

The Times,

TEN PAGES.

EDMUND O. DEWEY, Editor.

OWOSSO, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1896.

The republican congressional committee has organized for work of the campaign by re-electing Geo. W. Hill, of Saginaw, as chairman. Mr. Hill is an efficient man for this position.

Congress promptly passed the river and harbor appropriation bill over President Cleveland's veto. His action was roundly denounced by both democratic senators and representatives.

Senator Quay is the last prominent republican to tumble into the McKinley bandwagon. He concedes the nomination of Maj. McKinley on the first ballot with at least 479 votes.

Mason News: Shiawassee county will present to the republican state convention a candidate for member of the state board of education. It is none other than Prof. J. W. Simmons, of Owosso, and he is a very competent man for the place.

The Holly Advertiser, Pontiac Gazette and Lapeer Clarion last week contained excellent accounts of the terrible cyclone disaster which swept through Oakland and Lapeer counties. The three papers mentioned never get left and always give their readers the news in the best possible form.

The Canadian farmer must be looking forward with satisfaction to the harvesting of his next hay crop. During the McKinley tariff period our imports of foreign hay averaged only 80,000 tons a year, but in nine months of the current fiscal year we imported no less than 246,814 tons, practically all of which came from Canada.

The failure of the fusionists to carry Oregon on Monday, is one of the encouraging political signs. At the last election the republicans polled but 47 per cent of the vote, making it extremely doubtful whether they could carry the state against a demagogue fusion. The returns show that the republicans elect the justice of the supreme court by about 6,000 majority, a majority of the legislature (ensuring the election of a republican senator) and probably both congressmen. The tide of republicanism is too strong for even fusion to stand before it.

Gov. Bradley, of Kentucky, has decided that it is time for the "favorite son" business to end and accordingly has notified his friends that his name will not be presented to the St. Louis convention, although the Kentucky delegates-at-large and some district delegates are instructed for him. Governor Bradley looks on the growth of free silver among the southern and western democrats with alarm as threatening the interests of the country. He urges the republicans to meet the issue squarely, saying: "The nominee at St. Louis should have the undivided support of the party for the commercial interests of the republic is in as much danger as in 1861. Personal preferences should be laid aside and petty animosities forgotten and patriotic democrats who stand for the national advancement and prosperity of the nation should be appealed to assist in the defeat of those who would lower the standard of our money and thereby necessarily strain the nation's honor. Kentucky republicans won a signal triumph last fall on a ringing declaration for sound money. They should stand by their guns, forgetting all internecine strife and march shoulder to shoulder to a grand victory in November."

Protection, Reciprocity and Prosperity.
"Political sentiment is unstable, but principles are eternal. If our party was right in holding to its principles when in power, it must be right in contending for such principles when out of power. In the defeat of the republican party our national prosperity has been defeated also, but let us remember that the boys in blue met defeat at Bull Run, but their cup of glory was filled at Appomattox. Our defeat will be but temporary, and in four years from now the party which has just won so signal a victory will find its Appomattox, and the republican banner will again be thrown to the breeze and upon its fold will still be found these words, 'Protection, Reciprocity, Prosperity.'"—Interview with William McKinley the morning after election, 1892.

Mrs. Viletta Grahame.
Sometime during Tuesday night Mrs. Viletta Grahame died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. C. Duff, 412 north Washington street. She had a slight attack of paralysis two weeks ago, from which she seemed to recover but which proved to be the precursor of a painless death.

She would have been seventy-three years old in August, was born at Fleming, Cuyahoga county, New York, and was the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Ebenezer Gould. Previous to coming here in 1840 she had lived in New Albany, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill. In 1846 she married Dr. Jos. Grahame, who died 35 years ago. For the past eighteen years she has lived with her daughter, Mrs. C. C. Duff. The other surviving children are Geo. H. Grahame, of Owosso, and Mrs. Chas. Carr, of Chicago. Mrs. Carr arrived yesterday morning and Mr. C. came last night to attend the funeral which occurs this afternoon, Rev. J. C. Cromer officiating.

She was one of the organizers and for many years an efficient officer of the ladies library and was a charter member of the First Congregational church. Her kind manner and lovable nature will be greatly missed.

An aunt of Mrs. Izahia Ott, of New Haven, was killed at St. Louis, Mo., during the cyclone.

FOR THE THIRD TIME.

