aug. 3, 1897.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

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.

THE NEW TARIFF.

Synopsis of Bill as Agreed Upon in Conference.

Changes in the Various Schedules Made by the Committee and Reported to the House.

Washington, July 20.—The tariff bill was pushed through the conference stage yesterday after two hours' discussion before the full conference committee—democrats and republicans. The democratic conferees offered amendments to the report, but were met with the statement that it would merely consume time to urge amendments, as they would be rejected.

Mr. Wheeler (dem., Ala.) offered amendments placing cotton bagging and cotton ties on the free list; also a substitute proposition for rebates on these articles. These and other amendments were withdrawn, however, as there was no prospect of favorable action on them.

Revenue Expected.

As to the question of revenue to be raised by the bill, Mr. Dingley, in his speech, pointed out the difficulty resulting from the large anticipatory importations. The bill next year, he calculated, would raise \$225,000,000, \$75,000,000 more than the present law. Over \$40,000,000 had been lost in this year's revenues by the importations of wool and sugar and other things, the duty on which was raised in the bill, so that he calculated that the bill this year would raise \$185,000,000.

New Sugar Schedule.

The full text of the sugar schedule as finally agreed upon by the house and senate conferees is as follows:

"Sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concentrate, and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees, .35 per pound, and for every additional degree shown by the polariscope test, .035 of one cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion; and on sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining, 1.35 cents per pound; molasses testing above 40 degrees, and not above 56 degrees, 3 cents per gallon; testing 56 degrees and above, 6 cents per gallon; sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty as molasses or sugar, as the case may be, according to polariscope test. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the king of the Hawaiian Islands on January 30, 1875, or the provisions of any act of congress heretofore passed for the execution of the same."

Duty on Sugar Cane.

The conference restored the house rate of 20 per cent. on sugar cane. Saccharine is made \$1.50 per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem.

The confectionery paragraph is changed to read as follows:

"Sugar candy and all confectionery not specially provided for in this act, valued at 15 cents per pound or less, and on sugars after being refined when tintured, colored, or in any way adulterated, 4 cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem; valued at more than 15 cents per pound, 50 per cent. ad valorem. The weight and the value of the immediate coverings, other than the outer packing case or other covering, shall be included in the dutiable weight and the value of the merchandise."

The republican conferees also made public a statement concerning the conference report in which it reviewed the changes made. Of sugar the statement says:

"The house differential between raw and refined sugars and the general features of the house schedule are preserved, and the senate amendments increasing the differential to one-fifth and providing for a reduction of one-tenth of the duty on raw sugars not above 87 degrees, which would have given a duty of 1.35 on 88 degree sugar and only 1.25 on 87 degree sugar, are not adopted."

Beet Sugar.

"In deference to the wishes of those interested in beet sugar production, that the senate rate of 1.95 cents on refined sugar might be retained as an increased encouragement to this industry, the duty on raw sugars is increased .075 cents, so as to make the increase on them the same as the increase on refined sugar, and thus leave the differential between raw sugar and refined the same as in the house bill. And to meet the objection which has been urged that the house rates on low grade raw sugar show a higher ad valorem than those on the higher grades the duty on 75 degree sugar is reduced .50 cent and then the duty per degree increased regularly from .03 cent (as proposed in the house bill) to .034 cent, in order to raise the duty on raw sugars the same as on refined."

"By this arrangement the duty on raw sugars of 100 degrees purity is raised from 1.75 cents (as proposed originally by the house) to 1.824 cents, and the duty on refined sugar is raised from 1.874 cents (as proposed originally by the house) to 1.95 cents, thus giving the same differential of .124 cent between raw and refined sugar at this point as was originally given by the house."

"As this arrangement will increase the revenue over \$2,000,000 and at the same time give additional encouragement to the production of sugar in this country, it is thought to be a desirable consummation."

Wool.

The changes in the wool schedule made in conference leave the duties on disputed items as follows:

Paragraph 364.—The duty on wools of the first class, which shall be imported washed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed; and the duty on wools of the first and second classes which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent. of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 365.—On wools of the third class and on camel's hair of the third class the value whereof shall exceed 12 cents per pound the duty shall be seven cents per pound.

Paragraph 366.—On wools of the third class and on camel's hair of the third class the value whereof shall exceed 12 cents per pound the duty shall be seven cents per pound.

Paragraph 362.—Shoddy, 25 cents per pound; on oils, wool extract, yarn waste, thread waste, and all other wastes, composed wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this act, 20 cents per pound.

Paragraph 365.—On yarns made wholly or in part of wool valued at not more than 30 cents per pound the duty per pound shall be 2 1/2 times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at more than 30 cents per pound, the duty shall be 3 1/2 times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class; and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 367.—On blankets and flannels for underwear, composed wholly or in part of wool valued at not more than 40 cents per pound the duty per pound shall be the same as the duty imposed by this act on two pounds of unwashed wool of the first class and in addition thereto 30 per cent. ad valorem; valued at more than 40 cents and not more than 50 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class and in addition thereto 35 per cent. ad valorem.

