

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

VOLUME 22.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, AUG. 24, 1893.

NUMBER 52.

NO LET UP HERE!

We Make the Prices Correspond with the Times.

We sell you goods for what you can afford to pay, and guarantee to save you during the balance of August from 25 to 50 per cent on every dollar's worth you buy.

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.

C. H. KEMPF.

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 Congdon Reunion.

The reunion of the Congdon family at the residence of Mr. Thos. S. Sears mentioned in last week's HERALD, was occasioned by the visit to this town of Mrs. Mary C. Carey, of Providence, R. I., a daughter of the late David Congdon, and Mrs. Geo. Reynolds, of Norwich, Conn., a daughter of the late Charles Congdon, and her son, Arthur N. Burke, who is principal of Monson Academy, Mass.

Among the forty eight persons present, there were three children, five grand children and two great grand children, of Elisha Congdon, one daughter of David Congdon; the widow, four children and fourteen grandchildren of James Congdon; and five children and six grandchildren of Charles Congdon.

W. F. Morton.

A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches.

But few are aware of the fact in our village that one of Chelsea's poor boys is one of the most prominent church workers in Detroit and Wayne County. We speak of William F. Morton.

Mr. Morton is not only a prominent man in the First Presbyterian church, of Detroit, but is President of the West Minister League, General Secretary of the Detroit and Wayne County Sunday School Association, Superintendent of one of the largest Sunday Schools in the city where he has risen from a Teacher 23 years ago to Superintendent. Twelve years ago he was chosen Superintendent and has occupied the position ever since, the School refusing under any circumstances to part with him.

Mr. Morton is not only a thorough and energetic worker but is a hustler. He has been told on several occasions that he should have been a pastor as he is a very fluent speaker having the Bible at his tongue's end. This he attributes to his early training and constant study of the Bible since a child. This goes to prove that the Bible cannot be taught to early if we wish to retain it in after years.

Excursions.

Excursion fares have been granted by the Michigan Central on the certificate plan to the following points for the occasion mentioned: 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.

The M. C. R. R. will run a special excursion train to Petoskey and Traverse City, Aug. 29th, 1893. Train leaves Chelsea at 9:45 a. m. Fare for round trip \$5.00. Tickets good to return until Sept. 7th, 1893.

The next excursion to Chicago takes place Aug. 29th. Tickets good to return Sept. 7th. One fare for round trip.

Letter List.

Following are the letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Chelsea, August 21, 1893.

Will Corlett.
Mrs. Geo. B. Sturdivant.
C. R. Doane.

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

WM. JUDSON, P. M.

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 Toledo and Chicago 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 traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A. Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co., Detroit, Mich.

Prize "Shoot."

At the regular monthly prize "shoot" of the Chelsea Gun Club last Thursday, the score stood as follows:

S. Laird,	9 out of 15
J. Sumner,	10 out of 15
G. Cross,	10 out of 15
M. Franklin,	10 out of 15
L. Vogel,	4 out of 15
I. Glover,	9 out of 15
W. Campbell,	5 out of 15
J. Klein,	5 out of 15
J. Cole,	8 out of 15
F. Brooks,	8 out of 15
G. Staffan,	13 out of 15
J. Cook,	10 out of 15
H. Lewick,	6 out of 15
G. Chipman,	3 out of 15
N. Cook,	5 out of 15
C. Hathaway,	9 out of 15
F. Riggs,	11 out of 15
J. Hathaway,	8 out of 15

George Staffan received first prize, F. Riggs second; J. Cook third and S. Laird, fourth.

Lima Beans.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Guerin, of Chelsea, were Lima visitors last Sunday.

Miss Minnie Stenbach, of Chelsea, spent Sunday with her mother at this place.

Abner Beach is having erected a fine horse barn. Adam Bohner is doing the work.

Mrs. Alice Wood, who has been suffering from neuralgia, is now able to be around again.

It is reported that Rev. O. C. Bailey, of Chelsea, will preach at the Lima church next Sunday.

Miss Belle Yakely, of Seneca County, N. Y., is visiting her brother Mortimer for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Doyle met with an accident last Tuesday. In carrying out a pail of warm water she tripped and fell, scalding her neck and arm quite severely.

Agricultural Notes.

Powdered charcoal mixed with soft feed will aid digestion.

Laying hens need meat and such egg-producing foods as wheat.

A Connecticut paper says that cooked rice is excellent for chicks.

Make yourself "solid" with every living creature on the farm. Clucking a bull or kicking a cow will have an opposite tendency.

There are swine breeders who always buy mill stuffs when the mills are glutted with these by products, because they can then be bought cheap.

Apples, peaches, and in fact most tree fruits do best on the northern slope of timber ridges. Clay soil good enough to grow wheat is good enough for fruit.

The pigs should not be allowed to sleep in the stables. The horses will trample them to death; and besides they do better in clean quarters than sleeping in the manure.

If you are in a prosperous live stock business, take the boy into partnership with you, as soon as he is old enough. That is a good way to keep the boys on the farm.

Treatment of the Wrists.

Very few people know the importance of keeping the wrists cool in warm weather. Actors and actresses tell you that if one of their number faints they pour cold water on their wrists. Athletes engaged in the performance of feats of endurance know that in winter the wrists must be kept warm and in summer cool, but the general public still continues to wear tight gloves and heavy cuffs in the dog days, and then wonder why it is hot.

Taking off one's gloves (especially in church) often makes quite an amazing difference in temperature. Tight sleeves, above all things, makes the wearer hot in oppressive weather; delicate girls have been known to faint from this cause alone. —Exchange.

Bucklen's Arnica Salvo.

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.



AN UNCERTAIN QUANTITY.

It is a little hard sometimes to tell just how this animal is going to express

Its Inner Emotions

But there is one thing that is just as sure as the sun will rise in the east.

- Our Prices -

Always will remain

At Rock Bottom.

Mason Fruit Jars.

Pint cans with caps and rubbers 75c per doz.

Quart cans with caps and rubbers 90c per doz.

Two-quart cans with cap and rubbers \$1.10 per doz.

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.

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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.

BILLS were introduced in the senate on the 14th to allow national banks to increase their circulation to the extent of the face value of the bonds deposited by them as security for circulation notes; to repeal the federal election laws; to repeal the state bank tax; to provide for the issue of \$200,000,000 of flat money, exchangeable for government bonds at par, and to establish additional regulations concerning immigration to the United States. In the house the silver debate occupied the time.

SENATOR VOORHEES' bill providing for the issuing of circulating notes to national banks to the par value of government bonds on deposit to secure circulation was favorably reported in the senate on the 15th and a bill was introduced to suspend for six months the operation of the law taxing the notes of national state banks 10 per cent. In the house the silver debate was continued.

In the senate bills were introduced on the 16th to direct the purchase of silver bullion and the issuance of treasury notes therefor, and providing for the issue of treasury notes, their redemption and for other purposes. In the house Mr. McCall (rep., Mass.) spoke in favor of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman bill and Mr. Bryan (dem., Neb.) spoke in opposition thereto.

In the senate a bill was introduced on the 17th to provide for a more extended use of gold by the people of the United States. In the house speeches were made favoring an unconditional repeal of the silver law. The death of Representative Chipman, of the First Michigan district, was announced by Mr. Weadock.

MR. VOORHEES, by direction of the finance committee, introduced in the senate on the 18th a bill to repeal the silver purchase clause of the Sherman law. Mr. Vest presented a 20 to 1 ratio substitute for the bill. A bill was introduced in aid of the California Midwinter International exposition. Adjourned to the 21st. In the house the debate on silver was continued, speeches by Messrs. Sibley (Pa.) and Everett (Mass.) in favor of bimetalism attracting attention.

DOMESTIC.

A THIEF grabbed a bag containing \$5,000 in gold at the First national bank in St. Paul and made his escape.

In a fight between cattlemen and sheepmen near Parachute, Col., three of the former were killed.

In an address in Chicago before the congress on Africa Bishop Turner declared his belief that black was the original color of mankind.

EIGHT masked men boarded a New Orleans Pacific train at Mansfield Junction, La., and relieved the passengers of their valuables.

THE national encampment of the Sons of Veterans met at Cincinnati and the reports of officers made a favorable showing.

GREAT damage was caused by a cyclone near Humboldt, Neb., and Mrs. G. Schultz and her son were fatally injured and horses and cattle were killed.

THE Tubbs hotel at East Oakland, Cal., was burned, the loss being \$200,000.

THE Armourdale bank at Armourdale, Kan., and the First national bank of Fort Scott, Kan., which suspended recently, have resumed business.

A HAILSTORM at Goodland, Kan., wrecked several buildings and fatally injured a man named Wood and his two sons.

THE Hartford bank of Phoenix, A. T., assigned, and Johnson, Buck & Co., bankers at Ebsburg, Pa., with branch banks at Carrolltown and Hastings, closed their doors.

THE Northern Pacific railway company has been placed in the hands of receivers.

C. O. RICE & Co., of St. Paul, dealers in carpets and wall paper, made an assignment with liabilities of \$112,000.

A CALL has been issued for a convention of the Pan-American Bimetallie association to be held in St. Louis on October 3 next.

An attempt by city officials to tear up a track of the New Haven road at North Abington, Mass., led to a riot in which twenty persons were seriously hurt.

In Wisconsin the Union national bank at Racine and the banks at River Falls and Ellsworth closed their doors. The private bank of Levi Hall at Oswego, Ill., and the Cardington Banking company at Cardington, O., also suspended.

At a meeting of unemployed men in New York resolutions were adopted calling upon workmen to pay no rent until conditions were improved.

COMMISSIONER MINANO and Interpreter Yoshikawa, Japanese representing their government at the world's fair, have been converted to Christianity.

IMPEACHMENT of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle is demanded by the Advocate, the organ at Topeka of the Kansas populists, for failure to purchase the prescribed quantity of silver in July.

ON judgments aggregating \$150,000 the sheriff seized the works of the Gilbert Car Manufacturing company at Troy, N. Y.

MICHAEL CLENAN, a fireman, was killed and several others injured at a blaze in St. Paul which did \$100,000 damage to the music house of W. J. Dyer & Bro.

KEELER & JENNINGS' carriage factory at Rochester, N. Y., was damaged by fire to the extent of \$100,000.

THE treasury department in Washington is in receipt of information that a scheme is on foot in Australia to inveigle young women from that country to the United States under false pretenses.

JOHN SELTENREIT, a rolling-mill proprietor in St. Louis, shot his wife and himself fatally. Family trouble was the cause.

CYRUS BROWN, of Cincinnati, in a fit of anger shot and killed his wife, to whom he had been married thirty years.

SEVENTY-FIVE Holland firms are said to have been using the world's fair as a medium for swindling operations.

THE following bank failures were reported: First national at Dubuque, Ia.; National bank of South Penn at Hyndman, Pa.; Farmers' cooperative bank at Meadville, Pa.; Kendall county bank at Yorkville, Ill.; and the bank at Albany, Mo.

TWELVE persons were injured by a collision on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad near Dubuque, Ia.

THE Oliver Iron & Steel company of Pittsburgh, Pa., failed for \$700,000; assets, \$1,600,000.

THE firm of John K. & G. B. White, operating tanneries near Hyndman, Pa., failed for \$300,000.

SEARLE & WEBSTER, shoe manufacturers at Haverhill, Mass., failed for \$1,000,000.

MORE than 5,000 unemployed men in New York smashed doors and windows and took forcible possession of a hall.

"TOM KING," the notorious woman horse thief, was arrested at Denison, Tex.

MR. AND MRS. MARTIN SCHULTZ, an aged couple living near Cherokee, Ia., were murdered and their home ransacked by robbers.

THE firm of T. J. Davis & Co., wholesale dry goods in New York, failed for \$200,000.

THE Pennsylvania railroad shops in Altoona, Pa., have been ordered to work half time. The shops employ 8,000 men.

THE supreme council of the American Legion of Honor in session in Milwaukee elected J. M. Gwinnell, of Newark, N. J., supreme commander.

THE National bank of commerce at Denver, Col., that suspended recently, reopened its doors.

THE Standard Wagon company at Cincinnati, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the west, failed for \$700,000; assets, \$1,200,000.

FIRE destroyed the Grand opera house, city hall and 900 feet of the Pennsylvania railroad depot at Atlantic City, N. J., causing a loss of \$100,000.

WESTERN Kansas politicians want the capital removed from Topeka to their section. McPherson is the town suggested.

TREASURY officers in Washington have received an appeal from distinguished Frenchmen asking closer trade relations with the United States.

THE exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 18th aggregated \$732,542,203, against \$729,903,224 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1892, was 27.6.

BENTON, Ill., was visited by a fire which destroyed the city hall, post office and the Chronicle office.

THREE children of J. L. Casey, of Little Rock, Ark., are dead and the rest of the family seriously ill from drinking water from a polluted well.

NEAR Martin's Ferry, O., a traction engine became unmanageable and ran backward down a hill, killing Carrie and Nellie Ackerman, aged 5 and 11 years, respectively, and fatally injuring Ella King.

BUSINESS failures to the number of 455 occurred in the United States in the seven days ended on the 18th, against 208 the preceding week and 201 for the corresponding time last year.

In a bicycle race at Minneapolis J. S. Johnson made 3 miles in 7:15 1/2, lowering the record 15 1/2 seconds.

WILLIAM J. JAMISON, a negro herb doctor, who murdered Supervisor Charles N. Aaron April 19, 1892, was hanged at Quincy, Ill. This was the third hanging in Quincy in sixty five years.

TWENTY members of the Meacham gang have been killed near Jackson, Ala., within ten days. Five others were surrounded, but escaped.

TWENTY-TWO pensioners at the soldiers' home in Marion, Ind., received notice that their pensions had been discontinued. This makes over a hundred suspensions at the home since May.

THE First national bank of Anthony, Kan., which suspended payment in July, was permitted to reopen its doors to business.

CHARLES WATSON, a negro who cut the throat of little Sam Keith, 10 years old, to secure four dollars, was lynched by a mob near Morganfield, Ky.

EPFINGER & RUSSELL, lumber dealers in New York, failed for \$400,000.

LIEUT. GOV. DANIELS, of Kansas, has memorialized congress to establish an income tax, which he believes would give the government an annual revenue of \$2,000,000,000 and would solve the financial problem.

ALL the banks in Le Mars, Ia., suspended. They were the First national and Le Mars national, with a capital of \$100,000 each, and the Le Mars state and German savings banks.