Hon. W. S. Linton Unanimously Re-nominated for Congress.

NATED BY HON. W. M. KILPATRICK

In a Rattling Speech—The Names of McKinley, Bliss and Linton Greeted With Cheers.

From the Saginaw Courier-Herald.

The republican convention of the eighth congressional district of Michigan met in the republican headquarters in the Brewer block yesterday.

George W. Hill, chairman of the congressional committee called the convention to order at 1:45 p. m.

After the delegates had become seated, Mr. Hill read the call for the convention and then called to the chair as temporary chairman Prof. J. W. Simmons, of Owosso. Prof. Simmons returned thanks for the honor conferred, saying he considered it an important meeting, and that the principles represented here were of importance to this congressional district and the state and that these principles would be victorious.

E. P. Waldron was chosen as temporary secretary.

A delegate from Shiawassee county moved that the convention appoint committees on credentials, permanent order of business and resolutions and that the counties present names of members of those committees.

The counties presented the names and the committees as organized were as follows:

Credentials—A. L. Arnold, Shiawassee; George Watson, Tuscola; H. L. Kendrick, Clinton; J. A. Conner, Saginaw.

Permanent organization and order of business—A. T. Parrish, Shiawassee; E. D. Shader, Tuscola; B. M. Wooley, Clinton; E. A. Stimpson, Saginaw.

Resolutions—F. E. Welch, Shiawassee; J. M. Smith, Clinton; E. H. Diamond, Tuscola; Percy Becker, Saginaw.

The convention then took a recess of ten minutes to allow the committees to formulate reports.

Upon the convention re-assembling the committee on credentials submitted a report of the delegates entitled to seats in the convention, which was accepted and adopted.

The committee on permanent organization and order of business recommended that the temporary officers be made permanent, and that the following be the order of business:

First—Report of the committee on credentials.

Second—Report of committee on permanent organization and order of business.

Third—Report of the committee on resolutions.

Fourth—Nomination of a candidate for congress.

The report was received and adopted.

The chairman said the committee on resolutions had informed him that they did not deem it advisable to submit any resolutions. The officers of the convention were then sworn in.

The members of the congressional committee were then presented as follows: Shiawassee, H. B. McLaughlin; Clinton, Will H. Brunson; Tuscola, C. T. Jarvis; Saginaw, W. R. Marshall.

Next in the order of business was nominations for candidate for congress. Hon. W. M. Kilpatrick, of Shiawassee, took the floor and made an excellent speech, saying in substance: "After three years of democratic rule and misrule, every day of which has driven a fresh nail into the coffin of the industries and prosperity of this country, we are about to place in nomination candidates for the presidency, and the gubernatorial office, and for members of congress, and I think that in the three years that have just passed the people have learned some lessons which they are anxious to manifest at the polls in November. It is the people that are about to have their say, as they have been doing in the conventions up to the present date, and they are going to solve, and have solved, whether it is McKinley Bill or Bill McKinley, and they have said that they will have both. They have declared, as far as heard from, in favor of protection and prosperity. I was reading the other day a little statement of the state of the financial barometer, the clearing house statements. In 1892 it was over four billion dollars in favor of New York, and in 1895 it was seven billion dollars in favor of London, as against the United States. That is what comes from the free raw material that our democratic friends have been advocating, and now the people of the United States are demanding protection. They are generous, but three years of this giving to England is all they can stand. It is not so much the man from Ohio that the people are upholding as the principles that he better represents than any other living American. There is no doubt of this election by a great majority unless the democrats could catch a few weak-kneed republicans with their silver hook. It was the duty of republicans to see that we had money enough and the kind would take care of itself. No man upon receiving his money looks at it to see what kind it is. The trouble now was for a man to find any when he looked in his pocket. No matter whether a man was an artisan or professional man, he was mighty lucky to find any money. The farmer had been told that he would get cheap blankets in return for his wool, but he could not buy the blankets with his wool. The working-man was promised all sorts of commodities cheap in return for his vote in 1892. He had received anything but money for it, but he could not buy anything in the shape of cheap goods because he had not the money. The first duty of republicans was to get protection, and then the money would take care of itself."

