

# THE CHELSEA HERALD.

ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

VOLUME 22.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, AUG. 17, 1893.

NUMBER 51.

## WE MUST HAVE CASH!

We Have Goods by the Carload

That will be turned into cash if prices are any inducements to cash buyers. The profits on all our regular stock, "The best ever shown in Chelsea," new goods, unbroken in sizes and lots must be sacrificed to raise money.

**ALL STRAW HATS** Marked over 45 cents **ONE-HALF OFF.**  
**Clothing.**

Men's \$18.00 Suits marked down to \$14.00.  
Men's \$15.00 and \$16.00 Suits marked down to \$12.00.  
Men's \$12.00 Suits marked down to \$8.00 and \$9.00.  
Men's \$10.00 Suits marked down to \$6.50 and \$7.50.  
Men's \$7.50 and \$8.00 Suits marked down to \$5.00 and \$6.00.  
Boy's Summer Suits marked down from \$1.00 to \$3.00 on every suit.  
Children's \$7.00 and \$8.00 Suits marked down to \$5.00.  
Children's \$5.00 Suits marked down to \$3.50 and \$4.00.  
Children's \$4.00 Suits marked down to \$2.75 and \$3.00.  
Children's \$3.50 Suits marked down to \$2.50.  
Children's \$3.00 Suits marked down to \$2.25.  
Children's \$2.50 Suits marked down to \$2.00.  
Children's \$2.00 Suits marked down to \$1.50.

All odds and ends in clothing and Furnishing Goods at still a greater reduction from regular prices.

### Boots and Shoes.

About 300 pair Men's, Women's, Misses' and Boy's Shoes left of the lot that we are closing out at about

### One Half Price.

All first class goods. Mostly plain toes. Every pair guaranteed. As good stock and as well made as any shoes we have in stock. These are simply lines that we have concluded to stop buying. The sizes and widths are broken, but try your luck. If you can get fitted you can certainly secure a great bargain.

Men's \$5.00 Shoes marked down to \$2.50.  
Men's \$3.50 Shoes marked down to \$2.00.  
Women's \$3.50 and \$4.00 Shoes marked down to \$2.00.  
Women's \$3.00 Shoes marked down to \$1.50.  
Women's \$2.50 Shoes marked down to \$1.25 and \$1.50.  
Boy's \$2.50 Shoes marked down to \$1.25.  
Misses' Fine \$3.00 Shoes marked down to \$1.50.

**Butter and Eggs taken the same as cash, at the highest market price.**

**W. P. SCHENK & CO.**

R. KEMPF.

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**R. KEMPF & BRO.,**  
**BANKERS,**  
**COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS.**

Transacts a General Banking Business, Sell Exchange, Makes Collections on all accessible points on most favorable terms, and accords to depositors every accommodation consistent with sound banking.

**JOHN A. PALMER, Cashier.**

**W. F. RIEMENSCHNEIDER & CO.**

**FAULTLESS**  
**FITTING**  
**FOOTWEAR**

Groceries at  
Bottom Prices.

We want your  
Butter and Eggs.

**U SHOOT U S**

If what we tell you is not true just get out your grandfather's old flint lock, load it with shoddy goods and come in and shoot us.

We are very busy but we still have time to show you our line of suitings pants fancy vests, etc., which we are selling at the right figures, and a perfect fit guaranteed.

**J. J. RAFTREY, - - MERCHANT TAILOR.**

### PEOPLE TALK

They talk about us because we sell Fine Goods Cheap

### WE ACKNOWLEDGE

That we have one of the largest and finest stocks of Jewelry in Chelsea. That is another reason why they talk. These are facts.

**L. & A. WINANS.**

Repairing neatly and promptly done. When in need of anything in our line give us a call.

### The Picnic.

St. Mary's church, Chelsea, had its first annual picnic last Tuesday, August 15, 1893, at Stevenson's grove, North Lake.

It was a most successful and enjoyable event, and the congregation are to be congratulated on their success.

There were about one thousand people on the grounds. The Chelsea Cornet Band discoursed some excellent music, and Chelsea has reason to be proud of its noted band.

Everything was carried out admirably. The tables were loaded with delicious viands, and an elegant dinner was served. The ice cream and lemonade stands were liberally patronized.

The literary exercises began at 2 p. m. with a splendid chorus and quartette, entitled "Angel of Peace." "Come when the lilies bloom" was excellently rendered by the quartette.

Hon. T. A. Bogle, of Ann Arbor, made a most eloquent and patriotic speech, which received the close attention of the audience, and was generously applauded.

Mr. W. J. Dawson, of Detroit, gave two splendid declamations, one patriotic, the other humorous. He is a declaimer of great power, and the audience greatly enjoyed him.

Mr. Burg, of Liverpool, Ohio, sang several songs most acceptably, some sentimental, others humorous. Mr. Burg has a fine tenor voice, which has been admirably cultivated, and he used it to great advantage.

Rev. Dr. Pope, of Mexico, who is a guest at St. Mary's Rectory, sang two beautiful songs in a charming manner, and greatly pleased the people.

Mr. S. T. Battiste, an educated negro from the British East Indies gave an interesting address about his country and its people.

Mr. Burg closed the exercises with a very comic song, which sent the people away in the best of good humors.

Interesting games and target shooting contributed to the day's pleasure. Everything was done to make it pleasant for the people, and they returned to their homes, tired, but happy.

About \$350.00 were realized from the picnic. This, considering the financial depression is very good. The promoters of the picnic deserve great credit for the manner in which they performed their duties.

Mr. Edward Gorman made an admirable President of the Day.

### Excursions.

Excursion fares have been granted by the Michigan Central on the certificate plan to the following points for the occasion mentioned: Seventh Day Church of God Camp Meeting, Grand Haven, Aug. 16-23; Michigan Christian Missionary Association Dowagiac, Aug. 17-20; Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., Muskegon, Aug. 29-31; Brotherhood of St. Andrews, Detroit, Sept. 14-17; Annual Conference M. E. church, Detroit, Sept. 20-26; Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Detroit, Oct 9-14.

### Letter List.

Following are the letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Chelsea, August 14, 1893.

Miss Clara Butlers.  
Miss Mamie Hollyrwood.  
Miss Mary Siefert.  
Miss Alice M. Avedson.

Persons calling for any of the above please say "advertised."

WM. JUDSON, P. M.

A perfect town is that which you see the farmers patronize the home merchant, the merchants advertise in the local newspapers the laborers spend the money they earn with their own tradesmen, and all animated by a spirit that they will not purchase articles abroad if they can be purchased at home. The spirit of reciprocity between business men and laborers, farmers and manufacturers results every time in making the town a satisfactory one in which to do business.

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Feyer 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.

### Mary A. Smith.

Died, at her home of her mother, Mrs. Horace Smith, on West Middle street, Friday, August 11, 1893, Miss Mary A. Smith, after an illness of only three days.

Mary A. Smith was born in the township of Sylvan, on the 24th day of August, 1859, and was 33 years, 11 months and 18 days of age.

In 1873 she united with the Congregational church, of this village, in whose fellowship she lived until her death.

The funeral took place Sunday afternoon from the Congregational church, Rev. O. C. Bailey officiating. Her remains were interred in Oak Grove Cemetery.

### Resolutions.

WHEREAS, it hath pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our respected and loved sister, Miss Mary A. Smith, be it

Resolved, that while we the members of the C. E. Society, of the Congregational church, humbly submit to the will of our Heavenly father, yet we feel that her mother has lost a faithful and loving daughter, her brothers and sisters a kind and loving sister and we an ever faithful worker in our society and Sunday School.

Resolved, that as a Society we tender to her mother, her brothers and sisters our sincerest sympathy in this their sad bereavement and commend them to Him who is the all wise ruler.

MRS. A. VAN TYNE  
MISS MYRTA KEMPF } Com.  
J. GEO. WEBSTER }

### North Lake Breezes.

Geo. Cook is visiting with relatives in Detroit.

Miss Mary L. Glenn has gone to visit her sister in Dakota.

White beans will be a light crop unless we get rain soon

Some field corn is out of the way of frost and is glazed over.

Peter Gorman is hustling with the threshing about here.

Dr. DuBois was called to the home of Mr. Reid last Sunday.

B. H. Glenn took a job of 100 tons of hay to press last week.

The picnic at Cavanaugh lake was a very good one in all respects.

Miss Mattie Glenn has gone to Chicago to visit the World's Fair.

Early potatoes are about as large as they will be if it don't rain soon.

Dr. Nancree and family and Mr. and Mrs. Coffin, of Ann Arbor, are camping at the Lake.

This is the best possible weather to keep small potatoes. They keep small if they can't grow large.

Some farmers about here have had as many as 26 tires set on the different wheels used in farm work.

Alfred Glenn expects to go to the far west as soon as the land tract there is opened for settlement.

On Monday last quite a number of workmen were busy preparing the Stevenson grove for the picnic of St. Mary's church.

Bees are doing a little better this year than last but if it keeps dry their best time is over with little surplus honey stored away yet.

Rey. England filled his appointment here last Sunday and announced that his wife would hold a song service here two weeks from that day.

Mrs. Sarah Burkhart came home from Chelsea last Saturday, partially recovered from her injuries received in falling down stairs while visiting there.

Mrs. John Pacey and daughter started Thursday for Minneapolis, where they expect to remain about a month. They will visit the World's fair on their return.

The grasshoppers are stripping the leaves off from the corn, eating green tomatoes and other green vegetables around here and if not stopped will do serious damage to growing crops in a short time.

While in Dexter last week, your scribe with wife and daughter, Rose, visited at the office of the Dexter News, and found the editor, his wife and a man helper engaged in turning out a very lively and newsy paper which has nearly reached its 400 copies weekly. Success to the News.



**We've Got**  
**The**  
**Evidence.**

We have got positive proof that we are selling goods that give genuine satisfaction in our

**Large and Increasing**

**Trade.**

People are not buying goods of us for their health, or because we ask them to, but because we give them

**More goods**  
**and**  
**Better Goods** } **For \$1.00**

Than they can buy elsewhere. To all who will trade at the Bank Drug Store we guarantee them absolute satisfaction.

**Fruit Jars at Bottom**  
**Prices.**

(See Price-list on last page.)

**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.  
GEO. P. GLAZIER, Cashier.  
THEO. E. WOOD, 1st Asst. Cashier.  
ERNEST WALSH, 2nd Asst. Cashier.

### DIRECTORS.

Hon. S. G. Ives  
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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 NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

**Extra Session.**  
The senate met in extra session on the 7th. The vice president presiding. No business was transacted. In the house George F. Crisp, of Georgia, was reelected speaker and the other democratic caucus nominees for various positions were chosen.  
In the senate on the 8th a resolution was introduced to make August 22 the time for taking the final vote on the suspension of silver purchases but no action was taken. The president's message recommending prompt repeal of the Sherman silver law was read. Several bills were introduced to regulate the finances. In the house the message of the president was read. The Belmont-Richardson contest over a seat in the house from the Fifth district of Michigan resulted in favor of Richardson, the democrat.

**EULOGIES** upon the life of the late Senator Stanford, of California, were pronounced in the senate on the 9th. No business was transacted. In the house an adjournment was taken in order to give time for a caucus of each faction on the silver question and a general conference if possible.  
AFTER the reading of the journal on the 10th the senate adjourned until the 14th. In the house the committee on rules was announced and then an adjournment for the day was taken.

**THE senate** was not in session on the 11th. In the house Mr. Wilson (W. Va.) introduced a bill providing for unconditional repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman law. Mr. Rayner (Md.) spoke in favor of the bill and Mr. Bland (Mo.) denounced the measure. A joint resolution was adopted providing for the appropriate commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the national capitol.

### DOMESTIC.

**ALL** the stables of the new driving park at Connersville, Ind., were burned and seven valuable horses were cremated.

The Port Pitt tanneries and the warehouses of the Consolidated Wire company at Rankin, O., were burned, the loss being \$125,000.

**WHITE CAPS** took Mrs. Eliza Dalton, of Borden, Ind., from the home of her husband and whipped her terribly with hickory switches.

**A. D. BAKER**, owner of the wagon works at Mishawaka, Ind., failed for \$120,000.

**AN** explosion destroyed two buildings of the Phoenix Powder company at Pittsburg, Ill., and killed Luther Erde, John Elliott, B. Hickman and Charles Malley.

**VISITORS** at the world's fair are estimated to have spent thus far within the grounds \$15,000,000, and of this amount \$3,000,000 has gone into the treasury of the exposition.

**A FROST** destroyed over 50 per cent. of the cranberry crop in Burnett county, Wis.

**THOUSANDS** of Austrians, Italians and Poles were leaving Colorado for their native countries.

**IN** a fit of delirium John Finn attempted to kill his four children at St. Louis and then cut his own throat. Three of the little ones were fatally injured.

**A FIRE** destroyed all but two stores and a few houses at Snow Hill, Md., the loss being \$300,000.

**THERE** was said to be great destitution and suffering among the boomers along the Kansas line of the Cherokee strip.

**ADVISES** from the pension office say that up to date there have been 6,472 pensions suspended which were granted under the act of June 27, 1890.

**AT** Baltic, Conn., seven persons were injured, two fatally, by the horses attached to a coach becoming unmanageable while crossing a railroad track.

**IN** a fire at Ada, O., the 4-year-old daughter of David De Witt was cremated and her mother fatally burned.

**TWO DEATHS** from yellow fever caused a stampede at Pensacola, Fla., and quarantine had been enforced by Mobile and Montgomery.

**THE** Sedalia Evening Bazaar, published by J. West Goodwin, the oldest paper in central Missouri, went to the wall.

**MADDENED** by jealousy and drink John Miester, a wealthy baker of Brooklyn, N. Y., shot and killed his wife and then killed himself.

**AT** the statehood convention held in El Reno, O. T., it was decided to work for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian territories as one state.

**DEPUTY SHERIFF SAMUEL ERB**, of La Grange, Ind., was ambushed and killed by a party of tramps suspected of burglary.

**MANY** buildings were damaged at Santa Rosa, Cal., by the severest earthquake felt there since 1868.

**THE** Bank of Colfax, Wash., the Sutton county bank of Sonora, Tex., the Commercial bank of Minneapolis, Minn., the Union national bank of Rochester, Minn., and the First national bank of Nashville, Tenn., closed their doors.

**THE** village of Derby, Ind., was almost entirely destroyed by fire, the loss being over \$100,000.

**A CARELESSLY** thrown cigarette caused the destruction by fire of much of the business part of Sidell, Ill.

**INCENDIARIES** set fire to the courthouse at Isabella, Ga., and it was destroyed with its contents.

**FIRE** destroyed almost the entire business part of Barnard, Mo.

**THE** livery stable of James Jacobs at Goshen, Ind., was burned and twenty-five horses were cremated.

**CASHIER FRED GROTEFEND**, of the Bank of Shasta county at Redding, Cal., is a defaulter for over \$100,000.

**HENRY A. HARTLY & Co.**, carpet dealers at Boston, Mass., failed for \$125,000; assets, \$190,000.

**THE** sealing schooner Helen Blum, of San Francisco, was reported lost with her crew of twenty-five men.

**THE** August report of the statistician of the department of agriculture at Washington shows that crops throughout the country have suffered severely from the drought.

