

# The Chelsea Standard.

VOL. IV. NO. 25.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, SEPT. 2, 1892.

WHOLE NUMBER, 181

## NEW FALL DRESS GOODS

We are Showing a Complete Line of Navy Blue Storm Serges, also Navy Blue in Everything Buy one early and be first.

Our stock of **DRESS GOODS** is complete and we shall offer extra inducements to early buyers.

NEW FALL PRINTS  
NEW FALL CASHMERE SATEENS.  
NEW FALL GINGHAMS.

### CARPET AND CURTAIN DEPT.

We are showing our new lines of carpets and curtains. If you intend buying anything in the carpet, curtain or shade line, visit this department.

### CLOAK DEPT.

We are now showing in this dept. a full line of all the new style of winter garments and any customer wishing to select one can do so and have the same laid aside to be called for later.

### CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Full line of boys school suits. Send your boy in before school begins and get a new suit. Our prices are lower than the lowest.

### BOOT AND SHOE DEPT.

Largest and best line in Chelsea. Prices 20 per cent below others. Come and see for yourselves.

**H. S. HOLMES & CO.**

### REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

### Chelsea Savings Bank.

At Chelsea, Michigan,  
At the close of Business, July 12, 1892.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$ 99,443.05
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.	67,257.65
Due from banks in reserve cities.....	19,006.62
Due from other banks and bankers.....	25,647.76
Furniture and fixtures....	4,005.20
Other real estate.....	3,929.50
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	73.58
Interest paid.....	8.64
Exchanges for clearing house.....	295.95
Checks and cash items....	269.20
Nickels and pennies.....	111.50
Gold.....	780.00
Silver.....	682.75
U. S. and National Bank Notes.....	5,808.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$227,319.40</b>
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in....	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus fund.....	2,683.80
Undivided profits.....	10,406.48
Individual deposits.....	27,033.82
Savings deposits.....	137,195.30
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$227,319.40</b>

State of Michigan, County of Washtenaw, ss.  
I, 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.  
Correct—Attest: F. P. GLAZIER  
W. J. KNAPP  
H. S. HOLMES  
Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1892.  
THOS. E. WOOD, Notary Public.

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.

R. McCOLGAN.  
Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur.  
Office and residence second door west of Methodist church.  
Office hours 3 to 6 p. m.  
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.

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

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



**Ladies ASK FOR GILT EDGE**  
THE ONLY SHOE POLISH CONTAINING OIL

Also ask to see our 2.00 Women's Dongola, button, patent tip shoe, worth 2.50, every pair warranted.

I will also show you goods made by the best factories, and will save you 50 to 75cts on ever pair bought.

For wearing my goods have no equal and for fitting there are no better made.

**W. F. RIEMENSCHNEIDER.**

### From Our Neighbors.

During July it was only about two degrees cooler in Marquette than it was in Ann Arbor.

One of our lady bicyclists made the distance a few days ago from Mrs. Fannie Watkins' to this village in 17 minutes; a little over five minutes to the mile.—Grass Lake News.

If you are conceited enough to think you are something pretty big, just run for office. You will then be able to size up the public estimate of you to a fraction.—Grass Lake News.

Miss Fannie Louise Gwinner, one of Ann Arbor's best known local musicians and an exceptionally fine pianist, goes to Ripon, Wis., to take charge of the piano department of Ripon college.

Friends may fall away from a man, his wife may go to her mother's home and political acquaintances may cross him from their list, but as long as he can keep his head above the waters of oblivion, the friendly house fly will never desert him.—Ann Arbor Register.

While James Bean was burning a piece of his marsh on his farm first of the week he hung his vest, which contained his gold watch, on a fence post and went to a different part of the field to work, when he returned, he found that the fire had destroyed his vest. The watch was but little injured.—Fowlerville Observer.

One day last week a workman of this city entered one of our clothing stores and made some purchases, tendering in payment a ten dollar bill and received his change. After his departure the clerk discovered that it was a bill issued by the Confederate government, and of course not worth the paper it was printed on. While the firm do not object to having in their possession such a souvenir of the war time, they feel that perhaps it is scarcely worth what it cost them in this deal. Their customer, however, is a well known and responsible man, and the matter will doubtless be amicably adjusted.—Ann Arbor Argus.

The Milan Leader is telling some phenomenal big stories about quails and chickens. A week or so ago it told of a hen hatching out a flock of quails, and now it comes out with the story of quails mothering two chickens. This almost equals the story of the hen that was near sighted and ate sawdust, supposing that it was corn meal, then went away and layed a nest full of bureau knobs, sat on them three weeks and hatched out a complete set of parlor furniture. This reminds us of the story of another hen that sat on a bride's mince pie and hatched ten night mares with blue ribbons tied to their tails.—Ann Arbor Register.

Charlie, a young son of James Fuller, living three miles northeast of here, was hurt very severely by the cars very early Friday morning. He was out to the dance held in connection with the German picnic at Whitaker, and on his way home must have fallen asleep on the railroad track. He arrived home about four o'clock in a very weak condition with a broken shoulder blade and a bruised and bleeding head. He is unable to tell how he was hurt; has no recollection of lying on the track, of getting struck or of coming home, but by tracking blood marks they find he was carried some distance by the cow catcher then thrown one side where he must have lain insensible several hours. He is improving.—Milan Leader.

It the dead of the Union army, 360,000 killed and died in the service—were lain in a trench side by side, touching elbows, allowing eighteen inches to a man, the trench would be one hundred miles long. What a picture that presents of the cost of the war!

## NEW FALL GOODS

WE HAVE THE ASSORTMENT.

WE HAVE THE STYLES.

WE HAVE THE LATEST.

In men's, boy's and children's suits, odd pants, stiff and soft hats, furnishing goods, men's, women's boy's misses and children's shoes.

The stock we are showing this fall surpasses anything you ever saw in Chelsea.

## THE PRICES WERE NEVER SO LOW.

Men's All Wool Suits \$8.00, never sold in Chelsea for less than \$10.00.  
Men's All Wool Fine Worsted Suits \$15.00, never sold for less than \$20.00.

MORE THAN FIFTY TO SELECT FROM. **STYLES**

Every style is new, and made up by the best clothing manufacturers in the county which makes them equal in makeup, style and fit to a merchant tailoring suit that would cost you \$30.00. We have many bargains in Men's Pants. We have bargains in Boys and Children's Suits. An elegant line to select from.

## Hats. Hats.

Remember we are agents for the Guyer Self Conforming Hats. The New Styles just opened. We have the Dunlap, Youman and Knox shapes in all grades from \$1.50 to \$3.00. Soft hats in all shades and colored.

**\$1.75** buys a handsome dongola kid Ladies' Shoe, patent tip and worth \$2.50. \$2.00 buys Men's Calf Shoe that have no equal in Chelsea for less than \$2.50.

## BUY YOUR SHOES

Where you can get the best assortment. Any size you want. Any width you want form B to EE. All factory goods and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

**W. P. SCHENK & 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**

If you have an I that needs cleaning or repairing, bring it to us.

## ORGAN

If you have a I that need repairs of any kind come to us.

## SEWING MACHINE

If you wish to buy a SEWING MACHINE, call on us and we can suit you. Our prices for new Sewing Machines range from \$20.00 to \$85.00. We also have some second hand machines ranging from \$5.00 to \$15.00. All goods sold by us fully warranted and all repairing guaranteed to give satisfaction.

**HUMMEL AND WHITAKER.**

### Why Should You Ride a Columbia Pneumatic

#### BECAUSE

You will get your money's worth. It is the best and the best is the cheapest. It is up to the times. It is fully guaranteed by a company of undoubted responsibility. It is durable and simple. It is honest in construction and handsome in finish. It will run the easiest and lasts the longest. It needs the least repairs, and is easiest to repair, as all parts are interchangeable. Using the finest materials that are to be had without regard to cost. They are the only makers who subject their steel to government tests.



**E. C. HILL, Agt.**



## SAD NEWS FOR CANADA

### PRESIDENT HARRISON PROCLAIMS RETALIATION.

On and After Sept. 1 Tolls Must Be Paid by All Foreign Vessels Passing Through the Soo Canal—The Proclamation in Full.

#### Harrison's Manifesto.

The President has proclaimed retaliation with Canada in accordance with the authority conferred upon him by the "act to enforce reciprocal relations with Canada," passed last July. The proclamation suspends the free navigation of the St. Mary's Falls Canal and imposes a toll of 20 cents a ton upon all freight passing through that canal from Canadian ports. The proclamation of the President is as follows:

By the President of the United States of America: A proclamation. WHEREAS, By an act of Congress approved July 26, 1892, entitled "An act to enforce reciprocal commercial relations between the United States and Canada and for other purposes," it is provided that, with a view of securing reciprocal advantages for the citizens, ports, and vessels of the United States and after the first day of August, 1892, whenever and wherever any part of the United States is prohibited, or is made difficult or burdensome by the imposition of tolls or otherwise, which, in view of the free passage through the St. Mary's Falls canal now permitted to vessels of all nations, he shall deem to be reciprocally unjust and unreasonable, he shall have the power and it shall be his duty to suspend by proclamation to that effect, for such time and to such extent (including absolute prohibition) as he shall deem right, the right of free passage through the St. Mary's Falls canal so far as it relates to the vessels owned by the subjects of the government so discriminating against the citizens, ports, or vessels of the United States or to any cargoes or passengers in transit to the ports of the United States, whether such discrimination, whether carried in vessels of the United States or of other nations.

In such case and during such suspension tolls shall be levied, collected, and paid as follows: To wit: Upon freight of whatever kind or description, not to exceed \$2 per ton; upon passengers, not to exceed \$5 each, as shall be from time to time determined by the President.

Provided, That no tolls shall be charged or collected upon freight or passengers carried on and landed at Ogdensburg or any port west of Ogdensburg, and south of a line drawn from the northern boundary of the State of New York, through the St. Lawrence River, the great lakes and their connecting channels to the northern boundary of the State of Minnesota.

SEC. 2. All tolls so charged shall be collected under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, who may require the master of each vessel to furnish a sworn statement of the amount and kind of cargo, to the number of passengers carried, and the destination of the same, and such proof of the actual delivery of such cargo or passenger at some port or place within the limits above named as he shall deem satisfactory, and until such proof is furnished such freight and passengers may be considered to have been landed at some port or place outside of those limits and the amount of tolls which would have accrued if they had been so delivered shall constitute a lien, which may be enforced against the vessel in default whereof, and whenever found in the waters of the United States; and

Whereas, The Government of the Dominion of Canada imposes a toll amounting to about 20 cents per ton on all freight passing through the Welland Canal in transit to a port of the United States, and also a further toll on all vessels of the United States and on all passengers on transit to a port of the United States, all of which tolls are without rebate; and

Whereas, The Government of the Dominion of Canada, in accordance with an order in council of April 4, refunds to the citizens of the United States a toll of 20 cents per ton on wheat, Indian corn, peas, barley, rye, oats, flaxseed and buckwheat, upon condition that they are originally shipped for and carried to Montreal or some port east of Montreal for export, and that, if transhipped at intermediate points, such transshipment is made within the Dominion of Canada, but allows no such nor any other rebate on said products when shipped to a port of the United States or when carried to Montreal for export, if transhipped within the United States; and

Whereas, Said Welland Canal is connected with the navigation of the great lakes, and is an established fact that the passage of all cargoes in transit to ports of the United States is made difficult and burdensome by said discriminating system of rebate and otherwise; and, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, do hereby direct that, from and after Sept. 1, 1892, until further notice, a toll of 20 cents per ton be levied, collected and paid on all freight of whatever kind or description passing through the St. Mary's Falls canal in transit to any port of the Dominion of Canada, whether carried in vessels of the United States or of other nations, and to that extent I do hereby suspend from and after said date the right of free passage through said St. Mary's Falls canal of any and all cargoes in transit to Canadian ports. In testimony whereof, etc.

By the President: BENJAMIN HARRISON.

JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State.

#### Accompanying Memoranda.

The memoranda accompanying the proclamation is as follows: At an interview held at the Department of State on Monday, Aug. 1, the Secretary of State informed Mr. Herbert, charge d'affaires of the British legation, that in view of the passage of the act of Congress relating to the Canadian canal tolls the President would regard it his duty to issue, without delay, a proclamation based upon that act, imposing tolls upon products passing through the Sault Ste. Marie or St. Mary's Canal, destined for Canadian ports, unless an assurance could be received from the Canadian government within a few days that the discrimination now enforced in the Canadian canals against American ports and lines of transportation would be promptly discontinued.

Mr. Herbert answered that a few days' delay would be necessary in order to reassemble the Canadian Cabinet, the majority of whom were now absent from the capital; and he inquired of the Secretary what time would be considered reasonable for this purpose. The Secretary replied that he thought the Cabinet might be conveniently called together and take action within a week or ten days, and that nothing would be done by the President in the matter within that time. Mr. Herbert said he would communicate immediately with the Governor General of Canada by telegraph, and urge prompt action.

#### TEXAS SHERIFF ASSASSINATED

S. A. Brito, of Cameron County, Shot While Riding in a Carriage.

S. A. Brito, Sheriff of Cameron County, Tex., was assassinated Sunday night. He and two deputies had been

to a Mexican dance just outside the city, and had taken a carriage to return to Brownsville. After they had started some persons rode up behind the carriage and shot through the leather curtain at the back of the carriage. Two shots were fired. Both struck Brito in the back, killing him. Brito was well known on the frontier as a terror to evil doers, and as such made many enemies among the criminal classes. There is no clue to the murderers. Brito was buried next evening with Masonic honors.

#### WORLD'S FAIR DEDICATION.

Programme of the Exercises Approved by the Board of Control.

A final decision has been reached as to the days and dates of the dedicatory exercises of the World's Columbian Exposition to be held in October. It was originally announced by the Exposition authorities to be held Oct. 12, 13, and 14. Owing to pressure brought to bear upon Congress by the representatives of New York, the date for the dedication was changed to Oct. 21. The ceremonies committee at Chicago concluded to fix upon the three days, Oct. 19-21, which would allow visitors to the fair Saturday, Oct. 22, in which to get away from the city. These dates were changed the other day by the Board of Control to Oct. 20, 21, and 22, the change being made in order to accommodate President Harrison, who has notified the committee that he could be in Chicago only two days, those days being Oct. 21 and 22. The dedication will take place Friday, Oct. 21, and Saturday the President will review the military parade.

Secretary Culp of the ceremonies committee was called upon to furnish the revised and completed program for the three days. The report was presented and approved, with the exception of the change of dates as mentioned.

On the first day of the exercises, which is Thursday, the principal feature is to be the civic parade. According to Mr. Culp's report at least 70,000 men will be in line in this parade.

There will be nothing going on at the park until the evening, when there will be a grand display of fireworks and also the procession of the century floats. These features of the exercises will be repeated on the following two nights.

The following day, Friday, Oct. 21, will be the great day of the occasion, as it is on this day the actual dedication will take place. There will be a procession of carriages, probably a mile or two long, in which the President and party, ex-Presidents and ex-Vice Presidents, also the Cabinet, Supreme Court, foreign guests, Governors of States and staffs, and officers of the commission and exposition will be conveyed to the park. This distinguished procession, probably the greatest, so far at least as the importance of its members is concerned, that this country has seen, will be escorted to Jackson Park by one of Gen. Miles' crack cavalry regiments.

The following is the programme of exercises, which is to be held in the Manufactures Building under the direction of the Director General:

"Columbian March,"

Prayer by Bishop Fowler of California.

Columbian dedicatory ode.

Presentation of the master artists of the Exposition and their completed work by Chief of Construction.

Report of the Director General to the World's Columbian Commission.

Presentation of the buildings by President Harlow N. Higginbotham of the World's Columbian Exposition to President T. W. Palmer of the World's Columbian Commission.

Chorus, "The Heavens are Telling."

Presentation of buildings to the President of the United States.

March and chorus.

Dedication of the buildings by the President of the United States.

Hallelujah chorus from "The Messiah."

Dedicatory oration by the Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge.

"Star-Spangled Banner" and "Hail, Columbia," with full chorus and orchestral accompaniment.

Columbian oration by Channey M. Depew.

National salute.

All the revenue cutters on the lakes are expected to be ordered to Chicago to engage in this salute and to be used also as a means of transporting to the park the ladies of the Presidential and Vice Presidential parties.

Saturday, Oct. 22, the last day of the exercises, the chief event of the day will be the parade and military review at Jackson Park. The troops for this parade will be drawn from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Missouri, being the cream of the National Guard from these States. There will also be 3,500 men from the regular army in line with the State militia.

It is also intended to have a grand ball Thursday night. This ball will be given in the Manufactures Building.

Secretary Culp was authorized to have printed 70,000 complimentary cards of admission, good only Oct. 21. These cards of admission will be given only to those holding invitations to the exercises. He was also authorized to have printed 50,000 invitations of the former style, modifying the date to Oct. 20, 21 and 22. Fifty invitations will be sent to each Congressman.

#### The Torrid Term.

CORN is supposed to revel in this weather as wildly as a baby in possession of the molasses cup.—Kansas City Journal.