A TABLE prepared by Acting Director of the Mint Preston shows the stock of gold possessed by the principal countries to be as follows: United States, \$604,000,000; Great Britain, \$550,000,000; France, \$800,000,000; Germany, \$600,000,000; Russia, \$250,000,000. The silver stock of these same countries is given as follows: United States, \$615,000,000; Great Britain, \$190,000,000; France, \$700,000,000; Germany, \$211,000,000; Russia, \$60,000,000.

A CIRCULAR, dated Chicago, has been sent to labor organizations throughout the country urging the unemployed to move on Washington.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Iowa republicans in convention in Des Moines nominated Frank D. Jackson, of Des Moines, for governor; W. S. Dungan, of Chariton, for lieutenant governor; G. S. Robinson, of Storm Lake, for supreme judge; J. W. Luke, of Hampton, for railroad commissioner, and Henry Sabin, of Des Moines, for superintendent of public instruction. The platform approves the administration of Benjamin Harrison; favors maintaining both gold and silver as unlimited legal tender for the payment of debt, every dollar to be of equal value; opposes state bank money; says the pension system now in practice is a menace to the honor of the brave and deserving national defenders, and declares in favor of local option.

THE democrats of Virginia in convention at Richmond nominated Charles T. O'Ferrall for governor and E. C. Kent for lieutenant governor.

NORRIS MARIS, aged 90 years, one of the founders of the underground railway during the war, died at Wilmington, Del.

JOHN LOGAN CHIPMAN, member of congress from the First district of Michigan, died at his home in Detroit, aged 63 years.

NEBRASKA democrats will hold their state convention at Lincoln October 4. ONE of the best known and oldest of American landscape painters, John W. Casilear, died suddenly of apoplexy at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., aged 82 years.

GEORGE A. BEANE, aged 67, a member of Denman Thompson's "Old Homestead" company, dropped dead from apoplexy during a performance at McVicker's theater in Chicago.

FOREIGN.

A FISHING boat was overwhelmed by a storm in the Baltic off Hapsal, Russia, and many boats foundered and seventeen persons were drowned.

SEVENTEEN of an excursion party from Kilkee, Ireland, were drowned by the capsizing of their boat in Carrigaholt bay.

A NUMBER of military prisoners at San Salvador belonging to the command of Col. Florse, who was recently shot, tried to effect their escape and seventeen of them were killed.

CARL MUELLER, the famous German painter and director of the Art academy at Dusseldorf, is dead. He was born at Darmstadt in 1818.

TEN men were killed and twenty-six wounded in a fight between French and Italian workmen near Paris.

THE number of fresh cholera cases reported in Russia during the seven days ended on the 18th was 2,113 and the number of deaths 768.

THUS far this season the catch of seal in Japan waters has been as follows: By the American fleet of eighteen vessels, 19,400; by the British fleet of nineteen vessels, 24,010. The catch is considered a large one.

LATER.

THE United States senate was not in session on the 19th. In the house several speeches were made in favor of the unconditional repeal of the silver purchase law.

MRS. FOSTER, her two children and her sister were drowned at Bonnot's mill, 12 miles east of Jefferson City, Mo.

AN explosion of firebrand in a pit at Dortmund, Germany, killed fifty persons and injured many others.

A CARRIAGE was struck by a train at Leroy, N. Y., and L. J. Bovee and his wife and daughter and Miss Nancy Wykes and Miss Emma Bowden were instantly killed.

MONROE SMITH (colored) was lynched by a mob for an attempted assault at Old Spring Hill, Ala.

FOUR haymakers were killed south of Hunnewell, Kan., in a collision with a company of soldiers who were clearing the Cherokee strip of intruders.

FIVE persons were fatally injured by lightning during a storm at Denison, Tex.

DURING a political fight at Romero, Mex., between the followers of Garza, Galan and Cardena, rival candidates for governor, seven persons were killed.

A LARGE portion of the town of Dickson, Tenn., was destroyed by fire.

CHARLES TART, a federal prisoner, was lynched by a mob near Fort Smith, Ark., for wounding Capt. C. C. Peete with a gun during a struggle.

OSCAR H. BURRIDGE, a Chicago stock broker, was said to be missing with \$100,000 in cash belonging to customers.

A DOZEN immigrants from the cholera infected districts of Europe have succeeded in entering this country at Niagara Falls.

THE elections in France resulted in a safe majority for the government.

AS the result of a long spree Douglas Curtis, of Chicago, killed his child, fatally wounded his wife and then took his own life.

MOST of the mills at Fall River, Mass., were closed for an indefinite period, throwing thousands of persons out of work.

EDWARD BRENNAN, of New York, fell into the river at Niagara Falls and was carried over the precipice.

THE percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 19th were as follows: Boston, .701; Pittsburgh, .608; Cleveland, .581; Philadelphia, .579; New York, .521; Brooklyn, .484; Cincinnati, .479; Baltimore, .448; St. Louis, .448; Chicago, .423; Louisville, .378; Washington, .344.

LYNCHED.

A Brutal Negro Who Cut a Little Boy's Throat and Robbed Him Near Morganfield, Ky., Hanged by a Mob.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—Friday morning shortly after 2 o'clock Charles Watson, the negro who cut the throat of little Sam Keith, 10 years old, was lynched by a mob of about 1,500 citizens of Morganfield and Uniontown, Ky. The hanging occurred in Taylor's woods, about a mile from Morganfield. Young Keith was at the Uniontown fair Thursday selling watermelons. Toward evening Walton coaxed him into a field near the fair grounds. When out of sight of the people Walton cut the boy's throat, robbed him of four dollars and fled. The boy crawled to the fence and attracted the attention of passers. Everything possible was done for him, but there is small hope of his recovery.

Walton was captured shortly after the cutting and taken to Morganfield, where Keith was also taken on a special train. The prisoner was identified by the boy. Then a mob formed quickly, and, learning that their prisoner was on the way to the Henderson jail, 20 miles distant, set out to follow. The mob came up with the officers and prisoner about a mile from Morganfield, and, taking Walton out of the surrey, placed a rope around his neck and hung him to a tree. The negro begged for his life, but did not deny his crime. The body was left hanging until 8 a. m., when it was cut down, taken to Morganfield and buried in a hole without a box. Walton gave several names and residences, but it is believed he is Charles Walton, of St. Louis, Mo., or Egypt, Miss.

A FURIOUS STORM.

Great Damage Done to Crops in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

STILLWATER, Minn., Aug. 19.—Farmers report a heavy hailstorm Thursday evening in the vicinity of Boot lake. Corn was flattened and much damage done to vegetation. All grain has been harvested. Hailstones to the depth of 6 inches cover the ground. The hail was accompanied by wind, which blew stacks down.

NEW RICHMOND, Wis., Aug. 19.—A severe and destructive hail and rain storm visited this section Thursday evening. The hailstones were as large as eggs. Much damage was done to corn and potato crops, as well as to the small grain in shock and stack. Window glass suffered extensively.

BUFFALO, Minn., Aug. 19.—At about 3:30 o'clock Thursday a storm came upon Buffalo from the southwest. The wind blew with great force and it was accompanied by a hailstorm lasting fifteen minutes. Hail as large as apples fell. Every exposed pane of glass on the west side of buildings was smashed and one-third of those facing the south. After the storm the roofs were covered with snow as in winter. Many trees were blown down and there were several narrow escapes from runaway teams. There is no glass now in town and the windows are boarded up until a supply can be had. The weight of the storm fell further south. Corn is badly damaged.

THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Indianapolis Citizens' Committee Proposes to Give the Veterans a Good Time.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 19.—The official programme for the week of the Grand Army national encampment was issued Thursday by the executive board of the citizens' committee. It follows:

Saturday, September 2.—Street parade of naval veterans, reception on board the model of the old warship Kearsarge, etc.

Monday.—Receptions by citizens of Indianapolis to officers and delegates of national encampment. Formal opening of Camp Wilder in Military park. Four camp fires of veterans. Electric and gas illuminations of the business center of the city. A natural gas display in State house square. Business meetings of departments in the state house.

Tuesday.—Grand review and parade, beginning at 10:30 a. m. Display of fireworks at night. Reception at Tomlinson hall by women of Indianapolis to W. R. C. and ladies of the G. A. R.

Wednesday.—Beginning of the sessions of the twenty-seventh national encampment, reunions of army corps, brigade and regimental organizations. Six great camp-fires of veterans. Receptions at private houses.

Thursday.—Continuance of the sessions of the national encampment. Reunion of Indiana and other regiments. Street exhibition of war pageantry, representing the military history of the country, embracing floats, tableaux, fireworks, etc.

Friday.—Closing session of the national encampment.

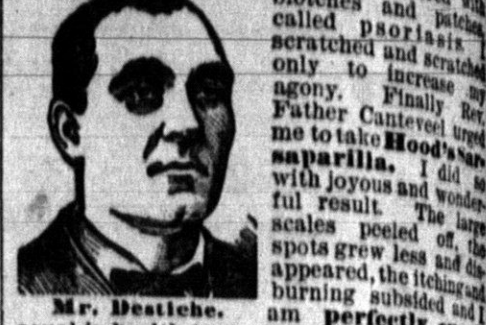
TO WIPE OUT MILLIONAIRES.

Lieut. Gov. Daniels' Income-Tax Bill Sent to Washington.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 19.—Lieut. Gov. Percy Daniels has forwarded his graduated property-tax bill to Washington, together with a lengthy petition to congress asking for its careful consideration. The petition is signed by all the Kansas state officers and by citizens of 100 counties in the state. The bill proposes a heavy tax on millionaires, to be graded according to the number of millions the individual may possess. Its author estimates that if the bill were at once put into effect the government would realize an annual revenue of \$2,000,000,000. This he would divide into three parts—one to maintain a military system, another to be expended in extensive internal improvements and the third to be divided among the states of the union according to area and population. The principal object of the bill is to exterminate the millionaires and force a more nearly equal distribution of wealth.

A Little Red Spot

Appeared on my left leg below the knee, and gradually spread until I was covered with blotches and itching, scratched and scratched only to increase my agony. Finally I wrote to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I did not feel any better until I had taken a box of the pills. The spots grew less and the itching subsided. I am now perfectly cured. Green Bay, Wisconsin.



Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills.

"German Syrup"

Boschee's German Syrup is more successful in the treatment of Consumption than any other remedy prescribed. It has been tried under every variety of climate. In the bleak, bitter North, in damp New England, in the fickle Middle States, in the hot, moist South—everywhere. It has been in demand by every nationality. It has been employed in every stage of Consumption. In brief it has been used by millions and its only true and reliable Consumption Remedy.

DR. KILMER'S

SWAMP-ROOT



J. D. WILLCOX.

CURED ME.

Doctors Said I Could Not Live. POOR HEALTH FOR YEARS.

Mr. Willcox is a practical farmer and Postmaster in the village where he resides, and is well known for miles around. He writes: "I had been in poor health for a long time. Four years ago the crisis came, and a number of our best physicians said I would not live a year. I began using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure, then my doctor said it might help me for a time, but I would not be here a year hence. My difficulties, aggravated by Rheumatism, were so bad I could not get either hand to my face. I continued the medicine nearly a year, and now I am as well as any man of my age—sixty-eight years."

Swamp-Root Saved My Life. It has cured me and the good health I now enjoy is due to its use. J. D. WILLCOX, Olmstedville, N. Y.

At Druggists, 50c. or 60c. per bottle. "Invalids' Guide to Health" Consultation Free. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Dr. Kilmer's U. & O. Appointment Cures Piles. Trial Box Free. — At Druggists, 50c. each.

Burlington Route

Will be run from CHICAGO, PEORIA and ST. LOUIS via the BURLINGTON ROUTE

AUGUST 22, SEPTEMBER 12, OCTOBER 10,

On these dates ROUND-TRIP TICKETS will be SOLD at LOW RATES

To all points in NEBRASKA, KANSAS, COLORADO, WYOMING, UTAH, NEW MEXICO, INDIAN TERRITORY, TEXAS, MONTANA.

Tickets good twenty days, with stop over on going trip. Passengers in the East should purchase through tickets via the BURLINGTON ROUTE of their nearest ticket agent. For descriptive land pamphlet and further information, write to P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

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In the World! A. J. TOWER, BOSTON, MASS.

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

THE OLD COUNTRY ROAD.

Where did it come from and where did it go?
That was the question that puzzled us so
As we waded the dust of the highway that
flowed
By the farm, like a river—the old country road.
We stood with our hair sticking up thro' the
crown
Of our hats, as the people went up and went
down,
And we wished in our hearts, as our eyes fairly
glowed,
We could find where it came from—the old
country road.
We remember the peddler who came with his
pack
Down the old highway, and never went back;
And we wondered what things he had seen as
he strode
From some fabulous place up the old country
road.
We remember the stage driver's look of de-
light
And the crack of his whip as he whirled into
sight,
And we thought we could read in each glance
he bestowed
A tale of strange life up the old country road.
The movers came by like a ship in full sail,
With a rudder behind, in the shape of a sail—
With a rollicking crew, and a cow that was
towed.
With a rope on her horns, down the old country
road.
And the gypsies—how well we remember the
week
They camped by the old covered bridge, on the
creek—
How the neighbors quit work, and the crops
were unboiled,
Till the wagons drove off down the old country
road.
Oh, the top of the hill was the rim of the
world,
And the dust of the summer that over it curled
Was the curtain that hid from our sight the
abode
Of the fairies that lived up the old country
road.
The old country road! I can see it still flow
Down the hill of my dreams, as it did long ago,
And I wish even now I could lay off my load,
And rest on the side of that old country road.
—James Matthews, in *Ladies' Home Journal*.

"THE ETHEL LYNCH."

A Little Western Girl's Brave Deed and Her Reward.

Ira Lynch was the agent at a little station on the Silver Creek railroad, called Halfway. Why the station was called by that odd name is impossible to state, unless it was because it was located about the center of the road. It was not much of a station either, the only building being the shed that contained the engine and pumps which pumped water to the tank that supplied the road engines with water.
Few trains ever stopped for any other purpose, unless they were flagged, as there wasn't a house within two miles of the station, with the exception of the little cabin occupied by the agent and his family, which consisted of himself, his wife, daughter and her little baby brother. Ethel, the daughter, was a sprightly little girl of perhaps twelve or thirteen years of age, and pretty enough for an artist's model, as she sat upon the back of her milk-white pony, man fashion, her legs bare to her knees, and dressed in a gray plaid skirt, a tight-fitting velvet jacket, and a train-boy's cap resting jauntily upon her beautiful auburn curls. Ethel Lynch was a prime favorite with the trainmen and regular passengers on the Silver Creek road, and they were always on the alert to get a glimpse of the red-headed girl and the white horse.