**LEE BUTLER**, cashier of C. M. Wright & Co.'s bank at Altamont, Ill., absconded with \$41,000, the entire assets of the bank.

**DAN LEWIS**, Jim Taylor and Jack Chambers, all colored, charged with an assault on Mrs. George Warren at Hoboken, Ga., last spring, were caught and lynched within 3 miles of Way Cross, Ga.

**TROUBLE** at Coal Creek, Tenn., has broken out afresh. A soldier named William Laugherty was murdered by miners and his death was avenged by lynching Dick Drummond.

**AT** Chester, Pa., the largest steamboat in the world was launched. She will ply in the Fall River line.

**FIRE** among warehouses and factories in Milwaukee caused a loss of \$150,000.

**THE** Broadmoore Land & Investment company of Colorado Springs, Col., went into the hands of a receiver with liabilities of \$260,000.

**PRESIDENT CLEVELAND** was hanged in effigy at Golden, Col., by free silver enthusiasts.

**CHARLES J. EDDY**, aged 53, one of the oldest railroad men in the west and until six months ago second vice president of the Reading system, committed suicide in Washington park, Chicago, by shooting himself. No cause was known.

**DURING** the first seven months of the present fiscal year the losses by fire in the United States reached \$98,101,300, against \$76,967,250 in 1892 and \$79,247,370 in 1891.

**VINCENZO CAGLIOSTRO**, aged 23 years, died at Swinburne Island hospital in New York of Asiatic cholera.

**THE** following bank failures were reported: The American national at Nashville, Tenn., the Hamilton county state bank at Webster City, Ia., the Caldwell county exchange bank at Kingston, Mo., the Exchange bank at Polo, Mo., and Johnston, Buck & Co. of Ebensburg, Pa., conducting banks at Ebensburg, Carrolltown and Hastings.

**THE** New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad company suspended its unmarried employees on the Honeydale (Pa.) division.

**TOM RICKETTS** and Robert Miller, residents of Parnell, Mo., were run over and killed by a Chicago & Great Western train.

**ARRIVING** from England in search of her husband, Mrs. Edward Douglass found him a convict at the Joliet (Ill.) prison.

**WONG DEP KEN** is the first Chinaman to be deported under the Geary law. He was shipped from San Francisco.

**AT** the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 11th aggregated \$799,905,224, against \$973,880,753 the previous week. The decrease as compared with the corresponding week of 1892 was 20.2.

**HAIL** ruined the tobacco crop in five counties in Kentucky.

**THERE** were 394 business failures reported in the United States during the seven days ended on the 11th. In the week preceding there were 436, and during the corresponding time in 1892 the number was 160.

**THE** National bank at Waxahachie, Tex., and Beatty's bank at Mansfield, Ill., closed their doors.

**FOREWARNED** of a visit marshals laid in wait at Lehigh, I. T., for Jim Percy and Clem Jones, bandits, and killed them.

**IT** was discovered that Henry Brown (colored), who was hanged for the murder of a peddler in East St. Louis, Ill., in December, 1880, while an accessory was not the principal, the murderer being J. C. Jackson, another negro, who was acquitted of the charge.

**THIRTEEN** of the Meachim gang were killed in a battle with citizens of Clark county, Ala. The affair is the outgrowth of a feud of some years' standing.

**BOSTON** assessors estimate the population of the "Hub" at 580,000. The last census shows a population of 446,570.

**UNITED STATES MARSHAL WHITEMASTER** was murdered in the Cherokee strip by Laura Maundas, a female horse thief.

**WILL MCCARTY** dead and Bob Sparks and John Ritter mortally wounded is the result of a drunken row at Shelbyville, Ky.

**SEVEN** cases of cholera have developed among the passengers on the Karamania, recently arrived at New York.

**BY** an explosion at the Girard furnace in Youngstown, O., six employees were hurt, five fatally.

**FIVE** funnel-shaped clouds descended in the vicinity of Larned, Kan., and did a great deal of damage.

**BY** a surgical operation at Rochester, N. Y., a finger has been substituted for a nose upon Fred Darcy.

**THE** business portion of Milford Center, O., was destroyed by fire.

**IN** New Orleans Hensheim's cigar factory, Maginnis' cotton mills and Fisher's sawmills, employing in the aggregate over 2,000 hands, were closed.

**HENRY HALL** was hanged at Pikeville, Ky., for the murder of his brother.

**EDITH FLAY**, Lizzie Pond and Ella Johnson, aged 10, 11 and 17 years, respectively, were drowned in Newark bay while bathing at Bayonne, N. J.

**BUSINESS** throughout the country was said to be improving.

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

**CHARLES G. OTIS**, of passenger elevator fame, died at his residence in Brooklyn, N. Y.

**COL. M. J. LEAMING**, one of the ablest lawyers in northern Montana, died at Great Falls. He was private secretary for a time to President Johnson.

**MRS. ANISE SHARPE ROBERTS**, of Watseka, Ill., celebrated her 102d birthday.

**REAR ADMIRAL T. A. JENKINS** died in Washington, aged 81. He entered the navy as a midshipman November 1, 1828, and had a brilliant record.

**THE** Ohio democrats in convention at Cincinnati nominated Lawrence T. Neal, of Chillicothe, for governor; W. A. Taylor for lieutenant governor; B. C. Blackburn for treasurer, and J. W. Sater for supreme judge. The platform approves the Chicago platform, especially its reference to tariff and currency legislation; indorses the president's message to congress; protests against abuse of the pension laws, and calls upon the democrats in congress to extricate the great commercial interests of this country from their present distressed condition.

**PATRICK EGAN**, ex-minister to Chili, arrived in New York from Colon, Panama, with his family.

**PRESIDENT CLEVELAND** left Washington for Buzzard's Bay, Mass., on account of poor health.

### FOREIGN.

**IN** an exciting game the Shamrocks, of Montreal, lacrosse champions of the world, were beaten by the Torontos.

**A BOAT** in which were twenty-eight pleasure seekers was upset in Swansea bay, Wales, and twenty-two were drowned.

**AMERICAN** sealing vessels report ill success off the Japanese coast. The catch will be 30 per cent. less than was expected.

**PARNELLITE** members of the British parliament have decided that the home rule bill in its present shape is unacceptable to the Irish people.

**OFFICIAL** statistics from the eighteen provinces affected by cholera in European Russia show that hundreds of persons were dying daily from the disease.

**TERRIBLE** thunderstorms throughout Great Britain did immense damage in the country districts.

**NINETEEN** villages in Austria were inundated and the whole country was devastated by a waterspout.

**BY** a collision near Marseilles the French steamer Octeville was sunk and the transport Drome damaged. Five lives were lost.

**THE** Italian government has ordered that a physician and a sanitary corps accompany every train running between Naples and Rome to guard against cholera.

### LATER.

**THERE** was no session of the United States senate on the 12th. In the house the time was occupied in discussing the silver question.

**A. W. DUNHAM** killed his wife at Pensacola, Fla., because she refused to live with him and then took his own life.

**A TRAIN** ran off the track and rolled over an embankment near Cardiff, Wales, and seventeen persons were killed and forty were injured.

**UP** to date the expenditures at the world's fair were \$23,101,821 and the receipts \$23,680,417.

**TWO** incendiary fires in Minneapolis destroyed three planing mills, a sash and door storehouse, bottling and malt house, boiler works, box and ladder factory, ice-house, carriage factory, 112 dwellings and in addition about 40,000,000 feet of cut lumber, the total loss being \$1,500,000.

**THE** fertilizing works of Nelson Morris & Co. at the stock yards in Chicago were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$271,000.

**BARRETT SCOTT**, treasurer of Holt county, Neb., was said to be \$60,000 short in his accounts. He had disappeared.

**GRACE McDONALD**, Fred Roome and brother, of Chicago, and Carrie Hammond, of Wauconda, were drowned by the capsizing of a yacht on Bang's lake at McHenry, Ill.

**L. S. MENTJES**, of South Africa, won the 62-mile international championship at the bicycle tournament in Chicago, the time being 2 hours and 46 minutes.

**THE** Virginia republican state committee decided not to nominate a state ticket this year.

**TWO HUNDRED** Chinamen perished at sea by the burning of the steamer Don Juan while en route to Manila from Hong Kong.

**THE** strike at the Carnegie mills in Pittsburgh, Pa., inaugurated during the Homestead trouble in 1892, has just been declared off.

**MRS. CHARLES RIEP**, Mrs. George Rief, Miss Wagner and a child named Weber were drowned by the capsizing of a boat at Chattanooga, Tenn.

**A** wealthy farmer named Fisher, living at Canton, Ill., was relieved of \$7,500 by the gold-brick swindle.

**THE** percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 12th were as follows: Boston, .696; Philadelphia, .607; Pittsburgh, .602; Cleveland, .602; New York, .506; Brooklyn, .489; Cincinnati, .472; St. Louis, .456; Baltimore, .433; Chicago, .407; Louisville, .365; Washington, .356.

### MR. CLEVELAND ILL.

**He Is Forced to Leave the Capital in Search of Absolute Rest—He Goes to Buzzard's Bay After Making a Statement to the Public.**

**WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.**—President Cleveland left Washington Friday morning a sick man. He wants rest and quiet, and above all things freedom from public business. While various stories were afloat, there was no disposition among those who knew of the facts to deny that Mr. Cleveland has been suffering under a great nervous strain, and that for him to remain in Washington would have been fraught with peril. The decision that he should leave for Buzzard's Bay was reached Tuesday, before he sent his message to congress. There is therefore nothing in the story that he was fretted by the criticism on the message, or by the failure of congress to act upon it immediately.

The truth is, that after his arrival Saturday it was felt that he was in no condition to attend to public business. He held a cabinet meeting that day and repaired immediately thereafter to his country home. Since then the only persons who have seen him at Woodley were Secretaries Carlisle, Gresham and Lamont, two or three congressional friends, and his brother, Rev. William Cleveland.

Thursday night after sunset the president drove in from his country home. He had spent the afternoon with Secretary Gresham going over some international matters concerning which it was important that he should know the details. He spent the night in the white house, his presence being known only to the members of the household.

Friday morning at sunrise he was up and was joined by Secretary Lamont. The president and Mr. Lamont were driven to the Pennsylvania depot, where a private car was in readiness. It was attached to the regular express for Jersey City, which left at 7:30 o'clock.

The president has known for several days that his inability or unwillingness to see leading members of his own party was causing some anxious comment as to the state of his health. To quiet apprehension and at the same time to let it be known that there was good reason for his not remaining in Washington he himself wrote out a statement. This was not given out by Private Secretary Thurber until late Friday afternoon. The following is the statement prepared by President Cleveland:

"My absence from the capital at this time may excite some surprise in view of my intense interest in the subject now awaiting the determination of congress. Though my views and recommendations have already been officially submitted to that body, and though I am by no means certain that I could aid in bringing about the result which seems so necessary, it would give satisfaction to me if I could remain at the scene of action. But whether I am here or elsewhere, I shall look with hope and confidence to the action of those upon whom the responsibility now rests of relieving our people from their present dangers and difficulties. I am going back to my summer home at the sea shore because I am not sufficiently rested from the strain to which I have been subjected since the 4th of March to fit me again to assume the duties and labors which await me here. I have been counseled by those whose advice I cannot disregard that the further rest I contemplate is absolutely necessary to my health and strength. I shall remain away during the month of August, and shall devote myself to rest and outdoor recreation. My day's doings will be devoid of interest to the public, and I shall be exceedingly pleased if I can be freed from the attention of newspaper correspondents."

It is possible that this statement, so unusual as coming from a president, may reassure those who have been fearful that the president was breaking down. When Mr. Cleveland when to Gray Gables the latter part of June for several days there were alarming rumors about his health. The efforts of the newspapers to learn the facts, it is stated, gave him great annoyance, and his desire now is that the public be satisfied the next few weeks with the knowledge that he left Washington in order to gain rest and strength.

While the president speaks of the strain of his official duties as the cause of his prostration he does not refer to rheumatic troubles which have made inroads on his magnificent constitution. In former years Mr. Cleveland stood sieges of officeholders and the pressure of public business fully as great as that to which he has been subjected since March 4. He was like a man of iron and he could work eighteen hours out of the twenty-four without a sign of fatigue. The fact that he can no longer stand such pressure is taken as a sign that his general health is not so good. The national capital at this season is about the most unhealthy place in the country, and the unhealthy spell lasts until well into September. The president's decision not to remain here any longer than was absolutely necessary for the transmission of his message to congress and the closing up of the most important public business is generally commended. There are only two or three members of the cabinet in the city. Secretaries Carlisle and Gresham and Postmaster General Bissell left for Deer Park Friday afternoon.

### Against a Universal Strike.

**ZURICH, Aug. 12.**—The international socialist congress rejected a resolution, offered by Norwegian delegates, that a universal strike be started immediately after a war is declared. The resolution was supported by representatives of only four nations, while the representatives of fourteen nations voted against it. A Belgian amendment in favor of aiming to suppress militarism by withholding supplies was adopted.

## I Lost My Hearing

As a result of catarrh in the head and was deaf for over a year. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. To my surprise and great joy I found when I had taken three bottles that my hearing was returning. I kept on and I can hear perfectly well. I am troubled but very little with the catarrh. I consider this a very remarkable case. **HERMAN HICKS, 30 Carter Street, Rochester, N. Y.**



Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills.

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 squamous 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.

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A Complete Novel by

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**SLICKER**

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

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

25 cents per bottle, at Drug Stores.

Write for sample dose, free.

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



# THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

The pension commissioner has extended until October 10 the time in which pensioners whose pensions have been suspended may furnish proof of their right to receive them.

According to figures compiled by Kate Field's Washington, Chinamen to the number of 13,179 have registered so far, while 96,821 have not. Seven hundred and twelve Mongolians residing in Pennsylvania are among those who have registered.

WILLIAM HOBBS BALLOU, affirming that electrocution as now practiced is but a step higher than crucifixion, beheading and hanging, asks Gov. Flower to recommend the passage of a law providing for the chloroforming of persons about to be executed.

QUEEN VICTORIA has now passed the record of Henry III., who ruled fifty-six years and twenty-nine days, and has reigned longer than any English sovereign save George III., who ruled from October 25, 1760, to January 29, 1820, a period of fifty-nine years and ninety-seven days.

A SURVEY of a cable from the shores of California to the Sandwich islands has resulted in a route being chosen from Monterey bay to Honolulu. The route selected will require the smallest length of wire, and it passes over an even bottom, favorable for the protection and preservation of a cable, submarine mountains being avoided.

THE city of Providence is to filter its water supply, 15,000,000 gallons a day. The Pawtucket from which the city derives its supply, is said to be as much contaminated as the Schuylkill and the only remedy is to be found in filtration. The city of Philadelphia is threatening to follow suit with a 100,000,000 gallon filtration plant.