On blankets composed wholly or in part of wool valued at more than 50 cents per pound the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class and in addition thereto 40 per cent. ad valorem. Flannels, composed wholly or in part of wool valued at above 50 cents per pound shall be classified and pay the same duty as women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar character and description provided by this act; provided, that on blankets over three yards in length the same duties shall be paid as on cloths.

Paragraph 370.—On clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including shawls, whether knitted or woven, and knitted articles of every description made up or manufactured wholly or in part, felts not woven and not specially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class and in addition thereto 60 per cent. ad valorem.

Schedule on Carpets.

Paragraph 372.—Aubusson, Axminster, Moquette and Chenille carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 60 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 373.—Saxony, Wilton and Tourmay velvet carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 60 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 374.—Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 44 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 375.—Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 40 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 376.—Tapestry Brussels carpet, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description printed on the warp or otherwise, 23 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 377.—Trebble Ingrain, three ply, and all chain Venetian carpets, 22 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 378.—Dutch wool and two-ply carpets, 18 cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Wood.

The following was substituted for the paragraph on hewn timber:

"Timber hewn, sided, or squared (not less than 8 inches square), and round timber used for spars or in building wharves, one cent per cubic foot."

The paragraph relating to sawed boards and planks was amended by striking out the words "white pine" at \$1 per 1,000 feet and by restoring the house rate on all the other items of the schedule, making the rates 50 cents per 1,000 feet for each side planed or finished, \$1 for tongued or grooved, and \$1.50 if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved. The legislative proviso to this paragraph inserted by the senate was changed so as to read as follows: "That if any country or any dependency shall impose an export duty upon saw logs, round manufactured timber, stove bolts, shingle bolts, or heating bolts, exported in the United States, or a discriminating charge upon boomsticks or chains used by American citizens in towing logs, the amount of such export duty, tax, or other charge, as the case may be, shall be added as an additional duty to the duties imposed upon the articles mentioned in this paragraph when imported from such country or dependency."

Fence posts are reduced from 20 to 10 per cent. ad valorem. The house rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem is restored on casks and barrels, sugar box shooks, etc.

The house rate of two cents per thousand and 15 per cent. ad valorem is restored on footpicks, as is the house rate of 40 cents per thousand upon butchers' skewers.

Tobacco.

The conference accepted the senate rate and language on wrapper and filler tobacco, except that the rate on wrapper tobacco was made \$1.55 per pound instead of \$1.75. The house rate on imported cigars, cigarettes, etc., of \$4.50 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem was restored.

The senate made the rate \$4 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem. There were no other changes in the schedule on imported tobacco.

Silk.

The conference accepted paragraph 386 as amended by the senate with the addition of the words "or plush" before ribbons in the first line, making plush ribbons dutiable at \$1.50 per pound, and 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 387, relating to woven silk fabrics, was accepted as amended by the senate, except that the rate on cloth other than black dyed in the thread or yarn and weighted in the dyeing so as to exceed the original weight of the raw silk was changed from \$2.25 per pound to \$2.50 per pound, and that on cloth dyed or printed in the piece from \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Cotton.

Paragraph 391, relating to manufactures of silk, is changed so as to modify the description of Jacquard figured goods by providing that they shall be "made on looms," and that they should be "dyed in the yarn and contain two or more colors in the filling." The rate is left at 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 392, in relation to cotton thread and carded yarn, was amended by the conference so as to provide that thread colored, bleached, combed, etc., so as to be advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting of two or more single yarns, on all numbers exceeding 20, and up to 80, are made dutiable at one-quarter of a cent per number per pound, and on threads of the same class numbering 80 and above, three-tenths of a cent per number per pound.

In the original house bill there was no division as to numbers, all being made dutiable at the rate of three-tenths of a cent per number per pound. The senate left the house rate of three-tenths of a cent on the first

division, and provided an ad valorem of 50 per cent. on the second.

A portion of that part of paragraph 315 relating to plushes, velvets, etc., which was struck out by the senate, was inserted, though in changed form. The insertion is a proviso to the effect "that corduroys composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber weighing seven ounces or over per square yard shall pay a duty of 18 cents per square yard and 25 per cent. ad valorem."

In paragraph 320 the senate amendments are all accepted, except that reducing the rate on cotton suspenders and braces from 45 to 40 per cent. ad valorem. The paragraph inserted by the senate (291 1/2) providing for an additional duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem on all cotton yarns finer than No. 10 single and on all manufactures made of such yarns, was struck out by the conference.

Agricultural.

Raw cotton, which the senate made dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem, was restored to the free list.

Paragraph 218, relating to cattle, as it passed the senate, was changed somewhat as to rates, \$3.75 being fixed as the rate on cattle valued at not more than \$14 per head, instead of \$3.50, while a rate of 27 1/2 per cent. ad valorem was fixed on cattle of a greater value, instead of 25 per cent. in the senate amendment.

The difference between the two houses on beans was compromised, being made 45 cents per bushel.

The duty on seeds not specially provided for was made 30 per cent., the senate rate being 25 and the house rate 40 per cent.

