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THE CHELSEA STANDARD

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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 Great Bargain, as I want to sell them.

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

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Is the truthful, startling title of a little book that tells all about No-to-bac, the wonderful, harmless guaranteed tobacco habit cure. The cost is trifling and the man who wants to quit and can't, runs no physical or financial risk in using No-to-bac. Sold by druggists. Book at Drug store or by mail free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

For Sale—A large heating stove. Call at this office.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The session of the senate during the "test of endurance" last week was the longest on record in which no motion was made to adjourn, other than the one on which the session closed. During all those thirty-eight and one-half hours of continuous sitting no motion or attempt was made to close the session. On the contrary, the purpose of the minority was to continue the debate until the majority became tired out and could no longer keep a quorum in attendance. Mr. Vorhees and his associate "repeaters" imagined that they could keep a quorum together long enough to exhaust the debating powers of the minority, but before two days and two nights had passed the majority broke, yielded the fight and moved the adjournment. This is probably the last test of endurance the United States senate will ever indulge in. It is a pastime for younger men. Muscular development is not a necessary quality of statesmanship and as a means of settling great questions of fiscal policy it is a lamentable failure.

The attention of the country has never before been so closely drawn to the proceedings of the senate as it now is. A large portion of our good citizens have for the first time had their attention directed to the customs, methods and practices of this great decorous and deliberative body, and soon every one may come to know that the great art of legislation is how not to do things. If less skill of this sort were possessed legislation would be easy and the country would soon be in the deplorable condition of being governed by a majority of the people. The rules and practices of the senate represents the aggregate wisdom of those who would not see the country reduced to such a state. The theory that two heads are better than one, or that any large number of heads are better than any smaller number is never granted in the senate until there has been given a satisfactory answer to the question of whose heads they are. It has ever been thus, but some folks are just finding it out. The theory of the senate is apparently that wisdom is not the gift of the many, but of the few.

Now the time has come when men who have for years kept the traditional customs of the senate warm in their patriotic hearts say there must be a change. This object lesson and the farcical exhibition of the senate in its great act of tying its own hands behind it and then trying to untie them with its teeth is surely going to lead to the adoption of some rules which admit of business being done. There will probably not be any power vested anywhere to hastily cut off proper debate, for there is no question that discussions do at times change majorities in that body, but there will be something done to fix a time limit at some stage of the procedure.

It is asserted that the secretary of the treasury has prepared a proposition for a compromise, embodying what the administration would agree to if compelled to take any sort of compromise. It is represented as providing for the repeal of the Sherman law; for the purchase of 90,000,000 of silver hereafter, divided into 22,500,000 a year; for the repeal of the state bank tax; for the coinage of the signorage, and for authority for the secretary of the treasury, at his discretion, to issue low interest bonds to the amount of a hundred and fifty millions to replenish the gold reserve. Such a proposition will, it is said, be introduced in the senate by some one of the repealers when the administration is satisfied that nothing better can be done.

No other president has ever been so closely guarded from dangerous cranks as is Mr. Cleveland now. The precautions taken for his protection are unprecedented. There seems to be

an epidemic of lunacy at present, and demented persons generally make the White House their Mecca. An average of two of them each day have called to see chief magistrate during the last month. Most of them are harmless, but a few are disposed to be violent. Ordinarily it is very difficult for a crank to approach the president. Just now it is practically impossible. Each visitor at the White House must undergo a rigid scrutiny before being admitted. Then there stands at the president's door a Cerberus in the person of a trusted employe named Loeffler. His orders being that only members of the cabinet shall be admitted, there is no chance to get by him. But the portal is further protected by an attendant placed there within the last few days for the express purpose of looking out for cranks. He carries a gun which he would not hesitate to use if there was occasion. But the treatment of lunatics of all sorts at the White House the *suaviter in modo* is preferred to the fortiter in re, and Mr. Thurber smooths their ruffled feelings and gets rid of them in nearly every instance without the slightest disturbance.

On few occasions in the history of the world has nothing been so veriferously achieved as in the Senate.

Crop Report.

The wheat crop of Michigan this year as indicated by reports at hand is 23,690,693 bushels. This total is obtained by multiplying the number of acres in wheat in each county, by the average yield per acre in the same county and adding the products. The acreage is taken from the Farm Statistics as returned by supervisors last spring, and the average per acre from records kept by threshers, supplemented by a special canvass by correspondents.

The total area in wheat as shown by the Farm Statistics was 1,578,252 acres. The number of acres in the southern counties was 1,297,158; in the central 233,883, and in northern 46,911. Of the total area the records of threshings include more than 168,000 acres.

The average yield in the southern counties is returned at 15.36 bushels; in the central counties at 13.99 bushels; in the northern counties at 10.40 bushels, and in the State at 15.01 bushels.

Wheat is of good quality and full weight.

The average yield of oats as shown by the threshers' records, is as follows: Southern counties, 27.57 bushels; central counties, 23.93 bushels; northern counties, 24.14 bushels; State, 26.96 bushels.

Corn is estimated to yield in the State 48 bushels of ears per acre. The estimate for the southern counties is 44 bushels; central 56; and northern 58.

Potatoes are estimated to yield 56 per cent of an average crop. The figures for the sections are, southern, 52; central, 61; northern, 67.

Winter apples are estimated to yield one-eighth of a crop in the southern counties, and 22 per cent of an average in the central counties and the State. The figures for the northern counties are 58.

The drouth, noted in the September report as having prevailed in the State since the 22d of June was not broken in the southern and central sections of the State, until September 12 and 13.

On these two days there fell 0.29 of an inch of rain in the central counties, and 1 inch in the counties. The southern counties are here understood to include only the southern two tiers of counties, and the central counties the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th tiers according to the divisions in the meteorological tables. After the 13th a number of light showers occurred in these sections, but no heavy, soaking rain. The average rainfall in the southern counties in September was 2.46 inches, a deficiency of 0.79 of an inch.

The dry weather has greatly damaged corn and potatoes, delayed wheat sowing, and reduced the wheat.

BOOTS SHOES RUBBER GOODS



We carry the best assorted lines of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes in Chelsea. We have all the goods in this department made by the very best shoe manufacturers and in the best of styles, using none but the best of materials, enabling us to guarantee all Shoes sold by us against all imperfections and to give satisfaction.

AS AN INDUCEMENT FOR THIS WEEK WE SHALL SELL

Childs' School Shoe, sizes 8 to 11, worth \$1.50, for only	\$1.00.
Misses' " " " 11 to 2, " " " "	\$1.50.
Boys' Cordovan " " 10 1/2 to 2, " " " "	\$1.50.
Ladies' Kid (patent tipped) Shoes, " " " "	\$2.00.
" " " " " " " "	\$2.50.
" " " " " " " "	\$3.00.
" " " " " " " "	\$3.00.

These are all New, Stylish goods and not old stock.

Boots.

This department is greatly overstocked, so we shall make a great cut in prices. Anyone in need of leather Boots will do well to consider the prices we are making on these goods. Shall sell for this week only

\$3.00 Boots for \$2.00 per pair.
\$3.50 " " " \$2.50 " " "
\$4.00 " " " \$3.00 " " "

Rubber Goods.

We are determined to do the Rubber business of Chelsea. We shall sell the best quality of rubbers at lower prices than others sell "seconds" for. Shall at all times carry a full line of styles and sizes in this department.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Men's and Women's Overgaiters at lowest prices.

A Run on Stoves!

We are having it, and it's easily explained. We sell honest goods and the people know it. The operation, construction and finish of our stoves is all that can be desired. Our prices are moderate--as low as for stoves of equal size, weight and merit. Our assortment is large. We give orders prompt attention and deal liberally and fairly with our customers at all times. The above statement of facts also answers the question so frequently asked, how do the Peninsular Stove Co. manage to hold customers forever who have once bought their stoves?

C. E. WHITAKER.

A Grocer With any Sand

Will not put it in his sugar, but rather into business principles. Pure Sugar is a good thing to be able to sell, but much of it is adulterated now-a-days.

The watchful grocer is careful of what he buys--then he knows what he is selling.

This is the only way in which a reputation for reliability can be built up.

As in Sugar, so with Tea, Coffee, Butter--everything we keep for public consumption.

I BUY THE BEST, therefore SELL THE BEST, and am satisfied with a reasonably small profit.

MERRITT BOYD,

Grocer and Meat Dealer, Chelsea.

AT WAR WITH HERSELF.

The Story of a Woman's Atonement,
by Charlotte M. Braeme.

CHAPTER IX—Continued.

Then they sat for some minutes in silence, Major St. John amusing himself by throwing small stones from the rock into the sea, Captain Flemyng looking with a far-off, dreamy gaze at the heaving waters and the sapphire sky. Suddenly Major St. John broke the silence that seemed to have enfolded them.

"General Sir Huntley Daere understands how to give a good ball. I never remember a better entertainment in Malta than that of last night."

Paul Flemyng made no reply, the subject evidently did not interest him.

"How beautiful la belle Etheldreda grows! I admired her exceedingly last evening."

"She is a lovely girl," said Paul, rousing himself; "it seems a pity that youth and beauty like hers should be buried here."

"The General is sure to return to England, and when he does that young lady will create a furor. If I, for instance, had any idea of asking her to marry me, I should do so at once." And Major St. John looked curiously at the calm, handsome face.

"That would doubtless prove a wise precaution," said the Captain, carelessly; "I am not a great believer in the felicity of either love or marriage."

"Then you are no soldier," was the quick reply; "next to glory, a soldier values love."

"It may be that I have had no actual experience," laughed Paul Flemyng. "I have imagined to myself a kind of ideal woman, but I have never met any one like her."

"That's all very well. I prefer the real myself," returned the Major, dryly. "I should have imagined, for example, that a belle Ethel was infinitely superior to any ideal that you or I could imagine."

"She is a beautiful girl," remarked the Major. "I can read passion, genius, fire, power, in her face. Do you know," questioned he, abruptly, "I fancied there was some little tenderness between you and Miss Daere?"

"I never care to discuss such matters," said Paul, calmly.

"That is so say, you will not boast of good fortune."

"I have none to boast of, and if I had there is honor in love. I suppose, as well as in warfare."

"We all noticed Miss Daere's bouquet of white rosebuds," continued Major St. John, "and we could not help seeing that when you left the ball-room you carried one of them in your coat."

"There is nothing in that, Miss Daere gave it to me because I admired them."

"Young ladies do not give rosebuds for nothing," said the Major laughing. "I consider it a most suspicious circumstance."

To this Captain Flemyng made no reply.

"You will call at the General's sometime to-day," said Major St. John.

"Yes, I told my servant to follow me here first with the papers and letters from the mail."

"Then you will not tell me anything about Miss Daere, Paul?"

"I have nothing to tell, except that I think her very beautiful, and of an amiable disposition. How nicely she speaks to her father and how kind she is to every one! Ah, here comes the letters."

