

The Chelsea Standard.

VOL. IV. NO. 16.

CHELSEA, MICH., JULY 1, 1892.

WHOLE NUMBER, 172

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

An independent local newspaper published every Friday afternoon from its office in the basement of the Turnbull & Wilkinson block, Chelsea, Mich.

BY O. T. HOOVER.

Terms:—\$1.00 per year in advance.

Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.

RIEMENSCHNEIDER & SHAVER
Props of The "City" Barber Shop. Kempf Bros. old bank building.
CHELSEA, MICH.

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CHELSEA MICH.

GEO. W. TURNBULL
Having been admitted to practice as Pension Attorney in the Interior Department, is now prepared to obtain pensions for all ex-soldiers, widows, etc., entitled thereto. None but legal fees charged.

E. D. BOYD
The Popular Barber, is located in the basement under R. S. Armstrong & Co.'s drug store. Give him a call.

DR. H. H. AVERY, D. D. S.
Having spent four years in the study and practice of dentistry, I am prepared to do work in all branches of my line. Extracting made easy by the use of local anesthetic. Give me a call that I may prove myself worthy of your patronage. Office over Kempf's bank.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

Chelsea Savings Bank.

At Chelsea, Michigan,

At the close of Business, May 17, 1892.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$ 77,279.44
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.	63,791.17
Due from banks in reserve cities.....	29,821.07
Due from other banks and bankers.....	17,042.22
Furniture and fixtures.....	4,005.20
Other real estate.....	3,964.50
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	1,267.65
Interest paid.....	.16
Changes for clearing house.....	7,124.74
Checks and cash items.....	1,112.56
Nicks and pennies.....	179.02
Gold.....	2,000.00
Silver.....	1,062.60
U. S. and National Bank Notes.....	5,325.00
Total.....	\$213,975.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 50,000.00
Plus fund.....	2,357.96
Undivided profits.....	11,312.40
Individual deposits.....	22,255.37
Savings deposits.....	128,049.60
Total.....	\$213,975.33

of Michigan, County of Wash-

Geo. P. Glazier, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. P. GLAZIER, Cashier.
THOS. S. SEARS
Correct—Attest: F. P. GLAZIER
HERMAN M. WOODS
Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of May 1892.
THEO. E. WOOD, Notary Public.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

An Interesting Budget from the Nation's Capital.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The house having passed all the appropriation bills but the general deficiency, and the presidential campaign being on the point of opening, the thoughts of members are now turning to the question of final adjournment with a good deal of eagerness. There seems to be a general desire to finish up the odds and ends of legislation as rapidly as possible and get away. Among senators the same feeling prevails. A couple of months ago it was understood that the republican senators were quite willing to prolong the session until late in the summer, but in the last two weeks they seem to have changed their attitude on the question. They are now inclined to hurry matters up and adjourn as soon as practicable. Your correspondent who talked with a number of leading democrats and republicans in the house this morning found the general opinion to be that adjournment could be reached between the 15th and 25th of July, ex-speaker Reed said he saw no reason why congress couldn't close up its business by the former date. He did not find any indications that the silver question would again come to the front. Judge Holman gave it as his opinion that business could be closed up by the 25th of July. The chances that anything further would be done with silver were about even.

The news of the nomination of Grover Cleveland to be the democratic candidate for the presidency reached Washington at an hour so early in the morning that few persons except the enthusiasts, who do not hesitate to turn night into day when politics are at stake, knew anything of it until the extra editions of the local papers appeared upon the streets. The result of the convention was anticipated. Everybody had watched with surprise the skilful prolongation of the desperate struggle of the opponents of the ex-president, but while their ability and shrewdness were recognized no one in this city had any doubt that Mr. Cleveland would be nominated. Senator Hill was found before 10 o'clock in his sitting room at the Arlington. He had been up until 5 o'clock, but, notwithstanding his lack of sleep, he appeared to be fresh, calm, and collected. He received your correspondent cordially and appeared to be cheerful and relieved from the strain which has been imposed upon him for so many months, although he made no pretense of unnatural buoyancy. In response to questions as to his opinion of the action of the convention and as to his future course he said that he had decided to announce to all seekers for information that he must politely but firmly decline to be interviewed.

The nomination by the Chicago democratic convention of Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson as the candidate of the party for vice president was received in Washington with every manifestation of popular approval. It is not too much to say that Mr. Stevenson has as many warm friends here as any official who ever held public office in the district. He was, while in Washington, equally popular with both political parties, and possessed the confidence and friendship of President Cleveland and every member of his cabinet, and had the regard and esteem of democrats and republicans in congress alike. At the post-office department, where he was first assistant postmaster general under the Cleveland administration, many of the employees expressed their gratification that this great honor had been conferred upon their former chief. Mr. Stevenson's administration of postoffice affairs was able and thorough, and he gained for himself an enviable record for efficiency and executive ability. The democrats of this city consider him an exceptional strong candidate.

It was nearly 1 o'clock yesterday before Senator Hill appeared in his seat in the senate chamber. There was nothing in his appearance or manner to indicate that he was suffering any acute pangs of disappointment. His complexion was, perhaps, a shade more pale than it has been of late, but that might be easily accounted for by the fact that he was up until daylight and that the sleep he got in the stifling atmosphere later was not of a refreshing kind. The senator was dressed in the gray suit he has

worn of late, and after taking his seat in the chamber, chatted pleasantly with his neighbors. To your correspondent who saw him for an instant the senator declined to say anything further than that he felt deeply grateful for the loyal manner in which the New York delegation in the Chicago convention had stood by him. He appreciated their loyalty and devotion to the fullest.

The ring has been formed for the greatest political fight of this generation. Principals—Harrison and Cleveland; seconds, Reid and Stevenson; audience—the greatest on earth—the people not only of this country, but of the world.

This is warm and trying weather, and it is to be hoped that neither Miss Ruth Cleveland nor Baby McKee will be forced into a trying political campaign.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW'S FOURTH.

When a Boy He Celebrated as John Adams Recommended.

"How did I celebrate the Fourth when I was a boy?" said Chauncey M. Depew, in reply to a reporter's query. "Well, as John Adams recommended, with bonfires and cannon and bell ringing. Peekskill, where I was born, was always brimful of patriotism, and is still. My mother believed firmly in the Fourth of July and New Year's. As to New Year's she maintained the old Dutch customs, and to the day of her death, six years ago, she kept open house on the 1st of January. When I was a boy, our house was filled with people from morning till night on New Year's and our tables were spread with good things.

"Toward the last of my mother's life New Year's calls became unfashionable and only her children and the old folk of the town called upon her. Yet my mother never relinquished the custom one jot. She held that it was due to the day. But as to the Fourth, I could not have been more than ten years old when my mother provided myself and my two brothers with an iron cannon of respectable size. I don't know whether it was a 3 pounder or a 4-pounder or a 6-pounder, but I know it was as heavy as one could handily drag up the hill on our farm. When we got it up there we fired it off and continued to fire until the powder was all gone.

"It was supposed that we fired a national salute. We were not particular as to the number of rounds we fired. With us a national salute meant as many discharges as the powder admitted of that was the first thing in the morning. The sun did not get much the start of us, you may be sure. We were generally ahead of him, and greeted his appearance above the eastern horizon with the largest discharge possible.

"After the cannon came firecrackers. Mother was economical, and she always told us that the most fun was got by lighting the crackers one at a time. Firing a whole box at once seemed to mother a reckless wasting of the gifts of Providence. In the evening our whole family and most of the neighbors gathered in the front yard of the old homestead, and and there pinwheels and Roman candles blazed, the performance beginning and ending with letting loose the biggest skyrocket obtainable. During my boyhood Peekskill always celebrated the Fourth with a procession to the grove, where the Declaration of Independence was read and an oration was delivered.

"My first appearance on any platform was on the Fourth of July, 1836, when the town celebration took place in the orchard of the old Depew farm. James W. Husted read the Declaration of Independence, and I made the oration. It was a memorable occasion to me, and it is gratifying to be able to say that there are still old residents of Peekskill who remember my efforts kindly. We cannot celebrate the Fourth too much. It is a great day, none greater on the earth—none which has done more for the welfare and elevation of mankind."

H. S. HOLMES & CO.

In looking over our Boot and Shoe Department we find we have too many goods for this season of the year.

Therefore in order to reduce our stock we shall during

JULY

offer anything in this Department at a

REDUCED PRICE.

If you wish to buy anything in Men's, Ladies', Misses' or Children's Shoes, come and see what we can do for you.

We shall sell the best Rubber Boot made for \$2.00 per pair, never sold for less than \$2.75.

CLOTHING DEPT.

We shall continue to offer in this Department great values during July. Our stock of Straw Hats, Furnishing Goods, Etc., is complete.

H. S. HOLMES & CO.

PURCHASERS

Who wish to get the
BEST VALUES FOR
THEIR MONEY

SHOULD BUY

LEWIS' WEAR RESISTER SHOES

For Sale at

R. A. Snyder's

DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES
AND MEATS

CHELSEA, MICH.

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It does
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"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO. AGENCY.

ORGAN CLEANING AND REPAIRING.

HUMMEL & WHITAKER.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

THOUSANDS OF DEMOCRATS PRESENT.

WILSON IN THE CHAIR.

HARMONY AND ENTHUSIASM PREVAIL.

The Commodious Wigwam Packed to Its Full Capacity—Frightened by Thunder—Chairman Brice Calls the Gathering to Order—The Officers.

First Day's Proceedings.
Chicago special:
The National Democratic Convention was called to order at 12:45 Tuesday afternoon in the wigwam on the Lake.



CHAIRMAN BRICE, Calling the Great Convention to Order.

Front by Chairman Brice of the National Committee.

Just after noon, before many of the delegates had arrived in the hall, a tremendous thunderstorm burst over the city. The interior of the wigwam grew as dark as night, the canvas being let down over the upper windows. Thousands of people were already in the

close of his invocation the reverend gentleman recited the Lord's prayer, in which he was audibly joined in several parts of the great convention hall.

When prayer was concluded Chairman Brice said: "Gentlemen of the convention, by direction of the National Committee the Chair presents to this convention as its temporary officers the gentlemen named in the list, which the secretary will read."

Secretary Sheerin announced the temporary organization—William C. Owens of Kentucky temporary Chairman; Secretary, S. P. Sheerin, of Indiana; assistant secretaries, W. H. Doyle, Pennsylvania; H. Shepard, Virginia; C. Tilley, Missouri; L. A. Rowley, Michigan; R. E. Wilson, Mississippi; C. R. DeFreest, New York; J. C. Swayne, Illinois; Principal Reading Clerk, Nicholas M. Bell of Missouri; Sergeant-at-arms, Richard J. Bright of Indiana; official stenographer, Edward Dickinson, New York.

The list was adopted without opposition, and the Chair appointed Charles Jewett of Indiana, Thomas Wilson of Minnesota, and Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois to attend Mr. Owens to the speaker's chair. These gentlemen assembled in front of the platform and then proceeded down one of the side aisles to the place where the Kentucky delegation sat. Mr. Owens arose and walked up the aisle with the committee. When they appeared on the platform the convention applauded, and the applause was renewed when Chairman Brice announced that he had the "honor and pleasure" of presenting to the convention its temporary Chairman. Mr. Brice retired, leaving the space in front of the Chairman's desk to Mr. Owens.

After bowing to the applause with which he was greeted, Mr. Owens, in a good voice, addressed the convention.

Mr. Owens had a respectful and an interested hearing, and when he came to the "legions of the bread and butter brigade" the convention cheered again and again.

At the conclusion of the speech the Chairman asked what the pleasure of the convention was. Mr. White, of California, got the floor, and offered a resolution providing that the roll be called to name members of the different committees, and that all resolutions relating to the platform be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate, and that the credentials of each delegate be delivered by each delegation to

the committee on resolutions. Mr. Holman, of Oregon, in the body of the hall, addressed the convention, closing by stating that he held in his hand a telegram giving the glad news that the Republicans of Portland, Oregon, had been defeated by a thousand majority. Great cheering greeted this announcement. Mr. Hall, of Kansas, moved that organized clubs be admitted to the vacant seats in the hall, but this resolution was

the platform and in a clear, loud voice read the report. There was no objection to it and it was adopted.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was presented by Mr. Fordyce, of Arkansas, and read by one of the clerks of the convention. It named W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, for permanent chairman and continued the other officers of the temporary organization. The announcement of Mr.



THE WIGWAM.

also referred to the Resolutions Committee.

Mr. Cable, of Illinois, offered a resolution of sympathy with James G. Blaine, "that this convention tender its profound sympathy to that distinguished American, James G. Blaine, in the many afflictions that have befallen him." The reading of the name of Mr. Blaine was the signal for an outburst of greater enthusiasm than the convention had known before. The resolution was adopted without dissent. Mr. Swett of Maine got the floor and briefly thanked the convention on behalf of the Maine delegation.

An invitation from the World's Fair for the delegates to visit the grounds

Wilson's name was met with loud applause. The report was adopted without dissent. Mr. Dickinson, of Michigan, moved that a committee of five be



S. P. SHEERIN, Secretary National Democratic Committee.

appointed to notify Mr. Wilson of his appointment as Permanent Chairman. The Chairman appointed as the committee: Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan; J. P. Duncombe, Iowa; John R. Fellows, New York; Joseph C. Richardson, Alabama; and M. L. Clardy, Missouri. Temporary Chairman Owens shook hands with Mr. Wilson when he was escorted to the platform, and then said: "Gentlemen of the convention: It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you one of the bravest Democrats in America, William L. Wilson, of West Virginia." As Mr. Wilson came forward he was greeted with a storm of applause. He wore his blue delegate's badge on the lapel of a cutaway coat, under which was prominent a white vest. Mr. Wilson looked calmly over the vast throng, during a minute's silence, and then addressed the convention.

When Mr. Wilson concluded his speech the delegates, rising to their feet, waved their hats as they cheered again and again.

The rules of the last National Democratic Convention were adopted for the government of the convention. No minority report was presented, and on motion the report presented by Mr. English was adopted without objection. Mr. Phelps of Missouri presented



MAYOR GRANT, New York, one of Tammany's Big Braves.

the Chairman with a zinc gavel and the convention then adjourned until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Lynch Law Among Rats.

In the neighborhood of Burley the other day, a gentleman, looking over a wall, saw a dead hen in the field. Presently a rat ran up, sniffed at the defunct fowl with much satisfaction, and went away in some haste. The onlooker, who is a student of natural history, knew what that meant, and removed the hen from the spot. In a minute or two the rat came back with half a dozen friends, with the evident intention of removing the carcass for future use. Arrived at the spot where the fowl had lain, the rat raised a loud squeak of astonishment at its absence. In a trice the other rats fell upon him so savagely that they left him dead on the field as a warning not to play practical jokes with his friends.—Leeds Post.

A Little, Brief Time.

There are methods of measuring the one-millionth part of a second.

MINER LAW IS VALID.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Opinion Written by Justice Montgomery—Synopsis of the Provisions of the Law—The Result Will Be to Divide the State's Electoral Vote.