Mr. Lynch was formerly engineer on the engine that pulled the train known as the Thunderbolt—a limited express upon the main line of which the Silver Creek road was a branch. But one night train robbers removed a rail from the track, and Ira Lynch (who saved the lives of the passengers intrusted to his care by standing faithfully at his post of duty) was dragged from under the pile of broken and twisted iron and steel that once formed a part of his beloved engine, a burned and bleeding mass. Of all the many people who witnessed the terrible sight, not one thought it possible for him to live; but by careful nursing and a strong determination on his part to live for his wife's and little daughter's sake, he so far recovered as to be able to take charge of the little station at Halfway.

At the time our story opens, Mr. Lynch was standing at the open window of the pump house, gazing intently at some object in the direction of his cabin.

It was at the close of a lovely day in June. The rays of the setting sun (for it lacked but an hour of sunset) shone full in his face. Shading his eyes with his hand, he looked long and earnestly.

"Well, I declare!" he exclaimed, in a tone of surprise, "it's our Ethel! Ma must be feeling better, or she wouldn't leave her alone!"

Being satisfied that everything was all right, he again gave his attention to his work, so as to have things in shape to leave for the night. By the time the task was completed, Ethel had approached to within speaking distance. The pony was walking along very leisurely, under a loose rein, "so as not to scare pa," Ethel had said to herself, as she checked the pony down to a walk.

"Well, how's ma and the baby been, to-day?" inquired Mr. Lynch, as Ethel alighted from the pony's back to the ground.

"Oh, they've been splendid all day! Mamma wanted to get up, she felt so well."

"I'm glad to hear that, for it don't seem very much like home when ma is sick. Does it?"

"No, indeed; but do you want to know what I came over for?"

"Why, yes, to be sure!"

"Well, listen, and I'll tell you: This afternoon mamma fell asleep and she had an awful dream. It worried her so that she told it to me, and I came over to be sure it wasn't so; but you couldn't make mamma believe it wasn't so, for she said she never could until she had seen you with her own eyes."

"Why! It must have been something terrible to frighten your ma. She isn't a very timid woman. But tell me, and then I'll know for myself."

"Well, mamma said that she saw five men walking up the track. They all wore big bushy whiskers and carried guns. She said she didn't think anything strange about it, but thought they were hunters, until one of them said: 'It must be that he is in the pump-house.' So she just watched them, and, sure enough, they came directly here, the big man that spoke being in the lead. They approached the window very cautiously; the big man put his gun through the window and fired. Then she saw you throw up your hands and fall to the ground dead!"

"That was quite a dream, and it's no wonder it frightened her. But you go right back and tell her that I am well and will be home soon, and she will be satisfied."

"No, she won't either, pa, for she said that she could never believe that it was only a dream, until she had seen you with her own eyes. You must go home. I'll stay and give water to 41's engine, and signal No. 9."

"All right, Ethel, if you think that she will feel any better for seeing me. Here are the keys. You be sure and don't stay longer than is necessary, for it will be dark long before you reach home."

"Yes, pa, I'll do just as you say, only do make haste so that ma won't worry. Good-by."

Kissing her father, she waited impatiently until he had taken his leave.

"A girl of whom any man might well be proud," soliloquized Mr. Lynch, as he paused to look back and wave his hand to Ethel. Resuming his walk he continued:

"Why, I wouldn't take the best mine in Colorado for that red-headed girl and her white pony. Ethel is a girl that can be trusted. I feel perfectly safe to go home and leave her there, for I know that she will do her duty. Why, oftentimes while sitting on my knee, just to tease her, I've said: 'Pshaw, Ethel, you don't care very much for your old, crippled-up pa, do you?'"

"Then she'd throw her dainty head back as proud as any queen and say:

"I do too love you, Pa Lynch. I had rather be the daughter of a cripple, if he got hurt while doing his duty, as you did, than to have a king for my father, if he were a coward."

"Well, she don't think any more of me than I do of her, so it's an even thing all around."

Thus Mr. Lynch mused, as he walked homeward to assure his invalid wife he was all right.

"I guess I had better tie Snowflake behind the pump-house," said little Ethel, as her father disappeared from view, "because the soot from the engines makes him all speckled."

That done, she went to examine the switch, to see that it was thrown right for No. 41, the through freight, which was already due.

She had but just returned when the whistle sounded for the station, and a moment later the huge monster came in sight. Ethel waved the white flag, to signal all right, the engineer answered with two short, sharp whistles, and an instant later called for brakes, in order to stop at the station for water.

"Why, there are two sections on run 41, to-night!" Ethel exclaimed, as she saw the two red flags on the engine.

Then the train drew up at the station, the engine was cut loose and switched over to the tank for water, after which the train proceeded on its way to Placer City, six miles distant, to sidetrack for No. 9, the fast limited express.

After the second section had gone through the same operation as the first, Ethel entered the pump-house, to make sure that the fire under the boiler was properly banked for the night.

She desired to start for home as soon as No. 9 passed, so as not to alarm her parents by any unnecessary delay. She had been inside but a moment or two, when her attention was attracted by a slight noise at the window.

Imagine her surprise, upon turning around, to see a man standing at the open window, with his gun, which was resting upon the window-sill, aimed directly at her.

"It's mother's dream!" she said to herself; but not a muscle moved to show that she was surprised.

"Say, little gal," said the man at the window, "where is the station agent?"

"He is not here, sir. He went away some time ago."

"Where to?" demanded the man, gruffly.

"He went to Keeley's Bar, with supplies for the company's men," replied Ethel, and added, in an undertone: "But that was a long time ago."

"When is the lightning express due?"

"In thirty minutes," said Ethel, as she glanced at the clock above her father's rude desk.

"Well, we want to board her. Can we do so?"

"No, sir; they do not stop here for water."

"Can't you flag her?"

"No, sir."

"Why not?"

"We have orders not to flag No. 9 unless there is danger ahead."

"Then there will be danger ahead," said the ruffian, as he turned his back to Ethel, and, addressing the men, said: "Get to work lively, men, and take up a couple of rails; the express is going to stop here to-night, and don't you forget it!"

Ethel glanced through the window, and, sure enough, there were four men besides the spokesman, making five in all, as her mother had dreamed.

Quick as thought, she turned and sprang through the open door; there was a clatter of a horse's feet upon the hard ground, and an instant later the white pony dashed around the corner of the pump-house and was off with the speed of a deer.

"Bang!" "Bang!" "Bang!" rang the report of firearms in rapid succession. The men had discovered her flight, but in their haste had shot wide of the mark.

"Bang!" "Bang!" "Bang!" rang the report of a second volley from the repeating rifles. The bridge rein dropped, as Ethel threw up her hands and fell forward on the pony's neck, limp and apparently lifeless. The frightened animal, seeing he was free to go where he chose, dashed headlong down the bank into the gulch below and disappeared from view.

"I guess that red-headed imp of a girl won't give us any further trouble," remarked one of the men.

"You're right," said another, "she's fixed all right enough."

Had the speakers stood where they could have seen what was taking place down in the gulch, they would soon have discovered their mistake, for no sooner had the pony reached the bottom than Ethel arose direct in the saddle, gathered up the reins and remarked:

"A pretty good trick for a red-headed girl to play. When they thought me dead they ceased firing; otherwise I might have been killed." Looking at her tiny watch, a present from her father, she added:

"Six miles and only twenty-two minutes in which to make it. Now, Snowflake, fly!"

Loosening a rawhide from the pommel of the saddle, she lashed the pony into a run. One, two, three, four miles are passed. The tender-hearted girl, who under ordinary circumstances would not think of beating her pony, used the lash without mercy, urging him to his utmost speed.

Finally exhausted, her hand dropped to her side, and when she again raised it she saw that it was covered with blood.

"Why!" she exclaimed. "I must have been hit after all. Yes, my skirt is soaked with blood, and, come to think of it, I did feel a stinging pain in my thigh when the men fired; but what of it? We must reach Placer City in time, should it kill us both!"

At last the station was in sight. Only a short half mile and she would be at the end of her journey. But, alas! The wind bore a sound to her ear that fairly froze the blood in her veins, a long, shrill whistle, the express calling for a clear track. Ethel shut her teeth tightly and plied the lash with all their strength.

"Faster, Snowflake, faster, faster! Oh! Heaven help us!" she exclaimed. The pony groaned at every jump, yet she urged him to go faster. Already she could see the headlights on the rapidly approaching engine. It glowed in the gathering twilight like the eye of a fiery demon. Would she be too late?

On came the fiery monster. The race was an unequal one—an iron horse, propelled by steam as hot as fire and water could make, and an Indian pony, running a race upon which depended many lives. On came the iron steed, its grim driver all unconscious of the fact that he was carrying the unsuspecting passengers and the half-million dollars, which the express messenger was so carefully guarding, straight into the hands of a band of train-robbers.

Would she be too late?

Made desperate by the thought, Ethel leaned forward and buried her white teeth deep into the neck of the pony. Made furious by the pain, the almost exhausted animal leaped forward, staggering as he ran. A moment more, and they were at the station. Without waiting to stop, Ethel slid from the pony's back; then her leg gave way beneath her, and she fell to the ground.

A fireman on a freight engine recognized Ethel and ran to her assistance.

"Oh, don't mind me, but flag No. 9!" she gasped, and none too soon, for she could hear the roar of the ponderous train and the rapid clicking sound on the rails, caused by the driving wheels passing over the rail junctions, each click plainly telling her that the train was at least two rods nearer destruction.

Then the engineer whistled for brakes, and she knew that the train was saved.

When the train had stopped, Ethel told her story to the wondering people who had gathered about her, after which the conductor ordered her carried to the baggage car, but she refused, saying:

"No, I will not go without Snowflake."

"All right, little girl," replied the conductor, "the pony shall go, too."

So they took both horse and rider into the baggage car, where a bale of mattresses was hastily broken open, and one procured for the little sufferer to lie upon, and a roll of blankets, belonging to one David Carson, of Dead Man's Gulch, but more commonly known as "Dare Devil Dave," was brought forward to serve as a pillow. The owner of the blankets was there in person, kneeling on the floor beside her.

"Poor little girl," he said, as he wiped the tears from his eyes with the back of his hand. "This is more than I can stand." His huge frame shook with sobs, as he picked up her cap, and, turning to the by-standers, said: "Fellow citizens, let us do something."

The miners gave liberally. Both bills and coin were tossed into the cap. One miner contributed a small leathern bag containing a couple of ounces of gold dust. Nor was David Carson the only man that wept for the uncomplaining little sufferer. Tears coursed down many a sun-bronzed cheek unused to such a visitor, and not one of them, rough as they were, but would willingly have taken her place and borne the pain in her stead, were such a thing possible. A few moments later the man from the gulch again knelt beside Ethel, and as he placed her cap upon the floor beside her said: "Here, little girl, this may make you feel better. It's to buy you a new gown," which remark plainly went to show his ignorance regarding the value of dress-goods. He had collected enough money to purchase a fair-sized dry-goods store.

When the doctor that had been sent for arrived the train proceeded on its way. Half a dozen miners armed with Winchester rifles were stationed in the cab of the engine, under the command of "Dare Devil Dave," and the only order that that individual gave was this:

"Fellow citizens, I hope you know your business. Don't shoot unless you get the word; then shoot to kill."

The train approached the station at Halfway at a very high speed, all on board seemingly unconscious of any impending danger.

A light was swung across the track, signaling the train to stop. The engineer obeyed promptly and the train was brought to a standstill less than a hundred feet from where the robbers stood with guns leveled at the train.

"Hands up!" demanded the leader.

There was a flash of fire from the cab windows, followed by the report of a half dozen rifles, and it was all over.

It was a sorrowful little procession which wended its way down the bridge-path that led to the station agent's humble home. Nearly all the passengers were there. The conductor, accompanied by the doctor, had gone on in advance to prepare Ethel's parents for her home-coming. The patient little sufferer was reclining on a car-seat, borne by two stalwart miners, while David Carson brought up the rear, leading the badly used-up pony.

We may, perhaps, never know just what took place at the agent's cabin. The only remark was made by the big-hearted giant from the gulch. When the party had returned to the train he drew a sigh of relief as he exclaimed:

"Fellow citizens, I feel better."

The trainmen soon replaced the rails which the robbers had removed, and No. 9 went on her way an hour and twenty minutes late.

It was several months before Ethel was able to again ride Snowflake. But one day her father told her that there would be a new engine on the lightning express, and he would like very much to have her see it. So she rode over to the station and sat gracefully upon her pony as the train approached.

The first thing that attracted her attention was a beautiful, miniature, milk-white pony, standing upon the front of the engine, one foot poised in the air, nostrils dilated and neck proudly arched, for all the world like her own beloved Snowflake, and seated upon its back was a very small girl, that was dressed and looked very much like herself.

Then her eyes fell upon the name of the new engine, painted in gold letters beneath the cab window. There could be no mistake, for the letters were very plain and read like this:

THE ETHEL LYNCH.

Then, as the train swept past, the passengers, who had been informed of Ethel's ride, cheered heartily in honor of the little mountain heroine.

Surely, it is not to be wondered at that the trainmen on the Silver Creek road have a warm place in their hearts for the little girl out in Colorado or that the president of the road has hanging in his private office an oil painting of "A red-headed girl and a white horse."

—W. B. Disbro, in N. Y. Ledger.

"Do you know anything about the defendant's character?" asked the counsel of a colored witness. "I reckon he got one, boss." "You don't understand me. Do you know anything about his standing with the people among whom he moves?" "His stan'in', sir?" "Yes." "Very bad, sah." "Bad?" "Yessah. Yoh see he hab a wooden leg an' nat'rally takes ter settin' down."

—Merchant Traveler.

—Manager—"That young nephew of yours is a sleepy sort of fellow. What shall I do with him?" Merchant—"See if you can't find room for him in the night-shirt department."—Tid-Bits.

HOPE FOR THE FARMER.

The American Agriculturist Reviews the Crop Situation—An Encouraging Showing—Prices Should Go Up.

New York, Aug. 21.—The following is a summary of the American Agriculturist's annual review of the crop situation and of the agricultural year: The harvest of 1893 in the United States is in many respects similar to that of three years ago, but with every prospect that home consumption and an increased foreign demand will so advance values as to yield as large a net return to farmers as on the average of recent years. Indeed, the review makes a distinctly encouraging exhibit in spite of the prevalent drought, though admitting that the financial stringency may interfere with the early movement of crops and have a temporary restrictive influence on prices.