The paragraph in regard to packed fish was amended as fixed by the senate, so as to be made to apply specially to fish in packages.

Paragraph 361 was amended so as to specifically provide that fresh mackerel, halibut or salmon should be dutiable at the rate of one cent per pound, as well as the pickled or salted article.

Dried Fruits.

Paragraph 262 in regard to apples, etc., was amended so as to omit currants, and the house rate of 2 cents per pound on such dried fruits as apples, peaches, pears, and berries prepared in any manner was restored.

The grape paragraph was altered so as to require the payment of 29 cents per cubic foot "of the capacity of the barrels or packages."

Orange and lemon peels preserved and coconut meat, etc., were restored to the house rate of 2 cents per pound.

On pineapples the senate rate was retained.

On unshelled filberts and walnuts the house rate of 3 cents per pound prevailed, while on shelled filberts and walnuts the senate rate of 5 cents per pound was sustained.

The conference struck out the senate amendment providing for a duty of 2 cents per pound on dead game and game meats.

Paragraph 282, relating to cocoa, was amended by leaving out coconut oil.

Spirits and Wines.

The conference made but one change in the schedule relating to spirits, wines, etc., proper.

The senate rate of 30 cents per gallon on still wines containing less than 14 per cent. of absolute alcohol in packages was changed to 40 cents per gallon. The house rate was 60 cents.

House rates on mineral waters were compromised, being made 20 cents per dozen on pint bottles, 30 cents per dozen on quart bottles. House rate of 40 cents and the senate rate of 24 cents.

Chemicals.

The conference struck out the senate rate paragraph relating to tartrate of soda and potash and partly refined argols and restored the house paragraph.

There was a compromise on white lead at 2 1/2 cents per pound.

The house paragraph in regard to oxide of zinc and white paint was restored.

There was a general change of rates on lead, white acetate of lead being fixed at 3 1/2 cents per pound, brown, gray, or yellow at 2 1/2 cents, nitrate at 2 1/2, and litharge at 2 1/2 cents per pound. These were generally compromises between the rates of the two houses.

Phosphorus was compromised at 18 cents per pound.

The senate rate on sulphur was restored. The senate made an amendment to the sulphur paragraph allowing crude brimstone to come in at 50 cents per ton, but the conference struck this out, including this article in the \$3 rate, as originally fixed by the house.

Paper.

On mechanically ground wood pulp the house rate of one-twelfth of one cent per pound, dry weight, was restored.

The paragraph in regard to printing paper was entirely rewritten. As amended it is as follows:

"Printing paper, unsized, sized, or glued, suitable for books and newspapers, valued at not above two cents per pound, three-tenths of a cent per pound; valued above two cents and not above two and a half cents per pound, four-tenths of one cent per pound; valued between two and a half and three cents per pound, five-tenths of a cent; valued between three and four cents, six-tenths of a cent; valued between four and five cents, eight-tenths of a cent; valued above five cents, 15 per cent. ad valorem."

There is also a proviso exacting an additional duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound for each dollar of export duty per cord imposed by any country exporting wood pulp to the United States.

Lithographic Prints.

There are numerous changes in the paragraph relating to lithographic prints. The rates on such prints on paper not exceeding 8-1/2 inches in length and 4-1/2 inches in width from the senate rate of 25 cents per pound to 20 cents.

The next classification covers paper ranging from 35 to 400 square inches, fixing the rate at 8 cents per pound. For paper exceeding 400 square inches a rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem is fixed. The senate rate of prints is reduced from 10 to 5 cents and on lithographic from 9 to 6 cents.

"Books for children's use containing illuminated lithographic prints not exceeding in weight 24 ounces each, and all booklets and fashion magazines or periodicals, printed in whole or in part by lithographic process or decorated by hand, 8 cents per pound."

The senate rate of 20 cents per pack and 20 per cent. ad valorem fixed on playing cards was reduced to 10 cents per pack and 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Internal Revenue.

The internal revenue tax amendment relating to cigars and cigarettes made by the senate was changed to read as follows:

"On cigars of all descriptions weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, \$3 per 1,000; on cigars made of tobacco or any substitute weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, \$1 per 1,000; on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, \$3 per 1,000; on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, \$1 per 1,000."

The senate amendment providing for a tax on stocks and bonds was struck out.

Metals.

The house rate of 8-10th of a cent per pound was restored on round iron of less than 7-16 of an inch in diameter and bars or shapes of rolled or hammered iron not specially provided for.

The house rate on iron in slabs, blooms, etc., less finished than iron in bars and

more advanced than pig iron was also restored.

The rate on iron bars, billets, etc., in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel, was made specifically at \$12 per ton.

In paragraph 127 the senate rate of 1-2-10 cents per pound on iron or steel anchors was increased to 1 1/2 cents per pound, the house rate. The other amendments to the paragraph made by the senate were accepted.

Paragraph 129 reads as follows:

"Hoop or band iron, or hoop or band steel, cut to lengths or wholly or partly manufactured into hoops or ties, coated or not coated with paint or any other preparation, with or without buckles or fastenings, for baling cotton or any other commodity, 5-10 of a cent per pound."

Steel Rails.