AS THE city man reads in his newspaper how the "growing crops joyfully raise their heads to the smiling sun" he sighs to think he is not a crop; not even a corn-stalk.—Kansas City Star.

YES, it's hot weather, but it's making the corn jump. These nights you can hear the corn grow. If you don't believe it, go into a corn-field and listen for the faint crackle that will be audible all around you.—Toledo Blade.

ONE of the best ways to keep cool is to read cooling things, to imagine "squares of colored ice and cherries served in drifts of snow," or "sand-strewn caverns, cool and deep, where the spent lights quiver and gleam."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

THE weather is keeping pace with the fin de siecle. Thermometers make a rise in many directions to 92 in the shade. Doubtless it will continue to keep tall with the years until the mercury touches par and parabols New York.—New York Recorder.

## FREE BUNKS FOR ALL.

### BUILDINGS ERECTED FOR ENCAMPMENT QUARTERS.

The Busy Scene at the Monument Grounds. Where the Large Buildings Are Being Erected by the Citizens' Committee for the Use of the Visiting Grand Army Veterans.

Fifteen Thousand Beds.

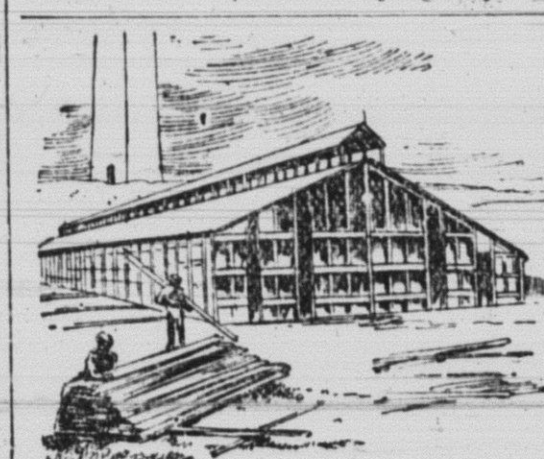
Washington correspondence.

TO build homes for a population of some 15,000 is, as a rule, the work of years. But out on the plain that surrounds the Washington Monument there is to be a settlement of that size about the middle of September. There is nothing there now except swarms of busy workmen, great masses of lumber and skeletons of frame buildings. About the 19th of September the population of this town will begin to arrive. By the next day, so rapid will be the growth, the high-water mark in the population will be reached.

#### A Bustling Short-Lived Town.

The town will continue to flourish and will no doubt be an exceedingly bustling place, and then in the course of four or five days an exodus will begin which will leave the place without a single inhabitant. All this sounds like a tale from a fairy book. But it is a sober fact. The only magician in the case is the enterprise of the business men of the city which has provided the buildings for a portion of the great multitude of old soldiers who will come here to attend the G. A. R. encampment.

Just now it is impossible to get an accurate idea of the immense undertaking which the citizens' committee have on their hands. By the end of next week it is expected that the buildings will be completed. Then there will be seen seven principal buildings grouped along the curving driveway which is on the south side of the Washington monument. A line of trees and clusters of shrubbery will partially shut off the view of the buildings from B street. All of the buildings, which are long structures with sloping roofs covered with tarpaper and a line of openings for ventilation at the ridge, are built of wood, with canvas sides, the latter of which can be raised or lowered as the weather makes necessary. They have a uniform width of 64 feet, and a varying depth of



THE PRINCIPAL BUILDING.

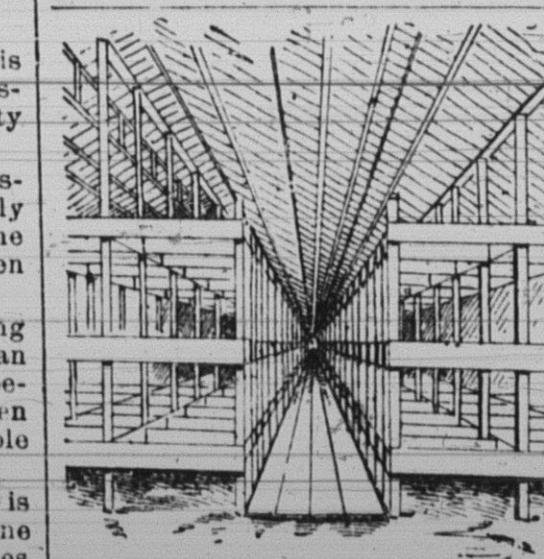
from 200 to 350 feet. A building of the latter size has a capacity for about 2,300 men.

#### Fifteen Thousand Men.

The entire group will furnish sleeping quarters for about 15,000 men, and in the vicinity other buildings will be put up, where the men can wash, and also buildings where they can get their meals. In the vicinity space has been reserved for the members of posts which bring tents, with the intention of camping out.

The buildings where the men will sleep are interesting for several reasons. The great size is, of course, an element that will attract the curiosity of the public. But their design is such that they will cost the minimum amount of money. There was no plan drawn, but Chairman Edison, in connection with Mr. W. C. Morrison, the builder, worked out the scheme from the basis of a known number of men that must be provided with sleeping quarters. In a figurative way it may be said that 15,000 men were put into their little beds, and the size of the buildings necessary to give them shelter was calculated to a nicety. While ample room is allowed for each man, yet there is no waste space.

Each building is divided into two or three divisions by cross passage ways. Then aisles are run down the length of the building with a row of bunks on each side, three high. The bunks are substantially built, and along each row is drawn tightly a substantial strip of



THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE BUNKS.

canvas. The canvas is brought over a strip of wood at the head of each bunk, then fastened down to strips in the inside, thus supplying the place of a bolster. It is then securely fastened to each side of the bunk, and the same operation is repeated in the next bunk. In this way each bunk is supplied with a spring mattress which will receive the weary forms of the veterans and cause

them to sink away into a dreamless slumber undisturbed by the nightmares which were a common experience of their soldier life, when they rolled over on a stubborn root in the ground or some sharp-pointed stone. Each bunk is six feet long, two feet six inches wide, with a space of two feet eight inches between each bunk.

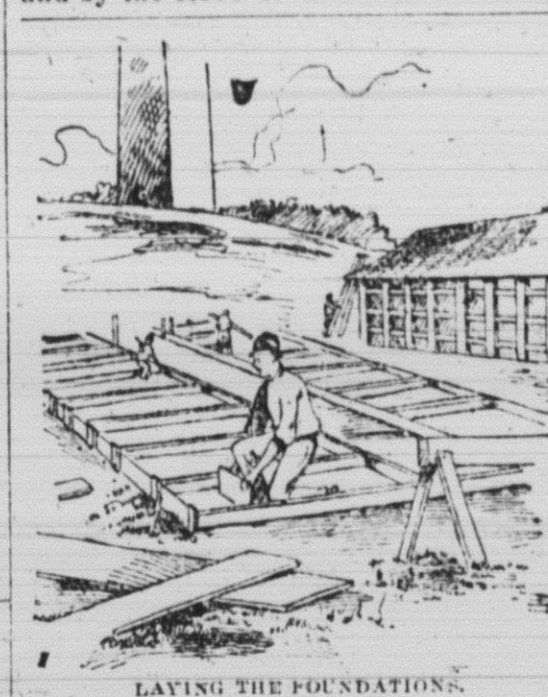
#### Canvas Instead of Boards.

The use of canvas for covering the sides in place of boards is another admirable feature, as the canvas is not only cheaper, but it can be rolled up during a hot night, and if the weather is cool it will be ample protection. All that the occupants of these quarters will need to bring with them is a blanket, and perhaps a comb to smooth out their tangled hair in the morning and enough money to buy their meals. They won't even have the bother of thinking whether burglars are likely to break in, as the committee will have the buildings in charge of a competent corps of watchmen.

#### A Musical Theme.

When the triple row of men, sixteen in file, stretching along some 350 feet—and there are seven of such combinations—engage in their nightly wrestle with old Morpheus, what a chorus of sounds will be evolved. Such a chorus properly arranged for the orchestra would be a drawing card in the repertoire of the Marine Band.

Mr. Chase, who is Mr. Morrison's superintendent, has over 100 men at work, and by the close of next week he ex-



LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS.

pects to have all the buildings completed.

#### Quarters Elsewhere.

Although this group of buildings will furnish quarters for about 15,000 men, yet the citizens' committee have to look out for a lot as many more. So the construction of four or five similar buildings will be begun at once at Garfield Park, where it is expected some 8,000 or 10,000 men will be located. A couple of buildings will be erected on the square bounded by 7th, 8th, and C streets southwest, which will accommodate some 3,000 men. In addition, the committee propose to lease the new hall over the K street market if it is completed in time, where some 2,000 men can sleep. Nearly all the school buildings have been assigned to Grand Army posts free of charge, the committee further supplying the necessary cots. Altogether the committee will provide sleeping quarters for a good-sized army of some 40,000. Quarters for between 15,000 and 20,000 men have been secured by the posts of which they are members, and the rent of which will be paid by the posts, so that the committee will not be under the necessity of providing sleeping accommodations for this proportion of the thousands of old soldiers who intend to come to the city in September.

#### Care for Your Umbrella.

"Show me an umbrella," says a manufacturer, "that has holes worn in the silk about the ring at the top, while the body of the material is still intact throughout, and I will show you the owner of an umbrella who doesn't deserve to own one, not if it is a good one; and show me an umbrella that has holes in it along the ribs before natural use of it should make them come there, and I will show you an owner who carries his umbrella more for the sake of appearance than for utility."

A wet umbrella placed handle down down drips the moisture from it at the edges of the frame, and the material with which it is covered dries evenly, and leaves no spot still soaked with water. If it is stood handle upward the water runs down to one spot at the top, where the strong cloth lining about the ring holds a good deal of it, and in a comparatively short time rots the material, and it breaks easily.

The man who carries his umbrella swathed in its case when it is not called into use by rain, to give him a more stylish appearance on parade, will soon find it wearing out from top to bottom.

This is because of constant friction between the case and the silk, and no matter of how good quality it may be, the holes will appear in it long before they should, and the dealer who sold the umbrella will of course be blamed for selling inferior or damaged goods. There are many people so ignorant of the proper treatment of an umbrella that they will actually roll it up when wet, and leave it to rot and mold until the next time they want it for use.

Of course, if it was not for such thoughtless folks we wouldn't sell so many umbrellas, but we would escape a great deal of grumbling and growling from customers about the quality of what we sell. If you want your umbrella, and especially a good silk one, to last twice as long as it otherwise would, always leave it loose, whether in use or not, and dry it open, with the handle down.—New York Weekly.

## WHAT OF THE WEATHER.

### FOSTER'S FORECASTS TELL THE STORY.

The Next Storm Wave to Cross the Country Between the 14th and 16th—Very Warm Weather Will Precede This Disturbance.

#### More Warm Weather.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of a severe storm wave to cross the continent from Sept. 7th to 11th. The next will reach the Pacific coast about the 12th, cross the great central valleys from 14th to 16th, and the Eastern States about the 17th.

Very warm weather will precede this disturbance, and the cool wave following it will bring no destructive frosts. Rainfall will be generally distributed, and a fair stage of water will continue in the Mississippi. Navigation on the lakes and rivers will close late this season.

A wave of cooler weather will cross the Western mountains about the 15th, the great central valleys about the 17th, and the Eastern States about the 19th.

#### Local Forecasts.

Weather changes will cross the continent, reaching the magnetic meridians mentioned below within twenty-four hours before or after sunset of the days given:

SANTA FE, DENVER AND BLACK HILLS MERIDIAN.

September—  
11—Fair and cool.  
12—Moderating.  
13—Warmer.  
14—Storm wave on this meridian.  
15—Wind changing.  
16—Cooler and clearing.  
17—Fair and cool.

GALVESTON, KANSAS CITY AND MINNEAPOLIS MERIDIAN.

September—  
11—Cooler and clearing.  
12—Fair and cool.  
13—Moderating.  
14—Warmer.  
15—Storm wave on this meridian.  
16—Wind changing.  
17—Cooler and clearing.

ATLANTA, CINCINNATI AND LANSING MERIDIAN.

September—  
11—Wind changing.  
12—Cooler and clearing.  
13—Fair and cool.  
14—Moderating.  
15—Warmer.  
16—Storm wave on this meridian.  
17—Wind changing.

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#### CROP CONDITIONS.

Pastures Suffering for Rain in Several States, but Corn Doing Well.

The Weather Bureau at Washington has issued the following synopsis of telegraph reports on the crop conditions in the West:

Arkansas—Temperature and sunshine average and precipitation slightly above; cotton generally good; late corn injured by drought.

Tennessee—Temperature below normal; rains average; fall plowing for wheat general; where rains fell acreage increased; general crop conditions good.

Kentucky—Rainfall unevenly distributed; temperature slightly above normal; crops in most sections need rain.

Missouri—Temperature slightly above normal; scattered and insufficient showers; pastures short; plowing retarded; harvest generally completed.

Illinois—Temperature slightly above normal; rainfall below average; wheat and oat thrashing well advanced; oat crop light; rain badly needed for corn, pastures and fall plowing; fruit crop very light.

Indiana—Rainfall of one day was excessive in some localities, while none fell in others; temperature excessive; rain benefited corn; clover seed being harvested; wheat rarely all thrashed; plowing continues vigorously.

West Virginia—Temperature above average, rainfall below; drought injurious to corn, especially on uplands; pastures late; potatoes, buckwheat, and vegetation of all kinds injuriously affected by drought; streams and springs drying up; tobacco doing well.

Ohio—Drought affecting pastures; corn, tobacco and buckwheat in fair condition, with slight improvement; wheat and oats thrashing well along; grasshoppers damaging vegetation.

Michigan—Temperature above and rainfall below average; crops, except corn, doing well, except in southern counties, where drought prevails; corn may be injured by frost.

Wisconsin—Much needed rain now lightly falling; thrashing next week; prospects for yield fair; much tobacco will be cut this week.

Minnesota—Rainfall below and temperature above normal; week favorable except in some western counties, where heat advanced corn; flax doing well, cutting most done in northern and central portion and stacking and thrashing progressing in southern.

Iowa—Rainfall generally below average; temperature below in central portion and sunshine above; deficiency of rainfall and cool nights have somewhat checked rapid growth of corn.

North Dakota—Too much rain in northeast portions and insufficient amount in western portions; temperature slightly below normal; thrashing this week.

South Dakota—Scattered showers and cool weather favorable to late crops; wheat harvest far advanced; heat Tuesday crinkled and shrunk late wheat; late crops doing well where rain fell.

Nebraska—The normal temperature of the week was beneficial to the corn, which, though late, is doing well; pastures and grass lands are drying up.

Kansas—Rainfall generally deficient; temperature average, with excess of sunshine; conditions with rain areas beneficial; corn in central and northern counties good, but in southern not doing well.

Oklahoma—Sunshine normal, temperature slightly below; light rains fairly distributed; best possible conditions prevail; late crops of fruits and vegetables thriving; thrashing begun and plowing general; some corn being cut.



**The True Laxative Principle**  
Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasant remedy, Syrup of Figs, has a permanently beneficial effect on the human system, while the cheap vegetable extracts and mineral solutions, usually sold as medicines, are permanently injurious. Being well-informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

**Philosophy of the Street.**  
Girls learn faster than boys, and forget easier.

No woman likes to hear her male friends ridiculed.

It is generally better and easier to do a thing than to find an excuse for leaving it undone.

It is not what a man does, but what he gets caught at, that weighs in the world's judgment.

People who have no time to pray are never too busy to walk half a mile to spread a scandal.

Courtesy costs less and brings larger returns than any other investment a young man can make.

When a boy and a dog become friends it is hard to determine which is most in need of commiseration.

The great drawback to doing one's best is that the world at once demands more of the same quality.—Milwaukee Journal.

**G. A. R. Encampment, Washington, D. C., Sept. 20, 1893.**

The Monon Route to Cincinnati, in connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio Route to Washington, is the official route of the Department of State of Illinois. Special trains will leave Dearborn Station Saturday night and Sunday morning, Sept. 17 and 18, arriving at Washington the following day. The route passes all the famous battle-fields of Virginia via Gordonsville. On the return tickets will be honored from Richmond, passing through Appomattox. Only \$2 Washington to Richmond via the Potomac River and Old Point Comfort.

Special stop-over privileges will be granted, enabling all to visit the battle-fields without extra cost.

For circulars, maps, and further information call or write F. J. REED, C. P. A., 232 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

THERE ARE 800 bath-houses in which a bath can be had for one cent in Tokyo, Japan.

**FITS.**—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 661 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

**HIGH LIVING.** If you keep at it, is apt to tell upon the liver. The things to prevent this are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Take one of these little Pellets for a corrective or gentle laxative—three for a cathartic. They're the smallest, easiest to take, pleasantest and most natural in the way they act. They do permanent good. Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick or Bilious Headache, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured.

They're guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or your money is returned.

The worst cases of Chronic Catarrh in the Head, yield to Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. So certain is it that its makers offer \$500 reward for an incurable case.