Mr. Chairman, I didn't rise here to make a political speech. I arose here to perform the duty assigned to me by my fellow delegates from Shiawassee, to place in nomination a man for member of congress. I am instructed by my fellow delegates here to present the name of your present member of congress, William S. Linton, who has been such for the past four years, and whom you all know, and whose course I approve. I had hoped to support a man from Shiawassee county, but with me the majority always rules. I have had some little experience with politics in the past and recognize the power of the majority. I apprehend that in November next, along with McKinley, Bliss and others, Linton will be elected with such a majority as we have never seen in this eighth district since its present organization. I hope I have well presented the name of the next congressman, and the balance must be done by the voters.

By an unanimous rising vote the nomination was confirmed on motion of W. H. Brunson, of Clinton. Mr. Kilpatrick then extended a vote of thanks for the magnificent manner in which he presented Mr. Linton's name, and with three rousing cheers for the nominee, and cries "He's all right," the convention came to a close.

Washington, May 28.—Congressman Linton received many congratulations this afternoon and evening on the peculiarly gratifying circumstances attending his unanimous re-nomination. Mr. Linton has attained a national celebrity through his fight on sectarian appropriations, and his efforts in behalf of postal employees, and few members of the fifty-fourth congress are as well known or have as many friends and acquaintances in Washington. The felicitations were the more cordial from the fact that a nomination is considered to be equivalent to an election this year. Mr. Linton himself expresses his great satisfaction at the harmony that characterized the convention.

High School Notes.

Charles Cooper's essay, read Friday afternoon, was very interesting. It was entitled "The Wonders and Curiosities of the Modern Railway." The strides taken in the railway business from the time that the first American railway in 1826 drew material at Quincy, Mass., for the Brewster mill monument until the modern lightning express thundered along, are enormous and worth study. The rendering of the shapeliness into the drying wheel or boiler plate is an interesting and beautiful process. Peter Cooper built the first locomotive in America. It was sent to South Carolina and lived but a year owing to a dusky southerner's sitting on the safety valve to stop the hissing noise of escaping steam. It was impertinent in Columbus to discover America if there were to be no railroads. Railways bind a nation because they effect an interchange of ideas. They tend to sever a nation because they are a temptation to paralyze the industries of a nation through strikes. The locomotive with its 5400 parts has an active life of thirty years, at the end of eleven of which its original cost has been spent on it for repairs. It is a monument and marvel of applied industry.

Miss Maud Gilbert recited her well written narrative, founded upon fact, of the life of a union soldier, who leaving behind his beloved home and his favorite violin went to the war, was wounded and left in the hands of the enemy. The rebel physician, untrue to the ethics of his profession, tried to cause the boy all the pain he could. Failing to extract a groan from the brave fellow he stabbed the flesh around the wound with his murderous lancet, but no cry escaped the union lad. Recaptured he died in a union hospital from the blood poisoning caused by the southern surgeon.

Monday afternoon Leo Moss delivered his essay on the United States Navy, in which he traced the history of that very important part of national life. The growth of our navy has been retarded by a lack of interest on the part of the nation at large, but the congresses of the last few years have made appropriations which are securing and have secured cruisers which in their respective classes excel anything afloat. The cruiser Indiana, for example, could fire at one volley 6724 pounds of steel, of which 3920 pounds could be shot straight ahead. We have other cruisers of similar capabilities and our navy is altogether one of which we may well feel proud. Mr. Moss' essay showed careful research and was listened to with interest.

Miss Mabel Perry gave in the form of a narrative "An Educational Idea," a summary of the reasons for and against an education. There were three boys whose histories were traced. One was taken out of school when twelve years old because he liked to be in a store and didn't wish to go to school. He was finally cheated and failed in business owing to a lack of education. The second boy went through high school and college but acquired no definite aim in the course of his studies and amounts to nothing at the close of the story. The third boy exemplifies the educational idea by building upon a broad general education a special capability the demand for which gives him a good position and living. The narrative form of presentation of this idea was an effective one and reflects credit upon the English work done in our schools where, contrary to the old notions, story writing is encouraged.

Tuesday afternoon Miss Minnie McCormick read an excellent essay on the life of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, whose loving humanity seemed to beam forth from his portrait which adorns the assembly room. He belongs to the same age as Darwin and Tennyson. He was a sunny tempered lad with a natural bent of wit. He attended Phillips Academy at Andover where it was expected that he would become a minister. But, as he said, he met there, ministers who looked too much like undertakers. He graduated from Harvard in the famous class of 1829, studied law but finally gave it up for medicine. For thirty-five years he was professor of anatomy in the Harvard Medical Col-

lege at Boston and took as much delight in fine dissection as he did in poetry. His nature was lovable, modest and sympathetic. He saved old Ironsides by his poem, preached sermons to those who never would attend church, softened the narrowness of Puritan bigotry, produced works of lasting humor and was a patriot all of his life, which ended October 7, 1894.