On railway bars, T rails, and punched iron or steel flat rails the conference restored the house rate of 7-20 of a cent. On railway fishplates the senate rate of 4-10 of one cent per pound stands.

Paragraph 132 providing for an extra duty of 2-10 of a cent per pound on iron and steel sheets or plates, galvanized or coated, was allowed to stand, but was made to apply only to "zinc spelter or other metals, or any alloy of these metals."

The house rate of 2 cents per pound was restored on polished or planished sheets of iron or steel. On taggers' iron or steel, tin-plated, andterne plates the house rate of 1 1/2 cents per pound was restored.

The house receded from its proviso that the benefit of the drawback provision in section 24 shall not apply to articles manufactured in this country from imported tinplates, etc.

The conference amended the proviso to paragraph 136 relating to wire rods so as to make it read as follows:

"That all wire or steel rods which have been tempered or treated in any manner or partly manufactured shall pay an additional duty of one-half of one cent per pound."

There were several changes in the paragraph relating to iron and steel wire.

Changes in Cutlery.

In the paragraph relating to cutlery there was but one change from the senate schedule.

The conference made material changes from both the senate and house rates on shotguns, both in classification and rates of duty.

On wheels for railway purposes a compromise makes the duty 1 1/2 cents per pound and 1 1/2 cents on iron, blooms, etc. Aluminum, in crude form, was made dutiable at 8 cents and in plates at 18 cents per pound.

The rate on Dutch metal was made 6 cents per package of 100 loaves.

The language and rates of the senate amendments of the paragraph in relation to lead ore were accepted without change, but lead in pigs was made dutiable at 2 1/2 cents per pound, instead of 2 cents, as fixed by the house, and 2 1/2 cents as fixed by the senate.

The senate rates on mica were advanced, those on the unmanufactured article being fixed at 6 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem, those on cut mica at 12 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem.

The rate of 6 cents a pound on nickel, as provided by the house, was restored.

Earthenware.

The senate language in paragraph 88, relating to tiles is retained, except that the requirements that the tiles shall be for floors and walls is stricken out. The house rates were restored on Portland, Roman and other cements.

Paragraph 91, relating to gypsum, was amended so as to read as follows:

"Plaster rock or gypsum, crude, 50 cents per ton; if ground or calcined, \$2.50 per ton; pearl hardening for papermakers' use 20 per cent. ad valorem."

The paragraph relating to pumice stone was totally changed, the rate being made \$6 per ton on the manufactured article and 15 per centum ad valorem on the unmanufactured.

The house paragraph relating to clays and earths was adopted, and the house rates on dried asphaltum and bitumen. On fuller's earth the rate was fixed at \$1.50 per ton on the unmanufactured article and \$2 per ton on that which has been manufactured.

The house rate on undecorated rockingham earthenware, paragraph 94, was restored.

In the next paragraph, relating to china, the house provision including clock cases, with or without movements, was restored, making the duty 60 per centum ad valorem.

The senate receded from its amendments to the rates on plain bottles, jars, etc.

Glass.

The paragraph (100) in regard to cut or ornamented glass bottles was not changed as to rates.

The conference restored the house rates and language on unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass, but retained the senate rates and language on polished cylinder and crown glass.

In the paragraph (103) relating to fluted, rolled, ribbed, or rough plate glass the senate rates and language were retained except the house proviso to the effect "that all the above plate glass when ground, smoothed, or otherwise obscured shall be subjected to the same rate of duty as cast polished plate glass unsilvered."

The senate rates were retained on cast polished plate glass, both unfinished and silvered, as provided in paragraphs 104 and 105.

The house rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem, in addition to other rates chargeable on window, crown, cylinder, or plate glasses where those glasses are bent, ground, frosted, etc., is reduced to 5 per cent.

The conference adopted the senate amendments in paragraph 108 relating to spectacles, eyeglasses, etc., with one exception.

Paragraph 112, relating to stained or painted glass windows, remains practically as left by the senate.

The two houses compromised the rate on freestone, granite, sandstone, unmanufactured or undressed, making it 12 cents per cubic foot.

Flax.

The thread paragraph (330) is a compromise between the two houses, making a duty of 13 cents per pound on threads made from yarn not finer than five lea or number, and three-fourths cent per pound additional for each lea or number in excess of five made from yarn finer than five lea or number.

There is also a change in the next paragraph, relating to single yarns in the gray, reducing the senate rate on yarns not finer than 80 lea or number to 40 per cent. ad valorem, which is a compromise between the two houses.

Floor matings, which are taken from the free list, where they were placed by the senate, are made dutiable at 3 cents per square yard where their value does not exceed 10 cents per square yard, and at 7 cents per square yard and 25 per cent. ad valorem where their value exceeds 10 cents per square yard.

Bags or sacks made from plain woven fabrics and bagging for cotton, gunny cloth and similar fabrics were taken from the free list and the language of the house restored in both instances. On bags the rate was made seven-eighths cent per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem. The senate rate on handkerchiefs was accepted.

Sundries.

There were comparatively few changes in the sundries schedule. The senate amendment on bituminous coals fixing the rate of 67 cents per ton was accepted without change.