There were several letters and papers, Captain Flemyng gave the papers to his friend, while he read the closely written pages of his English correspondence. He came at length to a blue, official-looking envelope, and Major St. John, instead of reading the news, looked at him while he opened it.

The letter was of great moment to the young soldier. It was to tell him whether he was Lord Charnleigh, of Crown Leighton, a peer of the realm, with a vast fortune at his command; or whether he was to remain Captain Flemyng, with nothing save his undaunted bravery and his noble heart.

Yet his hands did not tremble as he broke the seal, his face neither flushed nor grew pale with emotion—he was calm and collected; and the Major, a brave man himself, did silent homage to his comrade's self-command. Paul Flemyng read the letter through, then laid it aside, and calmly opened the rest. Nothing could be gathered from his face—there was neither great elation nor disappointment in it.

"What news?" asked the Major, curiously, unable to bear the suspense any longer.

"I was just going to tell you. For a lawyer's letter, this is really romantic. The true heir is found, and, to use a Hibernianism, she is an heiress. There will be no Earl of Charnleigh, but a countess. It is quite a romance. Even Mr. Clements seems touched by it; he says there is not the least doubt as to perfect legality of the young lady's claims. The court has passed judgment in her favor. No will can be found, and she is the nearest of kin. He adds that she is young, exceedingly lovely, and has led a most retired life."

"Who was she?" asked the major.

"That he does not say; but, to give her her full title, she is now Leonie, Countess of Charnleigh and Baroness Fieldsaye."

"What a position for a young girl!" exclaimed the Major. "I cannot help wishing, Paul, that the great prize had been yours."

"I resign it cheerfully," he returned. "I should have liked it, but it is hers, and I would not take it from her if I could, Heaven knows. She is welcome to it. See—I part with my hopes as easily as I part with this." And Captain Paul Flemyng, as he spoke, tore a piece of paper into shreds and threw them away.

"You are a hero. If I had just lost a peerage, I should be in a most un-Christian frame of mind with the whole world. I can admire your heroism, but

cannot imitate it. Do you know what I should do if I were in your place, mon brave sabreur?"

"No; I cannot even guess. I should get leave of absence, go home to England, woo, win, and marry the countess."

"All young ladies are not so willing to be married," said Captain Flemyng. "But I must go now, Major; it is time I paid my visit to the General. Will you accompany me?"

"No, I feel that I should be de trop. I shall see you this evening."

And the two, without more words, parted after the fashion of Englishmen, although Major St. John had such a warm affection for his friend that he could have wept like a woman over his disappointment.

CHAPTER X.

Meanwhile Captain Paul Flemyng walked on. He would not admit that he was disappointed; he said to himself that a soldier must bear the blows of fortune as he bears the blows of the enemy, without flinching. As he walked on beneath the sapphire sky, the sun pouring down golden floods of light upon him, he thought much of the lovely young countess who was now mistress of Crown Leighton. He repeated her name to himself.

"Leonie," he said. "The face that goes with the name should be bright, fair and dainty. I wonder what the richest countess is like. Only 18, and one of the richest heiresses in England, she should have some one to take care of her."

Not until he reached the General's handsome house did Captain Flemyng cease to dwell upon such thoughts; then he was roused from his dreams of far-off England, and returned to the every-day practical duties of life.

General Daere was not at home, but Miss Daere was, and the young soldier followed the servant into the drawing-room. She was not there, but through the long French windows he saw the gleam of her dress in the balcony.

Even as he crossed the room he thought to himself what a perfect picture was before him. The golden sunlight came brokenly through the cool green vine-leaves; the light iron balcony was one mass of blooming flowers, and the lovely girl in their midst looked like their queen. Tall luscious roses twined round the slender pillars, and purple passion-flowers lay at her feet.

"A flower among flowers," he said, laughing. "I called to thank you for one of the happiest evenings I have ever spent, Miss Daere."

"You owe me little gratitude, Captain Flemyng; the ball was papa's idea, not mine. Will you come out here on to the balcony? It is so much pleasanter than in the warm room. I think July is a month that tries one's temper severely."

"I do not think you have a y temper to try," he remarked, pushing back the roses while he found a place by her side.

She looked at him with flashing eyes. "You are mistaken, Captain Flemyng. A man's idea of feminine excellence is always inanity. Now, do believe me, a woman without a temper would be simply insipid and unbearable."

He laughed at her earnest, vehement words.

"You must allow one thing—even if she has a little spice of temper, she must not show it."

"I shall not agree even to that," she replied. "What would tire any one more than a continual diet of sugar?"

He smiled to himself, wondering if the young Countess in far-off England was of the same opinion, and she, looking up at him suddenly, caught the smile. He had not noticed that while she spoke to him her beautiful face turned shyly away; he never saw how the white hands trembled and the dark eyes dropped, so he did not read their secret. He was blind to all these signs, that would have been so well understood by a man of greater vanity. She caught the smile, and hastened to change the subject.

"Captain Flemyng," she said, "I wonder if I may ask you a question?"

"You will do me honor," he replied. "I know the English mail was in today, and—pray, pardon me—I heard papa talking about you to my aunt. Shall you think me very inquisitive if I ask you whether the Charnleigh case is settled?"

Looking at her lovely face, and the clear, true eyes bent so kindly upon him, the impulse came to him to tell her the whole truth. She listened, even as he read his letters, with a calm face; but when his story was ended, there was little of calm in the flushed face and trembling lips.

"Then you have lost entirely," she said; "there is no chance for you?"

"None at all," he answered; "the affair is finally settled."

"And you knew that only two hours since, when the mail came in?"

"I received my letters and learned my fate then," he replied.

"Yet, with that knowledge, you could remain here calmly to fulfill a trifling social duty, and never once mention what must have lain heavily on your heart?"

"I assure you," he explained, earnestly, "that since I have stood in this balcony until you asked me about it, I have never given it one thought."

She was to be forgiven if she misunderstood him; her lovely face flushed and her eyes dropped with a glad, happy look which she did not seek to repress.

So the sweet, fragrant sunny hours passed while the two conversed among the flowers. To the young girl those hours seemed stolen from paradise; they were so full of happiness; they flew like golden moments; she could hardly realize that they were ended when Captain Flemyng said that he must go.

He held the little white hand in his for one minute, then he was gone; and to the girl it seemed as if all the sunshine, the fragrance, and the beauty had gone with him. He had been standing with one hand lying lightly on the iron railing; when he was gone, she stooped down and kissed the place

where his hand had lain, and then a hot blush burned her face.

"I would I were a queen," she said, "that I might give him all the riches that would be mine. I wish I had the largest fortune ever given to woman that I might share it with him."

CHAPTER XI.

Captain Paul Flemyng never spoke of his disappointment; he had not mentioned his expectations, but every one knew from the papers what they were. But one feeling was general, and that was universal admiration of the coolness, the courage, the grace with which he bore what to most men would have seemed an almost unbearable disappointment. No one admired his cool, calm courage more than Ethel Daere.

"If ever we go to London," she said to Captain Flemyng, one day, "I shall hope to see your beautiful young countess. Have you ever seen her yourself?"

"No," he replied; "to tell you a still more startling truth, I do not know of her existence. I shall not be sorry when leave of absence comes, so that I may go home; then I shall see her."

"You will be sure to like her very much," said Ethel, with a sigh.

"She is the head of the family; I must look up to her as 'chieftainess' of a great race."

He did not understand the wistful look she gave him.

"You will think her very beautiful, without doubt, Captain Flemyng."

"Lawyers are given neither to romance nor to exaggeration, and Mr. Clements tells me she is lovely."

"You will be sure to think her the very nicest girl you ever saw."

"I cannot tell, Miss Daere; I will let you know if the matter interests you."

"Of course it interests me," she replied, turning away with something like faint envy of the young countess.

Yet he did not understand—gratitude itself was not colder or harder, not more insensible than he.

Meanwhile Leonie, Countess of Charnleigh, was learning to fulfill all the duties of her station.

Crown Leighton had in former times been justly celebrated for its magnificent hospitalities. Lady Charnleigh was very anxious to resume them.

"Imagine a fete in these grounds," she said, with the ardor of one of whom all such things were new. "Imagine colored lamps amid these trees, fountains scattering silver spray high in the perfumed air, and music floating over the trees and flowers—ladies in jewels bright as the stars in the sky! Oh, Lady Fanshawe, do let us have one fete!"

"Not until you have been presented, my dear Lady Charnleigh. I know what is due to your position and rank. There can be no objection to a few quiet parties, but your first public appearance must be at the court of her Most Gracious Majesty."

She had been to a very few quiet evening parties, and Lady Fanshawe had invited some young people to Crown Leighton, but Lady Charnleigh did not care for these dull entertainments.

"I am so tired of seeing young ladies in white muslin," she said one day, with a sigh; "they all sing, and play, and dance, and talk in low voices about the last new fashions. Auntie" for by that name "my lady" chose to designate her guardian—"I do not, does not the mind require food as well as the body?"

"Most assuredly, Leonie."

"Then my mind is starving. I thought people talked so cleverly—they do in books. No one ever says anything trite or stupid there. I want food for my mind, and I cannot find it in the society of these white-robed young ladies."

One day in April she entered the drawing-room where Lady Fanshawe awaited her.

"Oh, auntie," she cried, "I wish it were May! You said we should go to London in May; I am counting the hours."

"You are to be presented in May. Leonie," returned the elder lady; "so we must decide soon upon your court dress. Of course you will wear the Charnleigh diamonds."

There came to the young girl, who had been reared in the midst of poverty and privation, a kind of wonder as to whether this was all a dream—whether she would wake up suddenly and laugh at her own folly. Lady Fanshawe looked at the brilliant face.

"Leonie," she said, suddenly, "you ought to marry well—you are sure to marry well."

A low ripple of laughter came from Lady Charnleigh, as she looked up with the frank, sweet smile that characterized her.

"Marry!" she said; "why, what can marriage give me?"

Lady Fanshawe made no reply.

"I have wealth," continued the girl, "jewels, rank—what more does life require to make it happy?"

"You will find out some day—that is, if you are of the same nature as other girls. I am not romantic, nor do I teach romance, but at your age I should have thought that love would take precedence of all."

"Perhaps it might if I knew anything at all about it; but Miss Templeton did not allow such a thing to be mentioned. Any young lady found guilty of receiving a love letter would have been severely punished."

"Miss Templeton acted rightly," said Lady Fanshawe; "girls at school have no business to think of such a thing."

"Of course," continued Leonie; with an air of charming candor, "we were allowed to talk as much as we liked about money; so that I understand that better than love."

But in the eyes of Leonie, Lady Charnleigh, as she spoke, there was something that belied her words.

A Trial of Married Life.

"Just as I expected!" muttered Mr. Billus, examining his shaving implements. "My wife has quit complaining about her corns and my razor is ruined!"

SENATE IS DESPERATE WORST GALE IN YEARS

END OF FIGHT THOUGHT TO BE NEAR AT HAND.