"Culture" was the subject of a thoughtful essay by Miss Lena Martin. Culture is a catch-word of the day. Arnold's definition of culture is "the knowing of the best that has been said or done in the world." Thoughtful reading brings culture and all should read to a good purpose and read a great deal. Everyone wastes a little time which might be so used. Culture is broad while mere learning may be narrow. Education should produce culture. Science is daily adding culture to our life. Electricity, attention to the public health and the traveling in which our restless, curious fellow-countrymen indulge, result in culture. The early struggle for wealth made the outlook dark but now the future for the artist, musician and poet is bright with promise for the success of their culture bringing labors.

Wednesday afternoon Miss Ethel McLean read her essay on "Richard the Lion-hearted," which showed that she had studied history to advantage. She traced the outgrowth of his childish innocence and the quarrels which he had with his brothers. He took a leading part in the first crusade and for years battled with the Saracens by whose leader, Saladin, he was much admired. His life was full of great opportunities but he died unmourned because his generosity extended only to his equals and his bravery only appeared on the battlefield. Everyone by studying his mistakes could learn lessons of what is true bravery and generosity.

Ernest Mann discussed the "Prosperity of the United States" in his well written oration on that subject. No other country had in so short a time attained such a condition of peace and freedom that we enjoy. This is because we have a greater equality of opportunity and civil rights. The brotherhood of man is the rule of our social order while discovery and invention are having a remarkable influence upon our civilization. The foreign immigration is a factor somewhat inimical to our civilization as too many come, with inherited semi-barbaric traits which one generation of training does not remove. The necessity for wider extension of public education is evident, yet in spite of the public schools the foreign population is not assimilated as well as some suppose. The necessities of pioneer life induces ignorance and the question for the next century is whether or not the civilized portion of the country shall maintain a supremacy over the semi-barbaric elements of our civilization.

Miss Eliza Martin clearly outlined the leading principles of "Civil Service Reform" in her essay on that subject. The U. S. constitution contains much material brought from the laws of other countries but the most important part is derived from English sources. The early history of the country contains no record of political corruption but the insatiable desire for office which has since arisen has led to the civil service reform movement of today in which regard we are behind England. Civil service reform is an issue in politics and aims to place honest men in office upon an impartial basis. Much trouble comes from the indifference of the individual voter but the judicial and purely administrative officers could be better chosen and those departments maintained if partisan politics were not the basis of their selection. The greatest strides have been made in the last six years and barring a few trivial matters the civil service reform laws have been a success.

In his essay on "Grains," Edwin Mosher showed in how many different instances and ways the great acre from the small. While we stand admiring the great things of this world we should consider the little things which gave rise to them. The little monitor revolutionized naval construction into what it is today. The history of every great invention which has been perfected by many improvements betrays its humble origin. Men do not attain position or power at once. Abraham Lincoln's path from the log cabin to the White House was anything but easy. Failures are lessons in living. The great tree of freedom sprang from the seed of liberty nourished by the colonists. Our place or station may be small and lowly but the lives of great men show that they began there, too, and we should do the best we can.

Miss Iva Peterson entitled her essay "Abstraction," and gave much of interest in regard to astronomy. She described the thoughts or dream of an astronomer as he slept upon the open deck of an ocean steamer from which he was lifted by an invisible power out into space. Visits paid to Venus and other planets revealed more of the vastness and beauty of the universe. The astronomer in response to a question given by his spirit guide was compelled to admit a Creator or under whose laws the planets moved in their courses. While seeming to see the pandemonium that would reign if it were not so, the ship struck bottom and he found that he had been dreaming.

Dwight North discussed in an interesting manner the "Permanent Ownership of Roads." Plutocracy is the rule of wealth, while paternalism is the government taking all the functions of life in its control as a father does the affairs of a family. Plutocracy and paternalism are extremes. Western railways are losing so much by competition that the question of government ownership is being favorably answered. Of the six lines between Chicago and St. Louis two or three would be enough. As it is rates are cut for a short time only and then the rates are higher than before the cut. If the roads were owned by the government no company could build a parallel road in order to make another company buy it out.