The house rate of one cent per thousand on loose matches was restored.

The senate rates on jewelry were retained.

The house provision in regard to diamonds and other precious stones was restored.

Paintings, drawings and statuary were again made dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Free List.

The following changes were made in the free list:

The provision allowing cattle, horses, sheep, or other domestic animals, straying or driven across the boundary line of another country for pasturage purposes, to be brought back free of duty is modified so as to continue this privilege for the specified time of six months.

The conference restored to the free list the house paragraph on books and engravings imported by authority of the United States for the library of congress.

The paragraph relating to the free introduction of books, libraries and reasonable furniture of persons from foreign countries was altered so as to provide that where they were not introduced for sale they were to be allowed free entrance where they had not been so used for less than one year.

The conference restored the house provision on camphor.

The following is the paragraph agreed upon on anthracite coal in the free list:

"Coal, anthracite, now especially provided for in this act, and coal stores of American vessels, but none shall be unloaded."

Following is the paragraph agreed upon on coal tar in the free list:

"Coal tar, crude pitch of coal tar, and products of coal tar known as dead or creosote oil, benzol, etc."

The conference restored raw cotton to the free list.

The paragraph in regard to the free admission of fish caught by American fishermen was amended so as to include salmon on the free list, which was especially excepted by the senate bill, and as agreed upon reads as follows:

"Fresh fish, frozen or packed in ice, caught in the great lakes or other fresh waters by citizens of the United States." On hide cuttings the house paragraph was restored.

Manganese ore was restored to the free list, as was coconut oil.

The house phraseology of the paragraph in regard to ores of gold, silver, etc., was restored, which has the effect of making free nickel and nickel matte.

The senate amendment making free paintings, drawings and statuary was also stricken out.

Reciprocity.

The reciprocity provision, as agreed to by the conference, contains some

IT IS A LAW.

Tariff Measure Reaches the President and Is Signed.

Senate Adopts the Conference Report by a Vote of 40 to 30—Question as to Exact Time New Rates Went Into Effect.

Washington, July 26.—The tariff bill passed its last legislative stage at three p. m. Saturday, when the senate, by the decisive vote of 40 to 30, agreed to the conference report on the bill. The announcement of the result was greeted with enthusiastic applause by the crowded chamber. The bill was at once sent to President McKinley, who signed it at 4:07.

The Vote.

Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Carter, Clark, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Hale, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Jones (Nev.), Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Quay, Sewell, Sherman, Spooner, Stewart, Thurston, Warren, Wetmore, 40.

Nays—Bacon, Bates, Berry, Caffery, Childs, Clegg, Cockrell, Daniel, Faulkner, Gordon, Harris, Jones (Ark.), Lindsay, Malcom, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Murphy, Pasco, Pettus, Roach, Smith, Tillman, Turley, Turner, Turpie, Vest, Wallhall, White, 30.

Washington, July 26.—Treasury officials are all of the opinion that the new tariff law went into effect at midnight on Friday. The courts may eventually rule otherwise, but the present purpose of the department is to require payment in accordance with the Dingley law upon all goods entered Saturday. An opinion of the attorney general, however, will be obtained before a formal ruling on that subject is made. Hundreds of thousands of dollars depends on the ruling.

In anticipation of the passage of the law importers brought in large quantities of goods, which paid duties under the Wilson act. Importations have been extremely heavy since last March, and reached their highest point during the present month, although complete returns have not yet reached the department. The bureau of statistics estimated that during March, April, May and June nearly 3,000,000,000 pounds of sugar, valued at nearly \$50,000,000, were imported into this country. The returns for July have not yet been received, but it is expected by the department that they will not fall below the average of over 7,000,000 pounds established by April, May and June.

For the three months, March, April and May, the value of hides imported was \$44,023,298, while for the corresponding period of last year the value of the importations of this material was \$33,223,298. A comparison of other goods imported during the same period will show a proportionately like difference between the values of 1896 and those of 1897. As importers attempted to enter goods before the Dingley act began operation, so brewers attempted to take advantage of the tax imposed by the Wilson law on beer. It is estimated that during the last three days beer stamps valued at \$2,500,000 were sold, on which, under the old law, the brewers will get 7 1/2 per cent. rebate.

