

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

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CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1893.

NUMBER 45.

HOT WEATHER GOODS!!

Ladies Oxfords.

We show the largest and best assortment of these goods that you ever looked at. Prices are lower than you would pay for inferior goods.

Ladies Dongola Kid Oxfords \$1.00. Regular price \$1.25.
Ladies Dongola Kid Oxfords \$1.15. Regular price \$1.40.
Ladies Dongola Kid Oxfords \$1.35. Patent tip and strictly Hand Turned. A perfect beauty and an elegant fitter. Regular price \$1.75.
Ladies Finest Kid Oxfords \$1.65. Regular price \$2.00.
Ladies Southern tie Oxfords \$2.50. Regular price \$3.00.
Ladies Blucher tie Oxfords \$2.75. Hand turned, Philadelphia or Picadilly toes. The regular price where such goods are sold is \$3.50.
Mens low Shoes at prices that will suit you.

Clothing.

We are showing Men's Boys and Children's Summer Suits cheaper than you have ever seen them.

Men's Light Coat and Vests from \$1.00 up to \$5.00.
Boys Light Coat and Vests starting as low as 75 cents.
Men's Summer Underwear as low as 25 cents a piece.
A dozen styles to select from at 50 cents. All regular 60 cent and 75 cent goods.
Men's Summer Dress Shirts with collar and cuff attached at \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Straw Hats.

Remember we show the largest stock of these goods in Chelsea. No matter how cheap or how high priced goods you want we can suit you.

The goods are new and the styles are correct.
Summer Gloves, Summer Hosiery, Summer Underwear, etc., at lower prices than you have ever bought the same class of good. Yours Truly,

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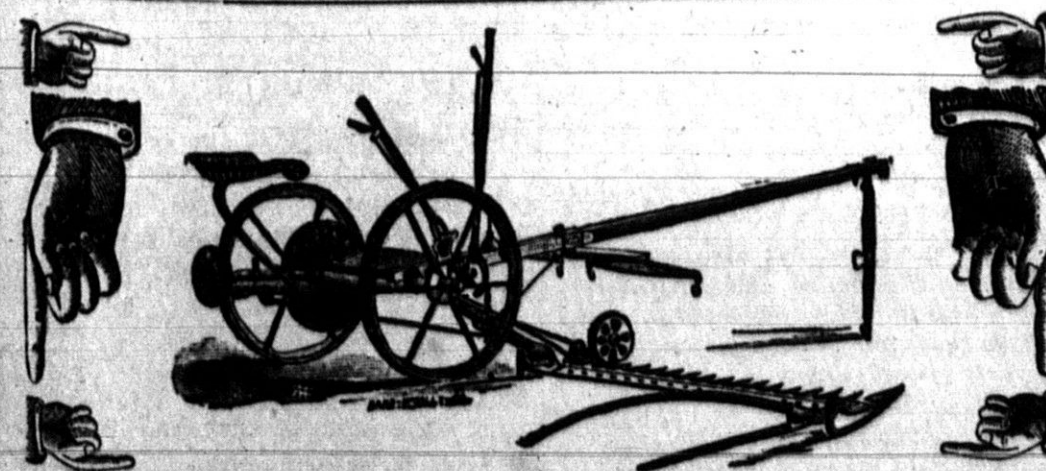
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FAULTLESS FITTING FOOTWEAR

Groceries at Bottom Prices.

We want your Butter and Eggs.



This "Cut"

Represents the world renowned Buckeye Mower, one of the best grass cutting machines on earth. The other one of the best is the McCormick Big 4, which we also sell. Our trade has been immense on these machines so far, and we are still in the field, and in position to fill all orders on short notice, so if you find on getting out your old machine that it is not going to take you through the haying, call on Yours Truly, and take your choice between the two best machines in the world.

We have a large lot of Binding Twine on hand which we are selling at a very low figure. We also keep the best machine oil in the market.

C. E. WHITAKER.

School Report.

Report of school in district No. 7, Sylvan, for the month ending June 24. No. enrolled, 30; attending every day, Eddie and Dave Laubengayer, Amelia and Christina Gutekunst and Chauncey Freeman; For the Winter term: Oliver Killam and Chauncey Freeman; For the year Chauncey Freeman. Promoted from first to second grade Katie and Anna Gutekunst; from second to third, Alfred Faulkner, Clara Merkle, Lydia Wolf, Emma Bohnet, Herman Weber and Joseph Laubengayer; from third to fourth, Lydia Laubengayer and Myrtia Weber, from fifth to sixth, Oliver Lillam and Paulina Bohnet; from seventh to eighth, Chauncey Freeman and Carrie Goodrich. Jimmie Killam received diploma. L. A. Stephens.

Measles.

We copy the following from a document issued by the Michigan State Board of Health:

Measles is a dangerous, contagious disease, hence it is a "disease dangerous to the public health," under the laws in Michigan, and the observance of the following precautions is of importance.

Inasmuch as measles is spread by those sick with it before the eruption appears, in order that its restriction shall be most complete, it is important that the early symptoms be generally known. In the early stage of measles there is, frequently sneezing, and a troublesome cough. When a child or a young person has symptoms of measles, or a sore throat, bad odor to its breath, and especially if it has fever, it should immediately be kept separated from all other persons, except necessary attendants, until it be ascertained whether or not it has measles, or some other communicable disease.

Every person known to be sick with measles should be promptly and thoroughly isolated from the public; no more persons than are actually necessary should have charge of or visit the patient, and they should be restricted in their intercourse with other persons.

Plain and distinct notices should be placed upon the premises or house in which there is a person sick with measles.

Householders and physicians must immediately give notice of the first case and of every case of measles to the health officer or to the president or clerk of the local board of health. This is required by law.

Unless otherwise ordered by the local board of health, these duties are required of the health officer by Act 137, laws of 1889. Section 2 of this act, as amended by Act No. 34, approved March 28, 1889, provides that—

"Whoever knowingly violate the provisions of section one of this act, or the orders of the health officer made in accordance therewith, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and the cost of prosecution, or in default of payment thereof, by imprisonment not exceeding ninety days in the county jail, in the discretion of the court."

The New York Wide Tire Law.

The "wide tire" bill has been signed by the governor of New York. It provides that: Every person who, during the year ending June 1, 1893, and each succeeding year thereafter, uses on the public highways of this state only wagons or vehicles upon which two or more horses are used, with wheels, the tire of which shall be not less than three and one-half inches in width, shall receive rebate of one-half of the assessed highway tax for each such year, not exceeding, however, in any one year the sum of four dollars or four days' labor. The right to such rebate shall not be affected by the use upon the public highways of buggies, carriages or platform spring wagons carrying a weight not exceeding one thousand pounds.

M. C. R. World's Fair Rate.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company offer a rate of 80 per cent of the regular rate to Chicago and return not later than November 5th. This would make the round trip from Chelsea cost \$9.85.

Children of proper age may be sold tickets at one-half the adult rate. For further information call on the ticket agent at the depot.

Improvement of Horses.

The sooner the farmers in the United States realize the fact that the ordinary and commonly bred horse is likely to deteriorate in value year by year, the better it will be for them. The use of cables to drag street cars has already reduced the service performed by horses in the cities, and the extension of the trolley system in the suburbs and the perfection of electric motors will relieve many other thousands of horses from such service. It has not been so very long since nearly all the threshing was done by horses; now only a very small percentage of even the threshing-machines are worked by horse power. Practically all the plowing is now done by horses; but a cheap and practical steam plow is shown to visitors at the world's fair, and it is not improbable that in ten years from now quite a large percentage of plowing will be done without the aid of horses.

The need in the cities and on the farms for fewer horses will tend more and more to reduce their market value. Commonly bred horses will be the first to deteriorate in price; indeed, it is doubtful whether finely bred horses will suffer at all. There is no reason why they should. The purpose for which they are used will not be affected by any inventions revolutionizing method of transportation or tillage.—Ex.

National Holidays.

No other country approaches ours in holiday observance of national events; but even more significant is the fact that we have no less than four holidays, each of which is in itself a distinct lesson in national patriotism and character.

Independence day, the fifth of our national holidays, around which all our holidays cluster, has lost none of its meaning in the lapse of years. If nowadays there is less of the excited and demonstrative observance which marked its celebration twenty-five or fifty years ago, it is not because the American people have outgrown their old feeling of patriotism, but because a more serious and deep-seated conviction has replaced it.

That Check Rein.

It is painful to see so many horse tortured by tight check reins. There are four ways in which these faithful though dumb servant show neckache alone, to say nothing of other tortures from too tight a check rein: First, by tossing up the head; second, by running out the tongue; third by frothing at the mouth (the horse cannot swallow); fourth, by swinging the head from side to side. Unhook the cheek of almost any horse that has been harnessed an hour or two, notice how slowly and pleasantly the poor animal lowers his head—a convincing proof that keen suffering has endured. Again, with the free use of the head in warm weather the horse keeps off many torturing flies, which he cannot which he cannot do if he reined with a tight check. Give him a light cheek, or, better, none at all. Let the owner or driver try the effect of a single fly upon his bared arm and he will learn to be merciful to the noblest and yet most abused of domestic animals.

Excursions.

Bay View Camp Meeting, Bay View, Mich. One first class limited fare for round trip. Children of proper age half fare. Date of sale July 10 to 19 inclusive. Limit for return until Aug. 17, 1893.

Homes for World's Fair Visitors.

In view of the crowded condition of Chicago and its hotels during the World's Fair period, Poole Bros. have done a public service in issuing a very carefully prepared list of the Homes in Chicago that are thrown open to the public upon this occasion. The list is complete and gives the name, location, number of rooms etc. so that correspondence may be had and arrangements made before the visitor comes to Chicago. This list is accompanied by splendid sectional maps of the city on a large scale, by which the location of every house can be accurately found. Copies can be obtained at the Michigan Central Ticket Office at the publishers price, 50 cents—less really than the value of the maps themselves.

For Sale.

On easy terms, house and 3/4 acres of land. Inquire of Mrs. Barrus, N. Main st



DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS LOADED!

Should you have the misfortune, while celebrating of getting in the condition illustrated, Glazier, the Druggist, can soon fix you up with some of his celebrated Ointments and Plasters, at a

QUARTER OFF.

After the Fourth is over

You will need something to quiet your nerves, Glazier has teas and coffees of the

Finest Flavor and

Finest Figures.

When in need of Choice Family Groceries, call on

F. P. GLAZIER & CO.

Chelsea Savings Bank

Chelsea, Michigan.

Capital Paid In \$60,000.00.

Extends to its customers every facility in banking and solicits your patronage.

Hon. S. G. Ives, President.
Thos. S. Sears, Vice-President.
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FARMS

FOR

SALE!

Do you want to buy a Good Farm at a Low Price, and on easy terms?

I have three nice farms, and can and will give you a Grand Bargain, as I want to sell them.

Come and see me if you have any idea of buying a farm. It will pay you.

GEO. P. GLAZIER.

Chelsea, Michigan.

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

The favorable reports as to the sanitary condition of Hamburg are reassuring to the people of this country.

DR. JAMES H. KIRKLAND, professor of Latin of Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., has been elected chancellor to succeed Dr. K. C. Garland, retired on account of age and infirmity.

TIGER-EYE is a peculiar crystallization of quartz. Formerly very rare and costly, large deposits have been found in the western states, and in South Africa, so that many common articles are now made of it.

A ROYAL commission of England on tuberculosis has almost completed experiments to show the effect on the meat of bacteria inoculation on the live stock. It is expected that the final report in autumn will result in a material change of laws governing the importation of cattle.

NOTHING in horticultural hall excites more comment than the top of the coconut tree from Lake Worth, Fla. Its attraction rests in the fact that the nuts are among the feathery fronds just as they grow. There are in the same exhibit some coconut trees just starting from the nut.

SOUP CREEK, McDowell county, W. Va., is a remarkable stream. The creek passes a hamlet called Vivian, and about a mile below returns, runs around a tract of land about a half mile wide and then passes under itself. This freak is caused by the lay of the land, which sinks spirally.

COMMENTING on the fact that it costs Uncle Sam \$750 a shot to test cannon plate and guns, the Laramie Republican arrives at the very plausible theory that if the tests are successful it will cost some other power more than that to fool with your Uncle Samuel. Respectful treatment comes high, but we must have it.

AMONG the many Russian articles of use and beauty now imported to this country are girdles for feminine waists. They are, like the most Russian ornaments, gorgeous to the last degree. The girdle itself is made of cloth woven with threads of gold or silver. The buckle is usually a large metallic affair bedizened with Byzantine decoration.

ALL the principal actors in the Panama scandal are confined to their beds. Hertz is dying at Bornemouth, in England, Ferdinand de Lesseps is mentally and physically a wreck. Charles de Lesseps is in the hospital at St. Louis. M. Marius is in the infirmary of the Melun prison, and ex-Minister Balthut is in the hospital of the prison of Etampes.

PORTLAND cement, according to the Sanitary Plumber, has been put to a new use. It is now substituted for the more expensive rubber and asbestos preparation for packing steam joints. From extensive practical trials this cement packing is found to be quite as efficient as the others hitherto employed, and its cost is only one-tenth that of the others.

Mrs. STANFORD, when thanked recently for the great work done by her husband and herself in founding the university at Palo Alto, said: "Do not call it a kindness on our part; we should not be thanked, for the reason that we had to sacrifice nothing. If we had made a personal sacrifice to enable us to build the university we might conscientiously accept your gratitude."

ALMOST the sole hereditary trade in the United States is that of the deep-water pilot. At most of the important seaports pilotage has been confined for generations to a few families. The Delaware pilots congregate at Lewes, where they have lived these many generations. To be a deep-water pilot in Delaware is to be a man of consideration, with houses, lands and portable goods ashore, a snug home, a well-clad family, and local honors of various sorts.

According to a recent showing of the military equipment of Europe, the Kaiser's country leads the world in the size of its military establishment, having increased from a mobilizing strength of 1,300,000 in 1899 to 3,000,000 in 1902, positively the most elaborate military display made by any of the European military powers. Next to Germany's strength is that of France with 4,350,000 men; Russia is third with 4,000,000, Italy next with 2,330,000 and Austria next with 1,900,000.

A NEW vegetable is about to be introduced to the people of the United States through the department of agriculture. It is the root of the calla lily, which resembles somewhat in appearance the ordinary Irish tuber, with the addition of a few fibrous roots that have nothing to do with the qualities of the articles as an esculent. So prolific and palatable is the root of that plant that their propagation in many parts of the United States may reasonably be looked forward to as an agricultural industry of the future.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

Big Fire at Augusta.
The following business places and four dwellings in Augusta, a village of 500 inhabitants in Kalamazoo county, were destroyed by fire: Church's bakery, post office, Crane's meat market, John Lawler's furniture store, Citizens' bank, Andrews' grocery, M. A. Russell's barber shop, Rogers' harness shop, Weeks' drug store, Iden's jewelry store, Church's restaurant, Mrs. Lawler's dressmaking store, Page's meat market, Miss Ada Rosebrook's millinery, Finlay hotel, Gregory hardware store. The loss on buildings and merchandise will aggregate \$50,000. Seth Gregory lost \$1,500 in money secreted in his hardware store.

Forest Fires.
The forest fires raging throughout the upper peninsula were checked by rain, but were raging fiercely again. The Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railroad had a number of bridges and trestles burned between Ishpeming and Duluth. Other roads have suffered similar losses. Reports of damage to homesteads were reported from everywhere. The greatest damage has been done in Bay de Noquette tract, where twenty homesteads were destroyed, and in Ontonagon county.

Michigan Old Settlers Meet.
The annual reunion and picnic of the Old Settlers' association was held at Grand Rapids. It was the sixtieth anniversary of the arrival of the first white settlers. Addresses were delivered by Noyes L. Avery, John Patton, Jr., and others. The attendance was large. The person of most interest was Harriett Gould Burton, the only survivor of the original colony, who has reached her 80th year.