On the other hand the power of the railroad department of the government would be in very great danger of being misused, and a strike of the 500,000 or more men employed would amount to a rebellion. France and Germany experience no trouble in the governmental control of their roads and the United States could certainly handle them as well if it tried.

Englishmen's Picnic.

The sixth annual picnic and re-union of the Englishmen with their families and friends, will be held at the Owosso fair grounds Thursday, June 25th. The day will be spent with cricket, foot ball, singing, addresses, and a jolly good time. All are cordially invited.

J. Brooks, President.

P. M. KERRIDGE, Secretary.

Marriage Licenses.

Noah Porter, Shiawassee..... 22
Minnie Luchridge, Brant..... 18
John H. DeHart, Vernon..... 48
Carrie Persons, Flint..... 37
Channey S. Ogden, Owosso..... 27
Emma Barnes, Owosso..... 23
Charles Smith, Byron..... 20
Susie May, Byron..... 20
Albert Weimer, Owosso..... 27
Mabel Matt, Owosso..... 19

Flint Citizen: Congressman Aitken has returned from northern Michigan, where he spent the past few days in looking over the grounds in connection with the republican nomination for governor. Mr. Aitken is entirely satisfied with the outlook. He was well received everywhere and made many warm friends. While he makes no extravagant claims as to some of the candidates, it is very plain to be seen that his strength is gathering every day.

Busy American Nursery Stock.

Dutch nursery stock is being imported at New York and is finding its way into many a suburban garden to the injury of the American nurseryman. What foreign insect pests and fungoid diseases are being scattered about New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey we don't know. But we do know that the buyers of this free trade stuff ought to be ashamed of themselves, especially those who pretend to be protectionists and shout and squeal directly any attempt is made to remove protection from their own interests. These shoddy protectionists are the kind who buy British shoddy clothing and wonder why there is less demand for their own goods when they are patronizing foreign labor.

Reed on Wages.

The truth is that this very question of rising wages is what makes a good many men free traders. People with fixed incomes think that anything which raises wages is inimical to them. Manufacturers who have foreign markets are naturally anxious to have wages on the foreign standard, and when a great cotton manufacturer in Boston and a great agricultural toolmaker in Philadelphia proclaim themselves on the side of free trade, we find in both cases a large foreign trade and along with it a desire for foreign wages for their workmen.—Hon. Thomas B. Reed.

Senator Thurston's Argument.

We feel that it is no longer necessary to make an argument for protection in the United States. That argument is being made by the silent water wheel, by the still spindles, by the smokeless chimneys; that story is in every American home, graven on every American mind, and now the American people are ready to act, they are eager to act, they are burning to act, and they are going to act at the St. Louis convention and at the polls in next November.—Hon. J. M. Thurston.

SALTFIELDS HURT.

New York State Industry Demoralized by Democracy.

The western New York saltfield, embraced in the counties of Genesee, Livingston and Wyoming, extends over ten townships, with an aggregate population of 23,168. The amount of wages distributed in the salt industry in those ten townships in 1891 was in round numbers \$550,000; the freights paid on salt, coal, coopersage, etc., \$1,200,000; the amount paid for coopersage, box shooks, bagging, etc., was \$650,000; a total distribution of money to the amount of \$3,400,000 in a single year. That was under the McKinley tariff, with protection to salt.

In 1895, under the Gorman tariff, with salt on the free list, the distribution of money in this same section through the salt industry was as follows: Wages, \$165,000; freights, etc., \$400,000; coopersage, bagging, etc., \$215,000, a total of \$780,000, or a reduction of about 68 per cent traceable directly to free trade. The immediate localities suffered to the extent of \$385,000 a year—a distribution of wages decreased by about \$17 per capita for the entire population in the region affected, of whom less than 10 per cent were engaged directly in the salt industry. The number of persons engaged in the industry fell off from 1,200, earning \$458.33 a year, to 500, earning \$330 each.

In addition to this loss to labor in the locality and its resultant effect on local trade and every industry and pursuit there carried on, there is the item of \$800,000 loss to the railroads in freights paid, nearly all of which is a labor item. Then there is the loss of \$435,000 in the amount of coopersage and bagging used, the major part of which was a loss to labor affecting the lumber men in Michigan, the cotton operatives in the east and sewing girls in New York city, where the bulk of the bagging has been made up.

