THE CHELSEA HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT

CHELSEA, - - - MICH.

A. ALLISON, Proprietor.

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THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor. "Of the People and for the People." Single Copies 5 Cents.

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THE CHELSEA HERALD

JOB OFFICE

HAS THE

MOST APPROVED FACILITIES

For the execution of every description of

PRINTING!!

And we would respectfully invite your attention to our work and prices.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Space.	1 w	1 m	3 m	6 m	1 y
1 Inch.....	50	$1 00	$2 00	$3 00	$5
¼ Column...	1 00	2 00	4 00	6 00	10 00
⅓ Column...	2 00	4 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
½ Column...	2 50	5 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
⅔ Column...	3 50	7 00	14 00	27 00	35 00
¾ Column...	4 50	9 00	18 00	36 00	45 00
1 Column..	6 00	12 00	24 00	36 00	60 00

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST.—Rev. T. Robinson. Services at 10.30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at 12 M.

CATHOLIC.—Rev. Wm. Considine. Mass every morning at 8 o'clock. Sabbath services at 8 and 10:30 A. M. Catechism at 12 M. and 2:00 P. M. Vespers, 3:00 P.M

CONGREGATIONAL.—Rev. John A. Kaley. Services, at 10:30 A. M., and 7 P. M. Young people's meeting, Sabbath evening, at 6 o'clock. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock. Sunday School, immediately after morning services.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Salt, 85c.

Eggs, 12c.

Oats, 30 cents.

Butter, per lb., 18c.

Apples, per bushel, 25c.

Wheat, per bushel, 70 cents.

New Potatoes, per bushel 75 cts.

Some farmers are cutting their corn.

Willis VanRiper left for the West last Monday.

Mrs. John Raftrey paid a visit to Albion last Friday.

Manchester is having a new council building erected.

Mrs. Jas. Hudler and daughter arrived home last Friday.

Miss Fannie Hammond made friends a visit at Grass Lake.

U. H. Hinkley and wife spent a few days at Leoni this week.

Mrs. T. Miller made friends a visit at Michigan Center last week.

Cool mornings and evenings.

B. Parker has laid a new sidewalk.

Our Union School will commence next Monday.

John Cummings is clerking for E. G. Hoag & Co.

E. G. Hoag & Co. have moved into their new store.

Rev Wm. Campbell has arrived home from Bay View.

Wm. Judson took a business trip to Detroit last Tuesday.

Mrs. Theo. Wood paid friends a visit at Dexter last Thursday.

The eleventh annual fair will be held at Stockbridge Oct. 4-7.

Misses Mary and Satie Van Tyne were in Ann Arbor last Friday.

Mrs. Avery and children left last week for their home at Grand Junction, Iowa.

Tommy McNamara who has been ill for the past two weeks, is rapidly improving.

Senator Gorman and his bride arrived home last Saturday from their wedding

What is Life?

BY D. B. TAYLOR.

What is life and what are we?
Skiffs upon a restless sea:
Tossed by winds to-day on high,
Then we fold our sails and die.

Millions more as brave as we
Drifted o'er life's troubled sea,
Scrambled for a tithe of gold;
That is all that need be told.

So shall we be with them soon,
Going to them one by one.
Soon from memory here we'll fall;
One oblivion waits us all.

But the part for which we're here
Will not die but disappear;
And shall live for time untold
Walking through yon streets of gold.

If, indeed, we're true in time
To that Word that's all sublime;
True to every varied trust,
Walking through these streets of dust.

'87 FOR FALL '87

KEMPF & SCHENK

50 pieces new fall Dress Goods in beautiful shades and patterns. Elegant Braid Trimmings, Jet Gimps and Braids, and Buttons to match.

See our Colored and Black Jet trimmings. We are in the front rank with elegant goods in this line.

Big stock of new Domestics in Prints, Ginghams, Shirting, etc.

Our Fall Clothing is now in and ready for inspection. Give us a call and see for yourself.

KEMPF & SCHENK.

Go to Glazier's Bank Drug Store for pure Paris Green.

Save money by buying Machine Oils at Glazier's Bank Drug Store.

Go to Glazier's Bank Drug Store for Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware.

Go to Glazier's Bank Drug Store for Fly Paper, Insect Powder, Powder Guns, etc.

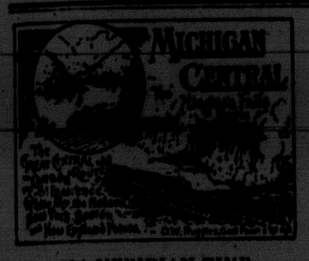
Save Money by buying your Paints Wall Paper and Dye stuffs at Glazier's Bank Drug Store.

Best Machine Oils at Glazier's.

Glazier, the Druggist, is showing the largest line of Watches in Washtenaw Co., comprising a complete assortment of ROCKFORD, ELGIN, WALT-

nate Sabbath at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

METHODIST.—Rev. Wm. Campbell. Services at 10.30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock. Sunday school immediately after morning services.



90th MERIDIAN TIME.

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

GOING WEST.

Mail Train.....	8:32 A. M.
Grand Rapids Express	6:05 P. M.
Evening Express.....	9:32 P. M

GOING EAST.

Night Express.....	5:35 A. M.
Grand Rapids Express.....	9:55 A. M.
Mail Train.....	3:59 P. M.

WM. MARTIN, Agent.

O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

Tickets may be obtained at this station to any part of U. S. of Canada by giving twenty-four hours notice to the ticket agent, Jas. Sheer.

MAILS CLOSE.

Going East.	Going West.
9:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
4:40 P. M.	10:35 A. M.
7:30 P. M.	5:45 P. M.
	7:30 P. M.

THOS. McKONE, P. M.

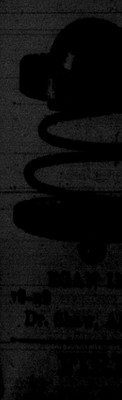
MISCELLANEOUS.

CITY BARBER SHOP,
FRANK SHAVER,
Two doors west of Woods & Knapp's hardware store. Work done quickly and in first-class style.

FINE JOB PRINTING We are prepared to do all kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing such as Post ers, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Tickets, Programmes, Tags, Cards, Pamphlets, Receipts, Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW BARBER SHOP.
Call on Jas. S. Willsey the Tonsorial Artist for good work. Hair cutting and shaving a specialty. Under L. Winans drug store, 34 North Main St., Chelsea, Mich.

RUPTURE!



EGAN'S IMPERIAL TRUSS, Spiral Spring, graded from 1 to 6 pounds in pressure.

Worn Day and Night, by an infant a week old, or an adult 90 years.

Ladies' Trusses a perfection. Enclose measure for instructions. Circulars free. Address EGAN TRUSS CO., Mention this paper. Mass. Dr. Egan, Agent, Detroit, Mich.

Miss May L. Wood spent a few days in Dexter among relatives and friends last week.

Miss Mary Considine, of Detroit, who has been a guest at St. Mary's rectory has returned home.

Mrs. Ambrose Kearney and daughter Mary of Ann Arbor, visited friends in Chelsea last Tuesday.

The regular county fair will be held at Ann Arbor on the last two days of Sept. and first two days of Oct.

Geo. H. Foster has been under the weather for the past few days with a sore throat. He is now feeling better.

Mrs. O'Brien of Chelsea, after a delightful visit with friends in the East has come back much recuperated in health.

Miss Vina Guilloz, of Detroit, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bury for the past few weeks returned home last Saturday.

Our thanks is due to the new firm of Wells & Canfield for a delicious grapes; also some ripe peaches. 'Tis sweet to be remembered.

David Blaich who has been visiting his sons here for the past three weeks left last Monday for his home at Syracuse, N. Y. Geo. his son accompanied him as far as Detroit.

No family should be without Kellogg's Columbian Oil, as it is the best thing on a burn in existence. It removes the fire instantly, and cures all aches and pains as if by magic. For sale by F. P. Glazier.

J. E. Durand has been spending a few days with his family this week. He left yesterday for Penn., where he is engaged in selling creamery supplies and building creameries for Davis & Rankin, Chicago.

Quarterly meeting at the Sylvan church next Sunday afternoon. Sunday school at 1 o'clock, Love Feast at 2 o'clock, preaching at 3 o'clock, followed by a communion service. Services will be conducted by the pastor.

The great publications of The Century Company—The Century and St. Nicholas—for September, are at hand. These leading magazines of America furnish the very best quality of social literature, entertaining and instructive. Everybody should read them.

Two priests, Revs. Fathers Destion and Nevins, of the congregation of St. Paul the Apostle, from New York, will open a mission in St. Mary's church on Sunday morning, Sept. 18th, at 10.30 o'clock. The mission will continue one week, and not only Catholics but Protestants will be cordially welcomed to the service. Both of the Rev. gentlemen have attained eminence in their sacred calling, and those who attend will be amply rewarded in hearing these eloquent priests

Mr. C. H. Wines of Chelsea was robbed of his watch and all the money he had with him, on the train returning to Ann Arbor from the picnic. He did not see the individual who robbed him; but it is quite certain that it was not the conductor or any of the attaches of the T. & A. A. road, as he moved off rapidly after securing Mr. Wine's watch and money.—Ypsilantian. We are informed that Mr. Wines caught hold of the thief but his confederate released him and both got away.

A sad and sorrowful event occurred in Sylvan last week. On Tuesday morning August 23rd, after a sickness of two weeks, the spirit of Cora Burchard took its flight. It has cast a gloom over the community such as has not been felt in a long time. The funeral occurred on Thursday, and was attended by many people. The [illegible] was crowded, and all were in a [illegible] manner. The friends of [illegible]

Tuesday for their new home in Jackson, Mich.

Miss Josie Watson came home from Unadilla last Saturday after an absence of two weeks.

C. E. Foster, Principal of the Fowlerville Union School, left last week to commence his labors.

Wells & Canfield have purchased a new delivery wagon. It is one of the handsomest in Chelsea.

Thomas D. Kearney Esq., of Whitmore Lake, was a guest at St. Mary's rectory for a few days last week.

Mrs. John Greening and three children of Bay City, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. A Greening of Lyndon.

Mr. Hugh Duffy of Lyndon, is seriously ill. His advanced age precludes all hopes of his ultimate recovery.

Mr. Owin Minor, of Chelsea, who has been the guests of relatives in Detroit returned home last Wednesday.

Miss Mary Ganley, of Detroit, who has been the guest of her cousin Miss Agnes McKone for the past two weeks has returned home.

Misses Ella Larkin and Ruth Gallagher, of Detroit, who have been visiting relatives and friends in Chelsea and vicinity have returned home.

The HERALD has received complimentary tickets to the State Fair to be held at Jackson, commencing Monday, Sept. 19, 1887. The fair promises to be the best yet held.

Our genial postmaster Thomas McKone accompanied by Misses Agnes McKone and Mary Gauly visited friends in Adrian last Sunday and Monday. They had a very pleasant time.

Miss Sarah L. Runciman attended the Student's reunion at Leoni, and from there went to Kalamazoo and returned to Jackson, visiting a great many old friends and came home last week.

Mr. L. Babcock, has rented a part of the Union Block and will put in the necessary apparatus for an apple dryer. The News is pleased to note additions to the enterprises to our village and this will no doubt prove successful.—Grass Lake News.

Last Sunday's services at the Sylvan church we such as not to be soon forgotten. The most serious and tender feeling prevailed, and at the close of the sermon several young people asked the prayers of Christians and resolved to live the life of earnest Christians.

The Chelsea correspondent of the Detroit Sunday Sun thinks there is room in Chelsea for a good local paper. We think if said local paper had such men as the Sun's correspondent to support it, the proprietor would wind up in the poor house.

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft, or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeny, Ringbone, Sweeny, Sprains, Swellings, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by R. S. Armstrong, druggist, Chelsea. v16n87

The fourth and last quarterly meeting of the present conference year for the Lima and Sylvan M. E. churches will be held in the M. E. church in Chelsea, Tuesday, September 6th, at 10 a. m. Business of importance concerning these churches will be transacted then. Presiding Elder Joslin will be present.

L. D. Marquedant, of Chelsea, purchased a lot of D. W. Clark, the latter part of last week, opposite the Bowen mill property, and is proceeding to erect necessary buildings for an apple dryer. They will play quite a force at hands during the apple season. The News extends welcome to the new comers and hopes they may find a paying business in Lima.

[illegible]

wrong is ever on the throne,
Right deserted by her own.

Life is but a rugged road,
Now in sunshine then in cloud.
We must toil on paths untrod
If we reach the heights of God.

Chelsea, Aug. 27, 1887.

Speak Not Ill.

Other people have their faults,
And so have ye as well;
But all ye chance to see or hear,
Ye have no right to tell.

If ye canna speak o' good,
Take care, and see and feel,
Earth has all to much o' woe,
And not enough o' weal.

Be careful that ye make no strife
Wi' meddling tongue and brain;
For ye will find enough to do
If ye but look at hame.

If ye canna speak o' good,
Oh! dinna speed at all,
For there is grief and woe enough
On this terrestial ball.

If ye should feel like picking flaws,
Ye better go, I ween,
And read the book that tells ye all
About the mote and beam.

Dinna lend a ready ear
To gossip or to strife,
Or, perhaps, it will make for ye
Nae funny things of life.

Oh! dinna add to others woe,
Nor mock it with your mirth;
But give ye kindly sympathy,
To suffering ones of earth.

Mary Ann and James Litley of Unadilla visited their sister, Mrs. Geo. Taylor south of town, last Saturday and Sunday, leaving their house in Unadilla alone Saturday night for the first time since it was built by their stepfather the late John Taylor some thirty-five years ago.