First Michigan Infantry.
The twenty-eighth annual reunion of the First Michigan infantry was held in Jackson and the following officers were elected: President, L. W. Owen, Coldwater; vice presidents, James Russell, Hastings, and Thomas Hoffman, Dansville; secretary and treasurer, Dan Griffith, Jackson. The next meeting will be held in Jackson the fourth Friday in June, 1894.

Health in Michigan.
Reports to the state board of health by fifty-five observers in different parts of the state for the week ended June 24 indicated that intermittent fever and diarrhea increased and that pneumonia decreased in area of prevalence. Diphtheria was reported at thirty-four places, scarlet fever at thirty-six, typhoid fever at twelve and measles at twenty-two places.

Short But Newsworthy Items.
The work of dredging the entrance to Muskegon harbor is nearing completion, and when finished there will be 18 feet of clear water through the entire channel.

The taxes assessed to Michigan railroads this year amount to \$893,702.07, or \$39,421.89 more than last year.

Old settlers of Monroe county held their semi-annual meeting at the armory at Sparta.

The Dexter mine near Ishpeming is to close down. Over half the mines in that district are now idle.

A special policeman has been appointed to enforce the dog ordinance in Muskegon and he will receive fifty cents a head for every one he kills.

Henry Matson was found dead at Opechee. His head was in a spring of water, but wounds about his head indicate foul play. He leaves a wife and five children.

Frank Hayes, 19 years old, was sentenced to imprisonment for life at Detroit for murder.

Charles Thompson, 21 years of age, of St. Clair, was crushed to death between a steamer and a lumber dock at Cleveland, O.

Mrs. Mary A. Clapp, 74 years old, died at Oshtemo. She was a pioneer of Kalamazoo county.

An incendiary fire burned seven houses on Miller street in Detroit. Total loss, \$15,000.

John A. Mead, of Grand Rapids, took an overdose of chloral to relieve a headache and was found dead. He was 20 years of age and was married.

Mrs. Mary Draine committed suicide by jumping into the river near the Air Line bridge at Jackson.

Newaygo college graduates selected as their colors black and gold, and as a flower the rose.

Six burglars tried nearly every store door in Vicksburg with false keys the other evening, but did not gain an entrance anywhere. The nightwatch saw them.

Angus McDonald, a brakeman, was killed by falling under a train at Port Huron.

Michael M. Gister, an old and honored resident of Detroit, died at his home in that city, aged 64 years.

By a sudden explosion in the bottom of No. 2 shaft in the Quincy mine at Houghton Thomas Carroll, 20 years old, was instantly killed, and John Powers had his left eye blown out.

Peter F. Denelle, of Detroit, was drowned in the lake at Chicago. With a party of friends he had visited the fair in a yacht, and while returning fell overboard.

Charles Schoenfeldt, aged 63, a well known character, was found dead in his dooryard at Monroe.

Gov. Rich has appointed Charles E. Sorrs, of Muskegon, state dairy and food commissioner. The office was created by the recent legislature.

DIED FAR FROM HOME.

Anthony J. Drexel, the Well-Known Banker and Millionaire, Succumbs to an Attack of Apoplexy at Carlsbad, Germany.

NEW YORK, July 1. — Anthony J. Drexel, the great American banker, died on Friday at Carlsbad, Germany. A private dispatch received at the banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. in Wall street at 1 o'clock announced the sad event, and a similar dispatch was received by Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia. When the information contained in them was made public it created a sensation. Both cablegrams were signed by Daniel B. Hoskins, son-in-law of minister to Germany Runyon. Mr. Hoskins is staying at Carlsbad, where Mr. Drexel was taking the waters for a kidney complaint.

As soon as the startling announcement of the millionaire banker's death was received telegrams asking for further information were sent to Mr. Hoskins, Minister Runyon and Mr. Drexel's nephew, who is traveling with



ANTHONY J. DREXEL.

him. A confirmatory dispatch was received at 2:15 p. m. The message stated that Mr. Drexel had a slight attack of pleurisy, but recovered and was then seized with apoplexy, from which he died.

The announcement of Mr. Drexel's death occasioned the greatest sorrow among both bankers and the general public here and in Philadelphia. The members of the Philadelphia banking house, presuming on the authenticity of the report of Mr. Drexel's death, said that the death of Mr. Drexel will not affect the business of that firm. Mr. Drexel, it is said, made provisions for the inevitable some years ago, and his money, or the greater portion of it, will remain in the firm. His interest in the firm of Drexel & Co. is estimated to be more than \$10,000,000. Mr. Drexel is said to have arranged his affairs more than two years ago.

Mr. Wright, one of the managing directors of Drexel, Morgan & Co., cabled J. Pierrepont Morgan, who is now in London, the news of Mr. Drexel's death, and says that Mr. Morgan will go at once to Carlsbad and with Mr. Harris, who accompanied Mr. Drexel abroad, will make preparations to have the body brought to this country. The body of the dead financier will be placed in the Drexel mausoleum in Philadelphia, where other members of the family rest. This mausoleum is one of the finest in the country and was built about twelve years ago.

Mr. Drexel's fortune, estimated at from \$20,000,000 to \$35,000,000, will remain in the family, but it is said that he frequently expressed the intention of leaving substantial donations to the Drexel college in Philadelphia, which he endowed with \$2,000,000, and the home for printers at Colorado Springs, which he and George W. Childs jointly endowed.

Mr. Drexel was one of the most prominent bankers of this country. He was at the head of the firm of Drexel & Co., in Philadelphia, and was a partner in the New York house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. and the Paris bank of Drexel, Harjes & Co. The banks in which he was interested also maintained close business relations with J. S. Morgan & Co., the London bankers.

The various Drexel banking houses have always been money-furnishing establishments. They have conducted a careful and conservative business in supplying the capital for private and corporate undertakings, and have in the course of their history engineered successfully many financial operations of far-reaching interest.

Anthony J. Drexel always took a deep interest in the affairs of these establishments, and much of the success which they enjoyed has been due to his sagacity and keen business instinct. Mr. Drexel had a quick perception, and his ability to at once comprehend the chief bearing of the proposition at hand enabled him to promptly exercise his judgment.

Mr. Drexel was the son of Francis Martin Drexel, a native of the Austrian Tyrol, who to avoid one of Napoleon Bonaparte's conscriptions came to this country and settled in Philadelphia. The elder Drexel founded the great banking house of Drexel & Co., in Philadelphia, in 1837. The Paris branch was founded in 1868, and the New York house—Drexel, Morgan & Co.—in 1871.

Anthony J. Drexel was born in Philadelphia in 1836, and during the greater part of his life was at the head of the bank in that city founded by his father, having been identified with that institution ever since he was 13 years of age. His brother, Joseph W. Drexel, who was the leading spirit in the New York house, died in that city in 1888. Both brothers were illustrious examples of wealth combined with whole-hearted, practical philanthropy.

CLEVELAND YIELDS.

The President Listens to the Demand for an Early Session of Congress, and Fixes the Date of Its Assembling at August 7 Instead of in September—Full Text of His Proclamation—He Feels Certain of the Repeal of the Sherman Law.

WASHINGTON, July 1. — After carefully going over all the details at the cabinet meeting the president issued a proclamation Friday afternoon calling an extra session of congress, beginning August 7, 1893, as follows:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1893. — Whereas, The distrust and apprehension concerning the financial situation which pervade all business circles have already caused great loss and damage to our people and threaten to cripple our merchants, stop the wheels of manufacture, bring distress and privation to our farmers and withhold from our workmen the wage of labor; and

"Whereas, The present perilous condition is largely the result of a financial policy which the executive branch of the government finds embodied in unwise laws which must be executed until repealed by congress;

"Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, in performance of a constitutional duty, do, by this proclamation, declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the convening of both houses of the congress of the United States at the capital in the city of Washington on the 7th day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon, to the end that the people may be relieved through legislation from present and impending danger and distress.

"All those entitled to act as members of the Fifty-third congress are required to take notice of this proclamation and attend at the time and place above stated.

"Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at the city of Washington on the 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

The determination to call an extra session had hardly been announced ere there was a hasty departure from the white house; and shortly after 4 o'clock the president was en route to Buzzard's Bay to join Mrs. Cleveland. Beyond fixing up certain western appointments no other business was transacted, it being the desire of the chief magistrate to give as much time as possible to the preparation of his message to congress, besides recuperating from his work since the inauguration. It is understood that the president will transact only the most urgent public business while at Buzzard's Bay, and what official announcements are to be made will be given out at the executive mansion in Washington.

The determination to call the extra session the first week in August, instead of the first week in September, it is understood was only definitely arrived at at Friday morning's cabinet session after giving full weight to the numerous telegrams received from all parts of the country urging this course. And the consideration which caused the president to change his mind was foreshadowed in a remark made by one of his cabinet officers two days ago that if the president received reasonable assurances that there was a likelihood of a prompt repeal of the so-called Sherman purchase law he might be disposed to call congress together earlier than he had announced. It is inferred from the fact that the president has done so that he considers he has obtained the assurances which he desired.

Developments make it appear that the disturbances of values arising from the uncertainties of the situation grew so alarming that Mr. Cleveland at last was compelled to acknowledge that "the unexpected contingencies necessitating an earlier meeting of congress," which he spoke of in his celebrated interview of June 5, had arrived. The action of the British government in India brought matters to a crisis. Previous to that startling event Mr. Cleveland had manifested a firm determination to adhere to his plan of calling congress in September. After the suspension of silver coinage in India the president resolutely declined to speak further about his intentions until he should be prepared to act, and each of his cabinet officers maintained a similar silence. It may be stated, however, without violating confidence, that from the day when the announcement of the action of India was made the president took steps to keep himself forewarned through the press dispatches of the slightest approach to panic in the money market, and was prepared at any moment to take the course which he has now adopted if it seemed to him that his so doing would in any way tend to allay alarm and restore public confidence.

When on Friday he found telegrams on his table not only from the eastern and middle states, but also from the south, and even from some of the silver states, urging that congress be called together at the earliest day possible, to end the uncertainty, he determined to delay no longer; but even in taking this action the president took steps, as far as he could, to prevent its being known before the stock exchanges closed so as to avoid any appearance of exercising undue influence on the stock market.

The action of the president apparently meets with the commendation and approval of most of the members and politicians now in the city, and the opinion is almost general that the Sherman act will be repealed. The proposition is not refuted, probably for the reason that the free silver men, who will conduct the fight against repeal, have few members now in the city. The free silver men, however, will oppose any attempt to repeal the Sherman law with all their strength. The fact that the mines in the west have been closed will be used as a weapon with which to force any wavering member in their ranks back into the fold.

ANSWERS HIS CRITICS.

Gov. Altgeld Declares He Acted in Accordance with What Seemed to Him to be His Duty and Has No Regrets.

CHICAGO, June 30. — Gov. Altgeld arrived in Chicago Thursday morning from Springfield. He will remain for some days, his purpose, as he explained it, being to transact private business of pressing importance. His secretary, who came along, brought with him a valise filled with congratulatory telegrams received from all parts of the country. A good many people called at the governor's office on the fourteenth floor of the Unity building in the forenoon to thank him for pardoning the three men who came home from Joliet Monday evening.

The governor submitted to an interview during the afternoon on the subject of pardoning Fielden, Schwab and Neebe. He spoke in a deliberate, judicial tone. He showed no resentment in his manner, and even when he condemned his critics most severely there was not a single trace of animation in his words. At times, however, he looked unusually grave, as if the criticism of hundreds of influential newspapers was a difficult burden to bear. He was asked what he had to say to the criticisms of the newspapers on his action, and retorted with an observation that the criticism so far had been mainly abuse.

"Why abuse?" he was asked. Replying, he said:

"Well they leave the merits of the case entirely alone. Generalities are thought to be sufficient and nothing like a careful, unprejudiced review of my facts and arguments is anywhere attempted. In most cases, too, my critics have no knowledge of the facts, and probably none of them has studied the case sufficiently to make his opinion of great importance. How many of them have referred to what Chief Ebersold said about there being nothing in this anarchist business, and how many of them referred to his statement about Schaack being desirous of forming new societies and stimulating public excitement?"

"Then, again, my critics have avoided all reference to the manner in which the jury that convicted those men was impaneled. Nothing is said of the declaration of those jurors that they were prejudiced, and it appears to be taken for granted that it is a principle of American jurisprudence that men who are the victims of a popular outcry are not entitled to a fair trial. I hold it a sacred duty to insist that even the abandoned criminal is entitled to a fair and unprejudiced trial when arraigned before the bar of public justice. I hope the time will never come when any other principle than that of honesty and fair play will prevail in the courts of America."

Gov. Altgeld paused for a few minutes and seemed to be thinking hard. Then he continued:

"My unfriendly critics laid no stress on the fact that the state never found out who threw the bomb, nor, in fact, anything about it. The state was never able to prove that the fellow who did throw the bomb had ever heard any of these men talk or had ever read anything they had written. Neither was it proven that he had ever heard of them. Not a single scintilla of evidence was brought out and no connection was made between the bomb thrower and the men who were pardoned.

"Those who have been so full of angry and hostile criticism ignore rational considerations entirely. In short they ignore the merits of the case and shut their eyes to the truth rather than admit that they possibly had taken a wrong view of the question. Instead of discussing the case calmly, logically, reasonably and in the spirit of intelligent fairness, the critics grow wild, fierce and frenzied, and in that mood say things that they will probably be sorry for when cool, good sense reasserts its reign."

"The reasons I gave for signing the pardon have been published, and they must stand or fall by themselves. To those persons who ascribe mean motives in an act of public character I have nothing to say; they sufficiently answer themselves. My reasons have been given to the public. If they are good they will stand; if they are not good they will fall. I simply have done what I believed to be my duty, and have nothing further to say. I do not care who commends nor do I care who condemns my action."

In reply to a statement that many people believed that the pardon was all right, but that it was impolitic to state his reasons so bluntly, the governor said:

"I do not believe in turning anybody out of the penitentiary without giving good and substantial reasons for so doing. In this case I considered such a course absolutely essential."

"What sort of an investigation did you make before deciding to grant the pardons?"

"I read all the briefs in the case and read all the documents submitted during the trial. I sent to Ottawa for the short-hand transcripts of evidence, and I read them many times carefully. I neglected no opportunity to fully acquaint myself with the case."

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Thousands Attend the International Assembly at Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, O., June 30. — Every train brings large delegations from all sections of the United States to attend the first international conference of the Epworth league, which opened in Music hall at 3 p. m. Thursday. The prospect now is that the expectations of the committee of entertainment will be realized and that 10,000 people will be in attendance. Delegates are now registered from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Texas and Utah.

The great gathering was called to order by Wilson M. Day, of this city, who bade the visitors welcome to the city in which the Epworth league was founded. Mayor Robert Blee also extended a cordial welcome on behalf of the city. The greatest applause, however, greeted Gov. McKinley, who in his particularly happy manner welcomed the delegates on behalf of the state of Ohio. Responses were made by Bishop Wilson, of the Methodist Episcopal church; Dr. A. Carman, of Canada, and Bishop J. N. Fitzgerald. This ended the afternoon programme. The convention will last three days.

PRISON DOORS OPEN,

And Convicts Fielden, Schwab and Neebe Walk Forth Free Men.

Altgeld Issues a Pardon to the Noted Anarchists—A Lengthy Document Giving the Reasons for His Action.

BREATHE FREEDOM'S AIR ONCE MORE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 27.—Gov. Altgeld on Monday issued an absolute pardon to Oscar Neebe, Michael Schwab and Samuel Fielden, who were convicted of complicity in the anarchist Haymarket riot in Chicago in May, 1886. The governor's statement accompanying the pardon contains 17,000 words.

