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NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT
saves the housewife long hours of wearisome work and gives the family all the mince pie they can desire at little cost. A package makes two large pies. 10c. at all grocers. Take no substitute.

On the receipt of four name and address and the name of this paper, we will mail you postpaid "None Such Mince Meat," a book by a famous housewife. Write to: **MERRILL-SOULE CO.,** Syracuse, N. Y.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss
COUNTY OF SHIAWASSEE
At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Shiawassee, held at the Probate Office, in the city of Corunna, on Friday, the 15th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.
Present, Matthew Bush, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Delane H. Barnum, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Morris J. Arthur and Edward Barnum, praying for an order setting over to petitioners a certain portion of the proceeds from sale of real estate in Montcalm county, to which they claim ownership.
Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the 15th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate Office, in the city of Corunna, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.
And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in *The Times*, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Shiawassee for three successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing.
Judge of Probate.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss
COUNTY OF SHIAWASSEE
At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Shiawassee, held at the Probate Office, in the city of Corunna, on Wednesday, the 15th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.
Present, Matthew Bush, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Eva V. Warner, a minor.
On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of William C. Still, guardian of said minor, praying for license to sell the real estate of said minor, for the purpose of investment as in the petition set forth.
Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 8th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held in the Probate Office, in the city of Corunna, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.
And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in *The Times*, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Shiawassee, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
MATTHEW BUSH,
Judge of Probate.
BY KATHERINE E. KELLEY,
Probate Register.

Announcements for School Year 1896-7.

Teachers should carefully note the contents of this circular and preserve it for future use.
DATES OF EXAMINATIONS.
Regular, Corunna, August 20th and 21st, 1896.
Special, Owosso, October 15th and 16th, 1896.
Regular, Corunna, March 25th and 26th, 1897.
Special, Owosso, June 17th and 18th, 1897.
All examinations will begin at 8:30 a. m., standard time.
Applicants for third grades will write upon geography, theory and art and school law the first half day; grammar, physiology and reading the second half day; arithmetic, penmanship and history the third half day and civil government and orthography the fourth half day. Applicants for first and second grades will write upon geography, theory and art and school law the first half day; grammar, physiology, algebra and reading the second half day; arithmetic, history and penmanship the third half day, and civil government, physics and orthography the fourth half day. Applicants for first grades will write upon geometry, general history and botany on Saturday.
The above schedule will be strictly followed.

For third grades an average of seventy is required, with not less than sixty-five in any branch; for second grade an average of seventy-five is required, with not less than seventy in any branch; for first grade an average of eighty-five is required, with not less than eighty in any branch.
Applicants shall use legal cap paper and write with pen and ink.
Applicants for first and second grades who pass in part of the branches may re-write at the next examination in the remainder. After failing in two consecutive examinations they must re-write in all branches. Applicants for third grades who fail in part of the branches must re-write in all branches.
CAUTION: Special certificates will be granted only when legally qualified teachers cannot be secured. Persons who wish to teach must attend an examination.
O. L. BURDET, Commissioner.
J. N. CODY, Examiner.
Corunna, Aug. 7, 1896.

F. EDWARDS & CO.

General Real Estate and Insurance Agent
Will sell your Property.
Will rent your House or Farm.
Will look after your Tenants.
Will find Loans for your Money.
Will insure your Buildings.
Charges very reasonable. Office with S. F. Smith.



For Catarrh Hay-Fever Cold in Head
KELLY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. KELLY BROTHERS, 25 Warren St., New York City.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never fails to restore Gray Hair to its youthful color. Cures itching scalp. Sold at 15c at Druggists.

HINDERCORNS.
The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Removes corns to the root. Makes walking easy. Sold at Druggists.

McKinley's Definition.
What is a protective tariff? It is a tariff upon foreign imports so adjusted as to secure the necessary revenue, and judiciously imposed upon those foreign products the like of which are produced at home or the like of which we are capable of producing at home. It imposes the duty upon the competing foreign product; it makes it bear the burden of duty, and, as far as possible, luxuries only excepted, permits the noncompeting foreign product to come in free of duty. Articles of common use, comfort and necessity, which we cannot produce here, it sends to the people untaxed and free from custom house exactions.—Hon. William McKinley.

Cheap and Quick Freight.
Cheap and rapid transportation on the sea is as important to our exporters, manufacturers, farmers and importers as it is on the land.—Annual Report of the Commissioner of Navigation.

Right. And they will get it with American clippers under a discriminating duties bill.

A Great Truth.