No Longer Able to Restrain Themselves, Free Rein Is Given to the Tongue of Bitterness, and Harmony Is Laid Aside as Is Also Courtesy and Forbearance.

Impatience Finds Vent in a Storm.

Washington special: The storm which broke in the Senate Tuesday serves as an index to the feeling of impatience and resistance which has been gradually accumulating.

Senator Sherman only amplified in his speech what he has been saying privately for two weeks, and the time may be extended further back still in referring to Senator Hill's remarks. Mr. Sherman's taunt of the Democrats for a failure to agree among themselves has the effect of increasing the prospect for a caucus of Democratic Senators. Seven or eight Senators on that side of the chamber, led by Senators Butler and Pugh, have been trying for the last two or three days to get their fellow Democratic Senators to agree to submit the entire question to a party conference and abide by the result of its decision, and it is understood that Senator Gorman, chairman of the caucus, has the question under advisement.

There is a possibility of a joint Democratic caucus of both the House and Senate, as suggested by Senator Hill in debate Tuesday and acquiesced in by Senator Butler. All the members of the Senate are beginning to feel that the present strain cannot last a great while longer and that a desperate effort will be made to find relief in some direction. The silver men court adjournment and appear confident that the result would be favorable to them. Senator Aldrich, ex-Chairman and at present a member of the Committee on Rules, said the other day that the time was not yet ripe for action on the rules, though he thought the change might be undertaken before a great while. It is somewhat uncertain how the committee would stand upon this question.

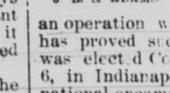
Of the five members the two Republicans, Aldrich and Manderson, were, when the question was last under discussion in the Senate, favorable to a change so as to bring any question before the Senate to a vote, and the three Democrats, Blackburn, Harris and Gorman, were opposed. It is now intimated that Blackburn has modified his views and is in favor of a liberal closure. On the other hand it is thought possible that Manderson might oppose a change at this time. Aldrich, Harris and Gorman stand as they formerly stood.

CAPT. ADAMS IS BETTER.

The Operation Proves Successful and He Will Probably Recover.

Capt. J. B. S. Adams, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, who was the other day thought near death, is now rapidly recovering, as the result of a successful surgical operation which he has undergone.

Capt. Adams has been in Chicago attending the World's Fair, and while there his sufferings from the two bullet wounds received during the war became so great that an operation was decided upon. This has proved successful. Capt. Adams was elected Commander-in-Chief Sept. 6, in Indianapolis, where the annual national encampment of the order was held. He was elected by acclamation and with the greatest enthusiasm.



J. B. S. ADAMS.

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COLD-WATER WOMEN.

National W. C. T. U. Convention Opens at the Art Institute, Chicago.

The twentieth annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was called to order shortly after 9 o'clock Wednesday morning in the Hall of Washington of the Art Palace, Chicago, by Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, Corresponding Secretary of the organization. After a stanza of "How Firm a Foundation" was sung a passage from the old crusade Bible was read by Mrs. Lida Merriweather, President of the Tennessee Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The attendance at the opening of the session was not large and there were many vacant seats, but on the platform were a number of the distinguished foreign delegates to the recent world's convention of the temperance women, and a spirit of deep earnestness characterized the opening proceedings. After an eloquent prayer by Mrs. Merriweather the doors were reopened and a great waiting crowd poured in. The recording secretary, Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, of Ohio, read the roll and the responses showed a generous representation from all parts of the country.

Currencies Condensed.

NEWLY elected city officials find Indianapolis bankrupt.

THREE new cases of small-pox are reported in New York City.

THE wife of Herr Most, the anarchist, has small-pox in New York.

MRS. GRANT, widow of Gen. Grant, will spend the winter in Florida.

W. W. WRISLEY, of Riverside, Cal., stabbed his wife to death and committed suicide.

THE schooner William O. was wrecked near New Bedford, Mass. The crew was saved.

THE bark Martin Luther struck a rock off St. Johns, N. F., and two men sank with her.

THE Rev. Calvin Lee dropped dead at Terre Haute, Ind., while returning home from church.

WORK will be resumed on full time in all Union Pacific Railway shops, giving employment to 5,000 men.

A TERRIBLE TEMPEST SWEEPS OVER THE LAKES.

Heavy Loss of Life Is Known to Have Occurred—Enormous Damage Done—Stanchest Boats Are Driven to Shelter—Worst Not Yet Known.

Disasters Unprecedented.

The entire chain of lakes was swept Saturday and Saturday night by a north-west gale whose severity has not been excelled during the season of navigation for the past ten years. The same wind which drove vessels on the beach on every lee shore also leveled telegraph wires, and reports of wrecks are somewhat slow in reaching the outside world, particularly from out-of-the-way localities. The list of wrecks, in proportion to the number of vessels which were out in the gale, is larger perhaps than in the history of the latter-day marine. That there has been a large loss of life now seems certain, but it may be several days before it is known just how many sailors perished. Eighteen persons, the entire crew of the propeller Dean Richmond, are given up for lost in the storm on Lake Erie. The corpses of three men have been washed ashore off Van Buren Point, near Dunkirk. The shore of the lake is strewn with wreckage and merchandise, and, according to Buffalo dispatches, the waves are hourly yielding up further evidences of the fate to which the Richmond has gone. On one of the bodies papers were found which showed it to be that of Logan, the engineer. The others were deck-hands. The signboard of the Richmond washed ashore about the same time and other pieces of wreckage were cast upon the beach, leaving no doubt of the fate of the boat. The Richmond was the property of the Bottsford, of Port Huron. She was built in 1864. She had on board a cargo of merchandise consigned to Buffalo.

The storm was the severest known to the seamen of Buffalo in twenty-five years. The rain fell so heavily that pilots could not see 100 feet ahead of their vessel. All incoming vessels have stories to tell of the violence of the storm.

Big Schooner Goes Down.

The four-masted schooner Minnehaha went ashore in the gale at Arcadia, twenty miles north of Manistee. All on board—six persons—except the captain, William Packer, were lost. Capt. Packer swam ashore with the help of a plank, a distance exceeding a mile. The sailors also attempted the perilous journey, but became exhausted and were drowned. The Frankfort life-saving crew made three unsuccessful attempts to reach the Minnehaha, but the boat filled with water each time.

The fourth effort was successful, but there was no one aboard, all having then been washed overboard.

The wreck was first sighted by a man on the bluff at Starke, who jumped on his horse and rode at a furious pace through the storm to Onecama, in order to notify the life-saving crew at Manistee. A telegram brought the life-savers on a special train from that place, and in the afternoon the lifeboat, mortar and other life-saving apparatus was loaded on wagons and started through the woods to the scene of the wreck. The rain was blinding, and numberless trees had fallen across the narrow roadway through the forest. The progress of the life-savers was exceedingly slow, and it was nearly midnight when they reached the high sand bluff overlooking the lake at Starke. The life-saving crew from Frankfort gained the bluff at dark, but even then it was too late.

Dispatches from all points along the west shore of Lake Huron and the eastern end of Lake Superior indicated that the storm increased greatly in violence as night came on, and at midnight the storm was at its height. At numerous places the wind registered from fifty-two to sixty miles an hour at the United States signal station. By that time the lake fleets had generally succeeded in getting into shelter.

Wind and Tide in the South.

The town of Georgetown, on the coast of South Carolina, caught the full fury of the storm, which left death and destruction in its track. Owing to the wreck of telegraph lines but meager reports of the great damage have been received. At least nineteen persons are now known to have been drowned at Magnolia Beach, where every house was swept from its foundation, penning in the inmates until death relieved their tortures.

At Pauley's Island, a summer resort twelve miles from Georgetown, the tide rose three feet, sweeping away most of the residences, the inmates saving nothing but the clothes they had on. No lives are reported lost on this island nor on Debarcean, but several houses were washed from their foundations and drifted to sea.

Overflow of News.

THE Kimball building at Temple, Tex., burned. Loss, \$50,000.

JOSEPH MUNEIA, an alleged counterfeiter, was captured in Boston.

ROBBERS despoiled the Iron Mountain ticket office at Malvern, Ark., of \$1,200.

RECEIVERS have been named for the American Water Works Company of Omaha.

EIGHT persons were killed in a battle between outlaws and officers at Ilan, Mexico.

MRS. EVA M. BLACKMAN has been appointed police commissioner at Topeka, Kas.

MINING troubles at Coal Creek, Tenn., are believed to be at an end. The soldiers have returned to their homes.

That Joyful Feeling.
 With the exhilarating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of Figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old-time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well informed.
 If you have to bite at every bait you see, you had better have a guardian appointed.

A WOMAN'S BURDENS
 are lightened when she turns to the right medicine. The chronic weakness, delicate derangements, and painful disorders that afflict her sex, are cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. In bearing-down sensations, periodical pains, ulceration, inflammation, and every kindred ailment it's a positive remedy.

Madisonville, Hopkins County, Ky.
DR. R. V. FUGATE,
 Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—Please accept my thanks for the good your medicines have done for me. I truly believe the "Favorite Prescription" saved my life: it is a sure and certain cure. I am having perfect health; I am stout and can do all my household work.
 Every invalid lady should take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery.
 Yours,
ROZZIE FUGATE.

PIERCE'S CURE
 OR MONEY RETURNED.

HIGHLY ENDORSED.
 The Professor of Physiological Chemistry at Yale College says: "I had Kickapoo Indian Sage to be an extract of Roots, Bark and Herbs of Valuable Remedial Action, without any mineral or other harmful admixtures."
 Kickapoo Indian Sage is the grandest Liver, Stomach, Blood and Nerve Remedy known. Cleanses, Purifies, and Renovates every part of the human system. All Druggists, \$1 a bottle—6 Bottles for \$5.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURED ME.
 SUFFERED EIGHT YEARS!
 Couldn't Eat or Sleep.

Dyspepsia and Heart Trouble.
 Dr. Kilmer & Co.: "I had been troubled for eight years with stomach and heart difficulties. I lived mostly on milk, as every-thing I ate hurt me so. My kidneys and liver were in a terrible state. Could neither sleep or eat. I had been treated by the best Chicago doctors without any benefit whatever. As a last resort I tried your SWAMP-ROOT, and now I can eat anything, no matter what. Nothing hurts me, and can go to bed and get a good night's sleep."
Swamp-Root Cured Me.
 Any one doubting this statement can write, I will gladly answer." Mrs. German Miller, Dec. 20th, 1892.
 At Druggists 50 cents and \$1.00 size. "Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.
 Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.
 Dr. Kilmer's PARILLA LIVER PILLS Are the Best 42 Pills, 25 cents. — All Druggists.