The announcement of the pardons was made shortly after noon, but the papers were not filed with the secretary of state until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The greatest secrecy was observed regarding the governor's proposed action, and even the newspaper men were kept in ignorance until the last minute. When Banker Dreyer, of Chicago, who had been an active worker in the interest of the condemned men since their incarceration, and who had been notified to be here, did not know until he arrived here why he was sent for, and his surprise can well be imagined.

The action of the governor is variously criticized, being sharply condemned by many and by others as warmly endorsed. The lengthy and elaborate review of the case filed with the pardon shows that the governor has spent much time over the matter and that his decision was deliberate. The fight waged by the friends of the condemned men has been a long and determined one, and Messrs. Oglesby and Fifer were besieged during their terms of office with constant appeals for their release.

Following is a synopsis of the principal points in Gov. Altgeld's statement of 17,000 words giving his reasons for granting the pardon:

The governor reviews the history of the Haymarket meeting of May 4, 1886, in detail, and says the basis of the appeal for pardon was a petition signed by several thousand merchants, bankers, judges, lawyers and other prominent citizens of Chicago, which, assuming the prisoners to be guilty, stated the belief that the prisoners had been punished enough; but a number of them who have examined the case carefully base their appeal on entirely different grounds and assert:

1. That the jury which tried the case was a biased jury selected to convict.

2. That according to the law as laid down by the supreme court, both prior to and again after the trial of this case the jurors, according to their own answers, were not competent and the trial was therefore not a legal trial.

3. That the defendants were not proven to be guilty of the crime charged in the indictment.

4. That as to the defendant, Neebe, the state's attorney had declared at the close of the evidence that there was no case against him, and yet he has been kept in prison all these years.

5. That the trial judge was either so prejudiced against the defendants, or else so determined to win the applause of a certain class in the community that he could not and did not make a fair trial.

The governor sustains the five points specified and refers to the fact that a number of the jurors declared candidly that they were prejudiced that they could not try the case fairly, "but each when examined by the court," observes, "was induced to say that he believed he could try the case fairly upon evidence. Upon the whole," says the governor, "considering facts brought to light since the trial, Bailiff Ryce summoned a prejudiced jury, which he believed would hang the defendants."

The governor asserts that Judge Gary was of this, but refused to take any action. Quoting the recent decision in the Cronin case, the governor declares that it is difficult to see how, after a juror has avowed a fixed and settled opinion as to a prisoner's guilt, the court can be legally satisfied of the truth of his answer that he can render fair and impartial verdict. The governor says that applying the rule laid down in the Cronin decision most of the jurors were incompetent because they were prejudiced and the mere fact that the judge succeeded by arbitrarily suggestive examination in getting them to state that they believed they could try the case fairly did not make them competent.

The pardon relates that the thrower of the bomb has never been discovered, nor anything connecting the prisoners with the throwing. The governor believes that the bomb was thrown by some one seeking personal revenge, and that the prisoners were innocent of any offense.

He says that the prisoners had been sentenced to justice; that in a number of cases the police, without any authority, have invaded the peaceful meetings and clubbed the people guilty of no offense whatever. In some cases certain policemen under Captain Lindbergh indulged in brutalities, never before, and it was impossible for the people to get justice for these outrages.

The governor believes the bomb thrower was the direct result of a feeling on the part of some one who had suffered at the hands of the police and had come to the conclusion that he could get satisfaction in no other way.

Speaking of Judge Gary, the trial judge, the governor says:

"It is further charged with much bitterness that those who speak for the prisoners that the record of the case shows that the judge conducted the trial with malicious intent and forced eight men to be convicted together; that in cross-examination the state's witnesses he confined counsel to the defense to the specific points touched by the state, and in the cross-examination the defendants' witnesses he permitted the state's attorneys to go into all manner of subterfuge entirely foreign to the matters on which the witnesses were examined; also that on every ruling throughout the long trial on any contested point was in favor of the state, and, further, that page after page of the record contains insinuating remarks of the judge, made in the hearing of the jury and with the evident intent of bringing the jury to his way of thinking; that these remarks, coming from the court, were much more damaging than any speeches from the state's attorneys could possibly have been; that the state's attorneys often took cues from the judge's remarks; that although written nearly six years after the trial, it is yet full of venom; that, pretending to review the case, he had to drag into his newspaper a letter written by an excited woman to which, therefore, had nothing whatever to do with the case and was put into the article simply to create a prejudice against the woman, as well as against the dead and the living and that, not content with this, he in the same article makes an insinuating attack on one of the lawyers for the defense, not for anything done at the trial, but because more than a year after the trial, when some of the defendants had been hung, he ventured to express a few kind, if erroneous, sentiments over the graves of his dead clients, whom he at least believed to be innocent. It is urged that such ferocity or subservience is without a parallel in all history; that even Jeffries in England contented himself with hanging his victims, and did not stop to berate them after they were dead."

"These charges are of a personal character and while they seem to be sustained by the record of the trial and the papers before me and tend to show that the trial was not fair, I don't care to discuss this feature of the case any further, because it is not necessary. I am convinced that it is my duty to act in this case for the reasons already given, and therefore grant an absolute pardon to Samuel Fielden, Oscar Neebe and Michael Schwab this 26th day of June, 1893."

THEY'VE HAD ENOUGH.

Messrs. Fielden, Schwab and Neebe Promise to Refrain from Anarchistic Agitation in the Future—How They Received the News of Their Pardon.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Three men who for nearly six years have been known as Nos. 8,376, 8,596 and 8,527 emerged from the stone portal of the penitentiary at Joliet at 7 o'clock Monday evening and once more breathed the air of freedom. They were Oscar Neebe, Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab, the anarchists who had been convicted of complicity in the Haymarket riot May 4, 1886, when seven policemen were killed by the explosion of a dynamite bomb. They owed their liberty to Gov. Altgeld's pardon.

E. S. Dreyer, the real-estate man and banker, who has interested himself in behalf of the men, arrived at the prison from Springfield at 3:15 o'clock in the afternoon with the pardons in his pocket, and also a copy of the governor's statement of his reasons for granting them. Mr. Dreyer was shown into the office of Warden Allen and presented his documents. The warden examined them, found them correct, and at once sent for the three convicts, who were convicts no longer.

Neebe, Schwab and Fielden entered the warden's office dressed in their prison stripes. They were stood up in line and in the presence of Warden Allen, Chaplain Roth, Clerk Miller and Storekeeper Allen Mr. Dreyer informed them that Gov. Altgeld had signed a pardon for each of them on certain conditions. Tears stood in the eyes of the men to whom this unexpected news of freedom came. Their emotion was apparent, though they made strong efforts to conceal it.

Mr. Dreyer made a short speech, in which he said executive clemency was extended to them on condition that they promised to be hereafter honest, upright citizens, to go to work and earn a living, and forevermore to refrain from associating with men who preached the doctrines which had brought them within the prison walls, and to refrain themselves from again propagating anarchistic theories. He told them how they had been despised by the whole civilized world, and hoped that in view of the mercy that was shown them they would never give Gov. Altgeld nor himself cause to regret the action which set them free.

All three of the men unhesitatingly made the promise required of them. The warden then presented each with his pardon, which was the usual form in such cases, with the governor's signature attached. Gov. Altgeld's review of the case was not read on account of its length. Samuel Fielden, replying for himself and comrades, assured Mr. Dreyer that neither he nor Gov. Altgeld would be given cause to repent their course in the matter.

The liberated men then shook hands with Mr. Dreyer and were conducted back into the prison, where they took off their striped clothing and donned civilian suits. Then they were taken to the official dining-room where a dinner of roast beef, ham and eggs, strawberries and iced tea was served, Chaplain Roth, Clerk Miller, Mr. Dreyer, Mr. Allen, the warden's son, and the late prisoners being the guests. When the meal was finished it was nearly time for the train to arrive which was to bear the three liberated anarchists back to Chicago. As they came out into the balmy air of a perfect June evening one who had known them in former days would scarcely have recognized any one of them. Prison life had left its mark on each. Mr. Dreyer walked down to the station with the ex-prisoners, and in a few minutes a Santa Fe train came along and all boarded the smoking car.

The pardon was a complete surprise to all of them. The only one who had received an intimation of what was in store before being summoned to the warden's office was Schwab. Coming up in the train he said that at 3:30 o'clock the contractor in whose shop he was working, the book bindery, came to him and told him that he and the other anarchists had been pardoned.

"I could not believe it," he said. "We had been disappointed so often."

The men say they intend to keep the promise made to the governor to abstain from anarchistic agitation. Neither of them have formulated plans for the future.

The party left the train at Twenty-third street and boarding street cars went to their respective homes. Fielden to his wife and two children at 117 West Polk street, Schwab to his family, a wife and two children, at 167 Washenaw avenue, and Neebe to his brother's residence on Sheffield avenue.



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use the "Royal." It will make the

food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor,

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"We recommend the Royal Baking Powder as superior to all others."—United Cooks and Pastry Cooks' Association of the United States.

DIDN'T CARE FOR IT.—Music Dealer—"Can't I sell you a copy of our latest 'Songs Without Words'?" Stranger—"No; I don't think much of the missing-word craze."—Judge.

He FIXED IT.—Clara—"Dick, fix my mal-let." Dick—"What's the matter with it?" Clara—"The handle comes out every time I play with Ella." Dick—"Then play with some one else."—Truth.

HOT SPRINGS, SOUTH DAKOTA.

What Hon. Samuel W. Allerton Thinks of Them.

The Hon. Samuel W. Allerton, the noted capitalist of Chicago, arrived over the Burlington Route a few days since, and during an interview with a "Star" reporter said: "You people do not begin to realize what you have here in these waters. I have had the opportunity of traveling some over the United States and have visited a great number of its health resorts with springs which are claimed to have medicinal properties, but, in my opinion, you have water here that is superior to anything in this whole country, if not in the world, for the cure of rheumatic affections and diseases of the skin. My attention was first called to these springs by an intimate friend, Mr. Spencer, who owns a large cattle ranch west of here. He had a man on his ranch that was so badly afflicted with rheumatism that he was hauled here in a helpless condition. He was bathed in the old Indian bath for several weeks, and he went home entirely cured up, and I resolved that if ever I had rheumatism in my family, I would try Hot Springs, South Dakota. We brought Mrs. Allerton here as soon as she was able to come at all and I have found that all Mr. Spencer said in reference to the curative properties of the waters has been realized in my wife's case. She says she feels as though she has just been turned loose from a prison where she had been called upon to endure excruciating torture—every joint and muscle racked with pain so that life was a burden. No, I think Hot Springs' future is a grand one. Its air is pure and wholesome, its scenery lively and inspiring; sleep comes without any effort, and it is just the place for rest and building up a shattered constitution. You do not talk enough about the value of your waters for skin troubles. I, myself, received great benefit from them last year in a short visit there. Your climate makes you infinitely superior to the Arkansas Hot Springs, and in a country where so many thousands are afflicted with Rheumatism and other kindred ailments, if your advantages are made known, there is no question but that you will become the foremost health resort in the United States. We are delighted with our trip here and what your waters have done for us and will make frequent visits to your pleasant little city."—Hot Springs (S. D.) Star.

As a rule, to let an account run makes it all the harder to catch up with it.

M. L. THOMPSON & Co., Druggists, Coudersport, Pa., say Hall's Catarrh Cure is the best and only sure cure for catarrh they ever sold. Druggists sell it, 75c.

BURNISHING gold does not add to its value.

—Ram's Horn.

BEECHAM'S PILLS stimulate the ptyalin in the saliva, remove depression, give appetite, and make the sick well.

IT COVERS A GOOD DEAL OF GROUND

—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

And when you hear that it cures so many diseases, perhaps you think "it's too good to be true."

But it's only reasonable. As a blood-cleanser, flesh-builder, and strength-restorer, nothing like the "Discovery" is known to medical science.

The diseases that it cures come from a torpid liver, or from impure blood. For everything of this nature, it is the only guaranteed remedy.

In Dyspepsia, Biliousness; all Bronchial, Throat and Lung affections; every form of Scrofula, even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula) in its earlier stages, and in the most stubborn Skin and Scalp Diseases—if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

The worse your Catarrh, the more you need Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Its proprietors offer \$500 cash for a case of Catarrh in the Head which they cannot cure.

nothing like it!!!

"HORSE SHOE"

PLUG TOBACCO

TOWERS ABOVE ALL OTHER BRANDS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS.

SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

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STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED

with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints, which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn red.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.



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All children received under the care of this Association are of SPECIAL PROMISE in intelligence and health, and are in care from one month to twelve years, and are sent FREE to those receiving them, on ninety days trial, UNLESS a special contract is otherwise made.

Homes are wanted for the following children:

8 BOYS Ages, 10, 6 and 4. Brothers, all fine, healthy, good looks. Of good parentage. Brothers, 6 and 4 years; English parents, blondes. Very promising, 2 years old, blonde, fine looking, healthy, American; has had his foot straightened. Walks now O. K. Six years old, dark hair and eyes, good looking and intelligent, American.

10 BABES Boys and girls from one month to three months. One boy baby, has fine head face, black eyes and hair, fat and pretty; three months old. Send two stamps.

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Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

A. N. K.—A 1455

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H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

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We have about 300 yards of Grosgrain Silk in Colors, worth \$1.00 per yard, we offer to close at

59 Cents.

Bargains in Figured China Silks, Plain, Etc. Come and See.

Lonsdale Bleached Cotton, 7 1/2c per yd.
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We offer for a short time our One Dollar Gloves for

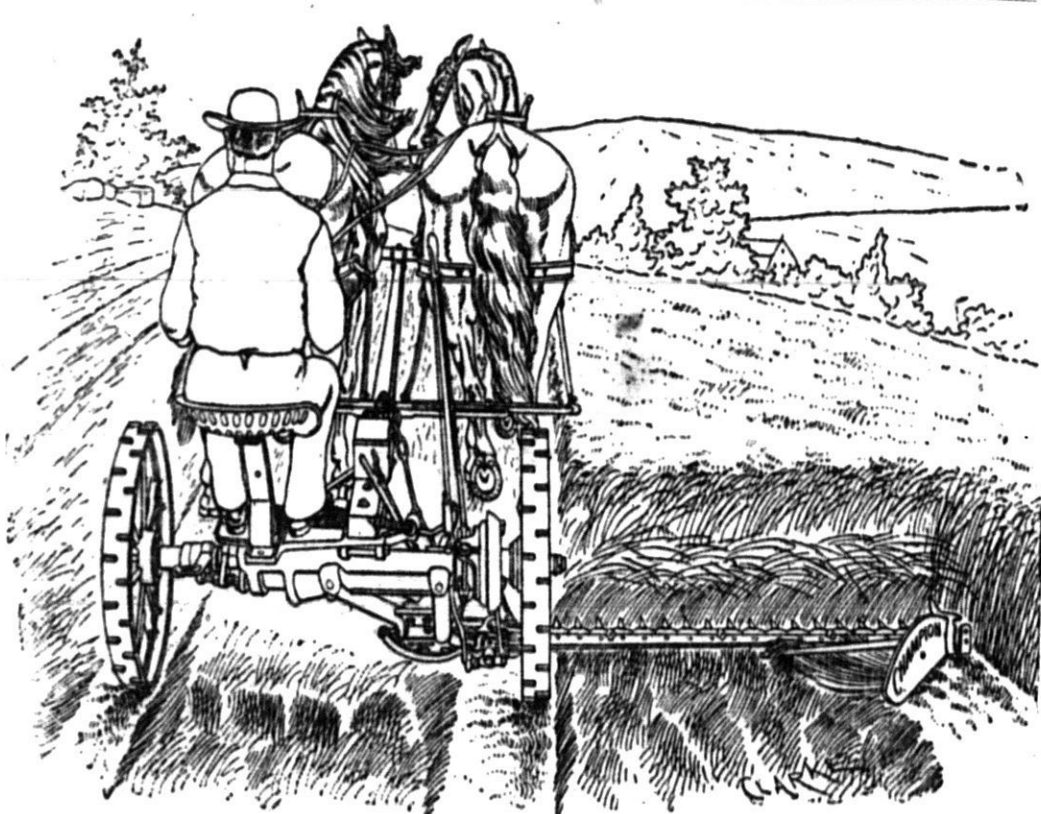
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Corset Department.