The cotton crop will be harvested on fewer acres than last year. As large or a larger breadth was planted to this staple, but the inability of many planters to borrow money enough to work the crop, together with drought, floods and worms, and the still greater difficulty of getting money for picking, combine to seriously curtail production. August indications point to a crop not exceeding 7,500,000 bales, with favorable weather, and very much less than that if insects and climate continue unfavorable.

The American Agriculturist believes present dullness in American cotton manufacturing to be only temporary, for there is a scarcity rather than a surplus of staple and desirable goods and mills are already starting up to fill orders with every prospect of being crowded to supply the domestic demand for the ensuing six months. English mills cleaned up their surplus during the great strike last year and are now enjoying remarkable prosperity and are unable to meet the export demand. This explains why cotton commands the prices current two years ago at this date, though the world's visible supply is some 1,500,000 bales more now than then. With a short crop consumption will require more than this excess, with a consequent advance in values.

Present indications point to a crop of 1,750,000,000 bushels of corn, contrasted with 1,630,000,000 last year and over 2,000,000,000 bushels in the immense yield of two seasons previous. But unless abundant rains prevail throughout the corn belt in August, followed by mild weather, production may shrink to 1,600,000,000 bushels, and may even drop to the size of the 1890 crop, when we harvested less than any year for a decade, with a single exception. The review points out that while the area of corn is some 2,000,000 of acres greater than last year, in the seven corn-supply states over 1,000,000 less acres are devoted to maize than was the case two years ago.

The wheat crop will not exceed 448,000,000 bushels, according to the American Agriculturist's own reports and its interpretations of government returns, compared with 614,000,000 as the average for the two last seasons and 400,000,000 bushels in 1890. Nearly 2,500,000 less acres were devoted to wheat than last year, and the bulk of this decrease was in the surplus states, which bid fair to have 78,000,000 fewer bushels than last year and 125,000,000 bushels under the surplus states' product of 1891. Available supplies of old wheat are 40,000,000 bushels greater than a twelve-month since, but even allowing that farmers also hold 17,000,000 bushels more old wheat now than then, the total supplies for the ensuing year are only 500,000,000 bushels, or 117,000,000 less than the average of the two previous crops. Our home consumption has averaged 365,000,000 bushels annually, leaving an apparent export surplus of 135,000,000 bushels, against exports last year of 192,000,000 and the season before of 225,000,000.

This year's acreage of oats was never exceeded except in 1890, when over 750,000,000 bushels were grown on 27,400,000 acres, compared with 620,000,000 bushels on a slightly smaller acreage this season. This is within 40,000,000 bushels of last year's output and just about an average of the previous three crops.

The usual quantity of rye, buckwheat and barley will be garnered.

The supply of hay (over 83,000,000 tons) and other forage is abundant, though mill feed and cotton seed meal may be higher than last winter.

The serious reduction in the supply of live stock is reflected in reduced arrivals at our domestic markets and decreased exports during the last seven months, with a very fair tendency to values. Much stock in Europe is being slaughtered because of drought, and later on the export demand is likely to be large. Butter, cheese and milk have been in only ordinary supply owing to the reduced number of cows. Stocks are light and dairy interests were never in better shape for a profitable winter.

The American Agriculturist notes an increased domestic crop of sugar, but a shortage in the world's production of 300,000 long tons of sugar; but "prices are more likely to be affected by changes in legislation than by changes in production." A reduced yield of heavy leaf and plug tobacco is assured and the cigar leaf crop of the Connecticut and Housatonic valleys has been curtailed by drought and hail. An advance in prices is predicted.

Hops will make a fair average yield in the United States, but are only half to two-thirds of a full crop in Germany, and with a light yield in England the export demand will take at good prices every bale of American hops that can be spared.

Potatoes have felt the drought and about 165,000,000 bushels are looked for—slightly more than last year, compared with 245,000,000 in the bountiful crop of two years ago.

Reviewing the financial situation from the farmers' standpoint, the American Agriculturist concludes that "the prospect for prices in the early future depends more upon the monetary situation than upon natural conditions, all of which point to causes that should result in higher prices."

Stocks abroad are not materially larger than a year ago, so that the excess of 50,000,000 bushels in the United States stocks of old wheat still leaves an indicated shortage in the bread crop of the world of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat.

With no extra surplus of the bread crops, and an assured deficit of wheat, the United States is likely to be called upon to export as much wheat as last year, if not more. Indeed exports have been much heavier since July 1 than last season. "The conclusion is justifiable that present prices of all grains are abnormally low, as there is little evidence of our ability to spare as much wheat as Europe wants, unless a large under consumption prevails in the United States."

The hay crop is believed to represent a value to the farmers of \$1,000,000,000. Corn at 45 cents a bushel comes next with a total of \$725,000,000, followed by wheat valued at \$324,000,000, if worth 60 cents a bushel, and by oats worth \$185,000,000, if valued at 30 cents on the farm. Potatoes promise to net an average of 70 or 75 cents a bushel or a total of \$125,000,000. This last is about one-half the prospective value of the cotton crop of 1893, reckoned at 35¢ a bale.

Pensioners to Go to Law.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Col. Charles P. Lincoln, late deputy commissioner of pensions and a prominent candidate for commander in chief of the G. A. R., is authority for the statement that an effort is soon to be made to prove through the courts that the suspensions of pensions granted under the act of June 27, 1890, are illegal.

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
Water Sets
Fine China Pieces
Plant Jars, Etc.

Chamber Sets
Berry Sets
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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

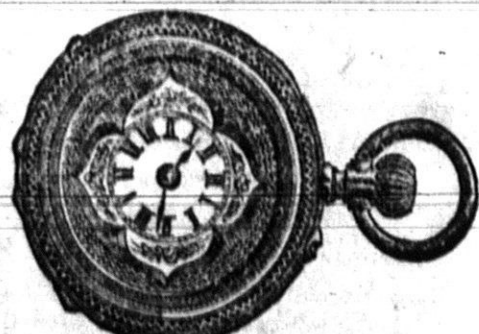
\$1.50.



For information and free Handbook write to
MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.
Oldest bureau for securing patents in America.
Every patent taken out by us is brought before
the public by a notice given free of charge in the
Scientific American

FIRE! FIRE!!

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



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.
M. J. Lehman was in Chelsea Monday
on legal business.

There will be no services in St. Paul's
church next Sunday.

A. W. Wilkinson is among the World's
Fair visitors this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. McLaren, of Lima,
are in Chicago this week.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith spent Sunday
with relatives at Iron Creek.

Miss Nell Kempf, of Ann Arbor, is
visiting friends in this vicinity.

Tom O'Connors attended the picnic at
Whitmore Lake last Saturday.

The Bank block is being brightened up
with a couple of coats of paint.

Clare Durand, of Detroit, is among
friends and relatives here this week.

Henry Herzer, of Ann Arbor, spent
Sunday at the home of J. P. Wood.

Rev. O. C. Bailey will preach at Lima
Center, Sunday, Aug. 27, at 2:30 p. m.

Percy Patterson, of Detroit, spent
Sunday with Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Avery.

Mrs. E. Emmons, of Jackson, was the
guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. Boyd this week.

Mrs. Thos. Shaw, of Ypsilanti, is visit-
ing with relatives and friends of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wing and Mrs. C.
Heselschwerdt, of Scio, spent Sunday in
town.

Harry Morton, of Detroit, visited his
parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Morton this
week.

Miss Clara Wittie, of Howell, is spend-
ing a few days with her sister, Mrs. Wm.
Luick.

Mrs. Wm. Rheinfrank spent Sunday
with her sister, Mrs. Jacob Jedele, of
Dexter.

Miss Ferris, of Jackson, spent a few days
here last week, the guest of Miss Lucy
Wallace.

Mrs. A. S. Congdon and Mrs. A. N.
Morton spent Tuesday with relatives at
Ann Arbor.

Miss Nettie E. Hoover, of South street,
is being entertained this week by friends
in Ypsilanti.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Beckwith, of
Jackson, spent Sunday with Dr. and Mrs.
R. B. Gates.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Mensing are now settled
in their new home, recently purchased, on
South street.

Miss May Congdon, of South street, is
with friends and relatives at Whitmore
Lake this week.

Mrs. Ames, of Ann Arbor, is the guest
of her sister, Mrs. A. N. Morton, of
Jefferson street.

Frank Frederick, of Detroit, is the guest
of Mr. and Mrs. E. McCarter, of North
street, this week.

The ladies of St. Paul's church will
serve ice cream in the town hall Saturday
evening, Sept. 2, 1893.

Mr. and Mrs. John Keck, of Grand
Rapids, were the guest of Mr. and Mrs. I.
Vogel last Wednesday.

A couple of the male employees at the
Chelsea House had a set-to last Wednesday
morning. No damage.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Krauss, of Grand
Rapids, spent Sunday with Mrs. Krauss'
sister, Mrs. Fred Vogel.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hawley now
occupy a part of the Barnes house, corner
East and Harrison streets.

Quite a number from the different
Sunday School of this village took in the
excursion to Jackson today.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Holmes and son,
Ralph, of West Middlestreet, are attending
the World's Fair this week.

Myrtle B. Moon leaves this week for
Greenland, Upper Peninsula, where he has
been engaged to teach school.

The Baptist Sunday School of this place
held a picnic at North Lake Wednesday.
A very pleasant time was had.

Mrs. Frank Lillybridge, of Detroit, was
entertained by her brother, Mr. Frank
McMillan, of Lima, this week.

Mrs. Geo. Irwin and daughter, Miss
Myrta, of South street, spent part of last
week with friends in Ann Arbor.

Wm. Stocking has decided to remove
to Ann Arbor for the winter, so that his
children can attend school there.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Knapp are entertain-
ing Miss Densmore, of Ypsilanti, at
their pleasant cottage at Cavanaugh.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Freer left Tuesday
for Chicago, where they will visit with
relatives also attend the World's Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Riemschneider
Mr. and Mrs. A. Mensing attended the
camp meeting at Waterloo last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Gregg, who have been
visiting here the past week left Saturday
night for Jackson to visit with relatives.

Mrs. T. J. Stimson and daughter, Miss
Matie, of Park street, were the guests of
Parma friends and relatives last Sunday.

One day last week, Mrs. Agnes Collings,
of North Lake, aged 88 years, tripped on
the carpet and fell, dislocating her right
hip.

"Why is Romanism distasteful to
Americans?" is the subject for discussion
at the Methodist church next Sunday
evening.

Rev. G. Robertus, of Buffalo, N. Y.,
was the guest of Rev. C. Haag last Tuesday.
Mr. Robertus was on his way to the
World's Fair.

Miss Libbie Wade, of Lima, left Tuesday
for Chicago to visit her sister, Mrs. E.
Raffrey. Miss Wade will spend a few
days at the Fair.

At the Opera House, Friday Sept. 8th,
the ladies of the Baptist church will give a
New England Kitchen scene followed by a
"Pink and White" festival.

J. C. Twitchell, M. D., of Saginaw City,
has recently entered into practice with Dr.
Palmer. The Doctor, we learn is also a
graduate of the State University.

Mr. and Mrs. Garrett Yearance, of
Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Tucker, of
Lima, and Miss Lizzie Backer were the
guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shaver
Tuesday.

Mrs. Alex Ross, of Chicago, who has
been visiting with Mr. John Conaty and
family for the past few weeks, returned to
her home Wednesday, accompanied by
Miss Loa Conaty.

The ladies of Columbian Hive, No. 284,
L. O. T. M., will serve ice cream Saturday
Aug. 26, afternoon and evening, in the
McKune block. The proceeds to go
towards furnishing Maccabee Hall.

Kempf & Bacon shipped two car loads
of poultry last week, one from Stockbridge
and one from Pinckney. They will ship
two this week, one from Manchester and
one from Tecumseh.

Annual mission services will take place
at Bethels church, Freedom, on Sunday,
Aug. 27, at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Revs.
Julius Lohr, of Bismarck, India, Schoettle
of Manchester, Aldinger, of Francisco,
Schreiber, of Saline, will be the speakers.

Hoag & Holmes come to the front this
week with a full page advertisement.
They find themselves overstocked and to
reduce the same, offer bargains that were
never before heard of in Chelsea. Read
their "ad" on last page and then visit their
stores.

It is amusing, says the Eaton Rapids
Herald, to hear the financial situation of
the country discussed by the various dry-
goods-box and cracker-barrel philosophers.
Verily, if they had been sent to congress,
such a thing as "hard times" would never
have been dreamed of.

The following persons from this village
received certificates at the regular teachers'
examination, held at Ann Arbor Aug. 2-4;
Second grade—Florence Bachman and
Josephine Hoppe; Third grade, Cora
Bowen, Mamie E. Fletcher, Dora Harrington,
Nora A. Miller, Emelie Neuberger,
Armeda Parks, Julius F. Schmid, Lucy
Stephens, Luella C. Townsend and Mara
L. Wheeler.

There is a general disposition to laugh
at the man who wears a cabbage leaf in his
hat to protect him against sunstroke, but
the precaution is really of value. The
cabbage leaf contains so much water that
its evaporation keeps the head much cooler
than it would otherwise be. A dampened
handkerchief will not answer the purpose
so well because the linen or cotton of which
it is made retains the heat and the handker-
chief becomes warmer than the head, while
the cabbage leaf is always cooler.—Ex.

That crank who was so blatantly propos-
ing to be buried alive for a month or so
reduces on being "called down" to what
the sporting fraternity is wont to denomi-
nate a "counterfeit." A New York
association wanted to conduct the test and
charge gate money, offering the fellow
\$4,000 if he was successful. He declined,
and quite sensibly, too. He knew the
public if it paid to see him buried alive
would see to it that there was no trickery
about it, and in that event \$4,000 would
be about as useless to him at the end of a
month as to any other candidate for harp
and crown.

New York state now has a law in
operation worthy of imitation wherever
good roads are a matter of interest. This
particular law was enacted last winter and
provides that whoever uses a two-horse
wagon or larger on the public highways
shall be entitled to a rebate of one-half his
road tax if he uses wheels with tires of not
less than three inches in width. Heavy
wagons with such wheels prove a positive
benefit rather than injury, to any roadway
over which they roll. France and England
long ago recognized this fact and broad
tires have long been in vogue in these
countries, where the best of roadways
obtain.

