

# THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

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"Of the People and for the People."

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, OCT. 5, 1893.

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NUMBER 6.

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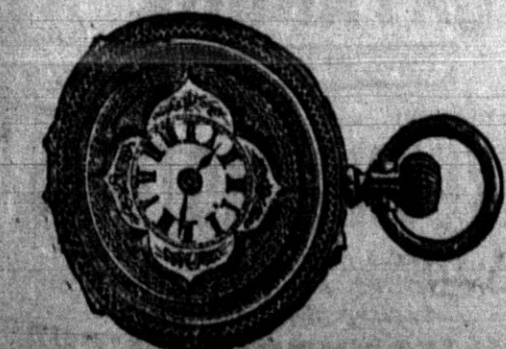
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In connection with my jewelry stock I have put in a

**Choice Line of Cigars Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.**

Give me a call  
**FRED KANTLENER.**

### William Gunn Sentenced.

We clip the following from the Jackson Star: William Gunn, arrested for complicity in the robbery of Michigan Central freight cars, to which crime John Gunn had pleaded guilty and Abram Levenson found guilty of receiving the stolen goods, was arraigned in the circuit court Saturday afternoon. He pleaded guilty, and was promptly sentenced to four years at hard labor in the prison here. In his remarks previous to pronouncing sentence Judge Peck reiterated his assertion for Gunn's benefit that crime did not pay, from any point of view.

Gunn is a bright young man of whom society had a right to expect much, but evil influences have wrought his ruin. It is a noteworthy fact that the man sentenced was a former pupil of Prosecuting Attorney Kirkby when he was a pedagogue in Francisco. After a separation of several years they met under far different circumstances.

### Save Your Money.

Don't waste your money. Even if you do not desire to use it yourself, let it be of service somewhere. There are various methods of disposing of it that are distinctly unselfish.

You can put it under the corner of the carpet for the roaches to play with, and when the roaches get tired of it, some industrious mouse with domestic cares on her mind can use it for upholstery purposes. There is nothing that tickles a refined mouse more than a few hundred dollars turned into bedroom furniture.

Or you might put it in a teapot on the top shelf of the cupboard. And when the hired girl wants to go to a picnic she may stumble across it and forever bless you for your forehandedness.

Another way is to put it in an old stocking and hang it up in a clothes press. When some other member of the family concluded to get rid of some of the accumulated trash this will make the rag man very happy.

You might carry it around in your pocket, and by so doing draw it out while looking for a letter, and leave it for some pedestrian who was careless and did not save his money.

There are other ways to be unselfish, but these rules are simple, direct and sufficient. —Washington Star.

### He Did Not Want the Earth.

A demure-looking little man approached the haughty clerk in a grocery store and meekly asked if he had any coffee to sell.

"Get," said the young man. "We have ground coffee."

"No other kind?"

"Nope. This is the best ground coffee on the market."

"But I don't want it," and the little man braced up. "I got some sugar here the other day with sand in it, and I don't want coffee with ground in it. You must think I want the earth."

### Excursions.

Excursion fares have been granted on the certificate plan by the M. C. R. R. to the following points for the occasions mentioned: Free Will Baptists meeting, Reading, Nov. 7-10; State Convention of Baptists, Muskegon, Oct. 18; Grand Chapter Order Eastern Star, Jackson, Oct. 11-12; National Wholesale Druggists Association, Detroit, Oct. 9-12;

Union Agricultural Society Fair, Chelsea Oct. 11 to 13, 1893, one and one-third first-class limited fare for the round trip to Chelsea and return. Dates of sale, Oct. 11 12th and 13th. Good to return until Oct. 14, 1893.

Excursions fares have been granted by the Michigan Central, on the certificate plan to the following points for occasions mentioned: I. O. O. F., of Michigan, Lansing, Oct. 17-19; Reunion 16th Michigan Infantry, Owosso, Oct. 18; Y. M. C. A. state convention, Battle Creek, Oct. 12-15; Y. W. C. A. convention, Ionia, Oct. 12-15; Presbyterian Synod of Michigan, Marquette, Oct. 10-15; Reunion 20th Michigan Infantry, Jackson Oct. 10

Cane-seat chair bottoms that have sagged but are not broken, can be made as taut as when new if washed thoroughly with a soft, wet cloth in soapsuds. Let them dry in the air.

### Open Letter.

Chelsea, Mich., Oct. 2, 1893.

EDITOR CHELSEA HERALD:

I received a letter from some parties last week, anxiously enquiring after my health saying they wanted me to conduct a sale for them, but had been told by some of my good friends that on the account of ill health, I would be unable to attend any more Auction sales. Please allow me through the columns of your paper to say that while I have always enjoyed the best of health, for which I am profoundly thankful, I can truly say I never felt better than at the present writing, and unless some unforeseen providence should prevent shall be as ever ready to fill all orders promptly and with satisfaction.

My headquarters as usual are at the HERALD office, where any information concerning my engagements can be given.

Very Respectfully Yours,

GEO. E. DAVIS.

### Disposing of the Dead.

"The twentieth century is destined to witness a complete revolution in the manner of disposing of the dead," said a well-known physician to a Globe-Democrat reporter. "Burial is destined to give place to cremation. We will be driven to it in sheer self-defense. The increase in population, and a better understanding of the science of sanitation and its importance, will leave no place for the disease-breeding cemetery. America is destined to lead in the great reform, as she has in so many others. While the modern cremation movement started in Italy, the number of crematories in the United States far exceeds that in the former or any other country. Fourteen are already in successful operation here, all having been built during the past six years.

"Cremation societies are being organized in nearly all of the large and many of the smaller American cities. Everybody recognizes the wisdom of incineration; still individual sentimentality to any change in the burial custom, and an inherited belief that the body should 'fester in its shroud' rather than be burned to a handful of clean ashes in a furnace, forms the greatest obstacle in the pathway of reform. In the early days of the new movement the religious organizations formed a strong opposition to it, but this has given way except in Germany, where church and state make common cause against it. The state church openly prohibits the exercise of religious rites by a clergyman at incinerations. In the United States some of the most enthusiastic cremationists are devout church people."

### Origin of the Peach.

Nothing is now more universally accepted than the fact that the peach is an improved variety of the almond. The almond has a thin shell around the stone, which splits open and exposes the stone when mature. This outer skin has simply become fleshy in the peach, so that is all that gives it its specific character. It seems now clear from investigation in the history of ancient Babylon, that in their gardens, now nearly 3000 years old, the peach was cultivated then it is now. It must have been many years before this that the peach was improved from the almond, and this fact goes to show the great antiquity of the fruit. Possibly gardening in some respects, at least so far as it relates to many of our cultivated fruits, was as far advanced six, or perhaps eight or ten thousand years back as it is to-day. Phoenicians, many thousands of years ago, as is proved by the records, had in their gardens almonds, apricots, bananas, citrons, figs, grapes, olives, peaches, pomegranates and even sugarcane was in extensive cultivation. Certainly this shows how very far advanced these nations were in garden culture these many years ago.—Meehan's Monthly.

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



## CONSEQUENCES

Are the inevitable result of all action. This boy realizes it to a painful degree, but not any more than we realize the fact that the consequences of selling strictly first-class goods at Bottom Prices is a

Constantly

Increasing

Trade.

That is the kind of trade we have got. It is sufficient evidence that there is something that

Draws People

to the

Bank Drug Store.

We will not attempt to explain what the attraction is but will invite you to call and investigate, and while there will show some bargains that will

Open Your Eyes.

**F. P. GLAZIER & CO.**

**Chelsea Savings Bank**

Chelsea, Michigan.

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

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**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.

SENATOR STEWART (Nev.) in a speech in the senate on the 25th on his resolution declaring that "the independence of the coordinate departments of the government must be maintained," charged the president with violating the constitution in seeking to influence the legislative department of the government, and said that the chief executive lacked the education necessary properly to rule over the destinies of the republic. Don Cameron (Pa.) spoke on free silver and the repeal of the bank tax law. In the house Mr. Oates (Ala.) introduced a bill providing that hereafter money orders shall be issued by postmasters upon verbal requests and abolishing the use of written applications. Mr. Morse (Mass.) charged the commissioner of pensions with assuming legislative as well as judicial power in overriding the laws of the country.

On the 26th Senator Palmer (Ill.) and Senator Voorhees (Ind.) defended the president in the senate from the attack made upon him by Senator Stewart (Nev.). The senator from Nevada, however, reiterated all that he had said of Mr. Cleveland and declared that the president was influencing senators with patronage. In the house several speeches were made against the repeal of the federal election law.

On the 27th a resolution offered in the senate to postpone action on financial tariff and federal election measures until January caused a spirited debate between Senators Gorman, Wolcott, Chandler, Mitchell and Aldrich, after which the silver repeal bill was discussed. In the house the bill to repeal the federal election laws was debated.

SENATOR PEPPER made the only speech made in the senate on the 28th on the silver repeal bill. His remedy for the financial troubles is the adoption of an amendment offered by him to restore the free coinage act of 1837. A joint resolution to permit the state of Wisconsin to have placed in the statutory hall of the capitol at Washington a statue of Pere Marquette was introduced. In the house Mr. Black (Ill.) made a speech in favor of the repeal of the federal elections law. Mr. McKaig (Md.) presented bills aggregating \$231,000 against the government for claims growing out of the raids of Gen. Jubal Early during the war. As an outgrowth of filibustering Mr. Fithian (Ill.) called Mr. Morse (Mass.) a liar, but no blows were struck.

MR. HARRIS (Tenn.) and Mr. Morgan (Ala.) spoke in the senate on the 29th against the silver repeal bill. Mr. Cameron (Pa.) presented a petition from Philadelphia manufacturers representing \$75,000,000 capital, employing 100,000 men with a yearly product of \$150,000,000, in favor of legislation to preserve the protective character of the tariff and the integrity of silver as a money metal. In the house arguments were made for and against federal supervision of elections. A communication from Secretary Carlisle stated that there were 106,688 Chinamen in the country, and of this number 12,243 were registered.

### DOMESTIC.

NINE men were killed near Hillsboro, Tex., in a collision between trains. The victims were all bridge carpenters.

THE business portion of Coral, a village of about 800 inhabitants in Michigan, was destroyed by fire.

SAMUEL G. STODHART, a car accountant of the Carnegie Steel company, shot his wife at Pittsburgh and then killed himself. Despondency over business troubles was the cause. Seven children are left orphans.

BENJAMIN TENNIS, a farm hand, confessed that he outraged and then murdered Agnes Wright, aged 9 years, near Hummelstown, Pa.

MISSOURI's railway commission has ordered the rescinding of regulations to prevent passengers without tickets entering trains.

In the district court at Wichita, Kan., Judge Reed declared the state law constituting eight hours a day's labor unconstitutional.

THE livery barn of Botkins Bros. at Lima, O., was burned and eighty-five horses, some of them being valuable animals belonging to private persons, perished in the flames.

A LUMBER trust formed at Clinton, Ia., with a capital of \$1,500,000, embraces every lumber and log magnate doing business on the Mississippi and its tributaries between St. Paul and St. Louis.

THE directors of the World's Columbian exposition met in executive committee and determined to mark the celebration of Chicago day (October 9) by paying off every cent of the fair's indebtedness.

THE remains of five men that had been murdered were found in the Arkansas valley in Indian territory.

A PASSENGER train on the Louisville & Nashville road was ditched by train wreckers near Scranton, Miss., and three persons were killed and several were injured.

CASSIUS BELDIN, a crazy man, fired five shots at members on the board of trade floor in Chicago, wounding three persons and creating a panic.

In a collision between a passenger and work train near Crescent City, Ia., two men were killed and two injured.

POSTMASTER POTTER, an old Missouri newspaper man, and Bob Roberts, a pioneer, were stoned to death at Gila City, A. T. Suspicion rested on Indians.

WITHIN ten days incendiary fires at Emporia, Kan., caused a loss of \$190,000.

FIRE which swept the western portion of the Cherokee strip in Indian territory caused the loss of many lives and destroyed settlers' property.

INCENDIARIES fired the stables of the Stark county (O.) fair, causing the destruction of prize cattle and a loss of \$75,000.

An engine telescoped a special car on the Grand Trunk road at Bellevue, Mich., killing Henry B. Newland and wife, of Detroit, and wounding five others.

SOMETHING of a sensation was created at the white house by the advent of a lunatic, who claimed to be President Cleveland's son.

At Hazel Patch, Ky., a Louisville & Nashville passenger train was wrecked and Express Messenger Jim Kelly, Mail Agent Smith and Fireman Lew Ryan were killed and Arthur Pearce fatally injured.

A DOZEN persons have lost their lives in prairie fires in the last few days in the western part of the Cherokee strip in Indian territory.

HENRY MAHER, a wealthy operator of western silver mines and cattle ranches, dropped dead on Bank street in New York. In his pocket was found \$3,000 in money.

THE entire business portion of Casa Grande, A. T., consisting of hotels, stores, saloons and a few dwellings, was destroyed by fire.

THE supreme council of the Minnesota Knights of Pythias in session at St. Paul decided not to admit saloon-keepers as members of the order.

MARION HEDGECOCK was found guilty at St. Louis of train robbery and sentenced to a term of twenty-five years in the penitentiary.

Mrs. J. H. RAISLEY killed her husband at Paola, Fla., and then took her own life. Domestic trouble was the cause.

JIM McGRATH, a notorious Chicago bully, fatally wounded a companion and was afterward killed by two police officers.

In a head-end collision on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road near Streator, Ill., Engineer Gribbell was killed and eleven other persons were injured.

FRANK KENDRICK, a bank cashier at Syracuse, N. Y., confessed that he was a defaulter for \$30,000.

NEAR Gulfport, Miss., a passenger train went into an open switch and three persons were killed and eight others injured.

H. C. TYLER made a new world's bicycle record at Springfield, Mass., going 2 miles, with standing start, in 4:15 3-5.

CLIFFORD M. CLAVERTY, a tight-rope walker, fell a distance of 90 feet at Trenton, N. J., and sustained fatal injuries.

JOHN TURPIE, a brother of the Indiana senator, has returned to his home in Delphi after being mourned as dead for a quarter of a century.

LOUIS KING, a Chinese merchant at Seattle, Wash., was denied citizenship in the United States court.

At an African Methodist conference in Indianapolis Bishop Walters said that the lynching of negroes in the south for trifling offenses, and in many cases innocent negroes, was increasing to an alarming extent, and called for vengeance. Dr. Thompson, of St. Louis, urged the negroes to avenge their wrongs with blood.

THE exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 29th aggregated \$772,068,725, against \$798,807,399 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1892, was 27.0.

HENRY COLEMAN, Jr., a negro who attempted to assassinate Capt. Thomas Lyles at Midway, was hanged by a mob near Benton, La.

BUSINESS failures to the number of 329 occurred in the United States in the seven days ended on the 29th, against 319 the preceding week and 177 during the same time last year. During the past three months the total number of failures was nearly 4,000 and the aggregate of liabilities about \$150,000,000, greatly surpassing the record of any previous quarter.

ROBERT T. HUNT shot and killed his wife and himself at Indianapolis. He was a dissolute artist.

W. C. PERCIVAL, cashier of the National shoe and leather bank of Lewiston, Me., died in the state prison at Thomaston.

MILO WILSON, who killed 11-year-old Ina Warner because she would not marry him, committed suicide by blowing his brains out at Williamsburg, O.

At a meeting of the Greene County Baptist association at Springfield, Mo., Elder J. M. Carter, as well as the Ash Grove Baptist church, was expelled for heresy.

HARLEY JOHNS and Sim Reynolds were sentenced to two years in prison at Macon, Mo., for attempting to wreck a train.

THE Texas state treasury was said to be bankrupt.

A TREMENDOUS rain poured down at Pine Bluff, Ark., and with it came millions of small frogs. The streets in the business part of the town were so covered with them that it was difficult to walk.

COUNTERFEIT twenty-dollar bills were in circulation in Chicago. The bills are wood-cut imitations of a silver certificate of the series of 1880, check letter A. Its number is B 3133168.