We offer the best Fifty-cent Summer Corset in the market for the money.

We are showing new Black Check Nainsooks this week.

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WE ARE AGENTS for Champion Binders and Mowers; Tiger, Thomas and Daisy Horse Rakes; Thomas and Tiger Tedders; Tremont Riding Cultivators and Oliver Plows. Call and see us as we have the best tools and the right price. Headquarters for Machine Oils

HAY FORKS 25 CENTS EACH.

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May be years behind in road Improvements, but

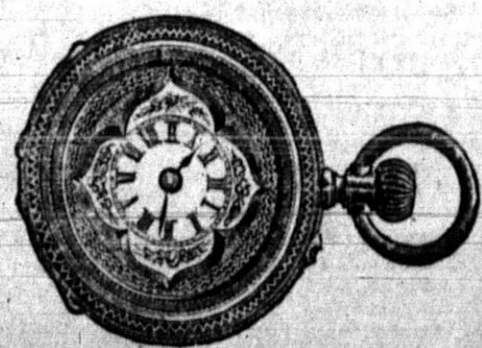
R. A. Snyder

Is not a day behind with his stock of shoes

For Spring.

The Ladies are invited to call and see the greatest bargain in a shoe ever offered in Chelsea, for

\$1.50.



Watches, Clocks, Chains and Charms, Gold Spectacles, and other fancy and common styles of Eye Glasses, also Razors, Shears, Scissors and Pocket Knives.

Cigars & Tobaccos.

In connection with my jewelry stock I have put in a

Choice Line of Cigars Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

Give me a call

FRED KANTLENHER.

Chelsea and Vicinity.

Cherries are in the market.

The days are getting longer.

There will be no state fair this year.

J. A. Monroe, of Detroit, is visiting in town this week.

Chas. E. Whitaker was a Jackson visitor last Tuesday.

Clare Durand, of Detroit, spent the Fourth in Chelsea.

Some of the boys celebrated the Fourth on Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Wood are visiting in Chicago this week.

Mrs. Alice Avery and daughter are visiting relatives here.

Charles Cassidy has been appointed postmaster at Grass Lake.

Chas. Foren, of Jackson, called on Chelsea friends this week.

Deputy Oil Inspector Gilbert was in Jackson Monday on business.

Mrs. Jacob Schumacher spent a few days in Ann Arbor last week.

Born, Monday, July 3, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Glazier, a son.

Holmes & Judson shipped two carloads of wool to Boston last Saturday.

Austin Yocum, of Manchester, was the guest of his parents last Sunday.

Mr. M. Stapish and son, are building a new dwelling house this summer.

Dr. H. H. Avery and wife are spending the present week at the World's Fair.

The Misses Drew, of Detroit, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Howe.

Chelsea was well represented at Manchester and Cavanaugh on the Fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Wight, of Detroit, spent the past week here with friends.

Born, June 30, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Fauser, of Waterloo, a daughter.

B. Haberstroh will return to his old position as clerk at the Chelsea House.

Geo. Fuller, of Battle Creek, spent a few days here this week with his parents.

Mr. D. C. Chapman, of Detroit, was the guest of Miss Frances McCall the Fourth.

Thos. Congdon, of St. Johns, visited relatives and friends here the past few days.

Frank Hindelang, of Columbus, Ohio, called on relatives and friends here this week.

Henry Steinbach, of Ann Arbor, spent a few days here the past week with relatives.

Hen-roost robbers are doing a thriving business in the vicinity of Waterloo at present.

S. A. Collins, of Waterloo, is doctoring a broken rib, the result of a kick from a horse.

Steinbach's Orchestra furnished the music for the dance at Manchester on the Fourth.

Mr. and Henry Wilson, of Lima, spent Sunday and Monday with relatives at Owosso.

J. H. Miller, of Sylyan, will furnish milk for the campers at Cavanaugh this summer.

Born, June 29, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schumacher, of Ann Arbor, a daughter.

P. J. Lehman, wife and daughter visited relatives in Ann Arbor the fore part of this week.

The Hessian fly is reported doing considerable damage to wheat in many parts of the country.

Tommy Speer left Sunday night for the World's Fair City. He will be absent about two weeks.

Henry Heselschwerdt, wife and children spent several days the past week with relatives at Wayne.

Supervisor Jacob Jede, of Dexter, was married June 28, 1893, to Mrs. Pauline Murry, nee Schenk.

Henry Penn and wife left for Chicago Monday, where they will spend about two weeks in sight seeing.

A. Steger and two sons left Monday night for the World's Fair. They will be absent about one week.

The total assessed valuation of Chelsea is \$475,800. This year \$1,200 will be raised to run the village.

Mrs. E. S. Prudden and mother, Mrs. Parks, are spending a few days with relatives at St. Louis, Mich.

The Glazier Oil Stove Company gave their men a three days' vacation this week, on account of the Fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pierce, of Sharon, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Woods, at the Lake, on the Fourth.

Martin Mantz, Davis Warner and Godfrey Grau have each had their dwelling houses painted in first-class style.

The brick work on W. P. Schenk's new stores is delayed somewhat on account of the iron posts not arriving on time.

The four-year-old son of Mrs. John Bollinger had his right foot taken off by a mowing machine one day last week.

The green apple and cucumber are preparing to get together and deliberate on the best means of making their presence felt.

Mr. August Voltz and daughter, of Toledo, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Wackenhut a few days last week.

A union temperance meeting will be held next Sunday evening at the M. E. church. Address by the pastor, Rev. L. N. Moon.

Edward Schumacher, of Chicago, is spending a few days here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schumacher, of South Main street.

Ralph Thacher, of Detroit, spent a few days in town this week, and went to Manchester on the Fourth with the Chelsea Cornet Band.

Conrad Heselschwerdt, formerly of Chelsea but now of Ann Arbor, was married June 28th, 1893, to Miss Elizabeth Braun, of Scio.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Knapp entertained the Misses Densmore, of Ypsilanti, at their cottage at the Cavanaugh Lake the fore part of this week.

V. D. Hindelang left Wednesday for a trip around the Lakes, after which he will visit the World's Fair. He expects to be absent about four weeks.

According to dispatches from various portions of the country there are lots of people not as pretty as they were "before the Fourth"—but they know more.

The many improvements which are being made to the property in our beautiful village would indicate that the average citizen is in a prosperous condition, financially.

The owners or occupants of those farms infested with Canada thistles, had better be looking after them as they will soon be going to seed. The fine is \$25.00 for neglect of duty.

During the year ending June 1, 1893, the Wahtenaw pioneers were diminished by 151 deaths, one of the number, Mahala Norme, of Dexter, had attained the age of 101 years.

The Grass Lake News says the "bicycle stoop" is a new disease. Another peculiarity of these people is, when sitting in a chair they will keep their feet and legs going as if riding the machines. It is observable in bicycle riders of both sexes.

Under the new game warden law which went into effect July 1st, anyone who hinders, obstructs or interferes with, or attempts to hinder, obstruct or interfere with the said game and fish warden or any deputies is liable to fifty dollars fine or thirty days in jail. These are stringent provisions, but no one will have any occasion to complain of them if they obey the law.

Professor Wiggins believes that telegraph wires cause drouth, that the atmosphere cannot absorb moisture unless it is charged with electricity, and that upon oblate spheroid like the earth the electricity will inevitably collect at the equator. In this way he explains the frequency of rains at the equator. In order, therefore, to avoid drouths he argues that electric wires should be buried.

On Wednesday evening, July 5th, 1893, Mr. William F. Brown, of Lansing, was united in marriage to Miss Nettie E. Winans, at the home of the bride's parents on South street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. L. N. Moon in the presence of about thirty guests, composed mostly of relatives and personal friends of the contracting parties. A fine supper added interest to the occasion. The presents were numerous and valuable, and useful as well. Mr. and Mr. Brown have our heartiest congratulations.

We copy the following from the Jackson Patriot: "A pretty wedding was solemnized at St. John's church, Wednesday, June 28, 1893, the contracting parties being Mr. John Cunningham and Miss Mary L. Ferguson. A large number of friends were present at the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Fr. Buyse. The bride wore a dainty costume of white nainsook, and her attendant, Miss Frances Ferguson, was becomingly attired in a costume of cream wool. Mr. Frank Riley assisted as best man. Following the nuptial high mass, the wedding breakfast was served at the home of the home bride's aunt, Mrs. M. Daly, on Railroad street, where a large and enjoyable reception was also given in the evening. Among the guests were the groom's parents and family, Mr. and Mrs. John Clark and H. V. Heatley, from Chelsea. The bridal gifts were numerous and handsome. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham went immediately to their future home on South Pleasant street.

DOLLARS FLY

These days, but they can be made to

Fly Just Right

If you will use prudence in selecting a place at which to trade. For Bargains in Family supplies

Never Forget

Glazier, the Druggist.

Pint Mason fruit jars with cap and rubbers 75c per dozen.

Quart Mason fruit jars with cap and rubbers 90c per dozen.

Two quart Mason fruit jars with caps and rubbers \$1.10 per dozen.

Paris Green 20c per pound.

London Purple 12 1/2c per pound.

All patent Medicines 1/2 off.

Good New Orleans molasses 25c per gal.

3 cans best pumpkin for 25c.

8 lb. Rolled Oats for 25c.

Rice 5c per lb.

Good Raisins 8c per lb.

Fine Japan Tea 30c per lb.

2 pkg Yeast Cakes for 5c.

Gloss Starch 6c per lb.

Sugar Syrup 25c per gal.

Presto Fine Cut tobacco 28c lb.

Purest spices that can be bought.

Headlight kerosine oil 9c gal.

Good Coffee 12c per lb.

Raw Linseed Oil 51c per gal.

Boiled Linseed Oil 54c per gal.

25 lb sulphur for \$1.00.

23 boxes matches for 25c.

Unexcelled Baking Powder 20c lb.

Pure cider vinegar 18c per gal.

Best crackers 4 lb for 25c.

Cleaned English currants 10c lb.

Tea Dust 12 1/2c per lb.

4 boxes 8 oz. tacks for 5c.

Saleratus 6c per lb.

Herring 20c per box.

6 doz clothespins for 5c.

Good toothpicks 5c per box.

F. P. Glazier & Co.

ADIRONDA

TRADE MARK

Wheeler's Heart Cure

AND Nerve

—Positively Cures—

HEART DISEASE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,

Sleeplessness and all derangements of the Nervous System.

UNEXCELLED FOR INFANTS

A Blessed Boon for Tired Mothers and Restless Babies.

Purely Vegetable. Guaranteed free from opiates, 100 full sized doses 50c.

Rev. R. N. Middleton, pastor M. E. church, Cedar Springs, Mich., says: Sleep and rest were Strangers to me after preaching till I used "Adironda." Now I sleep soundly and awake refreshed, and I can heartily recommend it.

Prepared by WHEELER and FULLER MEDICINE CO., Cedar Springs, Mich.

Sold by R. S. Armstrong & Co., Druggists, Chelsea, Mich.

GEO. E. DAVIS,

Everybody's :-

:- Auctioneer.

Headquarters at HERALD OFFICE.

Some people run the Our way advantage of

Of us at our way and

Repairing

JULY SALE

AT
GEO. H. KEMPF'S.

1-4 off ON ALL 1-4 off
WOOL DRESS GOODS.
1-4 off ON ALL 1-4 off

Dress Trimmings.
All Challies at cost. All Satines at cost. All Prints at cost.
All Glorias at cost. All Gingham at cost.
All goods at Special July Prices.
Highest price for Butter and Eggs.
GEO. H. KEMPF.

Here and There.

Crops of all kinds are growing.
Thos. Sears is an Ann Arbor visitor to-day.
Edgar Alexander has returned home from Northville.
John Costello has been appointed postmaster at Dexter.
Miss Hope Wallace, of Ann Arbor, is the guest of Miss Cora Taylor.
Marshall Reynolds, of Jackson, is visiting his cousin, Linna Runcinan.
Mrs. Jas. P. Wood and daughter, May, are taking the sights at Chicago.
The postmaster at Manchester has had his salary raised to \$1,100 per year.
Marshal Green will be at the town hall each Saturday to receive village taxes.
Chelsea friends to the fifteen called on Chris. Weber, of Whitmore Lake one day recently.
The July sale at Geo. H. Kempf's dry goods store is a hummer. See "ad." on next page.
Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, of Ypsilanti, is spending this week with Mr. and Mrs. James H. Runcinan.
George Savage, an old and respected pioneer, of Sylvan Township, died Wednesday, July 5th, 1893.

Three new dwelling houses were burned to the ground at Ann Arbor last Thursday evening. Loss about \$12,000.

M. M. Campbell received a telegram on the Fourth, stating that his brother, William, of Kansas City, Kan., had been murdered the day before.

M. D. Bailey, Receiving Teller Grand Rapids (Mich.) Savings Bank, says he cannot say too much in favor of "Adiron-da," Wheeler's Heart and Nerve Cure. Sold by R. S. Armstrong & Co.

A preacher in a neighboring district, says the Fowlerville observer, is responsible for the statement that God made the earth in six days and then rested. Later on he made man and then rested. Then he made woman, and said the preacher, in tremulous accent: "Since that time neither God nor man has had a rest."

It would be difficult to estimate what it cost the American people every year to commemorate freedom. Of the 65,000,000 people in the country, there are at least 20,000,000 who celebrate. Suppose that the average that each one of these pays for fireworks, fireworks, etc., was placed at 50 cents, which seems somewhat low. That would make \$10,000,000, which is probably as near to the total cost as any mathematician can get.

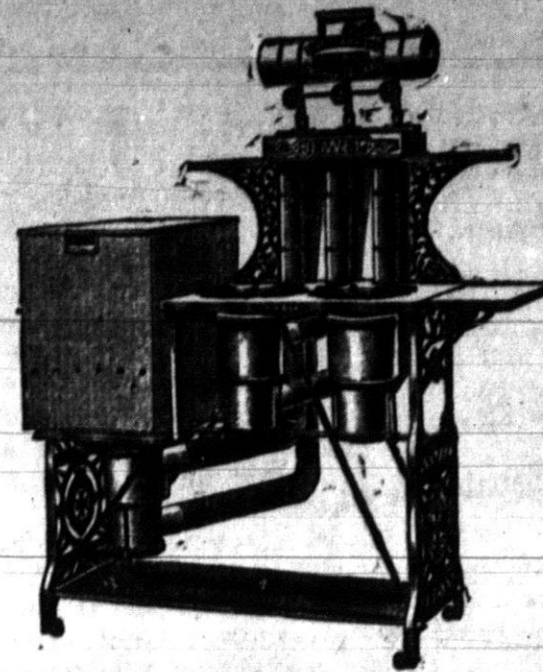
One who believes in signs says that a spider's web is an infallible barometer. When the air is moist and rain is about to fall, the spiders, by some peculiar process of their own, roll up the webs out of the way and you can scarcely see them, though when the weather clears again each spider is at his old stand prepared to capture every insect which is persuaded to enter his parlor or net. A man, who has kept an eye on the webs, says he hasn't been caught in the rain without an umbrella since he observed the ingenuity and foresight of the spider.

Jacob Schnitter went to Ann Arbor last Saturday for the purpose of getting a marriage license. With him were his intended and her mother, but Sheriff Brenner saw Jacob and arrested him for stealing a watch from Foreman Egloff, of a Pittsfield lumber camp, where the man had been employed. The watch was found on Jacob. He came from Germany about two years ago, and has spent considerable of his time in jail. Once he was sent up for forging an order on Conrad Hefner, and again for sealing a gun from Congressman Gorman. The wedding was postponed.