\$5.00

A MINUTE.

Pretty good pay isn't it. One minute
spent in consulting the follow-
ing bargains will pay most
people that. We
are

Saving 25 per cent

On all purchases, for our customers,
and will be glad to do it for you.

Give us a call and examine
some of the
following

Bargains in Groceries.

Best Lemons 25c per dozen.
Pint Mason fruit jars with caps 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 cloths pins for 7c.
Good toothpicks 5c per box.

F. 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
Bonde & 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 30 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 L. 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.

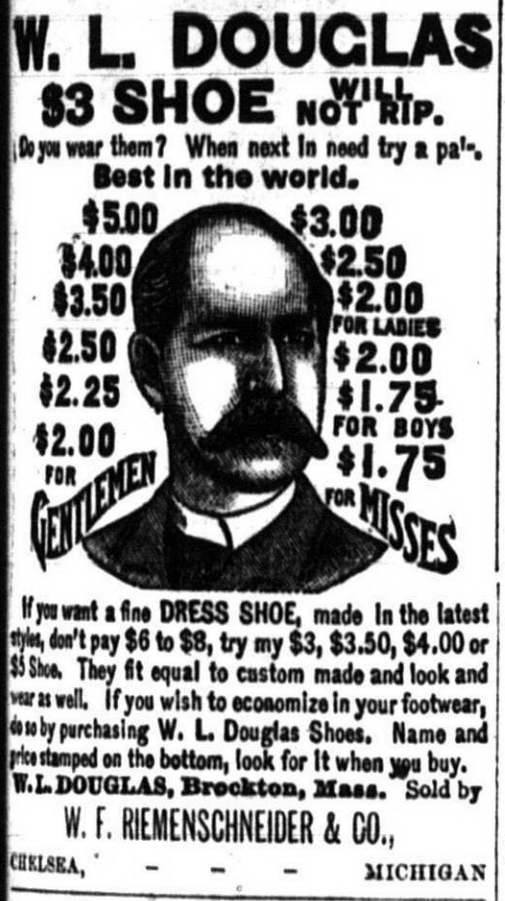
THE GENUINE
ALL BEAR THIS TRADE-MARK.
Beware of imitations.



GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES
The World's Best

Gasoline Stoves
—AND—
BABY CABS,
At Closing Out Prices.
We are agents for the Buckeye and Superior grain drills, and the BEST Bean Harvester made, at lowest prices.
Walker buggies at factory prices.
Spring tooth harrows at cut prices to close
W. J. KNAPP.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE NOT R.P.
Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair.
Best in the world.



\$5.00 \$3.00
\$4.00 \$2.50
\$3.50 \$2.00
\$2.50 \$1.75
\$2.25 \$1.75
\$2.00 \$1.75
FOR GENTLEMEN FOR LADIES
FOR BOYS FOR MISSES
If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest 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, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by
W. F. RIEMENSCHNEIDER & CO.,
CHELSEA, - - - - - MICHIGAN

ADIRONDA
TRADE MARK
Wheeler's Heart Cure
AND
Nerve
—Positively Cures—
HEART DISEASE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
Sleeplessness and all derangements of the Nervous System.
UNEXCELLED FOR INFANTS
A Blessed Boon for Tired Mothers and Restless Babies.
Purely Vegetable. Guaranteed free from opiates, 100 full sized doses 50c.
Rev. R. N. Middleton, pastor M. E. church, Cedar Springs, Mich., says: Sleep and rest were Strangers to me after preaching till I used "Adironda." Now I sleep soundly and awake refreshed, and I can heartily recommend it.
Prepared by WHEELER and FULLER MEDICINE CO., Cedar Springs, Mich.
Sold by R. S. Armstrong & Co., Druggists, Chelsea, Mich. n4



GEO. E. DAVIS,
Everybody's :-
:- Auctioneer.
Headquarters at HERALDOFFICE.

Excelsior Bakery,
Chelsea, Mich.
Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. First-class Restaurant in connection
WM. CASPARY.
FREE!
Railroad Pass
TO THE
World's Fair.
In obtaining this pass, information will be given by calling on
DR. SCHMIDT, Chelsea, Mich.

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.
There is only one genuine Compound Oxygen, and any made elsewhere or by others than Drs. Starkey and Palen, is spurious. Avoid imitations.
If you wish to learn more of this wonderful remedy, send for our book of 200 pages, sent free, with numerous testimonials and records of surprising cures. 49
Drs. Starkey & Palen,
1529 Arch St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.


Here and There.
Ten boarders wanted at M. Boyds.
Henry Wood is among the bicycle owners.
W. J. Knapp has a change of "ad" in this issue.
Thanks to our neighbor, Mr. Perry Barber, for a nice mess of fresh fish.
Mrs. J. Wallace was entertained by her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Grant at Jackson last week.
Miss Lulu Speer is spending a few weeks in Battle Creek, visiting her uncle, Dr. R. M. Speer.
Mrs. A. M. Thompson, of Sharon, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Wm. Self, the first of the week.
Sufferers from rheumatism of the heart will find "Adironda," Wheeler's Heart and Nerve Cure, a never failing relief and cure if properly given. Sold by R. S. Armstrong & Co.
It has been said that more war vessels are lost in times of peace than in times of war. There are certainly more vessels practically lost because they grow useless and old fashioned than are lost by the shock of battle. So many new inventions in the apparatus of naval warfare are made that the effective warship of to-day will be useless twenty years hence. Constant and enormous expense is the price which must be paid for a navy.
A certain judge down in Alabama says that when the young lawyers spout law at him all day until they don't know on which side they are arguing and he doesn't either, he listens to them patiently and then "takes the matter under advisement." Then he goes home, states the case to his wife and she gives her opinion which he announces as his own in the morning in open court. This judge says his wife does not know a line of law, but that she has the biggest stock of common sense of any woman in that part of the country.
During the warm weather, remember that your horse wants a drink of water oftener than in the winter. If he does not drink much at the regular time you are in the habit of watering, try him in a couple of hours after. Many horses actually suffer for water during the warm weather. There are many men taking care of horses that don't know and don't care about them only to get through with their work as easily as they can and draw their pay. A man who is taking care of horses through force of circumstances, should never have the care of good ones.—Ex.
It was a novel idea that a cashier adopted to stop the run on his bank. Something had to be done. He sent one of his assistants into another room with about a bushel of silver dollars, with instructions to "heat 'em red hot." As soon as a batch was "done" they were taken to the cashier and he began to pay them out to the excited crowd, handling them with a ladle. They "kicked," but he told them that if they were in such a hurry they'd have to take them hot, as they were paying out the dollars as fast as they could melt the silver and mould them. It had its effect—the run stopped.
A young woman of Portland, Oregon, recently went into a trance, and did not come out of it for twelve hours. She then related her experience. She said she had journeyed through the unknown world, and saw many acquaintances in the place of punishment, and a few in the haven of reward. Then she named names, and it caused trouble for many whom the young woman located in the region of perpetual punishment are at present residents of Portland. Those who were fortunate enough to be seen in the other place are satisfied, and believe in the journey. The others however are dissatisfied and skeptical.
It is said in those peculiar circles commonly known as society, that it is the "proper thing" to be a little behind time in arriving at a party not a dinner or supper one. It would seem that this idea is being carried into church etiquette, much to the annoyance of preacher singer and worshipper alike. There is hardly anything more irritating than to have a continual stream of people coming in and being seated while the services are in progress. It is, to say the least, disturbing. However correct this may be in society it is entirely out of place in church. Just as well be on time and the service will be better enjoyed.—Howell Democrat.
A Rural New Yorker correspondent writes as follows: I often hear or see in the papers inquiries in regard to the number of cubic feet required for a ton of hay. Many times the answer is given 500 feet. I do not think any definite number of feet can be relied upon as a rule. Much depends upon the quality and condition of the hay and more upon the judgment of the person making the estimate. I have many times weighed and assisted in weighing hay from a given number of feet and found a variation of from 350 feet in a deep well bay of fine hay to 600 feet on a small scaffold of a coarse, loosely packed article.

All Free.
Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at F. P. Glazier & Co's. Drug Store.
A Philadelphia girl broke off her engagement because the young man refused to shave off his moustache. The dear girls usually do not set their faces against such things so strongly as that.
Prof. Mel.
Government chemist, writes: I have carefully analyzed your Royal Ruby Port Wine, bought by me in the open market, and certify that I found the same absolutely pure and well aged. This wine is especially recommended for its health-restoring and building up properties; it strengthens the weak and restores lost vitality; particularly adapted for convalescents, the aged, nursing mothers and those reduced and weakened by over-work and worry. Be sure you get "Royal Ruby," \$1 per quart bottle, pints 60 cts. Sold by R. S. Armstrong & Co., Druggists.
An exchange says that an eastern editor says that a man in New York got himself into trouble by marrying two wives. A western editor replies that a good many men have done the same thing by marrying one. A northern editor says that quite a number of acquaintances found trouble enough in barely promising to marry and not going any farther. A southern editor says that a friend of his was bothered enough when he was simply found in company with another man's wife.
See the World's Fair for Fifteen Cents.
Upon receipt of your address and fifteen cents in postage stamps, we will mail you prepaid our Souvenir Portfolio of the World's Columbian Exposition, the regular price is fifty cents, but as we want you to have one, we make the price nominal. You will find it a work of art and a thing to be prized. It contains full page views of the great buildings, with descriptions of same, and is executed in highest style of art. If not satisfied with it, after you get it, we will refund the stamps and let you keep the book. Address H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, Ill.
The way to stop your newspaper is to stop it, says a sensible subscriber. Pay up arrearages, if you owe any, and then tell the publisher not to send it to your address. Don't refuse it at the post-office if you are in debt on it, that makes you appear like a dead beat. Don't tell the editor that you are taking more papers than you can read, he'll think you are lying.—Exchange
That subscriber's head was level.

Why?
Taste of "Royal Ruby Port Wine" and you will know why we call it "Royal." A glass held up to the light will show why we call it Ruby. \$500 reward for any bottle of this wine found under five years old, or in any way adulterated. It is grand in sickness and convalescence, or where a strengthening cordial is required; recommended by druggists and physicians. Be sure you get "Royal Ruby," don't let dealers impose on you with something "just as good," but go to R. S. Armstrong & Co., and get the genuine. Sold only in bottles; price, quarts \$1, pints 60 cts. Bottled by Royal Wine Co.
Business Pointers.
Glazier, the druggist, sells all 50c medicines at 25 to 35c.
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 50 to 75c per bottle.
English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stifles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by R. S. Armstrong, Druggist, Chelsea, Mich. 18
Glazier, the druggist, sells all pills, plasters, and 25c medicines at 12 to 18c.

Real Estate for Sale.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. In the matter of the estate of Francis Barthel and Sibila Barthel, minors.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned Guardian of the estate of said minors by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, known and described as follows: to-wit: Commencing at the North-west corner of Lot Number forty-five (45) of Block Number three (3) according to the plat of said village of Chelsea and running thence South along the West line of said lot to the South-west corner of said lot forty-five (45) thence East parallel with the North line of said lot twenty-three (23) feet thence North parallel with West line of said lot to the North end of said lot thence West along North line of said lot twenty-three (23) feet to the place of beginning.
Dated, Chelsea August 24, 1893.
MATTHIAS SCHWIKERATH,
Guardian of said Minors.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route."
Time table taking effect Aug. 13th 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 8.52 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.

PALMER & TWITCHELL,
PHYSICIANS
AND
SURGEONS.
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.
17

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. 35

The Parlor Barber Shop,
Chelsea, Mich.
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NEWSPAPER LAWS.

Any person who takes the paper regularly from the postoffice, whether directed to his name or whether he is a subscriber or not, is responsible for the pay. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the postoffice, or removing and leaving them unclaimed for a prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

It is estimated that the melon crop of Georgia, this year, will be worth nearly a quarter of a million dollars to the farmers and about a hundred thousand dollars to the railroads in the state.

A "SCOTTISH Women's Church Defense Union" is the form the resentment of the women of Scotland against the overflow of their national church takes. The organization is popular and rapidly recruiting members from the best classes of Scotch women.

It is claimed that the prize for patience must be awarded to the scientist who recently compiled a catalogue containing lists of the various kinds of insects which are to be found in the world. According to him there are 750,000 distinct species, not including parasitic insects.

THERE is encouragement in the fact that the flow of gold continues steadily from Europe to America, amounting in the last few weeks to upwards of \$20,000,000. Another encouraging feature to contemplate is the fact that the price of New York exchange enjoyed a precipitate drop the other day both in Chicago and Cincinnati.

EXPERIMENTS with a bicycle fitted out with a small chemical tank and fire ax are being made by a South Boston fire company. The bicycle has cushion tires and with its whole outfit weighs about sixty pounds. The tank holds about two gallons of chemical, which amounts as an extinguisher to about twelve pails of water.

A BUSINESS man of Colfax, Wash., proposes to stock that country with Chinese pheasants. A large poultry house has been built at his home and he has hatched out forty young birds on his place. Many more eggs are now in his incubator. His hens have laid over 300 eggs since last fall, but none of them has yet offered to sit.

It is not often that the engineering world is called upon to witness the completion of a work nearly 2,500 years after it was first projected, but such is the case with the canal through the Isthmus of Corinth. Projected 600 years before Christ, agitated again 300 years later, actually begun by the Emperor Nero, it is completed in 1893.

THE London Optician, in describing the remarkable progress that has been made of late years in the treatment of eye diseases, says that with the ophthalmoscope and ophthalmometer there are very few problems with regard to the functions and diseases of the human eye that can not be determined by an expert in a very few moments of time.

THE laying of the telegraph cable between Queensland and New Caledonia, which is intended to form the first section of a trans-Pacific cable between Australia and Canada, will be begun very shortly, and is expected to be finished by the end of this month. It is stated in Sydney that the cable will be completed to Vancouver within two years.

THE British custom house has been seizing Greek statues representing satyrs, on the ground of indecency. An examination of the inculpated statues reveals the fact that there is no indecency whatever. The statues are curious examples of human and vegetable forms combined, like the well-known figure of Daphne turning into a laurel tree.

CIRCASSIAN women, it is said, who are noted for the velvety softness of their complexions and rosy bloom, never use ointments of any kind. They apply to their faces half an hour before their bath a thorough coating of white of egg. When this has completely dried they wash it off with tepid water and then proceed to bathe as usual in soap and water.