DR. HAFKINE has inoculated over two hundred persons at Simla for cholera, including many medical men, high officials and ladies. Several native Indian states have taken up his system of inoculation, and it is used at Agra, Delhi and Lucknow. In one British regiment over four hundred men have been inoculated.

JOHN W. NORTHRUP, of the state agriculture board of California, is en route for Bushire, Persia, where he intends securing a consignment of the famous "big tailed" sheep of Persia. These sheep will be imported by the state of California for the purpose of seeing whether they can be profitably raised in that state.

THE assessor of a Wisconsin city posted deputies at the banks during a recent run to check off bank accounts of depositors as they withdrew their money, they in many instances solving a difficult problem as to the amount of personal property these persons owned. The effect was to deter some persons of considerable means from withdrawing their deposits.

THE position Russia has taken in her relations with Germany is scarcely tenable from a business point of view. Exporting \$147,000,000 worth of merchandise into Germany annually she has practically shut out the German imports, amounting to only \$30,000,000. Russia seems to have mistaken her own exports for necessities, but the kaiser does not so recognize them and has retaliated by shutting out Russian imports.

Two hotel cars, to be run from the east to Chicago, have just been finished at Wilmington, Del., at a cost of \$20,000 each. They are new in design and unusually large. Each car has sixteen passenger compartments, fitted up after the fashion of the most luxurious hotel rooms. A space twenty-five feet long in the center of each car is occupied by a complete kitchen, and beneath each kitchen is a large space for storage. Gas tanks supply both fuel and light.

A NEW kind of paint is announced, which, it is claimed, possesses in a peculiar degree the properties of preserving metal from rust, and is unaffected by either heat or cold. When applied to sheet iron it is found that the coating is not affected by warm water or steam, nor is it at all influenced by the action of acid and alkaline liquids, ammonia gas, hydrochloric acid gas and sulphuretted hydrogen gas. The principal ingredient in this paint is a silicate of iron which is found in the neighborhood of natural deposits of iron ores.

SHORTLY after Mr. Bell had invented the telephone, and when the people as yet had no faith in it, he called upon Senator Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and offered him a controlling interest in his company for \$3,000. Cameron hesitated for a moment and finally refused, and Bell left his house a disappointed man. He got the money from other quarters, and made his fortune without the aid of Cameron's money. Had Cameron given him that \$3,000 it would have brought him in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 a year, it is affirmed, for a number of years.

## MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

**Three Accidentally Wounded.**  
Peter Deimeyer, a Belgian gardener in Hampton township, had his potato patch robbed some time ago. He had been on guard every night since with his shotgun and saw two men in his field as he supposed and fired. Mrs. John O'Brien, her 13-year-old son and 10-year-old daughter were passing on the road at the time and received the contents of the gun, the boy getting shot in his back, his mother in the legs and his sister in the arm.

**Crop Report for August.**  
The Michigan crop report for August says in effect:  
The estimates of wheat are based on the total acreage sown as returned by supervisors and on examinations when harvesting and stacking. The present estimated yield is: For the northern and southern counties, about one bushel per acre higher than the estimate July 1, while for the central counties the estimates are not materially different. The estimates point to a total crop in the state of about 22,240,000 bushels, or about 1,315,000 in excess of the July estimate.

**Work for Convicts.**  
A joint meeting of the boards of all the state penal institutions was held at Lansing. Estimates were made of their yearly needs in the way of articles to be manufactured by convicts, and the prison boards will determine at which institutions the various supplies can be manufactured most profitably. It was decided to confine the manufacture of furniture to the Ionia reformatory.

**Reports to the Health Board.**  
Sixty-four observers in various localities in the state say that during the week ended August 5 erysipelas increased and remittent fever, inflammation of the bowels and cholera infantum increased in area of prevalence. Diphtheria was reported at twenty-seven places, scarlet fever at thirty-six, typhoid fever at twenty-seven and measles at twenty places.

**Big Drowning Record.**  
Two Italians, Charley Tirro, aged 35, and Giovanni di Scenza, aged 21, were drowned while bathing near the head of Belle Isle. James Smith, a 13-year-old boy, was drowned at Des-Chree-Shos-Ka by falling from the landing. This makes thirty-two persons drowned in the river near Detroit thus far this summer.

**Says Many Were Swindled.**  
Dr. William Woolsey and wife, of Kalamazoo, claim to have been swindled out of \$4,000 by an Indian herb doctor named Tillison. They advanced Tillison considerable money and gave him the rest to keep for them. Tillison and the money were missing.

**Closed Its Shops.**  
The Michigan Store company has closed its shops in Detroit and about 100 men are thrown out of employment. The utter impossibility of securing currency to pay the men was the cause. The company had no idea when it would be able to resume.

**Forest Fires Devastate Farms.**  
Forest fires spread over fourteen farms in Alpena county, consuming houses, barns and grain and hay and damaging growing crops. The farmers and families fled into Ossineke for safety. No lives were lost, but some stock was burned.

**Short But Newsy Items.**  
The Vassar Milling company's extensive new flouring mill and elevator, with its contents, was burned, the entire loss being over \$35,000.

The new city directory gives Port Huron a population of 19,165.

Gov. Rich has reappointed Dr. H. K. Lathrop, of Detroit, a member of the state board of dental examiners.

Fire destroyed George P. Wyman's planing mill, shingle mill and box factory at White Cloud, together with six railway cars and considerable lumber. Loss, \$25,000.

Attorney General Ellis has given an opinion that the insurance law passed by the last legislature is unconstitutional, owing to section 5, which permits unauthorized companies to do business in the state.

Mrs. Clara Gee, a dentist at Grand Rapids, suffering from overwork, drowned herself in a cistern.

Col. Hugh Richards died at his home in Jackson. He was a democratic leader in his district and had large mining interests.

The new temple erected at Muskegon by the grand lodge of Good Templars at a cost of \$10,000 was dedicated.

Thomas W. Wells, the veteran agent of the American Express company at Marshall, was obliged to relinquish work by reason of old age, and the company has granted him a life pension of thirty dollars per month.

A large number of Michigan people will attend the seventh international Sunday school convention at St. Louis, Mo., August 31 to September 6.

The Eighteenth Michigan infantry will hold their twenty-sixth annual reunion at Palmyra August 25.

The barn of George W. Potter in Eaton county was destroyed by fire and one ton of hay and farm implements, together with the building, were destroyed. Loss, \$2,000.

The Keating case resulted at East Tawas in a verdict for Keating of \$10,000 against the Detroit, Bay City & Alpena railroad for his injuries.

Because Jeanette Neil rejected his advances Charles McCormick, of Jackson, shot her and then killed himself. The girl may recover.

## CHINAMEN ROAST TO DEATH

Others Eaten by Sharks Who Jumped from a Burning Vessel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—By the steamer City of New York, from China, were brought details of the burning of the steamer Don Juan. A short time ago a cablegram was received here saying the vessel had been destroyed by fire and 145 people, most of whom were Chinese, had been lost. The steamer San Antonio afterward found the burning vessel and towed her into Manila and saved 101 lives. The scenes on board were horrible. Many Chinese were roasted to death and others, crazed by heat, jumped overboard, only to meet death in the jaws of hungry sharks. The ship was bound from Hong Kong for Manila, and on July 3, when about 80 miles off Port Darigayos, fire broke out between decks. There was 1,000 barrels of petroleum stowed away and the flames spread to them and through the deck with lightning-like rapidity. In a few moments the Don Juan was a mass of fire. The captain saw that there was no hope of saving the vessel and he ordered the boats out. Before the two lifeboats could be launched they were burned in the davits. The other boats were quickly launched and the Chinese swarmed into them like rats. They had to be cut loose from the ship to save those who were already in them, and 200 unfortunate wretches were left behind on the burning steamer. The vessel was immediately surrounded by sharks.

Higher and higher leaped the flames. At least 100 Mongolians were clinging to the rigging. Overcome by the heat and suffocated by the smoke they were forced from their positions and fell back into the fiery abyss of death. The air was filled with the shrieks of the dying, and others, maddened by pain, began to leap into the sea unmindful of the consequences. The sharks fairly jumped out of the water and caught the poor wretches as they came down. Some of the men fell to the deck, where they were slowly roasted to death. All day long and until evening of the following day were these terrible scenes enacted until the steamer San Antonio hove in sight.

## A GREAT RACE.

Meintjes, the South African, Wins Bicycle Honors at Chicago—He Captures the Sixty-Two Mile Race, Breaking Several Records in the Meantime.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The six days of racing in the international tournament closed at the South side ball grounds Saturday afternoon with the event of the entire meeting, the international championship at 100 kilometres (62 miles 739 feet.) It was won in phenomenal style by Lawrence S. Meintjes, champion of South Africa.

The race was run with pace makers in order that some new figure might be hung up on the record table. So well was the pacing done and so fast did Meintjes ride that he now holds all American records from 8 to 25 miles and from 30 to 62 miles inclusive, and the world's record for 50 miles.

There were fully 8,000 people present, and a majority stayed to see the finish of the long race, which was over about 7 o'clock. Zimmerman was the hero of the short races. He won the quarter open, mile international and mile invitation, making a total of fourteen first prizes during the week.

The Saltonstall cup will remain in America, the property of the League of American Wheelmen, until captured by some other country. America won it by a score of 21 points in the tournament to South Africa's 5.

## RUNS IN THE FAMILY.

Member of a Notorious Brotherhood Ends His Life on the Gallows.

PIKEVILLE, Ky., Aug. 12.—Henry Hall was hanged here at 8:30 o'clock Friday morning for fratricide. On the scaffold Hall asked pardon for his sins. He offered prayer and joined in singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee," then the black cap was drawn over his face and the trap sprung. As Hall shot through the trap he yelled "Good-by." Death was instantaneous, his neck being broken. In thirteen minutes he was pronounced dead. The body was turned over to his father, who witnessed the execution. Hall made a profession of religion and was baptized August 1. Fully 10,000 people were present at the execution. Hall was hanged for the murder of his brother. The two were playing cards when the younger boy won one dollar. Henry threw the dollar to him, then drew his revolver and fired. Hall belongs to a notorious family, one of whom was hanged in January at Wise and another of whom is under sentence of death in McDowell, W. Va.

## A MYSTERY SOLVED.

After Spending a Fortune in the Search an Iowa Father Recovers His Child, Stolen from Home Six Years Ago.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Aug. 14.—Six years ago the 4-year-old daughter of George W. McDonough, of this city, who was then a rich man living in Kansas City, Mo., was stolen by unknown parties while playing in front of the house Christmas eve. McDonough spent his entire fortune trying to find his child, but in vain. He received a letter Friday from the president of a Leavenworth (Kan.) orphan asylum stating that the child was there, having been left there a few weeks ago by two strange men. She has been sent to this city in charge of an officer. She can tell nothing about her captors.

## DEATH BY WATER.

Four Persons Lose Their Lives in a North-ern Illinois Lake—A Like Number Drowned at Chattanooga, Tenn.

McHENRY, Ill., Aug. 13.—Four persons lost their lives and three narrowly escaped death in a deplorable accident on Bang's lake, Wauconda, Saturday morning. Those drowned were: Carrie Hammond, Wauconda; Grace McDonald, Chicago; Fred Roome, Chicago; — Roome, Chicago. The injured are: Elmer Golding, Wauconda; Lulu McDonald, Chicago, and — Roome, Chicago.

It was bright and beautiful when the party went out on the lake, a pretty bit of water about a mile long and nearly as wide, and a good sailing breeze carried them swiftly several times around the lake. Elmer Golding, son of one of Wauconda's prominent men, had charge of the boat. With him were Miss Carrie Hammond, of Wauconda, and Misses Grace and Lulu McDonald and Fred Roome and his two brothers, of Chicago. At the time of the accident the boat was headed for the pier and within 300 yards of the landing. Young Golding found he must make another tack, but as the boom swung on the other side a gust of wind keeled the boat over till the rail touched the water. The girls sprang up and in their fright fell upon the lee side of the boat, forcing it under water and precipitating themselves into the lake.

With an overturned boat on his hands and six struggling companions in the water Elmer Golding proved himself a very brave young man. Calling to them all to get hold of the boat and cling to it, he seized Lulu McDonald and placed her upon it. He then swam to where Carrie Hammond and Grace McDonald were struggling, but they, in the throes of fright, had grappled with each other and soon sank out of sight. Golding assisted one of the Roome boys to the wreck, but the other two, being poor swimmers, disappeared beneath the waves before they could reach the boat.

The accident was witnessed from the shore, and within a few minutes a dozen small boats came to the rescue. Miss McDonald, Elmer Golding and young Roome were taken ashore. Within half an hour the bodies of the four drowned were recovered, but, though efforts at resuscitation were kept up for some time, they proved unavailing. Golding has received a good deal of praise for his coolness, and it is thought the others would have been saved had they kept their wits about them.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 14.—The Magnolia club of this city gave their annual outing Sunday by chartering the steamer Gunter and having on board some of the best citizens. Everything passed off pleasantly until noon, when the steamer ran down the little naphtha launch Cigarette, having on board eight persons—four men and four women. In some way the little craft was caught under a barge attached to the steamer and was sunk. The men were rescued, but the women were all drowned by being caught by the current under the barge.

## YELLOW FEVER IN GEORGIA.

United States Surgeon Branham Taken with the Scourge at Brunswick—Citizens Alarmed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Surgeon Branham is reported down with the yellow fever in telegrams received by Surgeon General Wyman of the marine hospital service from Brunswick, Ga., where he went to guard against the disease. Precautions are being taken. It is telegraphed from Savannah that private messages from Brunswick say the citizens are alarmed greatly and that some of them are leaving the town. Surgeon Carter, who arrived at Pensacola Saturday night from Washington, was ordered by wire to Brunswick. Passed Assistant Surgeon Magruder, who is in Pensacola, was directed to relieve Mr. Carter. Surgeon Hutton also was ordered to Brunswick. Two passengers on the north-bound train from Savannah were turned away from Charleston, S. C., and sent north via the Atlantic Coast line Saturday. All the railroads have been notified that passengers from Pensacola will not be permitted to go to Charleston. Savannah has declared quarantine against Brunswick.

## CARNEGIE STRIKE OFF.

The Great Labor Trouble at Pittsburgh Ended at Last.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 14.—The great labor trouble at the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third street Carnegie mills which resulted so disastrously more than a year ago has terminated. It is reliably reported that an amicable settlement of differences will be effected to-day and the many hundred men who joined in the sympathy strike of 1892 will resume their places. It will be remembered that the strike at these mills was inaugurated during the labor conflict at Homestead, the men, who were working under the Amalgamated association rules and scale, going out through a desire to strengthen their brother workmen at Homestead. The long continued strike has caused much distress. At a meeting Saturday night it was decided to declare the strike off and a petition was drawn up to be presented to Carnegie officials asking for a removal of the ban and that they be permitted to take their old positions in the mills.

## THE FIGHT BEGINS.

Bills for Repeal of the Sherman Law Silver-Purchasing Clause and for Free Coinage Introduced in the House—The Discussion Opens and Will Continue for Two Weeks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Pursuant to an agreement between the silver and anti-silver men Mr. Wilson (W. Va.), immediately after the reading of the journal introduced a bill providing for unconditional repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman law.