Four firemen were seriously injured at Ann Arbor last Monday night. They were loading a cannon preparatory to firing the last charge. Frank Knapp was holding the cannon on his leg and Charles Carroll was ramming the charge home. The cannon was hot and exploded prematurely. The butt was blown through Knapp's right leg, blowing it off nearly to the thigh so that it hung only by a shred of flesh. Carroll had both hands blown off with the exception of two fingers on the left hand. Henry McLaren and William Rettich, two other firemen who were standing near, were struck by pieces of the cannon and badly cut.

The game of Tight Croquet has, during the past few years, been quietly creeping to the front among our popular pastimes, and it is claimed by many professional men to be equal, as an all around exercise, to lawn tennis, baseball, cricket, rowing or bowling, and that it has all the advantages of skating and swimming. It develops the muscles of the arms, legs and back. Sufferers with weak or diseased lungs, who play two or three games a day in the bright sunlight, on the grass where there is no dust, taking fresh and invigorating draughts of ozone into the lungs, derives more benefit from the game than from any other exercise.

HAY FORKS
25 Cents Each.



Window Screens
25c Each.

Jewel Process Stoves are the Best

BECAUSE:

Last season there was not one Imperfect or Returnable Stove sent out. The Ovens are Perfect Bakers. The Needles are made of German Silver. The main burner tubes and upper front tubes are made of brass. Study the Jewel and you will decide it is the best stove made.
Lightning and Gem Freezers, Refrigerators, Hammocks, Croquets, and Screen Doors.

HOAG & HOLMES.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time table taking effect May 28th 1893.

90th MERIDIAN TIME.

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

GOING WEST.
Mail 10.23 A. M.
Grand Rapids Express 6.39 P. M.
Night Express 9.42 P. M.

GOING EAST.
Night Express 5.02 A. M.
Jackson Accommodation 7.24 A. M.
Grand Rapids Express 10.22 A. M.
Mail 3.52 P. M.
Detroit Day Express 5.02 P. M.

Stops only to let off passengers.
Wm. MARTIN, Agent, Chelsea.
O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE NOT RIP.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair. Best in the world.

\$5.00 \$3.00
\$4.00 \$2.50
\$3.50 \$2.00
\$2.50 \$1.75
\$2.25 \$1.75
\$2.00 \$1.75
FOR GENTLEMEN FOR LADIES FOR BOYS FOR MISSES

If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't pay \$6 to \$8, try my \$3, \$3.50, \$4.00 or \$5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by W. F. RIEMENSCHNEIDER & CO., CHelsea, MICHIGAN.

CHelsea, MICHIGAN.

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Marble & Granite Works.

American and Imported

Granite and Marble.

All Kinds of Building Stone.

CEMETERY WORK

A SPECIALTY.

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished.

All Work Guaranteed.

JOHN BAUMGARDNER,

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Shop corner of Detroit and Catherine Streets.

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New Crockery and Glassware

I have just received a new lot of Crockery and Glassware; and have present a more complete line than ever before, consisting of:

Dinner Sets Chamber Sets
Water Sets Berry Sets
Fine China Pieces Lamps
Plant Jars, Etc.

Dishes sold by full set or by single piece. Nice perfect Mason Fruit Jars just received.

Fancy and Staple Groceries,
Always on hand.

GEO. BLAICH.

According to Thy Carpet Stretch Thy Legs.

This proverb applies only to those who do not know where to buy. Because you may possibly be poor, it doesn't follow that you should look either seedy or cheaply dressed. Here it takes only a few

Dollars to be a Dude.

To look well you must have some of our TASTY TROUSERS or STYLISH SUITS. And after getting your outfit here you will feel like

Stretching your legs all over the County.

J. J. RAFTREY, - - MERCHANT TAILOR.

THE GENUINE ALL BEAR THIS TRADE-MARK. Beware of imitations.



Are making low prices on Ice Cream Freezers, Lawn Mowers, Hammocks, Croquet Sets, Screen Doors and windows, and on all kinds of Haying Tools. We sell Horse Rakes and Tedders at Cost. Walker Buggies at factory prices. Baby carriages cheaper than the cheapest. 8-foot Hay Loaders at \$50.00.

W. J. KNAPP.

How Dollars are Made with Safety!

Some people make them with counterfeit dies and cheap metals, but they run the risk of repenting their evil ways behind prison bars. Our way is a simple and honest one, and sensible people are taking advantage of it every day by buying their

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

Of us at much lower prices than other dealers ask for them. Try our way and be safe.

L. & A. WINANS.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

I handle the following named Implements, and if in need of any don't fail to see me before buying, as I can save you money.

The Kraus and Akron Sulky Cultivators. No cultivators ever gained popularity more rapidly than the KRAUS and AKRON.

The Planter's Pride Solid Steel Frame Cultivator, which is one of the best Corn and Bean Cultivators made.

The Monarch Steel Frame Lever Harrow. Strongest, easiest draught and most durable of harrows.

The Russell Engines and Threshers, which are among the best.

All grades of Machine Oil always on hand, at bottom prices.

CHAS. G. KAERCHER.



Operative, Prosthetic and Ceramic Dentistry in all their branches. Teeth examined and advice given free. Special attention given to children's teeth: Nitrous oxide and Local Anesthetic used in extracting. Permanently located.

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Office over Kempf Bro's Bank.

Dr. K. GREINER,

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Office hours—10 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 4 p. m.

Office in the Sherry building, Chelsea, Mich.

G. W. PALMER,

PHYSICIAN

AND

SURGEON.

Office over Kempf's new bank, Chelsea.

H. W. SCHMIDT,

Physician & Surgeon.

SPECIALTIES:—Diseases of the Nose, Throat, Eye and Ear.

OFFICE HOURS:—10 to 12 and 2 to 5.

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Physician, Surgeon and Accouchair.

Office and residence west side South Main street, second door from South St.

Office hours, 8 to 6 p. m.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

DENTISTRY

DR. C. S. CHADWICK,

A Graduate of the U. of M. will be in Chelsea every Monday and Tuesday to practice dentistry. I am prepared to do all kinds of work in my profession with skill and dispatch. Prices reasonable.

Office over Glazier's store. 35

Dr. C. E. PARKER.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Graduate Ontario Veterinary College. Diseases of all domestic animals treated on the most scientific principles. Orders received by telegraph or telephone, promptly attended to day or night. Consultation and examination at office, free. Residence and office on Ann Arbor street, 2nd door from Opera House.

DEXTER, MICHIGAN.

The Parlor Barber Shop,

Chelsea, Mich.

Good work and close attention to business is my motto. With this in view, I hope to secure, at least, part of your patronage.

GEO. EDER, Prop.

FRANK SHAVER,

Proprietor of the

CITY BARBER SHOP

Kempf Bros. old bank building.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

Excelsior Bakery,

Chelsea, Mich.

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. First-class Restaurant in connection

28 WM. CASPARY.

FIRE! FIRE!!

If you want insurance call on

Gilbert & Crowell. We represent

companies whose gross assets amount

to the sum of \$15,000,000.

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

DOMESTIC.

THE New Hampshire state building at the world's fair grounds was dedicated, the principal address being delivered by Gov. J. B. Smith.

A MASKED man entered the Merchants' national bank at Moorhead, Minn., and covering the teller with a revolver secured \$2,600.

KOZINE and Moneypenny (Indians) were found guilty at Madison, Wis., of the murder of Boneash and his squaw last fall.

THE Crum Creek Iron & Steel Company at Chester, Pa., failed for \$120,000.

WILLIAM RANSDELL was bitten by a tarantula at Lebanon, Ind., while handling bananas. In the bunch of bananas a nest of 300 young tarantulas was found. Ransdell may recover.

THE Bank of Commerce at San Diego, Cal., and the Savings bank at Fresno, Cal., which suspended recently, have resumed business.

A GANG of burglars and barn burners was operating in the farming district just south of Lyons, N. Y., and a posse of residents had been organized to shoot any one of the marauders on sight.

EBENEZER CRAIG, the engineer on an extra freight train on the Baltimore road, died of heart disease with his hand on the throttle, and the train ran many miles before his death was discovered.

A TORNADO at Oakley, Kan., destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of property. A strip of country 1 mile wide and 6 miles long was swept clean, every building in its path being torn into kindling wood.

THE business portion of Union City, Ind., was destroyed by fire.

THOMAS McMULLEN, 8 years old, and his brother Joseph, 12 years old, were drowned in the Genesee river at Rochester, N. Y., while in swimming.

MONEY stringency caused the assignment in Cincinnati of Bennekamp Brothers, furniture manufacturers, and the Louis Snyder's Sons Paper company.

THE Illinois Fuel company in Chicago, with assets of \$150,000 and liabilities of \$100,000, has been driven to the wall.

G. P. HARRINGTON, a private banker at Edinburg, Ill., failed for \$200,000.

A BRIG in which were Mrs. Ingholten and three children was struck by a train in Chicago and two of the children were killed and the other fatally injured.

MRS. CATHERINE NEUMANN and her three children, aged 20, 15 and 12 years respectively, perished in flames that destroyed their home in Saginaw, Mich.

JULIA FORCE, on trial at Atlanta, Ga., for the murder of her two sisters, was declared not guilty and will be confined in an insane asylum.

THE principal part of the town of Lexington, O. T., was destroyed by fire and two men perished in the flames.

THE St. Paul and Minneapolis Trust company suspended at Minneapolis on account of slow collections.

THE Second national bank of Ashland, Ky., and the American exchange bank of Minneapolis, Minn., closed their doors.

At the annual meeting in Boston of the Society of the Army of the Potomac Gen. Nelson H. Miles, U. S. A., was elected president.

THE Bedford (Ind.) Stone Quarries company, the largest producers of oolitic limestone in the world, made an assignment.

H. H. WYLLIE made the 1,000 miles from New York to Chicago on a bicycle in ten days and four hours.

JACOB LYONS, a farmer at Ottawa, O., fatally shot his wife because she refused to live with him and then killed himself.

PIETRO FERRARO and Edward Angelo, Italian bankers in New York, disappeared with more than \$7,000 belonging to members of the Italian colony.

THE cowboy race to Chicago which was begun at Chadron, Neb., June 13 and pursued 1,040 miles through three states, was won by Berry, who made the distance in 13 days, 15 hours and 35 minutes—an average of 77 miles daily.

THREE convicts were shot dead by guards while attempting to escape from the prison at Folsom, Cal.

THE Sagamore hotel at Lake George, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$200,000.

THE Broadway bank at Los Angeles, Cal., that failed recently, has resumed business.

THE Milwaukee & Northwestern railway has been completely absorbed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company.

At a meeting in Cleveland of the cabinet of the Epworth league of the United States a resolution was adopted which instructs the withdrawal of the league's exhibit at the world's fair because of Sunday opening.

F. G. PIERRE & Co., shipping commission merchants in New York, failed for \$100,000.

Eighty persons fell 15 feet with a temporary flooring in the building of the color department at the world's fair grounds and eighteen of the number received severe injuries.

AN explosion of gas in the Green Ridge colliery at Mount Carmel, Pa., killed one man instantly and fatally injured two others.

AFTER listening to an address by Prof. Walter Sims, 2,000 citizens of Duluth, Minn., resolved that the presence of Mgr. Satolli in this country was a menace to their liberties.

IN thirty counties in the west of Kansas the wheat crop is a failure and Gov. Lewelling has been appealed to for relief.

WILLIAM H. MOORE, editor of the Augusta (Ga.) Evening News, dropped dead in his room. He had been on the street fifteen minutes previously.

A STATE of Admiral Faragut was unveiled in Marine park, Boston.

JIM ANDERSON, a notorious burglar, who has committed crime in every large city in the state and always escaped conviction, was sentenced at Columbus, O., to five years' imprisonment.

TWO SQUARES of the business portion of Augusta, Mich., were burned over.

THE attorney general of New York says it is the duty of all fish and game protectors to prohibit fishing on Sunday.

CHARLES WILSON shot his wife fatally at Fairfield, Ia., and then fatally shot himself. Domestic trouble was the cause.

THE Hartly bank at Jericho, Mo., was robbed by burglars of \$12,000.

THE number of presidential post offices in the United States is now 3,337, and the aggregate salaries paid to the postmasters for the past year was \$5,635,000.

THE doors of the State bank of Lockhaven, Pa., were closed.

THE Union Trust company of Sioux City, Ia., asked for a receiver, with liabilities of \$350,000.

At the convention in Saratoga, N. Y., of state republican clubs George B. Green, mayor of Binghamton, was chosen president.

NEARLY a million Columbian souvenir half dollars were held at the mint in Philadelphia owing to the opinion of Attorney General Olney that no more money ought to be paid to the Illinois corporation known as the "World's Columbian Exposition."

THE market for silver in New York was completely demoralized by the stoppage of free silver coinage in India.

JOHN SEAMAN, for more than fifteen years treasurer of Willshire, O., was said to be a defaulter to the amount of \$3,000.

GEORGE W. STAGE, of Painesville, O., was missing, together with a certificate of deposit for \$10,080 and a certified check for \$1,500 belonging to the city.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY REYNOLDS, of the interior department, says that women who ministered to wounded soldiers during the war are entitled to pensions.

REPRESENTATIVE mining men met in Denver and decided to close all the smelters, mills and silver mines in Colorado until such time as silver is appreciated at its proper worth.

MRS. GEN. GRANT and Mrs. Jefferson Davis met at Cranston-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., and enjoyed a long talk upon reminiscences of their own and their husbands' active and eventful careers.

ELLSWORTH GOSWEN, aged 9 years, was sentenced at St. Joseph, Mo., to twelve years' imprisonment for wrecking a freight train.

OWING to trouble between the students and faculty of the state normal school at Terre Haute, Ind., the entire class of 1893 refused to graduate and the commencement exercises were declared off.

THE Women's Christian Temperance union has inaugurated a crusade against the saloons in Fort Scott, Kan.

DARTMOUTH college at Hanover, N. H., held its 123d commencement, the graduating class numbering sixty.

THREE tramps were caught at Owensboro, Ky., by the employees of the Texas railway plundering the freight cars and the thieves were strung up and given twenty-five lashes.

JOHN HARVEY, alias Arling, one of the most noted expert confidence men and all-around crooks in the country, died at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

THE annual convention of the Epworth league met in Cleveland and Gov. McKinley and Mayor Blee made speeches of welcome.

A DROP of two cents in cash wheat in Chicago took the price to the lowest point for many years, sixty-two and one-fourth cents.

IN accordance with Attorney General Olney's opinion the \$570,880 worth of souvenir coins still in the Philadelphia mint will not be paid to the directors of the world's fair.

DR. C. E. SIMMONS, of New York, has been given \$40,000 for professional attendance on Samuel J. Tilden for eight years. He sued for \$143,300.

THE Pine county bank at Hinckley, Minn., and a branch bank at Sandstone, owned by W. H. Grant & Son, closed their doors.

S. J. WALLING, JR., cashier of the City national bank of Brownwood, Tex., was arrested on the charge of embezzling \$70,000 from the bank.

PIETRO BUCCIERI was hanged at Reading, Pa., for murdering Sister Hildaberta in St. Joseph's hospital on June 25, 1892.

THE reappearance of cholera in Europe does not cause any alarm among treasury officials in Washington, and they express the opinion that it will not reach this country.

MRS. JULIUS COLLINS, of Oak Cliff, Tex., administered poison to herself and three little children. Poverty and a dissipated husband caused the deed.

WHITE CAPS burned the dwelling, barn and outhouses of Henry Queer, a well-to-do ranchman near Leroy, Col., killed two of his horses and gave him warning to leave the state within ten days. No cause was known.