THE price of a first-class Pullman car is about \$15,000, while that of what is known as a flat car, such as are used to haul gravel and dirt, is about \$380. A common flat-bottomed coal car costs \$500, while a car with a double hopper-bottom is quoted at a hundred more. A refrigerator car costs \$550. A combined baggage and mail car costs \$3,500, and a first-class coach is valued at \$5,500.

A CONGREGATIONAL clergyman of Ohio, according to the Congressionalist, has forwarded to the patent office at Washington a model of a device for furnishing communicants with individual cups. They are about two inches high, one inch at the mouth, tapering down to nearly five-eighths of an inch at the bottom. As many as forty can conveniently be carried in a frame, and be replenished in a few seconds.

THE natural resources of South Dakota have not been overrated, judging by the reports of the new artesian well at Pierre. That well emits 750 gallons of water a minute at a temperature of 100 degrees, and also 25,000 feet of natural gas every twenty-four hours. The gas has a heating power equal to three tons of good bituminous coal every twenty-four hours. Other wells like this one at Pierre are to be dug at once.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

Destitute and Suffering.

Miners and others returning to Ishpeming from the Mesaba range report great destitution and suffering in the villages of Virginia, Biwabik and Mountain Iron. All but six mines had closed and nearly all were in arrears in wages. The bulk of the people were idle and many were destitute. All who can were leaving, but many could not get away. The towns were burned this spring and as the insurance was principally wildcat the business men were also badly pinched.

Unable to Collect Wages.

The Buffalo Mining company at Negaunee failed to pay its discharged miners the three months' wages due them. The miners will attempt the collection of the claims, amounting to \$75,000, for labor through legal process. Many were already subsisting on a diet barely sustaining life and would suffer for food of any sort in a few days. The mine property was being vigilantly guarded day and night by a posse of special officers.

Health in Michigan.

Reports to the state board of health by seventy observers in different parts of the state for the week ended August 13 indicated that cholera infantum, inflammation of the kidneys and bronchitis increased and inflammation of the bowels decreased in area of prevalence. Diphtheria was reported at thirty-eight places, scarlet fever at twenty-seven, typhoid fever at thirty-three and measles at nine places.

Forest Fires Burn a Village.

Matchwood, a little town of 200 inhabitants on the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railway, was almost entirely wiped out by fire. The flames crept in from the burning forests and everything was so dry that before the people realized their danger the town was in flames. It was then a scramble among the terrified people to save themselves. The loss was estimated at \$50,000.

Attached for Wages.

One hundred and fifty miners of the Buffalo Mining company at Negaunee secured judgment against the company for \$20,000 for wages due for the months of May, June and July. Executions were placed in the hands of the sheriff and an attachment was placed on the machinery and stock piles.

New State Institution.

Gov. Rich has appointed the following members of the board for locating the home for the feeble-minded which was established by the last legislature: Ex-Gov. C. G. Luce, Coldwater; John C. Sharp, Jackson; L. A. Sherman, Port Huron.

Old Pioneers Meet.

Ten thousand pioneers of Kalamazoo county met in reunion at Long Lake and elected officers as follows: Theron F. Giddings, of Kalamazoo, president; William Henry Little, of Richmond, vice president; Addison M. Brown, of Schoolcraft, secretary; A. Cameron, Jacob Lemon, Orrin Snow, executive committee.

Short But Newsy Items.

A 4-year-old son of Henry Marks, of Michigan, was burned to death by his clothes catching fire from a stove. The barge Mary Pringle, owned by Thomas Currie, of Port Huron, was burned there. The vessel had no cargo. Loss, \$11,000; fully insured.

The Copper Falls mine, which has been worked for nearly forty years, and is one of only two mines left in Keweenaw county, closed down permanently.

An arrangement has been made by the regents of the university for a practice court in the law department. A fire in the Gabriel and Roach blocks at Sault Ste. Marie caused a loss of \$30,000.

Frank Moe, of Jackson, who was shot in the back twenty years ago by a prisoner whom he prevented from breaking jail, is dead. He had been confined to his home for years and daily had from ten to sixty fits.

A Cornish miner by the name of Tucker was killed at the Tamarack mine in Calumet by a falling rock. He had been in this country but a few months.

Miners have decided to try legal means of collecting the wages due them for work in the Buffalo at Negaunee. The total amount is \$75,000.

A project is under way to drain Mattison lake in Branch county, whereby 10,000 acres of land will be reclaimed. The Wyandotte steel shipyards, located at Wyandotte, have closed, throwing 500 men out of work.

Kalamazoo ships twenty-five carloads of celery every week.

Marquette county has decided not to hold any agricultural fair this year.

The Michigan Central railroad has discontinued six of its Belt line passenger trains on the Detroit & Bay City spur.

Fred Lemerand, a young man, dropped dead at Monroe from bursting a blood vessel.

Mrs. Jacob Palmer, aged 59, died from lockjaw at Lansing caused by stepping on a rusty nail.

Port Huron's fall race meeting is from September 5 to 8.

John Logan Chipman, congressman from the First district, died at Detroit of pneumonia aged 63 years.

All employees and officials of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern railway have been notified of a 10 per cent. reduction in all salaries over \$50.

TOOK TWO LIVES.

Douglas Curtis, a Chicagoan, Crazy by Drink and Despondency, Kills His Little Girl, Mortally Wounds His Wife and Commits Suicide.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Douglas Curtis, a switchtender at Sixteenth street and the western Indiana tracks, ended a week's spree by shooting his wife and 7-year-old daughter and then himself at 8:30 o'clock Sunday morning. Curtis and the child are dead and the wife is probably mortally wounded.

For the last three months the little family has occupied rooms with Mrs. Whitehouse at 622 Seventy-ninth street. Curtis had steady work as switchtender and with his monthly earnings the family seemed to live well. He had married Miss Maude Ray at Keokuk, Ia., eight years ago. During the big strike on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road he lost his right hand. After that he came to Chicago and found work. The other roomers at 622 Seventy-ninth street noticed nothing strange about his actions except that now and then he drank to excess. But it is asserted that he lost most of his monthly salary, which he drew July 15, at gambling. There being no ready money in the house the family suffered. On August 15 Curtis drew another month's pay and quit work. Since that day he had been continually more or less under the influence of liquor.

Saturday night he came home late, intoxicated. His wife and little child had already retired and he lay down on the floor. Early Sunday morning he arose and went down on the street, and several people saw him sitting on the sidewalk about 6 o'clock. In a fit of despondency he went back to his rooms. He scribbled a hasty note to his brother at Keokuk, Ia., saying that he was going to commit suicide and alleged adversity as the cause. His wife and little one were both sleeping. He looked at them an instant and took up the revolver. He placed it close to the head of his sleeping wife and fired. For a moment she was dazed, then fully awoke to the situation. With one bound she sprang out of bed and ran out the door. Mrs. Whitehouse was startled by a pale woman in night robe stumbling into her room. "I believe I'm shot," Mrs. Curtis fell into the other woman's arms. Everybody in the building was at once aroused and two young men started for a physician.

In the meantime Curtis was completing his work. There lay his little child, with beautiful blue eyes and gold hair. With the sound of the first shot still ringing in his ears Curtis advanced. Another report and the life of the child went out. The revolver was placed close to little Leslie's head and she never after moved. Then it was that Curtis thought of himself. He sat down on the floor close to where his wife had slept. He raised the stump of his right hand and placed his left arm over it. The weapon clenched tightly in his left hand, he placed the muzzle in his mouth. A moment later the revolver was discharged and he, too, lay dead.

Mrs. Curtis was removed to Mercy hospital, where her wound was pronounced of such a character that she would probably die. The remains of the father and daughter were taken to the morgue.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

Shocking Accident at a Crossing of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

LEROY, N. Y., Aug. 21.—An accident occurred here Sunday on the Lehigh Valley railroad crossing of Lake street in which five people were instantly killed. Their names are: L. J. Boree, wife and daughter, Miss Nancy Weeks, all of this place, and Miss Emma Bowden, daughter of Rev. Samuel Bowden, of New York. The five unfortunates started with a spirited team to drive to church. When on the tracks the east-bound Lehigh Valley flyer struck the forward part of the carriage and a second later the crushed bodies of the occupants were flying through the air. All were mangled beyond recognition. Mrs. Boree was decapitated. The train stopped and backed up to the scene, but immediately moved onward.

OVER THE FALLS.

Fate of a Boatman Whose Craft Was Capsized in the Niagara River.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Edward Brennan, whose home is in New York, went out on the river in a small boat at noon Sunday. While off Grass Island he attempted to fasten his craft to a passing steam yacht. In so doing his craft was overturned and he was thrown into the water. The crew on the yacht tried to save him, and followed him down as far as they dared toward the "death line," but finally had to give up, as Brennan disappeared just before reaching the white line of breakers. His body has gone over the American falls, and it is thought will hardly be recovered until some days pass. Brennan was about 20 years old and had been boarding at the Hotel Atlantique.

Will Be No Winter Range.

RAWLINS, Wyo., Aug. 21.—One hundred prominent stock growers in this vicinity interviewed generally agree that there will be practically no winter range. One prominent sheep man who went over his range south of the Union Pacific says that there is no winter feed, which he attributes to the cold, wet spring and hot, dry summer. The spring was so cold that grass did not start early, and when it did it was burned up by the dry, hot weather.

BLOODY ROW IN OHIO.

A Feud Between Two Families Living Near Tiffin May Result in Murder.

TIFFIN, O., Aug. 21.—The hamlet of Bascom, 5 miles west of this city, was the scene of a bloody row Saturday afternoon which has no parallel in the history of Seneca county, and as a result Perry Osterholt is dying and his brother Fred so badly injured that his recovery is considered doubtful.

The affray, in which Peter Osterholt, aged 33 years, and his sons, Perry, Fred, Frank and James, on one side, Charles Flack, a justice of the peace of Hopewell township, his uncle, Louis Flack, and two sons, James and Lloyd, were the principal combatants, occurred at the home of Peter Osterholt, in Bascom, and was the result of a family feud which started way back in the 50s, when Peter Osterholt stabbed and nearly killed George Flack, the father of Louis Flack. The feud had been handed down from generation to generation and numerous rows have occurred between the two families.

At noon Saturday Fred Osterholt who became incensed at Louis Flack about a trivial matter, struck Flack and knocked him down. Flack's two boys, James and Lloyd, determined to punish young Osterholt for assaulting their father and jumping into a wagon drove hurriedly toward the Osterholt home. The young man saw them coming and sought shelter in the house, locking the doors behind him. Louis Flack and Squire Flack accompanied the young men, claiming all the while that they were going along to act as peacemakers, but they were soon mixed up in the scrimmage.

The Flack boys burst into the Osterholt residence, breaking open five doors in order to reach Fred Osterholt, whom they followed into an upstairs chamber and beat almost to death with a club. Perry Osterholt was struck in the head with a large stone thrown by Lloyd Flack and will die. Old man Osterholt and two married sons living near by, James and Frank Osterholt, and James Osterholt, who came to their rescue, were also horribly beaten and cut up. The two Flack boys were also badly carved with a razor in the hands of Fred Osterholt.

Every resident of the hamlet and many neighboring farmers, fully 300 persons, surrounded the house during the riot. When the affray ended the interior of the Osterholt home presented an appearance more like that of a slaughter house. James and Lloyd Flack, mounted on swift horses and plentifully supplied with money, decamped as soon as the bloody work was ended, and a detachment of citizens headed by Tiffin police are hot on their trail. Justice Flack has disappeared. Louis Flack was arrested and held to await the result of the wounds inflicted on the Osterholt boys. The most intense excitement prevails in the village.

A BIG STOCK SHOW.

It Opens at the World's Fair Grounds—Splendid Horses and Cattle from Many Lands on Exhibition.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Never before since horse flesh and fine cattle first grew has there been a live-stock exhibition so representative and complete as that which opened at the stock pavilion at the world's fair this morning. Without considering the thoroughbred running horses and the high-strung trotters, the finest animals of America and from several of the European countries, where well bred stock is highly valued, will be on exhibition and will compete in the ring for valuable prizes. The stock pavilion, where daily trials will be held, will be the liveliest place on the world's fair grounds during the next three weeks.

Ever since last Wednesday train loads of fine stock have come into the exposition grounds. The stables, which are the most commodious ever built for an exposition, are overrun and hundreds of head of fine stock are sheltered under temporary tents. Among the horses there are a hundred or more Shetland ponies, great Percherons, Clydesdales, French and Russian trotters, German coach, saddle, hackney, the beautiful Arabs and all the others of high breed.

Perhaps the most interesting single exhibit of horses is that from the stables of the czar of Russia. The finest animals in the imperial stables were selected to come to the fair, and they are most beautiful ones, whose pedigrees can be traced further back than the ancestry of most people. The most famous stallion in the lot has a pedigree that extends back 165 years.

The inspector of the German imperial stables will be at the show, too, with a fine collection of German coach horses. They come from the Holstein marshes and from the Oldberg and Hanoverian districts, and are among the best-bred horses in the German empire. France sends a fine collection also, coach horses and trotters occupying most of the stable room assigned to that country.

The show of cattle will be no less complete than the horse show, though the exhibitors are confined mostly to this country and to Canada. There are shorthorns, Herefords, Galloways, Jerseys, Holsteins, Guernseys, Devons, Durhams and several other breeds. In the shorthorn class Col. Moberley, of Kentucky, is here with a fine herd, at the head of which stands the famous bull Young Abberburn, that has a show record known among stockmen all over the world.

LEAPED FOR THEIR LIVES.

Several Persons Badly Hurt by Jumping from the Windows of a Burning Tenement in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 19.—At 3 a. m. Friday a fire destroyed a block of frame tenement houses on Cooper street. Seven houses were burned and thirty-one families rendered homeless. Several persons leaped from the windows and were injured, three or four fatally. All the occupants of the houses were asleep when the flames burst forth. The fire began in the grocery store at 311 Cooper street. The Lieber family, next door, was hemmed in on the third floor by the flames. Frank Lieber, the father, became panic-stricken and rolling his youngest child Josie, aged 4, in a mattress threw her out of the window. He shouted to Lizzie, aged 17, and Maggie, aged 13, his other daughters, to jump for their lives. They grasped each other's hands and leaped to almost certain death. Maggie was internally injured and all her limbs were fractured. Lizzie had three ribs broken and was internally injured. Her recovery is possible. Josie was injured internally and is dying. Lieber also jumped, but beyond being badly bruised and cut was not hurt. Maggie and Katie Schlang, sisters, leaped from the windows at 295 and were badly cut and bruised. The neighbors say the Liebers could have been saved if they had but waited. Loss \$40,000.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Saloonkeeper C. F. Myers is said to have refused admittance to the four children of Frank Lieber, who were among the injured at the early morning fire on Cooper street, near the Brooklyn city line, by which twenty-two families were made homeless. This aroused indignation, which deepened during the day until it culminated in a riot in the evening, in which Myers' saloon was demolished after much of its contents had been destroyed. The rioters were only dispersed after several had been wounded by shots fired by deputy sheriffs from Newtown. A second and third attack was made upon Myers' house and at midnight the mob was still fighting with the constables and the rioting had assumed serious proportions.