Mr. Bland (Mo.) offered the agreement made governing the course of debate. It limits debate to fourteen days, sessions continuing from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m., and with night sessions for debate only if desired; the vote first to be taken on the bill to be presented as a substitute for the Wilson bill, providing for free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. If that fail, then at ratios running from 17 to 1 up to 20 to 1; if they all fail then on the revival of the Bland-Allison act of 1878; and then on the original measure.

Mr. Bland demanded the previous question on his order, but this was antagonized by the republicans, under the leadership of Mr. Cannon, who wanted time to debate the question. Under the ruling of the speaker, in the absence of rules or agreement, ordering the previous question would cut off debate. By the operation of voting by tellers Mr. Cannon secured sufficient support to secure a vote by yeas and nays, and at 12:35 the calling of the roll began.

The vote resulted: Yeas, 217; nays, 100. So the previous question was ordered. The republicans generally voted with the democrats in support of the motion. The resolution was then adopted. Mr. Bland then introduced his substitute bill.

Following is a synopsis of the bill which Mr. Wilson has introduced in the house:

It provides that so much of the act approved July 14, 1890, as directs the secretary of the treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month at the market price thereof, not exceeding \$1 for 371 1/4 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchase treasury notes of the United States, be, and the same is hereby, repealed. But this repeal shall not impair nor in any manner affect the legal tender quality of the standard silver dollars heretofore coined; and the faith and credit of the United States are hereby pledged to maintain the parity of the gold and silver coin of the United States at the present legal ratio or such other ratio as may be established by law.

It is also agreed that Mr. Bland shall be allowed to introduce the following substitute:

"Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act all holders of silver bullion to the amount of \$100 or more of standard weight and fineness shall be entitled to have the same coined at the mint of the United States into silver dollars of the weight and fineness provided for in the second section of this act.

"Sec. 2. That the silver dollar provided for in this act shall consist of 412 1/4 grains of standard silver, said dollars to be a legal tender for all debts and dues and demands to the public and private.

"Sec. 3. That the holder of the silver dollars herein provided for shall be entitled to deposit the same and to receive silver certificates in the manner now provided by law for the standard silver dollars.

"Sec. 4. So much of the act of July 14, 1890, entitled 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon and for other purposes' as required the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of same silver bullion, and the same is hereby repealed."

Mr. Raynor (dem. Md.) began the debate in support of the Wilson bill. He was followed on the same lines by Mr. Browne (dem. Ind.). Mr. Bland (dem. Mo.) opened for the free coinage side of the question, and was followed by Messrs. Pence (pop. Col.) and Wheeler (dem. Ala.) who advocated views of the same sort.

## WILL KILL THEM ALL.

Alabama Farmers Wiping Out a Dangerous Gang of Outlaws.

JACKSON, Ala., Aug. 12.—The counties of Clarke, Cherokee, Wilcox and Marengo are greatly excited over the murderous doings of the notorious Meachamites, and between 400 and 500 heavily-armed men are at Meachimbet for the avowed purpose of wiping out every member of the gang and avenging the numerous wrongs perpetrated upon the people of the counties named. The Meachamites number between thirty-five and forty men and the point of operation is Meachimbet, 6 miles from Coffeetown and about 17 miles from Thomasville.

Tooch Bedsoe, one of the Meacham gang, was captured Friday night after a hard chase by the posse. He confessed that Bob Burke killed John Anderson and shot down Willis House, and that James, the leader of the gang, killed Ernest McCorquodale for a large sum of money and that James Gordon killed Lem House; also that Capt. James Forsque has been marked as the next victim.

The posse riddled Bedsoe with bullets. The dead of the gang are: Lew James, Bedsoe and Kirk James. Other members of the gang are located in the swamps and the posse proposes to kill them all. One man, Sandy Norris, who was taken in so pitiable a condition that the posse turned him over to the sheriff instead of shooting him.

## Shot by a Female Desperado.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 13.—Flora Munda, a notorious female horse thief, shot and fatally wounded Deputy United States Marshal William White-master, who was pursuing her through the Cherokee strip. The woman shot her pursuer from ambush. She is friendly with the Dalton and Belle Starr gangs and her capture will be extremely difficult.



# Guns. Ammunition. Rifles.

We have a large assortment of Guns and Rifles, and Powder and Shot, and for the  
**NEXT 30 DAYS**

Shall make some very low prices. If you need anything in this line come and see us. Also Headquarters for Bean Harvesters and Spring Tooth Harrows.

**HOAG & HOLMES.**

## Eppler & Barth At The Head.

If you want to enjoy meals, buy your meat of us. Our meat are always fresh and sweet, and our experienced hands know just how to cut the meat. The choicest line of Sausages in town.

Give Us a Call.

**EPPLER & BARTH, - Chelsea.**

## New Crockery and Glassware

I have just received a new lot of Crockery and Glassware; and have at 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.

### MICHIGAN

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.**

## 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.

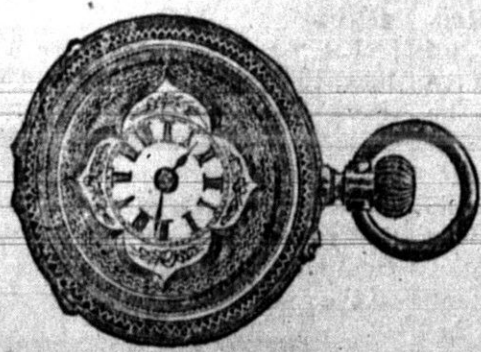
**The Planter's Pride Solid Steel Frame Cultivator,** which is one of the best Corn and Bean Cultivators made.

**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.**



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.

Wanted, 10 boarders at Boyd's restaurant.  
H. S. Holmes was a Detroit visitor this  
week.

Henry Wood called on Chelsea friends  
this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baldwin are in  
Chicago this week.

Chas. Miller was entertained by friends  
in Detroit last week.

Miss Bessie Grant is visiting her many  
friends in Ypsilanti.

Rev. L. N. Moon returned home from  
Detroit Monday night.

Mr. Jacob Staffan spent a few days in  
Detroit the past week.

Wm. Chadwick, of Stockbridge, was a  
Chelsea visitor Tuesday.

Miss Maggie McNeill, of Jackson, spent  
Sunday in town with friends.

Mrs. Geo. Turnbull, of Congdon street,  
is visiting friends in Jackson.

Born, Aug. 12, 1898 to Mr. and Mrs. Geo.  
Boyce, of Lyndon, a daughter.

Miss Maggie Kelly, of Jackson attended  
the picnic at North Lake last Tuesday.

Mrs. B. B. Turnbull and daughter,  
Phoebe, spent Sunday with friends at Lima.

Miss Maud Congdon, of Ypsilanti, is  
spending some time here with her parents.

Tony Nagle and Miss Maggie Keusch  
visited Mr. Nagle's parents at Monroe this  
week.

Frank Hindelang came home from  
Columbus, Ohio, Monday to attend the  
picnic.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Webb, of Ypsilanti, are  
the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Chapman  
this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bossch and Miss  
Bessie Winans spent a few days in Dexter  
this week.

Miss Nina Crowell, of Railroad street,  
is in Detroit this week, visiting relatives  
and friends.

W. W. Gillam, of Detroit, spent Sunday  
with his mother, Mrs. Gillam, of the  
Chelsea House.

Miss Lillie Kolkbrenner, of Detroit, was  
the guest of Miss Mabel Gillam a few days  
the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Crafts, of Sharon, were  
the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Crowell,  
the first of the week.

Miss Nellie Copeland, of Dexter, was  
the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Holmes  
the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. David Subbera, of Sanburn,  
N. Y., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs.  
Geo. Irwin last week.

Henry Kuhl, of Sharon, lost two barns  
and contents by fire last Tuesday. Insured  
in the German Mutual.

Herman Vogel, of Detroit, visited his  
parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Vogel, of  
Orchard street, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sumner, of Summitt  
street, are entertaining as their guest, Miss  
Hattie Hill, of Ann Arbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Gregg, of Detroit,  
are the guests of Mr. Gregg's grandparents  
Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Shaver.

Louis Burg, wife and son, of Liverpool,  
are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. A.  
Eisenman, of Congdon street.

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Walker, of Scio,  
were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Dallas  
Wurster a few days last week.

The Misses Mary and Sarah VanTyne,  
Lillie Holly and Dora Harrington are  
World's Fair visitors this week.

Mrs. L. C. Steward, and son, Earle, of  
Ann Arbor, are guests at the home of Mr.  
and Mrs. J. Schumacher this week.

Mr. and Mrs. U. Streeter and daughter,  
Miss Franc, of Fowlerville, were in Chelsea  
this week visiting friends and relatives.

Miss Lizzie Percival, of Jackson, is  
being entertained at the home of Mr. and  
Mrs. H. M. Woods, of West Middle  
street.

The American Express Company have  
placed a letter box in their office for the  
use of their patrons and the public in  
general.

Mrs. Chan. Howard, of Jackson, who  
has been spending some time here with her  
friend, Mrs. Geo. Turnbull, returned home  
last week.

Chas. Paul threshed 1,749 bushels of  
grain, wheat, barley and oats for Jas.  
McLaren the fore part of this week.  
Quite a large crop.

Mrs. J. A. Eisenman and children  
returned home last Friday from Liverpool,  
Ohio, where they have been visiting friends  
for the past month.

Miss Fannie Hammond, of East, Middle  
street, who has been the guest of friends in  
Hamburg the past few weeks, returned  
home Monday night.

The difference between a tight window  
and a "tight" man on a railroad train is that  
the one you can't open and the other you  
can't shut up.

A New York burglar was betrayed by a  
pair of cuffs found in a store he robbed.  
What's the matter with New York? Can't  
her burglars afford neglige shirts in hot  
weather?

Geo. Gillam, of Harberville, editor and  
proprietor of the Alcona County Review,  
who has been visiting his mother, Mrs.  
Gillam, of the Chelsea House, returned  
home last Friday.

Rev. Wm. L. Pope, of Mexico, will  
officiate at the Roman Catholic church, of  
Chelsea, next Sunday, 21st inst., in lieu  
of the pastor, Rev. Wm. P. Considine, who  
goes to Plackney.

It is only the female mosquito that sings.  
The male is dumb. Gentlemen who use  
various languages when serenaded at night  
should remember, therefore, that they are  
addressing their remarks to ladies.

The grammarians are just now very  
much excited over the question whether  
the United States "is" or "are." Let us  
compromise the matter and put an end to  
the bitter war by declaring that they "be."

Children, grand-children and great  
grand-children of the late Elisha, James,  
David and Charles Congdon, to the num-  
ber of fifty, held a family reunion at the  
home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sears,  
Wednesday.

People who like the big postal cards sold  
now, because so much can be written on  
them, will be disappointed to learn that  
before long only one style of cards, of the  
smaller international size, will be on sale.  
If the international size is good enough for  
the rest of the world, however, perhaps it  
ought to be good enough for us.

A man who had himself shipped from  
New York to Midway pleasure in a box  
arrived all right, but was immediately, on  
the opening of the box, arrested by the  
Columbian guards on a charge of disorderly  
conduct. The mere accident of a birth or  
the fact of existence is sufficient to constitute  
a case of disorderly conduct, according to  
the Columbian idea, apparently.

George Roman, of New York, with two  
companions, has started to walk from that  
city to San Francisco. All they are to eat  
on the trip is three teaspoonfuls a day of  
an elixir which Mr. Roman has discovered.

We hope these men will not be as unlucky  
as was the man who tried the experiment  
of feeding his horse on shavings. Just as  
soon as the horse had learned to live on  
shavings he died.

Somebody says that there is said to be  
one editor in heaven. How he got there  
is not positively known, but it is conject-  
ured that he passed himself for a minister  
and stepped in unsuspected. When the  
dodge was discovered, they searched the  
realms of felicity in all their length and  
breadth for a lawyer to draw up the papers  
for his ejection, but they couldn't find  
one and of course he held the fort.—Ex.

Stockbridge Sun: Waterloo Camp Meet-  
ing will commence Tuesday, Aug. 15, and  
continue over Sunday. Camp ground  
located near Park's school house. Evange-  
list S. B. Shaw and wife, G. Thomas  
Thurman, the singing evangelist, and  
other prominent ministers and workers  
throughout the state will be present.  
Bring Gospel Hymns No. 5, and "Life  
Line." Refreshments can be bought on  
the grounds.

The little town of Tipton, Iowa is labor-  
ing in the throes of a new religious frenzy.  
A new sect has struck the town called the  
"Heavenly Recruits." Where they came  
from nobody seems to know. They sprang  
up apparently out of the ground, or possibly  
fell down from heaven, and are holding  
services every hour of the day and night,  
with twelve preachers, or evangelists, who  
relieve one another and keep the thing  
agoing. The preaching is of the most  
lurid hell-fire and brimstone sort, and  
already a great many converts have been  
made, also several lunatics. Somebody  
goes insane almost every day, and the  
wildest scenes are constantly enacted. The  
Recruits say that the end of the world is  
only a few days off.

As some ladies to the number of a dozen  
or more, from some part of Livingston  
county, were camping at the bluff on the  
banks of the Portage last week, they took  
it into their heads to take a splash in its  
waters just as the curtains of night began  
to fall. They were having endless fun in  
that secluded locality, untrammelled by  
anything like bathing suits. To their  
consternation, however, as they were in  
the height of their glee, what should  
appear on the shore but a neighboring old  
bachelor. Their entreaties that he would  
retire were unheeded. The result was a  
hurried consultation, and quickly followed  
the screams of the old bachelor as the  
ladies ducked his obstinate old head time  
and again beneath the water. After  
pleading for mercy in no unmeaning terms  
they let him go, as he did on the double  
quick up the hill, and out into the dark-  
ness, undoubtedly to die a bachelor.—  
Dexter Leader.

## A Silver Dollar

Is causing a great deal of discussion  
just at present. Some people  
are a little afraid of them.  
They prefer  
**Gold**

But we will continue to accept them  
right along and will continue  
to give you

### More Goods in Return

Than any store in the vicinity.

Best Lemons 25c per dozen.

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.

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 28c per gal.

Presto Fine Cut tobacco 28c lb.

Purest spices that can be bought.

Headlight kerosine oil 9c gal.

Good Coffee 19c 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.

### Remember

The Bank Drug Store.

## P. P. Glazier & Co.



### ALEXANDRA HOTEL.

4133 Cottage Grove Ave., N. E. Cor. Bowen.

This hotel is headquarters for Michigan  
people at the World's Fair, being owned by  
Rondle & Evans, of the Jackson Gas Co.

This is a six-story and basement brick and  
stone building, having 120 large, airy rooms.  
Each room has an outside window and perfect  
ventilation. It is modern in every particular,  
marble entrance and wainscoting, tile floors,  
hardwood finish, steam heat, electric light,  
gas, elevator, 18 bath rooms, hot and cold  
water. The furniture is new and of good  
quality.