Snow fell in portions of New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

FOREST fires were raging near Winchester, O., and in Jefferson township, and many farmhouses and barns had been destroyed.

FIVE negroes were hanged together on one scaffold at Mount Vernon, Ga. Three of them murdered Alexander Peterson, a rich merchant, last July; the fourth killed a 5-year-old child and the fifth murdered a negro companion.

LABORERS in making excavations near Mechanicsburg, O., exhumed twenty skeletons of an ancient race. One of them, richly decorated, sat upright and evidently had been a chief. A dog sat by his side.

THE Michigamme river broke through the Mansfield iron mine near Crystal Falls, Mich., drowning twenty-eight of the employees at work directly under the stream.

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Massachusetts democrats in state convention in Boston nominated J. E. Russell, of Leicester, for governor; J. B. Carroll, of Springfield, for lieutenant governor; secretary of state, J. W. McDonald, of Marlborough; attorney general, Charles Lillie, of Dudley; auditor, John D. Wheelwright, of Boston. The platform calls upon the senate to speedily follow the house in repealing the silver purchase law.

Mrs. JOHN DREW, the actress, enjoyed the congratulations of her friends in Philadelphia on the sixty-sixth anniversary of her appearance on the stage.

The president has nominated Robert E. Preston, of Washington, to be director of the mint.

THE president has withdrawn the nomination of Leopold Morse, of New York city, to be consul at St. Christopher, West Indies.

WILLIS D. MACHEN, ex-United States senator, died at Hopkinsville, Ky., aged 84 years.

DR. L. P. DODGE, a republican politician of Farmington, Minn., died from hiccoughs. He was 60 years old.

In many counties in Kansas the populists have nominated women as their candidates for coroner, register of deeds and county clerk.

### FOREIGN.

JOHN LEYS, of Toronto, Can., queen's counsel and manager of several estates, is a defaulter to the extent of \$300,000.

TEN THOUSAND persons welcomed Governor General and Lady Aberdeen to Montreal.

A FEDERAL union of the Central American republics is planned. All but one of the five presidents are said to favor it.

IMMIGRATION into Canada this year has proved a failure.

THE boiler of a steamer plying on the Japanese coast exploded and thirty persons were killed.

FLOODS at Gifri, Japan, swept away 682 houses, killed 238 persons and left 30,205 people homeless.

In a speech at Midlothian Mr. Gladstone said that home rule for Ireland was not dead, and he warned the lords in the upper house of parliament that a day of reckoning would come when the electors would be heard.

ATTEMPTING to escape from a synagogue at Kalwary, Poland, supposed to be on fire, nine persons were killed and 100 injured.

TURKEY has been compelled by the United States government to make reparation for outrages perpetrated on American missionaries.

THE ruins of an ancient town near Laurium, in Greece, have been unearthed.

EFFORTS at reconciliation between Emperor William and Prince Bismarck are said to have come to naught.

### LATER.

In the United States senate on the 30th ult. the silver question was further discussed. In the house a resolution was introduced providing for the submission of the question of free silver coinage to a popular vote. Messrs. Patterson and Warner argued for federal election law repeal and Mr. McCall defended the measure.

MANY people were killed and scores injured by a severe storm which swept over Jalapan, Mex.

JOHN M. SCHAEFFER was accidentally shot and killed by Edward Egeberdt at a Carthage (Ill.) amateur theatrical rehearsal.

ANARCHIST PALLAS, who threw the bombs at Barcelona, Spain, has been sentenced to death by the court martial.

BANDIT SONTAG has made a confession at Sacramento, Cal., with a view to having his life sentence reduced.

WILLIAM HUNT fell headlong into a well near St. Joseph, Mo., striking George Anderson who was at the bottom doing some repairing. The skulls of both were crushed.

It was said that the bodies of the twenty-eight victims of the mine disaster near Crystal Falls, Mich., would never be recovered.

DR. FOGLESONG was sentenced to solitary confinement for life at Hillsdale, Mich., for poisoning his wife.

CENTERBURGH, a town in Ohio near Mount Vernon, was almost destroyed by fire, the loss being \$100,000.

Mrs. DANIEL GRIFFIN, of Sandy Hill, N. H., and Mrs. L. L. Griffin, of Tampico, Ill., were instantly killed by a locomotive at Dunham's Basin, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL travelers organized a national league at New York with a membership of 300,000.

DURING the progress of funeral services at the residence of Assemblyman Bow, at Kingston, Wis., the floor gave way, precipitating 100 people into the cellar. Several were seriously injured, one fatally.

THE relatives of the Wrattan family offer a reward of \$1,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the parties who murdered that family of six on the night of September 18 at Washington, Ind.

THE league baseball season ended with Boston the winner of the pennant. The percentages of the clubs at the close was as follows: Boston, .667; Pittsburgh, .528; Cleveland, .570; Philadelphia, .558; New York, .515; Cincinnati, .512; Brooklyn, .508; Baltimore, .488; Chicago, .441; St. Louis, .432; Louisville, .400; Washington, .308.

## FLOODED A MINE.

An Awful Disaster Near Crystal Falls, Mich.

Weak Supports Give Way and the Michigamme River Pours Into the Mansfield Shaft—Twenty-Eight Miners Perish.

### DROWNED LIKE RATS.

CRYSTAL FALLS, Mich., Sept. 30.—With a roar and rush the waters of the Michigamme river broke through the Mansfield mine shortly after 9 o'clock Thursday night, drowning twenty-eight of the employees at work directly under the stream. The eighteen men who escaped were employed in the lower levels. The accident occurred between 9 and 10 o'clock but did not become known until later. None of the bodies have been recovered and it is believed it will be necessary to divert the channel of the river before they can be secured.

Following is a correct list of the dead: Sam Peters, married; James Strongman, married; W. H. Pierce, married; Swan Johnson, Mike Harrington, Frank Rocco, Al Torressani, Frank Johnson, Sam Johnson, Shellina Zadra, Peter Turry, Nicolo Fontani, Charles Pohl, married; John Regula, Ole Carlson, married; Joe Kola, married; John Holmstrom, Rose Fortimate, John Kirshie, John Randala, John Warner, Oscar Lundquist, Chris Arcangelo, Anto Stefano, August Colozna, O. Constanti, Vigilis Zadra, Celesti Negri.

The Mansfield mine is situated on the banks of the Michigamme river, about 6 miles east of Crystal Falls, the county seat of Iron county. It has been working between three and four years and has shipped about 60,000 tons of Bessemer ore. The ore lenses dipped rapidly beneath the stream and for more than two years the chief workings have been directly under the bed of the river. There has been much trouble with water and predictions have not been wanting that the river would some day break through the roof of the mine.

The first level was 35 feet below the bed of the river. The lower levels, five in number, ran parallel with the first, the sixth, or bottom level, being 428 feet below the surface of the water. In the process of mining all the levels save the sixth have been stopped out, leaving only timbers and pillars of ore to bear the weight of the floors of ore above. The generally accepted theory as to the cause of the disaster is that the timbers on the fifth level gave way and allowed the levels above and at last the river to crash down upon the fated men.

The night shift had gone down, and though some one noticed that more water than usual was coming into the mine no special alarm was felt, as the pumps seemed to be able to keep the drifts free. So the work went on in its usual course until the roar of water made the first announcement of danger. So fast came the flood that it is doubtful if the men in the upper levels were able to reach the shaft at all.

Most of the survivors were at work on the bottom level, which was not stopped out, and therefore did not cave. Andrew Sullivan, a night boss, was on this level and heard the crash above. He divined what had happened and called to his men to follow him up the ladder-way. The draft caused by the cave extinguished their lights and the men were compelled to feel their way through the darkness. All but four men on this level reached the ladder-way in safety and the ascent was begun. When the men reached the fourth level a torrent of water poured down the shaft. The men could proceed, but could breathe only at the landings as the several levels were reached, so great was the pressure caused by the influx of water. They were nearly dead when they reached the surface. Their four comrades remained on the sixth level, their avenue of escape having been cut off by the water.

Tony Buletto, the skip-tender at the fourth level, was standing near the shaft with Frank Rocco, a night boss, or foreman, when the first crash came. They knew what had happened and anticipated the result, but Rocco heroically refused to go up in the skip until he had warned his men of the danger imminent. He went back into the drift and perished with his comrades. Buletto came to the surface in the skip and is the only man who went to work on the fourth level last night left to tell the story.

The scene at the mine location has been heartrending. Weeping women and crying children have crowded up to the gaping pit to view the last resting place of husband and father. The spot has been visited by thousands of curious people throughout the day, and the tragic event is the one topic of discussion in the Lake Superior country. No specific censure of the mining company is being manifested.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 30.—John M. Longyear, of this city, is one of the chief owners of the Mansfield mine property. He said that the land had been leased to Calhoun & Tenney, of Chicago, and that they had formed the Mansfield Mining company. Mr. Longyear's belief is that the disaster was caused by "robbing" the mine; that is, by working in a reckless manner and tearing down pillars of ore in the upper levels that should have been left to support the roof.

The mine inspector of Iron county will conduct a most rigid investigation to ascertain the cause of the disaster at the Mansfield mine.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures



Mr. C. M. Hyer

"I am a boiler maker with W. & A. Fletcher Co. N. River Iron Works, this city, and at my business I contracted rheumatism so that I became a very great sufferer, and was really an invalid; helpless, could not move hands or feet, was unable to dress or undress myself. I had to have help to turn myself in bed. I did not work for four months, and was in a hospital for a long time. I spent a great deal of money without benefit. I asked the doctors if they could cure me, and they

### Said They Could Not

One day a friend advised me to take a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken one bottle, I could get up, stand on my feet and walk through the rooms. I continued to take

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

the medicine, and steadily improved until I was perfectly well. I can prove all I say by my fellow workmen who saw me in my agency, or the firm by whom I am employed." C. M. HEYER, Hoboken, N. J.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly, and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

## NO HARD TIMES

Like Sick Times. Swamp-Root Cured Me.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 1, 1893. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—I am happy to state that by the use of Dr. Kilmer's

Swamp-Root I have been cured of bladder and kidney trouble. I had used many other remedies without avail. If you are disposed to use this letter so that others may know of your wonderful Swamp-Root you are at liberty to do so. The remedy was recommended to me by Mr. E. B. Morgan, of Langdon, Pa., who had been cured by its use. Dr. Kilmer's

## Swamp-Root Cured Me

and it affords me pleasure to recommend it to others. I am not in the habit of giving testimonials, but when a medicine possesses such merits as yours, others should know it.

Samuel A. Stager, 621 Race Street. At Druggists, 50 cent and \$1.00 size. "Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Dr. Kilmer's U & O Anointment Cures Piles. Trial Box Free. — At Druggists 50 Cents.

## Getting Thin

is often equivalent to getting ill. If loss of flesh can be arrested and disease baffled the "weak spots" in the system are eradicated.

## Scott's Emulsion

is an absolute corrective of "weak spots." It is a builder of worn out failing tissue—nature's food that stops waste and creates healthy flesh.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

"It will all come out in the wash," if you use Pearlina.

## Ely's Cream Balm

WILL CURE CATARRH

Price 50 Cents. Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y.

## YOUNG MOTHERS!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

## "MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Relieves Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" suffered but little pain, and did not experience the weakness afterward usual in such cases. Mrs. ANNIE GAGE, Lamart, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1891.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS



## WHAT SAY THE PINES?

What do ye say,  
O sighing pines!  
O hushing pines!  
This happy day?  
Do whispering breezes bring  
Glad welcome to the spring  
Upon her way?  
Ah, sighing pines, who loveth her,  
Alone can say!

What did ye say,  
O sighing pines!  
O moaning pines!  
That dreary day?  
When cold winds wildly blew  
Your tossing branches through  
And skies were gray?  
Ah, sighing pines, the sorrowing heart  
Alone can say!

What will ye say,  
O sighing pines!  
O dreamy pines!  
In that sweet day  
When summer woods are green,  
And trouble that hath been  
Is far away?  
Ah, sighing pines, who bade thee speak  
Alone can say!

—William P. Curtis, in Harper's Bazar.

## THE BOY BATTALION.

### Why They Did Not End the Civil War.

In those stirring days back in the sixties the drums, flags and long lines of marching men took captive the hearts and fired the imagination of boys. Marbles, bats, tops and balls were exchanged for military implements and trappings. Every urchin became a soldier; every squad of boys a company or battalion.

So eager were we, in our North Carolina neighborhood, to fill our ranks and outdo the neighboring plantations, that all manner of recruits were gladly received and enlisted, including our negro playfellows, and on a pinch even our sisters and girl cousins.

After a time we grew tired of drilling and longed for more stirring service. The men had gone to the front and our hearts had gone with them. Our motley companies were disbanded one by one, and the more enterprising boys of the neighborhood began to discuss the advisability of a forced march to the seat of war.

To such a proceeding we were quite sure our mothers would object. But had they not, in some cases, opposed the enlistment of our fathers? We heard the loud cry on all sides, that it was every one's duty to do his utmost to end the war.

Just then we found in the garrets of our homes several long-forgotten lots of military accoutrements used by relatives in the Mexican war, or in militia drills. That decided the matter. Now we could equip ourselves.

A marching column, comprised of Ned Tippet, Mark Lanny, Tom Mallet, myself and several smaller boys, was instantly formed.

We were to muster at the Creek Bridge at daybreak. Of course we were too much excited the night before to sleep. We were all on hand before the day broke, and the boy battalion was formed. We wore huge light-horse helmets, made of leather, decked with trailing horsehair and shaped like the helmet of Alexander the Great, beside cutaway coats radiant with buff trimmings and brass buttons. The coat sleeves were rolled up so that we might have the use of our hands, and under the lining of the helmets leaves were stuffed to keep them from dropping down over our faces.

We had an armament that we felt must be decisive. Indeed, we wondered how our elders could have overlooked such irresistible weapons; and we counted ourselves the most fortunate of beings in having discovered them.

I bore a sword which no less an authority than Uncle Primus, the carriage-driver, declared to be nearly sharp enough to shave with. Ned had a pistol which discharged six shots without reloading. Mark had one which required no cocking, but was fired by the pulling of the trigger, and Tom had a rifle that would kill at a distance of a mile.

The fact that I had a sword of course made me captain. After inspecting the guns to see if they were all loaded, and ordering to his homes all recruits under nine years old—I was twelve—for the reason that they were too small and had no uniforms or weapons, I shouted the command:

"Shoulder arms! Forward march!" We trudged bravely forward. As soon as the friendly screen of the woods was reached the command was halted, or rather it halted itself, in order that a line of march might be agreed upon.

For two reasons we decided to abandon the highway and strike across the country. One reason was that we wished to surprise the enemy and end the war with a volley. The other reason, and the chief one, was that the most formidable enemies of the expedition in the persons of our mothers held the rear and would doubtless give pursuit along the road.

How far away the armed enemy was we did not know. Our plan was to march due northward, guided during the day by the sun and at night by the north star, or, if it was cloudy, by feeling the moss on the tree-trunks, just as Daniel Boone and the Indians did.

So, fling off by the left flank, we struck out through the woods and fields. The thorns and briars seemed thicker than we had ever before known them and the gullies closer together and deeper. But filled with enthusiasm, we pressed manfully forward.

The sun crept slowly up, becoming hotter every moment. Our weapons

grew heavier, and our military coats seemed to be larger and longer with every step we made. Hunger reminded us that we had not only left home without breakfast, but that in organizing we had also entirely overlooked the commissary department!

To our minds a soldier was a fighter, pure and simple. We had never for an instant associated soldiering with eating. That the soldier might get killed was likely; that he might get hungry we had not dreamed of.

My men began to murmur, and now and then to halt and look back. I urged them on, reminding them that it was a soldier's duty to suffer and even die for his country, and that the more he did of both, the greater and truer soldier he was. With many other cheering words that I had picked up, from listening to the grown people, I exhorted my army to do its duty.