**A. Young Woman at Fifty**

Or, as the world expresses it, "a well-preserved woman." One who, understanding the rules of health, has followed them, and preserved her youthful appearance. Mrs. Pinkham has many correspondents who, through her advice and care, can look with satisfaction in their mirrors.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound goes to the root of all female complaints, renews the vitality, and invigorates the system. Intelligent women know well its wonderful powers.

It is the successful product of a life's work of a woman among women, and is based upon years of actual practice and experience.

All Druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Syrup, on receipt of 10c. Liver Pills, 25c. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

**AT BEDTIME I TAKE A PLEASANT HERB DRINK**

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW, AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

**LANE'S MEDICINE**

All druggists sell it at 50c and \$1 per package. If you cannot get it, send for a free sample. Lane's Family Medicine, the bottle each, 50c. In order to obtain this medicine, send Address ORATOR Y. WOODWARD, LARON, N. Y.

**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.

## PYTHIANS ON PARADE.

The Procession Not a Spectacular Success—Fireworks in the Evening.

The Supreme Lodge of the Pythian Order for the world is in session at Kansas City, Mo. At 11 o'clock Tuesday morning the big doors of Scottish Rite hall were opened, the Supreme Chancellor and the representatives who compose the Supreme Lodge passed through the doors closed with a bang, the Supreme Outer Guard assumed his station, and thus the complicated machinery which moves the Pythian Order was put in motion. The seventeenth session of the Supreme Lodge was then in session and to the rank and file there was nothing more. The great doors shut out the beauties of the hall, and the Supreme Outer Guard precluded peeping at the keyhole. In the preliminaries leading up to the formal opening of the first session were included a reception to the Supreme Lodge at the Grand Opera House, and addresses of welcome by the Mayor of the city and the Governor of the State, and by dignitaries high in the order of Pythian brotherhood.

This, the first formal public greeting to the assembled representatives of the order, was as unostentatious as it could well be. The presence of panoplied knights lent dignity and added a picturesque coloring, but in all the hearty welcoming which the knights received there were no stilted phrases, and no conventional speeches. The greeting was from the heart, and was received in the spirit offered. The visitors were made to feel that they were welcome, and everything within the city which could conduce to comfort was theirs.

**Will Make Laws for Two Years.**

The public reception concluded, a short march to the hall was made, and promptly at the hour appointed every member of the Supreme Lodge, all the Supreme Representatives and the Supreme Chancellor, who temporarily will wield the gavel until his successor shall be chosen, were in their places. Then, in executive session, the deliberations of the first Supreme Lodge which ever convened west of the Mississippi formally began. Before the Supreme Lodge now in session shall have concluded its deliberations laws for the order for the next two years will have been made. Once made there is no appeal. It is the supreme body, and as such its deliberations at this time will possess the keenest interest for every member of the order.

**Twelve Thousand in Line.**

Promptly at 4 o'clock the big Pythian parade started from Fifteenth street and Woodland avenue. While there was no counting done, close tally was kept on the marchers, and it is estimated that 12,000 knights were in line. No fancy evolutions were permitted, but it was a straight-away walk for two hours, the only evolutions made to break the monotony being the changing from fours to platoons. The line was two full hours passing a point, and before the end of the march a light rain began falling, which quickly drenched those wearing plumes, who were afraid they would get their fine apparel spoiled. In point of numbers the parade was the largest ever seen in the city, but from a spectacular standpoint, according to an eye witness, it was very poor and the crowds began leaving the streets long before the end of the line came in sight. There were one or two casualties, in the way of men getting exhausted, but the police ambulances which followed the line picked them up and carried them to places where they could receive attention. At night the business men of the city took it upon themselves to have a parade of their own in honor of the visitors, and with umbrellas of Pythian colors they marched to the various hotels of the city and then to Camp Shaw, where they serenaded all the knights, and then went in a body to Exposition Park, where they viewed the fireworks which were the feature of the evening.

**EX-PRESIDENT FONSECA DEAD.**

The Man Who Overthrew the Empire and Made Brazil a Republic.

General Deodoro da Fonseca, the leader of the revolution which overthrew the empire, and the first President of the Brazilian republic, is dead. Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca came of a family of Brazilian soldiers. His father, Manoel Nendes da Fonseca, held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; his brother, Baron de Alagoas, died a Field Marshal and Adjutant General of the army; another brother, Herman, was a Marshal and a third was also in the service. Still another brother was a surgeon in the navy. Fonseca was born in 1827 in the province of Alagoas, and in 1845 he entered the army. He was in command of the military department of the Rio Grande do Sul in 1885, and at the same time became Vice President of the province.

Before the revolution which deposed Dom Pedro, Fonseca was asked to head the revolution against the Emperor in 1889. He did so and succeeded, and was made chief of the provisional government. There was trouble ahead in the new order of affairs. The national credit was threatened. Fonseca found himself in conflict with the Chambers. On Nov. 5, 1891, it was reported that Fonseca had become a dictator. He had dissolved Congress and martial law had been proclaimed.

Several States rebelled and demanded Fonseca's resignation. The officers of the navy sided with Fonseca's opponents and when, on Nov. 23, 1891, it became a choice between civil war or Fonseca's resignation, Fonseca resigned. His successor, Floriano Peixoto, was a conservative in politics.

THERE is a Boston gentleman who claims to have discovered a new art which he terms "translucent sculpture." Frederick A. Shaw is the discoverer, and at his studio he has a panel of Christ walking on the water which illustrates his idea. The panel is cut into the marble and the refraction of light through the marble seems to extend the perspective effect in a wonderful manner. He is to exhibit this and other specimens upon which he is at work at the World's Fair in Chicago, and expects to send something to the Paris Salon.

## "Mud that is More Valuable than Gold."

"There is no gold in the hills around our place, but there is mud that is more valuable than gold," said Mr. H. L. Kramer, who registered yesterday at the Auditorium, of Indiana Mineral Springs, Warren County, Ind. It is a magnetic mineral mud, and it is more valuable than gold, for it cures rheumatism in every form, no matter how long the victim has been a sufferer. "O, no," laughingly replied Mr. Kramer to the reporter's question, "we do not give our patients mud to eat; it is made up in poultices and placed on the joints where the pain is the most severe. "It is only within the past few years that this wonderful Magnetic Mud deposit has been known. Large quantities of it have been carried away, and people are traveling from far and near to our new hotel and bath house, costing over \$150,000, which has just been completed, in order that they may drink the Magnetic Mineral Water and bathe in the mud. There are upwards of two hundred people there to-day, and many have recovered so rapidly as to make it a wonder to themselves and their friends. We look forward to the time when people will be journeying to the Indiana Mineral Springs from every State and Territory in the Union to be cured of chronic, rheumatic, and kidney diseases that baffled the best medical skill. "The mud is found immediately at the base of the center of a horse shoe shaped bluff, where the springs are also located, and it seems that the waters of the springs pouring forth there for countless ages has thoroughly impregnated this deposit with mineral properties, and magnetized it so that when a steel blade is left in it, after a few hours it becomes thoroughly magnetized so you can take up a large darning needle. Mr. C. L. Stone, general passenger agent of the C. & E. I. Railway of Chicago, has issued a beautiful little pamphlet which tells all about this wonderful health resort, and gives the experience of many prominent people who have been cured there within the last year. It will be sent by mail free, upon request.—Chicago Tribune.

**Told by Mark Twain.**

Mark Twain the other day told a writer for the Buffalo Courier a story which illustrates the point that all clerks in bookstores, alert and accurate as they generally are, are not a final authority in literary matters. Mrs. Clemens and a friend recently went into a bookstore in New York, and called for a copy of Taine's "Ancient Regime."

"Beg pardon," said the clerk; "what book did you say?"

Mrs. Clemens repeated the author and title of the book. Going to the rear of the store the clerk soon returned only to inquire:

"May I ask you to repeat the name of the author?"

"Why, Taine," replied Mrs. Clemens, becoming a little annoyed.

Assuming an air of superior knowledge, and looking at his customer with a sympathetic smile, he remarked:

"Pardon me, madam, but you have the name a little wrong. You mean Twain—not Taine."

**A Broken Reed, Indeed.**

This, and no mistake, is the individual whose stamina has waned to such a low ebb, for want of an efficient tonic, that he would certainly topple over and fracture something if a bulky subject, such as a fat wife, for instance, were to lean upon him. Build up, ye lean, pitiable and strengthless, with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will enable you to eat and digest heartily, and thus acquire flesh and vigor. The fortress of life will speedily capitulate to the grim-scythe-wielder, death, if you don't. Nervousness, sleeplessness, biliousness, constipation, malaria, rheumatic and kidney trouble are all conquerable by this sturdy restorative of health and vigor. In connection with the use of the Bitters, it would be well for the debilitated invalid to study the wants of his enfeebled stomach with a view to the selection of the most digestible articles of diet.

**Mermoid and Mermer.**

The dugong, a species of whale found abundantly in the waters of both the great oceans, but especially off the coast of Australia, in the Pacific, is believed to have furnished the slender basis upon which all mermaids and mermen have been founded. Its average length is from eight to twenty feet. It has a head much resembling that of the human species, and breathes by means of lungs. It feeds upon submarine beds of seaweeds, and when wounded makes a noise like a mad bull. Long hair in the female species, and hair and beard in the male, add to the human resemblance of the head and neck. The flesh of this whale is used for food, and has the flavor of bacon, mutton or beef, according to the parts taken.

**LADIES, ladies, think of the engagements you have broken and the disappointments consequent to others and perhaps also to yourselves, all on account of headache. Bradycrine will cure you in fifteen minutes. Of all Druggists. Fifty cents.**

**THE Duke of Edinburgh has a fleet of fifty silver ships, presented to him at different times by admiring cities and towns.**

**SAVE YOURSELVES, COUGHS! HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR prevent bronchitis and consumption.**

**PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS (urein one Minute).**

**WE judge our neighbors by ourselves, when they are good; when bad; by other neighbors.**

**DYSPEPSIA. Impaired digestion, weak stomach, and constipation will be instantly relieved by Bechman's Pills. 25 cents a box.**

**WE should stop the mouth of slander by prudence.**

**ALL THE SAME, ALWAYS.**

**SPRAINS.** MT. PLEASANT, TEXAS, June 20, 1888.

Suffered 8 months with strain of back; could not walk straight; used two bottles of

**St. Jacobs Oil,** was cured. No pain in 18 months.

**M. J. WALLACE.**

**BRUISES.** PITTSBURG, PA. 302 Wylie Ave., Jan. 29, '87

One of my workmen fell from a ladder, he sprained and bruised his arm very badly. He used

**St. Jacobs Oil** and was cured in four days.

**FRANZ X. GOELZ.**

**A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE.**

**HALL'S CATARRH CURE** is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c. J. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

**Railway Growth in the Union.**

There are nearly 200,000 miles of railway in the United States. And yet the time is easily within the memory of middle-aged men, when the total railway mileage of the country was less than 10,000.

**Scrofula**  
Afflicted me four years—blotches all over my body, swelling in my neck, and in less than a year had lost 40 lbs. I was induced by H. L. Tabbs, our druggist, to try **HOOD'S SASSAPARILLA**, and the blotches and lump in my neck disappeared, and I soon began to gain in flesh. In four months there was none of the disease left in my system, and I was as well and strong as ever." G. W. DOKER, Osceola, South Dakota.

**HOOD'S PILLS** are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. Only 25 cents.

**RADWAY'S PILLS,**

**The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy,**

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no Mercury, Minerals, or Deleterious Drugs.

Price, 25c. per box. Sold by all Druggists.

**DYSPEPSIA.**

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the liability of the system to contract diseases. Take the medicine according to the directions, and observe what we say in "False and True" respecting diet.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, indigestion, fullness of the stomach, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness or weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensation when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, loins, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders. Send a letter stating to DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 23 Warren Street, New York, for "False and True."

**Pimples AND Blotches**

**ARE EVIDENCE** That the blood is wrong, and that nature is endeavoring to throw off the impurities. Nothing is so beneficial in assisting nature as Swift's Specific (S. S. S.). It is a simple vegetable compound. Is harmless to the most delicate child, yet it forces the poison to the surface and eliminates it from the blood.

I contracted a severe case of blood poison that unfitted me for business for four years. A few bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) cured me. J. C. JONES, City Marshal, Fulton, Arkansas.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

**MOTHER'S FRIEND**

A remedy which, if used by Wives about to experience the painful ordeal attendant upon Child-birth, proves an infallible specific for, and obviates the tortures of confinement, lessening the dangers thereof to both mother and child. Sold by all druggists. Sent by express on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle, charges prepaid.

**BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.**

**FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS! GUESS** get it? Send one dollar for elegant steel Engraving of Cleveland or Harrison size 14x18. Each purchaser entitled to one guess as to the number of votes either will poll. Three hundred and five donations, one each of \$100.00, \$50.00, \$20.00, \$10.00; three hundred of \$10 each. Cleveland and Harrison each polled over 5,000 votes in 1888. SECRETARY CAMPAIGN CO., Box 955, Schenectady, N. Y.

**LYON & HEALY.** 55 Monroe St., Chicago. Will Mail Free their newly enlarged Catalogue of Band Instruments, Uniforms and Equipments, 400 Fine Illustrations, describing every article required by Bands or Drum Corps. Contains Instructions for Amateur Bands, Exercises and Drum Major's Tactics, by Lyons and a Selected List of Band Music.

**FAT FOLKS REDUCED** Mrs. Alice Maple, Oregon, Mo., writes: "My weight was 230 pounds, now it is 135, a reduction of 125 lbs." For circulars address, with 6c., Dr. O. W. F. SNYDER, McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, Ill.

**GARFIELD TEA** Overcomes results of bad eating; cures Sick Headache, Restless Sleep, Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and all Disorders of the Digestive System. Send for Free Sample to 215 West 4th Street, New York City.

**PATENTS! PENSIONS!** Send for Inventor's Guide, or How to Obtain a Patent. Send for Digest of Pension and Bounty Laws. PATRICK O'FARRELL, Washington, D. C.

**BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.** The Family Wash Blue, for sale by Grocers.

## "August Flower"

"I am ready to testify under oath that if it had not been for August Flower I should have died before this. Eight years ago I was taken sick, and suffered as no one but a dyspeptic can. I employed three of our best doctors and received no benefit. They told me that I had heart, kidney, and liver trouble. Everything I ate distressed me so that I had to throw it up. August Flower cured me. There is no medicine equal to it." LORENZO F. SKEPPER, Appleton, Maine.

**REID'S GERMAN COUGH AND KIDNEY CURE.**

This great remedy is the best thing on the market for all maladies that arise from colds. These diseases are many, for when a cold attacks the system it produces a congestion in the blood vessels, and whatever organ is affected is weakened just as this congestion is widespread or small in extent. REID'S GERMAN COUGH AND KIDNEY CURE relieves the system by stimulating the circulation, inciting the kidneys to action, and thus enabling the lungs to proceed in their work of removing the carbonic acid from the blood. When this is accomplished the cold is cured and the person is restored to health. The ordinary cough remedy seeks to stop the cough simply by drying up or paralyzing the muscles so that the sufferer is unable to cough, but they do not seek to remove the cause of the trouble. A cough thus checked is often driven upon the kidneys, and serious trouble is the result. REID'S GERMAN COUGH AND KIDNEY CURE opens the pores, stimulates the secretions and drives the disease away. Get it of any dealer.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, Ill.

**TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER**

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire outfit. Beware of imitations. Don't buy a coat if the "Fish Brand" is not on it. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

**DR. F. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.**

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin Diseases, and every blemish on the face, and restores the complexion to its natural beauty. It has stood the test of 40 years, and is so harmless and so effective that it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of this cream. Dr. F. A. Sayer sent to a lady of the highest repute, and she writes: "As you ladies will use them, I recommend you to use them. As the least harmful of all the skin preparations."

For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canada, and Europe. F. D. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones Street, N.Y.

**LEWIS' 98% LYE** Powdered and Perfumed. (PATENTED.) The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleansing waste-pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, pans, teapots, etc. PENNA. SALT MFG. CO. Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.

**Nature's Summer Remedies.** "The Lord created medicines out of the earth, and he that is wise will not shun them." Dr. O. P. Brown's BLOOD PURIFIER and LIVER INVIGORATOR. Old Reliable Remedies—Standard as flour in all markets. A composed of blood-purifying herbs, 2 of which act on the liver and bowels; cures Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Skin Diseases, etc. Sold by all Druggists, or 41 Grand St., Jersey City, N.J.

**RIPAN TABULES** regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are safe and effective. 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, 15c. At Druggists, or sent by mail. RIPAN CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., New York.

**FOR EXCHANGE** For Eastern Property, Good Farming Lands, Houses and Lots, Orange Groves, etc., located in Southern California. For full particulars address RALPH ROGERS, 217 West First Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

**\$40,000.000** Earned by the Bell Telephone Patent in 1891. Your invention may be valuable. You should protect it by patent. Address for full and intelligent advice, free of charge, W. W. DUDLEY & CO., Solicitors of Patents, Pacific Bldg., 62 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C. Mention this paper.