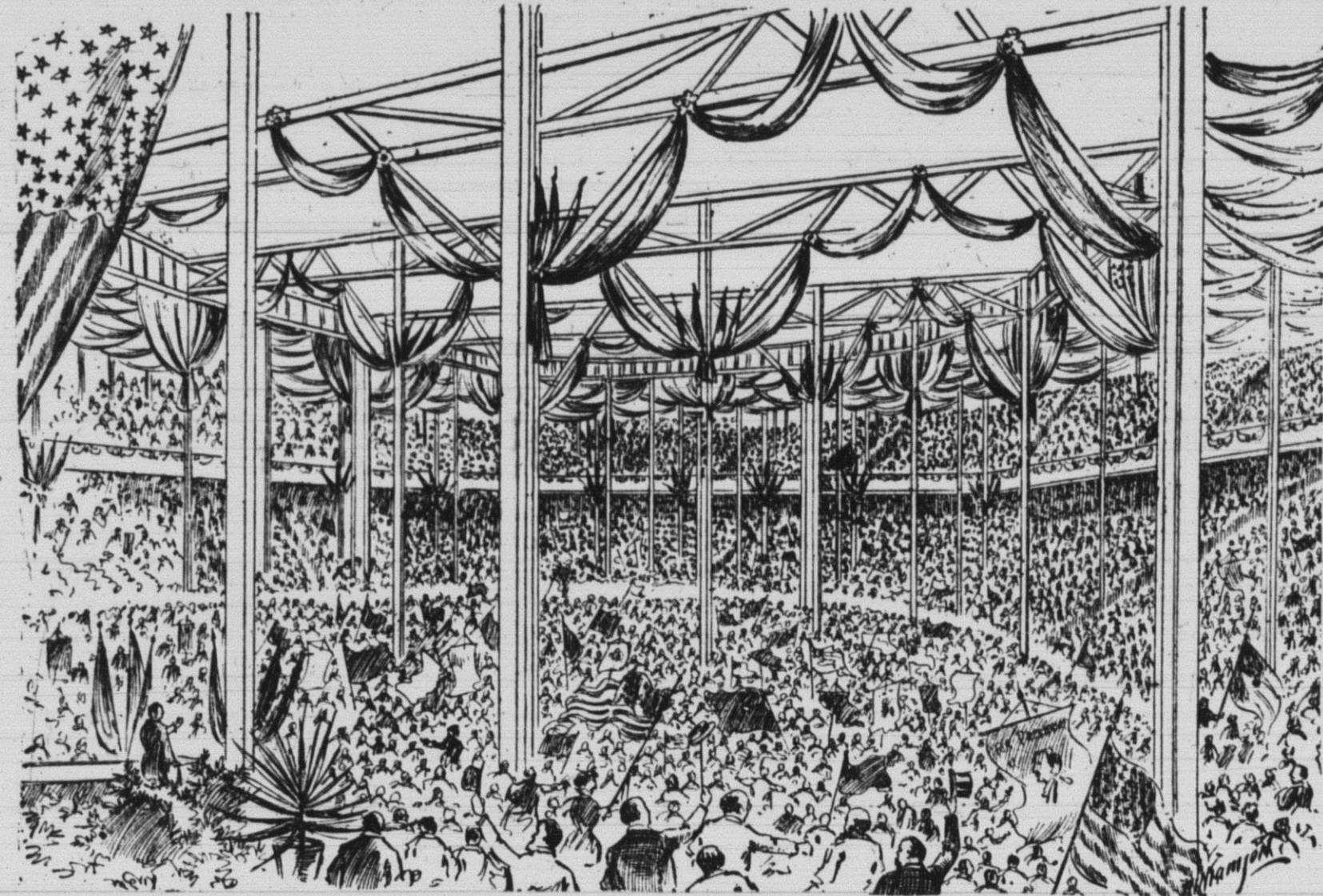
To Choose Electors by Districts.

At Lansing the State Supreme Court filed an opinion Friday morning sustaining the Miner electoral law. The opinion was written by Judge Montgomery and was concurred in by all the other justices. The opinion says it is evident that the question of greatest importance is that relating to the true interpretation of section 1 of article 2 of the Federal Constitution, which provides that "each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress." In the judgment of the court these words are clearly susceptible of a construction which confers upon the Legislature a power to say how the State action shall be voiced. It furthermore concludes that it would be a strained construction which would give to either the fourteenth or fifteenth amendment the effect to annul the power expressly delegated in section 1 of article 2 of the constitution. It is clear that the fifteenth amendment was intended to preclude the State from making any discrimination against citizens on account of color. By neither amendment was there any attempt to place limitations upon the authority of the State as to the choice of officers thereto, for Presidential electors are still regarded as State officers.

The Miner law was passed by the Legislature at its last session, and provided for the choosing of Presidential electors by what is known as the district method. Under this act the State of Michigan is divided into two electoral districts, East and West, and it is provided that the people in each of those districts shall vote for one elector-at-large, and that the people of the various Congressional districts shall vote for electors in their respective districts instead of voting for a full ticket of electors for the entire State, as heretofore. The Republican State Convention named electors, as heretofore, and William McPherson, Jr., one of them, the relator in this case, obtained an order against the Secretary of State to show cause why he should not be compelled by mandamus to give notice under Section 147 of Howell's Statutes of the election of Presidential Electors. The bill was a Democratic measure and was bitterly fought by the Republicans, who claimed that its real purpose was to permit a gerrymander of the State in the Democratic interest. The supporters of the measure asserted that the change was made in the belief that the district system would enable the people of the State to give a more definite and satisfactory expression of their choice for the Presidency and denied the charge that it was made for partisan purposes. In an article on the subject in a recent number of the North American Review Governor Winans gave as his chief objection to the method of choosing electors by general ticket that through it the people cannot fairly express their choice. "In any State," said he, "there may be a large section, a Congressional district or several of them, in which a heavy majority of the voters are strongly opposed to the election of a particular candidate, yet, against their will, their influence is practically cast in favor of that candidate because of a different sentiment prevailing in the remainder of the State. Thus the entire electoral vote of a State may be cast for a candidate who is opposed by 49 per cent. of the voters. Objection had been made to the district system on the ground that it will divide the electoral vote of a State and thus lessen his influence in the selection of a President. I answer that if popular sentiment in a State is divided her electoral vote ought to be divided, be the result what it may."

The advocates of the district plan laid especial emphasis on the advantages to be gained by destroying the great importance of pivotal States. If, say they, electors were chosen by districts, the present concentration of forces with the attendant corruption in these pivotal States would cease. The contest would be confined to the individual districts, and so many of these would be in doubt that political managers could not ascertain, as they now can, just what must be done to carry the day. In refutation of the charge that, in the new congressional apportionment which followed the adoption by Michigan of the district system, the State was gerrymandered, figures are presented to show that the difference between the most populous and the least populous districts of Michigan was in 1880, 64,951; in 1884, 50,607; in 1890, 103,459, and under the new apportionment of 1891, 44,253. It is further said that only three of the new districts can be considered safely Democratic.

Although presenting a number of what may be called technical objections to the act, the applicants for the mandamus rested their case mainly on the broad principle that the language of the constitution requires that the State shall act as a unit in appointing presidential electors; that the process of constitutional development, by construction and usage, has been such that it is not now competent for a State to break and destroy the homogeneity of the electoral college, by dividing itself into separate and independent districts for the election of Presidential electors, to voice the will of such districts in the choice of the Chief Magistrate as distinguished from the will of the State as a political unit, and that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the Constitution contemplate and require the continued existence in all of the States of the general ticket for the election of officers and President and Vice President.



CLEVELAND'S NOMINATION IS ANNOUNCED TO THE CONVENTION.

spectators' seats, and as the lightning flashes lit up the gloom of the hall and the building shook in a heavy wind they became frightened and howled for lights. Then came a mighty fall of rain that drowned the voices of the people. The band began to play a lively air and the music speedily allayed the nervousness of the audience.

Chairman Brice and a bright ray of sunshine entered the wigwam together and both were greeted with hearty cheers.

As Mr. Brice rose to request silence, he faced a magnificent scene. Twenty thousand people filled the immense building, gay with its fluttering bunting, the bright colors of ladies' dresses, and the bright badges of the delegates and their accompaniment of marching clubs. Before him sat the representative men of a great party, the men who lead its battles, rejoice in its victories and mourn its defeats. There they spread in front of him, veritably a sea of faces which for the moment was bewildering in its vastness. Practiced speaker as he is, and used as he is to facing great meetings, Mr. Brice for a second or two showed that he is not insensible to the emotions of a supreme moment, and was

the Committee on Credentials. General Bragg, of Wisconsin, from the front row, offered as an amendment that the rules of the last Democratic convention govern this body until otherwise ordered.

Mr. White accepted this amendment



L. M. MARTIN, Iowa, a Boies Boomer.

as being first in order, and temporarily withdrew his resolution, which he again offered after General Bragg's substitute was passed. It was read by Reading Clerk Bell.

Mr. Rhodes, of Alabama, interposed with an amendment, which was read. It provided for a committee on rules in addition to the other committees. There was a brief discussion of the amendment, the explanation being made that the original resolution delegated the work of the proposed committee to the committee on permanent organization. The amendment was adopted, however, and the resolution as amended went through. The clerk then read the roll-call and the chairman of each delegation handed in or announced the names chosen.

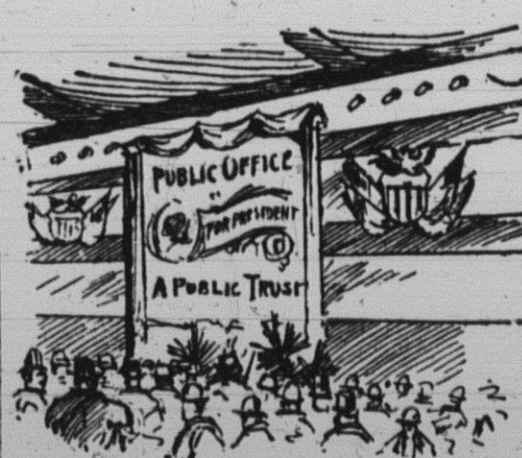
W. E. English, of Indiana, noticing a number of vacant seats in the galleries, offered a resolution to admit ex-soldiers of the late war to the unoccupied places. Mr. Collier, of Tennessee, said that there were 25,000 Democrats at the door and he moved that the doors be opened to them. There was great applause, but the whole question was shut off on motion of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, to refer the matter to

was read. Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, moved that the convention adjourn until 11 o'clock Wednesday. Before the motion could be put the delegates were in the aisles. The Chair declared the convention adjourned, the band struck up "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," and the convention dispersed for the day.

Wednesday's Session.

Precisely at 11:30 on Wednesday, Temporary Chairman Owens rapped the convention to order, and called upon the Rev. Alfred H. Henry to offer prayer. He asked that the convention be guided to choose a report sensitive of modern progressive democracy, and prayed that the party might proceed to victory, not for the spoils of office.

Just as the prayer concluded the Iowa phalanx entered the hall, the big blue banner with the picture of Horace Boies borne in front of them. There were cheers from all parts of the hall and the band very inappropriately struck up "Maryland, my Maryland." When the music ceased the temporary chairman brought his gavel down and announced that the first business of the convention would be the report of the committee on credentials. He asked if that committee



CLEVELAND HEADQUARTERS, PALMER HOUSE.

was ready to report. The committee was not then ready and during the interval Senator Palmer was called upon and made a short speech.

When the chairman announced that the committee on credentials was ready to report, Mr. Lamb, of Indiana, took



CHICAGO AND TAMMANY.

visibly moved as he advanced to the front of the platform, after demanding silence, to present Rev. John Rouse, who offered prayer. At the

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HELP! HELP! THE LADY FAINTS.
"The twinkle of an eye,
The draught of a breath,
To the paleness of death."

When sudden fainting spells come upon a lady, you may always suspect some uterine disturbances or trouble, or some great disorder in the circulation and nerve centers. A remedy that has always proved successful in warding off and removing the tendency to a recurrence of fainting spells—that removes the cause of them, corrects the circulation of blood, and gives to the system that even running nervous energy so essential, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

The "Prescription" is guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. Nothing else does as much. You only pay for the good you get. Can you ask more?

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at the critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The change of life."



PASTOR KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC
An Infalible Remedy. XII
BELLEVILLE, ILL., Nov. '88.
I am 27 years of age now; since I was 16 years old I was a sufferer of epilepsy. In Germany I was treated by one of the best physicians for five years, but no relief. I then came to America and here I tried many so-called cures for that terrible disease, but I was so disappointed that I gave up all hopes of ever getting rid of it, because I didn't ever get relief. But after all I was soon convinced that there is a real remedy, which really cures epilepsy. In the month of April I commenced to take Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, the effect of which was so marvelous that only once since then the fits returned, but now five months have elapsed and not a symptom of the disease showed itself. I am, therefore, convinced that the Nerve Tonic is a real cure for epilepsy and shall always hold it in grateful remembrance.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.
This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5.
Larger Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9.

Know all Women
The most thoroughly successful remedy science has ever produced for the cure of all forms of Female Complaints is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has stood

the test of many years, and to-day is more widely and successfully used than any other remedy. It will entirely cure Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, also Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development, and check the tendency to cancerous humors.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills cure constipation, biliousness, etc.
All Druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills of Laxative, on receipt of \$1.00.
Liver Pills, 25c.
Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

If you have no appetite, indigestion, flatulence, sick-headache, "all run down" or losing flesh, take

Tut's Tiny Pills
They tone up the weak stomach and build up the flagging energies. 25c.

PILES
ANAKESIS gives instant relief, and is an INFALLIBLE CURE FOR PILES.
Price, 5c. at druggists or by mail. Samples free. Address "ANAKESIS," Box 216, New York City.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED
Mrs. Alice Maple, Oregon, Mo., writes: "My weight was 220 pounds, now it is 120. Dr. O.W. FENYDER, McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, Ill."

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.
The Family Wash Blue, for sale by Grocers.
WANTED! MEN TO TRAVEL. We pay \$50 to \$100 a month and expenses. STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis.

BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD.
RISEING SUN STOVE POLISH
DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.
HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS.

CLEVELAND GETS IT.

STEVENSON HIS RUNNING MATE.

STORY OF THE BATTLE.

HILL AND BOIES ALSO PUT IN NOMINATION.

A Pandemonium of Enthusiasm Fairly Raises the Roof of the Wigwam—The Air Thick with Hats, Canes, Umbrellas, Coats, Handkerchiefs and Banners.

Wednesday's Evening Session.
Chicago special:
Cleveland 616
Hill 114
Boies 103
Scattering 74

When the first taps of the gavel were heard in the Wigwam Wednesday evening the great building was packed from top to bottom. For more than an hour the thousands of hot and impatient people had been bombarding the barn doors or jostling each other in the tunnel entrances. Under the acre of pine roof the heat was intense. No breeze moved the muggy and stagnant atmosphere. At the announcement that the Committee on Resolutions was ready to report a wild shout went up, and Editor Jones sidled up to the front of the platform and attempted a little extemporaneous introduction to the committee's report, which was drowned out by yells of "Louder!"