Almost a large fire. About 1 o'clock last Sunday afternoon fire was discovered at the brick residence of Mrs. Conklin opposite ye editor's home. On going to the spot the fire was found to be located up stairs. It seems that a fire was lit in the parlor stove—the stovepipe running through to upper apartment. The stove being hot and close to a straw bed ignited and made more smoke than fire. The alarm spread rapidly and quite a crowd gathered and rendered their assistance and put it out in a very short time. Loss by fire and water will amount to about $100. It is insured.

These Sidewalks.

Quite a few sidewalks on South Main st. are still in a deplorable state. When are the town officers going to see to it? Perhaps they are waiting until some serious accident has happened and damages have been claimed for a broken leg or other injuries. It often occurs that a pedestrian, escaping with a heavy stumble, throws a loose board aside. But what is done afterwards? The board is replaced just as it was before, but not fixed. Yet how many complaints of this kind have been made already. Cor.

For Sale.

All Real Estate and Personal Property owned or controlled by the undersigned.

E. S. [illegible]

Chelsea, Mich., Aug. 4, 1887. 8

Manchester.

The opportunity heretofore existing [illegible]

Lima Notes.

Our grain nearly threshed.

Almost an ominous quiet as to our school.

Rather hard plowing, but seeding is well along.

Otto and Amanda Luick have returned from their visit up North.

At last our much needed iron bridge has arrived and is being put in position.

The subject of Missions was presented our church last Sunday, and a collection taken.

Charley Palmer is seen among us for a few days. He has a sort of vacation from railroading.

Nettie Storms resumes her work of teaching school in Franklin where she taught last summer.

A few days ago two unsightly telegraph poles were moved by the linemen from in front of I. Storms' gate.

Geo. Mitchell has got his fruit evaporator put up. It is somewhat of a curiosity, and will doubtless prove a success.

Eugene Freer, Jas. Mitchell and Uncle Charley Guerin and others having good times nowadays because of visits from friends.

"Cy Sniko" is shyking around up in the north country for a paying job. He is likely to succeed well, as in the past he has succeeded in raising "Lima Beans" among us.

Instead of an expected picnic our Sunday School had a lawn social at I. Storms' last Thursday evening. After a pleasant time at the lawn they repaired to the church and had music, recitations, readings, etc.

Several of our young folks are about returning to the book study work of their schools. Bertha Leach to Ann Arbor, Annie Steinbach to Chelsea, and Wallace Palmer to Flint. Wonder if our old Lima teachers?

[illegible]

Notice to Butter Makers and Consumers.

I will be constantly on hand at my new stand under the postoffice to pay the highest market price, in cash, for all the first class butter I can get, and will also retail first class butter to any who may want, at all times, and at as reasonable figures as any one can sell a good article for. And guarantee satisfaction.

Cash paid for eggs. A. DURAND.

A Great Surprise

Is in store for all who use Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs, the great guaranteed remedy. Would you believe that it is sold on its merits and that each druggist is authorized to refund your money by the Proprietor of this wonderful remedy if it fails to cure you you. F. P. Glazier & Co. have secured the Agency for it. Price 50c. and $1. Trial size free.

Notice.

The copartnership heretofore existing and doing business under the firm name of Lighthall & Staffan, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts of the late firm of Lighthall & Staffan will be settled by Hiram Lighthall, at his office.

HIRAM LIGHTHALL,
MICHAEL STAFFAN.

Chelsea, Mich., Aug. 15th, 1887.

A Wonderful Opinion.

Mr. B. F. Nourse, General Western Agt Royal Baking Powder Co., writes: "I have never found so great results from physicians' prescriptions and [illegible]

[illegible]

Movements.

Lowest Prices at Glazier's.

Save money by buying all Groceries, Paints, Wall Paper, Crockery, Drugs & Medicines at Glazier's.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE BY

Geo. S. Glazier's Loan and Real Estate Agency, Chelsea, Mich.

Farm No 4—160 acres, 2 miles [illegible] Chelsea, 1½ miles from German Methodist church and ¼ mile from church and blacksmith shop. 100 acres plow land and [illegible] state of cultivation, which has raised [illegible] bushels of wheat to the acre, about [illegible] of hard bottom, low, mowing meadow [illegible] running stream of living water, 25 [illegible] timber and 10 acres chopped off, 1½ [illegible] of good grafted fruit—apples, [illegible] and small fruits, 2 excellent [illegible] water, a good wind mill enclosed [illegible] house is frame 1½ story, 18x30, [illegible] and attic one story 18x24 with [illegible] 14x24. A good frame barn 36x[illegible] sheds on three sides of it, good tool [illegible] a workshop, wood house separate [illegible] dwelling and a building for a [illegible] Soil is a rich sandy loam, being [illegible] hickory, white oak and black walnut [illegible] ber land. Surface level, [illegible] inclined to shed water. [illegible] are all in good repair. The above [illegible] is one of the best and most productive [illegible] Washtenaw county, and has been [illegible] $75 per acre. The owner now proposes [illegible] sacrifice to go south, and will sell at [illegible] per acre.

Farm No 5—236 acres, located [illegible] from Chelsea, on prominent road, [illegible] neighborhood, near church and [illegible] house and blacksmith shop. 175 [illegible] plow land, 25 acres of timber, 20 [illegible] good mowing marsh, 16 acres of [illegible] ture with living stream of water [illegible] it. The northwest corner of this [illegible] the highest, gently sloping to [illegible] protecting wheat from winter winds [illegible] has a fine young orchard of grafted [illegible] just coming into bearing. The [illegible] are unusually good, consisting of a [illegible] dwelling house, upright and [illegible] 18x26, two stories, kitchen 15x18, [illegible] shed 15x20. A fine basement barn [illegible] with gambrel roof, built in 1885, also [illegible] house and kettle room, corn crib, [illegible] house and workshop attached, hen [illegible] 16x20, tool shed, and 3 good [illegible] Sandy loam about buildings, [illegible] most of farm is a clay loam and [illegible] perior grain and stock farm in [illegible] condition. The owner was offered [illegible] years ago, $70 per acre, but will now [illegible] at a sacrifice that he may remove [illegible] forms. Price, $50 per acre.

Farm No 6—160 acres, 6½ miles [illegible] of Chelsea, 3½ miles from Gre[illegible] miles from Unadilla, 4 churches within [illegible] miles, on good road, excellent neighborhood, soil mostly sandy loam, [illegible] clay, surface level as desirable. [illegible] of plow land, producing excellent [illegible] 35 acres of good white oak, hickory [illegible] walnut timber; 25 acres of good [illegible] marsh, with good living stream of [illegible] through it; 3 acres of orchard; [illegible] frame dwellings, a frame stock [illegible] barn, a grain barn and 3 good [illegible] water. This farm is nicely situated [illegible] divide into 2 farms. Ill health is the [illegible] of owner selling. Price $[illegible] per [illegible]

Farm No 14—[illegible] acres, 5½ miles [illegible] of Chelsea, 4 miles from Dexter [illegible] miles from German Methodist church [illegible] prominent road; a large [illegible] house, pleasantly situated near a [illegible] a barn 38x56, also one 30x50, [illegible] 30x36, corn barn 16x30, and other [illegible] sheds, in good repair; 4 acres of [illegible] 140 acres plow land, 60 acres good [illegible] 30 acres of mowing meadow, 30 [illegible] pasture and [illegible] Strong gravelly soil, a good stock and sure crop. Price $40 per acre.

Farm No 15—103 69-100 acres, [illegible]

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, : : MICHIGAN.

NINE cables are used to tell the daily story of Europe to America and America to Europe.

THE Ute Nation numbers about 2,700 souls. Of these there are about 900 at the Durango Agency and 1,800 at Ouray and Uintah.

IN Hebron township, S. C., a few days ago, during a severe storm, the house of a resident was so filled with electricity that an invalid was cured by it.

EVERY man thinks he is about right himself. An old Quaker said to his wife: "All the world is queer except thee and me, and thee is a little queer."

IT has been computed that the death rate of the world is about 67 a minute, 97,790 a day, and 35,639,835 a year; while the birth rate is 70 a minute, 100,800 a day, and 36,792,000 a year.

COLE YOUNGER, one time famous for his association with the James boys, now serving a life sentence in the penitentiary at Stillwater, Minn., is running a small local paper in that institution.

A RALEIGH lady has a cactus which has bloomed but once, and once only, and that was on the night of the earthquake last. It is now in bud again, but the owner is not sure but that the fact portends another quake.

THE prospective advance in the price of California canned fruits will have the effect to stimulate the fruit canning industry in other sections of the country. Eastern fruit growers can can when the price justifies.

THE Boston bean has borne much contumely along with a high rate of daily consumption, but its day of triumph is at hand. Richard Bean, a Boston herdic driver, has news that he and his sister are heirs to a $10,000,000 estate left by a Texas relative.

JOSEPH FRANCIS, the famous inventor of life-saving apparatus, who has long been a resident of New Jersey, has gone to San Diego, Cal., to live permanently. Mr. Francis is now eighty years old. He is accompanied by his son, who is past fifty years of age.

IN a recent issue *United Ireland*, of Dublin, tells the Irish landlords that home rule is inevitable, and advises them to make the best of the situation. It predicts the election of a home-rule House of Commons in a few weeks and the meeting of the Irish Parliament in 1888.

A MAP of the world, made in 1529, received at the State Library in Albany, although made long before Henry Hudson was born, shows the Hudson river on it. It is a fac-simile of the map by Ribero, called the Borgian map. Who discovered the Hudson river is, therefore, still an open question.

"WHERE is my boy and where is my girl to-night?" should oftener be asked by parents, says the Chicago *Inter Ocean*. The wide liberties granted American youth too often result in trouble. The hope of many a home has been wrecked by the neglect of father and mother to look after their children and take part in their amusements.

THE number of burglars shot in the act of burglary is very small. But the list of the innocent victims of hasty shooting at supposed housebreakers is, says the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, assuming alarming proportions. Firing in the dark is risky business, and it is time to call a halt in this random target practice. Better allow a hundred burglars to escape than to shoot an innocent wife or mother.

THAT George Washington did not enjoy the narrative latitude in regard to fish stories which others so generally make use of is shown by the following entry in one of his diaries: "Having lines, we proceeded to the Fishing Banks, a little without the harbor, and fished for Cod; but, it not being a proper time of tide, we only caught two, with which, about one o'clock, we returned to town." The frankness here shown is as old-fashioned as it is praiseworthy.

THE Cincinnati *Evening Telegram* recently published a special from San Antonio, Tex., which says: "News has just reached here, from a most reliable source, of the recent death in the State of Vera Cruz, Mex., of Jesus Valdonado, a farmer and ranchman of considerable possessions. This man's age at the time of death was indisputably 154 years. At Valdonado's funeral the pall-bearers were his three sons, aged respectively 140, 120 and 109 years. They were white-haired, but strong and hearty, and in full possession of all their faculties.

S. J. ALBERT, a Louisville barber, had $3,000 insurance against disability in the Order of Chosen Friends. His hands became paralyzed, so that he could no longer wield a razor, but his claim for the insurance money was denied, and he began suit. Judge Barr, of the United States Circuit Court, decided against him on the ground that his disability did not prevent him from earning a living. It was shown that Albert had clerked in a store since he became incapacitated as a barber. This decision establishes a precedent of importance to all co-operative societies.

ELECTRIC lanterns will, it is thought, take the place, in course of time, of the ordinary mining safety lamps. A portable electric lamp can now be made, possessing the following features: Weight, about three pounds; illuminating power, five candles; size and shape, similar to present lamps; duration of light, ten hours; cost of repairs, charges of battery and materials, two cents for ten hours; these facts showing that there is nothing to prevent its adoption as a substitute for the present lamps, and even for candles in many mines where they are still in use.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE arrest of Colonel Allen Rutherford, a well-known pension-claim agent, was made on the 24th in Washington on a charge of bribing a clerk in the Pension Office and taking records and files from that office.

BY reason of age Admiral Samuel R. Franklin, in command of the European squadron at New York, was retired from the service on the 24th.

ON the 25th National bank depositories held $20,000,000 of Government funds, the greatest amount ever held at one time.

DURING the seven days ended on the 26th there were 133 business failures in the United States against 135 the previous seven days.

SOLICITOR ALEX MCCUE, of the Treasury Department, was on the 26th appointed Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, to succeed the late Prof. Baird.

THE exchanges at twenty-six leading clearing-houses in the United States during the week ended on the 27th aggregated $795,218,093, against $806,509,876 the previous week. As compared with the corresponding week of 1886, the decrease amounts to 3.9 per cent.

THE EAST.

KINSLEY, TODD & CO., of New York, dealers in dry-goods, made an assignment on the 24th with liabilities of $116,000.

THE First National Bank of Dansville, N. Y., with a capital of $50,000, suspended on the 25th.

A STAY of proceedings in the Jake Sharp bribery case was granted by Judge Potter, of the New York Supreme Court, on the 25th. The appeal would be heard at the general term of the Appellate Court in October.

GROVESTEEN & PELL, of New York, stock-brokers, failed on the 25th with liabilities of $1,065,000; assets, about $700,000.

THE Pennsylvania Prohibitionists, in State convention at Harrisburg on the 25th, nominated S. B. Chase, of Northampton County, for Supreme Court Judge, and D. C. Irish, of Lawrence, for State Treasurer. The platform denounces the liquor traffic; favors protection to American labor and capital; just pensions to soldiers; equal taxation; arbitration in labor disputes and woman suffrage.

MR. AND MRS. AVERY committed suicide with morphine at New York on the 25th. A note was found in the room requesting that they might be buried together. Poverty was the cause.

THE New York Prohibitionists in State convention at Syracuse on the 26th nominated a full State ticket, with D. W. C. Huntington, of Allegany County, for Secretary of State. The platform declares against license and favors woman suffrage.