How it has Spread in Michigan—Muskegon Falls in Line.
The trumpet notes of "The Little Conqueror" have sounded far and near in the triumphal march through Michigan. From the crowded city to the hamlet the echo is sounding, bringing words of hope and good cheer to thousands of sufferers. Public endorsement is its strength, and that is why success follows each advancing step. People are beginning to understand that there is no proof like home proof. Muskegon has produced several such cases as that of Mrs. Chas. Sleigh, and they like to read and know about them, for it means comfort to all. Mrs. Sleigh is a citizen of Muskegon and resides at No. 200 Lake St. She says:
"I could not speak words of praise that would be strong enough to tell what I feel for Doan's Kidney Pills. My trouble would not be the result of a severe attack of the grip which I had about four years ago, and it developed into a genuine kidney affliction. During those years I have suffered everything. At times the misery has made me wish I were dead. My back was in a terrible condition. I had spells of such severity that the pain would force me to walk bent over for a whole week. I could not stand up straight. The flesh on my back over the kidneys was sore to the touch, the bladder became affected as well, and I have suffered with it more than tongue can tell. The urine was scanty, and at times would not come at all. There was much inflammation, causing fever and an intense burning and stinging feeling. I was feeling badly when I commenced taking Doan's Kidney Pills, which I procured at Brundage's drug store. They have done great things for me. I now feel like another person. My terrible backache is better, the urine comes naturally, and my strength and nervous system are greatly improved. I shall continue taking Doan's Kidney Pills for some time yet. You can use my endorsement of them; I am glad to give it."
Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers—price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-McLure Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for U. S. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

VAN R. POND,
Attorney & Counsellor,
General law and chancery practice in all courts.
Over M. L. Stewart & Co's Bank

DR. L. E. PHELPS,
OFFICE 114 N. Washington St. OFFICE
HOURS: 8 to 9 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.
RESIDENCE: 656 N. Washington St.
Special Attention given to Chronic Diseases.

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Office, 211 N. Washington St.
OVER PARKILL & SON'S DRUG STORE.

H. B. PETERSON,
DENTIST
VITALIZED AIR.
OFFICE—Over Dimmick's store, Washington Street. RESIDENCE—Washington St., opposite Congressional church.

WILLIAM M. KILPATRICK,
LAWYER.
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
General Insurance Agent.
Office in the Williams Block Washington street
OWOSSO, MICH.

J. B. Dowdigan,
DENTIST.
Office over Kalamazoo Store OWOSSO, MICH.
Hours 8 to 12 a. m.
1:30 to 5:30 p. m.



PENNYROYAL PILLS
Chamberlain's English, Diamond Brand.
Original and Genuine.
SAFE, SURE, RELIABLE. LADIES SO DRUGGISTS FOR CHAMBERLAIN'S PENNYROYAL PILLS. Diamond Brand in Red and Gold wrapper. Taken after meals, before bedtime, and after each meal. Do not take on an empty stomach. At Druggists, or send for sample free. In letter, by return mail, 10-cent testimonial. None other. Chamberlain Chemical Co., Smallville, Mo. Sold at all Local Druggists.

WANTED!
500 cords of good
Spoke Timber.
Will pay Cash for same.
WM. H. MASON & SON,
1016 West Main St. OWOSSO, MICH.

THE VERY BEST TAX.

A TEXT TAKEN FROM WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Taxes Necessary in Some Shape to Provide Revenue—Protective Tariff the Highest Form of Taxation—A Prosperous People Doesn't Feel Its Burden.

"We cannot have revenue unless we have taxes," said Washington in his farewell address. This does not need the stamp of Washington's approval to make it pass current. It is self evident. We must have taxes—taxes raised somehow, paid by some one. We might have a direct tax and collect from every adult citizen or every citizen entitled to vote a specific sum. What a popular tax that would be! We wonder it has not been suggested by our free trade friends. It is quite in accordance with their theories. Even the income tax would have to take a back seat. We might raise taxes in a dozen different ways, but it is perfectly obvious that the best form of taxation is that which will be least felt by the people. Let us suppose for a moment that the protective tariff is a tax and look at it entirely from that point of view. Has any method of taxation ever been discovered, or invented, which bears so lightly on the people? Why, one of the worst things about the protective tariff, according to our free trade friends, is that the people don't know they are taxed by it. Could they say more in its favor as a system of taxation? Could any system of taxation bear more lightly than that?