It is convenient to Cottage Grove Cable, I. C.  
R. R., L. S. & M. S. and Michigan Central  
Railways and Elevated Railroad, all of which  
reach the Fair Grounds and the business  
center. The locality is one of the best in the  
city; Drexel Boulevard, one-half block east,  
is the finest street in Chicago.

Chelsea visitors will receive courteous treat-  
ment at the hotel. Mr. A. Steger and other  
Chelsea people have stopped there who stand  
ready to vouch for superior accommodation at  
reasonable rates.

Rate \$1.00 per day European plan. 3 restaur-  
ants in connection with hotel where meals may  
be had at 25 and 50 cents each.

DIRECTIONS FOR REACHING ALEXANDRA HOTEL.  
From business center take Cottage Grove  
cable at Wabash Avenue, get off at Bowen  
Avenue.

From fair ground take Cottage Grove cable  
at 57th street entrance, get off at Bowen  
Avenue.

From M. C. R. R. or I. C. R. R. get off at 29th  
street station, walk five blocks to Cottage  
Grove and Bowen Avenues.

WHITEHEAD, LORD & CO.  
Excursion Agents' Managers, Chicago.



# DO YOU EAT?

If You Do, Why Not Eat at  
**BOYD'S NEW RESTAURANT?**

Board by the Day or Week.

Neatest and Coolest Ice Cream Parlor in the village, in connection, where you can get the best ice cream in Michigan.

## GROCERIES.

Provisions, Groceries, Canned Goods, Fruits, etc., of the finest quality, and at prices that are right.

## MEATS.

Fresh Meats, Salt Meats, Smoked Meats, also a full line of Sausages. When in need of any of the above call on me. I buy only the best of meats. All goods delivered free of charge.

**M. BOYD, - - - - - CHELSEA.**

THE GENUINE  
ALL BEAR THIS TRADE-MARK.  
Garland Stoves and Ranges  
The World's Best

## Gasoline Stoves AND Refrigerators

At Closing out Prices.

Preserving Kettles, Hammocks, Croquet Sets, Screens and all kinds Binding Twine, at lowest prices. Walker buggies at factory prices.

**W. J. KNAPP.**

**W. L. DOUGLAS**  
\$3 SHOE with  
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  
GENTLEMEN LADIES  
If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest style, 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, don't buy 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.

**ADIRONDA**  
TRADE MARK  
Wheeler's  
Heart Cure  
AND  
Nerve Cure  
—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 80c.

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.

**BAUMGARDNER'S**  
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. 43

**GEO. E. DAVIS,**  
Everybody's -  
- Auctioneer.  
Headquarters at HERALD OFFICE.

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Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly \$3.00 a year; \$1.20 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

**WE TELL YOU**  
nothing new when we state that it pays to engage in a permanent, most healthy and pleasant business, that returns a profit for every day's work. Such is the business we offer the working class. We teach them how to make money rapidly, and guarantee every one who follows our instructions faithfully the making of \$300.00 a month. Every one who takes hold now and works will surely and speedily increase their earnings; there is no question about it; others now at work are doing it, and you, reader, can do the same. This is the best paying business that you have ever had the chance to secure. You will make a grave mistake if you fail to give it a trial at once. You grasp the situation, and act quickly, you will directly find yourself in a most prosperous business, at which you can surely make and save large sums of money. The results of only a few hours' work will often equal a week's wages. Whether you are old or young, man or woman, it makes no difference, — do as we tell you, and success will meet you at the very start. Neither expert advice or capital necessary. Those who work for us are rewarded. Why not write to-day for full particulars free? E. C. ALLEN & CO., Box No. 420, Augusta, Me.  
Subscribe for the HERALD. \$1.00.

## Here and There.

Ten boarders wanted at M. Boyd's. Mrs. Geo. Irwin and friends spent Monday in Detroit.

P. J. Lehman attended the Farmer's picnic at Ann Arbor Wednesday.

Miss Jennie Hudler was the guest of Miss Mary Negus at Cavanagh last week.

Edward Shanahan has entered the ranks of the fathers. A daughter, August 3, 1893.

The Michigan Central railroad changed time last Saturday. See new time card on another column.

The proposition is under discussion for a continuance of the World's Fair during the summer of 1894.

Five of the leading World's Fair officials have been heavily fined, for carelessness in connection with the cold storage warehouse fire.—Ex.

Over ten millions of dollars have been withdrawn from Michigan banks during the past two months, three-fourths of which was savings deposits.

Sufferers from the effect of LaGrippe will find "Adironda," Wheeler's Heart and Nerve Cure a blessed boon; it quiets the nerves and tones up the system. Sold by R. S. Armstrong & Co.

The king of Siam introduced street cars into Bangkok, he lights his harem with electricity and is adopting the agencies of civilization rapidly. The bicycle hasn't got there yet, it appears.

The suggestion has been made that Chicago is in danger of growing too fast. However, by means of grade crossings and a high rate of speed, the city seems in a fair way to avert such a calamity.

Further investigation into the cold storage warehouse horror at the World's Fair, reveals the awful fact that it was set on fire by a conspiracy of 150 men, who had been stealing goods from it, to hide their crime.—Ex.

Two Washington backwoodsmen played cards and fought a duel for the hand of the only woman in the county, and then when it was all over the fickle fair one refused to wed the winner, and gave herself to the person called in to perform the ceremony. Feminine nature is the same in city or backwoods.

Blessings light on him who first invented sleep. It covers a man all over, body and mind, like a cloak; it is meat to the hungry drink to the thirsty, heat to the cold, and cold to the hot. It is the coin that can purchase all things—the balance that makes the shepherd equal with the king, the fool with the wise man.

Those residents of Central and South American republics who start for our World's fair and then get deposed by a revolution before they are fairly out of their countries, should not become discouraged and give up the trip. They should keep right on. They will have a much better time as private citizens than as presidents, and it won't cost half as much.

"Electrocution" as practiced by the New York state authorities on Murderer Taylor will probably be substituted by the Chinese emperor for the "death of a thousand alices" as a punishment for parricides when he hears of its manifold beauties. The ingenious tortures of the Spanish Inquisition weren't "in it" with the ones to which that hapless negro was submitted by the civilized and humane officials of the empire state.

The statistics of last year's immigration are not encouraging. They show that illiterate, cheap and undesirable immigrants are pouring into the country in numbers that may well arrest public attention. Of the nearly three hundred and fifty thousand landed during the year nearly seventy thousand were Italians, more than fifty thousand adults were unable to read or write and two hundred and ten thousand had less than a hundred dollars apiece.

The report that a Chicago drummer has been unmercifully beaten by a Virginia mob is very improbable, to say the least. If a Chicago drummer should meet a victorious army he would talk to them until they all retreated in terror. Last summer it is reported that a Chicago drummer met a shark while bathing at a seaside resort. They both looked at each other while a gleam of mutual recognition came over their features. Then the shark blushed and retired.

When Buffalo Bill's Indians get through with their work in Chicago in the afternoon they like nothing better than to repair to a merry-go-round near their camp and revolve to the music of a bad hand-organ. The passer-by stops to see the show, for the bucks and squaws are in their full panoply of feathers and paint. Most people would get enough fun by riding horseback three or four hours every day without wanting to ride on wooden horses afterwards; but, then, you see, real horses have no hand-organ attachments.

## Experiments in Telepathy.

Experiments in "telepathy" are in favor for evening entertainments. A simple one that is intensely interesting, and that may include a number of persons, consists in blindfolding one of them and forming a circle in which all stand with hands joined. A card is selected from a pack and placed where it may plainly be seen by all but the person blindfolded. He is expected to maintain a perfectly passive state, while attention of the others is fixed exclusively on the card. After a time the image of the object is "suggested to the mind" and named. In one instance where this experiment was tried the ten of diamonds was on the card selected, and the blind folded person, being ignorant of the object decided upon, described ten real diamonds that he saw arranged as they would be upon the card. In blindfolding the light may be entirely shut out from the eyes by folding kid gloves into pads to lay over them, and then binding with a handkerchief.—Ex.

## 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 F. P. Glazier & Co's. Drug Store.

Put to a cup of sea salt, one-half ounce of camphor and one-half ounce of ammonia in a quart bottle; fill the bottle with hot water and let it stand 24 hours; then, when prepared to bathe with a sponge, put a teaspoon of this mixture well shaken into your basin. A surprising quantity of dirt will come from the cleanest skin. The ammonia cleanses and the camphor and sea water impart a beneficial effect which cannot be exaggerated.—Grass Lake News.

## "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.

Never put green corn into hot water to boil. The best receipt for cooking is this. First, buy good corn. Be sure that the silk at the end of the ear is brown; then open each ear and by pressing the finger nail into one of the kernels see that the milk flows freely. Remove the outside husks and take all the silk from the ear, leave the inside husks on, put in a kettle of cold water. To every six ears put one tablespoon of salt and three tablespoons of sugar; place kettle on fire and let boil just ten minutes after it comes to a boil. It will then be perfect. Serve with husks on covered with a large napkin.

## 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.

Walter Besant believes that Chicago will be the metropolis of America, Chicago will regard Walter as rather stupid. Couldn't he see that she is already that?

## Business Pointers.

Glazier, the druggist, sells all 50c medicines at 25 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 58 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, Stiffes, 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 plasters, and 25c medicines at 12 to 18c.

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time table taking effect Aug. 18th 1893.

90th MERIDIAN TIME.

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

GOING WEST.  
Mail ..... 10.23 A. M.  
Grand Rapids Express ..... 6.38 P. M.  
Chicago Night Express ..... 9.42 P. M.

GOING EAST.  
Detroit Night Express ..... 6.37 A. M.  
Grand Rapids Express ..... 10.22 A. M.  
Mail ..... 3.53 P. M.  
Detroit Express ..... 5.02 P. M.  
† Stops only to let off passengers.

WM. MARTIN, Agent, Chelsea.  
O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

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.  
**H. H. AVERY, D. D. S.**  
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.

**R. McCOLGAN,**  
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.  
Office and residence west side South Main street, second door from South St.  
Office hours, 3 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.

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## SOME SANITARY ASPECTS OF BREAD MAKING.

BY CYRUS EDSON, M. D.,

Health Commissioner, New York City.

It is necessary, if one would understand the sanitary aspects of bread making, to fully comprehend the present theory held by scientists of germs and the part played by them in disease. The theory of disease germs is merely the name given to the knowledge had of those germs by medical men, a knowledge which is the result of innumerable experiments. Being this, the old term of a "theory" has become a misnomer. A germ of a disease is a plant, so small that I do not know how to express intelligibly to the general reader its lack of size. When this germ is introduced into the blood or tissues of the body, its action appears to be analogous to that which takes place when yeast is added to dough. It attacks certain elements of the blood or tissues, and destroys them, at the same time producing new substances.

But the germs of the greater part of the germ diseases, that is, of the infectious and contagious diseases, will develop or increase in number without being in the body of a human being.



"DISEASE GERMS FOUND THEIR WAY INTO THE YEAST BREAD."

provided always you give them the proper conditions. These conditions are to be found in dough which is being raised with yeast. They are warmth, moisture and the organic matter of the flour on which the germs, after certain changes, feed.

It is necessary to remember at this point that yeast is germ growth, and when introduced into a mixture of glucose or starch, in the presence of warmth and moisture sets up a fermentation. If the mixture be a starchy dough the yeast first changes a portion of the starch into glucose and then decomposes the glucose by changing it into two new substances, viz., carbonic acid gas and alcohol.

Now the gluten, which is also a constituent of dough and moist starch, affords, with the latter, an excellent nidus for the development of germs of disease as well as for the yeast germs. The germs of cholera, as of typhoid fever, would, if introduced into dough, find very favorable conditions for their growth.

I do not wish to "pose" as an alarmist, nor am I willing to say there is very much chance of the germs of typhus and of cholera reaching the stomachs of the people who eat bread which has been raised with yeast. But while I am not afraid that cholera and typhus will be greatly spread by yeast-raised bread, I have not the slightest cause to doubt that other diseases have been and will be carried about in the bread.

I have met journeyman bakers, suffering from cutaneous diseases, working the dough in the bread trough with naked hands and arms. I suppose I need scarcely say this was put a stop to in very short order. I have no reason to suppose bakers are less liable to cutaneous diseases than are other men, and I know, as every housewife knows, yeast-raised bread must be worked a long time. This is an exceedingly objectionable thing from the standpoint of a physician, and for the reasons that the germs of disease which are in the air and dust and on stairways and straps in street cars, are most often collected on the hands. So well do physicians know this that there is no abatement of practical equal to that which they undergo before they perform any kind of surgical operation. Any person who has ever kneaded dough understands the way in which the dough cleans the hands. In other words, this means that any germs which may have found a lodging place on the hands of the baker before he makes up his batch of bread are sure to find their way into the dough, and once there, to find all the conditions necessary for subdivision and growth. This is equivalent to saying that we must rely on heat to kill these germs, because it is almost certain that they will be there. Now, underdone or doughy bread is a form which every man and woman has seen.

It is a belief as old as the hills that underdone bread is unhealthful. This reputation has been earned for it by the experience of countless generations, and no careful mother will wish her children to eat bread that has not been thoroughly cooked. The reason given for this recognized unhealthfulness has been that the uncooked yeast dough is very difficult to digest, and this reason has value. No one but a

physician would be apt to think of disease germs which have not been killed during the process of baking as a cause of the sickness following the use of uncooked yeast bread. Yet this result from this cause is more than probable. I have not the slightest doubt that could we trace back some of the cases of illness which we meet in our practice we would find that germs collected by the baker have found their way into the yeast bread, that the heat has not been sufficient to destroy them, that the uncooked yeast bread has been eaten and with it the colonies of germs, that they have found their way into the blood, and that the call for our services which followed, has rounded off this sequence of events.

I have already pointed out that the germs of disease are to be found in the air and dust. The longer any substance to be eaten is exposed to the air, the greater the chance that germs will be deposited on it. Bread raised with yeast is worked down or kneaded twice before being baked and this process may take anywhere from four hours to ten. It has, then, the chance of collecting disease germs during this process of raising and it has two periods of working down or kneading dur-

ing each of which it may gather the dirt containing the germs from the baker's hands. As no bread save that raised with yeast, goes through this long process of raising and kneading so no bread save that raised with yeast has so good a chance of gathering germs.

What is meant by "raising" bread is worth a few words. The introduction of the yeast into the moist dough and the addition of heat when the pan is placed near the fire produces an enormous growth of the yeast fungi—the yeast "germ," in other words. These fungi effect a destructive fermentation of a portion of the starchy matter of the flour—one of the most valuable nutrient elements in the flour. The fermentation produces carbonic acid gas, and this, having its origin in every little particle of the starch, which is itself everywhere in the flour, pushes aside the particles of the dough to give itself room. This is what is called raising the bread.

It needs but a glance to see that it is, in its effects on the dough, purely



BREAD WITHOUT YEAST—"THE MOST PERFECT OF ALL CONCEIVABLE WAYS OF RAISING IT."

mechanical. The dough, which was before a close-grained mass, is now full of little holes, and when cooked in this condition is what we ordinarily call light. This porous quality of bread enables the stomach to rapidly and easily digest it, for the gastric juices quickly soak into and attack it from all sides. The fermentation of the dough, however, uses up a portion of the nutrient elements of the loaf. If it be possible, therefore, to produce a light porous loaf without this destruction and without the "kneading" process, which fills the dough with germs and filth, and without the long period during which the raising process goes on, the gain in food and the gain in the avoidance of the germs is exceedingly plain.