IN the weekly trade review issued by R. G. Dun & Co., of New York, on the 26th, some improvement is noted in general business throughout the country. The volume of legitimate trade was large, although in some important branches there was a shrinkage. The tendency of prices for most commodities was upward.

THE Lydia T. Crowell, a fishing schooner, of Beverly, Mass., which carried a crew of fifteen, was on the 27th given up for lost.

C. A. PERCY on the 28th passed successfully through the Niagara whirlpool in a life-boat of his own invention, which he claims will stand any sea, however boisterous.

THE record of base-ball clubs in the National League including the winnings of the week ended on the 27th is as follows: Detroit (games won), 56; Chicago, 52; New York, 52; Philadelphia, 52; Boston, 49; Washington, 37; Pittsburgh, 36; Indianapolis, 29.

A PHILADELPHIA syndicate have just concluded successful negotiations for an American-Chinese bank. The capital is half Chinese and the management jointly Chinese and American.

REV. DR. JOSEPH PARKER, of the City Temple, London, arrived in New York on the 28th. He comes to deliver an eulogy on Henry Ward Beecher on October 4, and will also lecture in various places throughout the country.

REV. MOSES ROGERS, who had preached in the Methodist pulpit for seventy years, expired on the 27th at Fresh Ponds, Long Island, in his ninety-fourth year. He was a lineal descendent of John Rogers, who was burned at the stake in England in the sixteenth century.

THE fastest mile that has ever been made in wagon was trotted by Maud S. on the 27th, she covering the distance in 2:13¾. The trial took place on Robert Bonner's track at Tarrytown, N. Y., Mr. Bonner himself holding the ribbons.

SYLVANUS H. SWEET, who was nominated by the United Labor party of New York for State Engineer and Surveyor, declined to run on the 27th.

A COMPANY of Pittsburgh and New York capitalists has entered the field in opposition to the Standard Oil Company. Pipe lines are being laid from Washington to Pittsburgh. The company has a capital of $3,000,000.

WEST AND SOUTH.

THE register and receiver of the United States land office at Prescott, A. T., received instructions on the 24th to open for settlement the lands in their district hitherto withdrawn for indemnity purposes under the Atlantic and Pacific grant.

IN a collision between an emigrant train and a freight on the 24th on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad near Wheeling, W. Va., fifteen immigrants were seriously injured, and the engineer and fireman were killed.

ON the night of the 24th the largest comet that has appeared in many years was discovered at Indianapolis in the northern sky.

A NEW disease which broke out among the cattle at Galesburg, Ill., on the 24th has so far baffled the skill of the veterinarians. Ten cows out of one herd had died, and the malady was still spreading.

COLONEL G. C. GRAVIS, Lieutenant Colonel of the Twentieth Iowa Cavalry, and Brigadier General of the Kansas National Guards under Governor Glick's administration, met a tragic death on the 24th in the burning of the barn of the Topeka fire department on the 24th. He, with four horses, perished in the flames.

ON the 24th Governor Adams, of Colorado, called upon the Government to send United States troops to drive Colorow and his band of renegade Utes back to their reservation and keep them there.

THE National Editorial Association will hold their annual meeting at Denver, Col., on Tuesday, September 13.

THE woolen-workers at Louisville, Ky., after a six weeks' lock-out returned to work on the 25th, at the old wages, and agreeing to countenance no further interference between themselves and their employes by the Knights of Labor.

THE National Conference of Charities and Correction met at Omaha on the 25th.

THE quarantine proclamations against Illinois cattle have been revoked by the Governors of Kansas, Colorado, Ohio, Wisconsin and Minnesota except as they apply to Cook County.

ON a farm near Montpelier, Ind., the remains of a mastodon were discovered on the 25th where similar discoveries had been previously made.

MAJOR LESLIE sent word to Governor Adams, of Colorado, on the 25th that he had Colorow and his band of Indians corralled.

EUGENE HAIRSTON (colored) was lynched on the 25th at Greensboro, N. C., for an attempted criminal assult upon Miss Mahala Sapp, a white girl.

WHILE trying to rescue three children from a watery grave, Prof. H. S. Whitney, of Excelsior Academy, on the shores of Lake Minnetonka, Minn., was drowned on the 25th.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., was shaken on the 25th by an indestructive earthquake shock.

TAPTON HALEY, a colored murderer, was hanged on the 25th at Charleston, S. C.

A FIGHT between the Indians and Sheriff Kendall's men near Meeker, Col., was reported on the 26th, in which one of the sheriff's posse was killed and several wounded, and nine Indians were killed.

THE sentence of Axey Cherry, the twelve-year-old girl convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung was commuted to imprisonment in the penitentiary for five years by Governor Richardson, of South Carolina, on the 26th.

A RESOLUTION was passed by the Georgia Legislature on the 25th taking away the $8,000 appropriated to the Atlanta University (colored) unless that institute shall give the Governor satisfactory assurance that it will not accept white pupils.

A PASSENGER and freight train collided near Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 26th, and thirty persons on the passenger train were injured, some seriously.

EARLY on the morning of the 26th four masked men broke into the farm-house of Samuel Chew, near Mansfield, O., and after fatally beating the farmer, who is eighty-three years old, and terrorizing his wife, they took $300 and some silverware.

THE marriage of Douglas F. Carlin, chief clerk of the Cheyenne Agency, to the wealthiest heiress of the Sioux reservation, occurred at Pierr, D. T., on the 26th. The ceremony was witnessed by over one thousand Indians.

RT. REV. R. W. B. ELLIOTT, Bishop of Western Texas, expired at Suwanee, Tenn., on the 25th, after a long illness.

THE Morse bridge-works at Youngstown, O., were burned on the 28, involving a loss of $125,000.

THE Chicago Typographical Union on the 28th resolved to demand nine hours' work with ten hours' pay, to take effect November 1.

DURING a race riot at Decatur, Ga., on the 27th, two whites and one negro were killed.

AT Charleston, Columbiaville and Summerville, S. C., and at Augusta, Ga., shocks of earthquake were felt early on the morning of the 27th. No damage was reported.

THE Ute war in Colorado was reported at an end on the 24th. The Indians were again on their reservation, where the Government officers would try to keep them.

IN North Carolina crops were very much damaged by floods on the 27th.

BY the capsizing of a boat near Corner's Point, Minn., three Finlanders were drowned on the 28th.

THE failure of Messrs. Drisbach & Rosenfeld, which occurred at San Francisco on the 27th for $1,500,000 resulted in the breaking of the wheat corner in that city.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

IT was stated on the 25th that Prince Ferdinand, the newly-elected Bulgarian ruler, was depressed in consequence of the isolation in which he found himself at home and abroad.

WHEN Mr. Gladstone arose in the House of Commons on the evening of the 25th to arraign the Government for proclaiming the Irish Land League, he was greeted with cheers. He said the information on which the organization was proclaimed would not bear the light.

WIKEL-MAYER, said to be the largest man in the world, died in Austria on the 25th.

THE cholera scourge was increasing in violence in Italy on the 25th.

IT was reported on the 25th that John Ruskin, the famous English author and art critic, was hopelessly insane.

FRAZIER and Stewart, representatives of the Dominion Government to make an observation tour through the northwest territory, reported on the 25th that shocking destitution prevailed at Fort Chippenyan and along the McKenzie river last winter. Many persons died of starvation, and one old woman admitted having killed and eaten her whole family.

VISCOUNT DONERAILE, of London, died from hydrophobia on the 26th inst., the result of a fox bite received last January.

A SQUALL capsized the excursion yacht Monarch in the Bristol (Eng.) Channel on the 26th, and fifteen persons were drowned.

IN the composing-room of the Montreal *Herald* a fire broke out on the 26th, and three compositors perished in the flames. A half dozen business houses in the building were destroyed, and the loss would reach $500,000.

IN the British House of Commons on the 26th Mr. Gladstone's motion for an address to the Queen asking that the proclamation of the Land League be revoked was rejected by a majority of 78.

AS a result of the efforts put forth by the Captain-General of Cuba to purify the public service the people had on the 27th risen in rebellion, and the city of Havana was placed under a military guard.

BARON NATHANIEL ROTHSCHILD, who had made insulting remarks about the Archduke Charles Louis, brother of the Emperor, was on the 27th ordered to leave Vienna.

AT an open-air demonstration in London on the 27th, speeches were made denouncing the Government's action against the Irish National League.

LATER.

PIETRO-PADRONA, an Italian oculist, murdered his wife and their two children in Paris on the 29th. The triple murderer said he killed his wife to avenge his honor, but confessed that he killed his children because they cried out.

THE Anchor Manufacturing Company's cooperage establishment near Detroit, covering twenty acres of ground, was burned on the 29th. Loss, $200,000.

ON the 29th two men tried to force their way into the residence of John Bott, of Chadron, Neb. Mrs. Bott was alone in the house and told them to go away, but they attempted to seize her, whereupon she shot them both fatally.

A SHARP shock of earthquake was experienced at the City of Mexico early on the morning of the 29th, but no damage was reported.

TIMOTHY COUGHLIN, the section foreman held responsible for the Chatsworth horror, was admitted to bail in $1,000 by Judge Reeves at Bloomington, Ill., on the 29th.

THE following suicides were reported on the 29th: Dr. E. Neumeyer, at Pekin, Ill.; Dr. Boyer, at Mattoon, Ill.; Bridget Driscoll, at Ottawa, Ill.; C. C. Gurley, at Pierceton, Ind.; Cora Miller, at Bucyrus, O.; and A. Golly, at New York.

ROBERT MARTIN, a miner, was blown to pieces in the Draper colliery at Gilberton, Pa., on the 29th, and five other miners were injured more or less seriously.

A TELEGRAM of the 29th from Glenwood Springs, Col., was to the effect that five whites were killed in the battle with Colorow's Indians. Seven bucks and two squaws were killed and five wounded.

DURING a quarrel on the 29th at Broken Bow, Neb., over a pistol, a man named Johnson struck his wife with a stick of wood and killed her.

CAPTAIN O. H. OLDROYD was on the 29th appointed custodian of the Lincoln homestead at Springfield, Ill.

THOMAS S. BALDWIN on the 29th repeated his feat of jumping from a balloon at Rockaway Beach, N. Y. He made the leap when one thousand feet high and descended safely with the aid of his parachute, landing in the ocean.

SIXTEEN horses lost their lives on the 29th in a burning building at Hunter's Point, N. Y.

GENERAL MANAGER VAN HORNE, of the Canadian Pacific railway, asserted on the 29th that the Red River Valley railway project was in the interest of the movement for the annexation of Manitoba to the United States. The grading of the new line had been completed.

JUSTICE FIELD, of the United States Supreme Court, rendered a decision on the 29th at San Francisco declining to make an order compelling Senator Stanford and others to answer questions propounded by the Pacific Railway Commission, and also refused to give the commission access to the books of certain construction companies. The decision declares that that part of the act creating the commission which refers to courts is unconstitutional.

STANFORD SUSTAINED.

Justice Field Decides That the Pacific Railway Commission Is Not a Judicial Body, and Therefore Can Not Compel the Production of Testimony.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, delivered his opinion yesterday morning in the matter of the petition of the Pacific Railway Commissioners to compel Senator Leland Stanford to answer certain questions respecting the Central Pacific railway management, and particularly to explain certain vouchers of the railway company, and whether any money represented in certain unexplained vouchers was used to influence National or State legislation. The matter was argued before Justice Field, sitting with United States Circuit Judge Sawyer and United States District Judges Hoffman and Sabin last Monday. The chief question raised was to determine the power of the Railway Commission to compel the witness in question to answer their queries. The court decides that the Pacific Railway Commission is not a judicial body. It possesses no judicial power. It can determine no right of the Government or of the companies investigated by it. Its report to the President will not even be admissible in a judicial inquiry as evidence of any matters investigated. It is a mere board of inquiry to obtain information on certain matters and report the result to the President and to Congress. It is authorized to invoke the aid of the United States courts in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses, the production of books, papers and documents, and such courts may, in case of refusal of a witness to obey the subpœna, issue an order requiring such witness to obey, and to produce books and papers and answer questions. The citizen's right of personal security involves not only the protection of his person from assault, but the exemption of his private affairs, books and papers from the scrutiny of others. The law compels the production in judicial proceedings of such documents as effect the interest of others or which are necessary to the prosecution of criminals, and in only one of these ways can they be obtained and made public against the will of the owners. In Boyd vs. the United States (116 U. S., 611) the Supreme Court said: "Any compulsory discovery by extorting the party's oath or compelling the production of his private books and papers to convict him of crimes or to forfeit his property is contrary to the principles of free government." This had reference to criminal proceedings, but is applicable to any such production of private books and papers of a party otherwise than in the course of judicial proceedings or a direct suit for that purpose. It is a forcible intrusion into and compulsory exposure of one's private affairs and papers without judicial process in the course of judicial proceedings, which is contrary to the principles of free government and abhorrent to the instincts of Englishmen and Americans.

In Hallett, Kilbourne vs. Thompson (113 U. S. 168), Thompson had refused to obey an order of the House of Representatives to produce books and papers, and was by order of the Speaker confined in jail forty-five days, when he was released on habeas corpus by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. He sued the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Supreme Court of the United States held that Congress did not possess the power to inquire into the private affairs of private citizens.

The decision proceeds:

"The act creating this commission authorizes it to inquire whether the directors, officers or employes of the Central Pacific are interested in other business corporations with which undertakings or leases have entered into, but they are limited in their inquiries as to the interest of such officers in other business to such matters as these persons may choose to disclose. They were not prohibited from engaging in other lawful business because of their interest in and connection with the Central Pacific, and that other business might as well be the construction and management of other railroads as the planting of fruit, in which some of them have in fact been engaged.