CITIZENS of Naperville, Ill., hanged Gov. Altgeld in effigy for pardoning the Chicago Anarchists.

MRS. GUS WALDIN, of Burlington, Ia., died so suddenly that a post-mortem examination was held and it was discovered that the heart, although perfectly healthy, had been burst by some tremendous emotion.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

REV. W. W. KONE, aged 90 years, died at Denison, Tex. He was the oldest Baptist minister in the United States, having entered the ministry at the age of 18.

THE Ohio prohibitionists in state convention at Cleveland nominated the following ticket: For governor, Rev. Gideon P. Machlin, of Germantown; lieutenant governor, S. H. Ellis, of Warren county; treasurer, Abram Ludlow, of Springfield; attorney general, S. E. Young, of Portage; supreme court judge, J. A. Gallaher, of Bellaire. The platform adopted favors absolute destruction of the liquor traffic, indorses woman suffrage, the granting of liberal pensions, the revision of the immigration laws and the election of president and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

JAMES SHEAKLEY, of Alaska, has been appointed governor of that territory.

EX-CONGRESSMAN WALLACE died at his home near Yorkville, S. C. He represented the state in the reconstructionist period.

GEN. ROSCHANSKY will be succeeded as registrar of the treasury by T. A. Tighman, of Tennessee, a prominent Farmers' Alliance leader.

FOREIGN.

AN explosion of molten iron in Rohig's iron works at Madgeburg, Saxony, killed six workmen and seven others were terribly burned.

THE body of a woman of the unfortunate class was found in a suburb of London with her throat cut in the manner affected by Jack the Ripper.

INDIA has stopped the free coinage of silver and decided to make gold the money standard of the country.

THE deaths from cholera at Mecca, Egypt, were averaging 600 a day.

INDIA's action in stopping free coinage was believed to give a death blow to silver as a legal tender.

A DESPERATE fight occurred on the island of Mindauo, the largest of the Philippine group, between natives and the Spanish garrison, and the natives lost eighty-seven killed, including the sultan.

QUEEN VICTORIA unveiled a statue of herself in Kensington gardens. It is the work of Princess Beatrice.

THE drought which had prevailed at San Luis Potosi for the last five years was broken by one of the greatest floods that ever visited that section of Mexico.

LATER.

DURING the week ended on the 30th ult. leading clearing houses in the United States reported exchanges amounting to \$96,117,887, against \$3,309,822 the previous week. As compared with the corresponding week of 1892 the decrease was 7.4.

THE First national bank of Provo, Utah, closed its doors, with liabilities of \$60,000.

THE American and European copper producers have formed a trust, the properties affected being valued at over \$200,000,000.

THE Muskegon (Mich.) Iron & Steel company went into a receiver's hands with liabilities of \$150,000.

WILLIE KEYS, aged 8, and George Compton, aged 6 years, were fatally burned by a gasoline explosion at Hamilton, O.

JOE BIRD, a negro, was shot at Wilburton, I. T., by order of the court for murdering his wife and mother-in-law.

DURING the months of May and June the total paid attendance at the world's fair was 3,723,579.

At the session of the Epworth league in Cleveland a report was adopted asking the world's fair commissioners, on behalf of more than a million people, to close the exposition on Sunday.

THE total government receipts during the last fiscal year aggregated \$385,000,000 and the expenditures were \$383,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$2,000,000.

WILLIAM PINKNEY and Daniel Barber, both colored, were executed at Marlboro, Md., for the murder of Francis M. Bowie, a wealthy farmer of Prince George county, the evening of March 26 last.

ANTHONY J. DREXEL, the Philadelphia banker and philanthropist, died suddenly at Carlsbad, Germany, of apoplexy, aged 67 years. A low estimate of his fortune places it at \$20,000,000.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has issued a proclamation for the convening of congress in extraordinary session on August 7 to consider the financial situation.

THERE were 234 business failures reported in the United States during the seven days ended on the 30th ult. In the week preceding there were 217, and during the corresponding time in 1892 the number was 190. For the six months of 1893 the failures number 6,401, against 5,503 during the same period in 1892, showing an increase of 898. The total liabilities in the first six months of 1893 are \$168,000,000, while the same period in 1892 they were \$62,000,000, showing an increase of \$106,000,000.

"AMERICAN WEEK."

Exhibitors Preparing for a Great Time at the Big Fair in September.

CHICAGO, June 30.—American exhibitors, 20,000 strong, will march in procession July 4 in Jackson park. This was decided Thursday afternoon at a meeting of the Associated American Exhibitors of the World's Columbian Exposition in Festival hall. The Americans will invite the foreign exhibitors to join them, so that it is probable that the majority of exhibitors and of attendants will be in line.

It was also suggested that each exhibitor decorate his space with flags and bunting July 4. This proposition met with favor, and as all the state buildings will be lavishly decorated, the world's fair will be fluttering colors inside and outside of the buildings.

Maj J. G. Pangborn, chairman of the executive committee, read a circular letter which will be sent to every exhibitor. It urged all to combine to make the American week, which will come in September, the most notable six days of the fair. The contemplated plan divides the departments into six groups, one for each day. They are to be classified as follows:

American Manufacturers Day—Manufacturers, shoe and leather trade, merchant tailors.

American Products Day—Agriculture, horticulture, mines and mining, fish and fishing, forestry, dairy and live stock.

American Arts Day—Fine arts, liberal arts, anthropology.

American Woman's Day—Woman's department, machinery, electricity.

American Government Day—To be devoted to the glorification of the principles of the government and the advancement of patriotic feelings.

On each of the special days in "American week" attention will be concentrated for the time in the departments to which it is devoted. There will be special music and speeches in the various buildings and the various exhibitors will "keep open house" for their fellow-exhibitors and the public at large. All the other buildings will be closed, and their exhibitors will go to the open buildings and help their fellows entertain. In this way the association expects to direct the attention of the people to each exhibit in regular order, so that none may go unnoticed. Music, speeches, decorations and other attractions will be used, and fireworks will end the day. This is the outline of the plan. The details have not been arranged, but President Steele said they were being worked out.

RELIEVED THE STRAIN.

Money Rates Forced Down at New York by the Issuance of Clearing House Certificates.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The rates for money, which mounted skyward Thursday morning, as much as 75 per cent. being quoted in the forenoon, broke in an unexpected manner about midday as the result of the action of the clearing house loan committee, which agreed to take out a lot of clearing loan certificates for the purpose of putting a stop to the high rates for money and the scare that existed in the money market. Some of the banks had never taken out loan certificates before, and they had no need to do so now except for the moral effect to be produced thereby. By taking out certificates, though, it enables them to lend large sums of money without intruding upon the cash in their vaults. An issue of \$9,000,000 of certificates was authorized.

Immediately after the issue of certificates H. P. Frothingham, representing some of the banks, lent \$3,000,000 on the stock exchange at one-eighth of 1 per cent. and interest and the rate immediately fell to 6 per cent., afterwards increasing to 12 per cent. and then falling at 2 o'clock to 3 per cent.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Wheat Reaches the Lowest Price on Record on the Chicago Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Wheat dropped to the lowest point on record during the morning session—62 3/4 cents for July. September tumbled to 68 1/4 cents. Later there was a reaction, July going to 63 1/4 cents and September to 69 1/4 cents. At one time there was a spread of 6 cents for two months or about 37 per cent. on money necessary to carry the wheat. This state of things was brought about by very high money in New York and a drop to 63 in silver, the report that five sections in India would harvest 56,000,000 bushels more than their output of a year ago, and news of helpful rains in the American northwest. The decline was further aided by speculative "longs" who were forced to sell their July wheat owing to the proximity of the month. Partridge and other big shorts bought heavily at the bottom and stopped the decline.

BATTLE IN TONQUIN.

Chinese Drive Out a French Garrison and Are Then Repulsed, Losing 150 Men.

PARIS, June 30.—Late advices from Tonquin say that 400 Chinese attacked the French post of Muong Mai during the absence of the main body of French troops. Lieut. Perignon, commanding the remaining garrison, defended the post for two days, when his ammunition was exhausted and the French were forced to evacuate the post. The Chinese pressed them hard until the retreating garrison luckily met a company of French sharpshooters, when the combined forces attacked and repulsed the Chinese after an hour's hard fighting, killing 150. The French had one killed and several wounded.

Almost Inside Out.

The stomach that is not turned out by shaking up on the "briny wave" is a well fortified one. The gastric apparatus can be rendered proof against sea sickness by sea and land—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It defends the system against malaria and rheumatism, and subdues liver complaint, constipation and dyspepsia.

A MAN who will take umbrage without cause would probably take most anything else.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co. printed near the bottom of the package.

The unparalleled business at the Auditorium, Chicago, during the present run of "America" is a noteworthy event even in these festive times of money spending and pleasure seeking.

BEAUTY marred by a bad complexion may be restored by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

Nervous Prostration



And Dyspepsia in its worst form pulled me down until I could not eat or sleep and felt I did not soon get relief. I should surely die. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when I had used three bottles I increased from 125 to 150 pounds, was able to work again and felt a thousand times better. My friends are surprised to see such a change. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine." B. C. POWELL, Bigelow, N. Y.

Hood's Pills cure headache. 25c.

"August Flower"

Miss C. G. McCLAVE, School teacher, 753 Park Place, Elmira, N. Y. "This Spring while away from home teaching my first term in a country school I was perfectly wretched with that human agony called dyspepsia. After dieting for two weeks and getting no better, a friend wrote me, suggesting that I take August Flower. The very next day I purchased a bottle. I am delighted to say that August Flower helped me so that I have quite recovered from my indisposition."

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime, and read the Label.

Bile Beans

Positively cure Bilious Attacks, Constipation, Sick-Headache, etc.

25 cents per bottle, at Drug Stores.

Write for sample dose, free.

J. F. SMITH & CO., Prop., New York.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE-ROLLERS
Beware of imitations.
NOTICE
AUTOGRAF
OF
Hartshorn
THE GENUINE
HARTSHORN

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Is a scientifically prepared Liniment and harmless; every ingredient is of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. It shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to life of Mother and Child. Book "To Mothers" mailed free, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials. Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle.

BRADFORD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga. Sold by all druggists.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author; not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates. Do not use the letters and figures plain and distinct. It is often difficult to decipher, because of the careless manner in which they are written.

A DAY-DREAM.

When, high above the busy street,
Some hidden voice poured Mary's song,
Oh, then my soul forgot the beat
Of the city's throng;
Then Boston bells and cries fell low,
Bent to a far and murmured tone
That changed and chimed in mystic flow,
Wearing a spell for me alone.

No more the towering blocks were there,
No longer pressed the crowds around;
All freely roamed a magic air
Within what vast horizon's bound;
Beneath a sky of lucent gray
Far stretched the circled northern plain,
Far sunflowers decked a prairie gay,
And one dear autumn came again.

Before me trod a winsome maid,
And oh, the men with which she stept!
Her soft, brown hair without a braid
Holding the shoulders where it swept;
And glancing backward now she gave
To me that smile so kind and wise,
The radiant look from eyes so grave
That spoke her inmost Paradise.

Divinely on my daughter went,
The wild flowers leaning from her tread;
Dreaming she lived I watched intent
Till, ah, the gracious vision fled;
The plain gave place to blocks of gray,
The sunlit heaven to murky cloud,
Staring I stood in common day,
And never knew the street so loud.

—Edward W. Thomson, in Youth's Companion.

LITTLE JUDY.

"LITTLE girl, will you give me a drink?"
Judy looked up from her book and saw a shabby, middle-aged man, with a black carpet bag swung by his shoulder. His weather-beaten face was shrewd-but kindly in expression, and his eyes were small and sharp.

She laid down her Arabian Nights on a rock, and dipped up a gourdful of delicious spring water. After a long draught he regarded her approvingly. "Can you tell me where Jonas Wray lives?" he further questioned.

"Down the holler yonder. This is his spring." She thrust her book under one arm, and picked up her bucket of water. "I'm going there."

"Be you? Well now, I reckon you must be one of Jonas Wray's little gals."

"I'm Uncle Jonas' niece."

"U-m-h-m! You be?" He inspected her with an air of curiosity. "Well, you seem like a nice little girl. Who'd you reckon I am, now?"

If Judy had expressed her candid opinion, she would have said, "some tramp, most likely;" but being a little uncertain and a little afraid, she contented herself with a puzzled look.

"Don't know, eh? Well, I'm your Uncle Judson."

Judy was so surprised that she put down her pail in order to take a good long stare at this rather disreputable looking relative. Then she was sorry to see that he should be so poor and weak and shabby.

"I'm glad to see you," said she, suddenly remembering her manners. "You'll be just in time for dinner."

She led the way to the house, and the man followed. A woolly dog, about as forlorn in appearance as Uncle Judson, tottered beside them as they went.

"That your dog, uncle?"

"Yes, that's Boozier. He ain't much to look at, but he's 'cute, powerful 'cute."

Great was the amazement at the house when this trampish man presented himself in the guise of Uncle Judson. Several weeks ago this long forgotten relative had written that he

was coming back to revisit his boyhood's home, which had neither seen nor heard of him for more than a score of years. He had been in Montana all this time, and of course he must be rich, they had thought. Doubtless he would appear in a carriage, wearing broadcloth and a gold watch, with possibly a stove-pipe hat to enhance his dignity. Of course his pockets would be stuffed with banknotes and coin, while his bank account would be something stupendous.

"When these old miners do get rich they never know when to stop," reflected Mr. Wray, who had never had a bank account himself, and whose ideas of western prosperity were inseparably associated with the Comstock lode, bonanza kings and the cattle on a

thousand hills. But one glance at Uncle Judson crushed their hopes. Judy dragged out a chair and he sat down. The rest of the family glared at him as if he were some freak escaped from a dime museum.

"Well, folks," said the old fellow, looking from one to another, "you don't seem overly rejoiced to see me. Ain't you goin' to shake?"

They "shook," of course, in a perfunctory sort of way, and Mrs. Wray remarked:

"Of course we're glad to see you, Jud, but we didn't look for you to come back in—just such a way."

"Yes, but poor folks has poor ways, Harriet, and I ain't no exception to the rule."

"Have you really come back from Montana just as poor as when you went there, Jud?" asked Jonas, not altogether concealing his disappointment. "We all thought you'd made a fortune."

"People gets busted out there as well as anywhere else," Uncle Judson looked hungrily at the table, now spread for dinner. "But never mind; I'm 'mongst my kin-folks, and—I'm mighty hungry."

Jeff and Emmeline, the older children, glanced at the man as if he had in some way robbed them of expectations which they felt were theirs by right. But there seemed to be nothing for it but to be civil to Uncle Judson, for the present, at least, so they all had dinner. Mrs. Wray, however, drove Boozier out of the house.

"Don't be too ha'sh with the poor fellow," said Uncle Judson, mildly, as he threw the dog a piece of corn bread.

The unwelcome relative made himself at home in a quiet way, that none of them liked except Judy, who tried to be kind to him when Aunt Harriet was not looking. He did not talk much, but he soon saw that the orphan child was regarded mainly as a drudge and convenience for the rest.

Her Uncle Jonas ignored her; her aunt scolded her and kept her busy; while Cousins Jeff and Emmeline snubbed her at their own discretion. When Jeff wanted a chair he took Judy's; when Emmeline wished to shirk a duty of any kind, she called upon her cousin to take her place.

In Judy's face was a sort of mature sadness of expression, rather pitiful to see in one so young. It reminded Uncle Judson of his dead sister—Judy's mother—when she bade her brother goodbye, years and years before. At times, as he sat by the fire, he would stroke Judy's hair in a retrospective way, and, perhaps, give his head a sage, though unintelligible, nod or two.