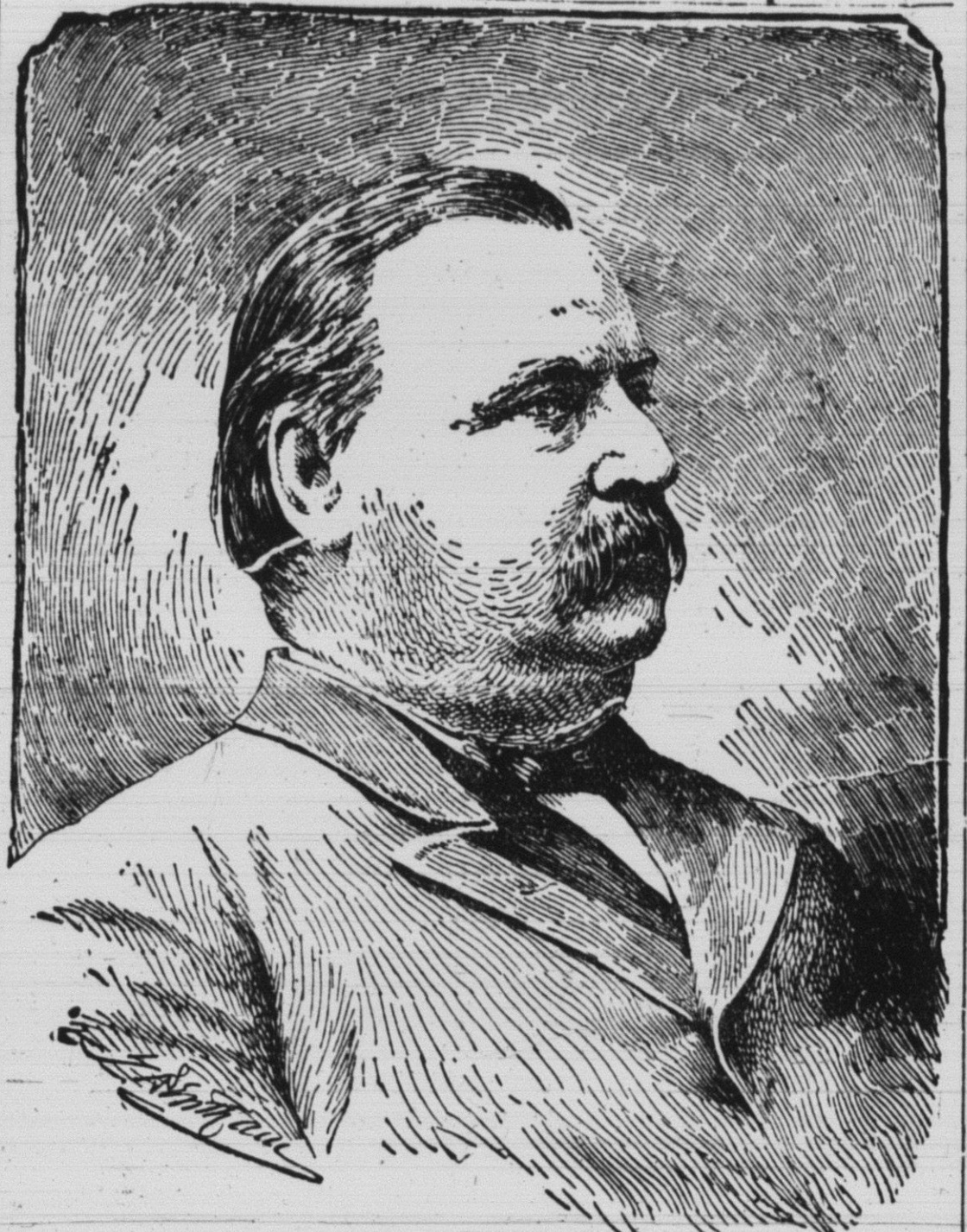
The resolutions were handed to ex-Secretary Vilas, of Wisconsin, but before he had a chance to speak Mr. Patterson, member of the committee from Colorado, who was already on the platform, lifted up his voice and cried that

angrily as they refuse, and pulls at his tawny mustache. Don Dickinson rubs his hands with satisfaction. The crucial moment has arrived. A curly headed clerk steps to the edge of the platform and sings out in a high nasal tone: "State of Alabama."

A dozen men are standing on chairs asking for information. Fenion, of Kansas, moves to adjourn. The chair pays no attention to him. "Alabama," again cries the clerk. "Arkansas" was the next, and at the call a tall, lank Southerner mounts his chair. "Arkansas yields her place to New Jersey," he says. There is a great shout. The Cleveland men are smiling. Again Tammany is in turmoil. The whole convention knows that Gov. Abbott, of New Jersey, has been chosen to present the name of Grover Cleveland.

Abbott Names Cleveland.
Slowly the New Jersey Governor walked down the center aisle. He is broad-shouldered, heavily bearded, dignified. He climbs the steps and Chairman Wilson meets him with outstretched hand. In slow and measured tone he began to speak. "It is the name of a man who has twice carried the electoral vote of my State whom I shall name," he declared, and the Cleveland crowds cheered. Gov. Abbott was making a strong, thoughtful speech. Without warning, without rhetorical ornament, he mentioned the name of Cleveland.

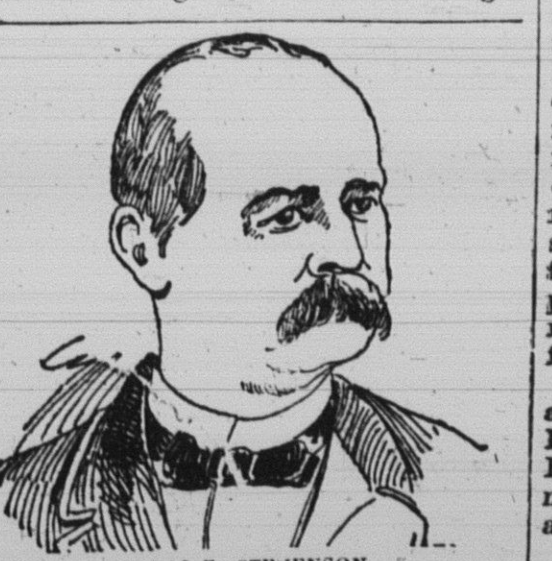
The volcano is in uproar. Up, up, all about the hall the delegates are climbing, yelling as they rise. Above the tumult floats the white banner of Michigan. On either side looks down the face of Cleveland. Up again comes the wild storm of cheers, beating in waves against the snowy ensign. From the seats of Michigan a delegate carries the banner across the aisle to the seats of New York. Gen. Sickles waves his crutch in anger. "Back!" "Back!" cry the chiefs



GROVER CLEVELAND.

the minority of the committee had a report to make through him, and he should expect the committee to listen to this before ordering the previous question. This suited the convention exactly, and it roared its assent.

Reading of the Platform.
Colonel Vilas stepped to the edge of the platform, resolutions in hand, and slowly and with a powerful voice he began the reading. He got on as far as the reference to the Democratic leaders who had succeeded the immortal Jefferson from Madison to Cleveland when he stopped. He had touched off the powder magazine. The explosion was instantaneous, and it shook the wigwam. With one wild, shrill warwhoop of delight the greater part of the convention and the spectators jumped to their feet and waved hats, handkerchiefs, fans, and umbrellas, and uttered shout after shout, and as fast as one set of throats and arms showed signs of weariness another set took up the jubilation and carried it on with increasing volume and greater vibration of light



ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

wearing apparel and the adjuncts of hot weather.
The reading finished, like a tin whistle in a hurricane, sounded the voice of the Chairman. He called for a vote on the adoption of the platform. "The platform is adopted," he cried, and then without a moment's delay: "The next business is the call of the roll for the nomination of candidates for President." The great amphitheater was in disorder, commotion was everywhere. The Tammany leaders are on their feet. Sheehan is in front. He turns toward his delegation and beckons them to rise and come forward. He shakes his head

of Tammany. The whole body of delegates face inward about the circumference of the great floor. In the center the Tammany tiger, crouched low, growls ominously at the floating banner of Cleveland. It is like a gigantic prize ring. Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, blue-eyed and smiling, leans over to Don Dickinson. "Don't you worry," he cries. "You have the noise, we have the votes." From the galleries hundreds of men, in their shirt sleeves, leaned out into space and screamed.
"The candidate I have named," cries Gov. Abbott, "will carry New York." Up jumps Tammany in protest. "No," they cry, with one voice, and hisses answer them. As chance came, the speaker struggled through his speech. "I nominate that plain, blunt, honest citizen, Grover Cleveland," and so he closed.

Hill and Boies Named.
After the confusion the secretary called the State of Colorado, which replied that it yielded its right to the floor to New York, and New York, in the person of W. C. DeWitt of Brooklyn, took the platform. In due time he said that David Bennett Hill was the candidate of the common people. Mr. DeWitt made ingenious use of Senator Hill's reputation for partisanship, and made a clever appeal to the convention not to nominate a New York man who was not sustained by the delegation of his own State. He distributed graceful compliments to Boies and Palmer and Gorman and Pattison and Carlisle, whose friends were invited to reciprocate.
John F. Duncombe, of Fort Dodge, in a speech characteristic of the brainy Iowa, placed the nomination of Gov. Boies before the convention. At the mention of the Governor's name his adherents became wildly enthusiastic. Grover Cleveland's nomination was made unanimous. The convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Stevenson for Vice President.
The convention assembled in the afternoon, with Gov. Gray, of Indiana, in a fair way to win the second place, but the New York delegation, by throwing its strength to Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, succeeded in making him the victor. He was then formally declared the nominee for Vice President, and after the usual resolutions, etc., the convention adjourned sine die.

YOUTH has a tongue; age, ears.

All Aboard!
Make haste. Your baggage is all right, but have you got a supply of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters? No! Then you have made a sad omission, and if you are troubled with stomachic qualms en route—if you are sick, my dear sir, or madam, you will have deserved your fate. How dreadfully the waves or the jarring of the engine or screws shake you up! Now there is a mute but awful call to the ship's side. Now, if you had the Bitters along with you this wouldn't happen. Travelers and tourists, take our advice, and before you start on your yachting or ocean voyage, your coast-wise trip or inland outing, obtain the Bitters, and thus fortify yourselves against stomachic difficulties, malaria, dyspepsia, and the effects of exposure in rough weather or bad diet or water. Take it, too, for biliousness, kidney trouble, and rheumatism.

Let your face be light with cheerfulness during the days of your life.

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word?

There is a 3-inch display advertisement in this paper this week which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word, and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS, or SAMPLES FREE.

If happiness is your object in this life, don't try too hard to get rich.

ACTORS, VOCALISTS, PUBLIC SPEAKERS! Recommend HALL'S HONEY OF HONEY AND TAR. PINK'S TOOTHACHE DROPS Cure in one Minute.

"Yes," said a Bostonian, "my father made his fortune by the perspiration of his forehead."

SICK HEADACHE, lassitude, weakness and loss of appetite, caused by malaria, can be immediately cured by Beecham's Pills.

It is always more discreet to be awkwardly silent than ridiculously loquacious.

S. K. COBURN, Mgr. Clarie Scott, writes: "I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy." Druggists sell it, 75c.

WORRY kills more people than the cholera.

Whenever
I see Hood's Sarsaparilla I want to bow and say "Thank You." I was badly affected with Eczema and Scrofula Sores, covering almost the whole of one side of my face, nearly to the top of my head. Running sores discharged from both ears. My eyes were very bad. For nearly a year I was deaf. I took HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA and the sores on my eyes and in my ears healed. I can now hear and see as well as ever. MRS. AMANDA PAISLEY, 176 Lander St., Newburgh, N.Y.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Ills, jaundice, sick headache, biliousness, sour stomach, nausea.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER
BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.



HEMORDIA FOR PILES.
THE ONLY SURE CURE. Price \$1.00 by mail.
HEMORDIA CO., 110 Fulton St., New York.

GUITARS AND MANDOLINS
Guitars from \$2.50 upwards. Mandolins from \$12.00 upwards.
THE MARQUETTE. Quarter-sawn Sycamore. The ARION. Mahogany, fine finish. THE LAKESIDE. Quarter-sawn Oak, antique. All the above sold under our own guarantee; 100,000 of our instruments in use. Your local dealer will order for you. Genuine have name burned on inside. Send for illustrated catalogue.
LYON & HEALY, 53 Monroe Street, Chicago

"German Syrup"

Regis Leblanc is a French Canadian store keeper at Notre Dame de Stanbridge, Quebec, Can., who was cured of a severe attack of Congestion of the Lungs by Boschee's German Syrup. He has sold many a bottle of German Syrup on his personal recommendation. If you drop him a line he'll give you the full facts of the case direct, as he did us, and that Boschee's German Syrup brought him through nicely. It always will. It is a good medicine and thorough in its work.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Takes hold in this order:

Bowels. Liver. Kidneys. Inside Skin. Outside Skin.

Driving everything before it that ought to be out.

You know whether you need it or not.

Sold by every druggist and manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY, ROXBURY, MASS.

Summer Trouble.

The foundation of many cases of lung and kidney disease is laid in summer. Persons, while perspiring, expose themselves to draughts, and before they realize it they become chilled. The pores of the skin close, and the waste matter that the skin has been throwing off is retained in the blood, and the kidneys and lungs are forced to take care of it. The result is that they often break down. In all such cases take REID'S GERMAN COUGH AND KIDNEY CURE. This will arouse the kidneys to action, stimulate the circulation, and thus open the pores of the skin. As soon as this is done the lungs are relieved of their load and the system is restored to a condition of perfect health. This great remedy contains no opiate or other poison, but it is the best thing for all throat complaints, and for any malady that attacks the lungs or kidneys, that was ever offered to the public. All druggists keep it. 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, Ill.



RELIEVES all Stomach Distress. **REMOVES** Nausea, Sense of Fullness, CONGESTION, PAIN. **REVIVES** FAILING ENERGY. **RESTORES** Normal Circulation, and WARMS TO THE TIRE.

DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are safe and effectual, the best medicine known for biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia, foul breath, headache, mental depression, painful digestion, bad complexion, and all diseases caused by failure of the stomach, liver or bowels to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking one after each meal. Price, 25c. Sample, like all Druggists, or sent by mail, 1c. RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., New York.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS. Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. Sycs in last war, 15 adjusting claims, sixty since.

LOVELL DIAMOND CYCLES
For Ladies and Gents. Six styles in Pneumatic Cushion and Solid Tires. Diamond Frame, Steel Drop Forgings, Steel Tubing, Adjustable Ball Bearings to all running parts, including Pedals, Suspension Saddle. Strictly HIGH GRADE in Every Particular. Send 6 cents in stamps for our 100-page illustrated catalogue of Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Sporting Goods, etc.
JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., Mfrs., 147 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.

HEMORDIA FOR PILES.
THE ONLY SURE CURE. Price \$1.00 by mail.
HEMORDIA CO., 110 Fulton St., New York.

GUITARS AND MANDOLINS
Guitars from \$2.50 upwards. Mandolins from \$12.00 upwards.
THE MARQUETTE. Quarter-sawn Sycamore. The ARION. Mahogany, fine finish. THE LAKESIDE. Quarter-sawn Oak, antique. All the above sold under our own guarantee; 100,000 of our instruments in use. Your local dealer will order for you. Genuine have name burned on inside. Send for illustrated catalogue.
LYON & HEALY, 53 Monroe Street, Chicago

C. N. U. No. 27

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

CHELSEA, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1892.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A pair in a hammock
Attempted to kiss.
And in less than a jiffy
Went off to the city.

—New York Sun.

Geo. Richards is having a stone walk put down.

The Congregational church is being repainted.

Mrs. Frank Ellsworth has been quite ill the past two weeks.

Wm. Yocum has just completed laying a stone walk for Jas. Hudler.

Frank Miller has taken the place of Charles Murry at the feather renovator.

There will be a Democratic ratification at the Town Hall Saturday evening.

There will be a missionary concert at the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

The Chelsea Cornet Band will furnish music for a picnic at Manchester, July 4th.

Born, Sunday, June 19, 1892, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Goodwin, of Lyndon, a daughter.