"With reference to vouchers, respecting which the principal interrogatories are propounded to which we are asked to compel answers from witnesses, it is conceded by the commission in this motion that the moneys converted by them were not charged against the United States in ascertaining the net earnings of the company. If such were the case it is difficult to see what interest the United States can have in the disposition of these moneys. The courts can not, upon that concession, aid the commission in ascertaining how moneys were expended. It would seem as though Congress intended that the court should make the order sought upon the mere request of the commission, without regard to the nature of the inquiry, but it is difficult to believe that it could have intended that the court should thus be the mere executor of the commissioners' will; and yet if the commissioners are not bound, as above described, the conclusion we have reached makes it unnecessary to consider whether the questions were proper in themselves. The courts can not be made instruments to aid the commission. The court, therefore, declines to make an order giving the commission access to the books of the construction companies and compelling the officers to answer questions."

WANTED TO PRACTICE.

Volunteer Firemen of Plainfield, N. J., Found to Have Been the Originators of Numerous Incendiary Fires.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 30.—Seven members of the Plainfield fire department are under arrest. They are Theodore Vanness, livery-stableman; Lewis Vanness, carpenter; Horace Vanness, night watchman; George Reed, machinist; Philip Hapenny, painter; Robert Skinner, an expressman, and John Jackson, a well-driver. They are accused of being the originators of the hundred or more incendiary fires that have taken place in the city during the last ten or twelve years. Jackson and a confederate were caught in the act of firing a house on Grand avenue early Sunday morning. Jackson is said to have made a confession which will convict all of the accused.

The fires became so numerous about a year ago that a Pinkerton detective was employed by the insurance companies to ferret out the incendiary. The detective became acquainted with a number of firemen, and circumstances occurred which turned his suspicions in that direction. Following up the clew he soon became "hale fellow well met" with the firemen, was admitted to their secrets, and in less than a month he was convinced that the majority of the fires were started by members of the company, "just for the fun of the thing." He put up a job by which Jackson, as stated, was caught in the act of firing a house, and his arrest and confession followed.

PLENTY OF CASH.

Figures Which a New York Journal Thinks Should Dispel Apprehensions of a Money Famine.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The net imports of gold during the last thirteen months were $40,000,000. With the domestic production during the same period, this makes a total addition to the circulating medium of over $70,000,000 in a little more than a year. The prospects are that before the end of the year a further addition of from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 will be made to the gold in the country. The *Evening Post* believes that these facts ought to dispel all apprehension as to an impending money famine.

A Mill Wrecked — Quicksand Undermines the Foundation.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 30.—A special to the *Evening Wisconsin* from Brodhead, Wis., says the foundation of the Brodhead roller mill was undermined on account of quicksand early Sunday morning, and that the first floor collapsed, carrying down the machinery, 2,000 bushels of grain, 500 sacks of flour and a quantity of feed. One hundred barrels of flour were ruined, and the wheat is almost a total loss. Some of the flour and feed will be saved in a damaged condition. The loss is estimated at between $15,000 and $20,000. The mill was owned by Stephen C. Pierce, and operated by Beantree & Holcomb.

WITHOUT PROVOCATION.

Official Reports Show That Colorow's Band Was Unjustly Attacked by Sheriff Kendall and His Posse—The Utes Thirsting for Revenge.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Adjutant-General of the army has received a dispatch from General Terry at Chicago, inclosing a report to Indian Agent Byrnes, dated August 26, from Lieutenant Burnett, Ninth Cavalry, who, with twelve troopers, was sent by request of Indian Agent Byrnes to prevent the invasion of the Indian reservation by the Colorado State troops and cowboys near the border of the reservation. Lieutenant Burnett says:

"The Colorado militia, under Major Leslie, and some cowboys surprised Colorow's camp at about six a. m. yesterday, after having assured Colorow at Wolf creek the day before that they would be allowed to go back to the reservation unmolested. The attack was a complete surprise to the Indians. One child was killed and one man and one woman slightly wounded. The Indians returned the fire, killing one cowboy, wounding three others, and mortally wounding three militia soldiers. I talked with Major Leslie this morning, explaining the situation to him, and came to an understanding. He assured me he would not cross the reservation line without orders from proper authority. I sent a note to Sheriff Kendall giving him your message that if he had any warrants to serve to serve them through you. This was in reply to a letter from him in regard to warrants in his possession for Colorow and others. I am satisfied that my presence prevented serious fighting and much loss of life, thanks to the influence of Interpreter Curtis.

"Indians Ungaskel, Wass, Cavanaugh and many others want peace if possible, or then war to the knife. I think the trouble is over. Most of the Indians left at once to see you. I will camp to-night about twenty-five miles from the agency and come in to-morrow if nothing prevents."

General Terry also incloses the following from Fort Duchesne:

"Agent Byrnes has shown great discretion constantly. He has the confidence of his Indians perfectly, and if they are not attacked on their reservation will hold them securely. They are well armed and superbly mounted. None of those who have lived on the reservation went to Colorow's assistance until after the attack. It is reported by Burnett that he is now on the reservation. If further pursuit is made by the Colorado troops they will stay with him and make a terrible tale of bloodshed. The tribe is armed and preparing for the defensive."

General Terry says he has communicated these dispatches to General Crook at Rawlins.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 30.—A telegram from Meeker says that late information regarding Thursday's battle with Colorow shows that five whites were killed, instead of two, and four wounded, and that seven Indians and two squaws were killed and five wounded. There has been no fighting since Thursday, but over 600 Indians are camped within six miles. The Indians are ready to fight at the least provocation. The loss of nearly 300 ponies and their squaws has made them wild, and they are ready for revenge.

Sheriff Kendall's force now numbers perhaps 250 men. Kendall has a herd of Indian ponies that he captured, and the Indians are watching these closely from the mountains. If he should attempt to move toward Meeker with these he would be followed. The colored troops are finding it difficult to hold the Indians together. The latter have a supreme contempt for black soldiers, and so did the Apaches until experience taught them differently.

Colorow and some of his force held a powwow with an equal number of troops under command of Captain Pray Friday. They gave their opinion of the cowboys in unmistakable language, and did not care particularly about getting into any controversy with them, but they demanded that the soldiers be sent back or they would be compelled to make a big fight.

From the scattered information received the Indians number anywhere from 400 to 600. The regular troops number about 250 and the State force nearly if not quite as many. The State forces are now acting on the defensive and the Indians are held in check by the regulars, or from the fact that they are not yet prepared to assume the offensive. Peace may be the result, but more bloodshed is just as likely to follow. The death of Lieutenant Folsom has embittered the whites, and a citizen of Glenwood Springs, where Folsom resided, has sworn out a warrant charging Colorow with his murder. This document has been sent to Sheriff Kendall by a special courier, and it will only serve to complicate matters.

AFFAIRS AT HAVANA.

Conflicting Reports Concerning the Trouble—Cubans Discredit It.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Cubans in this city do not think there is any far-reaching or in any sense an important uprising in Havana. J. M. Ceballos, of the Spanish Trans-Atlantic Company, says that one of his steamships left that city on the 24th and on that date there was no trouble there. The populace was aware that acting Governor-General Marinin was determined to deal with the corrupt employes of the custom-house after the most summary fashion, and the chief dissatisfaction existed among those persons and such merchants as have profited by the illicit importation of goods. The volunteer soldiery of Cuba is almost exclusively composed of native Spaniards, who are in harmony with the policy of the Government. When General Marinin seized the stores in the Duana many persons who were incommoded and indignant at not receiving their property may have incited a few persons to riot, but the disturbance can be in no sense important.

Edward Molina, former editor of *El Cronista* and at present secretary of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce in this city, was equally incredulous. He declared that the published dispatch from Key West was absurdly false.

Captain Faircloth, of the steamship Cienfuegos, who arrived in port yesterday, said that when his ship left Havana on the 25th affairs were in an exceedingly turbulent state. He was not surprised to hear that the feeling against General Marinin had already culminated in a serious riotous demonstration.

"Boodler" McClaughrey.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—A petition for the pardon of R. S. McClaughrey, the first of the Cook County boodlers to take his "medicine" at Joliet, is being industriously circulated and generally signed by members of the Grand Army of the Republic. The political influence which the local branches of the organization represent is to be cemented as far as possible to bring about the McClaughrey pardon.

Extensive Cooperage Works near Detroit Burned, Causing a Loss of About $300,000.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 30.—The works of the Anchor Manufacturing Company, on the river Rouge, four miles below this city, were burned yesterday morning. The works covered twenty acres and employed 400 men. The cooperage works turned out 4,000 barrels daily. The fire started in the dry-kilns and spread to the eight remaining buildings, taking with it lumber piles, seasoned thin lumber and much valuable property. The works were owned principally by Peter Havermeyer's Sons, of the New York sugar refinery. The fire department recently put in at a cost of $12,000 was wholly inadequate to prevent the spread of the fire, which did $300,000 damage.

Coughlin Admitted to Bail.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 30.—Timothy Coughlin, the section foreman who was held responsible for the recent railroad accident at Chatsworth, was yesterday admitted to bail in $1,000 by Judge Reeves. The feeling of sympathy for Coughlin and the impression that the railroad company is making a scapegoat of him are quite general.

To Have Charge of the Lincoln Homestead.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 30.—The Lincoln homestead trustees met yesterday and selected Mr. O. H. Oldroyd custodian of the home at a salary of $1,000 per annum, and thus the memorial collection will eventually be secured to the State.

THE UTE UPRISING.

Details of the Battle Between Kendall's Men and Colorow's Braves—Two of the Whites Killed and Several Wounded—A Number of Redskins Bite the Dust—Federal Troops End the Skirmish.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 29.—Kendall has had his fight with the Utes, and, although the details are meager, enough has reached here to show that it was obstinate and bloody in proportion to the men engaged. Wednesday the Utes came into Leslie's camp on Wolf Creek and wanted a talk, but before this was held a thunder-storm came up and, under cover of the night, they left him, but continued along White river to the southward of their beaten path. Pursuit was at once inaugurated and the red-skins were discovered near Spring Creek at daybreak. Finding themselves pursued, the Indians opened fire, and an all-day fight followed, and when darkness set in the Indians fell back. Four hundred ponies were captured.

Hostilities were about to be renewed on the following day, when Leslie's command was met by infantry from Fort Duchesne, who placed themselves between the hostile parties and prevented a renewal of the fight. Leslie endeavored to make another attack, but the military would not permit it. A truce was finally forced by the action of the regulars.

Deputy Sheriff Jack Ward was killed early in the engagement, and Lieutenant Falsom received wounds from which he has since died. The wounded are Ed Faltz of the Aspen Company, L. Stewart and Dick Caffey of Leadville, and Dr. Dumont of Meeker. Four Indians were killed and three wounded.

Word has been received that 600 Utes camped near Thursday's battlefield and are held back by two companies of colored regulars. It is known that the Indians that took part in the fight were White River and Uintah Utes and Uncompahgres, and that if necessary over 1,600 reinforcements can be raised from this tribe. If the Indians do not attack the whites at Rangely before the arrival of Governor Adams and General Crook there are hopes that the trouble will be settled.

Later advices and official reports from Sheriff Kendall and Major Leslie indicate that the battle was a drawn one in its results, and it has only served to arouse the Utes to frenzy. The two companies of troops were at first hurried forward from Fort Duchesne, and the officer in command found it necessary to call for three more. These are holding the Indians back, Kendall having retired from the field, and he is now at Rangely, seven miles distant, where he has gathered the settlers for safety, while the men have dug rifle-pits and taken other measures for defense. There are probably fifty women and children there in constant fear of an attack. The place can be easily defended, as it is on a plain, and an aggressive force will be compelled to fight without cover. General Reardon has given the following orders to Major Leslie:

"You are hereby ordered to fight to the State line. Be discreet, but capture Colorow if possible. If you have to kill him to make the arrest do so and bring in his body. You are authorized to carry hostilities to the bitter end. Show this order to Kendall, Hooper, Dendy, and all concerned."

All concerned no doubt means the commandant of the United States forces, and it is a hint to him that he must hold the Indians on the reservation or they will be shot down like wolves. Reardon does not see peace in the near future unless the Government troops keep the Indians out of Colorado.

CUBANS IN REVOLT.

The People Rebel Against an Attempt to Purify the Public Service—Havana Under a Military Guard—Several Conflicts with Fatal Results.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 29.—Advices received here say that the greatest excitement prevails in Havana occasioned by the recent acts of Captain-General Marinin in taking possession of the custom-house and placing the officials under arrest. The city is in charge of regular troops and the situation becomes daily more desperate, recalling events attending the massacre of medical students in 1871. A reign of terror prevails, and it is expected that Havana will be declared in a state of siege. Already several conflicts have occurred between the troops and civilians, resulting in the killing of some and the wounding of others. Captain-General Marinin has issued a proclamation calling on the rioters to maintain order. Otherwise severe measures will be adopted to uphold the law. Daily conferences are held with his military chiefs, and measures have been adopted to prevent a general uprising, which is imminent. The Colonels of the volunteer regiments were called together at the plaza and ordered to disarm their forces, otherwise they would be held responsible for what might occur. The volunteers, who are opposed to Marinin and are encouraged therein by political bodies desirous of his removal, have joined the rioters.

So far the Captain-General controls the situation with regular troops, which have been distributed throughout the city, prepared for any emergency. Artillery has been placed in commanding positions, while the troops stationed in towns adjoining Havana are kept under arms ready to move at a moment's notice. All important points in the city are strongly guarded by regular troops. All confidence appears to be gone. Even the cable officials are suspected and military are placed in charge of telegraph offices to prevent dispatches being sent of what is transpiring. All the important dispatches between the officials in Havana and the authorities in Madrid are brought here by special messenger for transmission. The replies are also sent to this office. Those acquainted with Marinin state that he will carry out his policy of purifying the public service regardless of consequences, and already a feeling of uneasiness permeates every branch thereof.