But in spite of all I could do the command began to straggle so badly that I was forced to detail Private Lanny as a rear guard, with strict orders to keep the men in line. But as the rear guard itself soon began to straggle, I was forced to quit my place at the head of the column and fill that place myself, urging my men on, sword in hand.

After awhile we began to skirt a pasture in which grew many persimmon trees. Among them was a dead one, to whose branches some of last year's fruit still clung. The moment the command espied these, all order was lost. It scrambled over the fence and began to feast.

Knowing that an officer's place was with his men, and also being exceedingly hungry myself, I was not long in joining them. The persimmons must really have been dry and tasteless, but, plentifully sauced with hunger, we thought them the daintiest food we had ever eaten. We swallowed them by handfuls.

While I was in the tree a loud rushing in the leaves of the adjoining woods attracted my attention. We were so tired that I was sure that we must have traversed a vast region, and thought it more than likely that we were at last in face of the enemy. I ordered my men down from the persimmon tree and threw them hurriedly into line. I drew my sword and advanced my force, with cocked pieces, to where wood and pasture met.

Here the noise grew so much louder, indicating the approach of such a superior force, that we halted to decide, by council of war, whether officer or privates ought to occupy the front rank. The privates were sure that the officer should. The officer was equally positive that he should not.

As each party at once set about putting his theory on this point into practice, the company was soon back on the persimmon tree which stood on the crest of the hill. Here we had an open space at our front, and, what seemed just then still more important, an open one in our rear, with a line of retreat downhill.

We were not as brave as we had been, but here we made a pause, determined to end the war one way or the other, and that pretty soon—that is, so far as we were concerned. Our hearts thundered like trip-hammers in our ears. Our views of military duty as well as of military glory underwent a serious change.

The rustling of leaves and snapping of twigs swept nearer and nearer. The edge of the wood was reached. The outmost fringe of bushes was now a-quiver.

I have a confused recollection of a roar, a rush of wildly flying earth and leaves, and still more wildly flying helmets and cutaway coats. Then I found myself astride a persimmon limb a safe distance from the ground, which was held by a raving bull. The animal was dividing his attention between my tree and the three others that held the remainder of the battalion.

"Aim! Fire!" I shouted, as soon as I took in the situation.

No response came. I repeated the command still louder and more peremptorily, and continued to do so until, having at some risk wriggled myself around on the limb so as to face the battalion, I found that the reason why my soldiers did not fire was that they had nothing to fire.

The armament of the battalion was in the hands, or rather under the feet, of the bull. I reached for my sword only to find it also missing.

The bull took his stand under the tree. The afternoon stretched out into an interminable expanse of time. My persimmon branch became intensely uncomfortable; but still the bull kept watch for us. By and by a thunderstorm arose and made matters much worse.

Accompanied by blinding flashes of lightning that seemed to play around our very heads, and deafening thunder-peals, the rain fell in such torrents that we could scarcely breathe. As the horsehair helmets had been abandoned with our arms, the rain poured into our gaping collars till we were soaked through and through.

Twilight arose from the woods like a black mist and began to envelop us. The rain slackened, but the bull, instead of springing to his feet bellowing fearfully if any one of us made an attempt to get down.

I was becoming so chilled and stiff, and my hands were so numb with clutching the tree, that several times I was on the point of losing my hold and falling to the ground. From the somewhat unsoldierly sounds of distress that came from the other trees, I in-

ferred that the rest of the battalion were in no better plight than I.

Just as night was swallowing up the world, I made out a dim, decrepit figure hobbling along on the other side of the fence.

"Whut dat up dem trees?" demanded a voice.

"It's me!" sang out with one accord four hoarse and whining voices.

"My goodness alibe, chillun, whut yer mean turnin' tree-frawg dis time o' night?" came the response.

"O, Uncle Nat!" I called out. "Drive away that bull! He won't let us come down!" I chattered.

Good old Nat Dibby, a free negro whom we all knew very well, had happened to come past. He made a rush at the bull, and drove him away, and one by one we half-slid, half-fell out of the trees, helped down by Uncle Nat.

I wondered greatly how he happened to be here—so far away, and when he told us that his cabin was only a mile away, I could not believe it.

But it was to his cabin that he took us, and after we had been regaled on ash-cake and buttermilk, the battalion, captain and all, were tucked away in the only bed in the house, while the old man and his wife, Aunt Patsy, slept on the floor.

Betimes the next morning the battalion began their retrograde movement. At the head marched Uncle Nat, bearing our weapons in his arms. Aunt Patsy had spent most of the night in drying our regimentals, but they were so rumpled and bedraggled by the campaign of the day before that all the pomp and circumstance of war was gone, leaving us to cut pitiful figures indeed.

"Ne'mind, honeys," argued the old man, as we trudged at his heels, "I thinks you's done mon'sous smart fer li'l' scroops o' chillun lak you, I does. You's done toted dese hyere guns all day 'dout shootin' anybody or yerself, eider, you's clomb trees lak squirls an' freez to de limbs lak tree frawgs. Go home an' eat a few mo' ash cakes an' you'll lay you'll be gin'nals, ev'ry one un yer, by en' by!"

When we came within sight of home we found the wildest commotion. "People thronged the place. Searching parties were being formed. Mounted messengers were dashing off along every road and byway.

We trembled with fear at the thought of meeting our mothers. We had expected to march back to the sound of martial music and crowned with glory that should compel forgiveness. How could we go back in this guise?

But even here the goodness and tact of Uncle Nat stood us in good stead. Halting at a safe distance, he hid us in the bushes, went forward alone and made peace at the house. Then he came back and led the forlorn battalion up the hill and turned them over to the authorities.—David Dodge, in Youth's Companion.

### Always Young.

That one is as old as he feels is an aphorism that is receiving constant exemplification. Sir Julius Benedict once played so admirably in public that a listener rushed up to him and declared, enthusiastically:

"I am amazed and delighted. You never played better. This has really been a most remarkable performance!"

"Well," said he, with a twinkle in his eye, "to tell the truth, I don't think it was at all bad for a young man who is within a few months of eighty years of age!"

On the day when Deacon John Hitchcock, of Springfield, was seventy years old, he said to his wife:

"When we were first married, you know I used to take my hat down from the peg with my toes. I wonder if I could do it now!"

He jumped from the floor, took his hat on the toe of his boot, and came down safely on his feet. Then he said grace, and ate his breakfast as if nothing unusual had happened.

A cheery and courageous spirit of one's own, and the love of other people—these are the best aids toward attaining a youthful old age.—Youth's Companion.

### Plenty to Do.

He had just returned from a more or less fashionable resort where he had left his wife and daughters. Meeting one of his friends on the street, he exchanged greetings, and casually observed that he had that morning got back from S—

"How is it up there?" asked the friend.

"First rate," was the reply.

"Much to do there?"

"Not for me; but my wife and daughters are kept pretty busy."

"What doing? Driving?"

"Oh no; dressing for meals."—Harper's Magazine.

### —On the Board of Public Works.

Owtsyde—"Well, how do you like your place here? Something of a soft snap, isn't it?" Gottle—"The hours are very long; but we sit around and play cards, and we can take a nap or go and get a drink, now and then."

Owtsyde—"What are your duties?" Gottle—"I—oh!—er—shut the gate after the street laborers go out."

Owtsyde—"Is that all?" Gottle—"Yes; that's all. There goes a gang out now. Flannigan, shut that gate, will you?"—Puck.

—Hess—"That old Mr. Booger drinks like a fish."

Narleigh—"Nonsense, a fish does not snarl the end of a whisky flask to its mouth every ten minutes."

## MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

### Made a Confession.

Jack King, John Butler, George La Liberte and the two Hogan brothers, charged with the robbery of \$70,000 from a Mineral Range train, were arraigned before Justice Finn in Calumet for a hearing. La Liberte was the principal witness on the stand and he made a clean confession of the whole transaction, but said he got none of the stolen money. The majority of people believe that the others of the gang suspected La Liberte of being weak-kneed and have successfully hidden the booty.

### Reports to the Board of Health.

Sixty-one observers in various localities in the state say that during the week ended September 23, typhoid fever and remittent fever increased and typho-malarial fever decreased in area of prevalence. Diphtheria was reported at twenty-six places, scarlet fever at thirty-eight, typhoid fever at forty-six and measles at four places.

### Murdered His Rival.

James Hiler was shot and instantly killed, at Alpena, by Wellington Scrimshaw. Hiler and Scrimshaw had had some trouble over a woman lately, and Scrimshaw attacked Hiler with a pitchfork, afterward taking a shotgun and firing at him, killing him instantly. Scrimshaw gave himself up to the officers.

### Will Be a Woman.

The farmer of the future will be a woman, if Michigan affords a basis for prophecy. In Wayne county alone there are 220 women farmers, and in the whole state 8,707, with an ownership of 670,439 acres. The value of the land is estimated at \$43,500,000, and the earnings of the women aggregate \$4,354,500.

### Closed Down One Shaft.

The Lake Angeline mine at Ishpeming closed down one shaft and discharged 300 men. Two weeks ago the same company resumed work with a full force and on full time. All of the mines in the district are now running half force or less, or else shut down altogether.

### Wary of Life.

A colored cook at Manistee named Austin Allen tried to commit suicide by jumping in the river at that place. He was fished out, however, and will stay on earth for awhile longer. Allen, who was 73 years old, was without work or money, and had become desperate.

### Died Suddenly.

Henry E. Hall, American express agent at Menominee, died suddenly from an overdose of chloral. He was a man about 45 years old and had been in the employ of the company for twenty-two years. He leaves a widow and three daughters.

### Life Convict Kills Himself.

John A. Benson, a convict at the state prison in Jackson, committed suicide by cutting his throat. He was sent from Iosco county December 27 last on a life sentence for murder. This was the second suicide at the prison in a week.

### Short But Newsy Items.

The Chippewa county fair will be held October 10, 11 and 12.

Thieves were stealing cows at Inkster and a vigilance committee had been organized.

The Hall Bros. started up their sawmill, refrigerator manufactory and folding-bed works at Flushing with a full force of hands in all departments.

Engineer Hofferbecker and Fireman McMahon, of the Duluth & South Shore road, were drowned in the bay at Marquette by the capsizing of a skiff. Both were young men, unmarried.

The Commercial Electric company of Detroit gave a chattel mortgage on its stock to protect its creditors, for \$15,000, to George E. Fisher, as trustee.

Pumps were stopped at the Barnum mine at Ishpeming and the shafts will be allowed to fill with water. The mine will be idle for a year or more.

John Dunstan, of Keweenaw county, shot a chicken hawk. He took it home to his wife, remarking: "See the partner I have shot." The game warden took him at his word. Fined \$10 and costs.

William Mattison, aged 75, was burned to death in a house owned by his son-in-law, John Q. Adams, of Alamo. The body was recovered from the cellar.

Schoolcraft township, Kalamazoo county, has 216 farms, with 4,000 acres of improved land, and 500 acres less wheat were raised in 1893 than in 1892.

The Isabella county farmers' picnic at Preston's grove, Mount Pleasant, was largely attended.

Manistique is rapidly recovering from the recent fire, and all of the burned buildings will be replaced with more modern and substantial structures.

Gov. Rich has decided upon November 7 as the date for the special election to fill the vacancy in the First congressional district caused by the death of J. Logan Chipman.

Bernard Calahan, of Kalamazoo, aged 70, wandered away from Borgess hospital and died in a patrol wagon while being returned. He had a cancer.

William Gunn, the third man connected with robberies of freight from the Michigan Central, pleaded guilty at Jackson and was sentenced to three years in state prison.

## TRAGEDY IN CHICAGO.

"Jim" McGrath, a Notorious Character Shoots a Pal, a Citizen and an Officer and Is Himself Killed—End of a Desperate Career.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—After shooting and seriously wounding three men James McGrath, a notorious west side character, was shot twice and killed instantly by the Maxwell street police officers Thursday afternoon. The injured are: Officer Michael Flemming, of the Maxwell street station, shot in the calf of the left leg, taken to the county hospital; Thomas Behan, 33 Henry street, shot through the head by McGrath, taken to the county hospital, will die; Edward Jackson, 104 West Eighteenth street, shot in the bridge of the nose, taken to the county hospital.

The first shooting was the result of a quarrel between McGrath and Behan. The latter was taken to the hospital and only regained consciousness long enough to give the name of his assailant. Officers Flemming and Butler found McGrath on Canal street and accosted him. McGrath turned with an oath and fired point blank at Officer Butler's head. The bullet, however, went wide of its mark and struck Edward Jackson, who was walking on the opposite side of the street, in the bridge of the nose, breaking the bone. McGrath again leveled his revolver and directed it towards Officer Flemming.

As he fired the second shot both of the officers discharged their weapons at him. The two bullets fired from the officers' revolvers took effect, one of them passing through the desperado's heart, while the other found lodgment under the right armpit. The dead body of McGrath was removed to the county morgue, while Officer Flemming and Edward Jackson were taken to the county hospital.

"Jim" McGrath was one of the best-known men with whom Chicago police have had to deal. He was a brother of "Jack" McGrath, now serving a term of twenty-five years in Joliet for robbery and assault with intent to kill a police officer. He was a member of the notorious Henry street gang that bears his name. One of the effects of Thursday's shooting is the further disruption of the Mortell-McGrath gang. Behan has a bad record and was recently in jail for larceny, but was released by the grand jury.

## MINNESOTA BANK RAIDED.

Cashier at Halsted Held Up in the Middle of the Afternoon by Three Men.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Sept. 20.—The Bank of Halsted at Halsted, a small town on the Minnesota side, about 40 miles south of this city, was raided on Wednesday and robbed of \$350. The robbers entered the town about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and after getting a lively team in which to escape drove to the bank, where the cashier, A. A. Eckern, was alone. While one of the robbers engaged in conversation with the cashier another suddenly covered him with two revolvers. The third man locked the door, pulled down the blinds and then the trio helped themselves to all the money they could find. Some \$2,000 in bills was stowed away where the robbers did not find it. The money they secured was mostly in specie. Putting the booty in their pockets the robbers left the building, keeping Cashier Eckern covered with revolvers until they were outside. Then they locked the door from the outside and drove hurriedly away toward the river. The cashier soon attracted the attention of people passing by and a posse was organized and started in pursuit. The robbers are known to have crossed the river into North Dakota, but although a posse is scouring that country they have not yet been captured.

## FATAL CRUSH IN A CHURCH.

Nine Persons Killed and Many Badly Injured in a Panic in Poland.

WARSAW, Sept. 20.—A false alarm of fire was given Thursday in the synagogue at Kalwary, near Suwalki. The building was crowded with men and women at worship. All started at once for the two exits, and, despite the shouts of the rabbi that there was no fire, fought to get out. After a struggle of ten minutes two-thirds of the congregation were still in the synagogue. As no fire appeared they became calmer, and with the aid of the caretakers the rabbi eventually restored quiet. Nine dead bodies were found near the exits and twenty persons lay unconscious and bleeding where they had been trampled. Fully a hundred persons were injured in the rush. Fifteen are suffering from wounds likely to cause death.

## THREE MEN KILLED.

Terrible Result of a Collision Between Trains in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 20.—There was a wreck on the Knoxville branch of the Louisville & Nashville Thursday afternoon at 3:35 near Hazel Patch, Ky., between passenger train No. 43, south bound, and No. 30, a mixed freight, bound north. Express Messenger Jim Kelly, Mail Agent Smith and Fireman Lew Ryan, of the passenger, were instantly killed and Arthur Pearce, engineer on the freight train, had his leg broken and was injured internally. He will probably die. None of the passengers were injured, but received a general shake-up. The cause of the wreck was due to the passenger engineer neglecting to obey orders to meet the freight at Hazel Patch, where he had orders to wait for it.



Brightest and Best Oil Heaters, all sizes.

**STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!**

We are now prepared to show the best line of

**COAL & WOOD STOVES**

Ever Displayed in Chelsea. Our

**JEWEL**

Base Heater for Coal Leads them all and we have Wood Heaters from \$5.00 up.