One day, after the western uncle had been there for a week or more, Jonas entered the house, saying:

"I've just heard that Dutch Powell is going to bring his family over to stay with us during court week. Where you'll put 'em all, Harriet, I don't know. But I reckon we'll have to keep 'em, bein' as we stayed with them last fall when the protracted meetin' was goin' on at Steertown."

As he spoke Jonas glanced meaningfully at Uncle Judson, who sat smoking with Judy on his knee and Boozier under his chair. Mrs. Wray professed herself equally puzzled, but Uncle Judson said nothing. In the morning, however, he appeared from his room with his black satchel in his hand.

"You ain't goin' to leave us, Judson, I hope?" remarked Mrs. Wray, but in such a half-hearted way that he attempted no argument other than to say:

"Yes, I've got some business in Tannerville—and I think I'd like to take Judy along if you don't care."

Tannerville was the principal town of those parts, and was on the railroad.

"Seems to me you've got about all you can do to take care of yourself, Jud," she replied. "I guess Judy had better stay here."

Aunt Harriet did not like Judy, yet the child was too useful to be lightly parted with. Judy, listening eagerly, showed that she was more than anxious to go.

"You all don't like Judy," persisted Uncle Judson. "You had better let me take her. I'll be good to her—for for her mother's sake, and I daresay we will get along somehow."

Jonas nodded approval, for in order to get rid of his brother-in-law he did not so much mind seeing Judy go for a time. There would be one less mouth to feed.

"I'd ask you to stay longer, Jud," said Harriet, after she had given way in favor of Judy's going. "But—you see how we're fixed."

Uncle Jud had seen only too well. He bade them good-by and shuffled away, holding Judy by the hand and followed by Boozier. When they reached the "big road," a rumble of wheels was heard, then a wagon hove in sight going towards Tannerville.

"There is Tom Burney," exclaimed Uncle Judson, waving his hat at the driver. "Perhaps he'll let us ride."

The two were scarcely seated in the wagon when Mr. Wray appeared, calling on them to stop.

"Judy," he called, "your Aunt Harriet has changed her mind 'bout your goin'. She forgot 'bout the company comin'. There'll be lots of work to do. You must get out and come back."

Judy's lips trembled. Uncle Jud, noticing her reluctance, and thinking of the slavish life led by the poor child, shoved a silver dollar into Burney's hand.

"Whip up," said he. "Pull your freight out'n here, afore Jonas gets near. I'll give you another one if you outrun him."

So Tom whipped up to such good effect that Jonas could only shake his fist and call, ineffectually, while Judy trembled even as she laughed at their funny escape.

"After all, Judy," quoth Uncle Jud, later on, as they jogged along the Tannerville road, "I don't know but what I got as good right to take care on you as Harriet has. Ain't I your own born uncle? They can keep your clothes. Perhaps we'll find some more somewhere."

Several weeks after these events a yoke of steers were halted before the office of a certain business man in Tannerville. From the wagon attached, Jonas Wray got down and went inside, leaving his wife to mind the steers. The business man turned from his accounts as the farmer entered.

"Well," he began, "have you raised that money or have you brought back the cattle?"

"I haven't been able to raise the money, yet," returned Wray. "Times is mighty hard up our way."

"I'm sorry to hear this, for your note has passed out of my hands. Here is the address of the party who bought it up, and you will have to arrange the matter with him."

Mr. Wray was given a card with a street and number thereon.

"The man lives there," said this business man. "He desired me to send you to him whenever you came. His name? Oh, just go to the house. You'll find him there."

Then the man turned away to attend to a customer. Jonas, both perplexed and worried, drove off to hunt up his new creditor. The address led him to a neat cottage villa, with a trim garden before it, and a general air of ease and comfort around. The door was opened by a little girl, at whom Mr. and Mrs. Wray stared in astonishment. A new and stylish frock, a jaunty hat and feather, long black stockings, buttoned boots—surely the fairies must have transformed their whilom household drudge.

"Law me!" exclaimed Aunt Harriet. "If it ain't Judy!"

"What's the meanin' of all this?" demanded Jonas, severely, for he was angered as well as anxious over this unexpected transfer of a debt that had embarrassed him a good deal of late.

"When I get you home I'll learn you to run off from your aunt after she sent for you to come back, see if I don't."

Without replying Judy ushered her uncle and aunt into a finely-furnished sitting-room, where they beheld Uncle Judson seated in an easy chair and dressed like a gentleman. In his hand was a slip of paper and in his small, shrewd eyes was an ambiguous twinkle.

Mr. and Mrs. Wray were overcome again. Was their once shabby relative really rich? Had they in their selfishness made fools of themselves, after all?

"Sit down, Harriet," said Uncle Jud, motioning towards a couple of chairs.

"Make yourself comfortable, Jonas. Glad you haven't forgotten Judy and me. What do you think of my new house? Judy is my little housekeeper. Hope you haven't missed her very much."

Jonas had seated himself on the edge of a chair and was looking around as if he could hardly believe his eyes. Harriet could only stammer:

"Well, Jud—you see—Judy helped us about the work. But we had no idea that—that you—were so—"

"So well fixed, eh?" Uncle Jud smiled knowingly. "Guess you didn't or you'd taken more pains to a kept me up your way. You took it for granted I had nothin'—and—you acted accordin' to that. All of you, except Judy."

He drew the girl to his side and eyed his sister and brother-in-law with an air of amused defiance.

"I soon saw that I wasn't welcome," he continued, "and that Judy was havin' a hard time amongst you. I didn't mean to take her away against your wishes, but when I saw how she dreaded to go back when Jonas told her that you, Harriet, had changed your mind about her goin', it come all over me to once that the girl needed me, more perhaps, than I needed her. Come now—you'll give her up I reckon."

"We couldn't think of it, Jud," returned Jonas, his covetous instincts at once aroused to a vague possibility of profit.

"You hain't no idea, Jud, what store we set by Judy," remarked Harriet, eying the child as if she were so much precious metal.

Judy turned to Uncle Judson with a frightened look. She could not bear the idea of leaving this new, bright existence for the old hard life at her aunt's.

"Don't worry, child," said he, soothingly, as he took her on his knee; then, turning to his sister: "It is true that I am what you call well off, Harriet. Yet I came to you as a poor man, mainly to see if my nearest kin would care for me at all, aside from my money. Thank the good Lord—one of 'em did!'"

He patted Judy's head, while Jonas resolved to try the effect of a little bluster.

"We've raised her," he insisted, "and we've spent money on her. How are we to get it back unless she works it out? I tell ye, she's got to go back long of us."

"See here!" Uncle Jud, looking somewhat stern, held out the slip of paper. "Do you see this? Well, before I came out to your house I heard you were in debt, and I bought up this note intendin' to make you a present of it, if you showed any signs of carin' for a poor old man. You didn't, so I fetched it away. It holds you for two hundred dollars and your stock and place are good for the amount."

Jonas cast a despairing glance at his wife. Uncle Judson regarded the pair with a grim smile.

"You've showed your hands, you and Harriet," continued he. "But I don't want to be too severe. You did make out to keep me a few days, and I bear no hard feelin's." He took Judy, placed her on the floor, and said very gently: "There is your Aunt Harriet and here I am. Now don't forget that you're free to make your own choice. Which one of us would you rather stay with?"

Judy, in reply, threw her arms about Uncle Jud's neck, who, thus embraced, held out the note.

"That settles it," he said. "Here, Jonas. Take this note and burn it up. I've got full value received right here, with the biggest kind of intruss to boot."

Jonas and his wife, having no other choice, accepted the situation and remained to partake of the finest dinner



"COME NOW - YOU'LL GIVE HER UP, I RECKON."

they had ever eaten. Uncle Judson and Judy came out on the front portico to see them off. As they drove away, Judy gave her uncle's arm a tight squeeze.

"I feel sorry for 'em," she ventured to say.

"Goodness knows! I don't see what for!"

"I'm sorry for 'em, because they've lost so much. You'll never help 'em any now. That's what makes me pity 'em. They's lost so awful much."

"Well, now, it do sound sorter pitiful, to be sure." His eye here lighted up with a humorous twinkle. "But they swindled themselves. They swopped a little gal for two hundred dollars as is wuth thousands. They swindled themselves, Judy. Don't you forget that."—William Perry Brown, in Yankee Blade.

A STRANGE HALLUCINATION.

How a California Journalist Cured Himself with Insurance.

"I have about decided," said Frank Pixley the other day to a friend in the hotel corridor, "to drop the Pope's Irish for awhile and open the ball on the medical fraternity. The doctors know very little about the human body. Why, look at me. A few months ago I was threatened with lunacy, and not a doctor of my acquaintance could tell me what the deuce was the matter with me. My hallucination took a queer turn and for months I imagined that I was about to die in the poorhouse and be buried in the potter's field. The idea grew on me continually until I consulted my physician. The fee was five dollars, and I left his office that much poorer and with the information that I was a blamed fool. Think of paying five dollars for information I could have acquired of you or anybody else!"

"Well, I finally got to feeling so strangely about my approaching poverty that I got sixty thousand dollars' worth of gilt-edged security and carried them for weeks in the breast pocket of my coat, right over my heart, to drive away the illusion. Even then I would frequently feel so poor that I had to take the stocks out and count them all over."

"Did it effect a cure?" said his listeners, by this time quite a crowd.

"No; only partially. I had to go and get one hundred thousand dollars in Southern Pacific and Spring Valley and sew them in my coat before I felt any relief."

"One day I was in the Palace barber shop to get a shave and hung my coat on a hook. While I was there Hank Dibble mistook my coat for his and walked off with it. I rushed out of the place in my shirt sleeves and reached the bar just in time to give him his coat and recover mine. Had I not found him I should, I am certain, have dropped dead, and I was in fear all the while that if I did I would expire before I could make a dying declaration as to who killed me. I only tell this to show the influence the mind has over one's health. I lost fifteen pounds during the time I labored under the hallucination, but now I am recovering."—San Francisco Examiner.

"A Mistake.—Mrs. H. Hunter—"I like the flat because it has so many nice closets in it." Agent—"Great Scott, madam! These are not closets—they are bedrooms."—Puck.

"The Hindrance.—Cholly—"If we were not so awfully old I'd marry her." Chappie—"But you're only fifteen." Cholly—"Yes, but she's thirteen."—Truth.

"Where did Johnson go last night?" He told me he had a pressing engagement. "Probably; he's engaged, you know."—Truth.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—Exports of wheat from India, between April, 1892, and February, 1893, amounted to 27,104 bushels, being but one-half the quantity exported during the corresponding eleven months of the preceding year.

—A coatimondi, a species of ant-eater, which is owned by Joseph Wallace, of Brunswick, Ga., does not confine itself to destroying ants, but has committed several robberies of jewelry, money and other articles of value. All the articles, however, have been recovered in out-of-the-way places, where the animal had hidden them.

—In spite of the fact that emigration last year was against the Argentine Republic, and that the country was undergoing financial depression, the total area under crops was 8,862,000 acres, against 7,487,000 acres in 1891, an increase, within a year, of 1,375,000 acres. The only wools which come to the United States from the Argentine are the Cordova carpet wools from native sheep, shipped mostly to the Boston mills.

—A timber expert makes the interesting statement that the spruce lands of Maine are to-day worth more than were the pine lands of fifty years ago, mainly because of the development of the pulp business. He estimates the value of wild lands at \$20 per acre, reckoning only eighty-five cords to an acre. There are nearly 9,500,000 acres of wild land in Maine, and assuming that only a quarter of this is covered with merchantable growth, the total valuation would be something like \$47,000,000.

—America had, in 1890, 2,700,000 bread-winning women and girls working outside of their own homes. There were 110 lawyers, 163 ministers, 320 authors, 583 journalists, 2,051 artists, 2,136 architects, chemists, pharmacists; 2,106 stock raisers and ranchers, 5,135 government clerks, 2,438 physicians and surgeons, 13,183 professional musicians, 56,800 farmers and planters, 21,071 clerks and bookkeepers, 14,465 heads of commercial houses, 153,000 public school teachers (based on the census of 1880).

—The following careful statement by Prof. E. S. Holden on the power of the eye and the telescope, as they are contrasted in actual experience, is of special and permanent interest: If the brightness of a star seen with the eye alone is one, with a 2-inch telescope it is one hundred times as bright, with a 4-inch telescope it is four hundred times as bright, 8-inch telescope it is 1,600 times as bright, 16-inch telescope it is 6,400 times as bright, 32-inch telescope it is 25,600 times as bright, 36-inch telescope it is 32,400 times as bright. That is, stars can be seen with the 36-inch telescope which are 30,000 times fainter than the faintest stars visible to the naked eye.—Chicago Herald.

—Photography has been introduced into the clinical laboratory of Dr. Charcot, the Parisian specialist. Instantaneous pictures have been taken of patients. One shows a woman just at the point of being hypnotized. The condition is being produced by a mere look and the sight of a diamond. Other photographs present patients in various lethargic and cataleptic conditions. One of the most remarkable of these photographs shows hysterical contraction, and in this a strange phenomenon is apparent. One of the middle fingers of the patient reaches far over the wrist. Under hypnotization the patient appears to develop the faculty of lengthening the middle finger abnormally.

—Bees and birds court the society of man—that is, they seek the locality where fields and gardens abound, for they fare better when human industry extorts from the soil the products upon which they subsist. A Maine bee culturist says it is the rarest thing in the world to find bees away from the settlements, or from openings where flowers grow. It is in the small patches of forest they are oftenest found, and generally not far from the edge of the woods. It is the same with birds. There are no song birds in the northern Maine wilderness, and scarcely anything that can be called bird life. Birds cluster around towns and villages.

—A lecture on the photographic study of the spectra of the stars was recently delivered at the London institution. After describing the methods by which the light of a star as seen through a prism is photographed, the lecturer gave some account of the additions to our knowledge of stellar physics which have been thus obtained. The most interesting related to the probable comparative age of the sun. There is reason to think, he said, that our sun and the star Capella are about equally old. Arcturus and Aldebaran—the type of yellow stars—are younger. On the other hand, Sirius, the dog star, Rigel and Vega, are regarded as older than the sun.

Women and Cards.

Binks—No use playing cards with a woman. Women haven't the first glimmer of an idea of honor—no, sir! I've tried it with my wife often.

Winks—Eh? She doesn't cheat, does she?

Binks—Well, not exactly, but she might as well. You see, I put up a certain amount of pin money for her against a certain lot of garments of mine that need mending. If she wins, she's to get the pin money; and if I win, my clothes are to be mended.

Winks—Fair enough.

Binks—Well, every time she wins, she demands compound interest at ten per cent. a minute from the time the game commenced, and when I win she sends my clothes to the tailor's.—N. Y. Weekly.



"WHO'D YOU RECKON I AM, NOW?"

Odds and Ends.

The small daughter of a certain charitably minded family has been told frequently that Satan finds work for idle hands. The other morning one of the tribes of tramps called with the usual story of woes. The mistress of the house made the customary suggestion about obtaining employment, and was assured that every avenue to self-support was closed. Then the small girl came forward from the refuge behind her mother's skirts and said, in tones of kindly suggestion: "Couldn't Satan find anything for you to do?"

Readers of newspapers must have noticed that during the last five years the breed of newspaper snakes has greatly deteriorated in intelligence and general accomplishments. Time was when Georgia and Alabama snakes wriggled along on the tips of their tails and picked cotton buds, when they entered houses in the nighttime and drained babies' milk bottles, when they grew to enormous lengths and performed under proper training many acts of domestic service. All this is changed now. The reptilian kingdom has experienced a setback in its progressive march toward intellectuality. As a consequence, newspaper writers have been obliged to fall back upon commonplace animals.