According to the most conservative estimates of the revenue to be produced by the new law, the total will exceed the amount raised in the last year of the Wilson bill by at least \$30,000,000. This, too, in spite of the fact that the revenue-producing powers of the new law will be seriously crippled by the anticipatory importations of the last three or four months. The chemical schedule of the new law, it is expected, will produce revenue to the amount of \$6,695,000. In 1896, under the Wilson law, it brought only \$5,500,000 (in round numbers). The earthenware and glassware schedule is counted upon for \$9,741,000, while under the Wilson law in 1896 it brought \$7,900,000. Schedule C, metals and manufactures of metals, is expected to produce \$17,000,000, while in 1896 the amount was only \$13,300,000. The lumber schedule, it is anticipated, will produce \$2,400,000. Even with the enormous anticipatory importations the sugar schedule is expected to bring in, at the lowest estimate, \$38,000,000, as against \$29,000,000 under the Wilson law in 1896. A more liberal estimate places the prospective sugar revenues at \$55,000,000. On tobacco and manufactures thereof the estimated revenue for the next year is \$16,400,000, against \$14,800,000 under the Wilson law last year. In the agricultural schedule the estimates of revenue run from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000, compared with \$7,900,000 in 1896. Imported wines, spirits, and malt liquors are counted upon for \$7,935,000, against \$6,900,000 last year. Schedule I, manufactures of cotton, brought in \$30,000,000 last year, and it is estimated will produce over \$11,000,000 next year. In flax, hemp, jute, etc., the revenues for next year are estimated at from \$13,000,000 to \$19,000,000, contrasted with \$12,000,000 last year. On wool and manufactures thereof the estimate is at least double the revenue of last year, which was \$23,000,000. Silk and silk goods are expected to bring about \$14,000,000, against \$12,500,000 last year. On pulp, paper and books the estimate is \$2,000,000, contrasted with \$1,200,000 last year. The sundries schedule, which includes miscellaneous items not otherwise specified, produced \$10,000,000 last year, and the lowest estimate for next year is \$13,500,000, while a more liberal calculation places it at \$20,000,000.

NAMED BY REED.

Speaker of the House Announces a List of Committees.

Washington, July 26.—Speaker Reed Saturday night at 8:30 announced the house committees. The committees on ways and means, accounts and mileage were announced at the beginning of the session. The chairmen of the various committees and the positions occupied by the Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin men are as follows:

Foreign Affairs—Robert E. Hitt, Illinois; Robert G. Cousins, Iowa; William Alden Smith, Michigan; Charles J. Hendy, Indiana, republicans.

Appropriations—Joseph G. Cannon, Illinois; James A. Hemenway, Indiana; Samuel S. Barney, Wisconsin; William H. Moody, Massachusetts; Samuel J. Pugh, Kentucky, republicans.

Judiciary—David B. Henderson, Iowa; Thomas Updegraff, Iowa; James A. Connolly, Illinois; John J. Jenkins, Wisconsin; Jesse R. Overstreet, Indiana, republicans.

Banking and Currency—Joseph H. Walker, Massachusetts; Henry U. Johnson, Indiana; George Spalding, Michigan; George W. Prince, Illinois, republicans.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Charles W. Stone, Pennsylvania; Edward S. Miner, Wisconsin; Thomas Updegraff, Iowa; Daniel W. Mills, Illinois, republicans.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce—William P. Hepburn, Iowa; John B. Corliss, Michigan; James R. Mann, Illinois, republicans; William H. Hinrichson, Illinois, democrat.

Rivers and Harbors—Warren B. Hooker, New York; Henry A. Cooper, Wisconsin; Walter Reeves, Illinois; Roswell P. Bishop, Michigan, republicans.

Agriculture—James W. Wadsworth, New York; Vespasian Warner, Illinois; Edward Sauerhager, Wisconsin; Horace G. Snover, Michigan; William Lorimer, Illinois, republicans.

Military Affairs—John A. Thull, Iowa; Benjamin F. Marsh, Illinois; Michael Griffin, Wisconsin; Hugh R. Belknap, Illinois, republicans; Thomas M. Jett, Illinois, democrat.

Naval Affairs—Charles A. Boutelle, Maine; George E. Foss, Illinois, republicans.

Post Offices and Post Roads—Eugene F. Loud, California; George W. Smith, Illinois; William Lorimer, Illinois, republicans.

Public Lands—John F. Lacy, Iowa; Samuel S. Barney, Wisconsin; C. D. Sheldon, Michigan; Daniel W. Mills, Illinois, republicans.

Indian Affairs—James S. Sherman, New York; James F. Lacy, Iowa; Horace G. Snover, Michigan; Charles B. Landis, Indiana, republicans; William T. Zenor, Indiana, democrat.

Territories—William S. Knox, Massachusetts; M. Griffin, Wisconsin; J. A. Hemenway, Indiana; William S. Mesick, Michigan, republicans; J. Hunter, Illinois, democrat.

Public Buildings and Grounds—David H. Mercer, Nebraska; George E. White, Illinois, republicans.

Pacific Railroads—H. Henry Powers, Vermont; William P. Hepburn, Iowa; George W. Faris, Indiana, republicans.

Invalid Pensions—George W. Ray, New York; Vespasian Warner, Illinois; Sam W. Smith, Michigan, republicans; Robert W. Miers, Indiana, democrat.

Immigration and Naturalization—Lorenzo Danford, Ohio; Joseph V. Graff, Illinois, republicans.

Labor—John V. Gardner, New Jersey; William Lorimer, Illinois, republicans; Ferdinand Brucker, Michigan, democrat.

Militia—Benjamin F. Marsh, Illinois; George Spalding, Michigan, republicans.

The following are chairmen of the less important committees:

Elections No. 1—Robert W. Taylor, Ohio. Elections No. 2—Henry U. Johnson, Indiana.

Elections No. 3—James A. Walker, Virginia.

Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River—Richard Bartholdt, Missouri. Education—Galusha Grow, Pennsylvania.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries—Sereno E. Payne, New York.

Railways and Canals—Charles A. Chickering, New York.

Manufactures—George W. Faris, Indiana. Mines and Mining—Charles H. Grosvenor, Ohio.

Patents—Josiah D. Hicks, Pennsylvania. Pensions—Henry C. Loudenslager, New Jersey.

Claims—C. N. Brumm, Pennsylvania. War Claims—Thaddeus M. Mahon, Pennsylvania.

Private Land Claims—George W. Smith, Illinois.

District of Columbia—J. W. Babcock, Wisconsin.

Revision of the Laws—Vespasian Warner, Illinois.

Reform in the Civil Service—Marriott Brosius, Pennsylvania.

Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress—John B. Corliss, Michigan.

Alcoholic Liquor Traffic—H. C. Brewster, New York.

Ventilation and Acoustics—Joel T. Hentz, Minnesota.

IN LOGAN'S MEMORY.

Equestrian Statue of the Great General Unveiled in Chicago.

The Ceremonies Imposing in the Extreme—A Parade of 20,000 Soldiers and Citizens—Great Naval Spectacle.

Chicago, July 23.—Thursday the center of the west was a little mound in Lake Front park upon whose summit stands the inspiring and lifelike statue of Logan as he appeared while rallying the broken ranks of the Army of the Tennessee, 33 years ago. Past its base for hour after hour swept rank after rank of men who had been defenders of their country throughout days which are at once the brightest and darkest in its history—rank after rank of fighting men of to-day, and rank after rank of boys who are to be the soldiers of the future. From three o'clock until six, the broad expanse of Michigan avenue was swept from curb to curb by a marching host. From end to end it was a glittering vision of weapons of war, tossing plumes and standards, and throughout its length a vast concourse of people packed sidewalks, filled windows, and scaled roofs to see as the soldiers marched how Illinois kept faith with the memory of John A. Logan.

Besides the members of Gen. Logan's immediate family the reviewers in-



LOGAN MONUMENT.

cluded: Gov. Tanner, of Illinois; Gov. Holcomb, of Nebraska; Gov. Drake, of Iowa; Gov. James A. Mount, of Indiana; Gov. Atkinson, of West Virginia; Gov. Scofield, of Wisconsin; Secretary of War R. A. Alger and Mrs. Alger; ex-Senator D. M. Sabin, of Minnesota; Archbishop John Ireland, of St. Paul; Lord Breadalbane, of England; Gov. Barnes, of Oklahoma. The two brothers of Gen. Logan—Thomas M. Logan, of Murphyboro, Ill., John A. Logan's birthplace, and James V. Logan of Olney, Ill., occupied places of honor.

The statue was presented to the state of Illinois in an appropriate address by Henry W. Blodgett, president of the board of commissioners appointed by the state to erect it. Gov. John R. Tanner accepted the gift on the part of the state. The oration of the day was delivered by George R. Peck, who said in part:

"Illinois is proud and happy. Waiting patiently for a fitting time, she opens all her welcoming gates and bids the world take note what breed of men she rears. Here is the product of her soil, and here she brings a mother's exultant heart to be enshrined. This great city, the lake with all its breadth of waters, the prairies stretching outward to the west, and the sky mingling light and cloud in an ever-changing picture, are resplendent witnesses of the scene. The event, the hour and the men are historic.

"Here we make a sacred place. Here we consecrate a name already consecrated in our bravest annals. We give the statue to the world, in the presence of the wife he loved and honored and whom we love and honor. His children and his children's children are here to learn how great a name they bear.

"He is not ours alone; but yet we claim him. In coming years the throngs that crowd the avenue will see a silent figure always on duty. They will know—all the world will know—it is Logan. Illinois has kept her trust."

A feature of great interest in the celebration was the firing of salutes. At the moment when little John A. Logan, grandson of the general, pulled the line which threw aside the draped flags, a salute of 13 guns was fired, the army leading with a boom of cannon, the revenue cutter Gresham following, and shore batteries then alternating with government boats till the significant 13 had been counted.

The pageant on land was supplemented by the finest marine display ever seen on Lake Michigan. Grouped around revenue cutters Gresham, Fessenden and Calumet, which anchored just off the monument, were nearly 200 vessels, of the merchant marine and private yachts, all gayly decorated for the occasion.

Shortly after eight o'clock Mrs. Logan and her party left the Auditorium Annex for the Coliseum. An immense throng had gathered to witness the Coliseum garden's fireworks, which were on a par with the lavish and beautiful display shown at intervals during the world's fair. At the conclusion of the spectacle the crowd turned into the Coliseum, where, for over an hour, Mrs. Logan, Secretary and Mrs. Alger and Sculptor Saint Gaudens received the thousands who pressed into the building.

BIFFLEBY GOES YACHTING.

The Only Outlay Was for a Bottle of Tar.

A life on the ocean wave, And a home on the rolling deep, Where the scattered waters rave, And the winds their revel keep.

"I don't know that I have the quotation exactly right," said Mr. Biffleby, "but it will serve as an introduction to what I want to say.