Also full line of Cook Stoves, Stove-pipe, Stove Boards, Pattern Oil Cloths, all at Popular Prices.

Don't buy a stove until you look at our stock.

**HOAG & HOLMES.**

A few more sets of Mrs. Potts' Nickel Plated Sad Irons At 99c per Set.

**OUR**

**New Meat Market**

**IS A STUNNER**

Our great success is due to being able to furnish everything First-Class, and to fill every order precisely.

Our Meats are all of the Most Delicious Cuts, and at Popular Prices. All kinds of Sausages a Specialty. Try our salt pork and corned beef, none nicer, also dried beef and hams, our make.

**EPPLER & BARTH,**

**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

Lamps

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 Fall.**

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

**\$1.50.**

**STOVES! STOVES!**

Our Stock is Complete, of the Best Makes and at Lowest Prices.

Garlands in Wood and Coal Heaters, also Genuine Round Oak Stoves. All New Patterns, not a coal stove carried over from 1892. New Patterns of Oil Cloths.

**W. J. KNAPP.**

**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.

**Chelsea and Vicinity.**

Prepare for winter.

The leaves have begun to fall.

The Supervisors convene next Monday, Oct. 9th.

W. J. Knapp was a Detroit visitor last Tuesday.

C. J. Chandler spent Sunday with friends at Albion.

The glass was put in the Schenk block this week.

Dr. H. A. Paige was a Jackson visitor last Tuesday.

Very little real estate in this country is changing hands.

Mrs. Eugene Freer spent last week with friends in Jackson.

Geo. H. Kempf goes to New York this week to buy goods.

Miss Ida Fay Hopkins called on Chelsea friends the past week.

F. P. Glazier returned home from Chicago Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Avery spent Sunday with relatives at Stockbridge.

Mrs. Jas. Speer and Miss Lizzie Maroney were Detroit visitors last week.

Herbert A. Moore, of Elmira, Mich., is visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Mrs. M. M. Foren is visiting her son, Geo. Foren, at Detroit this week.

Miss Lena Foster is clerking for the H. S. Holmes Mercantile Company.

Miss Pearl Davis entertained Miss Francis Logan, of Manchester, last Saturday.

Wm. Denman will occupy Howard Conk's house on West Middle street.

Mrs. Jas. Harrington is seriously ill but hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Mrs. Melvin Yocum, of Jackson, is visiting relatives here and in Lyndon this week.

Married, Sept. 28, 1893, Mr. Oliver Cushman to Miss Carrie Beckwith, both of Sylvan.

Mrs. D. C. Maroney, of Railroad street, was the guest of relatives at Howell last Sunday.

Miss Lucy Sherwood, of Bellevue, spent Sunday with her sister, Miss Angeline Sherwood.

The Misses Cella Carparty and Mary Eisele, of Ann Arbor, visited in town the past week.

Mrs. Mary A. Allyn, who has spent the past summer in Chicago, returned home last week.

Howard Conk and family leave for Hersey this week where they will spend the winter.

Miss Augusta Paul, of Ann Arbor, was the guest of Miss Minnie Vogel, the first of the week.

Sidney Harrington, of Jackson is in town this week, called here by the serious illness of his mother.

E. G. Hoag and daughter, Bernice, of Detroit, visited among relatives and friends here this week.

Capt. E. Bortle, the landlord of the Franklin House, Ann Arbor, died Sept. 27, 1893, of asthma.

Mrs. Warren Cushman and Miss Olive Conklin were the guests of friends in Dexter last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Beals, of North street, were entertained by friends at Jackson last Sunday.

Post master John N. Nestell, of Manchester, died last week. He was buried with Masonic honors.

Mr. L. Lane and daughter, Miss Laura, of Jackson, called on Chelsea friends the fore part of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Winans are spending a couple of days in Stockbridge, taking in the sights at the fair.

Miss Matie Stapish, of Ypsilanti, called on her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Stapish, the fore part of this week.

Miss Ellen Thomas returned home from York State Tuesday, after spending several weeks there with relatives.

Miss Cora M. Irwin, of Chicago, was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Irwin, the first of the week.

Miss Matie Conaty returned home last Friday after spending some time with friends at Jackson and Owosso.

Mr. and Mrs. Jens Norgaard and son, of Detroit, were the guests of Matthew Jensen last Saturday and Sunday.

The Detroit Pastor's Conference were in session at St. Paul's church on Summit street, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Eaton Rapids women had a majority of the votes in their school meeting, yet they went right ahead and elected men to all the offices.

Henry Kuhl, of Sharon, is getting the lumber on the ground for a new barn, to replace the one destroyed by fire last summer.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Conklin have returned home from Chicago, and will occupy the John K. Yocum house on Summit street.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Reeder and children of Cazenovia, N. Y., are being entertained by Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Snyder, of East Middle street, this week.

Sparrows are again multiplying rapidly, especially in the country, since the law went into effect prohibiting the killing from April 1 to November 1.

There are 105 cases on the docket for this term of court. There are 16 criminal cases among which are the Hand murder case and the Barton arson case.

The C. L. S. C. will meet at the home of Mrs. H. S. Holmes on Monday evening Oct. 9th at 7 o'clock. All, who wish to join the society, are invited to attend.

Mrs. Anna Rademacher and children, of Detroit, are the guests of Mrs. Rademacher's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Barthel, of Garfield street, this week.

Michigan gathered in the honors for its forestry exhibits at the World's Fair. The peninsular state won 21 medals, one more than twice as many as any other state.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Emrick, of Waterford, Ont., after spending some time here visiting Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Maroney and Mr. and Mrs. Perry Barber, returned to their home last Monday.

The Democrat says a style of girl who used to be much the fad a few years ago has renewed her popularity. She is the brunette and has the worn look that emphasizes delicate features and a clear pallor.

Died, Sunday, Oct. 1, 1893, Mrs. William Beurl, of Freedom, aged 50 years. The funeral took place Tuesday from Bethel church, Freedom, Rev. Paul Irion officiating. Deceased was a sister of Mrs. Geo. Mast, of this village.

When you desire first-class job work, don't forget that the HERALD job office is the place to get it. Prices in keeping with the times. Your patronage is respectfully solicited. Give us a call and secure best work at lowest cost.

"After the Ball" was an event long to be remembered by two Tekonsha young men and their girls, says the Eaton Rapids Herald. In escorting the girls home after the dance, they collided with a skunk, and he did the rest. The young folks have retired to private life and are wearing out their old clothes.

The farmer of the future will be a woman, if Michigan affords a basis of prophecy. In Wayne county alone there are 220 women farmers, and in the whole state 8,807, with an ownership of 670,489 acres. The value of the land is estimated at \$43,500,000, and the earnings of the women aggregate \$4,354,500.

The world's fair will close on the night of October 30th, and the next morning will see workmen laying railroad tracks through the different buildings to carry away the exhibits. There will be no extension beyond the time fixed by congress, so the executive committee decided last Wednesday night and ordered the fair closed on the day named.

Report of school in district No. 7 Sylvan for the month ending Sept. 29. Number enrolled 21, attending every day, Carrie Goodrich, Blanche Worthly, Carrie and Lena Merkle; standing 90, Carrie Goodrich Alvin Kellam; 85, Lois Kellam, Myrta Weber, Herman Weber, Chauncey Freeman; 80, Clara Merkle, Lydia Wolf, Emma Bohnet, Lucy Stephens, teacher.

Michigan is still the Badger State. Two of the animals have been killed in Rapid Township, Kalkaska County, recently. A healthy badger can get away with poultry faster than a plantation dandy, and badgers are always healthy. From the way poultry has disappeared in this vicinity the past two months, leads one to think there are a few badgers left in this locality.

Report of school in District No. 2, Sylvan for the month ending Sept. 28, 1893: Following are the names of all pupils whose scholarship and deportment are 80 or above: Mary Broesamle, Lydia Kilmer, Minnie Kilmer, Walter Richards, Arthur Kruse, Clarence Kruse, Harry Richards, Cora Hoppe, Alma Hoppe, Ella M. Schweinfurth, Elmer Schweinfurth, Pearl Orbring, Martha and Fannie Musback, Austin Richards, Eya Main, Helen McCarter, teacher.

The following persons left Tuesday for Chicago: Mr. and Mrs. J. Howlett, Mr. and Mrs. D. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Glenn, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Orsen Beeman, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Whitaker, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Gorman, Mrs. C. J. Leach, Mrs. A. E. Smith, Mrs. L. L. Glover and daughter Miss Lula, Mrs. C. Fish and son, George, the Misses Anna Conaty, Agnes Conlon, and Lizzie Geraghty and Messrs. Ellsworth Fletcher, Michael McGuire, John Young, Jas. Young, Jacob Eder, Fred Heller, Conrad Spiranage, Chas. Kilmer, Harry Morton and B. Haberstroh.

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We would like to

**Impress on Your Mind**

The fact that for every dollar you spend at the Bank Drug Store you always get value received. This is not idle talk but the

**Verdict**

Of our oldest customers. Give us an opportunity of convincing you that we can

**Save you Money.**

All Patent Medicines 1-4 off.  
Choice Lemons 25c per dozen.  
4 pounds V. & C. crackers for 25c.  
2 packages Yeast Foam for 5c.  
Full cream cheese 12 1/2c per pound.  
Fine extracted honey 38c per quart.  
Best Alaska Salmon 14c per can.  
Tea dust 12 1/2c per pound.  
Good Raisins 8c per pound.  
Gloss Starch 6c per pound.  
Arm and Hammer Saleratus 6c per lb.  
Best Nudavene Flakes 8 lbs for 25c.  
All laundry soaps 6 bars for 25c.  
23 boxes matches, (300 to box) for 25c.  
Best kerosine oil 9c per gallon.  
Lamp wicks 1c per yard.  
No. 1 lamp chimneys 8c each.  
No. 2 lamp chimneys 5c each.  
Best Lantern Globes 5c each.  
Choice Coffee 19c per pound.  
Fine Herring 20c per box.  
3 cans best Pumpkin for 25c.  
Mixed and stick candy 10c per pound.  
Fine perfumes 35c per ounce.  
Clothes pins 6 dozen for 5c.  
Coffins in bricks 8c per pound.  
Best Baking Powder 20c per pound.  
Choice Rice 5c per pound.  
Fine N. O. Molasses for 25c per gal.  
Extra Japan tea 30c per pound.  
9 sticks best cheery for 10c.  
Choice Mustard 15c per jug.  
3 cakes elegant toilet soap for 20c.  
Fine syrup 28c per gallon.  
Axle grease 5c per box.  
25 pounds sulphur for \$1.  
Banner smoking tobacco 16c per pound.  
Presto fine cut tobacco 28c per pound.  
Good plug tobacco 25c per pound.  
Best Sardines 5c per box.  
Rising sun stove polish 5c per package.  
Purest Spices that can be bought.  
Fine toothpicks 5c per package.  
Pure Cider Vinegar 18c per gallon.  
Sweet Cuba tobacco 38c per pound.

**F. P. Glazier & Co.**

**ADIRONDA**

**Wheeler's Heart Cure**

—Positively Cures—

**HEART DISEASE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,**

Sleeplessness and all derangements of the Nervous System.

**UNEXCELLED FOR INFANTS**

A Blessed Boon for Tired Mothers and Restless Babies.

Purely Vegetable. Guaranteed Free from opiates, 100 full sized doses 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., Drug gists, Chelsea, Mich.

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# Geo. H. KEMPF'S

## CASH

Goods - House

—IS—  
Making the Prices  
That  
Please the People,  
For by  
Selling for Cash  
Goods can be  
Sold for Less Money

Than when time is given,  
Therefore I am busy  
while other stores  
say, "dull times."

am Offering:  
300 Sample Cloaks.  
75 Sample Fur Capes.

Exactly cost, and while they last  
It is a great opportunity to buy  
winter cloaks. Can not  
get any more after  
these are gone.

Dress Goods  
Elegant Pattern Suits  
Elegant Hop Sackings  
Elegant Broad Cloths  
Elegant Henriettas, all colors  
Elegant Serges, all colors  
Elegant Flannels, all colors.

Very Low  
Prices.

### Underwear.

Everybody is buying my 50 cent  
underwear for 44 cents. Great bar-  
gain while they last.  
Ladies Jersey Wools 99 cents,  
worth \$1.25.  
Ladies flat merino 44 cents,  
worth 59 cents.  
Children's underwear all kinds  
and prices.  
Beautiful combination suits worth  
\$2.50 for \$1.95.  
Come to us for underwear.

### Gloves, Etc.

New Kid Gloves  
New Wool Gloves.  
New Corsets.  
New Hosiery  
New Blankets.  
New Table Covers.

### Domestics.

1 case 7c Turkey Red Prints at  
4 cents.  
10 pieces 12c Cotton Flannel at  
9 cents.  
Choice any 7c print in store at  
cents per yard.  
5 pieces 25c Eiderdown Skirting  
at 10 and 19 cents.

In fact the best stock of  
Dry Goods at Lower  
Prices than any  
other house  
in County.

Closing out  
Ladies Shoe Stock  
at Cost.

Respectfully,  
GEO. H. KEMPF,  
Highest Market Price for Butter & Eggs

### Here and There.

There is a hustle after stoves.  
A. A. Hall has removed to Stockbridge.  
Mrs. H. H. Avery was a Jackson visitor  
Wednesday.

Joseph Wheaton, of Grass Lake, has  
been granted an original pension.

Mrs. Andrew Congdon and Miss Cora  
Taylor are at the Stockbridge fair today.

Electric Insoles are just the thing.  
Riemenschneider & Co., have them. See  
"ad" on first page.

Hon. A. J. Sawyer, of Ann Arbor, who  
was severely hurt by being thrown from a  
buggy recently, is rapidly recovering.

There are 540 students in attendance at  
the Normal School at Ypsilanti this term,  
being an increase of forty over last year's  
attendance.

The Misses Kate and Rose Conaty, of  
Detroit, were called here this week by the  
serious illness of their sister, Mrs. Jas.  
Harrington.

Chas. Steinbach has opened up the  
handsomest line of blankets ever seen in  
Chelsea. If in need of any give him a call.  
Prices right.

Read Geo. H. Kempf's new "ad" con-  
cerning cloaks, dress goods, underwear,  
gloves and domestics. He is making low  
prices which please the people.

A Philadelphia newspaper notes that  
during all the hard times there has been no  
reduction in the wages of sin. And it may  
be added that the receipts on the Plaisance  
are said to have actually increased.

One hundred tons of cat's tail were  
recently sold at once for the purpose of  
ornamenting ladies' wearing apparel. This  
means that assuming an average cat's tails  
to weigh two ounces, no fewer than 1,792,  
000 pussies had to be killed.

Among the products which science has  
put to valuable service is the nettle, a weed  
which is now being cultivated in some  
parts of Europe, its fiber proving useful  
for a variety of textile fabrics. In Dresden  
a thread is produced from it so fine that a  
length of 60 miles weighs only 2½ pounds.

A Danville, Ky., judge has instructed  
the grand jury to indict any man or woman  
in his bailiwick proven guilty of playing  
progressive euchre for prizes. It will be  
noticed that the blue-grass luminary care-  
fully avoids any mention of poker or old  
sledge in his instructions. Discrimination  
may be invidious, but not to discriminate  
in Kentucky is worse—its dangerous.

The State of Missouri makes an anti-  
climax of its marriage laws. The cere-  
mony there, as elsewhere, pledges the  
contracting parties to love and cherish  
each other "until death do them part," and  
then a State law provides that desertion of  
either party before ten years of married  
life have passed shall be a crime punished  
by imprisonment. A 10 year marriage is,  
however, a reform on the much shorter  
married life that the laws of many States  
allow.

The latest news from the fashionable  
centres indicate that jackets with full  
skirts and very large sleeves will be exten-  
sively worn during the fall season, and also  
that the princess gown—the newest models  
of which are very elegant—will be very  
popular. As for skirts, the double skirt  
will be one of the features of the coming  
styles. For either jackets or waists the  
pretty "godets" drapery and the pictur-  
esque directoire revers will be universally  
adopted.