The ordinance of baptism was administered at the Baptist church, Sunday morning last.

A teacher's institute for Washtenaw county will be held in Ann Arbor, beginning August 8th.

The Epworth League will give an ice cream social Friday evening in the parlors of the M. E. church. All are invited.

The M. C. R. will sell tickets July 2d, 3d and 4th good to return not later than July 5th, for one fare for the round trip.

August Mensing has purchased the old Berry home on East Middle street and is making some extensive improvements on the same.

Exceptions have been taken to Judge Kinne's ruling in the Clark's Lake Drain matter, and it will be settled in the supreme court.

The W. R. C. will dispense ice cream in the McKune building one week from next Saturday, afternoon and evening, July 9th, 1892.

From the fact that Chelsea citizens are receiving "green goods" circulars from New York, it is evident that the swindlers who engage in that particular form of rascality have not been driven out of that city.

Married, Monday, June 26, 1892, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Andrew Congdon, Mr. Fred Fuller and Miss Laura Bachman, by Rev. J. H. McIntosh. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller left the same day for Detroit, where they will make their home.

Hon. T. M. Fogg, of Lansing will deliver an address as the Town Hall Sunday evening on the Keeley Cure. Mr. Fogg is a well known orator and speaks from experience, being a graduate of the Ypsilanti Keely Institute.

Starting off to a summer resort, or for a week's fishing, or upon a tramp with a gun, or to visit your relations in the country, there is one companion that you will not regret taking with you—a copy of the July Cosmopolitan. It contains a wide range of subjects for summer reading—twenty-two articles, mostly illustrated.

Report of school in district No. 7 Sylvan, for the month ending June 29th. Number enrolled, 23; attending every day, Frank Page; standing 90, Jimmie Killam; 85, Oliver Killam; Chauncey Freeman, Carrie Goodrich; 80, Oscar Laubengayer, Lois Killam. Florence Killam received a diploma. Mrs. L. A. Stephens, teacher.

The markets continue dull and arrivals light except wool which comes in quite freely. Wheat still stands at 80 cents for red or white, oats 33 cents, rye 68c, beans \$1.25, eggs 12c, butter 11c. Wool remains at 20 to 23c for fairly washed fleeces. There seems to be no prospect of better prices any time soon and they are selling freely.

The dealers at this place have sold over fifty hay tedders this season.

Matt Schweikrath having withdrawn from his contract to build the Lutheran church at this place, the job has been let to E. L. Negus.

Services will be held in the Evangelical Lutheran church Sunday for the last time, as the work of demolition will be commenced Monday.

Rev. Thomas Holmes was the only Chelsea man to look after the interests of the Democrats of this place at the convention at Chicago last week.

Frank Lenz, of New York, who is taking a trip around the world on his bicycle, passed through this place Thursday. H. H. Fenn and E. C. Hill accompanied him several miles on his journey.

An advertisement may occasionally be overlooked by the reader, still it makes the name and business of the man familiar and its presence in the columns of the paper inspires confidence in the stability of the enterprise.

"Ought the World's Fair to be open on Sunday?" is the title of a pamphlet recently printed by the Rev. J. T. Sunderland. The gist of the argument is as follows: "Chicago's Hells, that is, its saloons, gambling places, brothels and low theaters, seem likely to be open on Sunday. Why should the fair, the one place large enough and attractive enough to compete successfully with these hells, be closed?"

The Albion College Year Book for 1891-2 has just been issued, and any one wishing to look it over can find one at the STANDARD office. There are many things worthy of notice. The attendance of students is rapidly increasing year by year. The number has reached over 600, nearly 100 in excess of the preceding year. Of this 188 are in the College of Liberal Arts. The Freshman class numbers 83, being five-fold larger than ten years ago.

A plum grower of twenty years experience with plum rot, writes a horticulture paper as follows: Upon close examination I found after losing several crops that the mischief was done by ash-ants. Upon learning this, I cast about for a remedy. I tried sprinkling table salt within a radius of three feet around each tree except one. This proved a success and it either destroyed or drove off the little animals that did the mischief, viz., the little ash-ants, which stay in the ground at night. No doubt many of your patrons have noticed these little pests going up and down the trunks of trees, never suspecting the harm they were doing. There are seven different tribes of ants. I use salt for all these plagues. Spraying, in my judgment, injures the fruit and damages the foliage.

Council Proceedings.

Chelsea, Mich., June 1, 1892.
Board met in council room.
Meeting called to order by president. Roll call by clerk.
Present, Wm. Bacon, president.
Trustees, C. E. Whitaker, A. Conkright, Geo. Crowell, I. M. Whitaker, W. F. Riemenschneider.
Absent, F. Staffan.
Minutes of last meeting read and approved.
Moved and supported that the bill of Nen J. Wilkinson be laid on table. Carried.
On motion the bill of John Girschbach was accepted and order drawn on the treasurer for the amount, three day's work, \$4.50.
On motion the board adjourned.
A. E. WINANS, Clerk.

Republican Caucus.

A republican caucus for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the county convention will be held at Town Hall, Saturday, July 9, 1892, at 3 o'clock p. m.

By order of Township Com,

A reduction on all millinery goods at Mrs. Staffan's, beginning July 1st and lasting thirty days.

Having rented Dr. Gates' huckleberry marsh, I hereby forbid any one from trespassing thereon.

Dave Alber.

Advertise in the STANDARD.

PERSONAL.

H. S. Holmes was at Pinckney Tuesday.

Jas. Ackerson spent Monday at Ann Arbor.

Will Conlan went to Ann Arbor Monday.

Miss Kate Hooker was in Ann Arbor Thursday.

Mrs. A. K. Calkins spent Sunday at Ypsilanti.

Miss Tressa Staffan is visiting friends in Dexter.

Mrs. Hooker visited friends at Grass Lake Tuesday.

Bert Haner, of Ypsilanti, was in town Thursday.

Rev. Fr. Buysse, of Jackson, was in town Tuesday.

Miss Ruth Loomis spent part of this week in Ann Arbor.

Miss Hetty Chase was an Ann Arbor visitor this week.

Mrs. Geo. H. Kempf is spending a short time in Albion.

Dr. H. H. Avery was an Ann Arbor visitor part of this week.

Miss Mara L. Wheeler went to her home in Sturgis Saturday.

Miss Alice Sargent has been visiting Jackson friends this week.

H. M. Woods and daughter Jennie, were in Unadilla Wednesday.

Miss Ida Steele, of Farmington, is the guest of Miss Cora Bowen.

Miss Pauline Gross, of Ann Arbor, was a Chelsea visitor last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Stone returned to their home in Charlotte, Monday.

Glenn Stimson, of Parma, was the guest of Saxe Stimson the past week.

Mrs. U. H. Hinkley, of Jackson, spent Sunday with friends at this place.

Miss Kate Gorman entertained Miss Josie McGuire, of Ypsilanti, Saturday.

Mrs. H. M. Long and daughter, Mrs. Tate, spent Thursday in Ann Arbor.

Seborn Tichenor, of Jackson, was a guest of his parents at this place, Sunday.

Miss Ida Fay Hopkins returned to her home in Grand Rapids Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gorman and son returned from Washington, Saturday last.

Mrs. Louisa Tate spent the first of the week with Mrs. Dan McLaren in Lima.

Miss Emma Stabler, of Ann Arbor, spent last week with her parents at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dancer, of Stockbridge, spent Sunday with relatives here.

Miss Adah J. Prudden, who has been teaching in Charlotte, came home Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Parker, of Lima, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Allan Stephens.

Misses Mary and Satie VanTyne attended commencement exercises at Ann Arbor, yesterday.

Miss Fannie Snow, of Petoskey, has been the guest of Miss Dora Harrington the past week.

Mrs. Hawley of Stockbridge, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Hudler this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Meanwell, of Ypsilanti, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Foster Monday.

Miss Tillie Mutschel, of Hudson, spent the first of the week with her many friends at this place.

Geo. Codd and family, of Detroit, came to Chelsea Tuesday intending to go to Cavanaugh to rusticate.

Mrs. Benj. Winans and daughter, Bessie, intend to go to Lansing tomorrow, where they will spend the 4th.

Miss Olive Conklin who has been spending several months in Hillsdale, returned to this place one day last week.

James and Archie Bacon, who have been attending a college in Kansas, have returned to their home at this place.

Miss Treadwell, and Nelson Freer, of Ann Arbor, attended the graduating exercises at this place Friday evening last.

Dr. John Rielly, of Appleton, Wis., who has been visiting his brother, Luke Rielly for some time past, returned to his home last week.

Sheriff Boyle, of Jackson, was in town Monday.

Herbert R. Earl, of Detroit, was a Chelsea visitor Monday.

Misses Addie and Clara Snyder are visiting friends in Webster and Hamburg.

Rev. J. Neumann and wife, of Ann Arbor, are the guests of Rev. and Mrs. C. Haag.

Mrs. S. F. Hook, of Detroit, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Jabez Bacon, of this place.

Ed McKune, who has been in Detroit for the past year, has returned to this place for the summer.

Miss Hope Wallace, of Ann Arbor, spent the past week visiting with her many friends at this place.

Rev. J. H. McIntosh and daughter leave Tuesday next for a three weeks' vacation at Chicago, Ill., and Bayfield, Wis.

Misses Ida and Annie Klein attended the commencement exercises at Ann Arbor, yesterday, their brother Julius, graduating from the pharmacy department.

Mrs. Henry Prosser, of Detroit, who has been ill at the home of her father, Wm. Dunner, of this place, for several weeks, was taken to her home Thursday morning.

Mrs. Kramer, of Cleveland, who has been visiting her brother, John Eisenman, for several weeks, returned home this week accompanied by Mrs. Eisenman and Miss Ollie Selecht.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

A Pleasant Occasion that was Enjoyed by a Large Crowd.

The commencement exercises for the Chelsea High School for the year 1892 were held at the Town Hall Friday evening, June 24th.

As is usual on such occasions the building was crowded to its utmost capacity. Never have graduates from our school reflected more credit upon their tutors, than Inez C. Stocking, Florence E. Cole, Nathaniel W. Laird and Otto K. Steinbach.

The stage was tastily trimmed with the class colors—rose and green—while flowers were there in profusion.

The stage arrangement was very unique. Through an open doorway, hung with portiers could be seen the singers, Annie Bacon, Edith Foster, Katie Staffan, Jennie Woods, Ella Armstrong, Luella Townsend, Lizzie Hammond and Matie Conaty, who rendered the music in an excellent manner.

The program opened with a vocal selection, "Come Away," followed by prayer by Rev. O. C. Bailey. In an essay entitled "Hidden Ripples," Inez C. Stocking told of the great force developing from the common events of everyday life. "The Silver Bill" next received the attention of Otto K. Steinbach, who treated it in a masterly manner. The music which followed, "Sailing on the Lake," was heartily applauded by the audience. "Hamlet's Ghost" by Miss Florence E. Cole was something of a surprise to the audience, who hardly anticipated having the woman suffrage question resuscitated. Yet, so gracefully and cleverly was the subject handled by Miss Cole that no room was left for doubt that the question was one of the living issues of the day. The last of the class, Nathaniel W. Laird, now presented the subject, "Luck and Pluck," which he deftly handled. Miss Maggie B. Gates and A. M. Freer then gave a fine violin and piano duet.

The address given by Rev. S. T. Morris, of Dexter, was exceptionally fine, abounding in wit, and was well received by the audience. The last song, "The Ocean Spray," the success of the evening, was encored by the delighted listeners.

In a few, well chosen remarks, Dr. Thos. Holmes presented the diplomas, after which the benediction was pronounced by Rev. O. C. Bailey.

Jerusalem Notes.

Lewis Dettling is loading hay by machinery.

Lewis Barth of Ann Arbor is visiting friends in this place.

Clarence Southwick, of Detroit is visiting his cousin, Geo. Mitchell.

The Jerusalem miller is putting up a stone wall for an addition to the mill. The roller system for buckwheat will be added.

Jerusalem will celebrate the Fourth with fire works. Everybody is expected.

Lewis Yager is cutting grass with the same mower that he has cut with for the last twenty-four years.

David Schneider lost a valuable cow which bled to death, bleeding from the nose without any known cause.

Mrs. Geo. Wagner, while breaking eggs, discovered a small egg within a larger one, both having perfect shells.

North Lake Mites.

B. H. Glenn was in Munith Sunday.

Farmers are trying to secure their hay but cannot get it cured.

Geo. E. Stevenson, of Ann Arbor, is at this place organizing a K. O. T. M. tent.

Miss Mamie Crane, who has been visiting here returned to her home in Munith Sunday.

Mrs. Secor, of Detroit, who is a professional nurse, is attending her son during his illness.

Mr. Wm. Hudson and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wright visited at Jas. Young's in Sylvan, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Secor, of Plainfield were at this place Tuesday and Wednesday to visit Mrs. Secor's brother who is on the sick list.

The "boys," will perhaps take their umbrellas next Sunday evening as the rain last Sunday, compelled them to go home in the bright light of the morning sun.

Tuesday, June 28th, Dr. Dubois, of Unadilla, and Dr. Palmer, of Chelsea, performed a difficult operation upon the neck of W. J. Secor, of this place. He is doing well at present.

She Meant Business.

A Connecticut man was looking over a list of figures while his wife sat near sewing away at a great rate, when all at once he exclaimed:

"By Ned, Sarah, would you have thought that?"

"Thought what?" she asked with that strange obtuseness of wives which is so provoking to husbands.

"Why, by this table of population, just issued by the Census Bureau, I find that there are 89,671 more men in Michigan than there women."

"And we have seven unmarried daughters, Josiah," she said, putting down her work.

"Yes," he replied vaguely.

"Well, what are you sitting there saying 'yes' for?" she asked pettishly.

"Why don't you get up and go to packing? I'm going to move right in the state of Michigan before that surplus 89,671 is all taken up."

Two for 5 at the Bank Drug Store.

Ripans Tabules cure scrofula.

Anyone, wishing dressmaking done, call at Mrs. Tarbell's, E. Congdon street.

Ripans Tabules have come to stay.

Two for 5 at the Bank Drug Store

Ripans Tabules prolong life.

Lost, Saturday, June 18, \$25. Finder please return to John Schenk.

Ripans Tabules are always ready.

Two for 5 at the Bank Drug Store.

Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.

Wanted—Dressmaking. Carrie C. Freer, opposite depot.

Ripans Tabules: a family remedy.

Two for 5 at the Bank Drug Store.

Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative.

All kinds of wagon and farm implements repaired at Fred Vogel's old shop. FRANK GUMBERT.

Two for 5 at the Bank Drug Store.

Ripans Tabules cure the blues.

All parties indebted to Drs. Strangways & McColgan are requested to settle before July 6th. Dr. Strangways will be in Chelsea during the first week of July.

Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.

Two for 5 at the Bank Drug Store.

Ripans Tabules cure headache.

There is a silence that is oppressive to every one who does not close his eyes and ears to the awful ravages of the liquor traffic in this land of unparalleled privileges. The time was when scarcely a week could pass without some rally, at which the destructive evils of the saloon on the community were set forth, in terms too plain to be misunderstood. As a result but comparatively few self-respecting men could be seen entering these dens of vice.

But a great change has come over "the spirit of our dream," and the inquiry naturally arises: Is the liquor traffic less harmful than it used to be? Is there less intoxicants than heretofore? Is the quality of liquor better? Are the men in the business more humane? Are the effects not so blighting and destructive? Let a few facts answer these questions.