But while we can easily see the dangers which attend the use of yeast it is certain that the vesiculating effect produced by it on the dough is to the last degree perfect. By this I mean that every particle of gluten produces its little bubble of gas and that therefore the bread is properly raised—that is, it is raised everywhere. It is apparent that if we are to substitute any other system of bread making we must

have one which will give us, first, mechanical results equally as good, that is, that will produce minute bubbles of carbonic acid gas throughout the mass of dough. Now it is in no way difficult to produce carbonic acid gas chemically, but when we are working at bread we must use such chemicals as are perfectly healthful. Fortunately these are not hard to find.

The evils which attend the yeast-made bread are obviated by the use of a properly made, pure and wholesome baking powder in lieu of yeast. Baking powders are composed of an acid and an alkali which, if properly combined, should when they unite at once destroy themselves and produce carbonic acid gas. A good baking powder does its work while the loaf is in the oven, and having done it, disappears.

But care is imperative in selecting the brand of baking powder to be certain that it is composed of non-injurious chemicals. Powders containing alum or those which are compounded from impure ingredients, or those which are not combined in proper proportion or carefully mixed and which will leave either an acid or an alkali in the bread, must not be used.

It is well to sound a note of warning in this direction or the change from the objectionable yeast to an impure baking powder will be a case of jumping from the frying pan into the fire.

The best baking powder made is, as shown by analysis, the "Royal." It contains absolutely nothing but cream of tartar and soda, refined to a chemical purity, which when combined under the influence of heat and moisture produce carbonic acid gas, and having done this, disappear. Its leavening strength has been found superior to other baking powders, and as far as I know, it is the only powder which will raise large bread perfectly. Its use avoids the long period during which the yeast made dough must stand in order that the starch may ferment and there is also no kneading necessary.

The two materials used in the Royal, cream of tartar and soda, are perfectly harmless even when eaten. But they are combined in exact compensating weights, so that when chemical action begins between them they practically disappear, the substance of both having been taken up to form the carbonic acid gas. More than this, the proper method of using the powder insures the most thorough mixing with the flour. The proper quantity being taken, it is mixed with the flour and stirred around in it. The mixture is then sifted several times and this insures that in every part of the flour there shall be a few particles of the powder. The salt and milk or water being added, the dough is made up as quickly as possible and moulded into the loaves.

These are placed in the oven and baked. But the very moment the warmth and moisture attack the mixture of cream of tartar and soda, these two ingredients chemically combine and carbonic acid or leavening gas is evolved. The consequence may be seen at a glance, the bread is raised during the time it is baking in the oven, and this is the most perfect of all conceivable methods of raising it.

Here, then, there is no chance for germs of disease to get into the dough and thence into the stomach, more than that the bread is necessarily as

summer eat bread or biscuits or rolls made at home with Royal baking powder, may be sure they have absolutely stopped one channel through which disease may reach them.

NOTE.—Housekeepers desiring information in regard to the preparation of the bread which Dr. Edson for sanitary reasons so strongly urges for general use, should write to the Royal Baking Powder Company, New York.

## HOW INSECTS MAKE MUSIC.

Katydid's Rub Their Shoulder Blades and Grasshoppers Strike Their Wings.

Everybody is familiar with the music of the katydid. Here, again, says the Washington Star, it is the male that has the voice. At the base of each wing cover is a thin membranous plate. He elevates the wing covers and rubs the two plates together. If you could rub your shoulder blades together you could imitate the operation very nicely.

Certain grasshoppers make a sound when flying that is like a watchman's rattle—clackety-clack, very rapidly repeated. There are also some moths and butterflies which have voices. The "death's head" moth makes a noise when frightened that strikingly resembles the crying of a young baby. How it is produced is not known, though volumes have been written on the subject. The "mourning cloak" butterfly—in its wings—makes a cry of alarm by rubbing its wings together.

The katydids, crickets, grasshoppers and other musical insects are all exaggerated in the tropics, assuming giant forms. Thus their cries are proportionately louder. There is an East Indian cicada which makes a remarkably loud noise. It is called by the natives "dundub," which means drum. From this name comes that of the genus, which is known as dundubia. This is one of the few scientific terms derived from the Sanskrit.

The "death's head" is a popular name applied to certain beetles which bore into the walls and floors of old houses. They make a ticking sound by standing on their hind legs and knocking their heads against the wood quickly and forcibly. It is a sexual call. Many superstitions have been entertained respecting the noise produced by these insects, which is sometimes imagined to be a warning of death.

Entomologists have succeeded in recording the cries of many insects by the ordinary system of musical notation. But this method does not show the actual pitch, which is usually several octaves above the staff. It merely serves to express the musical intervals. It is known with reasonable certainty that many insects have voices so highly pitched that they cannot be heard by the human ear. One evidence of this fact is that some people can distinguish cries of insects which are not audible to others.

## HORSE SENSE.

An Instance Which Shows Wonderful Sagacity in Two Animals.

A writer in Nature from the Ruskin museum, Sheffield, records an instance of sagacity in horses. From the window opposite, he says, I have just witnessed an interesting performance on the part of two horses. Bordering the park is a strip of land, doomed to be built upon, but meanwhile lying waste and used for common pasturage, on which the horses under notice were leisurely grazing. A pony in a cart, having been unwisely left by the owner for a time unattended on the grass, suddenly started off, galloping over the uneven ground at the risk of overturning the cart. The two horses, upon seeing this, immediately joined in pursuit with evident zest. My first supposition, that they were merely joining in the escapade in a frolicsome spirit, was at once disproved by the methodical and business-like manner of their procedure. They soon reached the runaway, by this time on the road, one on one side of the cart and one on the other; then, by regulating their pace, they cleverly contrived to intercept his progress by gradually coming together in advance of him, thus stopping him immediately in the triangular corner they formed. Until the men came up to the pony's head they remained standing thus together quite still; then the two horses, evidently satisfied that all was now right, without any fuss trotted back again together to their grass.

## He Had Seen the Scarecrow.

One Somerville young man, who has just been spending a fortnight in the country, lost all chance of making a favorable impression on the farmer's pretty daughter the very first day he came. Her father came by the front of the house where the young man was trying to make himself agreeable, and the girl introduced him, saying: "This is my father, Mr. Smythe."

"Oh, yes," responded the young man, turning toward the old man, and slowly holding out his hand, "I saw you standing over in the cornfield a little while ago, when I came up the road."—Somerville Journal.

Mr. Chimpanzee—"That ostrich eats enough for two birds. What do you suppose makes him so greedy, Mrs. C?" Mrs. Chimpanzee—"I heard the keeper say he swallowed a pair of strong eyeglasses yesterday and they magnify his appetite."—Vogue.

"Do you go to school, Tommy?" "Yes'm." "Does your teacher like you, Tommy?" "You bet she does. Every evening most she hates to have me leave and keeps me in."—Arkansas Traveler.

## CLEVELAND'S SILVER MESSAGE.

Comments of the Leading Papers on the Auspicious Document.

President Cleveland's message to congress is not a long document, and may be described as a meaty one.—Chicago Tribune (Rep.).

This message is clear, impregnable, and indisputable in its first aim. That is to stop silver purchases at once and then settle the other questions in accordance with sound and conservative principles.—Pittsburgh Dispatch (Ind. Rep.).

In the main President Cleveland's message to congress is clear, sound and praiseworthy. He tells the story of financial trouble in a simple, straightforward manner, and his recommendation for the unconditional repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act will meet the approval of the best people and a majority of all the people, north, east, south and west.—Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette (Rep.).

President Cleveland, in his message, well says: "The matter rises above the place of party politics." He will find the majority of republican statesmen with him upon that. Another of his remarks, that "it be done at once," is worth more than a passing notice. The country is in no mood to listen to long-winded speeches.—Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.).

The message is a clear statement of the case against silver purchase, as nearly nonpartisan as it could be, conciliatory in spirit, and well calculated to unite the sound money men of both parties. The president very ably states the Sherman law a true, agreed to after a long contest, with neither party pledged to it as a finality.—Cleveland Leader (Rep.).

The gold monometallists may construe "money" in the concluding sentence of the message as meaning gold, but it is proper for a democratic congress to place on an expression in the message of a democratic president the construction furnished by the democratic platform upon which both congress and president were elected. If it does this it will, while repealing the Sherman law, take "other legislative action," placing gold and silver money on an equality. It ought to do so. We believe it will.—Cleveland Plaindealer (Dem.).

President Cleveland's message is brief, clear, and decidedly to the point. He lays the present disturbed financial condition of the country to the Sherman law, and advises its prompt repeal. Congress should act at once. The president states the facts of the situation, and shows they are clearly and unmistakably attributable to the Sherman law with great clearness and force. But his strongest presentation is of the possibilities and, in fact, certainties of the future unless that law shall be promptly repealed.—N. Y. Post (Dem.).

Mr. Cleveland hopes to have congress next month ripping up the tariff. The fear and apprehension of the country caused him to call his congress together to repeal a law which has about as much to do with the present distress and uneasiness as the name of the private car he was hauled to Washington in last Saturday. He has simply proposed tariff tinkering. If the silver business is disposed of at this special session he will set congress to work in December on the tariff.—N. Y. Advertiser (Rep.).

The message itself is a gold standard document without a word as to any substitute of existing legislation. It is not the Chicago platform, but the Wall street platform, pure and simple. The session is called to make war on the death on silver and let the tariff go. The country, even in the opinion of Mr. Cleveland, cannot stand two such blows.—Kansas City Journal (Rep.).

Mr. Cleveland's method of dealing with the situation is on the same line as his celebrated tariff message, which is now generally admitted to have been a state paper of extraordinary ability. He proceeds on the theory that "it is a condition and not a theory that confronts us." He cuts away from all side issues and possible problems of the future in order to deal with the great problem of to-day. It is to be hoped that congress will follow his example.—Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.).

President Cleveland's message has hardly satisfied the country. It was restricted to the question of silver, while the public looked for a broader treatment of the monetary issue. It is evident the president believes the chief remedy for our financial and commercial ills is the repeal of the purchase provision of the existing law. He has pointed out the evil fully and fearlessly, but the country may not be entirely satisfied regarding the adequacy of the counteractive and the cure he recommends. However, congress will not shrink or evade its obligations in this respect, but may be relied on to provide the legislation the situation may demand.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.).

While the president's message contains no recommendation or general proposition for which the public mind was not fully prepared, it will be read by most people with great satisfaction. The president earnestly recommends the prompt repeal of so much of the Sherman act as provides for the purchase of silver bullion, and such further action as will "put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and ability of the government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries." For the present he recommends nothing more.—Chicago Herald (Dem.).

It is a characteristic document—plain spoken, honest, terse and patriotic. The president places the chief responsibility for the financial troubles just where the business men of all parties have fixed it, upon the Sherman law. His statements of facts are undeniably his conclusions are irresistible to all open and candid minds. The president does well to emphasize one phase of the trouble which has received less attention than it merits. This is the bad effect of a depreciated or a suspended currency upon the wage-earner. The president's meaning in the last sentence doubtless is that power should be explicitly given to the administration to reinforce the supply of gold when necessary. Such authority is needed and should be given.—N. Y. World (Dem.).

There is not a trace of partisanship or of that much more subtle temptation for men in high place—the pride of opinion. There is nothing in it that can offend any section, any class, or even any faction. The legislation which is so far the cause of our troubles that its removal is essential to recovery is not denounced in any angry spirit, and no reflection is made upon the motives of those who brought it about. There is no harsh criticism of conflicting theories or theories, while there is the most moving appeal to the sense, the patriotism, and the fairness of all. It is a message that every American must respect, and in which all may feel only satisfaction, but pride.—N. Y. Times (Dem.).

President Cleveland's message is important on account of its source, but it throws no new light on the problems that have brought congress together. There is nothing in the message to offend the friends of silver. The message points out the undeniable fact that the price of that metal has been steadily falling ever since the passage of the Sherman law. Certainly, under such circumstances, a recommendation to repeal the law cannot be considered in itself an indication of hostility to silver. Mr. Cleveland is careful to say nothing against the principle of bimetalism. On the repeal of the Sherman act is a necessary preliminary to the establishment of a bimetallic system. It is a member of congress expected that were overruled, so their work for them they were overruled. All he suggests with regard to the silver question is the repeal of the Sherman law. No substitution is described. The task of devising a satisfactory measure of that nature will have to be undertaken by congress themselves.—San Francisco Examiner (Dem.).



# THE MESSAGE.

## President Cleveland Discusses the Financial Problem.

Attributes Panic to Congressional Silver Legislation—Recommends Repeal of Purchasing Clause.

### THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in congress, to the end that, through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty with which they are charged, present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted.

### The Unfortunate Financial Plight.

Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events nor of conditions related to our natural resources; nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plentiful crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business.

### Attributed to Congressional Legislation.

I believe these things are principally chargeable to congressional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government. This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered a truce, after a long struggle, between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative.

### Silver Depreciation.

Undoubtedly the monthly purchases by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, enforced under that statute, were regarded by those interested in silver production as a certain guaranty of its increase in price. The result, however, has been entirely different. Immediately following a spasmodic and slight rise, the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the act and has since reached the lowest point ever known. This disappointing result has led to renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage.

### Future Results.

Meanwhile, not only are the evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead is becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to financial subjects. This law provides that in payment for the 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion, which the secretary of the treasury is commanded to purchase monthly, there shall be issued treasury notes redeemable on demand in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, and that said notes may be reissued.

### Parity Between Gold and Silver.

It is, however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law." This declaration so controls the action of the secretary of the treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally vested in him, if by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed. Manifestly a refusal by the secretary to pay these treasury notes in gold, if demanded, would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation as obligations payable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold.

### Redemption in Gold.

Up to the fifteenth day of July, 1893, these notes had been issued in payment for silver bullion purchases, to the amount of more than one hundred and forty-seven millions of dollars. While all but a very small quantity of this bullion remains uncoined and without usefulness in the treasury, many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement that between the first day of May, 1892, and the fifteenth day of July, 1893, the notes of this kind issued in payment for silver bullion, amounted to a little more than fifty-four millions of dollars, and that during the same period about forty-nine millions of dollars were paid by the treasury in gold for the redemption of such notes.

### Gold Depletion.

The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve of \$100,000,000 long ago made by the government for the redemption of other notes, for this fund has already been subjected to the payment of new obligations amounting to about \$150,000,000 on account of silver

purchases, and has, as a consequence, for the first time since its creation been encroached upon.

We have thus made the depletion of our gold easy and have tempted other and more appreciative nations to add to their stock. That the opportunity we have offered has not been neglected is shown by the large amounts of gold which have been recently drawn from our treasury and exported to increase the financial strength of foreign nations. The excess of exports of gold over its imports for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to more than \$87,500,000.