Lynching has become so common in this  
country that some of the facetious head-  
line writers now speak of one of the affairs  
as "A Quiet Event," "A Neat Affair,"  
"Everything Arranged to the Queen's  
Taste," "An Impromptu Necktie Party,"  
"Another 'Hoos' on the Law," and others  
equally indicative of contempt for the  
terrible crime. Lawlessness in a commu-  
nity always begets lawlessness, and the  
effect of lynching is to increase rather than  
diminish crime.

A lady writer in one of the poultry  
papers says she kept sixteen hens last  
year and raised between eighty and  
ninety chickens and ate all but twenty  
pullets; also ate the old hens, and used  
858 eggs in the family, besides selling  
eggs to the amount of \$32.23, and yet her  
husband thinks it does not pay to raise  
hens. Perhaps if he had to buy seventy-  
five or eighty fowls and chickens and 71½  
dozen eggs in a year, he would think it  
paid to keep poultry.

Abrabia must be a heaven for those  
whose lives are made a burden to them by  
the whistler. The Arab maintains that a  
whistler's mouth cannot be purified for 40  
days and nights, and they assert of the  
whistler that satan has touched his body  
and caused him to produce the offensive  
sound. Then there are the natives of the  
Tonga Islands, Polynesia, who hold that it  
is a sin to whistle, as it is an act disrespect-  
ful to God. Even in some districts in  
North Germany the villagers declare that  
if one whistles in the evening it makes the  
angels weep.—Ex.

Boots are supposed to have been the  
invention of the Carlians. They were  
mentioned by Homer. 907 B. C. Grecian  
women possessed twenty-two kinds of foot-  
gear, which may be classed as those which  
cover all the foot up to the ankle and those  
which simply tied with wide ribbons for  
straps. The practice of shoe and sandal  
wearing can be traced back for some  
thousands of years and is probably of  
Eastern origin. Frequent mention is made  
of the shoe in the Bible from the book of  
Exodus to the Acts and there is made men-  
tion of a shoe latchet as early as the time  
of Abraham.

The Boston Traveler tells of how an  
editor lost two subscribers. They wrote  
to ask him his remedy for their respective  
troubles. No. 1, a happy father of twins,  
wrote to inquire the best way to get them  
over their teething, and No. 2 wanted to  
know how to protect his orchard from the  
myriad of grasshoppers. The editor framed  
his answers upon the orthodox lines, but  
unfortunately transposed their two names,  
with the result that No. 1 who was blessed  
with the twins, read in reply to his query:  
Cover them carefully with straw and set fire  
to them, and the little pests, after jumping  
about in the flames a few minutes, will  
speedily be settled." No. 2, plagued with the  
grasshoppers, was told to "Give a little castor  
oil and rub their teeth gently with a bone ring."

Church etiquette is something that the  
majority of people know little about and  
many care less. Often awkward and em-  
barrassing situations might be avoided if a  
little care were exercised. The Kalamazoo  
Gazette contains the following apt sugges-  
tion: Having entered a pew, move  
along; do not block up the end of the pew,  
as if you did not intend to have anybody  
else to enter it, or as if you were holding it  
for some special friends. Do not rise to  
let others in, but move along and leave the  
pew invitingly open so that they will know  
that they are welcome. If a pew holding  
four has already three in it, do not file out  
in formal procession to let a poor sacred  
woman go to the other end, but move along,  
and let her sit at the end next to the aisle.  
It is not necessary for a stalwart man to sit  
at the end ready to rush out and kill  
Indians, as possibly it was once.

The Michigan Central Railroad company  
has equipped all its express trains through-  
out with "riot guns" for the reception of  
train robbers. Every employe has one of  
the guns on the trains. They will shoot  
seventy-two buckshot in three seconds and  
tear an eight-inch hole through anything.  
They are of a special pattern and were  
made expressly for this road. Their bar-  
rels are only twenty-two inches long, so  
that the guns can be handled with ease in  
close quarters. Each gun contains six  
cartridges, and all six can be fired in a  
very short space of time. They are con-  
sidered the fastest rapid-firing guns extant  
known as the 1893 Winchester model.  
Each charge contains twelve buckshot,  
34-100ths of an inch in diameter. The  
conductor, the brakemen, the engineer,  
the fireman and the expressman of every  
express train are armed with the weapons  
with express instructions to utilize them  
in case of an attempted robbery. The  
railroad company ordered 500 rounds of  
charges for each and every gun purchased.  
The trains have all been furnished with  
racks and every employe knows where  
his Winchester can be got in a minute's  
time.

People who have gazed with affectionate  
admiration at the sweet-faced cherubs who  
wear white gowns and sing anthems in the  
Episcopal churches will be shocked at the  
accounts which come from a Michigan  
resort of the doings of a party of Chicago  
choir boys who camped in that Sylvan  
spot. Most people have an idea that the  
choir boy is ripe for translation; that  
beneath his nightgown pin-feathers are  
sprouting, and that some day his wings  
being fully developed, he will soar aloft,  
carolling the opening bars of "Hark! The  
Herald Angels Sing," in G sharp. This  
description may fit some choir boys, but  
unprejudiced reports leave no doubt  
that the Chicago crowd was made up of  
an inferior variety. They made warlike  
incursions upon the peaceful hamlet near  
the camp, they swigged soda water and  
ginger beer in unlimited quantities, they  
stigmatized the aboriginal urchins as "hay-  
seeds," crowded them off the sidewalks  
and dared them to fight, and wound up  
their bacchanalian career by getting  
"licked." This incident will be distressing  
to those who have been firm believers in  
the angelic nature of the choir boy, but  
such persons should not lose faith and  
courage. When the after-summer services  
begin every one of the Chicago seraphs  
will be in his place, his eyes upturned, his  
sunburned nose anointed with vaseline, his  
burked shins incased in faultless knicker-  
bockers, his soul filled with peace and his  
voice with religious fervor. He will be,  
as before, and the confidence in his purity  
and sanctity, shaken by his summer  
escapade, will soon be strong as ever.

# JACK FROST!

Old Jack Frost is with us. Sneezing, coughing, barking and growling  
with colds is now in order. You can save yourself much trouble  
also a wad in doctor bills by taking time by the  
forelock, come to us and buy a

## PENINSULAR STOVE.

Don't wait until the last minute—come now. They don't cost much  
either. A bright, roaring fire puts the whole family in good  
humor. Nothing adds more to cheerfulness than a  
PENINSULAR STOVE.

They are unsurpassed in points of quality  
and operation.

You will find Peninsular Stoves and Ranges on sale at our Hardware  
Store, where we will be pleased to welcome you at any time  
whether you intend purchasing or not.

C. E. WHITAKER,  
Dealer in Hardware.  
CHELSEA, - MICHIGAN.

Operative, Prosthetic  
and Ceramic Dent-  
istry in all their  
branches. Teeth ex-  
amined and advic-  
e given free. Special  
attention given to  
children's teeth: Nitrous oxide and Local  
Anesthetic used in extracting. Permanently  
located.  
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**Dr. K. GREINER,**  
Homeopathic Physician and  
Surgeon.  
Office hours—10 to 12 a. m. and  
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Office in the Sherry building,  
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**PALMER & TWITCHELL,**  
PHYSICIANS  
AND  
SURGEONS.  
Office over Kempf's new bank, Chelsea.

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Physician & Surgeon.  
SPECIALTIES:—Diseases of the  
Nose, Throat, Eye and Ear.  
OFFICE HOURS:—10 to 12 and  
2 to 5.

**R. McCOLGAN,**  
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.  
Office and residence west side South  
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Office hours, 3 to 6 p. m.  
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**The Parlor Barber Shop,**  
Chelsea, Mich.  
Good work and close attention to busi-  
ness is my motto. With this in view, I  
hope to secure, at least, part of your  
patronage.  
**GEO. EDER, Prop.**

**FRANK SHAVER,**  
Proprietor of the  
CITY BARBER SHOP  
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**Excelsior Bakery,**  
Chelsea, Mich.  
Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on  
hand. First-class Restaurant in connection  
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\$3 SHOE NOT RIP.  
Do you wear them? When next to need try a pair.  
Best in the world.  
\$5.00 \$3.00  
\$4.00 \$2.50  
\$3.50 \$2.00  
\$2.50 \$1.75  
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\$2.00 \$1.75  
FOR GENTLEMEN FOR LADIES  
FOR BOYS FOR MISSES  
If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest  
styles, don't pay \$6 to \$8, try my \$3, \$3.50, \$4.00 or  
\$5 Shoes. 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

**MICHIGAN CENTRAL**  
"The Niagara Falls Route."  
Time table taking effect Sept. 24th 1893.  
90th MERIDIAN TIME.  
Passengers Trains on the Michigan Cen-  
tral Railroad will leave Chelsea Station as  
follows:

GOING WEST.	
Mail .....	10.27 A. M.
Grand Rapids Express .....	6.38 P. M.
Chicago Night Express .....	9.21 P. M.
GOING EAST.	
Detroit Night Express .....	5.28 A. M.
Grand Rapids Express .....	10.17 A. M.
Mail .....	3.59 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.

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Marble & Granite Works.  
American and Imported  
Granite and Marble.  
All Kinds of Build-  
ing Stone.  
**CEMETERY WORK**  
A SPECIALTY.  
Estimates Cheerfully Fur-  
nished.  
All Work Guaranteed.  
**JOHN BAUMGARDNER,**  
ANN ARBOR, MICH.  
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arine Streets. 42

  
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Everybodys :-  
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# THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, : : MICHIGAN.

THE best trotting record for twenty miles is 50 minutes and 25 seconds. The best twenty mile record for a bicycle is 46 minutes and 7 seconds.

A NEW regulation for the German army will be of benefit to American farmers. The German minister of war has ordered the military authorities to use Indian corn mixed with oats in making up the rations for the army horses.

THE latest report about the German emperor is to the effect that he proposes to be crowned in Berlin next year. In that event there will be a splendid ceremony, at which all the crowned heads of the fatherland and other royalties will be present.

THE New York Sun has been investigating McAllister's 400 and prints a number of receipted bills of the last century showing that a Stuyvesant sold handkerchiefs, a DePeyster jeans, a Rhineland hats, a Brevoort pewter spoons, a Beekman molasses and a Roosevelt lampblack.

THE Gila monster has only recently been recognized as a useful animal. Its skin is utilized for making a fancy leather. It is one of the most repulsive looking of the lizard tribe, and is the only member of its order known to be venomous. It receives its name from the Gila river in Arizona.

THE annual report of the Boston fire department attributes the cause of a number of fires in that city last year to "smoking in bed," and it has a subdivision in which the origin of the fire is set down to "careless smoking in bed." Where the line can be drawn is not obvious to the ordinary mind.

JUDGE ROBERT S. HEFFLIN, of Alabama, who served in the forty-fourth and forty-fifth congresses, boasts that his expenses during the thirteen months of his two terms were not over \$30 a month, and that he returned to his home with \$9,600 out of his two years' salary and has been living in affluence ever since.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, one of the few surviving members of Gen. Grant's cabinets, will surrender his residence in Boston next month in order to go to Washington to act as counsel for the Chilean government in certain important cases to be brought before the commission especially appointed to consider them.

AN anti-Japanese sentiment is strongly manifesting itself on the Pacific coast, following in the same lines as the anti-Chinese crusaders. The hop harvest, which affords employment to many thousands of pickers in the several Pacific states, is now on, and the white pickers strongly oppose the employment of Japs in the hop yards.

THE sound of a strong brass band can not be heard a great distance, and the report of a musket is scarcely perceptible at a distance of 20,000 feet. In the Arctic regions, when the spirit thermometer marks 40 degrees or more below zero, Fahr., a common conversation may be carried on by persons separated from each other by upward of 7,000 feet.

AFTER a search of nearly thirty years, during which time advertisements were inserted in southern papers, the flags belonging to the Twenty-second Michigan have been found. They were captured in 1863, on the last day of the fight at Chickamauga, and from that time until a short time ago their whereabouts were unknown. The flags have been discovered at Washington among some confederate flags.

ACCORDING to the Insurance Age the business of fire insurance is not wholly and altogether bad. In 1892, for example, the premium in Illinois, outside of Chicago, amounted to \$12,906,435, and the losses to but \$4,389,363, or but 34 per cent. of the premium. This is certainly not a bad showing. In the last twenty-four years, in the same territory, the premium amounted to \$108,394,908, and the losses to but \$72,991,218.

AN English woman has employed thirty-five poor Irish women since 1885 in making a copy of an old piece of Bayeux tapestry. The linen and silk were woven and dyed especially for it. It is 227 inches long and 20 inches wide, contains 623 men, 202 horses, 505 other animals, besides innumerable birds, trees and flowers. The original was also made by women, Matilda of Flanders and her court having worked a long time on it.

THE idea of small area well cultivated is also growing in popular favor in the south, not only on cotton plantations, but on sugar plantations as well. Time was when the planter sought for quantity on a wide expanse; now he seeks it more in a small area thoroughly cultivated. Under the new plan the yield of sugar alone in Louisiana is 132 per cent. more than it was fifteen years ago. In the last few years the increase in the cotton yield has been 100 per cent. more than has been the increase in cotton acreage.

## THE ELECTIONS REPEAL BILL.

Synopsis of the Debate in the National House of Representatives.

Debate on the bill for the repeal of the federal elections law was begun in the house on the 26th by Mr. Tucker (dem., Va.), the author of the bill. The first proposition to which he invited attention was that the power and right of a citizen to vote is not given by the United States, but is reserved to the several states. If the powers and privileges of the supervisors and deputy marshals permit them to perform acts not prescribed and granted in the constitution, then the law that creates them is unconstitutional. States alone can make conditions of suffrage. The United States, Mr. Tucker went on to say, had not conferred the right of suffrage on anybody. That being the case, if the United States could step in, challenge votes and lay down conditions of suffrage, it involves a right in the federal government to destroy suffrage in the states.

"The repeal of these laws," said Mr. Tucker, in conclusion, "will wipe away statutes that have caused clashing between the federal government and the states for thirty years. I belong to a party that is not sectional. You," he added, addressing the republicans, "have lived on sectionalism. You have violated the pledges of your fathers, have overridden the constitution, have denied the right of habeas corpus and in a thousand ways shown yourselves unworthy of public confidence. Therefore, on November 6 last, you were overthrown, and we are now here to undo those things which you did in the arrogance of your power."

Mr. Brosius (rep., Pa.) believed that underneath the stream of our politics there was patriotism, and to that patriotism he appealed to-day. He then spoke against the proposed repeal. He laid down the propositions that the federal constitution was not the creature of the states, but was created by the people; that the power and authority conferred upon the government were operative in all states and over all the people; that the nation was clothed with ample power to enforce the constitution. Mr. Brosius contended that the repeal of the federal election laws would leave the citizens of the country unprotected and exposed unless the power of the states mercifully intervened. Never before had there been proposed a surrender so base, so humiliating, never since when the heresy of states' rights was tried in battle.

In reply to a query by Mr. Compton (dem., Md.) Mr. Brosius said the power conferred in the constitution had not been called into requisition in the history of the country before the war because villainy and wrong were progressive, and the fathers and their grandfathers had never conceived of the means which had since been contrived to deprive certain citizens of their rights.

On the 27th Mr. Lawson (dem., Ga.) spoke in favor of the pending bill. He said the unconstitutionality of the law sought to be repealed had always been strenuously contended. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Brosius) quoted an apt expression from Garfield, that the ballot-box registers the decrees of the people. Upon this subject the decree of the people has been registered against the constitutionality of these election laws. Mr. Lawson said that under the operation of a system of laws, such as the one under discussion, it was easy to see how in close districts enough people might be deterred by the mere presence of the federal forces, civil or military, at the polls from voting to change the otherwise normal result of the election.