**NOT JLE** Broken Loader \$7.99. RIFLES \$2.00. WATCHES

**GUNS** BICYCLES \$15.00. The Powell & Clement Co., 160 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

**HEMORDIA FOR THE ONLY SURE CURE.** Price \$1.00 by mail. HEHORDIA CO., 110 Fulton St., New York. C. N. U. No. 36-92

**WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS,** please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

**Piso's Remedy for Catarrh** is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, Soc. E. T. Hazeltine Warren, Pa.



# THE CHELSEA STANDARD

CHELSEA, FRIDAY, SEPT. 2, 1892.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. S. Fuller has moved to Jackson.

Vacation is nearly at a close, school commencing Monday.

Lost, on Friday, August 26th, a pocketbook. Finder will please leave at this office.

Wm. Atkinson, of Garfield street is improving the appearance of his property by grading.

The ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the Congregational church Sunday morning next.

Services will be held at the Congregational church Sunday evenings hereafter as usual, beginning next Sunday.

The corner stone of the Evangelical Lutheran church building will be laid with appropriate exercises Sunday, September 11th.

Erastus White handed us a bunch of apple blossoms Monday of this week. We hope that this second crop will "pan out" better than the first.

Rev. F. W. Gookin, of Lansing will preach at the Baptist church next Sunday. He will also be present at the Covenant meeting Saturday afternoon.

A number of the Chelsea Maccabees participated in the parade at Detroit, Tuesday. A large number of our citizens took in the Maccabee excursion on that day.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the M. E. church will be held next Sunday evening, September 4th, the Rev. E. W. Ryan, presiding elder of Adrian district, will preside.

Hiram Lighthall and family are now living in the street, as they are moving their house from Orchard street to the north side of the railroad. A new one will be erected on the old site.

Since Dexter has determined to work a cheese quarry, a baleful gleam of envy shoots from the eyes of Chelsea and she will never rest till she, too, shall be turning out milk-made (milk-maid) grinders.—Adrain Press.

At the Demorest contest at the Town Hall Friday the contestants were Henry Stimson, Leroy Hill, Willie Schnaitman, Mamie Armstrong, Cora Taylor and Sallie Speer. Although all did nobly, the medal was awarded to Miss Mamie Armstrong.

The members of the Chelsea Cornet Band were disappointed by the non-arrival of their new uniforms in time to wear to Detroit Tuesday. They have been shipped and the next time the boys are on parade they will present a fine appearance.

J. G. Webster, who has been with W. P. Schenk for a number of years in charge of the merchant tailoring department, has decided to go into business for himself and has moved to Northville where he will engage in the same business. The STANDARD unites with Mr. Webster's many friends in wishing him success.

At a meeting of the officers of the Chelsea Union Agricultural Society, Saturday evening last it was decided to hold the fair October 11th, 12th and 13th. The copy for the premium list is in the hands of the printer and anyone wishing to place an advertisement in it should leave the copy at this office. The managers will leave nothing undone that will make the fair a success.

The market has been dull the past week and arrivals small. Wheat now stands at 70c for red or white, rye 58c, oats 52c, barley \$1.15, clover seed \$5, beans \$1.25, apples poor quality bring 50c, good ones are worth 75c, pears 50c to \$1, tomatoes 75c, eggs 16c, butter 16c to 18c, chickens 8c but likely to be lower, ducks 7c, geese 6c, fat hogs and sheep scarce, and bring 5c on foot. Nearly everything is low and tending lower and farmers are discouraged at the prospect.

October 21st is Columbus Day, and as such will be observed by the schools all over this broad land of ours. The STANDARD has for the last few months been publishing articles and notices in regard to this matter, and it is pleased to note that at last something is going to be done here in Chelsea in regard to this matter. A program issued by the executive committee of the National Public school celebration of Columbus Day can be found in another column.

Harrison Ruthruff, county drain commissioner, was here last Monday on official business in Lyndon about Clark's Lake Drain.—Chelsea Cor. Argus. How was Harrison dressed? did he have on a copper helmet, cast iron boots and a suit of boiler plate? Was his form girdled with a belt stuck full of knives and revolvers—and did he carry a musket in each hand and a sword between his teeth? If yea, then undoubtedly he was the county drain commissioner; otherwise there has been a mistake made in identity. The prudent county drain commissioner is always prepared for death, which ever lays in wait for him with destructive weapons.—Adrain Press.

At the democratic caucus Tuesday evening the following persons were elected delegates to the county convention: H. Lighthall, Luke Hagan, Martin Merkle, Chris Klein, Frank Statfan, Chancey Hummel, Arthur Pierce, Jas. Taylor, T. McKune and W. Caspary. No alternates were chosen and as the delegates were instructed to vote as a unit, they have the power to cast the votes of absent delegate or fill their places but no delegate can appoint a proxy. The following are the delegates to the representative convention: Geo. Beckwith, J. H. Aiken, Tom McKone, Chas. Whitaker, Frank Riggs, Jas. Hagan, Tom McNamara, Mike Merkle, Godfrey Grau, Chas. Kaercher.

Will a merchant who is wise ever cease to advertise? Yes—when trees grow upside down; when the beggar wears a crown; when ice forms upon the sun; when the sparrow weighs a ton; when gold dollars get too cheap; when the women secrets keep; when the fish forget to swim; when old Satan sings a hymn: when the girls go back on gum: when a small boy hates a drum; when no politician schemes; when mince pies make pleasant dreams when its fun to break a tooth; when all lawyers tell the truth; when cold water makes you drunk; when you like to smell a skunk; when young people cease to wed; when the human race is dead; when the drummer has no brass, when these things all come to pass, then the man that's wise will neglect to advertise.—Ex.

## PERSONAL.

Lewis Vogel spent Tuesday at Belle Isle.

Sam. Strong spent Sunday last in Homer.

J. R. Sackett started for Dakota last Tuesday.

E. B. Tichenor was a Jackson visitor Tuesday.

W. E. Stocking spent Wednesday in Ann Arbor.

Chas. Foster has been spending the week at Adrain.

Henry Wood has been spending this week at Detroit.

Mrs. Geo. Irwin spent the first of this week in Detroit.

Miss Cora Taylor is visiting Ann Arbor friends this week.

Mrs. W. E. Stocking is spending some time at Petoskey.

Miss Helen McCarter spent Sunday with friends in Detroit.

Mrs. Alice Gorman spent Sunday with friend in Lyndon.

Mrs. E. C. Hill is spending a few weeks at Vermontville.

Thos. Fallen, of Detroit, visited with friends in town this week.

Miss Silverbrand, of Chicago, is the guest of Mrs. Dick Clark.

Miss Mary Alber spent Sunday with friends and relatives in Jackson.

Miss Ruth Brainard, of Jackson, is the guest of Miss Thurza Wallace.

Miss M. Estelle Freer entertained Albert Hite, of Lansing, Thursday.

Fréd Schumacher, of Ann Arbor, was a Chelsea visitor, Friday of last week.

Miss Matie V. Stimson has been visiting with friends in Parma this past week.

Henry Steinbach, of Ann Arbor, spent Sunday with his parents at this place.

Mrs. H. L. Wood has been spending part of the past week with friends in Chicago.

Charlie Fennimore, of Parma, was the guest of Saxe Stimson the first of the week.

Mrs. S. Goodyear and Miss Ella Purchase returned from their western trip Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Martin, of Webster, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wurster.

Karl Beuter and Charlie Brotherton, of Jackson, were guests of Chelsea friends Sunday.

Wallace Patterson, of Fenton, have been spending a few days at the home of H. C. Stedman.

Mrs. Aaron Burkhart has been visiting with her father R. M. Snyder, of Webster, this week.

Mrs. Durand has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Myron McAllister, of Detroit, this week.

B. F. Welch and son, of Marshall, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sam. Strong the first of the week.

F. P. Glazier and family returned from Bay View yesterday, where they have been spending the summer.

Mrs. Watkins, of Detroit, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Codd at the Lake this week.

Miss Etta Wetherbe and Mrs. Laubenguy, of Ann Arbor, spent part of this week with friends in town.

Mr. and W. W. Hendricks, of Crystal Falls, Upper Peninsula, are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Palmer.

Claud Hook, who has been spending several weeks at this place, returned to his home in Detroit Wednesday last.

Mrs. Alice Avery and daughter and daughter, of Kalamazoo, are spending the week with relatives and friends in Chelsea.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Bowen, of Ypsilanti, were the guests of Mr. Bowen's parents at this place, the first of the week.

Mrs. J. Schumacher, and daughters Minnie and Birdie, have been spending this week with Ann Arbor friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Parker in company with Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Ives, of Unadilla, are visiting Petoskey, Macinaw, St. Ignace and the Upper Peninsula. In a card from Mr. Parker, he says they have just struck a snow squall at Williamston.

Master Harry and sister, Miss Mary McAllister, returned to their home in Detroit Tuesday, after spending several weeks at this place with their grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Durand.

## Obituary.

Valorous B., son of Horace Johnston, was born October 2, 1868, in Dexter township. Soon after he became of age he went north and spent about three years in the Pinerias. The past eight years he has lived in the west. Being a railroad man and unmarried, he has had no settled home but has traveled quite extensively, returning to the old homestead only occasionally for a visit. For nearly a year he has been afflicted with the disease which caused his death. August 13 he came home with hardly a chance of recovery. He died August 25th. The funeral was held at the Four Mile Lake church Saturday, the 27th.

## Communication.

MR. EDITOR:—The contest, last Friday night, was a very interesting and enjoyable occasion, and profitable withal both to the contestants and to the audience. Auditors are very much more attentive and observant both of the matter delivered and of the manner of delivery, when they sit even as self appointed judges of the comparative merits of the speakers. The agitation of the saloon question is also a well chosen theme for such contests, well calculated both to interest and instruct the masses in the most momentous question that is urging its claims upon public attention to-day.

All that is well and commendable. There was, however, one feature of the entertainment that, unless we have entirely mistaken the object of the meeting, was not so commendable. Only at a meeting held as a campaign effort in the interest of the prohibition party could songs, representing the absurdity of the brewer, the saloon keeper, the Sunday-School man and the minister of the gospel going arm in arm to the polls to vote the same ticket, be in place, and not even then unless the saloon question were acknowledged as the supreme political issue of the hour. On the questions that are at the front in the campaign now pending, there would be no more inconsistency in representatives of these four classes voting the same ticket than there would be in the farmer, the mechanic, the doctor and the preacher doing the same thing. But the meeting last Friday night was not a campaign political meeting in any sense, and the singing of such songs was very much out of place. We hope the contests may be continued, and so managed that all the citizens of Chelsea may attend them without danger or fear of offense. THOMAS HOLMES.

## North Lake Mites.

Farmers are now gathering their beans.

W. J. Secor was an Ann Arbor visitor Tuesday.

H. M. Twamley harvested 550 bu. of wheat on twenty acres.

Ed. Daniels had his hand quite severely injured in a threshing machine last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Wainwright, of Isosco, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Brown Sunday.

Misses Mabel and Myrta Wood, of Grass Lake, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wood, returned home Tuesday.

## Waterloo Budget.

Schuyler Foster and Miss Craig visited Waterloo Sunday.

There are plenty of threshing machines in this vicinity at present.

Fred Creman and wife visited Miss Mabel Palmer in Ann Arbor Sunday.

Prof. L. G. Gorton and son of Detroit, spent Sunday with A. T. Gorton.

Geo. Archibron and wife, Henry Gorton, Chas. and Michael Strauss attended the exposition the first of the week.

Edmund Beeman stated for the upper peninsula where he has engaged as principal to teach a large school near Escanaba.

Rev. Swank and family have gone to conference at Sunfield. There will be no services at the U. B. church Sunday on account of his absence.

How little a matter it takes to make a sensation. About ten o'clock last Thursday, Austin Howlett took his gun saying he would go down in the woods near the house and try to shoot a squirrel for dinner. He did not return at noon and about four o'clock his parents began to look for him. They were soon joined by the neighbors and in a short time a good sized army was scouring the woods for the lost. About 6 o'clock he returned safe and sound, and the search was ended.

## ACTS OF THE SPECIAL SESSION.

Concurrent Resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Michigan Passed at the Special Session of 1892, With an Appendix.

[No. 1.]

RESOLVED (The Senate concurring), That the Governor be and is hereby authorized to appoint a commission to consist of three persons to investigate, consider, and report to the next session of the legislature of this State a plan of legislation looking to the improvement of the highways of this State, and also to report as to the practicability of using convict labor in connection with such improvement.

Such commission to serve without pay except for expenses which shall be audited by the Board of State Auditors upon sworn statements, to be approved by the Governor, and not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of five hundred dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor. Approved August 6, 1892.

[No. 2.]

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of State be and is hereby authorized to have printed maps of the new Senatorial and Representative districts of proper size for insertion in the Legislative Manuals of 1891, a sufficient number of maps to be printed to allow each member of the Legislature 100 copies of the map.

## German Day.

September 8th, the M. C. R. R. will sell excursion tickets from Chelsea to Ypsilanti, on account of the German Day celebration. One fare for the round trip. Good to return September 9th.

Advertise in the STANDARD.

## EASIER THAN WORKING.

A Clever Scamp in College Raises Money in an Ingenious Way.

Let me tell you a very strange true story. Three years ago a young man in the middle of his sophomore year found himself in debt to his landlady, to his tailor, to the college and in fact to every one of whom he could borrow or buy. He had no parents on whom he could call, and his future wasn't very rosy, to say the least.

But he was a genius. He had come to college to graduate and didn't intend to drop out just because he lacked money. There was plenty of unemployed capital in the country, he was sure, and he was equally sure he could get hold of some of it, so this is what he did:

In some way he learned the names of ten women in one of the small western towns and wrote them the following letter:

MY DEAR MRS. — I am a student in college and am absolutely without a cent. Unless I receive aid I shall be compelled to abandon the ambition of my life—to enter the Christian ministry. I am an orphan and am solely dependent on myself.

Will you kindly send me ten cents and mail a copy of this letter to ten friends, numbering each copy 27. Please request them to do the same, numbering their copies 3, and so on, stopping at number 10.

Ten cents is very little, but ten dimes make a dollar, and a hundred dollars would be truly a godsend to me. Very truly yours, GEORGE W. MARTIN.

He figured that about three or four in the first ten would respond, and that the same ratio would be kept up. Some would be ignored, some would miscarry and in some cases several copies would be sent to the same person. It is easy to count that if every letter and copy brought in ten cents he would receive millions. If four in the first ten responded he would still be a millionaire.

The plot succeeded. He didn't receive a million of course, but he did get a very large sum of money. Not one person in a hundred would stop and figure up the actual amount which the thing would bring to the letter writer. In some cases ministers read the letter in the pulpit and recommended the scheme to their congregation. The letters which he received were studies. Some contained stamps, some dimes wrapped in paper, some motherly old souls wrote long letters with volumes of good advice, and some more philanthropic people sent fifty cents, a dollar, and a few even five.—E. J. Barnes in New York Press.

## Two Views of Children's Training.

"How can you let your children play in the street?" said one New York woman to another the other day. "Even in the best neighborhoods you do not know who may live three doors away from you, and children will fraternize in the most democratic way, you know."

"Yes, I know," said the other mother, "but I cannot keep the children forever indoors, nor do I think the restricted strolls in the park particularly inspiring. My children have always scorned their nurses, and I can't see that it does them any harm to race up and down the block independently. They learn things, yes, and come to me to tell me of them. Better they should learn them now and have their influence promptly counteracted. I find, too, that often the most vicious little friend they have is the one who is tied to his nurse's French cap."

Here are two opinions duly set forth.—Her Point of View in New York Times.

## A Club That Attended Funerals.

The funeral club, of Paris, was a ghastly organization. Its object was to attend in a body all public funerals, and private ones where it was allowed. Its meetings were always held in cemeteries, and members invariably dressed in somber black with crape sashes on their hats. The only music they had was a hand organ, and this played nothing but the dead march in "Saul." No smile was ever seen upon the face of a member in public. All kinds of gayeties, theaters, dances and parties the members were strictly forbidden to participate in at any time; indeed it is difficult to imagine what on earth the men composing the funeral club had to live for anyhow.—Boston Home Journal.

## The Derivation of "Gingerly."

To speak of a person acting in a "gingerly" fashion would certainly convey a clear enough idea, and we easily connect the word in some vague manner with the word "ginger," perhaps from the association in our minds of the sparing use made of that condiment. The word, however, is innocent of any such roundabout derivation, and comes directly from the old word "gang," to go—still preserved in the Scotch phrase, "Gang that gate"—and thus originally means with cautious, faltering or "gingerly" steps.—Chambers' Journal.

## Firemen Fought While the Village Burned

At 8 o'clock in the morning word came from Pierceton, Ind., a village of 1,200 inhabitants, that one of the principal business blocks was on fire. Two fire companies were sent from Warsaw but could do nothing with the burning building, and it was soon destroyed. Edward Mosey, clerk in a store in the burning block, jumped from the second story window and broke a leg.

When the fire was at its worst a couple of the members of the two companies became involved in a controversy. Each company took the side of its member, and for awhile the fire was forgotten and the companies turned their noses on each other. In the meantime the building was consumed.—Cor. Washington Post.