But it is no wonder that the protective tariff rests so lightly on the American people, for it is paid in most cases by the foreign producers and not by the American people. Who can doubt that this is so in view of the fact that the price of every kind of product has dropped under a protective tariff? Take steel rails for instance, or tin plate. In the last 25 years steel rails have dropped from more than \$70 per ton to \$22 or less per ton, and the drop in the price of tin plate during the same time has been proportionately as great. These are only samples. They illustrate only what has taken place in a greater or less degree in every industry. It would be as hard as hunting for a needle in a haystack to find any product whose price has been raised by the protective tariff. There is no doubt about it—the protective tariff system is the most wonderful system ever devised by the mind of man. Not only does it supply revenue sufficient to meet the tremendous expenses of carrying on this great government without laying any burden of taxation on the people, but, besides all that, it creates and builds up new industries; it establishes new enterprises; it provides work for millions of American wage earners and it brings prosperity to the whole American people.

A Bright Year in the Record.
Eighteen hundred and ninety-six will long be remembered as the year in which the United States put itself on record in favor of an honest currency and an honest government.—Baltimore American.

WOMEN DISCOURAGED.

Good and Sufficient Reasons for the Blues.

Doctors Fail to Understand Symptoms That Are Danger Signals.

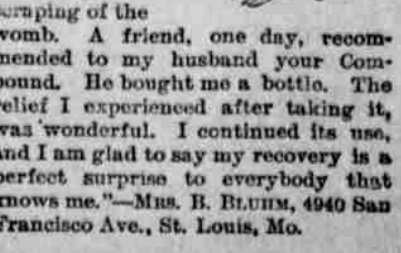
A marked trait in woman's character is to place implicit confidence in her physician.

A man must work entirely from theory in the treatment of female diseases, for unfortunately facts based upon actual knowledge, belong to the female sex alone. Many women who periodically suffer with attacks of faintness, dizziness, extreme lassitude, "don't care" or want-to-be-left-alone feeling, do not at first realize that these are the infallible symptoms of womb trouble and the forerunners of great suffering.

Soon they grow to feel that the doctor does not understand their case. Then they remember that "a woman best understands a woman's ills," and turn to Mrs. Pinkham.

The following letter is but one positive illustration of this fact:—

"Four years ago I began to suffer with great weakness of the generative organs. My womb was prolapsed; I suffered with continual backache and all the other pains that accompany that weakness. I tried doctor after doctor, had operations. The final operation after which I became a total wreck, was scraping of the womb. A friend, one day, recommended to my husband your Compound. He bought me a bottle. The relief I experienced after taking it, was wonderful. I continued its use, and I am glad to say my recovery is a perfect surprise to everybody that knows me."—MRS. B. BUSH, 4940 San Francisco Ave., St. Louis, Mo.



NEIGHBORS TO CUBA.

FLORIDA, THE BAHAMAS, JAMAICA AND YUCATAN.

The Struggling Patriots Find Little Sympathy Among the Islands Near Cuba, Jamaica and Her Possibilities—"Castles in the Sea."

[Special Correspondence.]

FALMOUTH, Jamaica, Jan. 16.—Drop a plumb line due south from the promontory of Cabo Cruz, Cuba, and it will strike the harbor of this most beautiful of towns, on the north coast of Jamaica. The whole southern coast of Cuba lies open to the north of Jamaica, indenting which are such fine harbors as Port Antonio, Falmouth and Montego bay. The first is the shipping port of the Boston Fruit company, which has revolutionized the agriculture of Jamaica and made possible the building up of great fortunes in banana culture. The latter, Montego, is now the terminus of the inland railway from Kingston, the capital, and, with its glorious harbor and surrounding lands adapted to fruit and coffee growing, promises great things for the future.

The Pearl of the Antilles is almost contiguous to five bodies of land and groups of islands, in which are spoken three different languages. Directly north is Florida, with Key West distant some 90 miles; north and northeast are the Bahamas, all English speaking; south of east is Haiti, where, though the inhabitants are mostly blacks, French is the dialect spoken; south 75 miles lies Jamaica, English, and west of Cape Antonio lies Yucatan, 100 miles, where, as in Cuba, Spanish is the language now of the people there.

Cuba is isolated among its neighbors, not only owing to its foreign ownership, but to the archaic customs and fifteenth century ideas of its oppressors. Only in Haiti, that fragment of African barbarism, are the roads in worse condition and the public welfare less an object of solicitude. The United States and Jamaica offer the only asylums for the Cuban refugees and those deprived of their homes and properties through Spanish tyranny. The Bahamas are so poor that they can hardly support the miserable population that clings to their scantily covered coral rocks, but in Jamaica the hot blooded Cuban finds soil and climate exactly suited to his needs. There has already begun a hegra from the southern parts of Cuba, which promises to swell to great proportions if the rebellion continues another year, as seems most likely.