IMPROVEMENT SHOWN.

The Situation in Trade Circles Grows More Encouraging—People Becoming Self-Reliant.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

"There is a rift in the clouds. Paint and yet definite signs of improvement are all the better because they come, not from possibly delicate hopes or from momentary foreign aid, but from the good sense and the wonderful recuperative power of the people themselves. Business is trying to go ahead without waiting for Washington. Imported gold, \$8,000,000 or more during the week, does not go to the right spot, but people are creating a home-made currency for themselves by using certified checks in payment, settling local accounts and purchasing grain and cotton. Little money comes back as yet from timid hoards, and the paralysis of exchange is nearly as complete as ever, but that very fact pushes each section and city into relying more on itself and less on government and Wall street. Resumptions are now becoming somewhat frequent, and in the very shrinkage of production men see evidence that demand must soon overtake supply."

"The decrease of 25 per cent. in clearings outside New York last week and 30 per cent. this week is only natural. A little more money is now found for commercial loans and failures of banks have become both less important and less frequent, though the greatest caution is shown in accommodations. The receivership for Northern Pacific had been so fully discounted that it produced little effect, though this is the third great railroad default this year, and the aggregate stocks and bonds of the three roads amount to \$650,000,000. Prices of securities have yielded comparatively little. Cotton fell a quarter of a cent with somewhat better reports of probable yield. Wheat drops near the lowest figures ever known in spite of decrease in visible supply, for though western receipts are not large, stocks on hand are far beyond the power of speculators to carry with money markets in their present condition. The movement of corn is decidedly large, with crop prospects improving."

"Important relief comes from the abatement of the drain upon savings banks and of the demand upon other banks for currency to be used in paying hands in this and adjacent states. The commercial failures this week number 455 in the United States, against 192 for the same week last year, and 27 in Canada, against 25 last year. Two of the failures were of firms employing over \$1,000,000 capital each, twelve others were employing each over \$100,000 and ninety-two were firms of over \$5,000 capital."

WOULD INCREASE CURRENCY.

Coinage of Silver Bullion in the Treasury Would Secure \$50,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Of the many financial schemes proposed to speedily relieve the stringency in money the one regarded by treasury officials as the most practicable is the one to authorize the secretary of the treasury to issue currency against the seigniorage or profit upon the coinage of silver bullion in the treasury. There are now 130,000,000 ounces of silver bought under the act of 1890, and notes against the seigniorage on that amount would add nearly \$50,000,000 to the circulating medium. A large proportion of the notes are already printed and could be put into circulation, it is said, the day after congress authorized the secretary to act.

Edison Makes Precious Stones.

CF. CAGO, Aug. 19.—Thomas A. Edison is in the city visiting the world's fair. The great inventor declares he has abandoned electricity and has turned his attention to metallurgy. During an interview he said: "I have always used a great many sapphires in the manufacture of phonographs. They are very expensive and sometimes very hard to procure at all. I analyzed the chemical composition of the sapphire, and finding out what it was started to make sapphires. I now make all that I use. I can make rubies for \$1 a pound, that in beauty far exceed the genuine."

THE SILVER DEBATE.

Synopsis of the Discussion in the United States Congress.

IN THE HOUSE.

On the 16th Mr. Bryan (dem., Neb.) said that the recommendations of the president meant the burial of silver with no promise of resurrection. They were an argument for the single gold standard. They led to gold monometallism, over whose door was written: "Abandon hope all ye who enter here." The advocates of silver stood on solid ground and denounced this cry that a gold dollar was the only solid dollar. The most dishonest dollar ever proposed is that of avarice and ignorance called the gold dollar, for it would constantly rise in value and cheat the debtor. While we cannot secure an absolutely honest dollar we should approach it as nearly as possible, and the bimetallic standard ought to be adopted, because with bimetallic the money unit fluctuates less than under a single standard. The miner is not unfair in asking for free coinage, for such a law cannot give back to him any more than demoralization took away. But the miner's interest is an incidental one. The Sherman law is not the cause of our financial stringency. The moneyed men of the east, without intention, of course, started the panic by exaggerating the dangers of gold exportation. When the panic came they were injured as much as anybody else. The trouble now is that depositors have withdrawn their money from the banks, and a repeal of the Sherman law will not increase the solvency of banks. Mr. Bryan spoke in favor of the retention of the ratio of 16 to 1, arguing that an increase of that ratio would be detrimental to an international agreement as to the coinage of the two metals. The question was not whether the president was honest or not, but whether he was right. The president had won the confidence of the people; but he had been deceived as to what they demanded. He was elected upon a platform which pledged to the gold and silver coinage of the constitution. Nine-tenths of the people of the United States are ready to sustain him in the fight, but in the face of an enemy bold and insolent he has ordered a retreat. Will the party stand by the principles of Jefferson and Jackson or will it abandon its right to its name? Will it choose life or death?

Mr. Henderson (rep., La.) said that in his opinion the free coinage of silver would drive this country to a silver basis and would eliminate from our circulation the \$504,000,000 of gold now circulating in the United States.

Mr. Moses (dem., Ga.) spoke against the repeal bill and opposed the proposition to raise the standard from 16 to 1 to 20 to 1.

On the 17th Mr. Daniels (rep., N. Y.) spoke in favor of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. The error, he said, had taken hold of the public mind that disaster was bound to follow from the accumulation of silver bullion in the treasury. This fear had been supplemented and voiced by the president. Congress should intervene to give some measure of relief to the people by changing the financial policy. For the last fourteen years this accumulation of silver had been going on. Instead of silver going into circulation it had gone into the treasury, and there it had remained as a useless article as far as currency was concerned. The people had become confident that the law of 1890 should be repealed.

Mr. Cooper (dem., Fla.) would vote for the Wilson bill and against each and every one of the propositions presented by the silver men. He argued that the Sherman law was the cause of the present depression. The want of public confidence had caused the runs upon banks, had caused the failure of substantial banking institutions and had brought about the present financial stringency. The democratic platform at Chicago had declared for the coinage of gold and silver at an equal intrinsic value and the man who stood now for free silver undertook to override the democratic platform. He was ready to support any measure which would bring the money of the people out of its hiding place and would place the currency on a stable basis, but he did not believe that the country could safely provide for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 20 to 1.

Mr. Goldzier (dem., Ill.) paid considerable attention to the millions of savings bank depositors of the country, who, he said, were a creditor class just as much as the despised Wall street bankers. He took issue with those financial experts who presented figures showing the contraction of the currency. Mr. Goldzier said that it was not the contraction of the currency, but the contraction of public confidence which created the present business depression. The great volume of business was done on credit, and the only basis of credit was confidence. For this reason he argued that it was more incumbent on congress to increase confidence, and thus increase credit, than to increase the money circulation. He was emphatic in favor of repeal.

On the 18th Mr. Sibley (dem., Pa.) spoke in favor of bimetallic and the Johnson interchangeable bond proposition. He said the time had come when the clearing houses of the great cities should no longer dominate and control the policy of the 67,000,000 workers of this land. The bimetallicists were as anxious as were the gentlemen on the other side to put a speedy end to the present depression, and this end could be attained here and now by enacting in law the Johnson proposition. One cause of the present panic was the Reform club, of New York, which had attempted to fix up the tariff before the meeting of congress. The New York bankers were also responsible for the panic. The demand for the extra session of congress had not come from agriculturists or laborers, but from the absorbers of the country's wealth; not from the 67,000,000 of American citizens, but from the 24,000 who had acquired half of the national wealth and wanted as soon as they could the balance of it. The demonization act of 1873 was a traitorous act and along with the names of Judah Iscariot and Benedict Arnold would be placed the names of those who were guilty of the crime of 1873. In the speaker's opinion the salvation of the country depended upon the people who were living west of the Alleghenies and south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Mr. Everett (dem., Mass.) spoke in favor of repeal. He said the democratic party was called upon to meet a great crisis. Mr. Cleveland was a great leader, and he was ready to support that leader. He did not care who was responsible for these present difficulties. When a great city was on fire no one cared whose old woman's cow had kicked over the lamp. Every one wanted to put out the fire, but the responsibility to extinguish the fire rested with the democrats. If the republican party chose to help them, if it was willing to come forward on the lines which Mr. Cleveland had indicated, they would accept its help and be grateful for its support. If it shared the risk it would also share in the glory.

Mr. Haines (dem., N. Y.) said he was amazed at the attacks made upon Wall street. They were pure demagogism attacks on the financial system of the country. Wall street was the savings bank of the nation; it was to Wall street that the various sections of the country sent their loanable surplus, and from there that surplus was distributed throughout the country where capital was needed for the development of every industry.

Mr. English (dem., N. J.) took the same ground. But while he would vote for the repeal of the purchasing clause he did not hold that that repeal would be a panacea for all our evils; that it would restore the confidence which the people lacked. He thought the president's sagacity was sufficient to know that the mere repeal of this measure would not relieve the people; he had confidence in the president's honor that at the proper time he would redeem every promise of the Chicago platform.

Mr. Simpson (pop., Kan.) spoke in favor of

free coinage. He severely criticized the democratic party for its absolute uselessness. Who ever had heard of the democratic party ever repealing a law or making a law. There was no democratic party any more, it was his sarcastic respects to the republican party, and charged the present depression of business to republican legislation. He denounced the gold standard and predicted that such a standard would produce a revolution that would shake the government to its very foundation. He was opposed to compromise on any ratio.

Mr. Morgan (dem., Mo.) and Mr. Talbot (dem., S. C.) advocated the free coinage of silver.

IN THE SENATE.

On the 15th Mr. Voorhees (dem., Ind.) argued in favor of his bill proposing to allow national banks to issue currency to the full amount of face value of bonds deposited by them. This would to some extent help the people. It authorized an increase of \$10,000,000 on the bonds already deposited, and there was not a doubt that it would result in an increase of from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000—an increase of currency that would be at this time a solace and comfort to the people in every quarter of the United States. The national banks were no favorites of his. He had not been enamored of them, nor they of him, but that was no reason why they should not be used to bring about a measure of relief if they are capable of it.

Mr. Lodge (rep., Mass.) advocated the adoption of his resolution to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, the vote to be taken on the 23d. He said what the people wanted was prompt action. He had no mind for party politics or delay. He asked simply for action.

Mr. Wolcott (rep., Cal.) said he agreed with the Massachusetts senator that this was not a party question. He had yet to hear a single intelligent man state, on his conscience, that he believed that the Sherman act had wrought the injury under which the country now suffered. Everyone would admit that the Sherman act was vicious in principle and illogical. It was vicious in that it made of silver a commodity. It was illogical and vicious in that it left the silver bullion in the treasury uncoined, left it where it might be dumped on the European markets at any time. These were the disadvantages; but it had some advantages. Its quasi-recognition of silver had been of infinite value in the hope which it had inspired of bimetallicism, and in the fact that it had afforded an enlarged currency from month to month for the past three years. The present financial panic had come partly because of European losses in South America and Australia, partly because Russia and Austria were buying gold and partly because the United States had purchased more goods abroad than it had sold abroad. All these causes were utterly independent of and irrespective of silver and the Sherman act. Prophecy was futile, but he might be permitted to record his conviction that when prosperous days came back to this country it would be after it had announced to the world that this was a nation of bimetallicists believing in hard money—both gold and silver.

Mr. Hoar (rep., Mass.) said that while men on each side of the chamber might differ as to the cause of the present financial depression he hoped that all could agree upon the remedy. The republicans stood ready to hold up the hands of the president and restore that prosperity which the country enjoyed down to March 4, 1893. The people of his own section, New England, held the prosperity of the people of the west as dear as their own, and believed that what was wanted all over the country was not a fluctuating standard of value, but a fixed one. Rabid utterances on the financial question, whether from the east or the west, came from un-American and unpatriotic sources. Upon both sides men were equally honest and sincere and, he believed, desired the same thing. Senator Hoar then entered upon a long discussion concerning the production of gold and silver, during which he announced himself in favor of both these metals as currency on a parity.

On the 16th Mr. Sherman (rep., O.) characterized as unwise and unbusinesslike a proposition by Mr. Cockrell authorizing the secretary of the treasury to redeem (at par and accrued interest) such of the 2 percent. bonds as may be presented for redemption, and to pay for them in new legal tender notes. A discussion followed, in which Mr. Cockrell ridiculed the idea of letting the national banks increase their circulation, while his proposition to increase the greenback circulation was opposed by the senator from Ohio, the friend and supporter of national banks and the great gold monometallist.

Mr. Berry (dem., Ark.) spoke in advocacy of the double standard of gold and silver. On the 15th Mr. Voorhees called up his national bank currency bill and moved its immediate consideration. He felt called upon to say that his bill was not introduced for the benefit of the national banks, but was rather intended to make use of the machinery which those banks now employ for the benefit of the general public. There was a dreadful situation confronting the American people, and every remedy suggested could only be a remedy with the promptest action. Here was an opportunity for quick work, and he hoped that the senate would see the advantage to be gained by a prompt passage of the bill.

Mr. Allen (pop., Neb.) advocated the adoption of the amendment offered by him to suspend interest on the bonds on which the increased circulation is based. In his judgment the bill would commit the country to a policy of a continuance of the national banking system and he believed that the time had come when safety required the overthrow of that system and the wiping it out of existence as speedily as possible.

Mr. Stewart (rep., Nev.) said this was no time for the national banks to ask a further subsidy until every effort was made to relieve the country. If that effort was not made in good faith it would not be the fault of the silver men. They would agree to everything that would give relief. They asked no subsidy, no advantage, no change of policy.

Messrs. McPherson (dem., N. J.) and Manderson (rep., Neb.) argued against the Allen amendment. Mr. Pepper (pop., Kan.) spoke against the national banking system. As banks of issue the national banks would have to go. Their usefulness had expired and they should no longer cumber the earth. He opposed the bill and suggested the issue of \$100,000,000 in greenbacks, which would, he said, go far toward restoring confidence.