R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

CURES AND PREVENTS
 COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, STIFF NECK, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, ASTHMA, BRUISES, SPRAINS,
 Quicker Than Any Known Remedy.
 No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuragic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer
Radway's Ready Relief
 Will Afford Instant Ease.
 INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Colic, Flatulency and all intestinal pains. Malaria in its various forms cured and prevented. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other fevers (called by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
 SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price 50 cents.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF COAT
 This Trade Mark is on the best
 WATERPROOF COAT
 in the World!
 Illustrated Catalogue Free.
 A. J. TOWER, BOSTON, MASS.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS,
 Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for Inventors' Guide, or How to Get a Patent. PATRICK O'FARRELL, Washington, D. C.
PATENTS THOMAS F. SIMPSON, Washington, D. C. No attorney's fee until Patent is obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide.
PISO'S CURE FOR
 GIBBS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
 Best Cough Syrup, Cures Croup. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

THE NATION'S SOLONS.
 SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Our National Law-Makers and What They Are Doing for the Good of the Country—Various Measures Proposed, Discussed and Acted Upon.

Doings of Congress.
 The session of the Senate Saturday lasted only six hours. Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, denied having ever intimated that he would vote against unconditional repeal as proposed to the Voorhees substitute. Various important amendments to the rules were offered, which propose to forbid reading by Senators of speeches, either written or printed; to permit the counting of Senators present and not voting; to disqualify Senators interested in national banks or national bank stocks from voting on any bill affecting coinage or currency; to provide for closing debate on any bill or resolution by the same arrangement as is now in operation in the House of Representatives. The silver-purchase repeal bill was taken up, and was under discussion when an adjournment was taken. At no time during the day were there more than 100 members present in the House, and the discussion of the bill for the suspension for six months of the provisions of the Geary exclusion act was rather dreary and uninteresting. Without disposing of the bill the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

The Senate met with large attendance Monday morning, but the opponents of repeal so managed matters that no vote could be taken. The House resumed the discussion of the McCrary bill to amend the Geary-Chinese exclusion act. The first amendment called up was that offered by Mr. Geary defining a Chinese merchant and containing the photographic feature. It was agreed to with practical unanimity, the vote standing 129 to 19. An amendment was agreed to providing that no Chinese person heretofore convicted in a court of the United States shall be permitted to register. The question then recurred on a lengthy subject offered by Mr. Mahon (Rep. Pa.) the purport of which is that it shall be the duty of the master of any vessel carrying all Chinese or other immigrants to receive a statement from each passenger. Lost. The question was then upon the final passage of the bill, and on a standing vote there were 167 in the affirmative and 9 in the negative.

Tuesday was a day of sensation in the Senate. Senator Sherman and Senator Hill were the central figures, each speaking in the same line, and each arraigning the Senate for its dilatory action. Their remarks effectively awakened every member, and it is believed some action is now close at hand. The House resumed consideration of the House banking bill. A substitute was offered by Mr. Cox including directors with salaries officers of national banks within the operation of the act. It was agreed to, 78 to 45.

The time of the Senate Wednesday was occupied in listening to Messrs. Hill and Mills, who spoke in favor of repeal. The remainder of the week in the House promises to be exceedingly dull. It was decided to postpone consideration of the bankruptcy bill, and after the disposal of the regular morning business, the House went ahead with the consideration of the printing bill. During the first morning hour Mr. Wolverton from the Committee on Judiciary called up the bill to reduce and regulate the fees and work of the United States District and Circuit Courts and terms made by district attorneys, marshals, and commissioners. It was passed. Mr. Geary called up the New Jersey bridge bill. De Witt Warner, of New York, and Geary almost came to blows in a dispute over an amendment to the bill, after which it was passed. The House then resumed consideration of the printing bill.

Thursday, the Senate talked and did nothing. In the House, a bill granting some 2,000 acres of land in Arizona to use in connection with the territorial prison at Yuma, was passed. The bill requiring railroad companies which have been granted rights of way through Territorial lands of the United States to maintain stations at all town Desires established by the Interior Department received some attention, though not final, and consideration of the printing bill was then resumed, but was suspended when by a previous order the House proceeded to pay its tribute to the memory of the late Representative Mutchler of Pennsylvania. At the conclusion of the memorial services the House at 3:45 p. m., as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

THE SMALL-CHANGE POCKET.

It Breeds Profligacy and There Should Be a Crusade Against It.
 "A 'Congress to Abolish the Small-Change Pocket' would be an appropriate way in which to wind up the series of meetings under President Bonney," remarked a sad-eyed man at Chicago. "There is nothing in the world that tends more in the direction of profligate expenditures. The Sherman law has had the major part of the burden of hard times laid upon its shoulders, but no greater evil to the prosperity and financial well-doing of humanity exists to-day than the little receptacle on the right-hand side of a man's coat, where the stray nickels, dimes, quarters, and halves find their way when a large bill is changed. From the moment the coins drop into the pocket they might as well be charged up their dead loss, for the owner loses their identity right then and there, so far as value is concerned. It is so easy, when passing along through the streets, in the shops, or in the many places where there are opportunities to spend money in little dribbles, to dip into this pocket, and it is cleaned out before one has any notion of it. To the change-pocket also I lay the blame to a considerable extent of the increase in the drink habit. Many a man has indulged himself in a cocktail simply because he had the price so handy, whereas had he kept it in a purse he might have thought in a purse before drinking. I might go on enumerating the evils growing out of the small-change pocket system, but I have told enough to show that the time has arrived to take up the cudgel against it and begin the crusade for its abolishment."

That's Long Enough.
 Law in England provides that no person under 18 years shall be employed about a shop for longer than seventy-four hours, including meal times, in any one week.

Millions of House-keepers

ARE daily testing Royal Baking Powder by that most infallible of all tests, the test of practical use. They find it goes further, makes lighter, sweeter, finer-flavored, purer and more wholesome food than any other, and is always uniform in its work. Its great qualities, thus proven, are the cause of its wonderful popularity, its sale being greater than that of all other cream of tartar baking powders combined.

Vibration on Big Steamers.
 The changes lately made in the new Cunard steamer *Luania*, to try to overcome the vibration, has set many ocean voyagers talking about the peculiarity of the big *Campania*, on which they say the vibration is so extraordinary that many people find it impossible to sleep, no matter what the position of their staterooms. One well-known lady who went abroad in the *Campania* had to change her tickets and come back in another steamer, as she found it impossible to sleep without the aid of drugs all the way across. They certainly build fast and wonderful steamships abroad, but experts say that one excellence possessed by American-built steamships is that vibration is overcome.

The Modern Plow Due to Jefferson.
 Thomas Jefferson invented the modern plow. There were plows, of course, thousands of years before the time of the Sage of Monticello, but he first laid down the mathematical principles that underlie the construction of the plow and so enabled any blacksmith to make one. A plow consists of two wedges, a cutting and a lifting wedge, and Jefferson discovered and enunciated the proportions of each and the relation each bore to the other. Before his day no two smiths made plows alike; now they are all made in accordance with a mathematical formula.

F. J. CHEENEY & CO., Toledo, O., Props. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

BORROWED garments never keep one warm. Nor can one get smugged goods safely into kingdom come.—J. R. Lowell.

The evils of malarial disorders, fever, weakness, lassitude, debility and prostration are avoided by taking Beecham's Pills.

The longest bridge in the world, over the St. Lawrence River, is 9,144 feet.

ST. JACOBS OIL

CURES PAIN.
 RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, BURNS.

"No other Weekly Paper gives such a Variety of Entertaining and Instructive Reading at so low a price."
THE YOUTH'S COMPANION
 An unsurpassed variety of Articles will be published in the 68th volume of THE COMPANION. Something of special interest and value for every member of the family every week. Full Illustrated Announcements Free.
Important Articles.
 The Work that pays the best. By the Supt. of the Census, Robert P. Porter.
 The Girlhood of Queen Victoria. By one who knew her well, Lady Jeune.
 Boys who ought not to go to College. An important subject. By Prof. Stanley Hall.
 Some Remarkable Boys of the Boys' Brigade. By Prof. Henry Drummond.
 The Boyhood of the Russian Emperor. How the Czar was Trained. Isabel F. Haggood.
Serial Stories.
 Nine Serial Stories will be given during 1894.
 The Deserter. By Harold Frederic.
 The Sonny Sahib. Sara Jeannette Duncan.
 The Wood Sprites. By C. A. Stephens.
 Herm and I. By Myron B. Gibson.
 Down the Grand Canon. By A. Ellbrace.
Adventure Stories
 in great variety and over 100 Short Stories.
 Out of the Jaws of Death. Henry M. Stanley.
 My Closest Call. By Archibald Forbes.
 Three Romances of the Sea. Clark Russell.
 Sailing the Nameless. By Stinson Jarvis.
 My Narrowest Escape. Edward Whympere.
 Double Holiday numbers at Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's and Easter, Free to each subscriber.
 \$1.75 to Jan. 1, 1895.
 "Sweet Charity."
 This beautiful Colored Picture, "Sweet Charity," must be seen to be appreciated. Its richness of coloring commands instant attention. Its subject is a young lady of colonial times. There is not a home that the picture will not ornament. Size 14x21 inches. It will be sent safely to all new subscribers to The Youth's Companion who will cut out this slip and send it with \$1.75 for a year's subscription, and in addition the paper will be sent Free to Jan. 1, 1894, and for a full year from that date to Jan. 1895.
 43 THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.
The Gift of The Year.

Lacking in Will Power.
 Conscience, as the principle is generally understood, does not exist in criminals. They seldom realize the extent of their ill-doing. "Given a better chance in life I should have been a better man. Circumstances made me what I am." This is their creed, implied or spoken. Thompson, out of four hundred and ten assassins, did not find one sincere case of repentance. Although some seem to repent, it is generally to profit by philanthropic delusions about themselves. Lacenaire, after his first condemnation, wrote to a friend for protection and money. "Alas! there is nothing for me to do but to repent; you can do a good deed, and have the satisfaction of saying, 'I brought one back from the evil way for which he was not born.'" A few moments after writing these lines Lacenaire committed a theft and planned an assassination. On the scaffold he said he never knew what remorse was. The Marquis of Brinvilliers, who had been a parricide and fratricide, passed for a model penitent; yet, at the last moment, she wrote to her husband: "I die an innocent woman, and my punishment is owing to my enemies." When her confessor urged her to change the terms of this letter, she felt herself so incapable of thinking otherwise that she requested him to do it for her. Unfortunately this principle of self-extension, which leads one to look kindly upon his own sins, is not confined to the criminal classes. We all know people who find it impossible to believe that they ever do willfully wrong, and who insist, however numerous their social embroilments, that they are more sinned against than sinning.

The Strongest Defense
 Against ill-health, debility and nervousness is to promote digestion, activity of the liver and regularity of the bowels with the incomparable alterative and tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine without a drawback, safe and thorough, and having the highest professional sanction. It promotes an adequate secretion of the gastric juices that act as solvents of the food, and insures its conversion into rich, nourishing blood, which never fails to honor the drafts for strength made upon it by the rest of the system. As a laxative of the bowels it is natural and gentle in operation, but at the same time effective. By directing the bile into its proper channel it removes the many and harassing symptoms of liver complaint. Heartburn, nausea, sick headaches, nervousness, rheumatism, malaria and kidney troubles are remedied by it.