Mr. Mallory (dem., Fla.) interrupted by stating that in his own state two members of the legislature had been arrested by federal officials, taken 200 miles away from the capital, and held there until the senate was organized by the republicans and the state government thereby given into the hands of that party. When that had been accomplished the men were released, no charge being made against them.

In concluding his remarks Mr. Lawson read from the report of the investigation of the conduct of Lot Wright, United States marshal at Cincinnati, made by a committee of the house, to show what might be done under the laws sought to be repealed, which repeal was demanded by the democratic party and the country.

Mr. Bynum (dem., Ind.) stated that at a recent election in his own state a man was arrested at the command of a United States inspector for making an affidavit whereby another man was enabled to vote. By the arrest of this voter, said Mr. Bynum, fifty men were deprived of the right to cast their ballots.

Mr. Daniels (rep., N. Y.) spoke against repeal. He said these laws had been signed by President Grant and had met the approval of the people from that time until the assembling of the convention in 1892 which nominated Mr. Cleveland for the presidency. Then for the first time was the demand made that these laws should be wiped off the statute books. As to the constitutionality of the laws Mr. Daniels said they affected nothing but the election of members of congress, and to that end the provision in the constitution by which their validity has been upheld met the approval of the people who framed that document and adopted it. Mr. Daniels argued that the operations of the laws had worked injustice to no one, in support of which he asserted no deputy marshal or inspector had been indicted and punished for abuse of his powers under the law.

On the 28th a wordy altercation occurred between Mr. Fithian (dem., Ill.) and Mr. Morse (rep., Mass.) growing out of Mr. Morse's filibustering course on the 27th. Mr. Morse charged Mr. Fithian with being responsible for the refusal to permit him to print in the Congressional Record some newspaper extracts attacking Commissioner Lochren. Mr. Fithian desired to call the attention of the house to a rather dubious proposition made by Mr. Morse to him, who, he said, had come to him with honeyed words and informed him that he was a member of the committee on public buildings and grounds, and intimated that if he (Fithian) had a public building bill, he (Morse) might be able to help him if the Illinois congressman could see his way clear to withdraw his objection. Mr. Morse pronounced this statement false, whereupon Mr. Fithian said his colleague, Mr. Goldzier, heard the conversation and would substantiate the statement. Mr. Morse said the construction Mr. Fithian put upon his proposition was entirely false. Mr. Fithian then said if the gentleman (Mr. Morse) denied the statement he was himself willfully lying. Great confusion in the house followed these remarks, the speaker quelling the pending riot by declaring both gentlemen out of order.

Mr. Black (dem., Ill.) spoke in favor of the repeal of the federal elections law. He said the law was not enacted for the elevation of the ballot box, but to intensify the race issue existing in a large section of this country and to support the weaker and more ignorant class of our people against the stronger and more American of our citizens. They appealed to force rather than reason. The law placed too much power in the hands of improper men. He (Mr. Black) would vote for any amount of money and force, if necessary, to uphold the dignity of the government and the rights of its citizens, but the existing laws did neither.

Mr. Black read a letter from Comptroller Bohler showing that from 1877 supervisors of elections had cost \$2,854,000 and deputy marshals \$1,157,000. The cost of the troops it was impossible to detail. Their cost represented all the hidden drains to be accounted for. The records showed that at first these officials had been massed in democratic states in the south and in New York. Gradually the amount spent in democratic states decreased and the amount in republican doubtful states increased. In Illinois in 1876, when that state first showed signs of breaking her allegiance to the republican party, but \$1,100

was spent. In 1878, when the state was doubtful, 1,386 supervisors and 2,400 deputy marshals were employed at a cost of \$100,000.

In reply to a question by Mr. Cannon (rep., Ill.) Mr. Black said every man who wore the tin star of intimidation was an oppressor.

Mr. Johnson (rep., Ind.) spoke in opposition to repeal. He said he wanted to "stigmatize this bill as the climax of all that is audacious and vicious. It unblushingly assaults all that is near and dear to the American heart. It is the unfortunate child of a wretched conspiracy; it is conceived in a spirit contrary to the principles of our government. It is a proposition to blot out all the laws to protect the purity of the ballot and a cold-blooded proposition to repeal all the laws making violations of election laws crimes. To be consistent the democrats should repeal all other laws for the punishment of crime, counterfeiting, robbery and murder."

Mr. Johnson charged the democratic party with being responsible for violation of the sanctity of the ballot box, with corrupting the conscience of the nation and defying the public will; with forging the Morey letter in 1884, with forging the returns in Chicago in the same year that sent Joe Mackin to the penitentiary, with forging returns in Ohio and Indiana, with frauds innumerable in New York, with deeds of violence in the south. "The party that has perpetrated all these wrongs now contemplates this climax of their crimes, but let them enjoy their victory without mental or moral reservation. They have set no limit to their excesses. The hour of retribution will come. It will take the party that has prostituted the power given it for great public purposes and hurled it into oblivion."

Mr. Breckinridge (dem., Ky.) followed, and hurled defiance at Mr. Johnson. "If the gentleman is a fair type," he said, "of the people of his district, then they cannot be criticised for sending him a man who denounces as infamous a majority of the people of this country. I have a profound pity for a man who could make such a speech, who does not believe his countrymen are to be trusted. With this I dismiss him from my mind and from my speech."

Mr. Johnson interrupted by saying there were other things which the gentleman from Kentucky would like to dismiss, alluding to the Pollard-Breckinridge breach-of-promise suit. Mr. Breckinridge replied that such a remark only showed that the gentleman (Mr. Johnson) had no sense of the propriety and decency of public life.

Mr. Breckinridge's speech was devoted largely to the constitutional phase of the question. These laws, he argued, marked an era; their repeal would mark the beginning of another and a better era. "I do not care to reply to the attacks of the republicans against the democratic party," said he. "You can't indict a whole people. You no longer indict the state when you attack the democracy, for the time has come when a majority of the representatives from the north are democrats."

On the 29th ult. Mr. Lacy (rep., Ia.) spoke in opposition to the repeal of the election laws. He characterized the measure as an unseemly bill brought in at an unseemly time. This extraordinary session had been called on account of the financial condition of the country. Some thought this had been brought about by the election of 1892, some thought it had been brought about by the tariff. Instead of meeting the financial question as it should be met, instead of bringing forward a bill to revise the tariff which the people were told was an atrocity, this bill was thrust upon the country unexpectedly and wholly uncalculated for. There was a difference in the democratic party over the silver question. It was necessary to do something to get the democrats together, and the federal election law repeal bill had been brought forward as the war cry around which the party could rally. The pending measure should be entitled a bill "for the protection of corruption and iniquity at elections." This would be its effect. Mr. Lacy then proceeded to criticize the election methods pursued in certain districts of South Carolina.

Mr. McLaure (dem., S. C.) denied the allegations made by the member from Iowa relative to the elections in South Carolina. He denied that the negroes in that state were deprived of any rights. Some years ago there might have been trouble. But it was not the negro that had made the trouble; it was the carpet-bagger, who had gone down south. When South Carolina had got rid of the carpet-baggers, when they had packed their bags and returned to Massachusetts and other northern states, South Carolina had passed beneficial election laws. The people of South Carolina did not care whether the federal election laws were repealed or not. The reason he was in favor of the repeal was that he believed the true way to build up this federal government and make it a grand government was to give the people at home a local self-government.

Mr. De Armond (dem., Mo.) in advocating the repeal of the election laws said they had been enacted in order to repress intelligence in the south. They had been passed to put ignorance in power and to relieve intelligence. He said the democrats, proposing the repeal of these laws, were not moving backward; they were moving forward. They were saying that the people should govern, and if it was in their power the people should govern.

Mr. Gillette (rep., Mass.) spoke against the bill and referred to the beneficial effects which had resulted from the election laws in the city of New York. The member from New York (Mr. Fellows) had said a few days ago, in defending Tammany hall, that if these laws were repealed the democratic majority in New York would be increased by 30,000 votes. Nobody accused Tammany of anything but the love of spoils. The member had said that by the repeal of these laws the democratic majority could be increased. In the opinion of the people the existence of Tammany hall and its overshadowing influence was undesirable and dangerous. The large majority of the people believe it was an unprincipled organization.

Mr. Wheeler (dem., Ala.) spoke in advocacy of the bill, and argued against the constitutionality of the laws which it was proposed to repeal.

Mr. Blair (rep., N. H.) opposed the measure. He paid a tribute to Mr. Davenport, whom he enlisted as being one of the ablest, most conscientious men who had ever administered the elections laws or any other laws.

## RENEWED ACTIVITY.

The Industries of Connecticut Feel the Better Conditions of the Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 27.—The effects of increased business are felt in this part of the state in the starting up of mills that have been running on half time and with only half the usual number of hands employed, and there is such a feeling of confidence among the merchants that they are making preparations for a good fall and winter trade. Reports from towns up the Saugatuck valley all indicate the same condition of affairs.

Van Alen Said to Have Declined.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—A morning paper says: "A business associate of Mr. J. J. Van Alen, Mr. Cleveland's nominee for ambassador to Italy, said last night Mr. Van Alen had written to the president declining the mission to Rome."

## PAINED AT DELAY.

The President Astonished at the Non-Action of the Senate on the Repeal Bill—He Writes a Letter Explicitly Stating His Position Regarding Financial Questions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—A special received from Atlanta, Ga., says that the Constitution publishes a letter from President Cleveland to Gov. Northen, of Georgia, in which the president states his position on the financial question at some length. The letter is in reply to one written by Gov. Northen on the 15th inst., presenting a graphic condition of the political situation in Georgia and the south, and urging upon the president the expediency of a public utterance from him more comprehensive than his recent message as to the proper policy to be pursued by congress upon questions affecting the stringency of the times and the needs of the people.

The president's reply to that letter was received Wednesday evening and is as follows:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Hon. W. J. Northen—My Dear Sir: I hardly know how to reply to your letter of the 15th inst. It seems to me that I am quite plainly on record concerning the financial question. My letter accepting the nomination to the presidency when read in connection with the message lately sent to the congress in extraordinary session appears to me to be very explicit.

"I want a currency that is stable and safe in the hands of our people. I will not knowingly be implicated in a condition that will justly make me in the least degree answerable to any laborer or farmer in the United States for a shrinkage in the purchasing power of the dollar he has received for a full dollar's worth of work or for a dollar's worth of the product of his toil.

"I not only want our currency to be of such a character that all kinds of dollars will be of equal purchasing power at home, but I want it to be of such a character as will demonstrate abroad our wisdom and good faith, thus placing us upon a firm foundation and credit among the nations of the earth.

"I want our financial conditions and the laws relating to our currency safe and reassuring, so that those who have money will spend and invest it in business and new enterprises instead of hoarding it. You cannot cure fright by calling it foolish and unreasonable, and you cannot prevent the frightened man from hoarding his money.

"I want good, sound and stable money and a condition of confidence that will keep it in use.

"Within the limits of what I have written I am a friend of silver, but I believe its proper place in our currency can only be fixed by a readjustment of our currency legislation and the inauguration of a consistent and comprehensive financial scheme. I think such a thing can only be entered upon profitably and hopefully after the repeal of the law which is charged with all our financial woes. In the present state of the public mind this law cannot be built upon nor patched in such a way as to relieve the situation.

"I am therefore opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this country alone and independently, and I am in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman law.

"I confess I am astonished by the opposition in the senate to such prompt action as would relieve the present unfortunate situation.

"My daily prayer is that the delay occasioned by such opposition may not be the cause of plunging the country into deeper depression than it has yet known, and that the democratic party may not be justly held responsible for such a catastrophe.

Yours very truly,  
"GROVER CLEVELAND."

## TWO WRECK VICTIMS.

Rear-End Collision at Bellevue, Mich., with Fatal Results—Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Newland, of Detroit, Instantly Killed and Five Others Injured.

BELLEVUE, Mich., Sept. 28.—A bad accident occurred on the Chicago & Grand Trunk railroad at the station here on Wednesday by which two lives were lost and five persons injured, one of them probably fatally. The dead are: Henry A. Newland, the wealthy furrier, of Detroit; Mrs. Newland.

The injured: William Costles, colored porter, fatally hurt; Howard G. Meredith, of Detroit, cashier of the Chicago & Grand Trunk road, badly injured; Mrs. Meredith, seriously hurt; William Abernathy, colored cook, slightly; Fireman Jannison, badly scalded.

The accident happened during a dense fog. Express train No. 5, west bound, which was two hours late, was standing at the station, when it was run into by No. 9, also west bound, demolishing the pay car, attached to train No. 5. The special car contained Cashier Meredith and his wife, Henry A. Newland and wife, father and mother of Mrs. Meredith; William Abernathy, porter, and William Abernathy, cook. Mr. and Mrs. Newland were killed outright in their berths.

The Newland party left Detroit Tuesday night for a ten days' visit to the world's fair. Mr. Newland is the senior member of the firm of Henry A. Newland & Co., wholesale fur dealers of Detroit. Mrs. Newland is a daughter of James F. Joy.

Train No. 5 was in charge of Conductor J. W. Reid and No. 9 was in charge of Conductor J. W. McCarty. There is no telegraph operator at Olivet and there was no way to signal No. 9 of No. 5's stop at that station. There was a dense fog at the time of the accident and the engineer of No. 9 could not see the lights ahead of him. The cause of the accident is that the two trains were running too close together.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 28.—Henry A. Newland had been for forty years engaged in the fur business at Detroit, his home being at this time the leader in the fur trade here. His wife, who also lost her life, was a daughter of James F. Joy, ex-president of the Wabash railroad, Howard Meredith was cashier of the Grand Trunk railroad here. All were prominent society people and moved in Detroit's most exclusive circles. Mr. Newland was esteemed to be very wealthy.

## A Matter of Health.

Housekeepers faintly realize the danger of an indiscriminate use of the numerous baking powders nowadays found upon every hand, and which are urged upon consumers with such persistency by peddlers and many grocers on account of the big profits made in their sale. Most of these powders are made from sharp and caustic acids and alkalies which burn and inflame the alimentary organs and cause indigestion, heartburn, diarrhoeal diseases, etc. Sulphuric acid, caustic potash, burnt alum, all are used as gas-producing agents in such baking powders. Most housekeepers are aware of the painful effects produced when these chemicals are applied to the external flesh. How much more acute must be their action upon the delicate internal membranes! Yet unscrupulous manufacturers do not hesitate to use them, because they make a very low-cost powder, nor to urge the use of their powders so made, by all kinds of alluring advertisements and false representations. All the low-priced or so-called cheap baking powders, and all powders sold with a gift or prize, belong to this class.

Baking powders made from chemical pure cream of tartar and bicarbonate of soda are among the most useful of modern culinary devices. They not only make the preparation of finer and more delicious cookery possible, but they have added to the digestibility and wholesomeness of our food. But baking powders must be composed of such pure and wholesome ingredients or they must be tabooed entirely.

Dr. Edson, Commissioner of Health of New York, in an article in the "Doctor of Hygiene," indicates that the advantages of a good baking powder and the exemption from the dangers of bad ones in which the harsh and caustic chemicals are used, are to be secured by the use of Royal Baking Powder exclusively, and he recommends this to all consumers. "The Royal," he says, "contains nothing but cream of tartar and soda refined to a chemical purity, which when combined under the influence of heat and moisture produce pure carbonic, or leavening, gas. The two materials used, cream of tartar and soda, are perfectly harmless even when eaten, but in this preparation they are combined in exact compensating weights, so that when chemical action begins between them in the dough they practically disappear, the substance of both having been taken to form carbonic acid gas." Hence it is, he says, that the Royal Baking Powder is the most perfect of all conceivable agents for leavening purposes.

It seems almost incredible that any manufacturer or dealer should urge the sale of baking powders containing injurious chemicals in place of those of a well-known, pure, and wholesome character simply for the sake of a few cents a pound greater profit; but since they do, a few words of warning seem to be necessary.