One would think that the struggling patriots of Cuba might find ardent sympathizers among the islands around it. But such is not the case. This island, for instance, is so thoroughly English and so entirely in the group of British commercial peoples that there is actually no sentiment favorable to the patriot cause. Those who come here are welcomed in a way because the residents see a new industry possible through their presence.

This island has grown tobacco for many years and has produced a fairly good brand of cigars. But the art of properly curing the tobacco has never been acquired. Now that Weyer, the butcher, has actually invaded the Pinar del Rio province of Cuba and destroyed the resources of that great tobacco raising district its population, skilled in the raising and preparation of the weed, are flocking to this haven for the oppressed. They are bringing with them seed and methods of curing the "cohiba"—as the tobacco plant is called—and it will not be long before you of the United States will be receiving fragrant Havanas from Jamaica. We had the soil; we had the tropical climate. Now we have the industries "fabricators" themselves. Look out in the very near future for "Reinas de Yajamaica," ("Conchas de Sir Henry Blake") (the governor) and "Damas de la Victoria."

As you know, the smokers of the United States consume some 200,000,000 so called Havanas, while we who have been through the island know that not over 50,000,000 real Havanas are exported to the States. At least 20 times that number are used there, or about 4,000,000,000 cigars. So it appears that somebody smokes something different from the exported article. In fact, it is extremely difficult and always was to find a good Havana cigar in the Cuban capital itself, the best of them going to London and to the European courts. Our millionaires sometimes get a few, but most of them are absorbed by his royal highness "Tum Tum" and his ilk.

In this matter of the reflux wave of immigrants from Cuba it is only history repeating itself, for this island was once a Spanish possession and was wrested from the dons by no less a personage than the bold protector, Oliver Cromwell, or rather by his admiral, Penn, about the middle of the seventeenth century. You will find here many reminders of that Spanish epoch of possession in such names as Spanish Town, near Kingston; Santa Gloria and Puerto Bueno.

In the year 1503, having cruised along the Honduras and Cuban coasts, Columbus was driven by a dreadful hurricane full upon the same north coast of Jamaica. His ships were in almost a sinking condition, and so, making the best of a bad adventure, he drove them ashore, where the water soon filled them to the tops of their decks. That was before the time of Great Easterns and 10,000 ton ships, and his little caravels—not much bigger than fishing schooners—were beached with difficulty.

"Castled in the sea," as he expressed it, Columbus remained for nearly a year, until finally rescued and taken to Spain, where he died two years later. It was at this very spot that the great Christopher played that "low down" trick on the unsophisticated natives which has become historic. The native Indians could not see why they should be called upon to feed a horde of ravaging and ravishing soldiers thrown up from the sea, and so they withheld the bananas, yams and cassava upon which

The Evening News,
"THE GREAT DAILY OF MICHIGAN."
The Greatest Advertising Medium
In the State is THE DETROIT EVENING NEWS. Why? Because it has by far the largest circulation. Why has it? Because it is the best daily newspaper. If you want the best, TAKE THE EVENING NEWS.
Two cents a copy. Ten cents a week (DELIVERED). \$1.25 for 3 months (BY MAIL).
AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN IN MICHIGAN.
The Evening News, Detroit.



MONTEGO BAY, JAMAICA.

Columbus relied to keep him and his fellow pirates from starving. So, having an "Old Farmer's Almanac" with him and perceiving by the tables that "about this time" they might expect an eclipse of the moon, he returned to his cabin to commune with the god of storms. When he came out, he told the chief, or cacique, of the Indians that the Great Spirit was very much offended at the lack of yams and bananas, and in consequence was going to quench the light of the moon. And, sure enough, just as he ceased speaking the moon went into a cloud, and the Indians set up a howl of terror and affright, not that they cared much for moonlight strolls, etc., but they had no other light by night, gas being so high they couldn't afford it and the electric dynamo all burned out.

They came to terms just in the nick of time, for a moment after they had agreed to furnish the provisions the eclipse was over, and Columbus "saved his bacon." The Spaniards returned the favor after the manner of the times by running off a lot of the Indians to Haiti, where they sold them as slaves, and carrying away all the handsomest of the Indian maidens.
All this happened in the year 1504, but tradition has preserved a full account of the proceedings, and it was only last week that I took a salt water dip in Columbus cove, where the discoverer lived so many months in huts of straw erected over the decks of his caravels.
O. A. FURBER.