The manufacturers of cotton in the New England states, and the lumbermen of the north and west, are as much affected by the placing of salt on the free list as are the saltmakers in the western New York saltfield—and the great railroad corporations are affected as much as both put together.

Schly—Kelley.
At five o'clock Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schly occurred the marriage of their daughter Julia to Bert Kelley, Rev. C. E. Hill performing the ceremony. The bride wore a beautiful dress of cream silk with pearl trimmings. Ray Sidman was groomsmen and Miss Clara Schly bridesmaid. A bountiful repast was served and the happy couple went away for a brief visit with friends in the county. They will begin housekeeping Monday in Mr. Kelley's house in Maple Ridge Park. The presents were numerous and useful.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Sieb and children and Mr. and Mrs. Howard, of Lansingburg; Mr. and Mrs. Haigh and Mr. and Mrs. Willet, of Burton.

Wm. A. Dryer, father of Mrs. E. M. Johnson, of this city, died at his home in Lansing, Sunday. The funeral occurred Tuesday, and was attended by Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Johnson. The State Republican says of Mr. Dryer:

He was born in Cazanovia, N. Y., March 1818. His family came from New England. He removed from New York to Michigan in 1830, bringing with him his wife and his oldest daughter, now Mrs. J. E. Warner. The family settled in White Oak in this county. Mr. Dryer resided in Ingham county during the rest of his life except three years when he was in Livingston county. Mr. Dryer was a fine type of the class of men who are pioneers. He was a man of strong intellect, gifts and also a man fully capable of doing useful work with his hands. He was present at the first political convention ever held for nomination of county officers in this county. He assisted in the organization of the P. Methodist church of this city, that being the first church organized in Lansing. During residence in Livingston county he built the wagon ever built there. He was a charter member and the first president of the Cent. Michigan agricultural society. The first Mr. sheep that were brought to this county were his. These are a few of many illustrations that might be cited of his usefulness and influence in the early days of central Michigan. Mr. Dryer was a republican in politics and present at the organization of that party in Jackson. Though steadfast to the principles of republicanism he was never bigoted or charitable of the opinions of others. He was a member of the board of supervisors for years and chairman of the board seven years. No man who better informed about the organization and growth of this county than Mr. Dryer and in his later years he was a veritable storehouse of history and reminiscence.

For sale, Jersey heifer calf 3 months eligible to registry. A bargain at \$35. Inquire at this office.

A NEWLY FOUND ART

Magnetic Healing as applied to the Curing of Diseases.

The advent of Madame De Boushaw into our midst several weeks since has been the subject of much discussion some time past by persons of all classes and as people learn daily of the seemingly miraculous cures performed by this gifted lady, a few words at this time may not be out of place.

Madame De Boushaw is no clairvoyant or faith healer and should not be classed with the so-called "Wonderful travel doctors." Her cures are not made a day, but when you are cured by lady your ailment never returns. proof of this take Mrs. O. W. Sex of Chilston, who is now spending days in Owosso and stopping at Merrell. A year ago last May Mrs. Sex came to Madame De Boushaw broken in health; to-day a well, so woman and says she cannot say much in the Madame's behalf. Also of our own esteemed citizens, Mr. Harvey, East Mason St., says "Mad De Boushaw has done for me what physicians have failed to do and now on the high road to health, never expected." These statements come from people we cannot doubt are not to be made light of. Others have applied to Madame De Boushaw help have gone to their homes praises for her wonderful cures have written to her of their complete return to health.

Reader, are you a sufferer? Go see the Madame in the parlors at Merrell and trust your case in her hands. If there is hope at all she will tell. Don't let the advice of those who nothing of her ability keep you away.

—SEE OUR—

TRIMMED HAIR

for MISSES and CHILDREN

The Largest Assortment and the Very Lowest Prices

KROB'S MILLINERY, 111 W. Exchange

\$5.00

Did you ever stop to think what you could do right here in Owosso with a Five Dollar Bill? Did you ever stop to think that Real Estate values are as low as they will ever be, and that now is the time to buy? Real Estate in Owosso will advance 25 per cent in valuation the next year just as sure as the sun shines, and when the advance commences there will be the greatest scramble for Real Estate investments you ever saw. If you wish to avoid this rush, go to

Maple Ridge Park

pick out one or two of those giant lots and then you are ready for the advance. Five dollars do this. Call and see for particulars.

Lingle & McDan

Office opposite Elderneth Hotel