Between the 1st day of July, 1890, and the 15th day of July, 1893, the gold coin and bullion in our treasury decreased more than \$130,000,000, while during the same period the silver coin and bullion in the treasury increased more than \$147,000,000. Unless government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver purchase law now in force leads in the direction of the entire substitution of silver for the gold in the government treasury, and that this must be followed by the payment of all government obligations in depreciated silver.

### Must Part Company.

At this stage gold and silver must part company and the government must fail in its established policy to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other. Given over to the exclusive use of a currency greatly depreciated according to the standard of the commercial world, we could no longer claim a place among nations of the first class, nor could our government claim a performance of its obligation, so far as such an obligation has been imposed upon it, to provide for the use of the people the best and safest money.

### The Fiat Question.

If, as many of its friends claim, silver ought to occupy a larger place in our currency and the currency of the world through general international cooperation and agreement, it is obvious that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we are willing to continue our attempt to accomplish the result single handed. The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our government cannot make its fiat equivalent to intrinsic value, nor keep inferior money on a parity with superior money by its own independent efforts, has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home in the stability of currency values that capital refuses its aid to new enterprises, while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become idle and unproductive in the hands of timid owners. Foreign investors, equally alert, not only decline to purchase American securities, but make haste to sacrifice those which they already have.

### A Menace Not to Be Disregarded.

It does not meet the situation to say that apprehension in regard to the future of our finances is groundless and that there is no reason for lack of confidence in the purposes or power of the government in the premises. The very existence of this apprehension and lack of confidence, however caused, is a menace which ought not for a moment to be disregarded. Possibly, if the undertaking we have in hand were the maintenance of a specific known quantity of silver at a parity with gold, our ability to do so might be estimated and gauged, and perhaps, in view of our unparalleled growth and resources, might be favorably passed upon. But when our avowed endeavor is to maintain such parity in regard to an amount of silver increasing at the rate of \$50,000,000 yearly, with no fixed termination to such increase, it can hardly be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt.

### A Sound and Stable Currency.

The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency and to money recognized as such on every exchange and in every market of the world. Their government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the policy and practice of other civilized states, nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and ability to jeopardize the soundness of the people's money.

### Above Party Politics.

This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It vitally concerns every business and calling and enters every household in the land. There is one important aspect of the subject which especially should never be overlooked. At times like the present, when the evils of unsound finance threaten us, the speculator may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortune of others, the capitalist may protect himself by hoarding or may even find profit in the fluctuation of values; but the wage-earner—the first to be injured by a depreciated currency and to receive the benefit of its correction—is practically defenseless. He relies for work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital. This failing him, his condition is without alleviation, for he can neither prey on the misfortunes of others, nor hoard his labor.

### The Greatest Sufferer.

One of the greatest statesmen our country has known, speaking more than fifty years ago when a derangement of the currency had caused commercial distress, said: "The very man of all others who has the deepest in-

terest in a sound currency, and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters, is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil." These words are as pertinent now as on the day they were uttered, and ought to impressively remind us that a failure in the discharge of our duty at this time must especially injure those of our countrymen who labor, and who because of their number and condition are entitled to the most watchful care of their government.

### Importance of Immediate Relief.

It is of the utmost importance that such relief as congress can afford in the existing situation be afforded at once. The maxim: "He gives twice who gives quickly," is directly applicable. It may be true that the embarrassments from which the business of the country is suffering arise as much from evils apprehended as from those actually existing. We may hope, too, that calm counsels will prevail and that neither the capitalists nor the wage-earners will give way to unreasoning panic and sacrifice their property or their interest under the influence of exaggerated fears. Nevertheless, every day's delay in removing one of the plain and principal causes of the present state of things enlarges the mischief already done and increases the responsibility of the government for its existence. Whatever else the people have a right to expect from congress they may certainly demand that legislation condemned by the ordeal of three years' disastrous experience shall be removed from the statute books as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal with it.

### Tariff Reform in the Near Future.

It was my purpose to summon congress in special session early in the coming September that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform, which the true interests of the country clearly demand, which so large a majority of the people, as shown by their suffrages, desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present administration is pledged. But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance, and must in the near future engage the attention of congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once, and before all other subjects, be considered by your honorable body.

### Prompt Repeal Recommended.

I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and ability of the government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.  
Executive Mansion, Aug. 7, 1893.

### THEY LACK HOMOGENEITY.

How the Growth of Our American Cities Is Greatly Curbed.

The great trouble with American municipal government, writes Barr Ferree in the Engineering Magazine, is the lack of homogeneity in the growth of great cities. Each city starts out independently and on a better plan than any other, and yet with very little thought of profiting by the experiences of older ones. American politicians are apt to plume themselves on the advances they have made in their own departments, and some even go so far as to point with pride to the growth of their particular city. Yet with all our boasted progress the fact remains that the best governed cities, the most ably developed and thoroughly broadened municipalities are the old cities of the new world, in which the necessity for new growth and complete change from the old have been so wholly recognized as to compel the introduction of a new order of affairs. Nothing of the sort is to be seen in even the most active communities in America. New York cannot annex other districts because local politicians interpose objections which have no foundation save their own selfishness. Boston is hemmed in with so-called rival municipalities that hug their civil privileges and imagined independence with absurd pretensions of might and power. Philadelphia has, in truth, added vastly to her territory and stands quite distinct among seaboard cities in this respect, but she is wanting in the metropolitan spirit and capability of development which alone would make this increase of territory valuable. In the west a different feeling may be noted, and this, as well as their more rapid rate of increase, tends to make our western cities more prosperous, as well as more modern, than our eastern.

### COMING BOOKS.

The final volume of the Putnam edition of Washington's writings will be issued this fall, the long delay in its appearance being due to the labor required in the preparation of the index.

THOMAS PAYNE's writings, as edited by Moncre D. Conway for publication by the Putnams, will fill four volumes. The edition will include his social, religious and literary writings, as well as those which pertain to politics.

DICK DOVON, of detective fame, has written a serial entitled "Eugene Vidocq: Tramp, Thief, Adventurer, Galley Slave, Detective." It deals with the life and sensational adventures of a notorious Frenchman, who died as recently as 1857 at the age of eighty-two.

### "When We Confront the Vastness of the Night."

When we confront the Vastness of the Night,  
And meet the gaze of her eternal eyes,  
How trivial seem the garnered grains we prize—  
The laurel wreath we flaunt to envious sight;  
The flower of love we pluck for our delight;  
The mad sweet music of the heart that cries  
An instant on the listening air, then dies—  
How short the day of all things dear and bright!

The everlasting mocks our transient strife,  
The pagan of the universe whirls by  
This little sphere with petty turmoil rife—  
Swift as a dream and fleeting as a sigh—  
This brief delusion that we call our life,  
Where all we can accomplish is to die.  
—Louise Chandler Moulton, in Youth's Companion.

### The Wise Man.

There is a man in our town  
Who is so wondrous wise,  
He knows he cannot sing at all,  
And so he never tries.

He also knows he has no wit,  
Like many funny folks,  
And so he never bothers me  
By getting off his jokes.

And when he has no word to say,  
He's wise enough, though young,  
To sit about while others talk,  
And hold his little tongue.  
—John K. Bangs, in St. Nicholas.

### Pure and Wholesome Quality

Commends to public approval the California Liquid Laxative Remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and only remedy.

DOCTOR—"You need a change in climate."  
Patient—"What is the matter with this climate?"  
DOCTOR—"It's too changeable."  
—Chicago Record.

Scoury and scorbatic affections, pimples, and blotches on the skin are caused by impure blood which Beecham's Pills cure.

When the suspicious man sees a balloon sailing away toward the clouds he is justified in thinking there is something up.—Troy Press.

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

A CURIOUS thing about politicians is that just as soon as they have a finger in the pie they begin to talk of getting there with both feet.—Philadelphia Times.

A FAIR lady becomes still fairer by using Gann's Sulphur Soap.  
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

MISS PEDAGOGUE—"Name the principal parts of the verb to marry." Young Miss Wabash—"To marry, married, divorced."—Chicago Record.

"Do you look to the future with courage?" he asked the maiden. "Yes," she replied, "as says nerve is everything in the wheat business."—Detroit Tribune.

"That just fills the bill," said the robin as he seized a fat worm.—Lowell Courier.

WHAT the farmer's boy sighs for is the last rows of summer.—Plain Dealer.

A WELL-DIRECTED snowball puts most anyone in the mood for dancing.

EXAMPLE is as contagious as the smallpox.—Ram's Horn.

### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.  
LIVE STOCK—Cattle..... \$3 71/2 @ 5 20  
Sheep..... 3 21/2 @ 4 37 1/2  
Hogs..... 5 70 @ 7 00  
FLOUR—Fair to Fancy..... 2 45 @ 3 45  
Minnesota Patents..... 3 90 @ 4 30  
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 68 @ 69 1/2  
Ungraded Red..... 64 1/2 @ 68  
CORN—No. 2..... 47 1/2 @ 47 3/4  
Ungraded Mixed..... 47 1/2 @ 49  
OATS—Mixed Western..... 32 @ 34  
RYE—Western..... 55 @ 55 1/2  
PORK—Mess..... 14 50 @ 15 00  
LARD—Western Steam..... 8 75 @ 8 80  
BUTTER—Western Creamery..... 16 @ 22

CHICAGO.  
BEEVES—Shipping Steers..... \$3 00 @ 5 10  
Cows..... 1 25 @ 3 10  
Stockers..... 2 25 @ 3 00  
Feeders..... 2 70 @ 3 40  
Butchers' Steers..... 3 00 @ 3 75  
Bulls..... 2 00 @ 3 25  
HOGS..... 4 75 @ 5 70  
SHEEP..... 2 00 @ 4 25  
BUTTER—Creamery..... 16 @ 22  
Dairy..... 14 @ 19  
EGGS—Fresh..... 12 1/2 @ 12 3/4  
BROOM CORN—  
Hull..... 4 @ 5  
Self-working..... 4 @ 5 1/2  
Crooked..... 2 @ 5 1/2  
POTATOES—New (per bri.)..... 1 50 @ 2 25  
PORK—Mess..... 12 90 @ 12 50  
LARD—Steam..... 8 10 @ 8 15  
FLOUR—Spring Patents..... 3 50 @ 4 00  
Spring Straights..... 2 50 @ 3 00  
Winter Patents..... 3 70 @ 4 00  
Winter Straights..... 3 00 @ 3 10  
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2..... 61 @ 62 1/2  
Corn, No. 2..... 38 1/2 @ 39 1/2  
Oats, August..... 24 1/2 @ 24 3/4  
Rye, No. 2..... 47 @ 47 1/2  
Barley, Common to Fair..... 30 @ 35

LUMBER—  
Siding..... 16 50 @ 24 50  
Flooring..... 37 00 @ 38 00  
Common Board..... 14 25 @ 14 50  
Fencing..... 13 00 @ 16 00  
Lath, Dry..... 2 70 @ 2 75  
Shingles..... 2 45 @ 3 00

KANSAS CITY.  
CATTLE—Shipping Steers..... \$4 00 @ 5 00  
Butchers' Steers..... 3 15 @ 4 10  
HOGS..... 4 75 @ 5 55  
SHEEP..... 5 45 @ 6 25

OMAHA.  
CATTLE..... \$3 25 @ 4 75  
Feeders..... 2 00 @ 3 00  
HOGS..... 4 55 @ 5 10  
SHEEP..... 2 50 @ 3 75  
Lambs..... 3 00 @ 4 75

### Cheap Excursions to the West.

An exceptionally favorable opportunity for visiting the richest and most productive sections of the west and northwest will be afforded by the series of low rate harvest excursions which have been arranged by the North-Western Line. Tickets for these excursions will be sold on August 23d, September 12th and October 10th, 1893, to points in Northwestern Iowa, Western Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Manitoba, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, and will be good for return passage within twenty days from date of sale. Stop-over privileges will be allowed on going trip in territory to which the tickets are sold. For further information call on or address Ticket Agents of connecting lines. Circulars giving rates and detailed information will be mailed free, upon application to W. A. Thrall, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago & North-Western Railway, Chicago.

"JOHN, what a lovely place! If we could only manage to raise the rent." Mr. Hunter Howes—"Oh, I've no doubt the landlord would see to that in a couple of months."—Brooklyn Life.

### Aroused and Regulated

By that purest and best of botanic alternatives, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a dormant liver renews its secretive action and impels the bile into the proper channels. This welcome change is accomplished by a disappearance of the yellow tinge of the skin and eyeballs, uneasiness in the right side, constipation, morning nausea, dizziness, furred appearance of the tongue, and sourness of the breath, which accompany liver trouble. Rheumatism, dyspepsia, malaria and kidney complaint are removed by the Bitters.

CHARLEY—"So, Jim, you are extravagant enough to pay twenty dollars a dozen for your handkerchiefs. Don't you think that was a good deal of money to blow in?"—Columbia Spectator.

### Low-Rate Harvest Excursions

Via the Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route, August 23, September 12 and October 10. Tickets on sale to principal points in the West and Southwest at one fare for the round trip plus \$2, limited to twenty days from date of sale for return. For further information, descriptive pamphlets and map folders of the different states, address H. C. Townsend, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

THIEVES may break through and steal, but they can never rob the telephone girl of her rings.—People's Home Journal.

LAST week's business at the Auditorium, Chicago, was quite up to the average weekly receipts of the season to date. In other words, "America" was presented to packed houses, which means a gross revenue of \$35,000 for eight performances.

THE fine wheat will insure the farmer and the English sparrow full crops.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

## "August Flower"

I had been troubled five months with Dyspepsia. I had a fullness after eating, and a heavy load in the pit of my stomach. Sometimes deathly sickness would overtake me. I was working for Thomas McHenry, Druggist, Allegheny City, Pa., in whose employ I had been for seven years. I used August Flower for two weeks. I was relieved of all trouble. I can now eat things I dared not touch before. I have gained twenty pounds since my recovery. J. D. Cox, Allegheny, Pa. ©

**HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE-ROLLERS**  
Beware of Imitations  
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THE GENUINE  
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**DON'T FORGET** That  
Nymann, of Tiffin, Ohio, makes first-class Machinery  
and Tools for Boring and DRILLING WELLS.  
—NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.


**DEAFNESS** from any CAUSE.  
Head Noises cured by the use of the  
Micro-Audiophone. Send for Descriptive Book, Free,  
to MICRO-AUDIPHONE CO., 1216 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.  
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**PISO'S CURE FOR**  
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.

**CONSUMPTION.**

A. N. K.-A 1461

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE  
state that you saw the Advertisement in this  
paper.

**CHEW**  
"J. T."   
**PLUG.**

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE  
THE COOK HAD NOT USED

**SAPOLIO**  
GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS.  
SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.



## Cuffed by a Cat

"I guess that rat didn't like the way he was treated," said Mr. Hiram Thomas, a Charlestown provision dealer, referring to an orphan rat which his charitably disposed cat had adopted into her family, and which ungratefully deserted the foster mother who had so kindly taken it in "out of the wet."