Child Labor in New York State.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—State Factory Inspectors Franey and Connolly have made their first annual report. They find an alarming amount of child labor in factories. Over twelve hundred children less than sixteen years old are employed in the Harmony Cotton Mills at Cohoes alone. There is a corresponding amount of illiteracy. Fully one-third of the affidavits made by parents were signed with a cross, and their children have no opportunity to acquire an education. Children immigrating from Europe are actually better informed than the working children of this State.

A COMPROMISE MEASURE.

The Georgia Legislature Passes a Resolution Against Co-Education of the Races—The Famous Glenn Bill Shelved.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 29.—The famous Glenn bill has been shelved in the Georgia Legislature. The lower house has, however, adopted a resolution declaring that the co-education of the races is contrary to the intent of the constitution, and directing the Governor not to draw his warrant for the appropriation of $8,000 to the Atlanta University until he receives assurance that it will be devoted exclusively to the instruction of colored children. The negroes are said to be jubilant over the action, while the Democrats regard it as a happy deliverance from a very perplexed situation.

Shooting Niagara.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Charles Percy, of Suspension Bridge, a young man twenty-seven years old, made a safe trip through the whirlpool rapids yesterday in a life-boat built by himself. The boat is about seventeen feet long, with air chambers at either end, in one of which Percy made the voyage. The keel is weighted with 250 pounds of iron, and bags of sand are carried in the hold so that it will right itself. An iron weight attached to a long rope trailed from the stern so as to keep the bow straight ahead. His object is not for glory, he says, the journey being simply experimental, and the boat having come through all right, he will now model a life-boat on a large scale from it and apply for a patent.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

Dead at His Post.

A few nights ago the Progress, a well-known lake boat, was making for the Oakland wharf, when it was noticed that the signals from the pilot house were all awry. The crew was aware that L. B. Goldsmith, the boat's captain, who only lacked forty-eight months of being four-score years old, was at his place, whence flashed the misleading lights, and whence sounded the wrong bells. One of their number hurried to the pilot-house to discover the cause, when he found the old man sitting bolt upright with one hand grasping the bell-rope, the other a lamp, with his eyes fixed toward the port. He spoke to him, and there was no answer. The sailor put his hand on the captain and found that he was dead.

Michigan Items.

The Detroit grain and produce quotations are: Wheat—No. 2 White, 76¼@76½c; No. 2 Red, 73¼@73¾c. Flour—Roller process, $3.75@4.00; patents, $4.50@4.75. Corn—No. 2, 45½c. Oats—No. 2, 26½c. Butter—Creamery, 24@26c. Cheese, 12@12½c. Eggs, 12@12½c.

The sheriff of Mecosta County booked only one charge in July.

A Jackson firm shipped six of their wagons to Australia a few days ago.

Charles Rogers, of Detroit, was convicted the other day of enticing a girl under fifteen years of age away from home for immoral purposes, and was sentenced to three years imprisonment.

It is thought the Jackson prison coal mines will not last more than six months.

Another National bank project is on foot at Marquette.

J. D. Bastow, a wealthy Peoria (Ill.) citizen, was found dead in a saloon in Detroit the other afternoon. He had been drinking hard. On the body a large number of valuable diamonds were found.

Silas A. Barnes, an old and respected citizen of Charlotte, well known among the horsemen of the State, died the other morning, after a lingering illness.

The fine farm-house and extensive barns of Arthur C. Porter, nine miles from Detroit, were burned a few nights ago by an incendiary fire. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $7,000.

James Smith, while under the influence of liquor four weeks ago, married a sporting woman of Lake Linden, Houghton County. As soon as he came to himself he separated from the woman. The act weighed heavily upon him, however, and he settled the matter by blowing his brains out. Smith was a prominent figure in social circles, and was accounted a prosperous business man.

The other morning Mrs. John Brunger, of Charlotte, was picking cucumbers when she

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, : : MICHIGAN.

WHEN OLD JACK DIED.

When Old Jack died, we staid from school
(they said,
At home, we needn't go that day), and none
Of us ate any breakfast—only one,
And that was papa—and his eyes were red
When he came round where we were, by the shed
Where Jack was lying, half way in the sun
And half way in the shade. When we begun
To cry out loud, pa turned and dropped his head
And went away; and mamma, she went back
Into the kitchen. Then, for a long while,
All to ourselves like, we stood there and cried—.
We thought so many good things of Old Jack,
And funny things—although we didn't smile—;
We couldn't only cry when Old Jack died.

When Old Jack died, it seemed a human friend
Had suddenly gone from us; that some face
That we had loved to fondle and embrace,
From babyhood, no more would condescend
To smile on us forever. We might bend
With tearful eyes above him, interlace
Our chubby fingers o'er him, romp and race,
Plead with him, call and coax—aye, we might send
The old halloo up for him, whistle, hist,
(If sobs had let us) or, as wildly vain,
Snapped thumbs, called "speak," and he had not replied;
We might have gone down on our knees and kissed
The tousled ears, and yet they must remain
Deaf, motionless, we knew—when Old Jack died.

When Old Jack died, it seemed to us, some way,
That all the other dogs in town were pained
With our bereavement, and some that were chained,
Even, unslipped their collars on that day
To visit Jack in state, as though to pay
A last, sad tribute there, while neighbors craned
Their heads above the high board fence, and deigned
To sigh "Poor dog!" remembering how they
Had cuffed him, when alive, perchance, because,
For love of them he leaped to lick their hands—
Now, that he could not, were they satisfied?
We children thought that, as we crossed his paws,
And o'er his grave, 'way down the bottom-lands,
Wrote "Our First Love Lies Here," when Old Jack died.

—*James Whitcomb Riley, in Indianapolis Journal.*

UNCLE EPH'S ESCAPE.

He Gives His Own Version of the Affair.

About four miles east of the town I live in is the old Groot place, a beautiful farm of five or six hundred acres, and when I was a growing girl I used to spend weeks and weeks there with Mary Groot. I did every thing she did—rose at daybreak, fed young lambs and calves on a bottle, helped take care of the chickens and turkeys, caught the roan mare and harnessed her to the buggy if any body wanted to drive to town, and I even went to the district school for awhile. The Groots, who were not connections of our family in the remotest degree, were all uncles and aunts and cousins to me, and the farm was a second home. My pony and I were always welcome there, and it was, perhaps, partly owing to my aversion to all schools, except the poor little district school, that I was sent to Europe to have some education crammed down my throat.

When I came home, three years after, on the very first spare day I drove out to the Groot farm, telling my mother beforehand that I would spend the night if I was invited. A certain letter of Mary's, which had remained unanswered, lay heavy on my conscience; otherwise I should have packed a sachel and gone to the farm with the intention of spending several days. As I jogged along the turn-pike, driving the pony, that, like me, had grown sedate, I forgot that my dress was no longer up to the tops of my boots until the toll-gate came in sight. In former days it had given me great pleasure to send the pony through the gate on a run, and a little fat, red-faced man would bounce out and shake his fist after me, but now, when a sad-looking woman stretched forth her hand, I meekly dropped the pennies into it and made a remark about the weather. Mad youth had fled forever. On we jogged, the pony and I, up the long brick-yard hill, then turned off into a narrow, winding road, passing the school-house, which was shut up so tight that it seemed as if it could never be opened again. I was growing very melancholy, and the November day suited my mood, for the sky was lead-colored, and a despondent little wind made the naked branches of the trees creak like old men's joints. There had been a light fall of snow, and here and there a white patch lay in the hollows, bringing out the brown tone of the fields.

By the time I had reached the farm I had convinced myself that all the Groots were dead, and that their house and barns were in ruins; but a mass of smoke curling up out of a stout red chimney raised my drooping spirits, and when a very old dog trotted to the gate, I recognized Prince, and he acted as if he recognized me. There was not a soul stirring. I drove the pony under the shed, tied and blanketed him and then went toward the house, Prince following me. The house is built of stone, and the roof slopes down so steep that the tiny windows under the eaves have the demure look of eyes shaded by long lashes. They twinkled at me; they invited me to enter, and I tapped lightly at the sitting-room door, which was opened at once by Uncle Eph Groot. He was a tall, spare, bald old man, who shaves three times a week, Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and as this was Tuesday there was a silvery growth of stubble on chin, cheeks and upper lip. I knew him at once, although he looked old and ill, but he stared at me blankly.

"I didn't hear you drive in the yard, ma'am," he said, in a mild, apologetic tone. Then he put on his spectacles. "Why, it's you, Janet," he exclaimed. "Why, come in! I heard you was expected back this fall, and here you be; but there ain't a soul home but me and Miranda, all the rest having gone over to Nine Partners' Corners to a funeral—Cousin Silas' wife's funeral, and its lucky I couldn't go on account of having had a mean cold for a week."

He led me into the sitting-room, which was not changed in the least except for a new oilcloth table cover. A sheet-iron stove sent out a quivering heat, a paper pinwheel on the top whirling around furiously in the hot current of air, and through the bits of isinglass the baleful gleam of the fire shone red. After I had taken off hat and jacket and sat down in a high-backed rocking chair, Uncle Eph began to tell me all that had happened in the last three years; but we soon drifted into talk of the remote past when Mary and I had been wont to break young steers to the yoke, or try to, and he related anecdotes of our pranks as if I must have forgotten them. It seemed to give him pleasure, and he rambled from one thing to another until Miranda, an old colored woman who had always been old, and always lived with the Groots, came into the sitting-room to bring cider and crullers, and to see the visitor. She needed no spectacles to recognize me, but while her eyes were as sharp as ever, she had grown so deaf that all my attempts to say pleasant things were efforts made in vain. She trotted back to the kitchen and I heard her cracking hickory-nuts. She remembered how fond I was of them.

"Miranda is ageing fast," said Uncle Eph, "and so we all are, except you and Mary. Mary, she's thinking of getting married in the spring, but we don't know how we can spare her. Did you pick up a sweetheart over there in Europe?"

I shook my head and he added: "Well, I guess it is just as good you didn't. Getting married is a great risk."

This was a remark he had been making for many years, and although he was of a simple, confiding nature, none of the designing country spinsters or widows could cajole him out of his bachelorhood. He seemed perfectly satisfied to dwell under his brother's roof and spoil his brother's children. Mary and the rest used to impose upon him, for he could refuse us nothing, while Uncle George Groot, who owned the farm, would sometimes scold us or box our ears, Uncle Eph yielded to our most unreasonable demands without a murmur. He was well-to-do, like all the family, and the dairy was his special care. He would start out before daybreak to serve milk to his customers in town, and return late in the forenoon, reading the newspaper to the music of the jingling empty tin cans.

"Yes," he repeated, "getting married is a great risk. I got married myself just after you went away, but I hadn't ought to have done it, for I was close on to sixty, and I wa'n't cut out for a husband."

"Married!" I exclaimed. "Nobody wrote me a word about it."

"Well, it wa'nt much of a marry, but I'll tell you about it before the folks come home. George don't take the right view of it; George, he don't more'n half know me—he don't understand me at all. Now, it's cur'us," Uncle Eph continued, in a reflective tone, "how there can be a streak in a man that don't show till he gets old, and then all of a sudden crops out." He rose, and taking his pipe from the mantel filled it neatly, pressing the tobacco down with his blunt thumb.

"I s'pose, Janet, that you think I'm a good-natered old fellow?"

"Yes, and kind o'given to soft-sawder, eh?" I nodded.

"Easy-going and clever? Well, I ain't nothing of the sort. I like to talk loud, and stomp, and swear, and chuck plates."

He stood before me holding a match until the sulphurous flame caught the wood, a picture of a mild, serene, lovable old man. Because he was staying in the house, he wore a gay red and yellow dressing-gown and a pair of knitted slippers, and a white handkerchief tied about his neck lent a certain benign look to his face. After he had lighted his pipe, he took a teaspoonful of mixture from a tumble on the mantel and then sat down again beside me, saying:

"You know the Berrys?"

"They keep a grocery store in Clover street, don't they?"

"Yes, old Peter used to keep the store, and when he died his son Tom run the business, and he got along first-rate till he begun to drink. The Berrys live next to the store, and it was the last place on the milk route, so I could stop there a while to gas with old Mis' Berry and Louisa. Mebbe you've seen Louisa—tall girl—has curls, wears long ear-rings. Well, I used to get there about breakfast time, and once in awhile I'd eat breakfast with the women, and that's how it started. Louisa she was always around, and she struck one as very pleasant and sociable and sensible—and I liked to hear her talk—*then*. And I took our vegetables and butter and eggs to the store, and when Tom was drunk I'd oversee the business a little. Old Mis' Berry was awful weak about Tom; she excused him as well as she could, said he was sick, and I tell you she felt bad when he died; so I married Louisa and went to their house and run the store. It was re'l nice on the start, though my folks were mad at me—fact is, I got married without telling George, and he abused Mis' Berry and Louisa till I had to give him a pretty broad hint to hold his tongue. There was a considerable coolness between him and me for a spell, and though he was right enough in saying it was a Tom-fool performance, he didn't realize that I was to blame, and that poor Mis' Berry and Louisa would have sent me a flying if they had knowed the sort of a man I was. They didn't, and I didn't myself till it was too late.

"It begun by Louisa and her mother trying to help me tend store, and Lord! how mad I was! The store was their'n, so I bought it, and told 'em I'd run it my own way; I was so afraid of being bossed. Then in the house they undertook to polish me up; wanted me to wear a necktie every day, and I wouldn't do it. A necktie ain't much to fight about, is it? but Louisa, she'd give me that necktie and I'd stomp on it, and then she'd cry, and then I was mad as a hornet. You ain't married, Janet, and you don't realize how easy it is for a man and his wife to get into hot water, and one with my hasty temper——"

"Ah, Uncle Eph," I said, "you never spoke an unkind word in your life."