LONDON contains one-eighth of Great Britain's population. It has a larger daily delivery of letters than all Scotland.

Erysipelas in My Face

and head had long troubled me. I became nearly blind and my hair all came out. I doctored without relief. Finally Hood's Sarsaparilla was highly recommended, and after taking three bottles I was free from my trouble and long sufferings. Last winter after an attack of the grip I became easily tired and had no appetite: I resorted to Hood's. The tired feeling is gone and I have a good appetite. A severe cough which troubled me much has left me. Two of my oldest daughters are taking Hood's Sarsaparilla with benefit and I am giving it to my little girl for catarrh." Mrs. WILLIAM E. BARINGER, Olive Ridge, New York. Get only HOOD'S Hood's Pills cure liver ills.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

daughters are taking Hood's Sarsaparilla with benefit and I am giving it to my little girl for catarrh." Mrs. WILLIAM E. BARINGER, Olive Ridge, New York. Get only HOOD'S Hood's Pills cure liver ills.

"German Syrup"

Two bottles of German Syrup cured me of Hemorrhage of the Lungs when other remedies failed. I am a married man and, thirty-six years of age, and live with my wife and two little girls at Durham, Mo. I have stated this brief and plain so that all may understand. My case was a bad one, and I shall be glad to tell anyone about it who will write me. PHILIP L. SCHENCK, P. O. Box 45, April 25, 1890. No man could ask a more honorable, business-like statement.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM
 Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

TRY THE OURE, HAY-FEVER
 A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists, or by mail ELY BROTHERS, 54 Warren St., New York.

Your Strength Renewed

AND YOUR RUNDOWN SYSTEM BUILT UP AND REORGANIZED.
 A few bottles of S. S. S. will do it. If you are troubled with a depression of energy, and lack of vigor, your blood is not right, and needs purifying. Will thoroughly clear away all impurities and impart new vigor and life to the whole system.
 "I have used your medicine often for the past eight years, and feel safe in saying that it is the best general health restorer in the world."
 F. H. GIBSON, Batesville, Ark.
 Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free: SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.
 The Oldest Medicine in the World is probably DR. J. C. THOMPSON'S CELEBRATED EYE-WATER. This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century. There are few diseases to which mankind are subject more distressing than sore eyes, and none, perhaps, for which more remedies have been tried without success. For all external inflammation of the eyes it is an infallible remedy. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. For sale by all druggists. JOHN L. THOMPSON, 508 1/2 CO. TRUY, N. Y. Established 1787.

A Pack of Playing Cards furnished by the Burlington Route (C. & Q. R. R.), which is the Best Railway from Chicago and St. Louis to all points Northwest, West and Southwest. Send 5 cents in postage for a full deck to P. N. EUSLIER, General Passenger Agent, CHICAGO ILL.

BENNER'S Red and Black Pills

Size 100 for Malaria, Ague, Chills and Fever. Druggists, price, \$1.00 per box, or BENNER HYGIENIC MANUFACTURING CO., P. O. Box 1723, Boston, Mass.

Price 50c per box. ASTORIA KIDDER'S PASTILLES, by mail, Stowell & Co., 1000 Broadway, New York.

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PRINTING OFFICE OUTFITS
 at reasonable rates and upon liberal terms. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS. CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION, 93 South Jefferson Street, Chicago. C. N. U. No. 43-93
 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, in this paper.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

There was a man in our town who thought him wondrous wise. He said unto his editor, "No good to advertise."
But when he found he had no trade, He sullen grew and sad, And straightway to the sanetum came And wrote a nice long "ad."

David Blatch has been quite ill this week.

Born, Friday, October 20, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. John Clark, Lyndon, a daughter.

The C. L. S. C. will meet with Mrs. M. G. Hill Monday evening at seven o'clock.

The subject for the Y. P. S. C. E. prayer-meeting for next Sunday evening is "Our responsibility for others."

Rev. W. W. Whitcomb having returned from Chicago, services will be held as usual at the Baptist church, next Sunday.

While Mr. and Mrs. Fred Glenn were visiting friends in Ann Arbor last week, Mrs. Glenn had the misfortune to lose her gold watch.

A large chorus choir is being drilled for the singing for the special services to be held in the M. E. church during the month of November.

The supreme court has decided that the woman's suffrage law, passed by the last legislature, is unconstitutional. This will be a disappointment to many.

Prayermeeting was held on Wednesday evening at all the churches in this week on account of the W. T. U. convention held Thursday and Friday.

The high wind of Tuesday made celestians seek shelter very hastily from the risk of making a ridiculous appearance, than which many would prefer never to appear abroad. Why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

The Y. P. S. C. E. will hold a popular and experience social in the Congregational church parlors, Friday evening, November 3, 1893. A fee of five cents will be charged at the door. You are requested to hand in your testimonials of experience to Miss Mara L. Wheeler as soon as possible.

In one of the dry goods stores there is a space reserved on one of the counters for underwear. It sells cheap. The price is not over twenty-five cents, but according to the clerks, who evidently are not anxious to sell these garments, they are all cotton and have been returned to the store after having been worn a week, it is surmised, by people living several miles from town.

Such weather as this one does not tend to follow a man with a shot gun make him close the door. Not that the man is reforming at all. No, he is far beyond reform in that respect. He probably will always be, but the wind now kindly takes the matter in hand and slams that door in a very demonstrative way. Verily, even the elements war against the careless man.

The Fair is nearly over, and to the philosopher it appears that not many years hence, the man who will be posing before large crowds in dime museums, will not be the one who attended the World's Fair in 1893. No, he will be the extraordinary fellow who decided to remain at home and save the price of his winter's coal, who will be the drawing card there.

The grocery man has his trials as well as the rest of the world, and has more chance to realize the value of that rare virtue, patience, than most of us. For instance, when a delinquent appears after many months of delay waiting on the part of his creditor, and demands his bill, woe betides that groceryman! Job, himself, yields precedence to him. For very rarely can the man be found who is not ungrateful enough to object to having a few extras, which always give him the dyspepsia and which he never sees, appear against him in that bill. Yes, his blood rises, and so does the hair of that groceryman! And here a member of that trade at our elbow offers this advice: Pay cash as you go.

Subject for the B. Y. P. U. prayer meeting for next Sunday evening is "Our own state or province for Christ"

Subject for the Epworth League prayer meeting for next Sunday is "Am I my brother's keeper."—Rom. 15:1.

The linemen stringing the wires for the long distance telephone are slowly but surely making their way towards this place. They are now between Dexter and Chelsea.

The state editor of the Detroit Free Press is trying to make out that Washtenaw county ought to be called the dark and bloody ground, and says that twenty-one murders have been committed in this county during the past year. The Free Press is a long way "off the rug," as the twenty-one murders have been stretched over a space of fifty years. An apology from the Free Press is now in order.

The changeability of our Michigan weather is enough to kill half the population and probably does as much towards it as cigarettes and liquor together, statements of the temperance advocates to the contrary, notwithstanding. One week of our weather would do more toward ruining the constitution of a person not used to it, one coming from an even climate, than all a young housekeeper's cookery.

The members of the M. E. C. O. D. beg to inform the public in general that they are in error concerning the meaning of the letters thus euphoniouly united. It does not stand for Methodist Episcopal Club of any kind, and in support of the statement the following list of churches which the members represent, is made out: Congregational, Baptist, Catholic, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Methodist.

If the members and regular attendants of our churches could only realize the power there is in a hearty hand shake, and how the stranger seeks the church where people seem glad to see him, in preference to the cold formal service where they are eyed severely and allowed to pass out otherwise unnoticed, there would be more of the Christian spirit manifested in welcoming the stranger within our gates.

Judge Babbitt reported to the supervisor 15 persons sent to the Pontiac Insane Asylum during the year last past from this county and added, "It is gratifying to note a perceptible diminution in the number of commitments to the asylum as compared with preceding years, the totals of commitments for the two years preceding this having been 32 and 19 respectively as against 15 for the present year."—Argus.

Something which is a rare instance in any place, and rarer still, in Chelsea, occurred here last Sunday, when the wife of our Congregational pastor filled her husband's pulpit during his absence. And she filled it well, too, reading her sermon with as much power as many who are more used to pulpit oratory. This is, perhaps the most unique way any of the ladies of the C. E. will find occasion to earn their dollar for the coming experience social.

Tuesday evening's Detroit Journal states that in order to come to any sort of a just decision in regard to the parties guilty of criminal carelessness and disregard of rules in the recent railroad disaster at Battle Creek, the wreck will be reenacted with the coroner's jury in the thick of it, with everything as nearly as it was on that terrible night as possible. As far as the average coroner's jury is concerned they might as well be the first subjects for the wrecker, for all the good they do.

The Smart and McLachlan Evangelistic meetings to be held in the M. E. church beginning on Sunday morning, November 5th, and continuing until the 21st only, will doubtless be meetings of great interest. They are said to be kindly, and forceful in speech, and remarkably attractive in rendering the gospel in song. Everyone within five miles should attend their services. Nothing dull about their meetings. They are bright and lively from beginning to end.

F. B. Whitaker and family have removed from Mendota, Ill., to this place.

Wilber Kempf has purchased the lot east of A. Allison's residence, and intends to erect a residence on the same.

One of our exchanges, not a thousand miles from Chelsea, in an item describing a wedding, says it passed off without a "hitch." Queer sort of a wedding that.

A special meeting of Olive Chapter O. E. S., will be held Wednesday evening, November 1st, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of initiating candidates. A full attendance is desired.

Married, Wednesday, October 25th, at the home of the bride's parents, in Lyndon, Annie M., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Schmidt, to Jacob Bareis, of Lima, Rev. C. Haug, officiating.

Died, October 23d, at her home in Lima, Mrs. Laura Yager. Mrs. Yager was born in Rusbach, Germany, in 1812, and was married at the age of 18, and came to America in 1834. She leaves one son and a host of friends to mourn her loss.

The parole system is on trial in Massachusetts. With the consent of the governor and his council the warden of the state prison at Charlestown has released on parole a prisoner who has served five years of a twenty-five years' sentence. The man secures his parole under conditions that he must not lead an idle or dissolute life, nor visit any barroom, gambling house or vile resort, nor associate with persons of bad character, and that he must lead an industrious and law-abiding life. If he violates the conditions he will be returned to the prison to serve out the remainder of his sentence.—Exchange.

The markets continue dull and arrivals again light. Wheat brings 57c for red or white, oats 28c, rye 43c barley 90c to \$1.10, beans dull and concessions must be made to make sales, country stock stands at about \$1.30. cloverseed \$5, potatoes 50c, onions 45c apples \$2 per barrel, carrots and turnips 25c, cabbage and squash 5c each, chickens are lower and 7c will probably not be paid by shippers until Thanksgiving. Some dressed hogs were sold to the butchers here this week at \$7.50 per hundred, eggs 18c, butter 22c. Receipts will be light until the farmers get through with their fall's work.