According to the Western Brewer, a liquor paper, there was a gain in the whole country of 110 per cent of malt liquors sold in 1890. As to its extent and influence, let the following glimpse of the traffic suffice:

The North American Review estimates the capital invested in the liquor traffic at \$1,000,000,000. There are 180,000 licensed saloons which with three-fourths of the drug stores and other unlicensed places, will swell the number to 250,000, which would make a street of saloons, lined on both sides, from New York to Chicago, allowing twenty feet frontage to each.

The Toledo Blade estimated the amount of money paid into these places at \$900,000,000, annually. What about this tariff? 7,000,000 people enter these places daily for drink. There are 500,000 who are drunk more or less frequently. There are 125,000 criminals in jails and states prisons, some of them for blood curdling crimes, wholesale murderers, while their brains were crazed with drink.

We have no statistics of the raving maniacs, freezing our blood by their unearthly yells. But witness the harvest of death—100,000 sent to their graves by this traffic annually. Some died of delirium tremens; some froze to death by the roadside; some fell off trains and were crushed to death by cars; some blew out their own brains; some stabbed in drunken brawls; some roasted in burning buildings—but hold! no tongue nor pen can picture the desolate homes, the broken hearted wives, freezing, starving children; the curses, the cruel blows, the vile saloon language that man a once happy girl now hears, besides suffering for the necessities of life, even at the critical time of motherhood. And yet, this is the very business, in regard to which the nation is to keep silent.

DeWitt Talmage said that the dumb devil threw one of its black wings over the republican party, and the other over the democratic party, and not a word need you expect from either of them against this abominable business, for fear of offending the Rum King on whose good graces both expect to triumph in the coming election. The same dumb devil has taken possession of the greater part of the secular press. The same dumb spirit will possess the coming campaign speakers. They will be eloquent on tariff and free trade, but not one manly word against licensing this cyclonic abomination. We think with horror of Nero fiddling while Rome was burning, but how much better will the course of our politicians appear to future generations? But this dumb spirit has seized the religious press also. Its utterances for the most part lack the ring of dead earnestness. Nor has the dumb devil kept out of the pulpit. It has come to pass unless you want to be "counted out,"

your words against the liquor traffic must be few, and very mild at that, for there are too many in the church and congregation who believe in High License, because their taxes will be less, and money covers a multitude of sins.

Let me here be just to the people I serve. While I have handled this business without gloves, and arraigned every man who voted for men who refused to commit themselves against it, yet with scarcely an exception, I have been treated courteously, and respected more than if I lacked the courage of my convictions.

You will notice on reading this article that I have not said a word per-

sonally against saloon keepers. Why should I when Christian men's votes make it lawful for them to carry on their work of destruction? If I am no respecter of persons, I ought not to look down upon them on account of their business, any more than on Vice President Morton, who ran the high toned bar at Washington. I believe that is the way God, who is no respecter of persons, views these things.

In conclusion, let me show you a more excellent way. Wash your hands from all complicity with this foul business. Read the platform of the national prohibition convention, now being held at Cincinnati, and see if its principals would not be a greater boon to this nation than any other platform that has been submitted by the old parties.

It is in the power of Christian voters to sweep this business from this land.

J. H. MCINTOSH.

Parrots as Disease Breeders.

An instance of infection by parrots imported from Brazil has occurred in Paris. About three weeks ago a M. Dubois arrived from Brazil with about 500 parrots he intended to sell. On landing he fell ill, but recovering in about a week he came to Paris. He took up his abode with one of his former friends, M. Lienard, a tinsmith, living with his family in the Rue de la Roquette. A room in the house was cleared of everything and the parrots were let loose in it. An epidemic among the birds almost immediately declared itself. Many died every day, till at the present moment there are only two of them surviving. On the 16th inst. M. Dubois went into the wine shop occupying the ground floor of the house and kept by M. Barnasson, and remained there four or five hours writing letters.

On the following day Mlle. Mangrel, M. Barnasson's niece, aged twenty years, fell ill, and six days later she died of infectious pneumonia. M. Barnasson, a man of robust health, soon fell ill and entered the St. Antoine hospital, where he died yesterday of the same disease. M. Lienard, the wife of M. Dubois' friend who had housed the parrots, was also attacked by infectious pneumonia, and entered the same hospital on the 8th inst., and died a few days afterward. One of her daughters entered the hospital on the 9th inst., and died seven days subsequently. As for M. Lienard and his two other daughters, they all caught the disease and are now lying dangerously ill at the St. Antoine hospital. M. and Mme. Boussage, living at Montmartre, who paid a visit to their friends the Lienards, after the arrival of M. Dubois and his parrots, both caught the fatal disease.

Mme. Boussage is already dead, and the life of her husband is despaired of. M. Wasseur, a jeweler living in the Rue de la Roquette, who bought one of M. Dubois' parrots, is also dangerously ill. M. Vacher, living at St. Maurice, who bought a pair of the same birds, is likewise very ill with pneumonia, and M. Chapuis, a workman in the employ of M. Lienard, entered the St. Antoine hospital yesterday morning. The sanitary authorities are now, though rather late, moving in the matter. The house in which the parrots were kept has been thoroughly disinfected.—Paris Cor. London Standard.

The Monterey's Turrets.

The finest jobs ever produced in the ordnance department are now completed. They are the turrets of the United States warship Monterey.

The turrets are made of five armor plates each. Every plate is so curved that when the five plates are set together they form a perfect circle. One of the turrets is composed of plates 11½ inches thick and 4 feet 6 inches wide or so high when set on edge.

The other turret is heavier and composed of 18-inch plates, 4 feet 4 inches high. All the plates were forged on the big hammer and sent to the required curve on the hydraulic bending press next to the hammer.

To the craftsman's eye both are marvels of mechanical accuracy and beauty. The layman is struck by their gigantic magnitude and perfection, and the question arises whether any projectile will ever be able to pierce them. When placed on the Monterey's deck heavy guns will be set inside, and it is almost an absolute certainty that no enemy's ball will ever touch the guns.—Cor. Philadelphia Press.

A Solid Silver Railroad Pass.

The Silverton railroad and the Rio Grande Southern companies, of which Otto Mears is president, has a combined mileage of 223 miles. Mr. Mears issues the most beautiful annual passes used on any road in the world. This year the pass is a highly polished, solid silver plate, made of Colorado silver by native workmen. The border is in artistic Mexican filigree silver work. The name of the recipient is engraved on the central plate.

There are no sordid, cautionary "conditions" on the reverse side of this dainty pass warning the holder that in accepting this he "releases the company from all liability for personal injury." This invitation to travel is as generous and free as the winds of the Colorado mountains through which the road runs.—St. Louis Republic.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the 23d day of June, 1892, the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Clarissa I. Berry deceased, on reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Libbie A. Stone praying that administration of said estate may be granted to herself or some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 24th day of July next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chicago Standard, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate.
Wm. G. Dorr, Probate Register.

Mortgage Sale

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage executed by Parmenas W. Watts and Isabella F. Watts, his wife to the Chelsea Savings Bank of Chelsea, Michigan, a corporation organized and doing business under the laws of the state of Michigan, bearing date the 25th day of October, A. D. 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Washtenaw in said state of Michigan, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1888 in liber 72 of mortgages on page 330 by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at this date the sum of eleven hundred, twenty-six and 81-100 dollars for principal and interest and thirty-five dollars as an attorney fee as provided by the statute and in said mortgage and no proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt so secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of the power sale contained in said mortgage and of the statutes in such case made and provided said mortgage will be foreclosed on Monday, the 19th day of September, 1892, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day at the east front door of the court house in the city of Ann Arbor in said county of Washtenaw said court house being the place of holding the circuit court for said county of Washtenaw by sale at public vendue to the highest bidder of the premises described in said mortgage, which said mortgage premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: All those certain pieces and parcels of land situate and being in the townships of Lyndon and Dexter in the county of Washtenaw and state of Michigan and described as follows to-wit:

The west half of the northwest fractional of section eighteen in said township of Dexter. Also the north-east fractional quarter of section thirteen (13) in the township of Lyndon aforesaid.

Excepting a small strip lying south of the highway on southwest corner of last described parcel and also a small parcel of land sold to John McCormell in southwest corner of said last described parcel.

Dated Chelsea, Mich. June 23, 1892.
Chelsea Savings Bank, mortgagee.
G. W. Turnbull, attorney for mortgagee.



FARMERS

TAKE ADVANTAGE

OF THIS OFFER.

Buckeye Cultivator, \$10.00.

Walter A. Wood Hay Rakes,

Best in the Market.

Walter A. Wood Mowers and

Binders.

Wm. Deering & Co.'s Binders

and Mowers.

at lower prices than other

dealers can make.

Walker buggies at factory

prices.

Hardware stock complete at

lowest prices.

W. J. KNAPP.

PATENTS

Claims and Re-issues secured. Trade marks registered, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office and before the Courts promptly and carefully prosecuted.

Upon receipt of model or sketch of invention I make careful examination and advise as to patentability free of charge. I also advise as to the best mode of securing the patent. Office and attention is specially called to my perfect and long established facilities for making prompt preliminary searches for the most vigorous and successful prosecution of applications for patent, and for attending to all business entrusted to my care in the shortest possible time. Rejected cases specialty.

FEES MODERATE and exclusive attention given to patent business. Book of information and advice, and special references sent without charge upon request. J. H. LITTLE, Solicitor and Attorney in Patent Causes, WASHINGTON, D. C. Opposite U. S. Patent Office.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL



TRAINS LEAVE;

EAST—5:04, 7:15, 10:21 A.M. 3:48, P.M.

WEST—10:10, A.M. 6:18, 9:58 P.M.

Bring your broken down timepieces and have them repaired at the hospital where careful repairing and regulating is done. All watch and clock work warranted for one year.

PERFUMES.

PERFUMES.

E. C. HILL, THE JEWELER.

TO CATCH THE READER

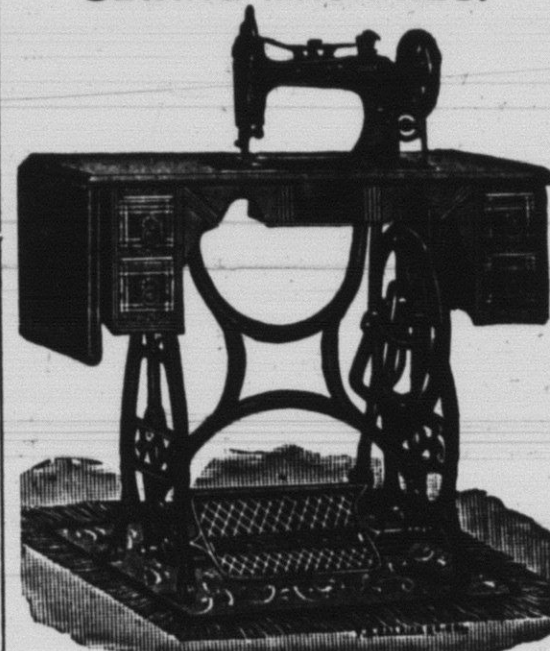
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VOL. IV. NO. 16. CHELSEA, MICH., JULY 1, 1892. WHOLE NUMBER, 172.

which has the largest circulation of any paper published in Chelsea; and proves every claim that it makes in regard to its circulation.

A GOOD SEAMSTRESS IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY AND A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY IS ONE OF OUR NEW SEAMSTRESS SEWING MACHINES.



FOR FULL PARTICULARS ADDRESS National Sewing Machine Co. SUCCESSORS TO JUNE MANUFACTURING CO. BELVIDERE, ILL. Manufacturers of Fine Family Sewing Machines



HOAG & HOLMES.

Free Excursion to the World's Fair

For all agents who sell

COLUMBUS AND COLUMBIA

THE MAN AND THE NATION.

By Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, J. W. Buel the celebrated author, John Clark Ridpath, the famous historian, and Hon. Benj. Butterworth, Secretary and Solicitor-General of the World's Fair Association. The great Quadri-Centennial History of our country, four complete books in one immense volume, a quartette of world famous authors, nearly 900 quarto pages, 400 splendid historical illustrations and colored paintings, constituting a grand pictorial panorama of our country's history from the earliest discoveries to the present time. Selling by the thousands. Everybody buys. Low price. Immense sales. Now is your time to make money in the book business. No capital required. Write for terms to agents and full particulars about free excursion to world's fair. R. S. PRALCO, Chicago, Ill.

A Piano SENT on trial

WE PAY FREIGHT If you do not keep it. We think you will keep it. It pleases everybody. It is an honest piano. It is the WING Piano.

You may have a preference for some other make. Still you are a reasoning creature, and open to conviction, no doubt.

The question is too important to be settled without due thought. Years of satisfaction or of regret come with a piano. Does it wear well? The WING Piano does. "Look before you leap."

Whatever piano you buy, there are piano secrets you ought to know. Our free book tells them. Send a postal card for it. It may help you to buy a different piano. We take that risk. We also tell you the nearest dealer where you can see a WING Piano. It is worth looking at. So is the price. WING & SON, 245 Broadway, New York.



FOR LADIES. STRICTLY HIGHEST GRADE

DIAMOND FRAME

CUSHION AND PNEUMATIC TIRES

WARRANTY WITH EVERY WHEEL

SEND YOUR ADDRESS FOR CATALOGUE

ARIEL CYCLE MFG. CO., GOSHEN, IND.

Ripans Tabules cure biliousness. Ripans Tabules: one gives relief. Ripans Tabules cure dizziness. Ripans Tabules banish pain. Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver. Ripans Tabules cure jaundice.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

O. T. HOOVER, Publisher.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

COL. CLARKE AT REST.

HE WAS A FRIEND OF THE UN-FORTUNATE.

Pacific Slope Counterfeiting Gang Caught—Mrs. Harrison Safely Convalescent—Queer Treatment of an Indiana Man—Red Jacket's Memory Perpetuated in Bronze.

His Work Is at an End.

COL. GEORGE R. CLARKE, the founder and director of the Pacific Garden Mission at Chicago, died Tuesday night at his home in Morgan Park. In early life Col. Clarke was extensively engaged in real estate and mining interests, and made and lost much money. But for the last twenty years Col. Clarke had practically given his entire attention to self-sacrificing work among the neglected and criminal classes, for whose welfare and reform his wishes amounted to almost a passion. His success and untiring efforts have given him and his Pacific Garden Mission a national reputation, and his name is known throughout Europe and even remote countries. As if to indicate that God was in the "mission" with him some of Col. Clarke's investments in mining in earlier days, which he had long since forgotten all about, to his great surprise became valuable, and he considered himself once more rich. This increased his ardor in his work, and he drew unstintingly on his store until nearly all that, too, was gone. The expenses of the mission averaged \$5,000 or \$6,000 a year, and it is estimated that a convert was made for every \$1.50 expended. One of the most noted conversions was that of Harry Monroe about eight years ago. He probably will become Col. Clarke's successor in the direction of the mission.

Cleveland Hears the News.