# THE CHELSEA STANDARD

CHELSEA, FRIDAY, SEPT. 2, 1892.

## COLUMBUS DAY PROGRAMME.

### A PRELIMINARY OUTLINE OF IT.

By FRANCIS BELLAMY,  
Chairman of the Executive Committee of  
the National Public School Cele-  
bration of Columbus Day.

A uniform programme for every local-  
ity in America, to be used on Columbus  
Day, simultaneously with the dedica-  
tory exercises of the World's exposition  
grounds, will give a significant unity to  
America's celebration of its 400th anni-  
versary. Accordingly the superintend-  
ents of education, when they adopted  
the plan of a national public school cele-  
bration of Columbus Day, instructed the  
executive committee to prepare an offi-  
cial programme, identical for every city  
and village in the country.

The executive committee is now en-  
deavouring to secure contributions from  
the ablest American writers. The names  
of the authors cannot be announced yet,  
but the general plan for the exercises of  
the day is as follows:

The official programme provides for

#### A Morning Celebration.

The pupils of our public schools are  
to gather on Oct. 21, at the usual hour,  
in their school houses. But instead of  
the regular recitations the morning is to  
be devoted to exercises befitting the an-  
niversary. These exercises may be sim-  
ple or elaborate, according to the re-  
sources of the school. Many schools  
will doubtless do little more than use  
the official programme, adding to it the  
old, familiar national songs and a few  
speeches by leading citizens. Other  
schools with larger resources are likely  
to extend the programme with addi-  
tional features, such as special music by  
chorus or orchestra, historical exercises,  
pageants, etc. The largest liberty for  
individual ingenuity and taste is left to  
all schools, and the executive committee  
would encourage a local variety to be  
given to the official programme.

The official programme

will consist of the following features:

1. RAISING AND SALUTING THE FLAG  
(under the direction, wherever possible,  
of a detail of the veterans of the war).
2. THE SONG OF COLUMBUS DAY  
(to a well known tune).
3. THE ADDRESS  
(to be declaimed by the best speaker among  
the boys).
4. THE ODE  
(to be read or recited by a young lady).
5. "AMERICA"  
(which will in all cases be the closing  
song).

The song, the address and the ode  
will all be original, prepared especially  
for the celebration by some of the best  
of American writers.

By the 1st of September this official  
programme, in a complete form, will be  
published throughout the country, and  
will also be sent to all applicants who ad-  
dress the chairman of the executive com-  
mittee.

Even if nothing be added to this pro-  
gramme, except perhaps a few speeches  
and some familiar national songs, the  
ceremonies will be impressive and  
worthy of the occasion.

But for schools which desire to ar-  
range a more enriched programme a  
number of other appropriate features  
may be at the same time suggested by  
the executive committee.

#### The Public School Houses.

It is to be remembered, are to be the  
scenes of this morning celebration. As  
far as possible in each school house all  
the rooms under the same principal  
should unite in having the same exer-  
cises. The parents and friends of the  
pupils should be brought together.  
Family interests on Columbus Day  
should be made to center in the particu-  
lar school house the children attend.

In the country the day ought to be  
made a real holiday. Farm and house-  
hold work might well be relinquished,  
and the families of the district might  
come together at the school house with  
their picnic lunches prepared to make  
a day of memorable festivity. The com-  
memorative exercises of the morning  
being over, the afternoon might be de-  
voted to games and to social reunions of  
neighbors, which would make the day a  
joyous one to millions of our hard work-  
ing population.

#### The Afternoon Celebration.

In nearly all cities and large villages,  
however, the citizens will wish a formal  
demonstration on Columbus Day which  
may be in their own hands. Wherever  
the citizens are to conduct a celebration  
two matters should be especially ar-  
ranged:

First—That the civic celebration oc-  
cur in the afternoon, so that it will not  
conflict with the morning celebrations  
which are going on in all the school  
houses.

Second—That in the afternoon cele-  
bration by the people ample recognition  
should be given to the public school  
idea, which is to be the characteristic  
of the day throughout the nation.

This afternoon celebration will vary  
with each locality, but the citizens will  
gladly accord to the free school institu-  
tion the place of honor.

This leading position for the schools  
in the afternoon celebration can be eas-  
ily arranged:

"First, a most fitting feature will be a  
"Public School Review."

If there is a general procession this  
public school review may be part of  
it, and the most honored part. If there  
is no procession by any other organi-  
zations the school may have their re-  
view by themselves. Let the pupils  
march by in classes and with ban-  
ners, led by their teachers. Let the  
army veterans, north and south, the  
blue and the gray alike, be invited to  
march with the schools as an escort of  
honor. As the reviewing stand is reached,  
where the dignitaries are assembled, let  
each part of the procession salute the  
flag of the nation with cheers and wav-  
ing of handkerchiefs.

If the weather is propitious there need  
be no difficulty in a perfect arrange-  
ment of this review. The streets can be  
cleared by the police, the marching col-  
umns of children can be protected by  
lines of militia or of some other local  
organization on both sides, and the  
movements may be made as safe as in  
the schoolyard itself.

The afternoon celebration by the citi-  
zens may also include a

#### Mass Meeting

at the public hall. This meeting, how-  
ever, in many localities, will occur in  
the evening. An important place in the  
exercises of this meeting should be given  
to the free school as the characteristic  
product of the four centuries of Ameri-  
can life, and as the safeguard of our  
free institutions for the future. At  
least one of the speakers should deal  
with this subject. Moreover, "The Song  
of Columbus Day," sung at the morning  
celebration in all the schools, might be  
repeated by the general audience in this  
mass meeting. While in some cases it  
may be impossible for the schools to be  
present en masse at the public meeting,  
they may at least send delegations.  
Prominent seats should be reserved for  
the representatives of the pupils, and one  
of the exercises of the afternoon might  
be assigned to them.

In these ways, and in others which  
will suggest themselves, the

#### Schools May Lead

in the general public observance by the  
citizens. This dominance of the schools  
in all the celebrations of the day is de-  
sirable, because the object of the public  
school celebration of Columbus Day is  
not merely to awaken in the pupils an  
historical and patriotic interest in their  
country, but also to impress on the people  
of America that the free institutions of  
the United States are the product of  
free and universal education.

The attention of the American public  
on this 400th anniversary must be di-  
rected forcibly to the fact that the free  
school has given to our land its distin-  
guishing civilization, and that the hope  
of the coming century lies mainly in  
committing to the public schools defini-  
tely the work of training the coming  
voters to the duties of citizenship.

#### A Pneumatic Sole.

A pneumatic inner sole for boots and  
shoes has recently appeared in London.  
It is inflated with air or gas under pres-  
sure, the external protective covering  
being canvas linen or some other suit-  
able material that can withstand the pres-  
sure.—New York Times.

#### Silver in Soot.

In an Irish lead mine, whenever the  
periodical cleaning of the tall chimney  
and the underground tunnel communi-  
cating with it takes place, hundreds of  
pounds' worth of silver particles are dis-  
covered in the soot.—London Tit-Bits.

#### Never Got Hurt.

Old Lady—O-o-o! Horrors! There's  
a runaway, and there's a man in the  
wagon! O-o-o! He'll get killed!  
Bystander—Calm your fears, madam.  
He'll come out all right. "Tisn't a man.  
It's a boy.—Good News.

#### A Surprised Official.

The following story is credited to Con-  
gressman Boutelle, of Maine:  
There was once a secretary of the navy  
from an interior state. He had never  
seen a ship before arriving in Washing-  
ton. Some weeks after his induction  
into office, he visited a ship of war. Af-  
ter landing on the main deck he looked  
down the main hatch and seemed great-  
ly astonished. "Never dreamed," he  
said, "that the darned thing was hol-  
low."

#### Killed by a Cobweb.

Some peculiar evidence was given  
during an inquest before the Liverpool  
coroner touching the death of Martha  
Roberts. Six or seven weeks ago de-  
ceased set her hand, and to stop the  
bleeding she adopted the housewife's  
plan of using a cobweb. Blood poison-  
ing set in—presumably because there  
was dirt on the cobweb—and the woman  
died. The doctor said that death was  
due to blood poisoning arising from the  
wound on the hand, and the jury re-  
turned a verdict in accordance with this  
evidence.—London Telegraph.

#### A Postal Tube Across the English Channel.

The proposed plan for the postal tube  
between France and England is to sus-  
pend two tubes, each about three feet in  
diameter, by means of steel cables thrown  
across the channel, 120 feet above the  
level of the water. These cables are to  
be fixed to pillars whose foundations  
will be the rocky bottom of the channel,  
each pillar 800 yards from his fellow. If  
the plan as proposed is consummated,  
miniature trains, each carrying 500  
pounds of mail matter, will run through  
the tubes.—Yankee Blade.



## GUNS! GUNS! GUNS!

We have a com-  
plete stock of Guns  
Ammunition, Re-  
loading Imple-  
ments, Etc. Loaded  
Loaded Shells a  
Specialty. Exam-  
ine our stock. Our  
low prices on Guns  
will surprise you.

W. J. KNAPP.

#### Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASH-  
TENAW, 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  
Monday, the 22d day of August in the year  
one thousand eight hundred and ninety-  
two.

Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate.  
In the matter of the estate of Consider Cusht-  
man, deceased. Homer H. Boyd, the executor  
of the last will and testament of said deceased,  
comes into court and represents that he is now  
prepared to render his final account as such  
executor.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the  
14th day of September next at ten o'clock in  
the forenoon, be assigned for examining and  
allowing such account, and that the devisees,  
legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and  
all other persons interested in said estate,  
are required to appear at a session of said  
Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office  
in the city of Ann Arbor in said county,  
and show cause, if any there be, why the  
said account should not be allowed. And it  
is further ordered, that said executor give  
notice to the persons interested in said  
estate, of the pendency of said account, and the  
hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order  
to be published in the CHELSEA STANDARD, a  
newspaper printed and circulated in said coun-  
ty, three successive weeks previous to said day  
of hearing. J. WILLARD BABBITT,  
A true Copy. Judge of Probate.

#### Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions  
of a certain indenture of mortgage, executed by  
Parmenus 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 Michi-  
gan, 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 399 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  
51-100 dollars, for principal, and interest and  
costs five dollars as 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 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 be-  
ing 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 mort-  
gaged premises are described in said mortgage  
as follows, viz: All those certain pieces and  
parcels of land situate and being in the town-  
ships 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  
section eighteen in said township of Dexter.  
Also the north east fractional quarter of sec-  
tion 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 south-  
west corner of said last described parcel.  
Dated: Chelsea, Mich. June 23, 1892.  
Chelsea Savings Bank, mortgagee.  
G. W. Turnbull, attorney for mortgagee.



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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 in which I made my money.  
True & Co. Shall we instruct and start you, reader?  
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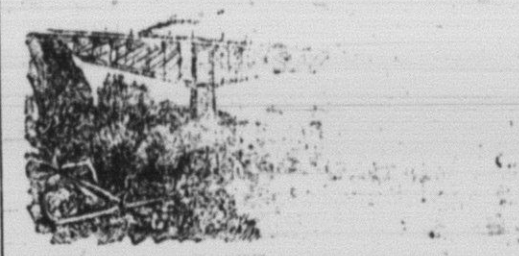
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# THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

O. T. HOOVER, Publisher.  
CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

## READING WILL LOSE.

### THE COMBINE DECLARED ILLEGAL IN NEW JERSEY.

Three Georgia Children Play with a Snake and Die—The Fourth Drowned—Miss Carmo Meets Hogan's Fate at the Detroit Exposition.

**Reading Defeated.**  
The Reading deal, so far as the State of New Jersey is concerned, has been knocked out. The suit of the people of the Commonwealth against the coal combination has been decided in the people's favor. The Reading deal is unconstitutional, illegal, null and void. So says Chancellor McGill in a remarkable decision. The Chancellor holds that the trust must be dissolved. It is against the public policy, because it aims to create a monopoly in anthracite coal, an article of very general consumption in the State. It is illegal, because the law expressly forbids such leases and combinations among railroads. Four times since the trust was formed the Reading combine has used those powers of monopoly which Chancellor McGill condemned to increase the price of coal. There will be, no doubt, an appeal from Chancellor McGill's decision, but the fact that so eminent a jurist has declared the people's side in the issue to be right is a sufficient indication of the probable final result of the great struggle.

**Stopped La Touraine.**  
WELL-GROUNDED reasons exist for believing that the first vessel to bring the much-dreaded cholera to New York will be the big French steamer La Touraine. When the French steamer left Havre it was granted a clean bill of health by the American Consul there. A few hours after, however, the officials were astounded by the discovery that the plague had broken out among a consignment of emigrants who were to have sailed on La Touraine, but, owing to its crowded condition, could not be furnished with accommodation. The American Consul cabled to Secretary Foster revoking the bill of health he had issued to the steamship, and setting forth the foregoing facts in brief. Secretary Foster notified Health Officer Jenkins and the agents of the line in New York, and aside from quarantine, live steam and sulphur will be employed as fumigants of vessel and baggage.

**Supposed Hen Was a Rattlesnake.**  
A MADISON COUNTY (Ga.) farmer named Wilson left home and went to the mill, leaving his wife and four children contented and happy. Two hours later he returned to find his wife lying on the floor insensible, with four dead children about her. The mother, when conscious, said she had taken the baby to the spring, leaving the other children in the house. Hearing their cries, she put the baby down and hurried back to the house, where she found two dead, the other dying. The living one said they had been poking their fingers through a crack in the floor and a hen had been pecking at them. The mother went back to the spring after her baby and found it had fallen into the spring and drowned. The third child had died when she got back to the house, and the mother swooned away. Investigation showed that the supposed hen was a rattlesnake.

**She Was Knocked from Her Balloon.**  
AN accident occurred at the Detroit, Mich., exposition grounds that resulted in the death of Gertrude Carmo, the daring aeronaut, who succeeded Hogan, who was killed on the same spot last year. For several days the weather has been such that it was impossible to make an ascension safely. Thursday evening Miss Carmo pleaded professional pride and said she would go up no matter what the result might be. A strong wind was blowing when the balloon arose. Before the immense bag could clear the Exposition Building it struck a projection of the high tower and hurled Miss Carmo to the ground. Her death was instantaneous.

## NEWS NUGGETS.

THE fruit crop in England has been damaged by heavy storms.  
FRANK HOGAN, a tailor of Buffalo, N. Y., was killed by the cars at Angola, Ind.  
SEVEN miners were killed in a Swansea coal mine by the fall of the roof of a pit.  
GEORGE WITHERS, a noted horseman and all-round sport of Chicago and St. Louis, who now resides in Columbus, Ind., had his skull crushed in a brawl at Greensburg.  
HAMBURG newspapers accuse the municipal authorities with having kept back the truth concerning the cholera in that city. The disease has gained some ground in St. Petersburg, but is not of a virulent type there.  
EXTRAORDINARY interest was manifested at Fall River, Mass., in the hearing of Miss Lizzie Loden, who is suspected of having murdered her father and her stepmother. The court-room was crowded, and among the spectators were many women.  
THE whisky trust is likely to have a formidable rival in the distilling business ere long. Jacob Wollner, the Pennsylvania distiller, has arrived in Chicago, and in the course of his stay will confer with Chicago parties relative to plans for erecting a big independent distillery in Chicago. William Rice, the millionaire brewer, and formerly a heavy stockholder in the trust, is said to be backing the scheme, and has in fact already begun the erection of a distillery.

## EASTERN.

REV. JOHN V. TALMAGE, brother of the famous Brooklyn divine, died at Bound Brook, N. J., Saturday.  
A CONVICT named Vincent was killed and another named Welch was wounded while trying to escape from Sing Sing prison.  
HARRY K. TURNER, an employee in the soda water factory of Light Bros., New York, was instantly killed by the bursting of one of the soda fountains.  
A PITTSBURGH paper prints an anonymous communication which charges that the Borden murders were committed by tramps. The police are looking for the writer.  
At Boston, it is announced that the American Sugar Refining Company again advanced the price of refined sugar 4 cent on high grades and 1-16 on low grades.  
CHARLES HAYERS, alias Hunter, a notorious crook, saved his cell door at the Allegheny County Workhouse, and after beating and cutting Keeper John W. Eberhard so that he will die, made his escape.  
WHILE attempting to run their horse over a P. S. & L. E. railway crossing in Meadville, Pa., the buggy occupied by Joseph Anderson and James Carmon was struck by an engine. Anderson was fatally and Carmon badly hurt. Both men are farmers.  
A LETTER from Archbishop Ryan has been read in all Roman Catholic churches of Philadelphia, requiring all Catholics possessing writings of the late John Newman, formerly of Philadelphia, to deliver them to the church authorities to be forwarded to Rome as a condition precedent to having the late Bishop canonized as a saint.  
NEAR Reading, Pa., a dastardly attempt was made to wreck the express on the Pennsylvania Railroad which was due in that city from Philadelphia at 8 o'clock at night. After it had crossed one of the iron bridges two miles below Reading, going forty miles an hour, the engineer saw an obstruction ahead, but was unable to stop the train, which dashed into four heavy timbers placed across the track. They were ten feet long, and one man could hardly carry one of them. The rear wheels of the locomotive jumped the rails. The lives of over 100 passengers were imperiled. They were badly shaken up.