There is considerable misinformation afloat concerning the overdrafts in the county funds, and some of the county papers have spoken of them as running up as high as \$40,000. This of course was purely an estimate on their part. The actual figures are as follows: The county overdrafts on October 1st of this year were \$8,465.15 This a decrease of over \$11,000 in the overdrafts over last year, as the overdrafts on October 1, 1892, were \$19,581.89. The county tax raised last year was \$35,000. If the supervisors should raise the same amount this year, there would be no county overdraft at this time of the year. The overdrafts grew out of a bank fight for the funds some years ago, when the supervisors raised much less money than they knew would be used. The last and the present board have been called upon to make up this amount.—Argus.

The Washtenaw county W. C. T. U. convention which is in session at the M. E. church at this place, has not had very pleasant weather for their gathering. There were six delegates present from Ann Arbor, one from Ypsilanti, two from Manchester and four from Salem Thursday, and more are expected today. The Thursday morning service was not held on account of the train being late, and the delegates not arriving. Thursday afternoon the time was occupied with appointing committees, report of secretary and treasurer, reports of superintendents, and a couple of papers were read. In the evening came the address of welcome, and the responses. The address which was to have been delivered by Mrs. Julia D. Stannard was omitted on account of illness. This (Friday) evening, Rev. Mills Gelston, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Ann Arbor will address the assembly.

A rate of our lowest first class fare to Chicago and return is authorized for Oct. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30th, return tickets good ten days, on all trains except limited trains and train No. 6.

There is a hole in Yellowstone Park supposed to be a "dry geyser," which is believed to be bottomless. Three thousand feet of line, with weight attached, has been let down into it without meeting with obstructious.—Republic.

The tourist of the species commonly known as a tramp is likely to be knocked out. A bright young man has invented a door that may be opened by stepping on the door mat. Apply this to the tramp nuisance by making the door open outward and bait it with "Traveling gentry fed here."—Parma Reflector.

The report comes from Boston that Mr. Garner has sent a letter to a philanthropist there asking contributions for the African monkeys in the shape of rattles, balls, tin trumpets and other small toys, including dolls. It is well to begin the culture of the simian mind on this rather low plane, but in time—what may we not expect? A gorilla club monkeying with the Browning buzzsaw—is it too much to hope?—Ex.

Many people will be interested in the new Bay View Reading Circle, and it would be a good move to have one organized here. The circle has a short, well planned and low priced course of systematic and useful reading. The entire expense of one year for the books, magazine, membership, etc., is only \$2.50. Such a course would be much better than the aimless and haphazard of many and the unprofitable selection of others. It will aid many aspiring young people to fit themselves for large usefulness and enjoyment, and besides, make provision for a most delightful winter. Those interested can obtain circulars, giving full information, by addressing J. M. Hall, Flint, Mich.

A person's character may be revealed by more ways than by the arch of his eyebrows or the curve of his lips, and a pretty good indication is the manner in which he wears his hat. The man who wears his hat drawn low over his brow, shading and partially concealing his eyes, is sullen, gloomy and morose and apt to be suspicious of the rest of the world. He who wears his hat rather low on his forehead and slightly on one side, is approachable but rather reserved and sometimes even crusty. The wearer of the hat which always seems on the verge of falling from the head is vain and supercilious, but always genial and fond of display. But he who wears his hat squarely upon his head is an honest, upright, square dealing man who maketh his friends to love him and his printer's heart to leap with joy, for he always pays his subscription.

School Notes.

Max L. Moon was absent from school Monday.

Several classes are preparing work to be sent to the Teachers' Competitive Association at Lansing.

George Taylor and Miss Effa Armstrong are absent this week taking in the wonders of the Fair.

Moved that a choir be appointed to take the lead in singing in Chapel. Who will support the motion?

What was the matter with problems 3 and 4 in algebra class Thursday? But about five out of a class of twenty-two could solve them.

No need of a government weather bureau now. The physics class are such expert weather prophets that the weather bureau is not in it.

The poor Latin 'P's are having a hard time with their pronunciation. It usually takes six to get the sentence correctly pronounced.

Staying after school would be considered no punishment in the High School. About six out of every ten remain in their seats nights when the gong rings.

New singing books have been ordered and if they are as prompt in getting here as some books which were ordered the first of the term, they will be here about December first.

By mistake, in the Roll of Honor in last week's issue, the pupils in Miss Harrington's department were all marked absent. This should not have been, for none on the Roll of Honor were absent, and the star should not have been placed before the names.

PERSONAL.

Ed. Hammond was a Jackson visitor Sunday.

J. Withoff visited friends in town Sunday last.

M. Bush, of Jackson, was in town Wednesday.

Fred Freeman, of Manchester, spent Sunday in town.

Mrs. W. J. Knapp spent last week with friends in Ypsilanti.

Orrin Winans, of Grass Lake, was a Chelsea visitor Wednesday.

Miss Francis McCall is visiting friends in Detroit this week.

Mrs. L. Babcock has been visiting friends in Ypsilanti this week.

Rev. O. C. Bailey has been visiting the Northern Peninsula this week.

Miss Blodgett, of Ypsilanti, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Knapp.

Misses Maggie Gates and Ella Barber were Dexter visitors Wednesday.

Austin Yocum, of Manchester, spent Sunday with his parents at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Royce, of Jackson, spent Sunday with relatives in town.

Miss Clara Snyder will spend Saturday and Sunday with friends in Ann Arbor.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Cummings spent the first of the week with friends in Jackson.

Miss Edith Collings, of Chicago, is visiting Miss Sadie Cunningham, of South Main street.

Mrs. L. E. Sparks and daughter, Miss May, were Ann Arbor visitors Monday last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Prettyman, of Ann Arbor, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Snyder.

Mrs. Matie Wetmore, of Ann Arbor is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McColl.

Miss Josie B. Cunningham, of Chicago, is visiting her parents at this place for a few weeks.

Mrs. Howard Conk went to Hersey Monday to join her husband where they will make their home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Watts, of Jackson, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Sparks, Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chandler, of Walpole, N. H., have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Chandler.

Mrs. O. S. Watkins and son L. C. Watkins, of Jackson, have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Hooker this week.

Messrs. D. B. Churchill and J. W. Churchill, of Buffalo, N. Y., spent Sunday with their sister, Mrs. E. Stimson.

Miss Jessie Everett who spent the summer with her sister in Seattle, Wash., has returned to her home in this place.

Mrs. J. M. Otis, who has been spending several months with her brother, A. R. Congdon, has returned to her home in Nebraska City, Neb.

Mrs. M. J. Noyes, and daughter, Miss Edith, who have been spending several weeks with Mrs. J. H. Osborne, of Ewen, returned to their home at this place Tuesday.

The following, people from this vicinity are visiting the World's Fair this week: Mr. and Mrs. Will Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. A. Steger, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Glenn, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Keobee, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hadley, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Welch, Mrs. E. L. Freer, Mrs. Ed. Chandler, Mrs. Chas. Wunder, Mrs. Ella Johnson, Mrs. Chancey Clark, Mrs. D. Clark, Mrs. M. N. Avery, Mrs. Wm. Taylor, Mrs. J. H. Kingsley, Mrs. C. E. Lewis, Misses Matie V. Stimson, Effa A. Armstrong, Katie Keobee, Florence Avery, Annetta Kingsley, Ida Davidson, Mattie Spaulding, Maude E. Freer, Mary Miller, Kate Miller, Mary Doll, Ella Purchase and Messrs. Jas. Pottinger, E. B. Tichenor, Bert Gerard, R. S. Armstrong, Geo. Taylor, W. Hammond, Munson Burkhart, Geo. Miller, Ben, Henry and John Uhl.

When a doctor considers it necessary to prescribe sarsaparilla, he simply orders a bottle of Ayer's, knowing full that he will obtain thereby a surer and purer preparation than any other which the drug store can furnish. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the superior medicine.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

O. T. HOOVER, Publisher.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

VERY SHORT OF CASH.

DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR NEARLY \$90,000,000.

Seager Reports of a Terrible Wreck on the Illinois Central—Five Killed by a Dye-House Explosion—Kentucky Town Badly Scorched.

A Deficit of Millions.

A REPORT from the Finance Committee was presented in the Senate, covering a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to a resolution calling for information as to the probability of a deficiency in the revenues of the Government. The report shows a deficit for the first three months of the fiscal year of over \$21,000,000, or at the rate of over \$87,000,000 for the year. The actual expenditures in the same period of three months were over \$88,000,000, or an average of \$33,000,000 a month. At the same rate the expenditure for the year would aggregate \$394,000,000, or \$21,000,000 more than estimated expenses, and create an excess of expenditure over receipts of a little more than \$77,000,000. The Secretary in his communication says a definite forecast for the whole year was impossible, but it was apparent that should present conditions continue the deficit at the end of the year would be about \$50,000,000.

Seven to Ten Dead.

ANOTHER horrible wreck on the Illinois Central is reported from Otto Junction, four miles south of Kankakee, Ill., happening about midnight Thursday. It is reported that seven persons were killed and about as many injured. The fast mail, north-bound, crashed into the Pontiac district freight as the latter was rounding the "Y" from the Kankakee and Southwestern Railroad preparatory to coming to Chicago on the main line of the Central. The only information obtainable is that seven are killed and ten or more injured. A Texas sleeper was on the train, and it is probable that a number from that vicinity are injured, as the travel on the fast mail has been quite heavy of late.

BREVITIES.

FIRE at St. Mary's, N. B., destroyed twenty-two buildings. Loss, \$50,000.

FIFTY-FIVE lives and thirteen vessels, valued with cargoes at \$375,000, were lost in the recent storm on the lakes.

A CONSIGNMENT of \$50,000, shipped by the American Express Company from New York for New Orleans, is missing.

THE Treasury Department announces it purchased Thursday 207,000 ounces of silver at its counter offer of \$0.7345 an ounce.

THE Wellman Iron and Steel Company, of South Chester, Pa., has failed. The company has a capital stock of \$1,000,000.

THE Urano, one of the Brazilian rebel vessels, was sunk while trying to pass one of the forts at Rio Janeiro. Many lives were lost.

A RECEIVER has been appointed for the Upper Michigan Brewing Company at Iron Mountain, Mich. Liabilities, \$80,000; assets, \$100,000.

ON discovering that the family hoard of \$13,000 had been paid for brass filings instead of gold dust Mrs. Elizabeth Fries, of Brooklyn, N. Y., fell dead.

THE Grand Jury at Decatur failed to indict the lynchers of the negro Bush, but made a report declaring that the sentiment of the community opposed an indictment.

By a collision between two freight trains on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad between the bridge over the Delaware at Yardley and Trenton Junction five tramps were killed.

CAPT. COCHRANE, U. S. A., who was tried by court-martial at Vallejo, Cal., has been released, he having proven his case and Maj. Bartlett has been notified that he will be tried by court-martial.