"Not to you and Mary and the rest of the young ones," he returned, mildly, "but I wa'n't married to any o' you, and that makes a sight o' difference. I spoke a good many to Louisa; I got ugly; I got so ugly that I forgot how to be pleasant. There is a cussed, mean, cantankerous streak in me, and marriage brought it out strong. Them two poor women had a terrible life with me. I'd come down to breakfast thinking I'd behave like a Christian just for one day, and before the butter was melted on my pancake Louisa she'd make some innocent remark, or her mother would apologize for there not being any maple sirup, and then I'd growl and grumble like a bear with a sore head; nobody knows what for; and I'd go to the store, and bang the door after me, so as to be ugly up to the last notch.

"It wasn't pleasant, Janet. Finally old Mis' Berry got so she couldn't speak to me at all, for fear of what I'd say back, and Louisa didn't das't to open her mouth. And thinks I, 'if you're going to be dumb, I'll be dumb, too.' So none of us spoke to each other except when we had to. Nice, wasn't it? Along come George in the thick of it, and what must he do but pitch into the women. I, being his brother, he was sure I was all right, but I sez to him: 'George, you don't know me; you ain't got any idea how I'm acting.' But he wouldn't hear a word of that; he went in and give Mis' Berry and Louisa a terrible talking to, and then I give him a talking to and everybody got mad. Why, George acted as though I was a child to be cuddled and fussed over. Well, he cleared out, and Mis' Berry was crying and Louisa she had a sort of fit, and the next day Mis' Berry told me Louisa had heart-disease and was likely to die if she got excited. That scart me, and yet it put murder in my heart."

Uncle Eph's pipe had gone out, and drawing his chair nearer mine he went on in a low tone:

"Soon as I knowed that Louisa was likely to die if I yelled at her or stamped, I just ached to holler and swear so as to see if she would drop dead. I had to struggle night and day against the temptation. I don't know what ailed me, but I was possessed of a demon, and I had to fight so hard to keep from killing her that the sweat stood on my face as though I was getting in hay. I felt myself growing weaker. It was like hanging on to the side of a house and feeling my fingers slip, and finally I had to leave. I give the store back to 'em, though, and I paid off the mortgage on the house soon after I was married, so Louisa was comfortably fixed, and then I quit her. If I had stayed there another day I'd have killed her sure as a gun. There was murder in my heart."

Just as he brought the melancholy story of his short married life to a close I heard wheels outside, and through the window I saw Uncle George Groot and his wife and Mary and the two boys driving into the yard.

"They'll tell you very different," said Uncle Uph, hastily. "They'll tell you that Mis' Berry and Louisa are a dreadful pair, and got my money away from me and treated me so bad that I ran home like a licked school-boy, but that ain't so. They don't understand me. You see, they never saw but one side of me."

All the Groots trooped into the sitting-room, and then there was such a commotion! The unanswered letter was not only forgiven, but forgotten, and after telling Aunt Ann Groot that I would stay all night if I could have the little room in the southeast corner, I went out with Mary to put the pony into the stable. Her father had already begun to unharness the pony. He was a big, blue-eyed man, and he gave me a kiss that made all the horses prick up their ears.

"Eph been entertaining you?" he said, as he went on unbuckling breeching straps and keeping up traces.

"Yes," I answered, laughing a little. "He told me about his marriage."

"Made himself out a regular demon, I suppose," Uncle George continued. "Looks like a woman-worrier, don't he? Well, the Berrys got pretty much all his money away from him, so I suppose they're satisfied, and since he got off with his life, we're satisfied, and there ain't any thing more to be said about it. He escaped by the skin of his teeth, though. Another week and those cussed women would have had him in a grave or a lunatic asylum, but he's picking up now"—*N. Y. Post.*

REFINED COURTESY.

A Treasure Possessed Only by Highly-Bred and Cultivated Persons.

A refined courtesy of manner is one of the works of a highly-bred and cultivated person. It is the outcome of a kindly heart and considerate feelings, but it is also something more than this. It is the case of conscious dignity—an expression of an intellect sure of its own position, and standing without need of self-assertion or conceit.

It has in it the element of endurance, for none but those to whom the minor troubles of life are trifles indeed can be courteous under the mosquitoes' bites of physical and mental annoyances, without outwardly being ruffled and disturbed. It implies the most perfect self-control lest one be thrown from his equipoise by sudden and unlooked-for surprises.

And it is in its most perfect form the exotic flower of the highest civilization, which it has taken generations of wealth and sterling virtue to produce. It can not be counterfeited nor reproduced except by inherited growth, or by grafting on wild stock of firm and vigorous fiber. But once started in its cultivation it will repay the most generous outlay of time and rich feeding, helpful alike to both owner and beholder.—*Christian at Work.*

—Well-dressed Colored Gentleman—"Y' ought to go down to de races, Sam; I'se bin dah, and look at me!" Sam—(dilapidated) "Dat's de curjosest t'ing yet! W'y, sah, I'se been dah, too."—*Judge.*

FASHION LETTER.

Styles of Gowns Largely Dependent Upon the Fabrics of Which They Are Made—Sleeves and Jackets.

[Special New York Correspondence.]

The style of the gown of the present depends very much more than ever before on the fabric of which it is made. Thus the rich corded silks, pompadour brocades, and failles with wide velvet stripes, are employed for the full straight skirts, undraped and unlooped, which are now in high fashion among the array of elegant gowns worn at the various watering-places. And in contrast are the dainty foulards, India silks, and kindred soft pliable surahs and satins, which level themselves to the intricate folds and drapings not appropriate to heavier fabrics. Plain moire underskirts are elegantly worn under long French polonaises, or with bodice and tunic of India cashmere, tricot, camel's hair and like textiles, and also for dress occasions, in conjunction with corded silk fabrics. Black watered silk composed an uncommonly rich costume lately worn at Long Branch, this made up in combination with Roman red India cloth as fine and sheer as vailing, but not transparent like that textile. The red fabric formed a Maria Antoinette bodice and tunic over the black moire skirt, this material being superb in lustre and quality. The bodice portion and sleeves were magnificently decorated with jet bead embroideries in Arabesque designs. Another stylish gown was made of terra cotta moire, this forming the skirt with long draperies and bodice of palest amber lace figured with delicate flowers in terra cotta, surrounded by tiny leaves in green and gold.

Many of the late summer gowns of lace are made up without linings so that they can be worn over silk slips of various colors. The seams of unlined lace are first sewed up on the outside, then turned, and a second seam made inside exactly as muslin underwear is finished. This fashion will be followed for some seasons to come for the reason that great variety can be given to the one lace toilet by the use of the slips of many different tints.

In fashioning autumn tailor gowns there is an unusual variety of styles. Views of many of these new and natty creations are given at the show rooms of *L'Art de la Mode*. Stylish and novel polonaises are shown, to be made up of handsome checked light wool suitings over skirts of velvet or moire. Long Russian tunics, with draperies revealing the hem of the underdress, front and back, are to be made of camel's hair serge in solid colors, with overskirts of plush-striped serge of a deeper shade. Although there are a few skirts arranged in fish-wife fashion and short Louis XIV. styles, most of the draperies are very long in effect, leaving both sides of the skirt *en evidence* from the hips down. The back drapery is adjusted by means of extra deep plaits, some of which fasten to the back of the belt of the corsage, so high are they raised. It is thus allowed to cover entirely the back of the underskirt, or is slashed up to the tournure, disclosing portions of the handsome underskirt.

One model worthy of mention has an odd Flemish waist made of velvet and Bengaline stripe, matching the skirt fabric. The waist is finished with a wide velvet belt, and the bishop sleeves are made of Bengaline matching the fabric composing the drapery and the two wide side panels. This model is here illustrated. Another creation also shown is a graceful autumn costume to be made of silk warp serge and velvet striped faille. There is a very unique Hungarian polonaise fastening diagonally from the belt, the upper portion of the front of the bodice part, cut away over a guimpe of the stripe. The cut portion is not removed, but is turned back and faced with the stripe.

There are many kinds of sleeves in wear this season. The full bishop style gathered into a velvet cuff is growing in favor daily. Puffed sleeves are without end, and a new leg-o'-mutton model is shown, with bead or silk embroidery at the top and around the wrists. The real Italian sleeve is much used with artistic dress, and also upon children's picturesque gowns. Persian colors are largely employed for indoor dresses. These are combined with velvet with elegant effect, the bodice and sleeves to these charming toilets being the special point of decorative study.

There appears to be a tendency to lengthen jackets for the autumn and to make them of more even lengths all around, but the jaunty jacket with short back is likely to remain as long as aggressive tournure is worn. New jackets may be jersey-fitting, or only "three-quarters" snug, with slightly loose fronts adjusted by a single dart. Very many single-breasted coats are brought out, but most of these have revers turned back on each side, or a vest is inserted which may be quite plain, or of a soft fabric gathered like a blouse—a graceful style also pictured above. The points at the front are extra long, making the jacket an excellent one for short-waisted persons. There is a shorter pointed waistcoat that may button up the back under the jacket if desired. Caps are added to the coat sleeves, and the collar is high military style. There are many lapped jackets with fancifully shaped fronts, partly diagonal and partly straight.—*C. D. F.*

—"Why do you not get married?" said De Fidgett to a bachelor friend the other day. "O, I detest women, and getting married would seriously interfere with my literary labors." "What kind of literary work do you do?" "I write love stories."—*Cleburne Bulletin.*

—At Temple Bar, Tex., one day recently, some mischievous youths painted the sharp horns of a cow red and hung old hats on them, which created a sensation until the youngsters were corraled and larruped by their mothers.

—Featherly (to Dumley, coming out of photographic gallery)—"Been having your picture taken, Dumley?" Dumley (compacently)—"Yes; a dozen cabinets." Featherly—"A dozen? Great Scott, Dumley; you can't get rid of a dozen!"—*Puck.*

—"Patsy, Oi've been insulted. Mickey Doolan called me a liar," said an excited Irishman. "An' phwat are yez goin' to do about it?" "I don't know. Phwat would you do av yo wot me?" "Well, Dinny, I think Oi'd tell the troot' oftener."—*Washington Critic.*

POETIC GEMS.

How Could I Guess?

A summer fancy—that was all,
No serious thoughts, no Cupid's thrall,
For she was rich, a noted belle;
No danger there, I knew full well.

And so one night I let our boat
Upon the waters idly float,
And watched the moon play hide-and-seek,
And kiss her gently on the cheek.

She was so near, what could I do
But take her hand like lover true,
And ask her if she'd be my wife,
To brighten and to fill my life?

I did not love her, but was sure
That she, with countenance demure,
Would say me nay. How could I guess
That she would whisper softly—"Yes?"

—*Life.*

A Curiosity.

I met a man the other day;
Yet, after all, I scarce know whether
He's human, for, O wonderful!
He said no word about the weather.

You'll not believe the tale I tell,
You'll call my conscience tough as leather;
You don't believe the man is born
Who doesn't talk about the weather.

We walked a block or two, and when
At last we parted, with a feather
You could have knocked me down, for he
Had said no word about the weather.

O let the dime museum men
Go catch him in their tricksy tether!
Just cage him tight, and label thus:
The man who talks not of the weather!

Where does he dwell? That I don't know
I only know we walked together
A block or two, I and the man
Who said no word about the weather.

But Heaven be praised that there is one
Whom we'd not crush between the nether
And upper millstones! Hail, all hail
The man who talks not of the weather.

—*Boston Globe.*

A Conundrum.

My First is flour combined with lard,
My Second eggs and milk;
Below I'm usually hard,
Above I'm soft as silk.

I hide on many a mossy mound
I lurk 'neath tufts of grass;
On tempting rustic seats I'm found,
Where men and maiden pass.

I wait my prey with purpose fell,
The youth in trousers white;
He sits on me—there comes a yell!
Great Scott! but he's a sight!

My Whole is an atrocious mess,
A sweet conundrum I,
But what I am you'll ne guess:
I am the Picnic Pie.

—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Congenial Occupation.

She had tried all occupations,
And was skilled in all vocations,
But was always most unhappy, sour and sad;
She did the best of work,
And was never known to shirk,
But was never light and cheerful, gay or glad.

But o'er her griefs victorious
She's now happy and uproarious,
"Yes," she says, "I'm very jolly, glad and gay,
I'm a telephone girl now,
And I'm jubilant, I vow,
For my business now is talking by the day."

—*Judge.*

Invitation to Echo.

Two of us among the daisies
In the meadow bright and still—
You, alone among the mazes
Of the dark trees on the hill;
O sweet Echo,
O fleet Echo,
Can we not o'ertake you, following with a will?
[Ah, Will!]

'Tis my name—but much I wonder
That you in your hiding-place,
On the shady hill or under,
Things you never knew can trace!
Declare, mocker,
O rare mocker,
What my sister's name is, else you're in disgrace!
[Is Grace!]

What sweet things do you resemble—
Morning dewdrops, starry gleams,
Flowers that in the light wind tremble,
Beckonings of the rippled streams?
O dear playmate,
Come near, playmate;
Are these fancies true, or naught at all but dreams?
[But dreams!]

Then come down and let us see you;
If you can not come to stay,
Ask the stern old hill to free you
Just for half a holiday.
O glad Echo,
O sad Echo,
To escape your prison can you find no way?
[No way!]

—*St. Nicholas.*

Take Notice of the Dates.