## A One Volume Man.

A curious example of generous obstinacy was a stout countryman who inquired for a nice book to read—"one with a story in." On several being placed before him he examined them attentively, and picked out the middle volume of a "three-decker" with the remark: "This 'ere's my sort. What's the price?"

"Oh," was the reply, "this is only the second volume; the story goes through three—the set is half a crown."

"Hauve a crown! Well, I'll gie ye that for that one book. It's a pretty enough."

"But won't you have the other two as well? You'd better!"

"Naw! I don't like th' beginnin' of a story; I can't get furrud wi' it. An' I don't like th' endin'; I don't know as 'ow it's come about. But in th' middle un I'm into t' thick of it right off. No, I'll only tak' th' middle un; it'll set me up for a month." And, crumpling the book into his pocket, he put down his half crown and disappeared with a "Good night!" before the other volumes could be given him.—Chambers' Journal.

## He Was Revenged.

"Up!" shouted a man, as the elevator car dashed past the second floor. "Curse him!" ejaculated the attendant, as he clutched the check rope and reversed the car. "It is always the same. That man never calls until I'm past the floor."

The man entered the car complacently. The elevator man slammed the door after him, gave a vigorous pull at the twisted wire strand and away shot the elevator toward the tenth story. "Seventh!" shouted the man again, as the car approached the landing, but the elevator man stirred not a hand. "You didn't call in time," said he, "and my orders are against going back for anyone. I'm coming right down again," and with these few words he rushed the occupant up to the tenth story and back again. He had sought and found revenge.—N. Y. Herald.

## Took Him by Surprise.

"Oh, well," said a Hartford (Conn.) photographer to a pickpocket who pulled his hat down over his eyes and averted his face, "it doesn't make any difference to me whether you are photographed or not. I get paid just the same." "Is that so?" exclaimed the fellow, as he looked up in surprise. The photographer never got a better picture of a crook than the one he caught that moment.—N. Y. Times.

TO THE farmer, Nature's story-book is a never-ending cereal.



## THE SILVER DEBATE.

Synopsis of the Discussion in the United States Senate.

On the 26th Mr. Perkins (rep. Cal.) had made his main speech, taking sides with the repeal bill, and declaring himself a sincere believer in the use and coinage of both gold and silver. Mr. Stewart resumed the floor. He read from a paper an article on the president's alleged rebuke to the senate.

Mr. Palmer (dem. Ill.) wanted to know if it were consistent with the proper relations between the senate and the president to read in the senate grave charges against the executive for which he (Senator Stewart) would not be responsible. Mr. Stewart replied that it was consistent for him as a senator to defend the president when the press said the president was rebuking the senate and calling senators criminals.

In a running debate that followed Mr. Stewart said the president's friends deny that he (the president) had used patronage to control legislation. Mr. Palmer retorted by saying that if the senator (Stewart) would indicate any senator or representative and charge him with being thus influenced by executive patronage he (Palmer) would deny it and then vote for an investigation.

Mr. Stewart closed his speech for the day with a passionate indictment of England as a monster that stalked through the country, breaking down the interests of seven states and territories; that claimed to direct the legislation of congress, and whose voice had been heard last week on the east front of the capitol rebuking the senators.

Mr. Morgan (dem. Ala.) rose to a personal explanation, and, touching the president's words at the capitol, said he did not construe the remarks as a rebuke to either house of congress. He denied that he entertained personal and political enmity towards Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Voorhees (dem. Ind.) said he desired to account for the attitude of silence observed on the democratic side of the chamber in the face of the assault. It was that it had not been thought necessary to say a single word in defense of Mr. Cleveland from the time he was born in New Jersey up to the present hour. On his side of the chamber, and (he had reason to believe) on the other side of the chamber, and all over the country Mr. Cleveland's defense had been fully made by the American people themselves. He ventured to say that in American history the career of Grover Cleveland, his character, his achievements, his honor, his patriotism and his abilities would stand in the foremost line in spite of all the assaults which had been made. Whether senators differed from Mr. Cleveland, or agreed with him, nobody failed to recognize his stalwart and powerful character and his high integrity. He hoped that this little tribute would be taken as sufficient to account for the fact that the democratic side of the chamber would not feel called upon to enter upon any defense of the president unless something far more important was charged against him than had been charged up to this time.

On the 27th the resolution offered by Mr. Dubois (rep. Idaho) to postpone action on financial, tariff and federal election measures until next January was taken up, and Mr. Dubois made an argument in its support.

Messrs. Mitchell (rep. Ore.) and Chandler (rep. N. H.) opposed the measure.

Mr. Wolcott (rep. Cal.), in the course of his remarks in favor of postponement, referred to Mr. Gorman (dem. Md.) as the leader of the steering committee, in terms which the latter evidently considered offensive.

Mr. Gorman declared it was plain to everybody that the resolution under discussion was merely for the purpose of filling up the time of the morning hour; that could not be denied. He then took up the scenes of the last few days and said that the history of the senate could show no parallel. He said the chief actors in them are doing much to belittle this great body and bring it down to the level of a county convention or a meeting of some city council. I believe that the time will come, and speedily, when the chief actors will regret the part they have played and make atonement." He wanted to know if Mr. Wolcott referred to him as of the steering committee.

Mr. Wolcott said he had heard there was a steering committee, and that Senator Gorman was the democratic head and Senator Aldrich its republican.

Mr. Gorman then said he had "been a member of this body for over twelve years. Since a boy twelve years of age (pointing to the pages) I have been connected with this great body. I have seen scenes enacted in which all the greatest senators that have lived took part. The vital interests of the country have been involved. But this is the first time I have ever seen a senator who has listened at the keyholes of committee-room doors or received his information from eavesdroppers tell the senate of what took place and what was said at private conferences." Continuing he said: "I am not the mouthpiece of the president, but I cannot allow the assertion that he used his patronage to influence congressional action to go by without declaring that there has been no occasion of the executive mansion who has, in the administration of his office and the distribution of patronage, been so careful to avoid any action that might be construed as an attempt to swerve congress from its legitimate course. He has been so careful that he has scarcely done his party justice."

Mr. Aldrich (rep. R. I.) denied that he at any time had undertaken in any conference to represent anybody but himself. He intended hereafter, speaking upon his responsibility as a senator and as the representative of a state, to cooperate with the senator from Maryland, or any senator who would save the senate from further humiliation, if possible, in the eyes of the American people.

Mr. Wolcott replied to Mr. Gorman's remarks. He said he had not cast the slightest reflection upon that senator by intent or otherwise. What rankled in his mind was that he had been characterized as one of a steering committee, but he (Wolcott) had not named him. If the senator was a "steerer" he ought not to have objected to a reference to that fact. He would not have time to reply to the senator had it not been for the fact that he had seen fit to suggest that he (Wolcott) had listened at committee-room doors, and he had been followed by his faithful ally and pupil, the senator from Rhode Island, with the same intimation.

Mr. Gorman stated that he had said that the senator (Wolcott) obtained his information from eavesdroppers who listened at the door.

"I understood," Mr. Wolcott persisted, "the senator to intimate that I had listened at committee-room doors. Nobody knows better than he that I would scorn a dishonorable method or dishonorable means. I am glad he now says that he did not say so."

Mr. Wolcott closed with a passionate appeal on behalf of the silver-producing states, and the Dubois resolution went on the calendar.

Mr. Pasco (dem. Fla.) spoke on the repeal bill. He argued against unconditional repeal, but also opposed an obstructive policy.

Mr. Teller (rep. Col.) said the criticism that had been made on the president had not been a personal assault. It was an official criticism of official acts; and if the doctrine were to prevail here that a senator was not to criticize official conduct there would be an end to this country of free government. If Mr. Cleveland were an unpopular president his encroachments would do no harm. Harm came in this case from the fact that the people were willing to trust him.

On the 28th Mr. Peffer (pop. Kan.) sent to the desk and had read the letter of the president to Gov. Northern, of Georgia. The letter did not dissipate, said Mr. Peffer, the confusion in the public mind as to the president's real opinion on the monetary question. He might

be a monometallist; he might be a bimetalist; but there was nothing in the president's letter to show what kind of a metallist he was. Mr. Peffer said there was but one thing the president insisted upon and that was the repeal of the Sherman law. While pretending to be a bimetalist, as a number of senators pretended to be; while pretending that he favored the use of gold and silver, the president made it plain if anything in the letter was plain that he would measure by a gold standard, whereas the history of the country has been just the reverse. Gold had been measured by the silver standard, and Mr. Peffer insisted that the system had not been changed so far as concerned the law. He said his amendment, which is the pending one, would give the country bimetalism.

Mr. Peffer declared that "whenever the administration, represented by its friends upon this floor, are ready to accept the pending amendment or some other amendment which will bring about the restoration of the law of 1837, they can pass the repeal bill in twenty-five minutes. I do not believe there is a senator here who would care to say one word more if only the chairman of the committee on finance would indicate to us that he was ready to accept that compromise. Then he could shake hands across the bloody chasm, pass the bill and take a rest for a week or two. Speaking for myself and the people I represent, that is the only compromise we offer or will accept. Anything less than that would be a surrender."

Before he reached the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Peffer said, while he was willing to continue with his speech in the evening and to address the senate till sunrise, he did not desire to exhaust the patience of the senate by asking the senators to remain longer than they wished to. An executive session was then held.

On the 29th ult. Mr. Harris (dem. Tenn.) spoke against repeal. He favored the coinage of the entire American product of silver, at any ratio to be agreed upon, saying that that of sixteen to one would be satisfactory. He said he had always understood that Senator Sherman believed and had stated that the limited coinage provided for by the Bland-Allison act could bring the United States to a silver standard and drive gold out of the country.

Mr. Sherman replied that he believed, as he always had, that the continued purchase of silver under the Bland-Allison act or the act of 1890, without limitation, unquestionably would bring the country to a time when gold would disappear from circulation and silver would be the only standard. The free coinage of silver, in his opinion, would result in a silver standard. The act of 1890 would tend in the same direction, and in time would undoubtedly bring the country to a single silver standard. Therefore he favored the abandonment of the system. He (Sherman) thought the coinage of from two to four millions per month would have that effect also.

At the close of his speech Mr. Harris expressed himself ready to accept any fair and honorable compromise, but said that he would vote against unconditional repeal.

Mr. Morgan (dem. Ala.) declared himself opposed to repeal and ridiculed the proposition of an international agreement governing the coinage of silver, and made an argument in favor of the constitutional rights of the people. He said we are told even by the president of the United States that functions of congress for the regulation of money cannot be properly exercised, and ought not to be exercised in these chambers, except in concert with some foreign powers. That is the proposition. We are told that we cannot exercise it wisely or justly until we have obtained the consent of some foreign power. If that proposition is true then we might just as well declare we are not a government and that we have not got the power, under the constitution of the United States, for taking care of the important and serious interests of the people. We might just as well declare, so far as this particular debate is concerned, and so far as the influences and considerations that operate in this chamber as a pressure upon us are concerned, that we have never accomplished our independence of Great Britain. If it be true that we still consult Great Britain, that we must still act in harmony with her, that we cannot legislate for our people till we get her consent for a certain measure, then we have not achieved our independence; and perhaps it was a mistake that we ever made the effort. "That idle dream of international unity in regard to this matter," said Mr. Morgan, "can be realized only in the fervid imagination of every enthusiastic statesman."

## RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

Calvin Stewart, a South Carolina Negro, Killed by Masked Men.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 28.—Calvin Stewart, the negro who murdered a white man near Langley a short time since, was captured Wednesday in a swamp above Langley by Constable Augustine. Tuesday night the constable and a few friends started to bring the prisoner to Aiken. When they had left Langley about a mile in the rear they were surprised by a mob of fifteen masked men. Before any resistance could be made the prisoner was taken from them and riddled with bullets. Before being shot Stewart confessed to having murdered old man Carter at Langley and implicated Stephen Dunbar, who he claimed had aided him in the murder. Dunbar was arrested and placed in the Aiken jail. The sheriff, fearing an attempt to lynch Dunbar would be made, telegraphed Gov. Tillman, who ordered the Palmetto rifles to the jail to protect the prisoner. Dispatches from Aiken say that a mob of 150 men are reported going that way from Langley.

## A DREADFUL SCENE.

Last Act in a Domestic Drama of Discord and Despondency.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27.—Samuel G. Stodhart, a car accountant at the Carnegie Steel company, shot his wife in the heart while she was sleeping, and then placing the muzzle of the revolver into his mouth sent a bullet crashing into his own brain. The tragedy occurred at 5:35 o'clock a. m. at the home of Stodhart on Point View avenue, East End. Involuntary religious differences and sanity over religious troubles are despondency over business troubles, the causes which led to the awful deed. Stodhart was 45 years old and his wife two years his junior. The couple have been married sixteen years, and have had seven children, the eldest being a girl 15 years old. Mrs. Stodhart was a Catholic, and the two frequently quarreled over the education of their children. Recently Stodhart's salary was reduced 15 per cent, and this also preyed on his mind.

Old liberty bell will be taken directly home October 31. Arrangements could not be made for a New England tour.

## MANY PERSONS HURT.

A Floor Gives Way at a Funeral in Wisconsin and 100 Persons Are Injured—Some of the Victims Are Seriously Wounded.

RIPON, Wis., Oct. 2.—Many of the friends of the wife of Assemblyman Bow, who attended her funeral at the family residence in Kingston Saturday, were nearer to death than they imagined, for just as the services were beginning the floor gave way and fully 100 persons were precipitated into the cellar. Among the more seriously injured were the following:

Mary Jones, cut about the head; H. H. Perry, cut and bruised; Mrs. D. N. Pickett, arm broken; Mrs. Pugh, injured internally; Mrs. Vaughn, injured internally; Mrs. A. Vanberg, badly crushed and injured internally, will probably die.

The services took place in the main room of the house, which was erected many years ago. People crowded into the apartment, the men standing and some of the women occupying chairs. Just as the minister, standing near the casket, began to speak of the dead a cracking sound was heard. Before anyone realized the danger the floor gave way and minister and people went down with the broken beams and boards.

The disaster happened so quickly that none of those in the room had a chance to save themselves. Many lay motionless beneath the debris; others, who escaped serious injury, were so prostrated by fright as to be seemingly unable to move.

The mourners and others who occupied an adjoining room forgot their sorrow for the dead in their haste to aid the victims of the accident. It was a difficult task and at first it seemed as if most of them had received fatal hurts if they had not been killed outright. No entrance could be gained to the cellar from the outside, and it was necessary to climb down in the ruins to reach those who needed aid.

Finally some of the people in the cellar managed to extricate themselves from among the beams and flooring and lent their aid to the task of rescue. One after another the limp forms of the injured were dragged from beneath the ruins and carried over the debris to the open air, until the ground about the house looked like a field hospital. Covered with blood from numerous cuts and groaning from painful bruises the injured presented a most pitiful sight. As fast as possible an investigation of the extent of their hurts was made. This completed, it was found that while all were more or less bruised only one-third of the hundred who went down in the wreck had received serious injuries. One, Mrs. Vanberg, was so badly crushed and injured internally that she will die.

The house where the accident occurred was an old one, but the floors were thought to be of sufficient strength to sustain all the people who could stand upon them. The apartment, when the services began, was crowded to its utmost capacity. Only a small portion of those in the room were seated, and those who were standing took up every inch of room available. Even the doorways were filled with people, and the occupants of these places were the only ones in the apartment who escaped being precipitated into the cellar.

The casket containing the remains of Mrs. Bow stood in a room next to the one whose floor gave way. It was afterward taken to the cemetery and placed in the grave, only the members of the family being present.

## THE SAME OLD STORY.

A Farmer Buys Green Goods and Gets a Wound as Well as Loss.

OAKLAND, Ill., Oct. 2.—Adolphus Jenkins, a prosperous farmer, went to Toledo and got what he supposed was \$4,000 in counterfeit money for \$600. He took the night train on the Cloverleaf for home, and when near Metcalf a stout, heavy-set man appeared to him and told him he was a detective and that he could consider himself under arrest. Jenkins jumped from the train. He received a severe contusion on the head, which it is thought will result in death. Upon examining the package of money it was found to contain a bundle of brown paper evenly cut, upon the top of which was a genuine dollar bill. It was later found out that the detective was a confederate of the green goods man, and he hoped to levy blackmail on Jenkins by releasing him after he was placed under arrest.