NEWS from Owentown, Ky., announces the destruction by fire of twenty-one buildings, including two hotels and several business houses. H. B. Nelly, harnessmaker, perished in the flames.

The Dominion Government will now equip its Game Warden at Windsor, Ont., with a swift yacht to pursue and capture poachers who go over from the Michigan side and shoot game in the closed season.

MRS. LUCY STONE (Blackwell), the famous advocate of woman's rights, died at Dorchester, Mass., aged 75. On her marriage in 1855 with Henry R. Blackwell, it was stipulated that she would not take her husband's name, regarding this usage as a symbol of subjection, and being advised that it was not required by law.

By an explosion in a dye house at Tacoma, Wash., five persons were killed, a number of pedestrians knocked down and injured, and every window for two blocks about shattered. In Freise's book store, adjoining the wrecked building, several persons were badly hurt by falling walls, and it is thought there are other bodies in the ruins.

EASTERN.

GEORGE B. WHITE, Boston representative of the Pennsylvania tannery firm of William L. White & Co., is alleged to have secured \$200,000 from Boston banks under false pretenses, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

THE American Board of Foreign Missions, in its annual meeting at Worcester, Mass., adopted resolutions favoring the appointment of the Rev. William H. Noyes as missionary, although he holds to the doctrine of probation after death.

THE New York sloop Vigilant won the third successive race for the America's cup Friday, defeating Lord Dunraven's cutter Valkyrie. About every condition of things that Lord Dunraven has prayed for seemed to prevail. The wind was a steadily increasing one and registered 34 miles at Sandy Hook just before the start.

JONAS E. GREILEY a merchant of Worcester, Mass., was unceremoniously hustled off to Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, New York, on complaint of his two sons, certified to by two doctors, and these he has now caused to be arrested and declares he could make public a most audacious plot to put him out of the way and obtain his property.

WHILE the employes at Fleetwood Park, New York, were at breakfast Sunday morning Jeanette, a handsome 6-year-old boy maro valued at \$10,000, stepped on a match which some one had dropped in her stall. The straw bedding caught fire and the poor animal was beyond help before the alarm was given. In the stall next to Jeanette the 5-year-old stallion Vision, said to be worth \$5,000 also burned.

THE steamer Dean Richmond foundered off Dunkirk, N. Y., Saturday night with all on board. Three bodies were found on the beach Sunday morning mingled with a large quantity of wreckage. The bodies had life-preservers on, and the men evidently had been killed on the rocks after having succeeded in reaching port after a hard fight with the sea. The beach is strewn with timbers for miles on each side of the city, and many barrels of flour have come ashore. The identity of only one recovered body could be discovered. It was that of Andrew Dodge, whose residence is unknown. The crew of the vessel numbered eighteen. It was toward the close of a most terrific storm that the Richmond went down. The entire system of great lakes was swept by it, and on Sunday morning no less than fourteen lake vessels were reported in trouble—some ashore, some waterlogged, and some stripped of spars and rigging. Many lives were lost.

MOST of the news from New York handled by the United Press came west Friday night and Saturday morning in a manner at once unique and wonderful. There were not more than three telegraph wires to the East, owing to the severity of the storm raging along the Atlantic coast. But the United Press fixed up a deal with the Long Distance Telephone Company. A telegraph operator sent the matter through from Gotham to Pittsburg. There a telephone transmitter was hung over the Morse instrument and the other end of the wire ended in an earpiece in the United Press office in Chicago. Two expert operators declared that they heard the clicking of the instrument in Pittsburg as distinctly as if the machine was only six inches from them. Three thousand words were received without a "break"—that is, without the receiver having to tell the man at Pittsburg to stop the send at New York because he had missed a word or could not understand.

WESTERN.

COMMUNICATION by telephone between Tacoma, Spokane, and Portland has been accomplished by the completion and opening of the Long Distance line between these cities. The line cost \$250,000 and is 750 miles long.

It is announced at Topeka, Kan., that Judge C. G. Foster of the United States District Court would in a short time resign. He has been an invalid for several years and has not been able to keep up with the business of his court.

JUDGMENT for \$55,593.24 has been confessed by the Ketcham Lumber Company, Chicago, and the immense yards of the concern are now in the hands of the Sheriff. The assets are estimated at \$450,000, while the liabilities amount to \$250,000. In view of a judgment entered and levied, and the difficulty of getting money, it was decided that the rights of the creditors would be best protected by an assignment, and W. P. Henneberry was made assignee, with Richard Prendergast as his counsel. The officers of the company are: W. P. Ketcham, President; A. C. Ketcham, Vice President; Frank D. Ketcham, Secretary and Treasurer.

VISITORS to the World's Fair do not feel that their trip to Chicago is complete until they attend at least one performance at McVicker's Theater. This is one of the oldest play-houses in the city, and its managers are among the best known theatrical men in the country. The people know this, and they know, too, that nothing but first-class attractions are ever produced there. All through the season the house has been crowded to such an extent that seats had always to be secured in advance, and, since the engagement of W. H. Crane in "Brother John," the attendance has increased, if that were possible. Seats can be secured in advance by mail or wire.

THE second section of the New York and Chicago limited going east on the Fort Wayne Road was wrecked near Wellsville, Ohio. The engineer and fireman of the limited engine were killed and the clerk of the postal car fatally injured. The wreck was a com-

plete one. The cars behind piled up and fell over, broken and wrecked. The engine went through the rear car of the freight, splitting it in twain, and climbed part way up the second car. The postal clerk was caught in the broken timbers of this car, and when taken out was found to be crushed and fatally injured. The passengers were thrown from their berths by the shock, but escaped with slight bruises and a fright.

"COLUMBUS DAY" is to be the official title of the closing day of the Exposition. It will be made the occasion of the grandest and most impressive celebration in the history of the Fair. President Cleveland and his Cabinet are invited to honor themselves and the occasion by attending, and the Council of Administration is instructed to prepare a program befitting its importance. It is significant that the resolutions passed by the directors at their meeting Friday afternoon do not give the date of the closing day. Director Peck, who drew and presented the resolutions, was careful not to specifically name Oct. 31 or any other day, for the closing ceremonies. That was a point, he said, which was yet to be finally settled. Both resolutions were passed unanimously.

THE schooner Annie Sherwood, which with the Fannie Neil formed the tow of the steamer White & Friant, was waterlogged on Lake Superior and is nearly a total wreck. Two of the crew of the Sherwood were killed and others were injured. The spars of a three-masted vessel are reported sticking out of the water eight miles out abreast of Port Colborne, Ont. The masts are painted black and the boat has a square sail. It is supposed to be the F. C. Leighton of Port Huron, Capt. Calhoun. All hands are undoubtedly lost. Twenty-four persons were drowned on the Dean Richmond. He is C. L. Clark, who was a wheelman on the Richmond and shipped at Toledo. He says there were nineteen on board besides Capt. Stoddard, his wife and three children. Eleven bodies have been recovered.

PORT ROWAN dispatch: The steamer Wocoken foundered in ten fathoms of water outside the cut just above Long Point in the recent storm. The crew of thirteen was lost. The Wocoken was bound from Ashtabula to Milwaukee with a cargo of coal. It left there Friday and went to Erie, where it picked up its consort, the barge Joseph Paige, and started up the lake. It was struck by the storm in the middle of the lake and started to run to Long Point. The sea was too much for it and it dropped its consort and headed for the west end of Long Point for shelter. It was unable to make Point Rowan, and foundered. The Paige ran before the gale and is now in shelter under the Point, with all its canvas gone. The hatches of the Wocoken became pounded loose by the seas sweeping over its decks, and it filled.

A PASSENGER wreck occurred Monday evening at Nameoki, seven miles north of East St. Louis, on the Wabash. No. 9, the slow train from Chicago, with about two hundred passengers aboard, was trying to make up a half hour's lost time, and was bowling along at a rapid rate, when it jumped the track on top of a six-foot embankment. Forty-four were injured, several fatally. The whole train, consisting of five coaches, baggage, and buffet car, rolled into the ditch, and four of the coaches took fire. The scene was terrible, as underneath the burning mass of heavy timbers were scores of unfortunates screaming for help in an agony of pain and fear. What added to the horrible situation was the heartlessness of the Chicago and Alton train, on a parallel track, which dashed by without even slackening up to offer aid. As soon as the disaster occurred St. Louis was telephoned for aid and a score of physicians and surgeons were sent out on a special train. Almost miraculously, it seemed, no one was killed outright. A broken rail or a weakened culvert caused the wreck. The engine and tender remained on the track. There was a prompt response from the citizens of Nameoki, and physicians came from Edwardsville, Granite City and Venice. The injured were all taken to St. Louis.

SOUTHERN.

THE damage to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad by the recent storm on the Gulf coast is more than can be yet estimated, and may reach \$500,000. About forty miles of road have been practically rebuilt.

WHILE he was at dinner County Treasurer William Campbell of Lawrence County, Ark., was robbed of about \$4,731 in cash. The matter has been kept quiet in hopes of locating the thief, but so far suspicion rests on no one.

JUDGE M. E. MATHERS, a practicing attorney of Decatur, Ala., has been arrested on a charge of forging an injunction alleged by him to have been issued by United States Circuit Judge Bruce during the recent strike in the Louisville and Nashville shops at Decatur. Mathers is held in default of \$25,000 bail.

At a mass-meeting of the officials in the parishes of Concordia, in Louisiana, and Chicot and Desha, in Arkansas, resolutions were adopted ordering all labor agents engaged in soliciting labor for plantations in that section to leave the parish at once. All persons were warned to desist at once from cutting logs.

BILL WADE, a notorious desperado, rode into the town of Webb, Miss., Tuesday afternoon, armed with a rifle, a brace of revolvers and a butcher knife. He soon cleared the streets with the exception of J. M. Evans, a quiet citizen, who was sitting in front of his store. Wade opened fire on Evans, but the latter refused to be bluffed, and returned the fire with such

an unerring aim that when the smoke cleared away Wade was found with six bullet holes through his heart. Evans is seriously but not fatally wounded.

WASHINGTON.

THE Geary Chinese bill, as passed by the House of Representatives, extends the provisions of the Geary exclusion law six months, defines Chinese laborers and Chinese merchants, makes mandatory photographic identification, requires marshals to carry out orders for deportation, holds Chinamen without bail pending the execution of deportation writs, and excludes Chinamen convicted of felony from permission to register.

FOREIGN.

THE Crown Princess of Roumania, formerly the Princess Marie of Edinburgh, has given birth to a son.

THOUSANDS of members of trades unions and radical clubs marched in procession to Hyde Park, London, where speakers addressed them from twelve platforms on the miners' strike.