"I am very fond of yachting, but I don't go as much as I would like to on account of the expense. But I am not without the enjoyment of yachting; for when the desire for the water comes over me, as it does every summer, I manage to go yachting at home.

"Every spring I buy about a pound of tar, which I keep in a bottle tightly corked. When it comes along some drowsy summer day, and I feel that I would like to be lying on deck basking in the sun, with the yacht nodding lazily in the summer breeze, then I take a trip at home.

"That night I eat fish for dinner, or clam chowder, and I go to bed early. Before going to bed I start the water running in the bathroom; the sound of it makes the waves, lapping against the bow of the boat. I clew up the awnings only partly; the starting of the awnings when the wind gets in their folds does for the swaying sails. I bring out the bottle of tar and uncork it, and set it on a chair up by the head of the bed. I douse the glim and tumble into bed. 'Rocked in the cradle of the deep.'"—N. Y. Sun.

B. & O. Fast Freight Schedule.

The Baltimore and Ohio, in connection with the Continental Line and Central States Dispatch fast freight lines, has inaugurated another fast freight schedule to the west, to be known as Train 95. It will be made up at Baltimore, and is put on especially to accommodate import business by way of Locust Point, and at the same time gives to Eastern manufacturers and wholesale dealers a rapid service to the west. The running time of the train is as arranged: it will make 50 hours to Chicago, 30 to Cincinnati, 30 to Cleveland, 34 to Columbus, 118 to Dallas, Tex., 50 to Detroit, 98 to Duluth, Minn., 37 to Indianapolis, 78 to Kansas City, 75 to Memphis, 50 to Louisville, 74 to Milwaukee, 83 to Minneapolis, 61 to Peoria, Ill., 20 to Pittsburgh, 50 to St. Louis, 81 to St. Paul, 39 to Sandusky, 231 to San Francisco, 44 to Toledo, and correspondingly quick time to other western and southern points.

The Freight Department expects to make 95 as popular and reliable a train as 97, which makes the run from New York to Chicago and St. Louis in 60 hours.

South Dakota Pays Off Its Debts.

Sioux Falls, S. D., July 13.—[Special.]—

"The people of South Dakota have, in the last four years, paid off \$50,000,000 of their debts," said one of the best known loan agents of the State, "and they are now paying off at a very rapid rate. As things are now going the people of the State, and especially the farmers, will soon be well out of debt. The large crops of the last few years, coupled with the close times, have had the effect of giving the people an appetite for getting out of debt, and fortunately has also given them the ability to do so."

Another agent who represents a loan company which has several million dollars loaned on farm property in South Dakota, adds his testimony, but the agent complains that he cannot find takers for one-third of the amount he would like to loan.

"Our company has 1,500 loans in this State on farm lands," said the agent above referred to, "and we have not had over fifty foreclosures in seven years. The company does not own a foot of land in the State and never lost a cent on a loan."—(Chicago Tribune, July 14, 1897.)

That portion of South Dakota which is traversed by the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway is the finest agricultural and stock growing section of the western country. For "Letters from Farmers," printed in pamphlet form, finely illustrated, and descriptions of farm lands, address Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill. Now is the time to look for homes in South Dakota, where land is cheap and good.

"I suppose," said the stern parent, "you know that the man who takes my daughter takes her as she stands, without a penny." "You don't say so," replied the impetuous lover; "in that case I shall be doing the dear girl a great wrong. I love her too well, sir, to take her under such conditions." And the stern parent embraced the impetuous lover, and folded him to his breast, and said unto him: "You are the man I have been looking for. You are an easy-going liar, and you have tact."—Boston Transcript.

Clever Boy.

"How in the world did you get Old Curmudgeon's consent to wed his daughter?" "Finesse, me boy, finesse. I told all around that he caught 17 four-pound bass on that last fishing expedition of his."—Detroit Free Press.

The man who does the shouting is often willing to let somebody else do the work.—Ram's Horn.

The Pill that Will.

"The pill that will," implies the pills that won't. Their name is legion. The name of "the pill that will" is Ayer's Cathartic Pill. It is a pill to rely on. Properly used it will cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and the other ills that result from torpid liver. Ayer's pills are not designed to spur the liver into a momentary activity, leaving it in yet more incapable condition after the immediate effect is past. They are compounded with the purpose of toning up the entire system, removing the obstructing conditions, and putting the liver into proper relations with the rest of the organs for natural co-operation. The record of Ayer's Pills during the half century they have been in public use establishes their great and permanent value in all liver affections.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

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To get a natural result, a remedy should always act without violence, smoothly, easily, delightfully. This is the action of

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THE IDEAL LAXATIVE,

because they strengthen the muscular action of the bowels and gently stimulate the kidneys and liver. They are purely vegetable, containing no poisonous or injurious substances, and are recommended and used by young and old. BELIEVE WHAT WE SAY! 10 cents prove their merit,

and we ask that you BUY AND TRY A TO-NIGHT! ALL DRUGGISTS. 10c., 25c., 50c.

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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. & E. R. R., 335 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

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