BUZZARD'S BAY (Mass.) special: The announcement of the result at Chicago came to Gray Gables with the dawn. The half hour after four o'clock had struck. "It is good," said Governor Russell. "Excellent," exclaimed the ex-President. A general round of congratulations ensued, and slowly the Cleveland household and their guests retired for a morning nap. Mr. Cleveland said: "I could certainly be charged with dense insensibility if I were not profoundly touched by this new proof of the confidence and trust of the great party to which I belong and whose mandates claim my loyal obedience. I am confident that our fellow-countrymen are ready to receive with approval the principles of true Democracy and cannot rid myself of the belief that to secure their success it is only necessary to persistently and honestly advocate these principles. Differences of opinion and judgment in Democratic conventions are by no means unwholesome indications, but it is hardly conceivable in view of the importance of our success in the country and the party that there should be anywhere among Democrats lack of harmonious and active effort to win in the campaign which opens before us. I have, therefore, no concern on that subject. It will certainly be my constant endeavor to deserve the support of every Democrat."

Mrs. Harrison Able to Walk About.

MRS. HARRISON continues daily to improve in health, so that at last her convalescence is an assured thing. As her illness dates back to April 1, it will naturally, even under the most propitious circumstances, require considerable time to regain her health and strength. Mrs. Harrison is able not only to walk about her room now but spends a portion of each day in the corridor of the private part of the White House, where she walks about or rests on a comfortable sofa where she can watch the children at play, and so feel that she is able once more to take part in the daily happenings of the family. President and Mrs. Harrison will leave July 1 for the Adirondacks, where they have taken a cottage at Loon Lake.

Counterfeiters Caught.

GIOVANNI ABBETTI and Paolo Visconte were arrested at San Francisco, Cal., on a charge of counterfeiting, and warrants are out for the arrest of two Americans and three more Italians on the same charge. Secret Service Agent Harris states that the band has been at work for the last twelve months and have manufactured a great amount of counterfeit money, nearly all of which has been distributed among various Italian colonies throughout California, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia, and as far south as New Orleans. In San Francisco alone over \$15,000 in \$1 and \$5 bills are known to have been issued.

BREVITIES.

THE untelling of the statue of Red Jacket, the renowned Seneca chief, took place Wednesday, in Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y. Upon the round column of the pedestal is engraved "Sa-Gô-Ye-Wat-Ha," (he keeps them awake). In the left hand of the statue is held the historic medal presented to Red Jacket by Washington.

WEDNESDAY evening a negro went to the home of George Wilson, at Columbus, Ind., drove the women from the house, and was helping himself to supper when Wilson arrived home. Wilson secured his revolver and took the negro to jail, and demanded that he be locked up. Deputy Sheriff Smith refused to accept the prisoner and ordered a policeman to arrest Wilson for carrying concealed weapons. A hard fight followed, in which Wilson was knocked down and seriously cut about the head. The citizens are indignant over the treatment Wilson received, and trouble is likely to follow. The negro escaped.

EASTERN.

THE most disastrous flood since 1869 has visited Richford, Vt. The booms in the Missisquoi River broke and thousands of logs went down the stream, entailing a loss which can hardly be estimated. Another boom has broken further up the river and two miles of logs are coming down. It is feared that the iron bridge and several buildings will be carried away.

FIVE children, ranging from 13 to 15 years of age, were drowned in the Ohio River at Neville Island, twelve miles below Pittsburgh. The children drove a buggy into the river to wash. In some manner the vehicle was overturned, and the children were thrown into the river. Two boys made heroic efforts to save their companions, but they were unequal to the task, and before assistance reached them they had all sunk beneath the waves.

EDWARD S. DANN, Secretary and Treasurer of the National Savings Bank of Buffalo since its inception, twenty-five years ago, and trusted with its entire fiscal management, was put under arrest, charged with defalcation. To the bank examiners Mr. Dann said he alone and no one else is to blame, and to the Board of Trustees he has confessed a deficit of \$40,000, which he says he can make good.

WORD has been received at Pottsville, Pa., that the Pottsville Water Company's big reservoir, located on the mountain southwest of Frackville, has started to break. Hundreds of residents of New Castle, St. Clair, Port Carbon, and Palo Alto have abandoned their homes and properties and taken to the hills. Telegraph operators along the line near the dam are prepared to sound the warning instantly and give notice of the approaching danger.

A FORTNIGHT ago two men, F. M. Harter and R. M. Yeany, but who have numerous aliases, took up their quarters at Pittsburgh, Pa. They advertised extensively and flooded the country with circular letters for men to take orders for books. All applicants for positions were to pay \$5 as a guarantee of good faith. This done they were put to work on a salary of \$100 per month, as well as 10 per cent on all sales. This dazzling offer brought many letters of inquiry. One of the circulars fell into the hands of a young man who laid the matter before Superintendent of Police O'Mara, which resulted in the arrest of the parties.

WESTERN.

AT St. Louis, Dido, b. f. by Luke Blackburn, dam May C., while being speeded at the fair-grounds course, dropped dead. She was valued at \$2,500.

TWO sons of A. Barstow, of Milan, Ohio, while under a tree in a swing during a violent storm were struck by lightning. Henry, aged 6 years, was instantly killed.

AT La Grange, Ind., Hugh Piatt was found murdered. A neighborhood feud has existed for years, and his death is doubtless due to the fact, though just who committed the crime is as yet unknown.

REV. J. T. BERLIN, of Atchison, Kan., who preaches Sunday and operates a tailor shop during the week, has received a letter announcing that a Miss Rice, one of his old parishioners in Haycock, Pa., had died, leaving him heir to her estate, valued at \$50,000.

JOHN RUGGLES, who, with his brother Charles, robbed the Redding stage about a month ago, was tracked to Woodland, Cal., by a Sheriff and fatally shot. During the attack on the stage John Ruggles shot and killed the express messenger, a man named Montgomery.

AT Ann Arbor, Mich., the jury in the Prince Michael case in the Circuit Court, being out one hour and twenty minutes, found him guilty under the consent law. He was forthwith sentenced to five years in the Jackson State Prison. The case had been transferred from the Wayne circuit.

A DISASTROUS railroad wreck occurred four miles from Stillwater, Minn., the St. Paul and Duluth and Wisconsin Central Short Line passenger trains colliding heads on. The 11-year-old son of Ald. John J. Stinson, of Stillwater, was killed instantly; two were fatally and six seriously hurt.

W. H. BAIN, a Leavenworth, Kansas, dealer in seeds and agricultural implements, has failed. He transferred all his property and made an assignment to his brother, A. F. Bain, Saturday, and has disappeared. His liabilities are very large and assets small, the exact figures being unobtainable.

THE 7-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Januszewski, of Winona, Minn., who disappeared Wednesday morning, was found Friday at the home of Peter McLaughlin, three miles away. When found she was very weak and unable to walk. Almost unconscious she had spent Wednesday night, during the terrible rain and hail storm, lying in the grass of the field along the road.

AT Cleveland, Ohio, the Broadway and Newburg electric street-car line was tied up by a strike and no cars are running. Five hundred men are out. A meeting was held to consider the discharge of several men, and the strike was decided upon. A committee called upon the directors and made known their demands, which the company refused to consider.

A DISSENSION has arisen in the Nineveh, Ind., Christian Church, which culminated in the expulsion of six members, two of whom were deacons. The trouble grew out of the election of a certain member of the congregation to the office of deacon. The church was a prosperous one, and the members belong to the most wealthy and influential citizens in the county. A large number have called for letters.

CARDONIA, Ind., was shaken up by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge.

Mrs. Jane Burch, of Brazil, through jealousy of her husband, secured the cartridge and placed it under the house she supposed her husband to be in, but by mistake she put the cartridge under A. Hancock's residence. Mr. Hancock, his wife, and two children were shaken up but not seriously injured. The building is a total wreck. Mrs. Jennie Watson, wife of Newton Watson of Brazil, attempted to commit suicide by taking opium. She was also jealous of her husband.

EMMONS BLAINE, second son of James G. Blaine, died suddenly at Chicago, Saturday noon, of blood-poisoning, following trouble of the bowels. He had been critically ill but a few hours, and death was unexpected. It is believed that the original trouble resulted from his exertions at the Minneapolis convention. After repeated efforts to reach his father by telegraph, word was finally received that Mr. and Mrs. James G. Blaine had left Bar Harbor for Chicago. The telegram announcing their son's death was the first intimation to the parents of the sad event.

THE Kentland (Ind.) City Council recently passed an ordinance that all shade trees along the streets be trimmed. Notice was served upon Jackson Plummer to comply with the order. He refused to do so, and instead went gunning for the Councilmen. He first met J. D. Conklin, a member of the board, who escaped out the back way of a store and notified Marshal Dorn of Plummer's threats. Dorn in attempting to disarm him was shot and instantly killed. Plummer received a slight flesh wound in the side. He is now under arrest, and threats of lynching are indulged.

THE riot among the miners in the Minnesota mines at Tower, Minn., is at an end. About twenty prisoners were taken down to Duluth and lodged in the county jail. The men were put to work, the fires lighted, and everything was quiet. The appearance of Duluth militia, Company A, did the business, and they are being generally praised for their effectual work. The trains from Ely are being carefully guarded, and the militia—which is still at Tower—has strict orders to keep the roads and squares clear of little squads of idle men. No more trouble is anticipated.

SOUTHERN.

JOHN JOHNSON, one of the negroes implicated in the murder of merchant Colquhoun, at Macomb City, Miss., was hanged by a mob of 2,000 citizens, both white and black. Johnson made a confession implicating two other negroes, Joe Gray and John Williams.

A PART of the Kentucky Malting Company's plant at Louisville burned, including 165,000 bushels of malt. The loss will be \$135,000; insurance equal to loss. E. W. Herman, President of the company, says the Chicago branch of the company will prevent any delay in business.

AT New Louisville, Ark., a negro named Ike Stuart entered the residence of Ben Matthews, a white man, thinking the latter was absent, and attempted to criminally assault Mrs. Matthews. The husband, however, was sleeping in another room, and in response to his wife's cries, ran into her room armed with his revolver and shot the intruder to death before he had succeeded in accomplishing his design.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSMAN W. S. HOLMAN and Mrs. Holman celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, at Washington, Thursday.

THE closing session of the homeopathic institute, at Washington, was largely devoted to routine matters. A resolution was adopted favoring the passage of the Paddock pure-food bill now before Congress. The institute adjourned to meet in Chicago next year.

THE House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce authorized Representative O'Neill of Missouri to report favorably a bill to promote the safety of railway employees and passengers. It requires locomotives to be equipped with power brakes sufficient to control a train. Every new locomotive after July, 1893, must be equipped, and after July, 1895, all locomotives. After July, 1895, all new cars, or old cars sent to the shops for repairs, must be equipped with automatic couplers, and after July, 1898, all cars must be so equipped. After July, 1895, all new cars, and after July, 1898, all cars must be provided with continuous brakes to be operated by the locomotive. In July, 1893, every common carrier shall file with the Interstate Commerce Commission a statement stating the automatic coupler which it prefers. If any coupler receives 75 per cent of the votes it shall be adopted as the standard automatic coupler. If no coupler receives this percentage the commission shall within six months designate a standard automatic coupler.

FOREIGN.

THE cold throughout Germany is phenomenal this season. Potatoes and early vegetable crops are being badly damaged by night frosts.

THE Munich Allgemeine Zeitung is authority for the statement that Emperor William is planning to visit the World's Fair at Chicago next year.

IN the municipal election held in Rome the Liberal candidates, including ex-Premier Crispi, were victorious. Signor Crispi says that he will devote the rest of his life to the welfare of Italy and Rome.

THREE documents have been found in the Spanish military archives which go to prove that Columbus was born at a place called Saona, near Genoa. These documents confer a title of nobility on Columbus and his son.

WHILE the cargo was descending the shaft in the Ferndale colliery in the Rhundda valley, Glamorganshire, Wales, it was upset and its ten occu-

pants were thrown out. Two of them were instantly killed and the other eight were badly injured.

A DISPATCH has been received at Berlin stating that Emin Pasha has arrived at Bukoba in good health. He came via Darres Balaam, a port twenty-five miles south. It was dated June 3, and is believed to have been sent later than the date on which he was reported to be dead.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred on the new French cruiser Dupuy de Lome, 6,300 tons. A trial of its machinery was in progress, and the end of one of the boilers was blown out. At the same time an explosion occurred in the coal bunkers and set the cruiser on fire. The donkey engines were started and soon the fire was under control. The two accidents caused a breach in usual man-of-war discipline and some of the officers appeared to have lost their heads. While nearly everybody on board was attempting to rescue the injured, quartermasters reported that they could not handle the ship. It was found that the steering apparatus had broken down. The cruiser was perfectly helpless and signals of distress were hoisted asking assistance. It was finally taken in tow and brought back to its moorings. The dead number 22.

IN GENERAL.

SO FAR this week \$6,600,000 in gold coin has been ordered at the Sub-Treasury in New York for shipment to Europe.

LITTLE anxiety is expressed in Canadian official circles over the threatened policy of President Harrison in regard to Canada. The members of the Dominion Cabinet are very reticent and decline to say what action Canada will take if the policy of nonintercourse is adopted by the United States. From what can be learned in official circles there is little likelihood of the Canadian Government modifying the Welland Canal tolls in favor of American vessels.

THE civil war in Venezuela is practically at an end. After the defeat of Palacio, near Caracas, Crespo sent word that he would allow the Dictator and his generals to remove all troops from Caracas and other cities still under government control and appoint successors, to be named by Crespo; that all political prisoners were to be released, Palacio to retire in favor of Vice President Villegas, and that he should issue a recall of Congress so that it might regularly choose a lawful successor to the Presidency. In return Palacio's life would be spared. Palacio accepted and was escorted to La Guayra.

THE extraordinary downpour of rain has done frightful damage throughout Eastern Canada, and has also caused a serious loss of life. The eastern Grand Trunk express was drenched near Hillhurst Station. The killed are: Joseph Cown, Montreal, baggage man; Mark Dale, of Island Pond, engineer; George Read, Richmond, fireman; unknown man, thought to be a passenger. The injured include the mail clerk, two brakemen, two section men, and one passenger. The mail clerk was reported to be missing. The locomotive and three cars went over the dump. The accident was due to a washout caused by the recent heavy rains. About three miles from Cowansville the Canadian Pacific morning express with 155 passengers on board was drenched by a washout in a cattle culvert and the tender and baggage-car overturned. The trucks were taken completely from under the first and second class cars and they remained on the dump. The sleeper did not leave rails. None of the passengers were injured, but the engineer, John Bowker, Customs Officer Mr. Perkins, and the baggage man, McGoon, were seriously injured. All the trains from the north are tied up at St. Johns owing to the washouts. Miles of the country are under water and the damage to crops and farm property is immense. In Toronto several streets are entirely submerged and the damage to property there alone amounts to over \$200,000. The telephone wires are down in many places.

MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime.	\$3.50	@ 5.00
HOGS—Shipping Grades.	3.85	@ 5.25
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.	4.00	@ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.	.78	@ .79
CORN—No. 2, new.	.50	@ .51
OATS—No. 2.	.31 1/2	@ .32 1/2
RYE—No. 2.	.75	@ .77
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.	.49 1/2	@ .50 1/2
CHEESE—Full Cream, Eats.	.09	@ .09 1/2
EGGS—Fresh.	.12 1/2	@ .13 1/2
POTATOES—Choice Id. per bu.	.30	@ .40
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping.	3.25	@ 4.50
HOGS—Choice Light.	3.50	@ 5.25
SHEEP—Common to Prime.	3.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.80	@ .81
CORN—No. 1 White.	.49 1/2	@ .50 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.	.34 1/2	@ .35 1/2
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE—Shipping.	3.00	@ 4.50
HOGS.	3.00	@ 5.25
SHEEP.	4.00	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.81	@ .83
CORN—No. 2.	.49	@ .51
OATS—No. 2 Mixed.	.34	@ .35
DETROIT.		
CATTLE.	3.00	@ 4.50
HOGS.	3.00	@ 5.00
SHEEP.	3.00	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.86	@ .87
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.	.45 1/2	@ .46 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.	.37	@ .38
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2.	.86	@ .87
CORN—No. 2 White.	.49	@ .51
OATS—No. 2.	.34	@ .36
CLOVER SEED.	6.45	@ 6.55
BUFFALO.		
BEEF CATTLE—Com. to Prime.	4.00	@ 6.00
HOGS—Best Grades.	4.00	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.	.89	@ .91
CORN—No. 2.	.54	@ .55
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.	.77	@ .79
CORN—No. 3.	.46	@ .47
OATS—No. 2 White.	.32 1/2	@ .34 1/2
RYE—No. 1.	.79	@ .81
OATS—No. 2.	.56	@ .58
PORK—Mess.	10.50	@ 11.00
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE.	3.50	@ 5.00
HOGS.	3.00	@ 5.75
SHEEP.	4.50	@ 6.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.92	@ .93
CORN—No. 2.	.59	@ .61
OATS—Mixed Western.	.35	@ .39
BUTTER—Creamery.	.15	@ .20
PORK—Old Mess.	10.00	@ 10.75

THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives—Important Measures Discussed and Acted Upon—Gist of the Business.

The National Solons.

In the Senate the 16th. Mr. Morrill spoke in opposition to free coinage. The Hatch anti-option bill was referred to Judiciary Committee. In the House the time was passed in debate upon tin. Not a single appropriation bill is yet signed, and the majority of those bills are yet in the hands of the committee.

Many hours were wasted over the Sibley claim in the House, on the 17th. They failed to agree on the river and harbor bill report, and a further conference was ordered. Chairman Durborow, with but one dissenting vote in committee, reported to the House a bill for the issue of 10,000,000 silver half dollars, to be used as souvenir coins in aid of the World's Fair.

On the 18th the House adjourned until the 22d. at noon. Congressman Bowers of California defended the McKinley bill in the tin-plate discussion in the House. Senate joint resolution recommending a Presidential proclamation for the observance of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America has been agreed to in the House. All of the appropriation bills except the general deficiency bill have been passed by the House.

For a couple of hours on the 21st it was about as dull as the Capitol can ever be. Few members were at either end of the building, and most of the committees that had called meetings had no quorum. Even visitors were scarce because of the heat, and there was a general quiet. The few people who came up the steep hill had struck their summer gait and desired to expend as little of the sweat of their brows as possible in earning their bread. In the House about twenty members, mostly Democrats, were at their desks writing or talking quietly to their neighbors and trying to keep cool. Legislative business transacted was mainly routine work in committee rooms.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF 1892.

The Element of Uncertainty in the Coming National Contest.

When Washington was first chosen President in 1789 only ten States voted, giving him 69 Electoral votes. In 1888 the Electoral vote was 401, of which Harrison received 233 and Cleveland 168. The Electoral vote of 1892 has been increased to 444, and it will require 223 votes in the Electoral College to elect.

The following table exhibits the Electoral votes cast for Washington in 1789, the Electoral vote of 1888, with the States which voted for Harrison marked by a star (*), and the Electoral vote of 1892:

	1789.	1888.	1892.
Alabama	10	11	
Arkansas	7	8	
California	8	9	
Colorado*	3	4	
Connecticut	7	8	
Delaware	3	3	
Florida	4	4	
Georgia	5	12	13
Idaho			3
Illinois	22	24	
Indiana*	15	15	
Iowa*	13	13	
Kansas*	9	10	
Kentucky	19	18	
Louisiana	8	8	
Maine*	6	6	
Maryland	8	8	
Massachusetts*	10	14	15
Michigan*	13	14	
Minnesota*	7	9	
Mississippi	9	9	
Missouri	10	17	
Montana*			3
Nebraska*	5	8	
Nevada*	3	3	
New Hampshire*	5	4	
New Jersey	6	9	10
New York*	36	36	
North Carolina	11	11	
North Dakota*			3
Ohio*	23	23	
Oregon*			3
Pennsylvania*	10	30	32
Rhode Island*	4	4	
South Carolina	7	9	
South Dakota*			3
Tennessee	12	12	
Texas	13	15	
Vermont*	4	4	
Virginia	10	12	12
Washington			6
West Virginia			6
Wisconsin*	11	12	
Wyoming			3
Total	69	401	444

Six new States have been admitted into the Union since 1888, viz., Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming, with an aggregate of nineteen electoral votes. All of them voted Republican in 1888, but Montana elected a Democratic Congressman and Legislature in 1890. This large addition of States and yet larger additions of electoral votes multiply the element of uncertainty in the coming national contest.

On the Diamond.

Following is a showing of the standing of each of the teams of the different associations:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.							
	W.	L.	%		W.	L.	%
Boston	38	17	.691	New York	26	28	.481
Brooklyn	33	20	.623	Washington	29	29	.473
Philadelphia	32	22	.593	Pittsburg	26	32	.448
Cincinnati	31	22	.586	Louisville	22	34	.396
Cleveland	31	24	.562	St. Louis	20	38	.375
Chicago	26	27	.491	Baltimore	15	38	.283

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.							
	W.	L.	%		W.	L.	%
Columbus	35	13	.729	Omaha	21	25	.450
Milwaukee	33	14	.696	Minneapolis	19	19	.444
Toledo	19	18	.514	Fort Wayne	16	24	.385
Kansas City	22	21	.512	Indianapolis	7	33	.176

ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE. (NEW SERIES.)					
	W.	L.	%		W. L. %
Terre Haute.	14	1	.800	Evansville..	3 3 .500
Jacksonville 3	2	.600	R. I.-Moline.	2 8 .400	
Rockford.....	1	1	.500	Joliet.....	2 4 .333

Aurora.....	3	3	.500	Quincy.....	1	2	.333
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WISCONSIN-MICHIGAN LEAGUE.							
W. L. %				W. L. %			
Oshkosh.....	7	3	.700	Menominee..	7	7	.500
Marquette....	9	4	.692	Marinette...	6	8	.428
Ish.-Neg.....	10	9	.526	Green Bay...	3	11	.214

Men and Women.
THE wonderful cheek of a man some-
times covers several achers.
WEEP for love, but never for anger; a
cold rain will wash it off.

Men and Women.

THE wonderful cheek of a man sometimes covers several achers. WEEP for love, but never for anger; a cold rain will never bring flowers. WOMEN are wedded to fashion, and they love, honor and obey it cheerfully. THE only step you may ever take toward heaven is the one you take to-day. IF you don't want your boy to turn out bad, don't bear down too hard on the grindstone.

ONE of the extremes of misery is a small boy with a pair of new boots and no mud puddle.

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GENEVIEVE ULMER

CHAPTER XVII.—Continued.

"Shall we go to the hotel?" queried Prescott.

"What for?" demanded his companion, sharply.

"To divide the money, of course."

"Eh?" frowned the other. "Oh, yes; certainly. We divide, as agreed. No, I am not going to venture near the hotel. I am afraid—"

"Of a woman!" sneered Prescott. "With the money gained, never fear the rest."

"You don't know her!" gasped the impostor, with a timid glance all about him, as if fearful that some wraith would suddenly block his path. "Any way, we will shake the dust of the village from our feet, sure and fast. I want to meet my friend, Paul Dalton's jailer, at a cabin in the woods. Come on. Soon as we reach a retired spot I'll divide the money."

Ralph Prescott's heart beat high with hope and avarice. He had failed in most of his plans, but the very material fact of money, at least, was tangibly in sight at least.

Just beyond the village, near a little grove, the impostor halted.

"It's moonlight," he said, "and we can see to count the money. You demand half, eh?"

"We agreed on half."

"All right."

The impostor peered sharply about them. He made a feint as if to take the wallet from his pocket.

"Here you are," he said, between his teeth, his breath quickening.

Ralph Prescott put forth his hands, as if to receive the money, he had so coveted.

The next minute they went to his head, he uttered a wild cry and staggered back.

For, with the swiftness of lightning, the man he had made an accomplice had drawn some blunt instrument from his pocket. A heavy blow on the temple repeated stretched Prescott senseless at his feet.

"Lie there!" he hissed malevolently. "Half! ha! ha! I have plotted too deeply for the fortune to give it away. No, mine, all mine! Such sneaks as you deserve a traitor's reward!"

He knelt and drew Prescott's watch from his pocket—even his purse he took. Betrayed, robbed, deserted, Ralph Prescott would awake to find that crime had brought him its own true recompense.

Then the shallow-hearted villain darted through the thicket, carrying with him the results of evil scheming, making off with the booty, to obtain which he had ruthlessly trampled on human lives and human hearts.

CHAPTER XVIII.
AT LAST.

Lawyer Drew fled away his papers, closed up his desk and lit his pipe, ready for a comfortable smoke, after his two visitors, Ralph Prescott and the impostor, had left him.

He felt very complacent, for the assured heir of the Forsythe legacy had paid him an extra large fee to expedite matters.

A ring at the door-bell, followed by the hurried parley of some new visitor with the servant, interrupted the lawyer's pleasant reveries, however, a moment later, and almost immediately tramping footsteps down the hall preceded a rude intrusion into the room.

There stood a man, pale, unkempt, wild-eyed—so closely the prototype of the man who had just left that room with a royal fortune surrendered to his charge that the lawyer stared in amazement.

"Why, Mr. Dalton!" he ejaculated, rising abruptly and staring wonderingly at his visitor. "You have returned? something has happened?"

"Returned? No!" exclaimed the intruder, excitedly. "I have not been here before to-night."

"What! Did I not just pay you—"

"Too late!" gasped the new comer. "He has been here. I feared it. Mr. Drew, do you not know me?"

"Why! yes, I—"

"I am Paul Dalton; not the Paul Dalton who has taken my place and represented my identity for the past week, but the Paul Dalton you knew of old—the superintendent of Maple Leaf Farm."

"Then the other?"

"Was an impostor."

Lawyer Drew's jaws fell. The awful truth suddenly dawned upon his astounded mind, and it paralyzed his faculties completely.

"Yes," went on Paul Dalton, rapidly, "you have been made the victim of a deep plot, a scheme to wrongfully secure the Forsythe fortune, while I have been a drugged, bound prisoner. To-night I overpowered and bound my jailer and hurried here, but too late to prevent the consummation of an iniquitous project between Ralph Prescott and the man who resembles me."

"Remarkably. He must be a brother, a close relative?"

"It matters not. I cannot expose him here now. Quick! how much of a start

He had his plans formed to cross the country to a railroad, take an east-bound train, reach New York, and thence by steamer, Europe.

Just where a narrow ravine lined the path he was traversing, he paused suddenly.

Like a flashing meteor, a woman's form crossed his vision and blocked his path.

"Stop!"

Clear as a clarion note the mandate rang forth.

"Isabel!" gasped the startled plotter. "Yes—I have found you."

"What—what do you want?" stammered the abashed impostor.

A white, shapely hand was extended from the folds of the long, dark cloak that enveloped the woman's form.

"I want the fortune you have stolen from the man you have so cruelly wronged, Paul Dalton!" was the imperious reply.

CHAPTER XX.
CONCLUSION.

The hand of the impostor clutched the breast pocket containing the precious wallet at the peremptory words of his deserted wife.

Then, with a wild glance about him, he made a movement of precipitate flight.

The woman never moved. She simply repeated the ominous mandate.

"Stop! I warn you, Paul Dalton. You know I never tell a lie. Take one more step, and—I am prepared to prevent a new wrong. I will kill you before you shall reap the reward of your awful wickedness!"

The hand under the cloak moved significantly. The man shuddered; his hair crisped; his blood chilled. He knew she was a broken-hearted, desperate woman.

His eyes were lurid with baffled hate as he gazed at her.

"Then take it!" he hissed, as he drew forth the wallet.

She reached out her hand, but uttered a startled cry as she realized in a flash that the acquiescent words of the scoundrel were employed solely to throw her off her guard.

For he gave her a violent push back toward the edge of the yawning ravine. The woman did not, however, lose her presence of mind.

With one hand she clutched the wallet and tore it from her husband's grasp. With the other she stayed a fatal descent into the cavernous darkness of the yawning void, three feet away.

Her would-be executioner was less fortunate. His violent movement caused him to lose his balance; his wild struggle to gain the coveted pocketbook cost him dear.

He stumbled and fell. A cry of horror rent the woman's lips as his struggling form disappeared over the edge of the cliff and was swallowed up in the black darkness of the ravine.

She listened with bated breath for some sound or cry, but none came. Then, thrilled, appalled, she sped from the spot.

Reaching the first cottage, she summoned help. An old farmer and his hired man accompanied her to the ravine. There, lying across a moss-covered rock, they found the broken body of her husband.

He was still alive, and they bore him to the village. Placed under a doctor's care, he was nursed by his wronged but faithful wife until morning.

At earliest dawn, a bedraggled, limping form stole into Ridgerton and to Maple Leaf Farm.

It was the baffled schemer, Ralph Prescott. Before noon, taking with him the entire contents of Farmer John's strong box, he sneaked out of the village.

That village never heard of him again for two years, then it was to learn that he had died in a fight in a far Western gambling saloon.

The man Newcombe, whom the real Paul Dalton had overpowered at the cabin, was brought to town by the sheriff and imprisoned. As Paul Dalton did not wish to make his own affairs public, however, he was released later, and disappeared.

But on the morrow all Ridgerton knew the story of one man's noble sacrifice and another man's vile plottings.

They knew, too, that to the last Isabel had clung to the battered wreck of humanity, who died deploring, if not repentant.

It was a week later, after the burial of her husband, that Isabel returned to Ridgerton.

Paul Dalton and his wife welcomed her at the old home of Geoffrey Forsythe, where they had begun life anew, as husband and wife.

"I have come back to stay with you, as you wish," said Isabel, sadly. "I know you want me, and with my life wasted and broken; I will feel happiness to be near you. My father has forgiven me."

"You have blessed our lives by lifting the dark veil of my past," returned Paul, affectionately. "You recovered the fortune we would have lost. You shall have it with us here, as friend, a visitor, sister."

"Not here," answered Isabel, softly, "but at your proper home—Maple Leaf Farm. Ruth, I have told your father all the story of your husband's nobleness, of the evil deeds of his favorite, Ralph Prescott, and he is broken-hearted over the injustice he has done. He is here to ask forgiveness and take you and your husband back to Maple Leaf Farm."

Rugged old Farmer John was a contrite, tearful man in that room a minute later.

A happy man as, with his daughter and her husband, he returned to the old home that had been so cheerless without them.

He knew the true from the false now, the poor metal from the dross, and knew, too, that his future would be bright and peaceful, assured of the love and devotion of Hearts of Gold.

Once more the golden grain is waving over the broad, fertile acres; once more Ruth's happy face beams from the homestead door, and once more, blessed by the love of Paul, the sisterly devotion of Isabel, and the tender care of old Farmer John, she is the Heiress of Maple Leaf Farm.

[THE END.]

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

HOW THE PARTY STANDS ON IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

Republican Protection Declared to Be a Fraud on Labor to Benefit a Few—A Tariff for Revenue Only—The Coinage Question.

Text of the Resolutions.