The expression, "putting one's foot in it" is by no means elegant, but so expressive that, sometimes, nothing else can take its place. It has an amusing historical origin. When the title to land is disputed in Hindostan, two holes are dug in the ground, and one leg of each of the lawyers of the rival claimants is buried therein. In this awkward position the dusky legal champions fall to arguing, and the one who first loses his client's case, thus in a very humiliating sense, both the losing litigant and the defeated lawyer have "put a foot in it." The expression "topsy-turvy" also originated in an odd way. When turf is used for fuel it is laid out to dry with the right side down. Thus arose the phrase, "top-side turf-wise," pronounced "topsy-turvy," and meaning "upside down."

There is an interesting discussion on just now in the London School Board upon the instruction that shall be given in religion and morals. One point has been decided thus far. The religious exercises are not to be limited to a simple reading of the Bible, but the teachers are to make such explanation and comment as they think necessary without infringing upon any creed or sect. In other words, the matter is left almost entirely to the judgment of the individual teachers. The next point to be met is whether the teacher shall impress upon the pupils the moral dangers of wishing to be rich or leading a life of luxury, of intemperance, and of wickedness in its various forms. Judging from the discussions which the matter is arousing the members of the board feel themselves in a kind of Sebornian fog.

In promulgating esoteric cogitations or articulating superficial sentimentalities and philosophical or psychological observations, beware of platitudinous ponderosity. Let your statements possess a charifield conciseness, compacted comprehensiveness, coherent consistency and a concentrated cogency. Eschew all conglomerations of flatulent garrulity, jejune babblement and asinine affectations. In trying to impress upon the minds of others the superiority of a home paper with all of the local news of your town, it is not necessary use jaw breakers. Let your extemporaneous de-scantings and unprepared expatiations have intelligibility and veracious vivacity, without rhodomontade or thrasonical bombast. Sedulously avoid all polly syllable profundity, psittacous vacuity, ventrilo-quial verbosity and vandilloquent vapidity-shun double entendres, prurient jocosity and pestiferous profanity, obscure or apparent. In other words, talk plainly, naturally, sensibly, and truthfully say, the HERALD is the paper and that ends it.

The Lake Route to the World's Fair via Picturesque Mackinaw.

Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the Floating Palaces of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Company. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the Upper Lake route, costing \$300,000 each, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest, safest and fastest steamers on the Lakes; speed 20 miles per hour, running time between Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago less than 50 hours. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinaw, Potoskey and Chicago. Daily trips between Detroit and Cleveland; during July and August double daily service will be maintained, giving a daylight ride across Lake Erie. Daily service between Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. First-class stateroom accommodations and menu, and exceedingly low Round Trip Rates. The palatial equipments, the luxury of the appointments makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A. Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co., Detroit, Mich.

The Hands.

Don't abuse your hands, and don't be afraid to use them. Housework is not to blame for all red and rough hands. Bad circulation is often the cause of red hands than dish-washing. It is never necessary to use scalding hot water for dishes; if you use china it is as liable to be injured by hot water as your hands are. If you like to wash from very hot water, have your rinsing water as hot as you please, but rinse your hands and wipe them dry when you take them from the dish water. Don't allow the dish water to dry on your wrists while you are wiping your dishes. Some of these little hints may seem unnecessary to the busy farmer's wife, but you will find it pays to be careful in all things. Chapped hands and wrists are even more painful than they are unbecomingly. I keep a bottle of glycerine and rosewater in my kitchen where I use it occasionally after washing the hands. I mix it in the proportion of one teaspoonful of rosewater to two of glycerine. Have large gloves to wear while sweeping and dusting. Lemon juice is removing fruit stains. For vegetable stains, raw potato is very good. Yellow corn meal is nice for cleaning the hands. I keep a bag of it in my kitchen, and when my hands are very dirty I take a handful of it with a basin of warm water and wash the hands well, rinse, wipe and rub on a little of the glycerine and rosewater. Pure glycerine is too strong to use; some like it diluted even more than I do, using the same proportion of each. It is hardly necessary to add that the nails should be carefully trimmed and cared for. Dip the finger tips in warm water before trimming; it will prevent their breaking.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

The Summer Tour.

Of the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," are unrivalled in their variety, picturesqueness and comfort, embracing the best routes to Potoskey, Mackinaw Island and Michigan resorts, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands and the St. Lawrence River, the Adirondacks, Green and White Mountains, Canadian Lakes and the New England Sea Coast.

A copy will be sent upon application to Wm. Martin, Ticket Agent, Chelsea Mich.

Nodding Off to Sleep.

The loss of voluntary power in a person sinking quietly into sleep is very gradual. An object is grasped by the hand while yet awake—it is seen to be held less and less firmly as sleep comes on, till at last all power is gone, and it falls away. The head of a person in a sitting posture gradually loses the support of the muscles which sustain it upright; it droops by degrees and in the end falls upon the chest. The head falls by the withdrawal of power from particular muscles, the slight shock thence ensuing partially awakens and restores this power, which again raises the head, and this falling and raising, or in other words the nodding, continues as long as the dozing off to sleep while in a sitting posture continues.

At the precise moment when the mind loses its consciousness there results a general relaxation of all the muscles. If the body be at rest in a lying posture, there is no marked result, but if the body be in an uneasy posture, such as sitting, then the relaxation of the muscles causes the falling of the head and nodding described.

The editor of the Grass Lake News gives his experience in the farming line as follows: "Having heard so much complaint that farming didn't pay, we resolved to go to the very bottom of practical agriculture and test the matter for ourselves. We opened out by having two loads of compost spread over the back end of our lot. Expense 50 cents a load. We then got Bill McKitchen to plow and drag the ground which cost \$1.25 more. Clover was what we were after, therefore bought 65 cents worth of seed and paid Joe Wilson 40 cents for sowing it. We watched over that infatigable experiment without almost breathless anxiety. And, at the outset, as it didn't show up just as we had pictured it, we took the advice of an infatigable fool who preterded that he had raised thousands of tons of clover, and carried out with untold fatigue and sweat scores of pulls of water and swashed the ground right and left with it. Finally, the crop came up and grew right smart, as we thought, and seemed matured, but as we had nothing to feed it to we took Will Mohr, the barber, to the spot, and asked him to buy it. He looked the strip over and said it wasn't worth shucks. We told him to name some price for it. He protested that if he called it 50 cents it would be taking bread out of his children's mouths. We hinted at two shillings, to be paid in thirty days in hair cutting. He said if we would consider it as a particular favor, he would venture to take it off our hands on those terms. So the bargain was struck, and now we've quit farming. There isn't any money in it. Our recent offer to trade this office for land is withdrawn."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Glazier & Co.

Succulent Feed.

The clover field is the great succulent ration to pigs and growing hogs in summer and fall seasons, says the Indiana Farmer. To prevent danger and keep them healthy, succulent feed along with dry corn feeding is essential. Whenever corn is fed to fatten hogs it should be given in proportions of other food, best of all if succulent. Fattening hogs will not eat bran, but they will eat considerable amount of wheat and fine middlings, especially if mixed with sour milk. They will, if they have too much corn, eat a good deal of charcoal to correct acidity of their stomachs; but better still is the feeding of some kind of roots. Beets, including mangle wrutzel, are eaten by eaten by fattening hogs greedily to a limited extent. Give hogs all they eat up every day. By keeping digestion good the fat can be laid on without fever in the animal.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold at P. P. Glazier & Co's. Drug Store.

Ladies are now justifying the use of corsets because it has been discovered that some of the mummies in the catacombs of Egypt have them on. Their argument is about as sound as to claim that bullets are harmless because they are sometimes found in dead bodies. The Egyptians doubtless wished posterity to know what killed them.

Adulterated Wine.

Is injurious, but nothing gives strength, and tones up the stomach like a pure old port wine. "Royal Ruby Port," so called for its royal taste and ruby color, is on account of its purity, age and strength, particularly adapted for invalids, convalescents and the aged. Sold only in bottles (never in bulk) while cheap wine is sold by the gallon and gives a larger profit to the seller but less to the user. The wine is absolutely pure, and has the age without which no wine is fit to use. Be sure you get "Royal Ruby," quart bottles \$1, pints 60 cts. Sold by R. S. Armstrong & Co., Druggists.

The kerosene can and the match have been compelled to "take a back seat" as a combination for the improvement of the undertaker's business in Illinois. A can of paint exploded at Fairbury, and the lady who happened to be within range was fatally burned. Dangers multiply as the world moves on.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at F. P. Glazier & Co's. Drug Store. Large size 50c and \$1.00.

Nearly everybody pronounces the name "Samoa" wrong. The man who has charge of the Samoa villagers at the world's fair says: "I notice that the people here pronounce the name of our island in three syllables with the accent on the 'o'—Sam-o-a. This is wrong; it is pronounced in two syllables, with the accent on the first—Sam oa."

"Royal Ruby" Port Wine.

If you are reduced in vitality or strength by illness or any other cause, we recommend the use of this Old Port Wine, the very blood of the grape. A grand tonic for nursing mothers, and those reduced by wasting disease. It creates strength; improves the appetite; nature's own remedy, much preferable to drugs, guaranteed absolutely pure and over five years of age. Young wine ordinarily sold is not fit to use. Insist on having this standard brand, it costs no more. \$1 in quart bottles, pints 60 cents. Royal Wine Co. For sale by R. S. Armstrong & Co., Druggists.

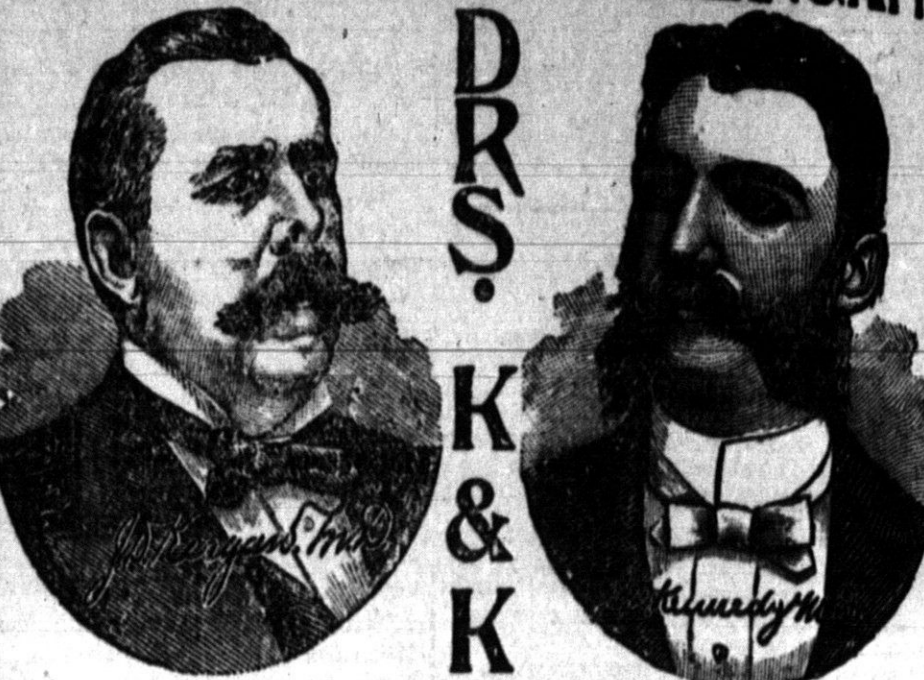
The whistle of a locomotive can be heard 3,800 yards, the nose of a train 3,800 yards the report of a musket and the bark of a dog 1,800, the roll of a drum 1,600 yards, a dinner bell two miles, and a call to get up in the morning three feet and seven inches.

Markets.

Chelsea, July 6, 1893.

Eggs, per dozen	12c
Butter, per pound	12c
Oats, per bushel	32c
Corn, per bushel	30c
Wheat, per bushel	60c
Potatoes, per bushel	\$1.00
Apples, per bushel	\$1.00
Onions, per bushel	\$1.25
Beans, per bushel	\$1.75

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN



DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN.

Known the world over as DRS. K & K, will visit your town on the date and at the Hotel named below. They are the most favorably known Medical Experts in America, and many of their New Original Methods of Treatment have gained an established reputation all over the world. They are Medical Directors of an immense Establishment in Detroit, which they organized in 1878 for the exclusive treatment of Chronic Diseases. Only Curable Cases Treated.

WHAT THEY TREAT AND CURE.

Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Diseases, Blood and Skin Diseases, Stomach and Heart Diseases, Tapeworm, Piles, Eruptions, Impotency, Deafness, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Eczema, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Falling Manhood, Diseases of the Sexual Organs, Female Weakness, Diseases of Men and Women, and all Diseases of a Chronic Nature.

NEW METHOD OF TREATMENT

This New Method, which has performed thousands of miraculous cures, was discovered by DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN, and is patented throughout the civilized world. It is the greatest discovery of the modern medical age.

DISEASES OF MEN This class of diseases which requires the Scientific Treatment by Specialists, resolves the personal attention of DRS. K & K. All weakness of men arising from early abuse or later excesses, are speedily cured. They will guarantee to cure you or no pay.

DISEASES OF WOMEN They have a national reputation in curing Female Weakness, Barrenness, Displacements, etc. Wife, Mother, or Daughter, is life a burden to you on account of some Female Complaint? Remember, sooner or later, you will be a Chronic Invalid. House yourself and be cured by these renowned Physicians.

\$1,000 Reward for any case they take for treatment and cannot cure.

14 YEARS IN DETROIT. 100,000 CURES.

SPECIAL NOTICE DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN must not be compared with ordinary "Traveling Doctors," or "Quacks" who go through the country fleecing the people. DRS. K & K are Physicians of the highest ability, and with an established reputation. They will consult you and give you the best of advice free of charge. They will give you a candid and honest opinion. You will never regret a friendly visit to them.

BOOKS FREE AT HOTEL. If you cannot call, write to Detroit for a List of Questions and Advice, Free. DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN, 140 Shady St., Detroit, Mich.

FREE!

Railroad Pass

TO THE

World's Fair.

In obtaining this pass, information will be given by calling on 52

Dr. SCHMIDT, Chelsea, Mich.

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the 18th day of June A. D. 1893, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of John Croman, late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, for examination and next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on the 18th day of September and on the 18th day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, June 13th, A. D. 1893.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the 30th day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Ann Dancer, deceased, Ruben Kempf, 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 Tuesday, the first day of August 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 Herald, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate. [A true copy.] WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register.

For Sale.

House and acre of ground; good location; easy payments. Inquire at this office.

Business Pointers.

Glazier, the druggist, sells all 50c medicines at 28 to 38c.

Itch on human and horses and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by R. S. Armstrong, Druggist, Chelsea, Mich. No 18

Glazier, the druggist, sells all dollar medicines at 68 to 78c per bottle.

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stiffles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by R. S. Armstrong, Druggist, Chelsea, Mich. 18

Glazier, the druggist, sells all pills, plasters, and 25c medicines at 12 to 18c.

A FEW FACTS.

A remedy has been found which cures chronic diseases; not in every case, but a large percentage of them. And in cases too far gone for cure; it affords relief and prolongs life. Many who have been given over by physicians have been prevailed upon by friends to try this remedy, the Compound Oxygen Treatment of Drs. Starkey and Palen, of Philadelphia, and are now living to testify to its wonderful curative powers. It has been successful in curing many cases of catarrhal malarial diseases, hay fever, asthma, bronchitis, neuralgia, nervous prostration and other chronic diseases. In these diseases physicians have had little success, and the name they have given to this class of disorders indicates, but Compound Oxygen has worked wonders.

There is only one genuine Compound Oxygen, and any made elsewhere or by others than Drs. Starkey and Palen, is spurious. Avoid imitations.

If you wish to learn more of this wonderful remedy, send for our book of 200 pages, sent free with numerous testimonials and records of surprising cures. 49

Drs. Starkey & Palen,

1529 Arch St.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the ninth day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Lewis Dettling Jr. deceased, Mary Dettling administrator of said estate, comes into court and represents that she is now prepared to render her final account as such administrator.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Tuesday, the 11th day of July next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, 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 administrator 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 Herald, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate. [A true copy.] WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register.