## AFTER MANY YEARS.

George Nelson, the Escaped Wife Murderer, Apprehended at Last.

SEDALIA, Mo., Oct. 2.—George Nelson, the brutal wife murderer who in 1872 horribly butchered his wife, a daughter of Elisha Hollenbeck, who now resides at Green Ridge, this county, has been located, and will be brought to this county and tried for murder in the first degree. Nelson was arrested at the time of the crime, which was committed near this city, and while awaiting trial he broke jail and escaped. Nothing was heard from him until a few days ago, when Sheriff Porter was informed that Nelson could be arrested at a moment's notice.

## Goes to Prison for Life.

HILLSDALE, Mich., Oct. 2.—Dr. Fogelson, whose trial for poisoning his wife ended in conviction, was brought into court Saturday and sentenced to Jackson prison for life. When sentence was passed upon him the doctor declared that he was innocent.

## Don't Leave Port.

Don't go on a long land journey, don't start as emigrant for the far west, if unprovided with that defender of health and conqueror of sickness, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will defend you from sea sickness, nullify fatigue and ill health caused by travel and change of diet, and counteract malaria. Peerless in its dyspepsia, rheumatism, liver complaint, nervousness and debility.

A GIFTED WOMAN.—"What expressive eyes your wife has!" said Manchester to Snaggs. "Yes," assented Snaggs with a sigh. "She can express herself very vigorously with her tongue, too."—Indianapolis Journal.

"I can heartily say to any young man who is wanting good employment, work for Johnson & Co., follow their instruction and you will succeed." So writes an agent of B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., and that's the way all of their men talk.

"JANETTE, I'm afraid you are a vain little wife. You gaze into your mirror so much." "You oughtn't to blame me for that I haven't your advantage." "What's that?" "You can see my face without looking into a mirror."

W. H. GRIFFIN, Jackson, Michigan, writes: "Suffered with Catarrh for fifteen years, Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THE man who was out on a lark the night before feels like he had been on a wild-goose chase the next morning.—Topeka Journal.

BEECHAM'S PILLS are proverbially known as "Worth a Guinea a box," but they are sold at 25 cents a box.

THE latest method of eloping is by bicycle. In such instances it is love which makes the wheels go round.—Buffalo Express.

Don't Neglect a Cough. Take Some Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar instantly. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A FALLEN meteor has a very downcast appearance in its own hole in the ground.—Pittsburg.

## FROM GIRLHOOD TO WOMANHOOD.

The change is fraught with dangers. If there be pain, headache and nervous disturbances, or the general health poor, the judicious use of medicine should be employed. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best tonic and nerve at this time. It brings about a regularity in the womanly functions, cures female weakness, catarrhal inflammation, and uterine derangements. Scavie, Northampton County, Va.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE: Dear Sir—After taking your medicine I feel like a new person. I shall recommend you and your medicine wherever I go. Your medicine has worked wonders for me and I can not praise it too much. All of my old symptoms have disappeared. Yours respectfully, Mrs. WILLIETTA DOUGHTY.

Pierce Guar-antes a Cure OR MONEY REFUNDED.

"German Syrup"

William McKeekan, Druggist at Bloomingdale, Mich. "I have had the Asthma badly ever since I came out of the army and though I have been in the drug business for fifteen years, and have tried nearly everything on the market, nothing has given me the slightest relief until a few months ago, when I used Boschee's German Syrup. I am now glad to acknowledge the great good it has done me. I am greatly relieved during the day and at night to sleep without the least trouble." ©

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

D'BULL'S COUGH SYRUP THE PEOPLE'S REMEDY. PRICE 25c. Salvation Oil Try it! Only 25c.

EVERYBODY'S FAVORITE, OUR "J. T." PLUG. DRUMMOND TOBACCO CO., ST. LOUIS.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

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



## 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, and 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.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF COAT In the World! A. J. TOWER, BOSTON, MASS.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

Successor of the "Unabridged." Ten years spent in revising, 100 editors employed, more than \$300,000 expended. A Grand Educator Abroad of the Times A Library in itself Invaluable in the household, and to the teacher, professional man, self-educator. Ask your Bookseller to show it to you. Published by G. & C. MERRIAM CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS., U.S.A. Send for free prospectus containing specimen pages, illustrations, testimonials, etc. Do not buy reprints of ancient editions.

1,000,000 ACRES OF LAND For sale by the SALT LAKE & DULUTH RAILROAD COMPANY in Minnesota. Send for Maps and Circulars. They will be sent to you FREE.

Address HOPEWELL CLARKE, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED From 15 to 25 lbs. in a month. Harmless treatment (by process of physics). No starving. Thousands cured. Send 6c in stamps to O. W. F. SNYDER, M. D., Mail Dept. 21, McVicker's Theater, Chicago, Ill.

\$75.00 to \$350.00 Can be made monthly working for B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 2002-4-6 Main St., Richmond, Va. UP-NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

AGENTS WANTED. Can make \$3 to \$20 per day selling the Green Scissors Sharpener. Send 25c for sample. C. H. LITTELL, Hartford, Conn. UP-NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

A. N. K.—A 1468 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.



### Some Things You Want to Know.

Pincushions filled with well dried coffee grounds will not be disturbed by moths or mice.

The toughest fowl will become tender if put over the fire in cold water and cooked slowly five or six hours.

Tin vessels soon rust and become worthless if, after washing, they are not dried on the stove or in the sun.

Rub heated flat irons over a cloth moistened with kerosene to make them smooth and keep them from scorching.

Catsup bottles may be cleaned by dropping in bits of finely chopped potato, fill with warm soap suds and shake well.

If your sight is not good put a white cloth or paper over your finger when threading your need with black cotton, or a black one when using white thread.

Pine may be made very handsome by repeated coats of hot linseed oil if rubbed well after each coat. It looks well, even at first, but time is necessary to perfect it.

To throw water on blazing kerosene only increases the danger by causing the oil to spread. Instead throw on salt, flour or cornmeal to smother it, or cover it with a rug.

When blankets need freshening but are not sufficiently soiled to wash, they may be made sweet and soft by spreading them on a clean grass plot when the days are hot and sunny and the nights have hour frost; for two or three days.

### 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.

### Too Much Threshing.

Country boys who are inclined to think that life in the large cities is easy and comfortable compared with their daily toil in the country, are apt to find themselves mistaken when they come to town and subject themselves to the high-pressure system of business establishments. An amusing example of this sort is related by a country exchange.

A farmer's boy went to the city, finding the work at home rather tiresome, and obtained a situation in a large "family supply" store where a "rushing business" was carried on. He "took hold" very well, and his employers liked him.

They were surprised, however, when he came to them before he had been two months in the store, and said:

"Well, Mr. A, I guess I'll have to get through here next Saturday night."

"Get through?" said his employer, "Why what's going wrong?"

"Oh, nothing in particular."

"Aren't you treated well?"

"First rate; but I'll tell you just how it strikes me. Up on the farm we used to have the threshing-machine come once a year, and then we threshed for three days, and you'd better believe we worked hard; but I tell you what, I've been here seven weeks, and you've threshed every day. I guess I've got enough of it."

He went back to the farm, convinced that a farmer's life has its compensations.—Farmer's Review.

### 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.

### They See Very Well in Daylight.

Nocturnal creatures are generally supposed not to see well in the day-light, but facts collected are gradually dispelling the idea. It is well known that felines, which see well by night, seem to be able to see quite as well by day, and this is being found true of many other creatures. The bat sees admirably by daytime, as anyone can ascertain by threatening it with a twig. The owl also has first-rate day sight. Night-flying lepidoptera, when disturbed in their places of refuge during the day, have no difficulty in seeing at once where is the nearest and best places for a temporary refuge.

### A Simple Barometer.

A simple barometer can be made by filling a common, wide-mouthed pickle bottle within three inches of the top with water. A ordinary Florence oil flask should be washed and stripped of its straw covering. This should be inverted, and its neck plunged as far as it will go into the pickle bottle. This gives a complete barometer. In fine weather the water will rise into the neck of the flask higher than the mouth of the pickle bottle, in wet or windy weather it will fall to within an inch of the mouth of the flask. Before a heavy gale of wind, and at least eight hours before the gale reaches its height, the water has, it is said, been seen to leave the flask altogether.

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

### Facts and Figures.

There are forty-three mountains 6,000 feet and upwards in North Carolina.

The care of the forests in Germany supports 200,000 families and involves an expenditure of \$40,000,000.

Where the telephone wires are overlaid the speed of transmission is at the rate of about 16,000 miles a second; where the wires are through cables under the sea the speed is not more than 6,020 miles a second.

The Dominion of Canada has an area of 3,457,000 square miles, and comprises one sixteenth of the land surface of the globe. It is the largest of all the British possessions, Australia, the next in size, containing 2,945,628 square miles.

Attar of roses comes from the rose gardens of Ghazeeboor, in India, where the bushes are planted in rows for acres. Every morning the blossoms are gathered and distilled with twice their weight in water. This is "set" for oil, and the oil is skimmed off and prepared for sale. Twenty thousand roses are required to yield \$50 worth of the pure attar of roses.

The diameter of Mars is nearly 24,000 miles. Its volume is about one-seventh and its density four-fifths that of the earth. A stone let fall on the surface of Mars would fall six feet the first second. The light and heat of the sun at Mars are less than one-half that which we enjoy. Its days are nearly of the same length. Since however, its year is equal to nearly two of ours, the seasons are lengthened in proportion.

### 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, on 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 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.

### Markets.

Chelsea, Oct. 5, 1893.

Eggs, per dozen	17c
Butter, per pound	22c
Oa s, per bushel	32c
Corn, per bushel	30c
Wheat, per bushel	60c
Potatoes, per bushel	40c
Apples, per bushel	85c
Onions, per bushel	75c
Beans, per bushel	\$1.25

### Mirrors.

Ladies will be interested as to the subject of mirrors, and the first record concerning them dates back to the days of the venerable Moses and they were made of brass. When the Spaniards landed in South America they found mirrors of polished black stone in use among the natives. In the fifteenth century the first glass mirrors were made in Germany by a blowpipe and were convex. The first manufactory of glass mirrors for sale was established in Venice early in the sixteenth century. In the reign of James I., men, women, and children wore looking glasses publicly, the men as brooches or ornaments in their hats and the women at their girdles or on their bosoms.

### Business Pointers.

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

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

Glazier, the druggist, sells all dollar medicines at 58 to 78c per bottle.

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

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

An Oakland man has sued for the rings that went with his heart and failed to come back when the blighted heart was returned. This is not exactly gallant, but times are hard, and the business-like aspect of the action is apparent. Besides, when the gentle touch of time shall have caressed the blight off the heart in question the rings will be handy to have.

### 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, on the fifteenth day of August A. D. 1893, there will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the premises hereinafter described in the Village of Chelsea in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Saturday the seventh day of October A. D. 1893 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the sale) all the right title and interest of said minors in and to the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

All the undivided one half of all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Village of Chelsea, 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 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.

### Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss., At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the 14th day of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Cornelia Pratt deceased. Becket Pratt, the administrator of said estate comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Administrator. Thereupon it is Ordered, that Tuesday, the 17th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing said account, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said Administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in The Chelsea Herald, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. WILLARD BABBITT,  
Judge of Probate.  
WM. G. DUTY, Probate Register.

### Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss., At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the 14th day of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Mary E. Boyd, deceased. Robert Boyd, Administrator with the will annexed of said deceased, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Administrator. Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the 17th day of October next, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing said account, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said Administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Herald, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. WILLARD BABBITT,  
Judge of Probate.  
WM. G. DUTY, Probate Register.

## WONDERFUL CURE

THOMAS MINCHIN.

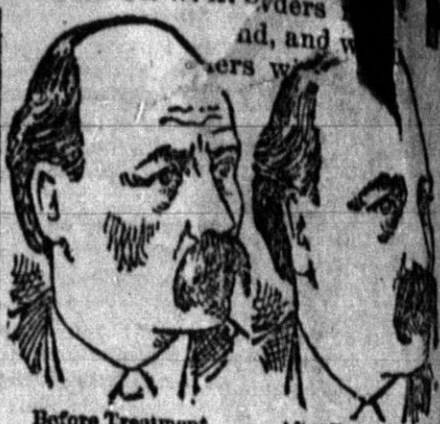
MAJOR W. A. SIMPSON.



Before Treatment.



After Treatment.



Before Treatment.



After Treatment.

Nervous Debility and Catarrh Cured. Thomas Minchin says: "I was reduced to a nervous wreck—only weighed 118 pounds. The result of early abuse was the cause. I had the following symptoms: Miserable mentally and physically, melancholy, nervousness, weakness, specks before the eye, dizzy, poor memory, palpitation of the heart, flushing, cold hands and feet, weak back, dreams and losses at night, tired in the morning, pimples on the face, loss of ambition, burning sensation, kidneys weak etc. Doctors could not cure me; but Drs. Kennedy & Kergan by their New Method Treatment, cured me in a few weeks. I weigh now 170 pounds. It is three years since I have taken their treatment."

Blood Disease and Dyspepsia Cured. Major Simfield says: "I had Dyspepsia and Catarrh of the Stomach for many years. To make matters worse I contracted a Constitutional Blood Disease. My bones ached. Blootches on the skin looked horrible. I tried sixteen doctors in all. A friend recommended Drs. Kennedy & Kergan. I began their New Method Treatment and in a few weeks was a new man with renewed life and ambition. I cannot say too much for those scientific doctors who have been in Detroit for fourteen years. I conversed with hundreds of patients in their offices who were being cured for different diseases. I recommend them as honest and reliable Physicians."

## DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN

The Celebrated Specialists of Detroit, Mich.

TREAT AND GUARANTEE TO CURE Catarrh; Asthma; Bronchitis; Consumption (1st and 2nd stages); Rheumatism; Neuralgia; Nervous, Blood and Skin diseases; Stomach and Heart diseases; Tapeworm; Piles; Rupture; Impotency; Deafness; Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat; Epilepsy; Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder; Errors of Youth; Falling Manhood; Diseases of the Sexual Organs; Female Weakness; Diseases of Men and Women, and Chronic Diseases in general. They cure when others fail!

ONLY CURABLE CASES ARE TAKEN FOR TREATMENT. THEIR NEW METHOD TREATMENT known the world over, is curing diseases of every kind, and restoring nature that has battled heretofore the medical profession. They are not 'family doctors'—they make a specialty of Chronic and difficult diseases.

DISEASES OF MEN. They guarantee to cure all Weakness of Men arising from self abuse, later excesses or disease. Young man, you need help. Drs. K. & K. will cure you. You may have been treated by Quacks—consult Scientific Doctors. No cure, no pay. Consult them.

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DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN, 148 Shelby St., DETROIT, MICH.



### 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 Rondie & 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 treatment 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 restaurants in connection with hotel where meals may be had at 25 and 50 cents each.

### DIRECTIONS FOR REACHING ALEXANDRA HOTEL.

From business center take Cottage Grove cable at Wabash Avenue, get off at Bowen Avenue.

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

From M. C. R. R. or I. C. R. R. get off at 39th street station, walk five blocks to Cottage Grove and Bowen Avenues.

### WHITEHEAD, LORD & CO.,

Excursion Agents' Managers, Chicago.

Subscribe for the HERALD.

### Commissioners Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss., The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of David Thomas, late of said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for Creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the Chelsea office of David B. Taylor in the village of Chelsea, in said County, on the fifth day of December and on the fifth day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M., of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated September 5th, 1893.  
HIRAM PIERCE,  
ARTHUR S. CONYTON, Commissioners.

### 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 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, and the name they have given to this class of disorders indicates, but Compound Oxygen has worked wonders.

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

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

### Drs. Starkey & Palen,

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