Harvest Excursions to all the principal points in Minnesota and Dakota will be run by the Wisconsin Central Line from Chicago on August 30th, September 20th and October 11th at the rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good for 30 days with stop over privileges west of St. Paul on the going trip. For further information apply to H. C. FULLER, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 205 Clark Street, or FRED J. EDDY, Depot Ticket Agent, corner Polk Street and Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

IT'S a wise cow that knows her own milk after it has passed through the hands of a dairyman.—*Goodall's Sun.*

To Feel Shaky at Times,

Is to be a goodly distance on the road to chronic nervousness. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a nervine beneficent in both conditions. The persecuted, and therefore often offending organ, the stomach, is largely responsible for nervous symptoms. Invigorate it, and you will find that the sympathetic nervous sensations disappear. Biliousness and constipation also contribute to nervousness. Both are extirpated by the Bitters, which is also invaluable for fever and ague, rheumatism and renal complaints.

PLAYS a "leading part"—the blind man's dog.

"AS GOOD as represented," is what every body says of Frazer's Axle Grease.

A RESTAURANT waiter takes in the measure of a man from tip to tip.—*New Haven News.*

THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK, Aug. 31.	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$3 50	@ 5 60
Sheep	3 50	@ 5 00
Hogs	5 60	@ 5 90
FLOUR—Good to Choice	3 60	@ 4 85
Patents	4 15	@ 4 85
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	79½	@ 81½
No. 2 Spring	79½	@ 79½
CORN	49½	@ 50
OATS—Mixed Western	30	@ 33
RYE—Western	50	@ 52
PORK—Mess	15 00	@ 15 75
LARD—Steam	6 77½	@ 6 80
CHEESE	11½	@ 12
WOOL—Domestic	30	@ 37
	CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Extra	$5 20	@ 5 30
Choice	4 65	@ 5 00
Good	4 35	@ 4 75
Medium	4 00	@ 4 50
Butchers' Stock	2 75	@ 3 75
Inferior Cattle	1 75	@ 2 75
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	4 85	@ 5 50
SHEEP	2 25	@ 4 40
BUTTER—Creamery	15	@ 24
Good to Choice Dairy	12½	@ 18
EGGS—Fresh	13	@ 13½
FLOUR—Winter	3 90	@ 4 20
Spring	3 40	@ 4 20
Patents	4 00	@ 4 40
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2	68½	@ 68¾
Corn, No. 2	40½	@ 40⅞
Oats, No. 2	24½	@ 24¾
Rye, No. 2	44½	@ 45
Barley, No. 2 October	63	@ 65½
BROOM CORN—		
Self-working	3½	@ 5
Carpet and Hurl	3	@ 5
Crooked	2	@ 3
POTATOES (bu.)	65	@ 80
PORK—Mess	15 00	@ 15 25
LARD—Steam	6 37½	@ 6 40
LUMBER—		
Common Dressed Siding	19 00	@ 21 00
Flooring	32 00	@ 4 00
Common Boards	12 00	@ 15 00
Fencing	10 50	@ 13 50
Lath	2 00	@ 2 10
Shingles	2 25	@ 2 50
	EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best	$4 60	@ 4 80
Fair to good	4 25	@ 4 40
HOGS—Yorkers	5 40	@ 5 50
Philadelphias	5 55	@ 5 60
SHEEP—Best	$4 00	@ 4 40
Common	2 00	@ 3 00
	BALTIMORE.	
CATTLE—Best	$4 25	@ 4 60
Medium	2 50	@ 2 87½
HOGS	5 50	@ 5 60
SHEEP—Poor to Choice	3 00	@ 4 25

Odd Fellows' Excursion to Denver, Col. Via "Rock Island Route."

The C., R. I. & P. Ry. offers the grandest opportunity to see the wonderful mountain scenery of Colorado at smallest expense ever known. Tickets to Denver and return on sale September 13 to 18 inclusive, good to return until October 31st, at extremely low rates. Excursions from Denver to all points in Colorado at one fare for the round trip to holders of these tickets. For further particulars address E. A. HOLBROOK, G. T. & P. A., C. R. I. & P. Ry., Chicago, Ill.

"TRAVEL is very heavy this season," said the tired suburban as the fat woman sat down and wedged him into about four inches of the seat.

May to Bell.

Dear Bell: I'll write you a short letter
To say I'm wonderfully better;
How much that means you ought to know
Who saw me just one month ago—
Thin, nervous, fretful, white as chalk,
Almost too weak to breathe or talk;
Head throbbing, as if fit for breaking,
A weary, ever-present aching.
But now life seems a different thing;
I feel as glad as bird on wing!
I say, and fear no contradiction,
That Pierce's Favorite Prescription
Is grand! Why, I'd have died without it!
Ma thinks there's no mistake about it.
It's driven all my ills away;
Just come and see! Yours ever, MAY.

"A BURLINGTON girl is learning to play the cornet, and her admirers speak of her as "the fairest flower that blows."—*Burlington Free Press.*

What a Dunce!

I suffered with fever, hot head and foul breath,
With stomach disordered—was sick unto death.
I bore it a week—surely I was a dunce—
Then I took a few "Pellets"—they cured me at once.

What a dunce, indeed, to neglect such a remedy and suffer a week, when quick relief could have been found in Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

A SQUALL makes sail-boats capsize, but makes a baby's mouth one size larger.—*New Haven News.*

LOOK SHARP! When your skin breaks out in pimples use Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

GIRLS whose sweethearts dote upon them may prepare for the worst. Time is a great anti-dote.—*Macon Telegraph.*

IF you have catarrh, use the surest remedy—Dr. Sage's.

THE carpenter is perhaps the most successful boarding house keeper on record.—*Merchant Traveler.*

IF a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

A GEORGIA girl has been born without a chin. This will not make her less handy with her stove lifter.

THE most prominent physicians in the city smoke and recommend "Tansill's Punch" 5c. cigar.

THE bank cashier of the period does not seem to think any thing less than half a million worthy of his steel.—*Life.*

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

THROAT & LUNG TROUBLES CONQUERED. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY. TO KEEP HEALTHY 1. EXERCISE DAILY 2. EAT GOOD FOOD 3. BE CHEERFUL 4. USE SWAYNE'S PILLS. SWAYNE'S VERMIFUGE THE CHILDREN'S MEDICINE. SWAYNE'S PANACEA PURIFIES SYPHILYTIC BLOOD. LONDON HAIR RESTORER (ENGLISH) DR SWAYNE & SON SOL. AGENTS.

THE GREAT CURE FOR ITCHING PILES AND SKIN HUMOR

SYMPTOMS Moisture, intense itching, stinging, most at night—worse by scratching—very distressing. If allowed to continue tumors form which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT Stops itching & bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. By mail 50 cents.

PREPARED ONLY BY DR. SWAYNE & SON PHILADELPHIA

THE OLDEST MEDICINES IN U.S. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION is free from Opium in any form, and therefore perfectly safe.

If you have a cough without disease of the lungs, so much the better. A few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight cough may become a serious matter and several bottles will be required.

It can not be asserted that every case of Consumption may be cured by this medicine, but it is true that thousands of lives will be saved if they do not delay too long.

By druggists, 25c.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

CLIMAX ENGINE UNSURPASSED FOR ECONOMY OF STEAM. For Mills, Elevators, Electric Lighting, and General purposes. *Send for Circulars to* CLIMAX MFG. CO., CORRY, PA.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents—MESSRS. FULLER & FULLER CO., Chicago, Ill.

$100 will be paid at Office of Frank Siddalls Soap, Philadelphia, **for a Crow** that can say "Dont be a Clam" Must be able to speak the apothegm plainly.

FIRE, WIND, WATER and LIGHTNING PROOF IRON ROOFING. For any kind of City or Farm Buildings. Write for testimonials from your State. Address PORTER IRON ROOFING CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. The Original LITTLE LIVER PILLS. SIZE OF PELLETS.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alterative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

SICK HEADACHE.

Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

$500 REWARD is offered by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for a case of Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache. Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh." Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of *Ithaca, N. Y.*, writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting." THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., *2902 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.*, writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months I could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh. ELI ROBBINS, *Runyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa.*, says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

WIZARD OIL FOR PAIN

Cures Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Catarrh, Croup, Sore Throat, RHEUMATISM, Lame Back, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Wounds, Old Sores and All Aches and Pains. The many testimonials received by us more than prove all we claim for this valuable remedy. It not only relieves the most severe pains, but It Cures You, That's the Idea! Sold by Druggists, 50 cts. SONG BOOK mailed free. Address WIZARD OIL COMPANY CHICAGO.

EDUCATIONAL.

UNION COLLEGE of LAW, Chicago. Fall Term begins Sept. 21. For circular add. H. Booth, Chicago.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE. The great Homœopathic School. Opens Sept. 20. Address E. S. BAILEY, M. D., 3334 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY Has a pleasant and healthful location, near Chicago. Prepares for any American College. Provides an English and business course for boys who do not purpose to attend college. Address PRESIDENT W. C. ROBERTS, or PRINCIPAL G. R. CUTTING, LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN ought to

E. G. HOAG & CO

It will be our aim to make this store more attractive than ever. To do this, we realize that goods must be sold at small profits; must be second to none in quality; and the assortment to select from unequaled.

We urge you to make us a visit and decide for yourselves.

E. G. HOAG & CO.

N. B.—Fall Opening September 1st in our New Store.

CHELSEA FEED STORE.

WELLS & CANFIELD

Dealers in Flour Feed & Provision.

Goods delivered free of charge.

Terms - - Cash.

In the Knapp building, Chelsea, Mich.

DALLER,

JACKSON'S BEST JEWELER,

Keeps the best and sells at the Lowest Price. Call and see his solid gold, 14 karat gold filled and solid silver watches.

DALLER,

Hibbard House, Jackson, Mich.

HOUSEKEEPERS ATTENTION

AT THE

BUSY BEE HIVE.

In view of the approaching "State Fair" and being thoroughly convinced that Jackson will be crowded with people, and that it will be necessary that a number of our citizens make extra preparations in providing for the same.

THE BUSY BEE HIVE

has, in order to meet the demand, provided itself with an almost endless variety of Comforters ranging from 75c to $3.50, White Quilt and Counterpanes at all Prices. Table Linen, bleached, unbleached and turkey red, in new and beautiful designs and at lower prices than ever before. The 46c and 50c unbleached are decided bargains and are really worth from 10c to 15c a yard more.

DON'T MISS SEEING THEM.

Large assortment of Napkins and Doylies at our usual low prices. Towels in great variety and excellent value. Fall line of Pillow-case Cotton and Sheetings in all widths, bleached and unbleached at extremely low prices.

Remember the Busy Bee Hive is headquarters for Dry Goods at right prices.

P. S. Be sure to see that large Marseilles Quilt at $1.44, worth $2.00.

Respectfully,

L. H. FIELD.

Samples of Dress Goods, Silks and Trimmings sent to any address on application.

BUSY BEE HIVE.

Jackson, Mich.

B. & A.

WHAT THE ANN ARBOR COURIER SAYS ABOUT THE LEADING DRY GOODS HOUSE OF ANN ARBOR.

Last week we told you about a remnant sale of dress goods. When you read it you came to see about it. You found a large variety and prices satisfactory. We have a few left which must go this week. We are getting ready for fall dress goods. New goods "you know" pushes out the odds and ends and at the same time pushes the prices. Remnants less than quarter price.

Look at our display of lace curtains in window on the left as you enter the store. No doubt but the curtains displayed in this window are the best value ever known in this part of the universe for the money.

50 pair curtains at $2.00 a pair.

30 pair curtains at $2.65 a pair.

Women's colored borders linen handkerchiefs. Good size 10 cents. The 15 and 20 cent grade.

65 Marseilles Quilts at $1.50 each. When you have time look at them.

This Week we will have a case of the old time calicoes. Heavy, strong, tough, hard twisted threads. Firmness in the wear, substance in the feel, satisfaction in the wear. Like the degenerate, flimsey, slimsy, calicoes of to-day in name.

We have three kinds, Century cloth, strong cloth old time calico. Better than any calicoes your mothers or grandmothers had. Neater in the pattern, just as honest in the Cotton. They are the first calicoes of the season. Will have a window full of them next week. 10 cents.

Another break in the best American sateens made. To close and clean up stock we make the price 15 cents. Always sold at 25 cents.

We are agents for J. & P. Coats Spool Cotton. All sizes and all colors always on hand. Wholesale price per dozen 55 cents less a discount of 6 per cent.

If you want good live Geese feathers picked from lively geese, we are headquarters for them.

BACH & ABEL.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

The reason why Acker's Blood Elixir is warranted, is because it is the best Blood Preparation known. It will positively cure all Blood Diseases, purifies the whole system, and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Remember, we guarantee it.

v17n36 R. S. Armstrong, Druggist

A school girl being asked by her teacher what kind of a noun kiss was, replied with a blush that it was both proper and common.

Give Them A Chance!

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and rose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Twelve hundred miles of railroads were constructed in Florida during the past four years.

—No, my son, they are not called grass-widows because they are so green; it's because they are so fresh. And then, beside, she's not exactly in the mowed. Savvy, son?—*Burdette.*

—The acquaintances of a lady in Philadelphia, who hurried to her house with words of consolation on seeing crape on the door, were informed that the "late lamented" was her pet dog.—*N. Y. Post.*

—Dr. J. S. H. Fogg, of South Boston, Mass., has a complete set of the autographs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, having, it is said, paid sixty dollars for one scrawling signature cut from the fly-leaf of a book.

—When Judge Deming, of New Haven, sentenced Terence Butler to jail for sixty days for wife beating, he said: "I have always advocated the establishment of a whipping-post for the benefit of such men as Butler. If he could be taken out on the green and given twenty good sharp lashes, he would go home and be a man."

—A young tornado went through a Danbury (Conn.) hay field the other day. It was only about eight feet in diameter, but it caught a young man on its outer edge, carried him several feet and dashed him to the ground. Then it seized a good-sized haycock fairly in its clutches, turned it upside down, and then carried it, spinning like a top, at least 150 feet into the air, landing it on an adjacent hill.—*Hartford Courant.*

—The blind men of Brooklyn are in the main self-supporting. All are engaged either in commercial pursuits or else work at trades. Piano-tuning is their favorite pursuit. Nearly all are married and have families. None have married wives similarly affected, and the total number of blind men in the city, which is less than one hundred, are friendly and aid each other in time of need. One of them is worth $100,000 and a dozen more are worth half that amount.—*N. Y. Sun.*

WANT OF STABILITY.