The Allen amendment being rejected, the next question was on the amendment offered by Mr. Cockrell (dem., Mo.) for the redemption by their face value and accrued interest of such 2 percent. bonds as may be presented for redemption and to issue greenbacks to pay for them and to issue greenbacks to pay for them. This amendment was opposed by Mr. McPherson (dem., N. J.) and by Mr. Sherman (rep., O.). The latter characterized it as an unbusinesslike transaction. The government of the United States could not now increase its demand liabilities. It would be unsafe to do it. Such a proposition would shake the foundations of the government's credit. Nobody doubted that the government was strong, rich, powerful and able to maintain every dollar of its money and pay in gold and silver coin, but it was not able to do so, and silver coin was not available.

Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) advocated the amendment. He urged that there was no difference in the government's liability between greenbacks and national bank notes, because the holder of them and could then demand gold for the greenbacks. The necessary increase of currency should be made by the government or should be percolated through the national banks.

Nebraska democrats will hold their state convention at Lincoln October 4.

Home Seekers' Excursions.

On August 22nd, September 12th and October 10th, 1893, round trip tickets at very low rates will be sold by the Santa Fe Route to the following destinations, viz: Top points in south-western Missouri, to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas; the greater part of New Mexico, and also to Phoenix and Tempe in Arizona. Tickets will be good from starting point on date of sale only, and for continuous passage in both directions, with a final limit for return passage of not more than twenty days from date of sale; except that stop-overs will be granted within the limit beyond the first Harvest Excursion point on the route of the ticket.

Detailed information can be obtained from the nearest ticket agent of the Santa Fe Route or on application to Jno. J. Byrne, Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago, Ill.

"Is Thompson in business now?" "Only in a very quiet way. He is silent partner in a private deaf and dumb institute."—Indianapolis Journal.

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 22d, 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.

CUSTOMER—"Do you suppose you can take a good picture of me?" Photographer—"I shall have to answer you in the negative, sir."—Vogue.

Over Many a League

Spreads the infectious air poison of chills and fever, a complaint to the eradication and prevention of which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is specially adapted. Vast and fertile district are periodically visited by this relentless malady. Fortify with the Bitters and prevent it. Rheumatism, constipation, biliousness, kidney trouble and nervousness are conquerable in any stage by this comprehensive medicine, indorsed and commended by intelligent physicians everywhere.

SHE WANTED THE RUDDER—"Ethel, will you row with me down the river of life?" "No, Clarence; but I wouldn't mind acting as coxswain."—Brooklyn Life.

Auditorium, Chicago.

That most gorgeous of stage spectacles "America" retains its tenacious hold on the public. The Italian opera season is postponed until March, 1894.

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

BUTCHER—"Didn't like that ham? Why, it was some I cured myself." Customer—"Call that ham cured? Why, man, it wasn't even convalescent."—Boston Transcript.

OUTRAGED AUTHOR (fiercely)—"Sir, your abuse of my book admits of no explanation!" Candid Critic (calmly)—"Oh, yes, it does. I read it."—Puck.

KEEP THE PORES OPEN IS ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH. Glenn's Sulphur Soap does this. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

A LITTLE boy was asked what the Sunday school text was. He answered: "Many are cold, but few are frozen."—Newark Call.

THE reason that the geysers at the National park leap so high is because they are composed of spring water.—Lowell Courier.

LOVE is blind; but its imagination is equipped with double-barreled telescopes.—Truth.

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

"THAT," said the rapid young man, as he pointed to his steam yacht, "is my floating indebtedness."—Washington Star.

THE fat man in the side show is lying in wait for his victim.—Galveston News.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

In apple pie order—the cheese that comes with it.—Puck.

THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK.	AUG. 21.
LIVE STOCK—Cattle.....	83 50	@ 4.90
Sheep.....	2 00	@ 4.25
Hogs.....	5 75	@ 6.25
FLOUR—Patent.....	2 45	@ 3.45
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	67 1/2	@ 68
Ungraded Red.....	63	@ 66
CORN—No. 2.....	47 1/2	@ 47 1/2
Ungraded Mixed.....	47 1/2	@ 49
OATS—Mixed Western.....	21	@ 22
RYE—Western.....	55	@ 55 1/2
BARLEY—Mass.....	14 50	@ 15 00
LARD—Western Steam.....	8 90	@ 9 00
BUTTER—Western Creamery.....	17	@ 25
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Shipping Steers.....	43 00	@ 5 05
Cows.....	1 25	@ 2 95
Stockers.....	2 00	@ 2 75
Feeders.....	2 60	@ 3 30
Butchers' Steers.....	2 90	@ 3 65
Bulls.....	1 50	@ 3 25
HOGS.....	4 60	@ 5 80
SHEEP.....	2 00	@ 4 20
BUTTER—Creamery.....	16	@ 24
Dairy.....	14 1/2	@ 21
EGGS—Fresh.....	12	@ 13
BROOM CORN.		
Hurl.....	4	@ 5
Self-working.....	4	@ 4 1/2
Crooked.....	2	@ 2 1/2
POTATOES—New (per bu.).....	65	@ 75
PORK—Mess.....	12 35	@ 12 65
LARD—Steam.....	8 25	@ 8 35
FLOUR—Spring Patents.....	8 50	@ 4 00
Spring Straights.....	2 50	@ 3 00
Winter Patents.....	2 50	@ 3 25
Winter Straights.....	2 70	@ 3 10
GRAIN—Wheat August.....	60	@ 61
Corn, No. 2.....	38 1/2	@ 38 1/2
Oats, No. 2.....	23 1/2	@ 23 1/2
Rye, No. 2.....	40	@ 40 1/2
Barley, Common to Good.....	30	@ 40
LUMBER.		
Siding.....	16 50	@ 21 50
Flooring.....	37 00	@ 38 00
Common Boards.....	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.....	82 00	@ 5 15
Butchers' Steers.....	2 00	@ 4 10
HOGS.....	4 50	@ 5 15
SHEEP.....	2 45	@ 2 85
OMAHA.		
CATTLE.....	83 25	@ 4 75
Feeders.....	2 00	@ 3 10
HOGS.....	4 50	@ 5 30
SHEEP.....	2 50	@ 3 75
Lams.....	3 00	@ 4 75

The New Bread

As endorsed and recommended by the New-York Health Authorities.

Royal Unfermented Bread is peptic, palatable, most healthful, and may be eaten warm and fresh without discomfort even by those of delicate digestion, which is not true of bread made in any other way.

To make One Loaf of Royal Unfermented Bread:

1 quart flour, 1 teaspoonful salt, half a teaspoonful sugar, 2 heaping teaspoonfuls Royal Baking Powder,* cold boiled potato about the size of large hen's egg, and water. Sift together thoroughly flour, salt, sugar, and baking powder; rub in the potato; add sufficient water to mix smoothly and rapidly into a stiff batter, about as soft as for pound-cake; about a pint of water to a quart of flour will be required—more or less, according to the brand and quality of the flour used. Do not make a stiff dough, like yeast bread. Pour the batter into a greased pan, 4 1/2 by 8 inches, and 4 inches deep, filling about half full. The loaf will rise to fill the pan when baked. Bake in very hot oven 45 minutes, placing paper over first 15 minutes' baking, to prevent crusting too soon on top. Bake immediately after mixing. Do not mix with milk.

* Perfect success can be had only with the Royal Baking Powder, because it is the only powder in which the ingredients are prepared so as to give that continuous action necessary to raise the larger bread loaf.

The best baking powder made is, as shown by analysis, the "Royal." 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.

Cyrus Edson, M. D.

Com'r of Health, New-York City.

Breadmakers using this receipt who will write the result of their experience will receive, free, the most practical cook book published, containing 1000 receipts for all kinds of cooking. Address

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

"MA," said a discouraged urchin, "I ain't going to school any more." "Why, dear?" tenderly inquired his mother. "Cause 'tain't any use, I can never learn to spell. The teacher keeps changing the words every day."

"WHAT makes you so sure that Wrighter is going into fiction? Has he ever done anything in that line?" "No; but he's planning to spend two weeks on a fishing trip."—Buffalo Courier.

The great danger of looking too much up on the wine when it's red is that one may begin using it for paint.—Philadelphia Ledger.

SILENCE is golden, but you have never realized how golden until you have to buy it.—Acheson Globe.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

MANAGER—"That young friend of yours is a sleepy sort of fellow. What shall I do with him?" Merchant—"See if you can't find him a place in the night shirt department."—Tid-Bits.

MAMMA—"Little Robbie Jones always asks to be excused when he leaves the table, and you never do. Why is it?" "Well, I guess it's 'cause he's ashamed of eatin' so much, I don't know."—Inter Ocean.

THE man who recently countermanded his wife's order for photographs did so because he had heard it was a "speaking" likeness.

"THERE are conditions," said the man who started the ventilating fan, "under which one is justified in putting on airs."—Washington Star.

LEWIS' 98 % LYE
POWDERED AND PERFUMED
(PATENTED)
The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lyes, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paint, etc. etc. PENNA. SALT MFG CO., Gen. Agents, PHILA., Pa.
NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

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Treated free. Positively CURED with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousands of cases pronounced hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. 10 DAYS TREATMENT FURNISHED FREE by mail. DR. H. M. GREEN & SONS, Specialists, Atlanta, Ga.
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DEAFNESS FROM ANY CAUSE. Head Noises cured by the use of the Micro-Audiophone. Send for Descriptive Book, Free, to MICRO-AUDIOPHONE CO., 1516 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Yes, we recommend and guarantee

OUR 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.

GRAND SPECIAL SALE!

WE ARE OVERSTOCKED

And in order to make room for Fall and Holiday Goods we have decided to give our customers a Grand Opportunity to buy goods Cheaper than they ever did before in Chelsea, regardless of cost. It is not a question of "Profits," but Cash is what we are after.

Hardware Department.

A few screen doors with spring hangings, - - - old price \$1.00, now selling at 75c
A few window screens, - - - old price 25c, now selling at 19c
Solid steel spades and shovels, - - - old price 75c, now selling at 43c
3-tined hay forks, a little rusty, - - - old price 35c, now selling at 19c
One 2 quart freezer, - - - old price \$1.75, now selling at \$1.25
One 3 quart freezer, - - - old price \$2.25, now selling at \$1.58
One 6 quart freezer, - - - old price \$3.75, now selling at \$2.45
Copper wash boilers, - - - old price \$4.00, now selling at \$2.50
Copper tea-kettles, - - - old price \$1.50, now selling at 99c
Copper bottom wash boilers, - - - old price \$1.75, now selling at \$1.25
Nickeled tea-kettles, - - - old price \$1.75, now selling at \$1.29
Copper bottom tea-kettles, old price 85c & \$1.00, now selling at 69c
One refrigerator, - - - old price \$12.00, now selling at \$9.50
All fishing tackle ½ price.
Rifles, - - - old price \$2.00, now selling at \$1.50
Rifles, - - - old price \$3.25, now selling at \$2.35
Rifles, - - - old price \$3.75, now selling at \$2.75
Rifles, - - - old price \$4.75, now selling at \$3.50
Rifles, - - - old price \$5.50, now selling at \$4.65
Rifles, - - - old price \$6.75, now selling at \$5.70
Single barrel breech loading guns, - - - old price \$9.00, now selling at \$6.75
Double barrel breech loading guns, - - - old price \$12.50 now selling at \$9.00
Double barrel breech loading guns, - - - old price \$14.00, now selling at \$11.50
Double barrel breech loading guns, - - - old price \$18.00, now selling at \$13.50
Double barrel breech loading guns, - - - old price \$30.00, now selling at \$20.00
Double barrel breech loading guns, - - - old price \$33.00, now selling at \$23.50
Shot 7c per pound.
Cook Stoves at very low figures.
Headquarters for paint and oil.

Bazaar Department.

Four-ball croquet set, - - - old price 75c, now selling at 61c
Six-ball croquet set, - - - old price 90c, now selling at 78c
Eight-ball croquet sets, - - - old price \$1.10, now selling at 88c
Hammocks, - - - old price 50c, now selling at 25c
Hammocks, - - - old price 90c, now selling at 78c
Hammocks, - - - old price \$1.00 now selling at 86c
Hammocks, - - - old price \$2.50 now selling at \$1.75
Iron express wagons, - - - old price \$2.25 now selling at \$1.55
Iron express wagon, - - - old price \$2.50, now selling at \$2.10
Iron express wagons, - - - old price \$3.00, now selling at \$2.35
Water sets, - - - old price \$2.25, now selling at \$1.75
Water sets, - - - old price \$1.75, now selling at \$1.37
Tumblers - - - old price 65c, now selling at 50c
Fruit Saucers, - - - old price 65c, now selling at 50c
Books worth - - - 25c now selling at 15c
Lot of picture frames, - - - old price 40c to \$1.25, now selling at 25c
Glass egg beaters, - - - old price \$1.00, now selling at 75c
Some fancy china, one-fourth off.
Mrs. Potts' all nickeled sad irons, (3 irons, handle and stand), was \$1.50 per set, now 99c.
All jewelry one-half off. Milk crocks \$1.00 per doz. Odd pieces in crockery and glassware one-half off.
Plated ware at greatly reduced prices. Fancy baskets and frames one-fourth off.
Pint fruit jars, complete, 75c. Quart fruit jars, complete, 90c.
Two-quart fruit jars, complete, \$1.10.
We have some great bargains in tea and dinner sets.

Furniture Department.

One Sideboard, - - - old price \$24.00, now selling at \$19.50
One Sideboard, - - - old price \$20.00, now selling at \$16.50
One Sideboard, - - - old price \$18.00, now selling at \$14.50
One book case, - - - old price \$40.00, now selling at \$32.00
One book case, - - - old price \$21.00, now selling at \$16.50
One book case, - - - old price \$18.00, now selling at \$15.50
One book case, - - - old price \$23.00, now selling at \$20.00
One book case, - - - old price \$14.00, now selling at \$11.50
All fancy stands one-fourth off. Extension tables from 50c to \$1.50 per foot. We have a large stock of bedroom suits at bottom prices. Parlor furniture and fancy rockers at reduced rates.

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

4 Spring tooth harrows, 3 buggies, and 2 sets single harness, all to be disposed of cheap.

These prices will help you out on your 15c wool and 55c wheat, so open up your old stockings and barrels and give us your cash in exchange for our goods.

HOAG & HOLMES.