A few weeks since the cat, a Maltese, which makes her home in Mr. Thomas' office, had two wee kittens. Evidently ashamed or dissatisfied at having so small a family, and feeling that she could very easily manage and care for a larger one, she began searching for some little wanderers who needed the kindly attention of a mother. Not finding one of her own species, and happening to discover a half-grown rat whose foliora condition wrought upon her sympathy, she promptly gathered him in and installed him in her little family. On the following morning Mr. Thomas found the cat quietly snoozing in her accustomed place in the office, with her two kittens and their foster brother snugly ensconced by her side.

"For several days," said Mr. Thomas, "she watched her adopted child just as tenderly as she did her own offspring, nursing him with them and dividing her care generously between them."

The rat was evidently happy in his new-found home for a time, and was apparently not disturbed at seeing his foster mother occasionally rush out and slay other rats. Finally the restraint of being "tied" to his mother's apron strings became irksome to his ratship, and he boldly essayed to play truant. On missing him the cat would at once hunt him up, and for the first few infractions she let him off with a single reproof and an admonition that little rats should stay at home and not be running at large, learning bad tricks from older rats, who wickedly steal edibles from the store and commit other depredations.

Again he ran away, and when caught, the cat, thinking it about time to assert her maternal authority, gave him a sound shaking up and cuffed his ears. This was more than rat nature could endure quietly, so as soon as opportunity offered the youngster made good his escape, making up his mind that it was a pretty smart cat that could give him points on getting a living. The cat is now without a family, as her two kittens were drowned after the departure of the rat.—*Boston Globe.*

## An Aristocratic Dog

The dog which so gloriously distinguished himself by giving warning of the fire at the Hoffman has again been heard from; but this time in a matter not so heroic as the first attempt. Evidently the praises won by his intelligent act mentioned have so turned his head that the habits of the canine mob and common herd are distasteful to him. As a Columbus Avenue car was turning into Tremont Street in its up-town trip the other day, it made the usual halt, and a medium-sized dog stepped aboard. Escaping the notice of the conductor, he jumped upon the cushion and gravely seated himself with the other passengers. After the car started the conductor noticed his fare, and stepping to the gentleman who sat next to the dog, informed him that the animal could not ride. The reply was given that the dog was a stranger to him, and the conductor proceeded to eject his four-footed passenger. The dog put on the amiable look that follows the command to "move up on the left there" so naturally, and resisted the attempt to dislodge him so doggedly, that a lady who recognized the animal as he came into the car recited his history to some of the passengers, and at their earnest request he was allowed his seat, while further developments were watched. His dogship rode in stately dignity, only needing a pair of glasses and a journal to enable him to fraternize with his fellow-passengers, until the car stopped at Berkeley Street, when all eyes were turned upon him; but no signs of alighting. The lady commenced to think it was a case of mistaken identity, but as the car started the dog coolly stepped to the floor, and, waiting until the platform was opposite the main entrance of the Hoffman, which is perhaps two hundred feet from where the car stopped, wagged his tail to the conductor, with a "tra la, old man, don't stop on my account," sprang off and ran up the steps. Inquiry of the elevator boy at the Hoffman reveals the fact that for some time the dog has refused to walk up stairs, but has waited for the elevator or has signaled for it by whining or crying. Theories are left to logicians and metaphysicians. The facts can be substantiated by a number of witnesses.—*Boston Journal.*

## 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 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 P. P. Glazier & Co.'s Drug Store. Large size 50c and \$1.00.

A dog at Canaveral, Fla., was bitten in three places by a rattlesnake a short time ago. Fourteen spoonfuls of gunpowder were given it internally, and inside of two days the dog had entirely recovered.

## Italian Methods With Lime-Mortar.

A correspondent of the *Builder* gives a few details of the Italian method of making and using lime-mortar which are new to us, and of considerable interest, as are nearly all the particulars of construction as practiced by these skillful workmen. In the opinion of the *Builder's* correspondent, most of the modern Italian processes are identical with those practiced in the same country by the ancestors of the present inhabitants two thousand years ago; and he believes that the good quality of the Roman mortar, which has been proverbial for centuries, belongs equally to that made every day in Naples or Perugia. As everyone knows, the custom among the Italian masons is, on commencing work upon a new building, to dig first a pit, large enough to contain all the mortar required for the work, into which is put lime enough to fill it within a foot or two of the top. Water is then poured in until the pit is filled, and the mixture is left to itself, care being taken only to add water as that first put in is evaporated or absorbed. As mortar is wanted, a portion of the lime is taken from the top of the mass, but the lower portion, which will be used to mix with the plastering mortar, remains undisturbed for years, and acquires a smooth, pasty quality much prized by the Italian architects, who place a value upon the lime which they use for such purposes proportionate to the length of time which has elapsed since it was first slaked. The good effect of this mode of preparation is seen in the perfect stability of the mortar, which never swells or cracks, and, when used in brick work or stone masonry, is never observed to give rise to those disfiguring efflorescences which are almost inevitable with us. On plastering mortar thus made there is no difficulty in laying the fresco colors which are used in Italy with such splendid effect, but which burn out into pale and unsightly patches when laid upon our raw, half-slaked mortar.

With lime treated in this way work can be executed which would be impossible with such materials as we employ. As an instance of this the correspondent of the *Builder* quotes the battuto roofing which is constantly used to cover costly and important buildings in Southern Italy, and which consists simply in a thick coating of lime-mortar, spread over the timber work, and beaten continually with heavy clubs for ten days or two weeks in order to consolidate it. The climate of Southern Italy is rainy, if not cold, but these roofs, which, if made of what we consider good lime-mortar, would transmit water like a sponge, serve there to protect for centuries the house beneath. The same kind of work is used for floors, taking the place which would be filled among us by cement concrete and the beaten lime floors appear to be as hard and smooth as anything that we construct with much more costly materials. That this difference in quality between our own and the Italian mortars is due to the mode of treatment rather than the original character of the lime used, is indicated by the fact that many different varieties of lime are employed there, according to circumstances of locality or convenience, without any material variation in the result; the Italian workmen having learned that art which we care so little for, the making the best of poor or inferior materials.—*American Architect.*

## The Grand Canyon on the Colorado.

About three hundred miles from Albuquerque we approach the San Francisco Mountains and for many miles the scenery is very fine. The sides of the mountains are covered with pine forests and, as we wind our way up it seems as if we were in a grand park, as the ground is entirely clear of underbrush, and we get nearer and finer views of the three snow-covered peaks of Mt. San Francisco, 12,500 feet high. At Flagstaff, in the heart of the mountains, we find a busy little town with a large planing-mill owned by a Chicagoan. On the western slope of the mountain, the scenery is grand; the road winds, down the side of Johnson Canyon for miles, with the bottom hundreds of feet below, and we cannot help thinking of the result of a broken rail. As we feel our way along, but a few miles further on, we reach a more open country, and soon arrive at Peach Springs, 465 miles from Albuquerque, and here we leave the railroad to visit the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

We leave Peach Springs about nine in the morning for our drive of twenty-three miles to the canyon, and right here we must say a word or two about Mr. J. H. Farlee, who is the owner of the stage line and the road into the canyon; we found him a good driver and guide, possessed of a fund of information about the canyon and the surrounding country, and withal, a good cook, and our appetites were unusually sharp, we valued his services very highly. The road climbs a small hill back of the town to an elevation of 5,100 feet, thence to the river, which is 1,200 feet above the sea, the descent is steady. Our road for a few miles leads through an open country with no indications of anything out of the common, but soon we get into a little valley with hills a few hundred feet high around us; gradually we descend until we are in a narrow valley with sides 2,000 feet high; then we reach New Creek Canyon, and now the walls are from 3,000 to 5,000 feet high and gradually close in upon us; for eight miles we go on down the canyon, each turn of the road bringing some new point into view, increasing the grandeur of the scene, until we arrive at the

house; then we turn and look back up the canyon for miles, then on either side to cliffs 4,000 feet high and in front to the Pyramid, towering 5,000 feet above us. The house (which is used only for visitors) stands at the junction of New Creek and Diamond Creek; the former is dry, except during the rainy season, but Diamond Creek is pure, cool water and never runs dry; it is a mile from the Colorado River, which cannot be seen from this point, and is most conveniently located, as it is at the foot of Diamond Creek Canyon, which boasts some of the grandest scenery in the vicinity. Before going down to the river we went up Diamond Creek Canyon; at the foot it is about 400 feet wide, but as we go up it gradually becomes narrower, our way is over rocks and stones, and we have to jump the little stream very often (during the dry season it is only a few feet wide), but we forgot all about the rough walk in the grandeur of the scene; the walls are now less than 100 feet apart, and each turn seems as if it must be the last, but still we go on, until two and a half miles up, we come to a place where the opening is only twelve feet wide at the base and the walls tower 2,700 feet above, and we are literally in a crack in the earth half a mile deep. Our guide tells us that this canyon continues forty miles further, but we are satisfied, and slowly retrace our steps, and as we reach the house in the dark, we look up to Sunset Peak, 6,000 feet high and see it still gilded with the rays of the sun that had bid us "good night" long before.

Next morning we went down to the river, and, as we picked our way over the rocks, it was but a repetition of the day before; at every turn we were obliged to stand still and look with awe upon the wonderful scene around us, until, at last, we reached the river, where we sat down and tried to realize the grandeur of the surroundings.

At our feet the rushing, muddy river, 350 feet wide, 125 feet deep; just below it narrows to 225 feet and is 75 feet deep, while a short distance above it is half a mile wide; then we raise our eyes, up and over the side of the cliffs opposite, until they reach the pinnacle of the grand mass of rock called Solomon's Temple, 6,200 feet above where we are sitting, but words fail to convey any idea of the scene, and the effect is overpowering.

We slowly retrace our steps and as we turn to look back an immense mass of rock rises into view; it is on the opposite side of the river, above Solomon's Temple, but could not be seen from the bank; it is known as the Tower of Babel, and is over five thousand feet high. As we journey back to town up New Creek Canyon we see the cliffs from new points of view, and they are more impressive than on the way down; on the left hand is the Sphinx, towering up above all the others and about the same height as Sunset Peak, and on the right, further up, we have Westminster Abbey, an immense rock 4,000 feet high, so-called from its resemblance to that noted building.

There is no vegetation in the canyon, except some varieties of cactus and great numbers of wild flowers; some of them we have never seen elsewhere; and many of them are beautiful, but there is so little verdure the awful grandeur of the scene is ever present.

It seemed to us last year, as we stood in the Yosemite Valley and saw its beauty and grandeur, that this world could not show anything to surpass it, but we have seen the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, and it is grander than Yosemite, which we thought was unsurpassed, and yet we saw only a small portion of the canyon, as it is more than 300 miles long, and there are many lateral canyons, which, perhaps, surpass Diamond Creek in wild beauty, but they are inaccessible as yet. We got back to town soon after dark and early the next morning left for San Francisco, where we arrived in less than thirty hours.—*W. J. Hill, in Chicago Journal.*

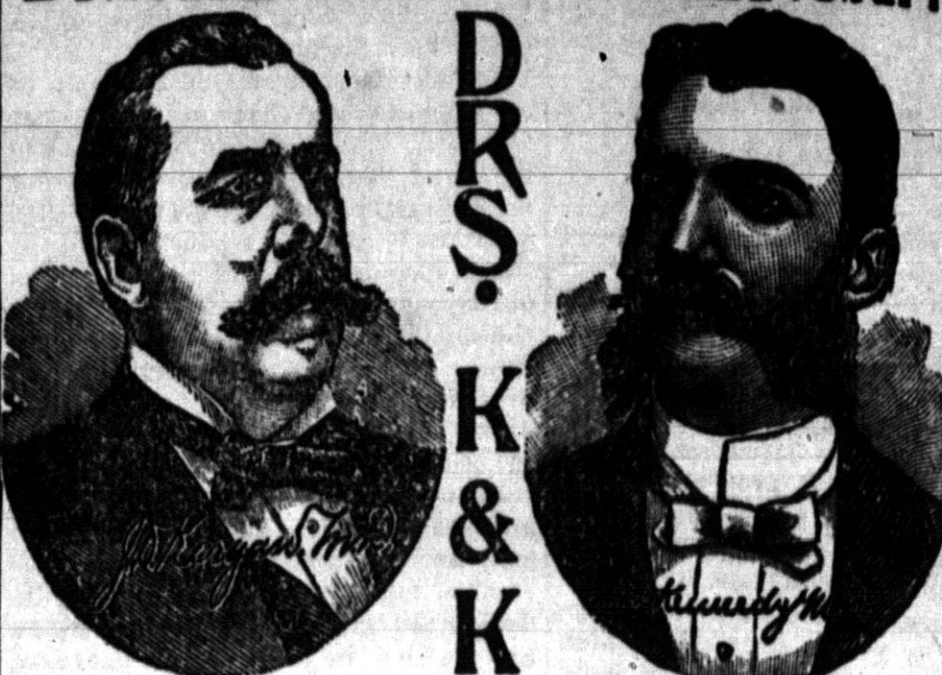
—A young man writes to consult us about the best pattern of health lift. We would suggest helping his mother a little with the coal-bod.

## 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 this 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 and Toledo less than 50 hours. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinaw, Petoskey 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 travelling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A. Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co., Detroit, Mich.

The tomatoes vines are being destroyed by a big green worm with a horn or spike on his head. He is a great glutton, never satisfied, will eat potatoes if he can't get tomatoes.

## DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN



## DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN. THE CELEBRATED MEDICAL SPECIALISTS OF DETROIT, MICH.

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, Typhoid, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Impotency, Deafness, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Erysipelas, 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.

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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 grandest discovery of the modern medical age.

**DISEASES OF MEN** This class of diseases which requires the Scientific Treatment by Specialists, receives 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. Rescue 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 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, 144 South St., Detroit, Mich.

## 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 Wednesday the 19th day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate in the matter of the estate of Francis Barthel and Chibla Barthel, minors.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Matthew Schwilkerath, guardian, praying that he may be licensed to sell real estate belonging to said minors.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the 15th day of August next at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that next of kin of said minors and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Chicago Herald*, a newspaper printed and circulated 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. 50

## 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 Wednesday, the 26th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate in the matter of the Estate of George Savage, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Elizabeth McManey, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to George W. Turnbull or some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 21st day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Chicago Herald*, a newspaper printed and circulated 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. 51

## 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 Wednesday the 26th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate in the matter of the Estate of David Thomas, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of David B. Taylor, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased may be admitted to probate and that administration of said estate may be granted to himself, the executor in said will named or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 21st day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the devisees, legatees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Chicago Herald*, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate.

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## 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 catarrh, malarial diseases, hay fever, asthma, bronchitis, neuralgia, nervous prostration and other chronic diseases. In these diseases physicians have had little success, as the name they have given to this class of disorders indicates, but Compound Oxygen has worked wonders.

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**Drs. Starkey & Palen,**

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120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

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If you want insurance call on Gillert & Crowell. We represent companies whose gross assets amount to the sum of \$45,000,000.

## 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 15th 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 allowance, on or before the 15th day of December next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on the 15th day of September and on the 15th 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.