One of the Greatest Drawbacks to Prosperity in the Business of Farming.

Some men can not even make up their minds as to how they should go about any necessary business, and consequently perform it in a most inefficient manner. They change their minds with every fancied reverse of fortune, and break up plans that have become settled by lapse of time, so that the breaking up is productive of loss and perhaps disaster. "Unstable as water thou shalt not excel" might be said of many farmers who blame their chosen pursuit for their partial failures, instead of blaming their own mistakes. There is the man who begins business as a dairyman, let us say; he goes into it with a rush; perhaps he succeeds moderately well, but he finds it hard work, needing the closest application. While it is novel he is interested, but as the novelty wears off and he finds he is only making a bare living and is not laying up money, or able to indulge in luxuries, he becomes dispirited and wants a change. He declares that the dairy is an unprofitable business; that bogus butter ruins it, and that something else pays a great deal better. There comes a boom in hops; the price goes up to a dollar a pound and he gets rid of his cows at any sacrifice and buys hop roots and poles, and reads up hop-growing. By the time he has any hops to sell, spared through painful effort from the lice and the mildew and the various other troubles incident to their culture, the price is down to eight or ten cents, and again he is discouraged and on the ragged edge which separates hope from despair. His hop yard is plowed up and he tries something else which is better, but always with the same result. He tires of it, or perhaps utterly fails, which is probably because of the unfortunate want of persistence, and losing at every change and turn, he is soon in distress and goes over to the dark side.

Perhaps there is no other cause of failure that is so prolific and common as this. If we examine into any special business in the grand industry of farming, we find the men entering it mostly of this class, and who have given up pursuits in which thousands of farmers live happily in sunny homes. We find the Florida orange groves *in futuro* (chiefly hoped for but not seen—as yet) occupied by many such men. Fancy cattle men make money out of them. They are the chief purchasers of novelties in seeds, plants, implements, and all are restless, looking and hoping for some readier way of making money than persistent, effective work. The crowds of frauds, like parasites which live upon diseased matter, prey upon such misguided men and make victims of them, and every disappointment adds to their misery. Those persons who are in a position to know, the editors who receive so many urgent letters of inquiry about this new place, or that new pursuit, and which is best to be done under such circumstances as no stranger could possibly form an opinion of, know how many such unhappy, unstable, undetermined men there are existing, but not living upon farms. A time comes to many of them at last when, like old Eneas, "tossed and driven by adverse fates," they are cast upon some shore, wrecked amid storms and clouds. Then a ray of light breaks through upon them; for they are where they can not get away and must stick at least and, like men, go to work at whatever they are driven to, and persisting by force of adversity they finally find that they have been wasting a life in seeking. But it is thrust upon them in spite of themselves.

Many a man who has thus suffered, or who is now suffering, may look back to his childhood and see how his early training led to this instability and consequent failure. In his boyish pursuits many things were begun but none finished, and as he grew in years the habit grew, and became confirmed. This is a matter for parents to consider. They have the forming of the character of their children, and if any child has fallen into this habit they should correct it at once. To finish what has been begun, to adhere to a choice which has been made after mature and careful consideration, to persist and persevere and never lose sight of the end in view or turn aside from its straight pursuit, are indispensable to success. Think of the men who have made a mark in the history of the time; of the leading farmers, stock breeders, horticulturists, dairymen, all of whom are sought as advisers, leaders, teachers, examples, and what is their history? An unbroken course in pursuit of aims which they have reached, and of ends which have brought prosperity and success and honor to them.

The business of farming has two sides: one lies full in the glow of the warm, bright sunlight; the other is on the shady side, buried in gloom and darkness. Every man can choose which side he will live upon. The path to each diverges from a plain road plainly, so that it can not be mistaken. The business of farming is one in which no man can fail who uses common prudence, who is industrious, persevering, careful, foresighted, economical. It has the world's wants to supply. The farmer feeds and clothes the world, and every product of the soil has its waiting consumers.—*Henry Stewart, in Rural New Yorker.*

CREDULOUS FOOLS.

An "Astrologer" Tells How He Obtains Their Hard-Earned Money.

Aside from those ordinary implements of our profession, the cards, I find that cabalistic signs impress most of my clients with the truth of my knowledge and readings. Go to a fortune teller of the better class who has some education, and, if by the power he or she has of judging human nature in a general way, it is seen that ignorant jargon will not catch you, you will be reached through signs. Now, these cabalistic signs are nothing of a special nature, and our stock in trade embraces Barrett's Magus, opening it at one of the pages ornamented with them. I make effective use also of the third volume of Perry's Japan, containing the maps of the constellations where, according to Japanese astrology, an answer can usually be found that suits such queries as may be asked by the client. The idea of the ordinary visitor (female gender especially) when they consult a fortune teller is that something of a mysterious nature is going to be supplied, and we realize this happy idea by a combination of somber effects, and a fair knowledge of human nature. We contrive to satisfy their curiosity in an innocent manner and at the same time enjoy a prosperous livelihood as a result of harmless credulity.

A SIAMESE EXECUTION.

United States Minister Child Describes How Three Criminals Were Decapitated.

With a number of Europeans and Americans I attended a Siamese execution, where the sword is used in the furtherance of justice. The execution took place in the square near one of the wats, open to all. As the hour set for the dread event was four p. m., our party secured a carriage, and notwithstanding it was raining at the time, drove to the ground, but the shower soon passed over, the sun shone brightly, and after our arrival preparations were made by inserting in the ground three bamboo crosses about two feet in length, to which the arms of the doomed men were to be tied, they sitting on the ground, and three poles about six feet long upon which were to be placed the heads of the criminals. This done the crowd was driven back. The doleful sound of a gong beating at short intervals, the sudden hush of the crowd, told that the prisoners were approaching and in the center of a squad of soldiers and policemen they entered the place that had been reserved, about thirty feet square. The soldiers and police formed in the square as a means of keeping the spectators back, a Siamese nobleman examined the crosses to see that every thing was ready, the judges of the court were in attendance, escorted by attendants bearing swords in red velvet sheaths.

The prisoners, three in number, (the King, who is very humane, having commuted the sentence of fourteen to imprisonment for life on his birthday), seemed perfectly cool and collected. They had each a long bamboo pool, some six feet in length, on their necks, in the front of which was an oval piece of wood through which their hands were placed, with chains on their necks and legs. In a short time the yokes and chains on their necks were taken off and as the ground was wet and muddy by the tramping of the crowd, large banana leaves were placed on the ground and they were ordered to squat down on them; then they were fastened to the crosses, the flowers and sticks were stuck in the ground in front of them, the sticks lighted and for a few minutes the victims of the law prayed most fervently in silence, they having been engaged in paryer at the wat about four hours previous to being brought to the place of execution. This over, mud was inserted in their ears so that they could not hear the executioners when they approached, and were instructed to lean forward and keep their eyes riveted on the flowers and burning sticks. While waiting the coming of the executioners, the chief of the band of robbers smoked a cigarette, and it was only by the heaving of his chest that one could detect any emotion. All of a sudden the crowd parted, three executioners, dressed in red with gold fringe on their clothes, glided through the opening, dancing as they came, saluted with their shining swords, and on reaching the prisoners the bright steel flashed in the air, you heard a thud, the head fell to one side, hanging by a piece of skin, and the law was avenged. With another salute the executioners disappeared; then a man with a sharp knife severed the head and stuck them on the poles, a hideous sight, then coolly chopped the hands of the dead men off so as to get the irons that were solidly riveted on, and the bodies were left on the ground for the vultures to eat or for their friends to steal and give burial after nightfall. The heads were taken off simultaneously, so quick that I could scarcely realize it, and it seemed to me that death was instantaneous, save that the heads showed spasmodic action, the eyes and mouth opening and shutting, which lasted for some time after being on the poles.

The crowd in attendance was most orderly, not a drunken man to be seen, and entire silence prevailed, and when the execution was over left the grounds without the least confusion and there could not have been less than a thousand present.

The scene was one that could not fail to impress the crowd of spectators: the small grass plot, cordon of police soldiers with a mass of faces peering behind them, the three prisoners attached to the crosses with heads bent forward, the entrance of the scarlet-clad executioners with gleaming swords, their sinuous sidelong dance until they had reached the rear of the doomed men, then, like a flash of lightning, the bright steel gleamed and three violators of law had ceased to exist, the blood spurting in jets from the torso while the head hung by a small piece of skin, as the executioner never cuts the head clear off. Two of the bodies fell over on the ground while one remained erect. The prisoners were old offenders; one of them, I was informed, having been implicated in fifteen robberies and several murders. He was the chief, but had slipped through the meshes of the law repeatedly by the use of money; the others were younger men and one of worthy parentage, but his money did not save him, as an example was needed to put a stop to outlawry, and it has done it, for the robberies have ceased, and the band is broken up.—*Bangkok (Siam) Cor. Richmond Conservator.*

—Probably the largest rock in the known world is the south dome of the Yosemite, which rears itself, a solid rocky leaf, six thousand feet above the ground, a sheer precipice over a mile in height. No man ever trod the top of this dome until last year; then, however, after thousands of dollars had been expended, several persons found their way to the top.

—When a word is taken from some other language and embalmed in the English tongue the original spelling is preserved, though the pronunciation may be altered. It is different with the French, with whom beefsteak becomes "biftek," and roast beef "rosbif." The letter e in pocket is dropped or rather transferred to poker (the game), the words looking odd when they appear respectively as "poket" and "pocker."—*Chicago Herald.*

—In weight the salmon of the Canadian rivers average between twenty and twenty-five pounds. A thirty-pound salmon is very large, and a forty-pound fish will be talked of throughout the season, although it is said that salmon weighing fifty pounds have been caught in the Restigouche—one, indeed, was said to weigh fifty-four pounds.—*Chicago Tribune.*

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Princess Dolgorauki, widow of the late Czar, was once a Spanish actress.

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J. C. Barrows, Kalamazoo, Mich., testifies: "For more than five years, a member of my family has been afflicted with Hay Fever, culminating late in the fall in a hacking cough. Every remedy proved futile. Not half a bottle of Papillon (extract of flax) Catarrh Cure had been used before the cough entirely disappeared, and general relief followed. It is simply wonderful. Large bottles only $1.00, for sale by Glazier, DePuy & Co.

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R. S. Armstrong, Druggist.

The yearly expenditures of the Queen of Spain amount to $1,000,000.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the 26th day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Mary Schlimer, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Jacob Schlimer praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that Hiram Pierce may be appointed executor thereof, or that Administration with the will annexed may be granted to the said petitioner.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the 26th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further Ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Herald, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. 48

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,

[A true copy.] Judge of Probate.

WM. G. Doty, Probate Register. n3

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Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, default having been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, dated the seventh day of May, A. D. 1879, executed by J. George Moeckel and Mary C. Moeckel his wife, of the township of Lima, county of Washtenaw and state of Michigan, to Fredericka Seyboldt, of the township of Waterloo, Jackson county and state aforesaid, which said Mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Washtenaw, in Liber 58 of Mortgages, on page 38, on the 22nd day of May, A. D. 1879, at 10½ o'clock a. m.; and whereas, said Fredericka Seyboldt departed this life on the 27th day of Aug, A. D. 1884, and upon the 15th day of January, A. D. 1885, J. Gotlieb Heydlauff, of Waterloo aforesaid, was duly and lawfully appointed administrator of the estate of said Fredericka Seyboldt and at once gave his bond, accepted the position and lawfully entered upon the execution of the trust and is now acting in said capacity. And, whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said Mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of eleven hundred ninety-two and forty-one hundredths dollars ($1192.40) of principal and interest and the further sum of thirty dollars as a reasonable attorney fee, stipulated for in said Mortgage and the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said Mortgage is the sum of twelve hundred and twenty-two and forty-one hundredths dollars, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said Mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said Mortgage has become operative, now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder at the east front door of the court house in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county of Washtenaw (that being the place of holding the circuit court for said county), on the 5th day of September next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, which said premises are described in said Mortgage as follows; to-wit:

All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate and being in the township of Lima in the county of Washtenaw and state of Michigan and described as follows; to-wit: Commencing on the north and south quarter line five chains north of the center part of section twenty-nine (29) of township two, south of range four east, in the county of Washtenaw and state of Michigan, thence north three degrees and forty-five minutes, west one chain and fifty links, thence north eighty-eight degrees, east eight chains and twenty-four links, thence north three degrees and forty-five minutes, west one chain and twenty-five links, thence north eighty-eight degrees, east three chains and seventy-six links, thence south three degrees and forty-five minutes east three chains and seventy-five links, thence north eighty-seven degrees and six minutes west to the place of beginning, containing two acres and eighty-seven one hundredths of land more or less with the buildings and appurtenances thereon standing, together with the privilege of a standing head of water of seven feet in depth on the floor of the flume below the head gates of the old saw mill now standing on the premises, and the privilege of digging gravel to repair the dam and race at all times along the margin of said race and dam, together with the privilege of digging gravel on the north side of the pond from a stake eleven rods south of the northeast corner of the west half of the south-west quarter of said section twenty-nine along a line from said stake running south sixty degrees west until it intersects the pond and the privilege of raising the water one foot higher in the winter season according to the conditions of the deed given by Henry W. Nordman to Palmer Westfall.

Dated June 16, 1887.

J. GOTLIEB HEYDLAUFF,
Administrator of the estate of Fredericka Seyboldt, deceased.

M. J. LEHMAN, Attorney. n5

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