**WESTERN.**  
HENRY HARRIS of Tacoma, killed his wayward daughter and himself Sunday in the city named.  
MURDERER TOM SMITH, who was to have been hanged at Kansas City, has been granted a stay of execution.  
ANDREW GREYNAN, for many years delivery clerk at the Terre Haute post-office, committed suicide Tuesday.  
OLIVER SCOTTE, a wealthy farmer of Huntington, Ind., was killed by the explosion of a steam threshing machine boiler.  
The business portion of the town of Geneva, Ohio, was destroyed by fire Friday morning. The loss is estimated at \$175,000; insurance, \$75,000.  
KANSAS CITY is rapidly filling up with Knights of Pythias. A statement is published showing that the financial condition of the order is excellent.  
THIRTY-FIVE workmen in Rick's shoe factory in Milwaukee were ordered out by the walking delegate because non-union tannery leather was being used in the shop.  
MARY SUNDERBERG, of Minneapolis, was run down by an electric car in St. Paul Sunday night and was fatally injured. Andrew Holenberg, her companion, was seriously hurt.  
At the Studebaker wagon works in South Bend Monday George Strauss was lying at the bottom of an elevator shaft putting in electric wires, when the elevator ran down, crushing him and causing injuries from which he died in ten minutes.  
At Columbia City, Ind., Sunday night, James Gray was shot while lying in bed. The assassin fired at what he supposed was the head of the bed, but Mr. Gray had turned the bed about, and the shot struck him in the leg, shattering it so as to necessitate amputation. Albert Tucker was arrested for the crime.  
At Las Vegas, N. M., Frederick K. Faulkner, alias Frank Decker, alias Woods, was hanged for the murder of James Lannon, Aug. 9, 1891, in Colfax County, N. M. Lannon had accommodated Faulkner by allowing him to ride in his wagon. After Lannon had gone to sleep Faulkner brained him with an ax.

**THE National Mail Carriers' Convention** is in session in Indianapolis. Several hundred delegates are present. One of the most important questions to be considered is the advisability of instituting in the insurance feature of the association a graded assessment for the levy rate which now prevails. The carriers will also urge the extension of the civil service rules to all postoffices having a free carrier system.  
THREE years ago John Sikorski arrived at Winona, Minn., from the old country, and obtained work. Shortly afterward he sent \$50 back home to pay the fare to Winona of his sweetheart, who promised to marry him upon arriving there. Shortly after her arrival the girl became engaged to and married a man named Meyer, and Sikorski sued to recover his \$50. The court found in his favor Monday, assessing costs and interest upon the defendant. The whole amount is \$76.  
The seventeenth biennial meeting of the Supreme Lodge—Knights of Pythias of the world has commenced in Kansas City, and will continue in session ten days, or until all the business before it is completed. A public reception was tendered the members of the Supreme Lodge at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The hour was fixed thus early on account of the necessity, imposed by the rules of the lodge, to dispose of a certain amount of business at its first day's session. The reception was held at the Grand Opera House, and the auditorium was appropriately decorated in honor of the occasion.  
SERVICES were to be held the coming Sunday in the Presbyterian Church at Hokah, Minn., by the "Rev." James Cross. Arrangements had been completed, and no doubt he would have preached an eloquent sermon had it not been for some "friends" (officers) inviting him to take a walk. Cross is his alias, his right name being Ira Reed, and he comes from Lowden, Cedar County, Iowa. At that place he stole a span of horses and a carriage, which he had in his possession. He was taken back by Sheriff Niebauer, of Cedar County, and will be given an opportunity to renew former acquaintances in the Anamosa Penitentiary, from which he had recently been released.

**SOUTHERN.**  
A CLOUDBURST Monday left the business part of the city of Roanoke, Va., in a demoralized condition. All the stores were flooded and it is impossible now to estimate the amount of damage, but it will not probably amount to more than \$30,000. Only one life was lost.  
QUICKSANDS and springs have caused so much damage along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio's Belt Line tunnel under Baltimore, Md., that the estimated cost of the great work will fall short half a million or more. The contractors have built an inverted arch beneath the floor of the tunnel to strengthen the walls, and will construct several other similar arches. Two men were seriously injured in a cave-in in the tunnel Friday.  
CHARLES EVANS, the negro murderer of Deputy Sheriff W. H. Cook, was hanged in front of the jail in the Covington, Louisiana, court-house yard. Evans is the first murderer executed in that parish since the war, and the event created unusual excitement. The place of execution was inclosed by high walls of rough pine boards. The multitude had come to see the hanging, however, and an active young fellow climbed a willow growing near the gate door and quickly threw a rope over one end of the flat top to which the boards of the front wall were nailed. The other end of the rope was thrown to the crowd. A hundred pair of hands grabbed it and with a shout and jerk the high wall came tumbling to the earth. Fully 1,000 people witnessed the execution.

**WASHINGTON.**  
THE President has proclaimed retaliation with Canada in accordance with the authority conferred upon him by the "Act to Enforce Reciprocal Relations with Canada," passed last July. The proclamation suspends the free navigation of the St. Mary's Falls Canal and imposes a toll of 20 cents a ton upon all freight passing through that canal from Canadian ports. The President's proclamation (though constructively executed in Washington city) was signed at Loon Lake and forwarded for promulgation. The step is taken because of the persistent levying of tolls upon our vessels passing through the Welland Canal. The Dominion officials are very much nettled, and already a howl is raised by the Canadian shippers most affected. They say they will be driven out of business and ruined.

**INDUSTRIAL.**  
At Eau Claire, Wis., one thousand sawmill hands have struck for a reduction of the hours of labor from eleven to ten. Five mills are shut down in consequence.  
THE river coal operators at a meeting in Pittsburgh Monday decided to reduce the wages of their miners to 3 cents per bushel. It is expected the miners, who number 10,000, will strike.  
GRAND MASTER SARGENT, of the Firemen's Brotherhood, arrived in Buffalo Monday to confer with Sweeney, of the switchmen's organization. He says that the firemen will not strike unless all the other railroad organizations go out at the same time.  
FROM 2 o'clock Tuesday morning until 4 bullets were flying all over the Buffalo freight yards and casualties were frequent all along the line and at every post. A regular engagement took place in the Erie yards one mile from town, and four men were killed and two wounded. The engagement was precipitated by a concerted attack by the strikers upon the militia, small arms and coupling-pins being the weapons. Orders were given to shoot any man found drawing a coupling.

**FOREIGN.**  
THIRTY-FOUR cases of cholera and thirteen deaths from the disease had occurred in the province of Lublin, Russian Poland, up to last Saturday.  
ORDERS have been issued by the ministers of the interior, agriculture, and medical affairs of Germany declaring that inasmuch as examination proves that many American hams and sides of bacon contain trichina, imports of such provisions must not be placed upon public sale unless they have been examined by the Prussian authorities.  
THE Germans are building several important new fortresses in Alsace. Neuf Brisach is to be connected with Strasburg and the chain of forts on the Rhine greatly strengthened. This increase of her fortifications on the border is taken to indicate Germany's continued belief that France meditates an attempt at recovering the lost provinces.  
THE continent of Europe has been suffering for several days from extreme heat. At Trieste the mercury marked 110 degrees in the shade Sunday. An Italian infantry regiment marching from Monsalce to Venice suffered terribly,

and over 100 exhausted soldiers were left dying by the roadside, and twenty were put in the hospital in Dolo.  
THE French wheat crop is estimated at 102,000,000 hectoliters, and the high weight, eighty kilos per hectoliter, will bring the production nearly up to the decennial average.  
A DISPATCH from Reshd, in the province of Ghilan, states that every day hundreds of persons are dying there from cholera. Reshd is a very unhealthy place, and sanitary methods are unknown. It lies sixteen miles from Enzellee, its port on the Caspian Sea, and is the center of the importing trade of the province in which it is located. Most of the imports are from Russia. The population of the town is about 20,000. Following the report, from Teheran comes information of a most alarming character from Europe. United States Consul Johnson at Hamburg reports that he is advised officially by the government health officer of that city of the presence of Asiatic cholera and many deaths there, and he has accordingly refused to issue bills of health to departing vessels. Consul Williams at Havre reports an epidemic of Asiatic cholera at that place with many deaths, and advises an inspection of the fast liner La Touraine. These facts have been promptly communicated to the health officers at Staten Island, and every precaution will be taken by them in the matter; especially in view of the fact that the epidemic has now reached two of the most important ports in Europe with which the United States has direct and rapid communication. Although no real fear that the cholera will reach the shores of the United States is expressed by the authorities of the Treasury Department, circulars have been issued to customs officers directing the disinfection of baggage from cholera-infected ports.

**IN GENERAL.**  
MME. TREBELLI-BETTINI, the famous opera singer, is dead.  
PRESIDENT BAPTISTA has declared the whole of the Republic of Bolivia in a state of siege, owing to the Camaceo revolutionary movement. Several cases of dynamite and ammunition were discovered at La Paz.  
JOHNSON HUNTINGTON, the Cleveland millionaire, who has been in Europe for many months lying dangerously ill, has sent a sworn statement to Cleveland declaring the use of his name upon the paper recently issued by Page, Carey & Co., of New York, to be forgeries.  
At Lick Observatory Professors Shaler, Campbell, and Hussey made three entirely independent drawings of the planet Mars, each of which shows the canal marked on Schiaparelli's map to be distinctly double. Thus Lick Observatory has the pleasure of confirming the discovery of Professor Schiaparelli in 1892.  
In the United States Senate committee's investigation of the Mavrick National Bank failure, one of the principal witnesses was Thomas M. Mitchell, who, though 16 years old, looks about 11. He acknowledged loaning his credit to President Potter and Cashier Work by signing notes for \$9,573 to \$18,000. He was paid \$5 a week as a messenger boy and declared he did not know what he signed.  
R. G. DUN & COMPANY'S weekly review of trade says:  
Late advices from the West promise rather better crops of wheat and corn, and cotton prospects are a little better, though neither yield will approach that of last year. With abundant supplies brought over, the outlook is so good that business distinctly improves, and the prospect for fall trade is everywhere considered bright. The great strikes in New York, Pennsylvania and Tennessee, which call into service troops in three great States, appear to have scarcely an appreciable effect upon business as yet, and though interruption of traffic is threatened on many important railroads, stocks are generally steady or strong, closing but a small fraction lower than a week ago. More gold has come abroad, but money is abundant and easy, and collections in almost all quarters are more satisfactory than usual.

CHICAGO		
CATTLE—Common to Prime	3.50	@ 5.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	3.50	@ 6.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	4.00	@ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.75	@ .78
CORN—No. 2	.52	@ .53
OATS—No. 2	.33 1/2	@ .34 1/2
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.62	@ .83
EGGS—FRESH	.23	@ .25
POTATOES—New, per bu.	.17	@ .18
INDIANAPOLIS		
CATTLE—Shipping	3.25	@ 5.00
HOGS—Choice Light	3.50	@ 6.00
SHEEP—Common to Prime	3.71	@ 6.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.71	@ .72 1/2
CORN—No. 1 White	.52	@ .52 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White	.35 1/2	@ .36 1/2
ST. LOUIS		
CATTLE	3.00	@ 5.00
HOGS	3.50	@ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.71	@ .72
CORN—No. 2	.48	@ .49
OATS—No. 2	.34 1/2	@ .35 1/2
RYE—No. 2	.60 1/2	@ .61 1/2
CINCINNATI		
CATTLE	3.00	@ 4.75
HOGS	3.50	@ 6.00
SHEEP	3.00	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.74 1/2	@ .75 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.51	@ .52
OATS—No. 2	.35 1/2	@ .36 1/2
RYE—No. 2	.66	@ .68
DETROIT		
CATTLE	3.00	@ 4.50
HOGS	3.00	@ 5.75
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77 1/2	@ .78 1/2
CORN—No. 3 Yellow	.53	@ .54
OATS—No. 2 White	.35 1/2	@ .36 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2	.77 1/2	@ .78 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.51	@ .52
OATS—No. 2 White	.35	@ .36
RYE	.65	@ .67
BUFFALO		
CATTLE—Common to Prime	3.00	@ 4.50
HOGS—Best Grades	4.00	@ 6.25
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.80	@ .80
CORN—No. 2	.56	@ .57
MILWAUKEE		
WHEAT—No. 3	.71	@ .73
OATS—No. 1 White	.50	@ .52
RYE—No. 1	.55	@ .56
BARLEY—No. 2	.67	@ .69
PORK—Mess.	.62 1/2	@ .63 1/2
NEW YORK		
CATTLE	2.50	@ 5.75
HOGS	3.00	@ 6.50
SHEEP	3.00	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.82	@ .83
CORN—No. 2	.43	@ .44
OATS—Mixed Western	.40	@ .42
BUTTER—Creamery	.21	@ .24
PORK—New Mess.	12.50	@ 13.00

## WILL NOT INTERFERE.

### RAILWAY ORGANIZATIONS IGNORE THE SWITCHMEN.

And So the Buffalo Strike Ends—Coffins for the Brock Gang—Great Britain Preparing for Remote Contingencies—The Kentucky Schoolmaster.

**Lost His Life While Taking a Bath.**  
WILLIAM M. DANIELL, 80 years of age, was burned to death at Milwaukee. Mr. Daniell was taking a sweat bath when a blanket covering him caught fire from an alcohol lamp. He was alone in the house at the time. A liveryman on the opposite side of the street, discovering smoke issuing from the Daniell residence, rushed in and discovered Mr. Daniell's dead body on the floor. The flames were extinguished before causing much loss. Mr. Daniell went to Milwaukee in 1858 and kept a music store until about ten years ago, when he retired from business on account of old age.  
**British Troops Through Canada.**  
CAPT. WEMYSS, of the royal army, has been sent to Canada by the War Office to learn what facilities can be offered in Canada for the transport of troops to the East in case of sudden call. If notice were given at the time the troops were dispatched from England, Canadian Pacific Railway officers say they would be ready to handle them as fast as they left the ship. This statement does not take into consideration the facilities of the Grand Trunk Railway, which could do nearly as much. In case of war, British troops could be passed through Canada quicker than the War Office could land them.

**Strikers Have Lost.**  
THE Buffalo switchmen's strike is ended. It was declared off by Grand Master Sweeney at midnight Wednesday, after an extended consultation with a duly authorized committee. The result could not have been otherwise. Messrs. Sargent, Wilkinson and Clark, heads of the firemen's, trainmen's and conductors' organization, positively refused to take any hand in the trouble, saying that their men had no grievances. This killed all hope of further resistance. As Mr. Sweeney put it, 515 switchmen could not fight 8,000 militia and the combined forces of seven railroad corporations.

**Prisoners Escape from a County Jail.**  
Six prisoners escaped from the Lima, Ohio, jail Wednesday night. They opened one of the inner doors with a false key, and when Mrs. O'Neill, wife of the Sheriff, opened the outer door to lock them in their cells one of them knocked her down and ran out, the other five following. Frank Taylor fell down an embankment and broke his leg and was captured. The others, Joseph McSherron, James Williams, William Coligan, H. A. Gordon, and Charles Edwards, made their escape. Sheriff O'Neill was out of town at the time.

**Killed Three of the Brock Gang.**  
AN order for three coffins was received at Grand Junction, Col., from West Water, Utah, just over the Colorado line. Investigation so far has developed meager details of a duel between W. E. Davis and what is known as the "Brock gang" of thieves. As far as learned, Davis killed three of the gang and fatally wounded Brock, the leader. Davis evidently escaped unhurt. He used a repeating rifle in his unequal fight. It is not known whether the gang attacked Davis or whether he got the drop on them.

**Witness Against Whitecaps Killed.**  
A NEGRO man who was a witness in the trial of Whitecaps at Brookhaven, Miss., some weeks ago, was shot and killed while returning home from work. No arrests have been made, but parties are under suspicion.

## BREVITIES.

SEYYID ALI BIN SAID, Sultan of Zanzibar, is seriously ill.  
THE ex-President of Brazil, General Deodoro de Fonseca, is dead, aged 57.  
THE American Far Association is holding its annual meeting at Saratoga.  
SWANSEA tin-plate manufacturers are discussing the subject of closing down their works on account of the prevailing low prices.  
FRANK SMITH has been held for trial in the United States District Court for the murder of Deputy Marshal Wellman in Johnson County, Wyo., during the cattlemen's war.  
THE Tennessee board of inspectors will return the convicts to the mines from which they were recently driven by the free miners and will increase the number of guards at each stockade.  
DURING last week 318 ear-loads, containing 3,816 tons of green fruit, were shipped east from California over the Central Pacific. So far this season 6,000,000 pounds more fruit have been shipped than were last year.  
THE schoolmaster was abroad with a vengeance in Harlan County, Kentucky, Tuesday. His name is John Nolan, and in the course of a free-for-all fight, near Harlan court house, he killed Edward Pace and fatally wounded a man named Sitzer.  
FRANCIS E. GLADSTONE, a nephew of the British Premier, is in Detroit without money. He has plenty of experience, however, having had a hard run of luck in the shape of dishonest partners and sickness since he came to this country several years ago to engage in farming.  
THE Dalton gang held up a station agent at Nowata, I. T., Tuesday night and carried away \$1,500 in cash.  
THE attraction at the encampment of the Knights of Pythias at Kansas City on Wednesday was the competitive drill at Camp Shaw.