The following is the full text of the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago:

The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, do reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by the long and illustrious line of his successors in Democratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland. We believe the public welfare demands that these principles be applied to the conduct of the Federal Government, through the accession to power of the party that advocates them; and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of a free, popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal Capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States that strikes at the very basis of our government under the constitution as framed by the fathers of the republic.

Federal Control of Elections.

We warn the people of our common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of Federal control of elections, to which the Republican party has committed itself, is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution, practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the republic. It strikes at the North as well as the South, and injures the colored citizen even more than the white; it means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place armed with Federal power, returning boards appointed and controlled by Federal authority, the outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the several States, the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power and the reviving of race antagonisms now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all; a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading Republican Senator as the "most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate." Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self-perpetuating oligarchy of officeholders, and the party first intrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an insurrection of the people. We people to resist oppression which is inherent in all self-governing communities. Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls, but in contempt of that verdict the Republican party has defiantly receded in its defiant attitude of defiance that its success in the coming elections will mean the enactment of the force bill and the usurpation of despotic control over elections in all the States. Believing that the preservation of republican government in the United States depends on the defeat of the policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the support of all citizens who desire to see the constitution maintained in its integrity with the laws pursuant thereto which have given our country a hundred years of unexampled prosperity, and we pledge to Democratic party, if it be intrusted with power, not only to the defeat of the force bill, but also to relentless opposition to the Republican policy of profligate expenditure, which in the short space of two years has squandered an enormous surplus and emptied the Treasury, after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already overtaxed labor of the country.

Declaration for Tariff Reform.

We denounce Republican protection as a fraud on the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered. We denounce the McKinley tariff law enacted by the Fifty-first Congress as the culminating atrocity of class legislation; we endorse the efforts made by the Democrats of the present Congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption, and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in intrusting power to the Democratic party. Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions of the wages of laboring men to one increase. We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity to the country since that tariff went into operation, and we point to the dullness and distress, the wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade, the best possible evidence that no such prosperity resulted from the McKinley act. We call the attention of thoughtful Americans to the fact that after thirty years of restrictive taxes against the importation of foreign goods in exchange for our agricultural surplus the homes and farms of the country have become burdened with a real-estate mortgage debt of over \$2,500,000,000, exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness; that in the chief agricultural States of the Union the average farmer has a real-estate mortgage averaging \$100 per lot of the total population, and that similar conditions and tendencies are shown to exist in the other agricultural exporting States. We denounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the Sheriff.

The Question of Trade Reciprocity.

Trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating is a time-honored doctrine of the Democratic party, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which jingles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and freer exchanges by pretending to establish closer trade relations, for a country whose articles of export are almost exclusively raw materials and agricultural products that are also agricultural, while erecting a custom-house barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes against the richest countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessities and comforts of life among our own people.

Trusts and Combinations.

We recognize in the trusts and combinations which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint product of capital and labor a natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes which prevent the free competition which is the life of honest trade, but we believe the worst evils can be abated by law, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary.

Lands for Actual Settlers.

The Republican party, while professing a policy of reserving the public land for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage, until the new railroads and the great corporations, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. The last Democratic administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party, conceding the public domain and its resources to the great corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred million acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.

The Coinage of Silver.

We denounce the Republican legislation known as the act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the nation, and we demand that the gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement or by such legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts; and we demand that all paper currency

shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency. We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent. tax on State-bank issues be repealed.

Reform of the Civil Service.

Public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic National Convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service, and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of a President, as in the recent Republican convention, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a President may gratify his ambition. We denounce a policy under which Federal officeholders usurp control of party conventions in the States, and we pledge the Democratic party to reform these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government.

An Honorable Foreign Policy.

The Democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect abroad and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliances it has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations, and especially with our neighbors on the American continent, whose destiny is closely linked with our own; and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and bluster which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war. We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of national defense and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

Oppression in Russia and Ireland.

This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land—exiles for conscience sake—and in the spirit of the founders of our government we condemn the oppression practiced by the Russian Government upon its Russian and Jewish subjects, and we call upon our national government to join by interests of justice and humanity, by all right and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions in the dominion of the Czar, and to secure to the oppressed equal rights. We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of local self-government in Ireland.

Restriction of Immigration.

We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as the dumping ground for the known criminals and professional paupers of Europe, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration and the importation of foreign workmen under contract to degrade American labor and lessen its wages, but we condemn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

Pensions for Soldiers and Sailors.

This convention hereby renews the expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the Union in the war for our preservation, and we favor the prompt payment of all disabled Union soldiers, their widows and dependents, but we demand that the work of the pension office shall be done industriously, impartially, and honestly. We denounce the present administration as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful, and dishonest.

Waterway Improvements.

The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the republic so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to the tide-water. When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand the aid of the Government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

The Nicaragua Canal.

In support of national defense and the promotion of commerce between the States we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal and its protection against foreign control as of great importance to the United States.

The World's Fair.

Recognizing the World's Columbian Exposition as a national undertaking of vast importance, in which the General Government has invited the co-operation of all the powers of the world, and appreciating the fact that many of such powers of the invitation so extended and the broad and liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of opinion that Congress should make such necessary financial provision as shall be required to maintain the honor of the national honor and stable faith.

The Common Schools.

Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several States most liberal appropriation for the public schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government, and they have always received the fostering care of the Democratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence. Freedom of education, being an essential of civil and religious liberty as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever. We are opposed to State interference with parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children, as an infringement of the fundamental Democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government.

Admission of the Territories.

We approve the action of the present House of Representatives in passing bills for the admission into the Union as States the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to Statehood; and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the Government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona-fide residents of the Territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinage.

Protection of Railway Employees.

We favor legislation by Congress and State Legislatures to protect the lives and limbs of railway employees and those of other hazardous transportation companies, and denounce the inactivity of the Republican party, and particularly the Republican Senate, for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wage-workers.

The Sweating System.

We are in favor of the enactment by the States of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system, for abolishing contract convict labor and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children under 15 years of age.

Sumptuary Laws.

We are opposed to all sumptuary laws as an interference with the individual rights of the citizens.

Upon this statement of principles and policies the Democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of administration and a change of party, in order that there may be a change of system and a change of methods, thus assuring the maintenance, unimpaired, of institutions under which the republic has grown great and powerful.

THERE are few more rugged figures among the Scotch scholars of the present generation than is Prof. Blackie, of Edinburgh. Though 83, he has never worn a pair of spectacles, and for thirty years he had no need of medical advice. He attributes the vitality of his old age to his custom of living by an unvarying system, and it is noteworthy that Oliver Wendell Holmes, who is of about the same age and equally well preserved, told an interviewer some time ago that his own good health was due to his habit of living strictly by-rule, even to the temperature of his bath. It is interesting to know that Prof. Blackie does not go to bed until the clock strikes 12. He rises at 7:30, and always after his midday meal he takes a nap.

OUR PRICES DID IT.

Set the camp in an uproar. No more

ARROWS OR TOMAHAWKS.

The chief is wiser than some "pale faces," he reads the Chelsea papers and appreciates Glazier's prices.

Fire Crackers 2 bunches for 5c
Sky Rockets 1c, 3c, 4c, 11c, 15c
Roman Candles 2c, 3c, 7c, 12, 18c
Flags, Pinwheels, Cannon Fire Crackers and everything else that contains either powder or patriotism. Other camps are in a commotion. They are the

CAMPS OF OUR COMPETITORS.

They, too, have received the reports from headquarters, but are yelling the "other side of the mouth." "The last straw has broken the camel's back." There isn't enough left of them to bury, except their goods, which will always stay by them, when trying to compete with the BANK DRUG STORE. Everybody should come and make a purchase, and thus instill in the minds of their children the spirit of

'76 AND 61.

GLAZIER'S STORE.

GET THE BEST!

The best is good enough for the man who respects himself and loves his family. Such a man always wants the best

ROAD WAGON OR CARRIAGE

and he buys them of . . .

F. STAFFAN & SON.

who also deal in Brick and Lime.



These men are not blowing their horns for fun, but strictly for business.

I am in the Boot and Shoe business and you can save money by purchasing

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,

and other articles in that line of me

Goods all new. Bought at bottom prices for cash. Store in McKune Block.

W. F. RIEMENSCHNEIDER.

HOW I EARNED AN ISLAND.



Enterprising Young Man: True & Co. instructed and started me. I worked steadily and made money faster than I expected to. I became able to buy an island and build a small summer hotel. If I don't succeed at that, I will go to work again at the business I learned. I made my money. True & Co.: Shall we instruct and start you, reader? If we do, and if you work industriously, you will in due time be able to buy an island and build a hotel. If you wish to, money can be earned at our new line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This entirely new line brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from \$25 to \$50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment—we teach you FREE. This is an age of marvelous things, and here is another great, useful, wealth-giving wonder. Great gains will reward every industrious worker. Wherever you are, and whatever you are doing, you want to know about this wonderful work at once. Delay means much money lost to you. No space to explain here, but if you will write to us, we will make all plain to you FREE. Address: TRUE & CO., Box 400, Augusta, Maine.



And also, by the way, teach that little verse:

Verily, merrily, more and more,

It pays to trade at

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

CHELSEA, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1892.

ANOTHER fool girl, Annette Meyers a pretty American, was married to Henry Man Gee, a Chinaman, at Lafayette, Ind., a few weeks ago.

A SAN FRANCISCO woman has just patented an invention that will be of inestimable benefit to inexperienced carvers. It is a small nickel or silver machine that clamps to the side of the dish, and to which is attached an adjustable fork, which plunged into the breastbone of a fowl, will hold it perfectly still and permit of the most frantic efforts at dismemberment without the chicken flying all over the room and scattering the gravy.

THIRTY-FIVE years ago there were no colleges for women in the United States, and seminaries even were scarce. To-day there are 40,000 girls taking college courses, with studies as advanced as those of the most favored of the male sex. More than that, the girls, as a rule, are carrying off the class honors in the colleges to which they have been admitted. While Uncle Sam has no reason yet to be ashamed of his boys, he can well be proud of the records his girls are making.

SPEAKING of the electric road carriage which is in operation at Boston and promises to become a fad, the Lowell Courier wonders "if fashion will demand that electric motors will have their tails banged or otherwise be made hideous." That is a bit at the ugly, inhuman fashion of docking and banging the tails of carriage horses. A man or a woman who thus abuses a horse, ought to be condemned to a bald headed and hand-tied existence in a land where the air is black and tremulous with clouds of biting flies and boring mosquitoes.—Ex.

PRESIDENT WESTON, of the state world's fair commission, is planning a newspaper exhibit to display to the best advantage Michigan's journalistic resources. He will confide his plan to the president and executive committee of the state press association, and endeavor to have them carry the plans to execution. It is proposed to procure a copy of every newspaper published in the state and bind them, the dailies in one volume, the weeklies in another, and the monthlies in still another. It is also proposed to have photographs of the best known editors in the state and of newspaper offices, equipments, etc.—Ex.

From Our Neighbors.

The picture of Adlai E. Stevenson in last week's Ann Arbor Argus gives that gentleman about as ferocious a look as one cares to gaze upon.

It is rumored that a certain town, not many miles away, has a prince Michael, whose "God house" is located on an island, in an inland lake, adjacent to the village.—Livingston Herald.

Dexter is talking cheese factory.

The "co-eds" of the university promise to wear "rainy day" dresses next year. As these dresses reach only to the knees, the boys are hoping for an assignment of the same kind of weather they have had for the last two months.

Last Saturday and Sunday, M. E. Sill's bird dog "Dick" began girdling trees and doing considerable promiscuous biting that indicated madness. He was promptly chained in seclusion and becoming no better, was shot Tuesday.—Dexter News.

One of our farmer friends informs us that he has discovered a small, strange looking fly that is troubling his cattle by lighting upon their heads near the horns and he fears that it may be the horn fly that was so troublesome in Ohio a year ago or so and which killed so many cattle. He has applied a mixture of tar and turpentine to his animals as a preventive, and it may be well for all our farmer readers to examine their cattle as it is best to be on the safe side.—Manchester Enterprise.

There is war on the "north side." For some time it has been the custom of uptown boys and students to visit the young ladies in that section of the city. The girls seem to have a preference for their company, thereby making the north side boys very jealous. During the past week or two, however the fifth warders have organized and have made things so unpleasant for the intruders that more than one has ceased his visits. Protection against uptown cheap goods seems to be very effective.—Ann Arbor Register.

A curious sight has been witnessed several times during the recent rains. Following a shower, the sidewalks in places were covered by crowds of small toads, nearly half an inch in length, and lively as crickets. In some places they were so thickly strewn that one could scarcely step without crushing them. The question is, where do they come from? Some insist that they come down with the rain, but that doesn't answer the question, for the rain must have picked them up somewhere, and where was that?—Ypsilanti Sentinel.

Such of the Argus readers as are fortunate enough to have any gold coin come into their possession want to scrutinize it pretty carefully just at present. The banks here are discovering and throwing out lots of gold which has been "sweat" and are convinced that this work is being done by some parties here in Ann Arbor. The sweating of gold coin is a serious offense and U. S. Secret Service detectives are looking into the case here. The process "sweats" gold from the piece with acids, and it is a profitable business. It leaves the gold discolored and you will do well to keep your eyes open.—Ann Arbor Argus.

A very sad runaway accident occurred at nine o'clock Friday morning at Ann Arbor with probable fatal results.

FOR JULY

AT

Geo. H. Kempf's

You can buy all summer goods at cost to clean up stock.

This means all summer goods and at these prices, you will get them only at the Busy Store.

GEO. H. KEMPF.

GREAT REDUCTION

—IN—

SPRING GOODS!

J. J. RAFTREY, THE TAILOR.
CHELSEA, MICH.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS

For Oliver Plows, Spring Tooth Harrows, Buggies Platform and Lumber Wagons.

We are making some very low prices on FENCE WIRE. Come and see us.

HOAG & HOLMES.

Mrs. Moses Seabolt, Mrs. Jacob Seabolt and daughter, Miss Francis, were driving on Catherine street, near Fourth avenue, when the horse took fright and ran into an old wagon, throwing the ladies out. Mrs. Moses Seabolt who was driving, was fatally injured. She struck on her head, fracturing the skull in two or three places, and breaking her arm twice. There is no hopes for her recovery. Mrs. Jacob Seabolt was cut in the temple and her ankle sprained. Miss Francis Seabolt was not badly injured, her face being bruised.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address: REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, New York

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

A gentleman having been cured of Nervous Prostration, Seminal Weakness, Premature Decay, and all the evil effects of early indiscretion and youthful folly, is anxious to make known to others the simple method of SELF CURE. To those who wish, and will give him their symptoms, he will send (free) by return mail, a copy of the recipe so successfully used in his case. Address, in confidence, JAMES W. PINKNEY, 42 Cedar Street, New York.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE STANDARD!!!

MICHIGAN CENTRAL



The Niagara Falls Route.

TRAINS LEAVE;

EAST—5:04, 7:15, 10:21 A.M. 3:48, P.M.
WEST—10:10, A.M. 6:18, 9:58 P.M.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the 19th day of May, A.D. 1892, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Ethaniel Willsey late of said county deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the 19th day of November next, and that such claims will be heard before said court, on the 19th day of August and on the 16th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days. Dated, Ann Arbor, May 19, A. D. 1892. J. WILLARD BARRITT, Judge of Probate



REMEMBER

THE STANDARD OFFICE

—IS—

THE PLACE

TO GO FOR

JOB PRINTING.