Losing the Home Market.
While capturing the markets of the world.



WHILE CAPTURING THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Liberal Shipping Policy.

The admission of the New York and Paris, coupled with the construction of the St. Louis and St. Paul, has demonstrated that a more liberal policy toward shipping than that which has hitherto been followed does not mean the closing of American yards.—Annual Report of the Commissioner of Navigation.

And a still "more liberal policy toward shipping" would be the enactment of the discriminating duties bill of Senator Elkins. The passage of this bill would result in the starting of so many American yards and the work of the commissioner's bureau would so increase as to make him wonder where he was at. But his "more liberal" minded successor might be equal to the occasion.

British and American Taxes.

A western cotton mill of 120,000 spindles, the property costing upward of \$2,000,000, pays \$30,000 a year in state and municipal taxes. A similar mill in England pays \$14,000 taxation, a gain of \$22,000 a year to the free trader. The American mill pays from 6 to 8 per cent interest on money borrowed, say 6 per cent on \$100,000, \$6,000 a year, while the English mill pays 3 or 3 per cent interest, say 3 per cent, or \$3,000 a year, for the use of the same amount of money. The English mill is thus \$25,000 to the good, and this is equivalent to the use of more than \$800,000 without interest charge as compared with the American mill.

Cotton Mills West and South.

[Special Correspondence.]
ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—New England cotton manufacturers are arranging for a cotton mill in this city. The idea of making cotton goods near the source of the raw material is not new. Some years ago Georgia capitalists built cotton factories at Augusta, utilizing a fine water power, and these mills have been prosperous. St. Louis is the distributing point for most of the cotton crop of Arkansas and Texas, and about one-half the cotton used in New England mills passes through this city. A large part of this cotton, of course, comes back to St. Louis in the form of cloth. It seems wasteful to pay freight on the cotton from St. Louis to New England and freight on the cotton cloth from New England to St. Louis when all the facilities for manufacturing cotton goods can be found here. Labor here is as cheap as in New England. It is much cheaper in Georgia, where negro hands are employed. Coal is to be had from mines just across the river, in Illinois. Local capitalists, however, have hesitated to go into the enterprise alone; but, through the Business Men's league, they have intimated a willingness to put up \$25,000 if some experienced manufacturers will put up a like amount. They will give also a 30 acre site. Now the manufacturers are coming here from New England to look over the ground. It is expected that the new mill will employ 1,200 men. It may cheapen cotton goods in the southwest, and possibly it will be the first of a series of elements disturbing to the industries of New England.
PERCY CORTELYOU.

Prizes For Railway Trackmen.

[Special Correspondence.]
CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The Wabash railroad some time ago adopted a device for encouraging its track foremen to do their best to keep the track in good condition. It offered prizes of \$35 and \$25 each to the foremen for the best and next best showing at the annual track inspection. The object of this was to prevent accidents, and the managers of the road say they have received more than the value of the prizes every year in additional protection to the company's property and to the lives of travelers and employees. The amount paid out in prizes recently was \$1,030. The points covered in the competition are drainage, policing, sidings, line and surface level, joints, ties and switches. Some English railroads offer prizes to station masters for the best kept station gardens.
The prize system usually brings a great many times the value of the investment.
GEORGE GRAHAM.

Marital Confidences.

Mr. Elwell—Isn't it strange, but true nevertheless, that the biggest fools always marry the prettiest girls?
Mrs. Elwell—Oh, now, go on, you flatterer!—London Figaro.

"Why Not?"

Shipbuilding, too, is a line in which the Germans have made astounding progress. For centuries the German shipyards were a matter of small importance, but of late the German nation has looked upon the clanging yards that line the shores of Tyne and Clyde and Lagan and has said to herself, "Why not?"—Thomas Ewing Moore, United States Commercial Agent to Weimar.

Though it has taken us a long time to realize the importance of shipbuilding as an American industry, we are also beginning to wake up at last and to ask ourselves, "Why not?" And, being aroused, we will act so that "clanging yards" will shortly line our shores from end to end of the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard and also off the gulf of Mexico. Pass the discriminating duties bill.

How to Get Work.

Our trouble today in this country is that we have not enough work. [Cries of "That's right."]—From Major McKinley's Veranda Speeches.
And we never will have "enough work" until we are enabled by a protective tariff to supply our own markets with our own goods.