# A WOMAN'S INFLUENCE



BY LULU JAMISON

## CHAPTER X.

### BERTIE OFFERS CONGRATULATIONS.

"Hello, old fellow! have you quite forgotten your friends, or are your thoughts so occupied with the fair Margaret that insignificant men like me can gain no entrance into the inner recesses of your mind?"

Brian was sitting in the library, with his feet gracefully elevated, and his mind deep in thought, and the enjoyment of a cigar, when Bertie burst in upon him with this greeting.

He jumped to his feet at the sound of the well-remembered voice, and making a grab for Bertie's hand, wrung it for some seconds in silence.

"So it is really you," he said, when he found his voice. "De-lare! I wouldn't have known you." Take a chair and make yourself at home. Had an idea you'd turn up."

"Like a bad penny," put in Bertie. "By the way, that smile is about worn out. It should be relegated to oblivion in company with the threadbare jokes of mothers-in-law and servant-girls. How's the divine Margaret? You're a lucky devil, old fellow. I know but one girl as good as Margaret."

"And who is she?"

Bertie smiled knowingly and watched the smoke curling above his head, in meditative silence.

"A secret just now," he said after a pause. "But to return to Margaret. She's a jewel worth the wearing. Things have turned out fortunately for you. I tell you, I felt mighty sorry for you at one time, and Margaret seemed all cut up about it. The loss of the money would have been rather hard on you, eh?"

"Rather," agreed Brian, anxious to change the subject. "You haven't told me yet when you arrived."

"Yesterday afternoon, my boy. I descended upon the parental fold at a moment big with fate, as the poets say. My respected father had offered his fortune, not his hand, to my beloved cousin, and that impulsive young lady had refused it in a free choice but convincing words. A pitched battle seemed imminent, when my presence restored peace. Wherever my mild parent fell upon my knee, metaphorically speaking, and called for the fatted calf."

"That is the history of my return. Very touching, is it not? Now, I'm here in hopes that Margaret will invite me to dinner. Think she will?"

"Perhaps," returned a laughing voice. Bertie turned quickly, to see Margaret standing in the door.

"Come in," he cried, "I've walked two miles to see you."

"And get your dinner," she added, advancing into the room and taking the chair Brian offered her. "That admission of yours is against you."

"And your tongue's as sharp as ever. I wonder if you treat poor Brian to the unmerciful lectures that used to fall to my lot. I pity him from my heart. Even now he hasn't a word to say for himself. Poor fellow!"

"He does look meek," responded Margaret, turning to Brian and endeavoring to draw him into the conversation. "I am afraid your sympathy doesn't appeal to him. Unfortunately, pity is cheap."

"That is why I usually have such a supply on hand. I've always had two reasons for wishing to be your husband. Don't turn up your pretty nose. My dear! It spoils your beauty. As I was remarking about my two reasons, one is because I'd always be sure of a good dinner, and the other because I'd greatly enjoy the pleasure of taming such a shrew."

"Thanks for your interest, sir. For your enlightenment I'll inform you that it is not wise to attempt impossible tasks. I have no wish to play Catherine to your Betsie. Oh, Miss Hilton, I am so glad to see you. Won't you take my part? I'm quite defenseless. Even Brian has sat here quietly and allowed me to fight my own battles."

"That was too bad of Brian. I suppose he considered you equal to the occasion."

"Just exactly, Miss Hilton," put in Bertie. "You know her of old. I've walked two miles to congratulate her on a certain coming event, and instead of accepting kindly intentions, she—"

"She thinks I'm the one to be congratulated," put in Brian, awaking from a dream, as it were, and turning an inquiring glance on Margaret's crimson face.

"I certainly didn't intend to provoke discussion," she rejoined, slightly annoyed. "Miss Hilton brings us tidings of dinner, and Bertie, if you are not on your best behavior, you shan't have any."

"I am a saint from this moment," said Bertie, as Margaret lowered her head to answer some comment of Brian's.

"Well, Bertie, how long do you intend to stay?" asked Miss Hilton, as they placed themselves about the table.

He laughed heartily.

"That depends," he answered. "The uncertainty of the pater's temper prevents any settled calculation. I hope it may be several weeks, as I don't care to return to the city during this weather; for if there's a more forlorn place than New York in summer I'm not anxious to come across it."

"It would never suit me," put in Margaret. "I believe I should find the very cobblestones dispiriting."

"It is a revelation to go through its tenement districts. I had occasion to see humanity literally swarmed around me. How can people, raised under such conditions, have the instincts of human beings?"

"Yet we are a rich and prosperous people. Our treasury overflows with its surplus, and thousands of human beings are starving. By what law of justice do you reconcile that?"

"My dear Margaret, your question suggests a subject for a tariff debate. Ask the Colonel to discuss it with you."

"You speak too lightly, Brian. I know nothing of the tariff, but I do know that my sense of justice is being continually outraged. I do not believe that some should dine off of silver and gold and others want for bread. The poorest creature was certainly born with some rights. Don't laugh, please; I don't consider the subject amusing."

"Nor I, my dear," remarked Miss Hilton, with a reproving glance at Brian.

"You are so earnest, Margaret," he said, by way of excuse. "I pity those poor creatures, but I don't believe in indiscriminate charity. It tends to increase pauperism. Money comes too easy, and the necessity for work is done away with."

"Your rule may apply to others as well as the poor," was the half-sarcastic reply. "I don't think it hurts any human being to be taught that humanity is helpful and tender-hearted. It degrades no man to feel that others are considerably compassionate for his woes and find a pleasure in contributing to his happiness. It was a slight action that changed the current of Jean Valjean's life. And the world is full of Jean Valjeans waiting for their grain of encouragement. No, Bertie, I am not charitable; you may think so, but I do not. I have all that money can buy; I do not know an hour's discomfort, or the want of even a luxury, and because some of my plenty finds its way to the unfortunates I am lauded to the skies. It is a distorted idea. When I read of a poor woman pleading the only thing of value she possesses to keep a poorer neighbor from being turned upon the streets, or when I hear of a starving creature sharing her crust with one who has not even a crust, I realize something of the charity which covereth a multitude of sins, and when people praise me I feel as big a hypocrite as those pharisaical individuals whose religion consists in going to church on Sunday and picking out the parts of the sermon they think their neighbors should practice, and whose charity begins with a subscription list and ends with Bibles sent to the heathen. I don't admire those people. Let us talk of something else. I see your reproving eye, Miss Hilton, and I see Brian laughing, as usual. I wish he'd grow a little more sensible. What do you say, Bertie?"

"Your earnestness reminds me of Wilson. You remember him, Brian. He took his degree of medicine with you. He's made quite a reputation in his profession and any number of physicians are glad to call him in consultation. He was always remarkable in his way. Brian and all that. Rich, too."

"Does he practice in New York?" asked Margaret.

"Yes. He has no end of patients. Poor, most of them; but that's his own fault. He's a great hand for going around in the tenement districts, curing people for nothing. Sometimes when he finds neither fire nor food he not only provides both but makes the fire and cooks his provisions in the bargain. Yes, he is a noble fellow. You should meet him, Margaret. You and he would agree on many points."

"Brian has never mentioned him to me. I should like to know him."

"I had forgotten all about him," said Brian, "though now I remember he took especial interest in me when we were studying together. His grand prophecies have not been realized. I fear. He always had very peculiar notions."

"If he comes up to Bertie's description it is to be regretted that there are not more of his peculiar notions in the world."

As she made this remark Margaret rose from the table, followed by Miss Hilton. And Brian asked Bertie for a game of billiards.

"Don't leave us too long," cautioned Margaret. "Miss Hilton and I will grow mutually tired of each other's society."

"Like the pater and myself," put in Bertie. "By the way, Margaret, speaking of charity, the pater is a very good old fellow, though he tries to persuade others to the contrary. You'll hear him discuss some poor chap in the strongest possible terms, and likely as not you'll come to find out the fellow's been enjoying his bounty all the time. A queer chap, altogether. He concluded, not very respectfully. 'Au revoir, Margaret. Brian is already grinning over his expected triumph.'"

## CHAPTER XI.

### THE COLONEL TAKES A HAND.

Bertie's hope was realized. No undue exhibition of temper on the part of his father had cut short his visit, and though several weeks had passed, he was apparently a fixture at The Cedars for an indefinite period.

He made the most of his opportunity for enjoying Alice's society, and the Colonel smiled grimly at his maturing plans.

But he was not of a vacillating character, and as time went on, and matters had not reached a definite settlement, he began to consider the advisability of some action on his part.

With this idea in view he came rather unexpectedly on Bertie and Alice in the sitting-room one morning.

He regarded them fixedly for a moment, and with a look of grim determination, and in words which fell with the force of a bombshell on the ears of his surprised listeners, he exclaimed:

"What under heaven are you two mor-

ing in here for? Confound me, if I understand such nonsense. For heaven's sake, Bertie, have spunk enough to ask the girl to be your wife. When I was courting your mother I said—plague take that girl! she hasn't run away. This comes of your everlasting fooling. May the Lord give me patience with such young nineties! Where's she gone?"

"I'll find her, sir," volunteered Bertie, borrowing his father's determination of face and voice.

He left the room with alacrity, and passing down the long hall looked into every room; but no Alice was to be seen. An open door leading into the garden suggested her possible mode of escape, and immediately he followed the narrow path which led to a summer house. A few rapid steps brought him up to the crouching figure.

"Alice," he called, with new gentleness in his tones.

"I'll never forgive uncle, never!" she exclaimed, with her face still buried in her hands, and her voice hinting rather strongly of tears.

"Poor father, I don't think he deserves your ill-will. Look up, Alice, I have something to tell you."

"Bertie, if you don't leave me I'll hate you."

"It is very well to say that while your face is covered, my dear, but fortunately I know you don't mean it. My bird has been so coquettish and mocked me with so many sweet songs, that I am glad to see her caged at last. Now, as she persistently refuses to uncloset her eyes to the beauty of my countenance, I shall proceed to take matters in my own hands."

This threat he promptly carried out. Disregarding her resistance, he lifted her blushing face until he could look into her drooping eyes. Then, apparently satisfied with his long, intent gaze, he drew her closer to him, and kissed her unresisting lips with a grave tenderness.

"Alice, I was right; you do like me a little."

A half hour later, Alice suggested the advisability of returning to the Colonel. Bertie acquiesced reluctantly.

"Come in," called the old gentleman, as they hesitated at the door.

"How many miles did you have to travel to find Alice? You've been gone just thirty-five minutes, but I'll forgive you. Think you've gotten ahead of the old man, eh? Wouldn't have a wife of my choosing? Oh, no. Wanted an old mare to your liking. Humph! You empty pate, you've got the very girl I picked out for you. Think I have taste, eh? Well, she'll lead you adance. She's got the devil's own temper, and you're about her equal, sir."

"I am your son," was the imperturbable reply.

"Yes, yes. Nobody'd think it, though. You'll never have your father's sense, boy. Come here, your little coquette, and kiss your uncle. And, Bertie, you scamp, if you don't give her everything she wants, I'll shoot you. Now clear out, both of you. You addle my bewildered brain."

A clear out they did, with alacrity.

During the days that followed Margaret and Alice saw a great deal of each other, but this constant companionship was fraught more of pain than of pleasure to Margaret, for the happy contentment which filled Alice's heart mocked her with the knowledge of something wanting in her own life. The pain was hidden in her own heart, but her doubts and fears found outward expression in nervous restlessness, a lack of definite purpose and lowness of spirits. Many times did she reproach herself severely for allowing such feelings to influence her; but, do what she would, she could not banish the vague pain with which she looked forward to the future. "It is not that I am unhappy," she told herself, "but it is the possibility of what lies before me."

One evening, during one of Brian's periodical visits to Elmwood, she went with him to take dinner at The Cedars.

She found the evening thoroughly enjoyable, and for the time being she laid aside her depression and was in brilliant spirits. The Colonel, whose vein was particularly happy, kept her by his side and made himself especially entertaining.

"You needn't be jealous," he said to Brian, "you'll enjoy all her sweetness presently. No hope for us old fellows. You young ones manage to shine up down and the girls like your handsome faces and forget your empty heads."

Brian joined in the laugh raised at his expense, but when his eye met Margaret's he was both surprised and perplexed at its peculiar expression.

During the ride home he found her gay spirits had given way to a moody silence, which he tried several times to break without much success.

"I was hoping for a nice talk with you," he said at last rather desperately, "but you seem determined not to gratify me. You know that I return to the city to-morrow, too, and I won't see you again until I come to claim you for my own. My darling, if you could realize with what unspeakable joy I look forward to that time. But you are so cold I can't understand you, Margaret. Sometimes I begin to fear you regret."

"Don't begin to think anything so devoid of sense, Brian. If I can't believe in disinterested affection it isn't my fault. Some one stole my faith from me."

She settled back in her corner with these words and wrapped her cloak more closely about her.

"I am very cross, Brian," she added after a moment of self-reproach. "I don't want to be cross to you. Please remember that even when I forget it I am sorry I ever had a heart."

"Had, Margaret?" he repeated, brightening at once at her gentle tones. "Oh, don't let us be doleful, please. Talk of something else."

After this outburst Margaret settled still further back in her corner, and Brian tried in vain to catch a glimpse of her face in the flickering light of the two carriage lamps.

No further remark broke the silence, which lasted until they reached home.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The bad boy will be sorry when electrical tanning is universally adopted.

## ACTS OF THE SPECIAL SESSION.

The following laws were enacted at the special session of the Legislature, August 5th and 6th, or the reappointment of the State into Senatorial and Representative districts:

### AN ACT

for the apportionment of Senators in the State Legislature.

SECTION 1.—The people of the State of Michigan enact. That this State shall be and is hereby divided into thirty-two Senate Districts, each district to be entitled to one Senator, which said districts shall be constituted as follows, viz:

FIRST DISTRICT.—The ninth, eleventh, thirteenth, and fifteenth wards of the city of Detroit, and the townships of Grosse Pointe, Hamtramck, Janss, Bedford, Livonia, and Plymouth, in the county of Wayne.

SECOND DISTRICT.—The first, second, third, fifth, and seventh wards of the city of Detroit.

THIRD DISTRICT.—The fourth, sixth, eighth, and tenth wards of the city of Detroit.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—The twelfth, fourteenth, and sixteenth wards of the city of Detroit, and the townships of Canton, Nankin, Dearborn, Springwells, Van Buren, Romulus, Taylor, Ecorse, Saunter, Huron, Brownstown, and Monroeville, and the city of Wyandotte in the county of Wayne.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—The counties of Lenawee and Monroe.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—The counties of St. Joseph, Branch, and Hillsdale.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—The counties of Berrien and Cass.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—The counties of Allegan and Van Buren.

NINTH DISTRICT.—The counties of Kalamazoo and Calhoun.

TENTH DISTRICT.—The counties of Jackson and Washtenaw.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—The county of St. Clair.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.—The counties of Oakland and Macomb.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.—The counties of Livingston and Genesee.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.—The counties of Shiawassee and Ingham.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.—The counties of Barry and Eaton.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.—The first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and twelfth wards of the city of Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.—The tenth and eleventh wards of the city of Grand Rapids, and the townships of Tyrone, Solon, Nelson, Spencer, Spring, Alcona, Couland, Oakford, Alpine, Plainfield, Cannon, Grattan, Walker, Grand Rapids, Ada, Vergennes, Wyoming, Paris, Cascade, Lowell, Byron, Gaines, Caledonia, and Bowne in the county of Kent.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.—The counties of Ionia and Montcalm.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.—The counties of Clinton and Gratiot.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.—The counties of Huron and Sanilac.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.—The counties of Tuscola and LaPeere.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.—The county of Saginaw.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.—The counties of Muskegon and Ottawa.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.—The counties of Bay, Arenac and Midland.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.—The counties of Osceola, Newaygo, Mecosta and Isabella.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.—The counties of Manistee, Mason, Lake and Oceana.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.—The counties of Benzie, Wexford, Grand Traverse, Leelanaw, Kalkaska, Antrim and Charlevoix.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.—The counties of Crawford, Oshtemo, Alcona, Missaukee, Roscommon, Ogemaw, Isoc, Clare and Gladwin.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.—The counties of Otsego, Montmorency, Elpena, Presque Isle, Cheboygan, Emmet and Manistowick.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.—The counties of Mackinac, Chippewa, Luce, Schoolcraft, Delta and Menominee.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.—The counties of Marquette, Alger, Dickinson and Iron.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.—The counties of Houghton, Baraga, Keweenaw, Gogebic, Ontonagon and Isle Royal.

SECTION 2.—The election returns of each county forming one senate district, shall be made to the county clerk's office of said county. The election returns of each senate district composed of more than one county, shall be made to the county clerk's office of the county in such senate district containing the largest number of inhabitants according to the census of one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

The election returns of each senate district composed of a portion of a county, shall be made to the county clerk's office of such county. This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved August 6th, 1892.

### AN ACT

To apportion anew the representatives among the several counties and districts of the State.

SECTION 1.—The people of the State of Michigan enact. That the House of Representatives shall hereafter be composed of one hundred members, elected agreeable to a ratio of one representative to every twenty thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight persons, including civilized persons of Indian descent not members of any tribe, in each organized county, and one representative of each county having a fraction more than a moiety of said ratio, and not included therein, until the one hundred representatives are assigned, that is to say within the County of Wayne, twelve (12); Kent, five (5); Saginaw, four (4); Bay, three (3); St. Clair, three (3); Lenawee, two (2); Jackson, two (2); Calhoun, two (2); Washtenaw, two (2); Berrien, two (2); Oakland, two (2); Muskegon, two (2); Marquette, two (2); Genesee, two (2); Kalamazoo, two (2); Allegan, two (2); Ingham, two (2); Houghton, two (2); Ottawa, two (2); Montcalm, two (2); Ionia, two (2); Sanilac, two (2); Tuscola, two (2); Monroe, two (2); Eau Claire, two (2); Macomb, two (2); Shiawassee, one (1); Hillsdale, one (1); Van Buren, one (1); LaPeere, one (1); Gratiot, one (1); Huron, one (1); Clinton, one (1); St. Joseph, one (1); Branch, one (1); Manistee, one (1); Barry, one (1); Cass, one (1); Menominee, one (1); Livingston, one (1); Eaton, one (1); Mecosta, one (1); Isabella, one (1); Mason, one (1); Oceana, one (1); the counties of Midland, Gladwin and Arenac shall constitute a representative district and shall be entitled to one representative, and the election returns of said district shall be made to the county of Midland.

The counties of Wexford, Missaukee, and Clare shall constitute a representative district and be entitled to one representative, and the election returns of said district shall be made to the county of Wexford.

The counties of Osceola and Lake shall constitute a representative district, and be entitled to one representative, and the election returns of said district shall be made to the county of Osceola.

The counties of Grand Traverse, Leelanaw, and Benzie shall constitute a representative district and be entitled to one representative, and the election returns of said district shall be made to the county of Grand Traverse.

The counties of Antrim, Charlevoix, and Kalkaska shall constitute a representative district and be entitled to one representative, and the election returns of said district shall be made to the county of Antrim.

The counties of Isoc, Alcona, Roscommon, and Ogemaw shall constitute a representative district and be entitled to one representative, and the election returns of said district shall be made to the county of Isoc.

The counties of Alpena, Montmorency, Otsego, and Crawford shall constitute a representative district, and be entitled to one representative, and the election returns of said district shall be made to the county of Alpena.

The counties of Cheboygan, Emmet, Presque Isle, and Manistowick shall constitute a representative district and be entitled to one representative, and the election returns of said district shall be made to the county of Cheboygan.

The counties of Chippewa, Mackinac and Luce shall constitute a representative district and be entitled to one representative, and the election returns of said district shall be made to the county of Chippewa.

The counties of Delta, Schoolcraft, and Alger shall constitute a representative district and be entitled to one representative, and the election returns of said district shall be made to the county of Delta.

The counties of Dickinson, Iron, and Baraga shall constitute a representative district, and be entitled to one representative, and the election returns of said district shall be made to the county of Dickinson.

The counties of Gogebic, Ontonagon, Keweenaw, and Isle Royal shall constitute a representative district and be entitled to one representative, and the election returns of said district shall be made to the county of Gogebic.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved Aug. 6 A. D., 1892.

## SHOT THE MINERS DOWN

### TWELVE HAVE BEEN KILLED AT COAL CREEK.

Gen. Anderson Caught—The Strikers Capture Him by a Base Trick—Threaten to Hang Him—Brave Defiance of the Commander.

### Troops Hurry to the Scene.

Knoxville, Tenn., special. Gatling guns were turned upon the miners at Coal Creek. How many were killed and wounded no one yet knows. The only fact which none can dispute is that the fiercest battle in the history of the Coal Creek troubles began early in the morning and continued during the day.

It is stated that Captain Keller Anderson, in command of the Coal Creek troops, has been captured by the miners, taken to an unknown place and lynched.

For several hours firing was not general. About 2 o'clock the miners made an organized assault on the fort and were successfully repulsed. The second assault was easily repulsed. The third attempt resulted in a regular pitched battle and Gatling guns got in their work.

### Position of the Fort.

The fort occupies a crest of a hill commanding the range of Coal Creek valley for five miles east and west. To the north is a spur of the valley in which the stockade of the Knoxville Iron Company is located. It will be impossible for the miners to reach the stockade as long as the fort holds out. To the southward from the fort stretches Walden ridge, which is very steep on the northern side and easy of ascent from the south. The top for several miles is a series of great ledges of sandstone, making a natural and almost invincible fortress. The distance from Fort Anderson across the valley to the top of Walden ridge is about 1,400 yards. On the top of the ridge the miners had planted two field pieces furnished them by sympathizers in Kentucky. The north side of the ridge and creek skirting the foot of Fort Anderson hill is a dense growth of hemlock and laurel. The assailants of the fort had all the advantages of hiding, and if one of their number should be either killed or wounded he could be hastily removed to a place of safety without any one being the wiser.

No one is allowed to approach within a half mile of the fort unless he is known to be in sympathy with the miners, therefore it is impossible to get the names or even the number of killed or wounded.

### Three Miners Captured.

Between the first and second assault on the fort three miners were captured. They sent up a flag of truce to Captain Anderson to ask for release. He was expecting such a message, and met the men on equal grounds. He was seized by several of them and rushed down the hill, and finally taken to one of the hotels in the village, where he was guarded by Robert Lindsay, a deputy United States Marshal, and a number of friends. They held him as a hostage, and would not agree to give him up until the troops and convicts are withdrawn from the valley. It is from here he is said to have been taken and lynched.

A Knoxville man, who arrived on the night train, states that three miners went to Camp Anderson under a flag of truce. Thinking they had come, as they had on several occasions before, to hold a conference with him, Captain Anderson walked outside his lines and down to where the miners stood. He was immediately seized, and using him as a shield, they took him down the hill. The men in the fort were afraid to fire when they at last realized what was being done for fear of killing their commander. He was taken through excited mobs of miners, who were yelling "hang him," etc. They succeeded in safely conducting him to a room in the hotel. Once there one miner placed a gun at his head, demanding him to surrender his garrison. Looking straightforward at the man he asked permission to say a few words. It was granted. To the leader he said: "Tell my daughter I died like a soldier," and, turning to the man who had placed the gun to his head, he said, "Now, you, shoot." Finally Sheriff Rutherford and deputies took charge of him. From that time on his fate is only a matter of rumor.

The miners say that Capt. Anderson was drunk and came outside of the fortification in a drunken manner and the boys picked him up without trouble. He has so far made no statement. His force of 130 men is still holding the fort. The men have been on short rations for three days. Every avenue of supply has been cut off.

### Relief on the Way.

A special train arrived from Chattanooga at 8 o'clock, carrying Brigadier General Carnes and the First Regiment of the National Guards, 600 strong, and over 100 volunteers, citizens of Chattanooga. The train was switched around the city and started for Coal Creek. It is reported that while he was making a forced march from Clinton 2,000 miners attacked him. It was 9 o'clock at night and he could not see a yard before him. Suddenly a flash startled the troops. On all sides shots were being fired at them without mercy. They had been ambushed. Taken by surprise the boys did not know what to do, and panic reigned for some minutes; then Carnes succeeded in getting his men together and fired upon the miners, who were in full retreat. Several of them were hurt. Four of Carnes' men were killed and several hurt.

Owing to the many conflicting rumors it is impossible to get the exact facts. The wires are all down between Clinton and Coal Creek, and no direct communication is possible except by courier.

THE exercise of rights always has a more salutary effect upon the character than the enjoyment of privileges. Any class of human beings to whom a position of perpetual subordination is assigned, however much they may be petted and flattered, must inevitably be dwarfed, morally and intellectually.



**ARE** You the man who has been paying 100 per cent profit on all on his purchases? If you will just consult our price list and realize your foolishness.

**YOU** Should know by this time, that bargains will never come to you, you must go after the bargains. Just simply go to the Bank Drug Store and Glazier will do the rest.

**THE** facts of the case are this: That people trade with Glazier simply because he sells goods so cheap. Their verdict can be relied on. If it pays others, it will pay you.

**A MAN**

Who won't save a dollar when he can, is foolish in every sense of the word. We say positively that we are selling goods far below our competitors, and bring abundant evidence to prove it, but still some folks Can't see the Point.

2lb cans sugar corn 10c per can.  
3lb cans tomatoes, 10c  
Best Columbia river salmon 15c per can  
**Good Alaska Salmon 11c.**  
Lobsters in cans 20c per can.  
3lb can luncheon beef 25c per can.  
**Fine black cherries 20c.**  
Canned blackberries 9c per can.  
Canned strawberries 10c per can.  
Good canned pineapple 14c per can.  
**Canned clams 15c per can.**  
Potted tongue 14c per can.  
Potted ham 11c per can.  
Sardines in oil 5c per can.  
Sardines in mustard 10c per can.  
French mustard 15c per jug,  
**Full cream cheese 12c.**  
Royal baking powder 42c per lb.  
Banner smoking tobacco 16c per lb.  
No. 1 lamp chimneys, 3c each.  
No. 2 lamp chimneys, 5c each.  
Preston Fine Cut tobacco 25c per lb.

**3lb can pumpkin, 3 for 25c**  
**Sugar syrup 25c per gal.**  
9 sticks coffee essence for 10c.  
Lampwicks 1 yd long, 10c per doz.  
**8 lbs rolled oats 25c.**  
Best can baking powder, 20c per lb.  
23 boxes matches 300 to box 25c.  
25 lbs sulphur \$1.00.  
**Good dried beef 8c per lb.**  
Large boxes toothpicks 5c.  
20 lbs granulated sugar, \$1.  
Arm and Hammer brand soda 6c per lb.  
**Three black crow plug tobacco 25c per lb.**  
Rising Sun Stove polish, 5c per pkg.  
Fine roasted peanuts 8c per lb.  
**Molasses bls for sale cheap**  
All patent medicines one-fourth off.  
6 doz clothes pins, 5c.  
Pint fruit jars, 75c per doz  
Quart fruit jars, 90c  
Half gal fruit jars, \$1.10 per doz.

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TO STANDARD READERS.

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Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.  
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Ripans Tabules cure jaundice.  
Ripans Tabules prolong life.

### THE CHLSEA 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.

CHLSEA, FRIDAY, SEPT. 2, 1892.

#### WASHINGTON LETTER.

An Interesting Budget from the Nation's Capital.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—To-day Washington will start a freight shipment to the Pacific Slope that will almost rival in interest the famous "gold train" lately arrived in New York. It will be a train of seven cars starting from the navy yard, and will carry the three great guns that go to complete the armament of the U. S. S. Monterey, now lying at the Mare Island yard in California. The guns are a triumph of mechanical skill, and Capt. O'Neil, the inspector of ordnance, by whom they kindly exhibited to your correspondents may be pardoned for feeling particular proud of the work which passes through his hands. The guns while packed for shipment are not in particularly good shape to show off their delicacy of adjustment and general beauty of mechanism, but the care with which they are sent gives some idea of the value that is attached to the huge mass of steel. There are two ten inch guns in the shipment and one twelve inch. The former are 31 feet long and the latter 50 feet and 9 inches. A separate flat car is appropriated to each of them and on each car has been built a sort of wooden cradle, in which the gun lies like a ship on the ways. The larger of these guns weighs fifty tons the other two forty tons each, but this is only a small part of the total weight of the shipment as the aggregate weight of the mount is 400,000 pounds. Every part of the guns and "mount," as the carriages are called, is the work of the navy yard shops, except the original steel tubes of which the gun barrels and their jackets are made. The work is a marvel of accuracy, being carried to the .0001 part of an inch. The great naval review, to which this country has invited the nations of

the earth, in New York harbor next April, will afford the United States an opportunity to parade her new fleet before the eyes of the world with the pride of a young hen with her first brood of chickens. It will be no insignificant fleet, however for it will include ships that would prove to be formidable antagonists anywhere, and though there won't be so many of them they will make up in quality any deficiency in quantity. The leader of the fleet will presumably be the splendid 8,150 ton armored cruiser, New York, now under construction at Philadelphia. With her six-inch protected deck, her speed of twenty knots, great coal endurance and fine battery this vessel will be the best ship in commission at that time. The 3,990 ton Miantonomah, with her four ten-inch guns, will be on hand to represent the double turret monitor class, while the little Pasiac will stand for the single turret vessels with which the civil war was fought, and will attract no little share of the curiosity of foreign guests. Finally the 2,183-ton harbor defense ram, building at Bath, will appear as a type of armorclads in which the American construction is specially worthy of note. The unarmored protected cruisers will muster in stronger force than the armorclads. They will include the Chicago, 4,500 ton, one of the most heavily armed cruisers of her displacement in the world; the Atlanta, 3,183 tons, also heavily armed; the fast 4,234 ton Philadelphia, with her record of 19 2-3 knots; the Newark, 4,083 tons and 19 knots; the Detroit and Montgomery, 2,000 tons each. In the Pacific there are four fine vessels, including the San Francisco, of 4,083 tons, with her 20 1-6 knots, the Baltimore, of 4,700 tons of 19 1/2 knots, and the Boston, a sister ship of the Atlanta. It is believed that a part or all these vessels will be brought to the Atlantic for the review. Of the gunboats there will be in the parade the sister ships Concord and Bennington, Castine and Machias. The Vesuvius will, of course, be present, and also the Dolphin and the Bancroft, with the torpedo boats, Cushing and Stilette.

A week ago there was but one cabinet officer in the city, Secretary Foster of the State Department, who was busily engaged preparing the Behring Sea case, now completed and ready for submission. The absent Cabinet officials are slowly returning to their posts of duty. Secretary Foster, of the Treasury Department and Attorney General Miller being the advance guard. Secretary Elkins got back yesterday from his vacation at his home at Elkins, W. Va., and Secretary Noble is on his return from his trip across the country. Postmaster General Wanamaker generally takes the month of August for recreation, so he is not looked for until the return of the President, who is expected by the 8th of September, or at the least in time to review the parade of the G. A. R. The President on his return will have two important offices to fill because of the resignations of land commissioner Carter and first assistant Postmaster General Whitford. The land office officials and employees are taking little interest in the possibilities of a new chief, there being an opinion that the office will be left open until after the election, when Commissioner Carter may or may not desire to resume active duty.

There is a great demand from southern democrats for republican literature on the people's party and alliance. The democratic committee are sending out thousands of Gen. D. B. Henderson's speech on Weaver and there have been many applications for Republican documents. The republican committee attack the third party people on the financial issue, and the democrats therefore want the republican ammunition for their fighting.

#### Laura Dainty.

We present the readers of the STANDARD with the portrait of one of the most brilliant ornaments of the lyceum platform. Laura Dainty's position in the brilliant list of entertainers on the lecture platform is a distinguished and peculiar one. The stage has been thronged with "elocutionists" until the word has become hateful to the public ear. Dramatic readers of all possible degrees of cleverness, from the intolerable infant prodigy to the equally in-

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### GUN HEADQUARTERS

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Special Prices on Buggies for the next thirty days.

**HOAG & HOLMES.**

tolerable old lady well down in the vale of years, have exhibited their murderous spell in slaying poets alive, and churning their inspired utterances in wash-tubs equipped with all the modern appliances. Mere human nature rejects them (in spite of the most excellent credentials) and falls back on common sense as an interpreter of the poem or story.



The merit of Laura Dainty is, that she is a common sense interpreter of the "good things" in literary art. Intuitively she seizes the beauty of a poem, the telling point, whether pathetic or humorous, of a story, the point of a satirical sketch, the whim that inspired the author—and she has the rare faculty of imparting her own preternatural insight to her audience. We do not admire the clever reciter; her "artless art," as Wendell Phillips describes it, makes the reciter invisible and we "behold the vision as she beholds it." This is admitted to be the perfection of art—the concealment of it—and we believe Laura Dainty has attained it in sheer unconsciousness, by her unflinching adherence to truth, and above all, her thorough love of her work. There is an idle and convenient phrase frequently employed in the description of artists—"her personal magnetism." If it means anything in the case of Laura Dainty, it must mean that she is endowed with an intellectual enthusiasm that communicates itself to her hearers.

Laura Dainty's past season has proved the crowning triumph of her brief and brilliant career. Appearing in Detroit in the same course with Senator Ingalls and Dr. Talmage a crowded house attested the appreciation of her extraordinary power. Her repertory embraces a wide range of subjects. Tears and laughter follow in quick succession at her bidding and the unsought adulation of the press and pub-

lic everywhere from cultivated Boston to the rugged wilds of Arkansas, has secured for her the well merited title of "Pearl of the Platform."

#### 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.



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