FIELD MARSHAL MAURICE DE MACMAHON, Duke of Magenta, ex-President of the French Republic, and one of the most renowned soldiers of the empire, is dead. The immediate cause of death was la grippe. Born on July 13, 1808, MacMahon was in his 86th year. His death had been expected. In May last he was attacked by la grippe and he had never recovered from the effects of it. He had been slowly but steadily failing since the beginning of autumn. The death of the old warrior and statesman has spread genuine sorrow throughout France, and will doubtless subdue somewhat the extravagance of the demonstration caused by the visit of the Russian fleet to Toulon.

IN GENERAL.

FIRST frost was felt in portions of the Gulf States October 15.

It is understood that there is now a shipment of \$4,000,000 gold on the way East from San Francisco.

EX-SENATOR PHILETUS SAWYER made a payment of \$33,000 to the State of Wisconsin to apply on the judgment of \$131,227 against ex-State Treasurer Richard Guenther, for interest on deposits. Ex-Treasurer McFetridge has paid \$152,687, and has \$32,137 yet to pay. Ex-Treasurer Harshaw has paid \$97,407 and still owes \$35,108. The total judgments of the State against these three ex-Treasurers for interest moneys, aggregate \$448,568.42, and of this amount \$283,064.97 has now been paid into the State Treasury, leaving \$165,473.45 still due from them.

A COMPANY composed of prominent citizens is being formed at Toronto, Ont., with a capital stock of \$500,000 to establish a packing house similar to the great Chicago corporations which to-day are supplying Canada with all the canned meat consumed. Ald. Hallam, a wool merchant, is pushing the scheme and some of the best financial men in the city are interested with him. The latest and best machinery that can be had will be put in and the company expects to begin operations early in the spring. They will employ 500 men and hope to secure a monopoly of the Canadian market by underselling the Chicago producers.

R. G. DUN & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

"The country has been waiting. While uncertainty has prevailed men have not known what to do with safety, and so have done as little as they could. Industries cannot always wait, and in them an arrest of improvement generally means some reaction. Merchants who have obligations to meet cannot always wait, and for some there has come misfortune. Speculators and traders wait because they have no substantial basis for a judgment. The volume of business transacted increases some, because the longer people go without clothing or food, or other necessities, the more certain their demand is to revive. Government crop reports are not in harmony with prevailing judgment."

MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to Prime	\$3 50 @ 6 00
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4 00 @ 7 00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	2 25 @ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	61 @ 62
CORN—No. 2	37 @ 39
OATS—No. 2	26 @ 29
RYE—No. 2	43 @ 44
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	28 1/2 @ 29 1/2
EGGS—Fresh	19 1/2 @ 20 1/2
POTATOES—Per Bu.	55 @ 65
INDIANAPOLIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping	3 00 @ 5 00
HOGS—Choice Light	4 00 @ 6 75
SHEEP—Common to Prime	3 00 @ 3 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	60 @ 61
CORN—No. 2 White	40 1/2 @ 41 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White	31 @ 31 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE	3 00 @ 5 50
HOGS	5 00 @ 6 75
SHEEP	67 @ 58
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	35 @ 36
CORN—No. 2	26 @ 27
RYE—No. 2	50 @ 60
CINCINNATI.	
CATTLE	3 00 @ 4 75
HOGS	3 00 @ 6 75
SHEEP	3 00 @ 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	63 @ 64
CORN—No. 2	42 @ 44
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	29 1/2 @ 30 1/2
RYE—No. 2	50 @ 52
DETROIT.	
CATTLE	3 00 @ 4 75
HOGS	3 00 @ 6 75
SHEEP	3 00 @ 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	63 @ 64
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	43 @ 45
OATS—No. 2 White	31 @ 32
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	62 @ 63
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	39 1/2 @ 40 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White	28 @ 30
RYE—No. 2	46 @ 48
BUFFALO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	66 @ 67
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	42 @ 43
OATS—No. 2 White	35 @ 37
RYE—No. 2	50 @ 52
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	61 @ 61 1/2
CORN—No. 3	38 @ 39
OATS—No. 2 White	28 1/2 @ 29 1/2
RYE—No. 1	46 @ 48
HARLEY—No. 2	50 @ 52
POBK—New Mess	16 00 @ 16 25
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE	3 00 @ 5 50
HOGS	3 75 @ 7 25
SHEEP	3 25 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	67 @ 68
CORN—No. 2	47 @ 48
OATS—Mixed Western	34 @ 35
BUTTER—Creamery	28 @ 29
POBK—Extrn Mess	19 50 @ 20 00

MEN OF MUCH MONEY.

BIG BANKERS IN SESSION AT CHICAGO.

New York Is Visited by a \$3,500,000 Conflagration—World's Fair Open Indefinitely—Arkansas Woman Frightened to Death—Suicide of a Famous Seaman.

Convention of Bankers.

BETWEEN two and three hundred of the best-known bankers in the country, representing nearly every city in the United States, gathered in Chicago, the occasion being the twentieth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association. While among the delegates there were comparatively few whose names have substantial vogue, the fact that those who held the purse strings of the country, and in a large measure controlled its finances, gave them an interest entirely lacking even in conventions made up of men whose names are a part of everyday conversation the country over. The convention was called to order by William H. Rhawn, of Philadelphia, President of the association, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Hiram W. Thomas. Mayor Carter Harrison addressed the convention, attending to the delegates hearty welcome in the name of the city of Chicago. Brief reports from the Secretary and Treasurer were read, and then the speaker of the day—Comptroller Eckels—was introduced by President Rhawn.

Gotham's Big Blaze.

THE fiercest fire New York has seen since the conflagration of 1858 swept away one-third of the block bounded by Tenth avenue, 41st and 42d streets, Wednesday evening. Nine dwelling houses and two tenements were utterly destroyed and thereby more than fifty families are homeless. Nearly all of them lost their entire possessions. The advance of the fire was so swift that the tenants were lucky to get off with their lives. The origin of the fire is unknown. It is estimated that \$3,500,000 will cover the damage to property. Four men who were at work on the upper floors of the wall paper factory of William I. Campbell have not been heard from since the fire began. It is possible they escaped.

NEWS NUGGETS.

J. M. STATON, of Brookville, was elected Grand Master of the Kentucky Masons by the Grand Lodge.

LIZZIE PREFER, who said her father lived at Blue Island, committed suicide at Rushville, Neb.

FARMERS near Huron, S. D., have suffered losses of fully \$100,000 in the past few days by the burning of barns and stock, attributed to incendiary fires.

EX-INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR JAMES H. STONE has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First Michigan District, to succeed the late J. Logan Chipman.

WEBSTER FLANAGAN, Customs Collector at El Paso, Texas, has been indicted on a charge of conspiring to defraud the Government by passing sheep over the border free of duty.

COL. JAMES L. MCGEE, a wealthy citizen of Jefferson County, Arkansas, was shot to death by Dr. Scott, an overseer on one of Col. McGee's plantations. A lawsuit caused bad blood.

SETTLERS from the Cherokee strip are crowding into the towns hungry, cold, and penniless. Every day brings news of death from want and exposure. The outlook for the winter is terrible.

CAPTAIN OLDROYD'S collection of Lincoln relics, heretofore exhibited at the residence of the Lincolns at Springfield, Ill., have been installed in the house at Washington where Lincoln died.

JOHN DISHMAN, a discharged section hand of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, has been arrested for wrecking the Frisco train at Lyman, Mo., and causing the death of Engineer Hall and Fireman Robinson.

In a suit brought at St. Louis against Archbishop Kenrick, by heirs of John Walsh, to recover a trust fund, the amount at stake is fully \$250,000, and the litigation is also said to involve the Kenrick diocesan seminary.

A PITCHED battle on the Mexican border, in the Mexican State of Sonora, took place between gendarmes and a band of ten bandits under Pancho Vera. One of the bandits was killed, and two of the soldiers wounded.

JOHN NEAL, a seaman on the Cuban States ship Independence, committed suicide at the Mare Island navy-yard because he was punished for overeating leave. He was the man who lashed Admiral Farragut to the rigging during the fight in Mobile Bay.

VISITORS will be admitted to the World's Fair for an indefinite period after Oct. 30. The length of time will depend upon the weather and the popular demand. This course was officially determined upon by the Council of Administration on Wednesday.

MRS. H. O. HOUSTON, of Pine Bluff, Ark., was awakened at an early hour by the terrific noise attendant on an opposite her residence, the reflection of which appeared in her room, and became so much frightened that she was stricken with apoplexy and died that afternoon.

MAYOR PINGREE, of Detroit, Mich., has been nominated by the Republicans for a third term.

WILLIAM S. NICHOLSON, file manufacturer, died at Providence, R. I., aged 60 years, and leaves a handsome property.

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RUSHED IN A WRECK

SEVEN ARE KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED.

The Fast Mail on the Illinois Central meets with Disaster at Otto Junction, near Kankakee, Ill.—The Train Crashes into a Freight.

Coaches in Splinters.

A severe wreck whereby seven were instantly killed and many more injured, some seriously, is reported as having taken place on the Illinois Central at Otto, about four miles from Kankakee, Ill. The train was the New Orleans fast mail which reached Otto about midnight. The train had three Pullman and four day coaches, all of which were heavily loaded with visitors on their way to the World's Fair. All the cars were derailed and many were injured.

Otto is a junction point four miles south of Kankakee and sixty miles north of Chicago, on the main line of the Illinois Central. At that point the Bloomington division, seventy-six miles long, comes in from the southwest, connecting with the main line by a curve in a northerly direction. The union of the tracks is a few rods south of the little station of Otto. The Bloomington branch, a few miles west, has a short northerly branch to Tracy, Ill. at Kempton Junction, twenty-seven miles divides, one line running directly west to Kankakee Junction, near Milan, on the Freeport and Central division of the Illinois Central; the other branch running southwesterly to Bloomington. Trains upon the main line have the right of way at Otto, the branch trains being required to stop at the semaphore before swinging onto the main track. All main-line passenger trains stop at Kankakee, four miles north. None of them stop at Otto except accommodation trains. All Bloomington branch trains stop at Otto.

As the fast mail came rumbling into Otto there was no sign of danger at the station. Lights about the station and the side tracks shone out clear and true. It was a clear night, and away ahead the rails glistened in the lights of the incoming train. The main track ahead was clear.

Just as the mail train approached the curve Engineer Smith saw a black string of coal cars, heavily loaded and drawn by a ponderous freight engine, round the curve, speeding toward the main line. Both trains were converging toward the same point. It was too late for either of the trains to be stopped. The trains hurried on toward each other. The engine of the mail had passed the junction point and drawn several cars ahead when the great freight engine crashed into it. Striking the mail train at the angle the effect was an unusual one. The freight engine not only plowed its way ahead to the car, whose side it smashed open, but its momentum and direction sent its own ugly iron sides as well as head crashing against the coach lengthwise, smashing them together until they seemed like one distorted mass. Then the force of the collision and movement ahead threw them again part, the coach being mangled out of form.

The crash and din was awful in its continuance. Not only was there the explosive roar of the first shock, from the splintering of wood and metal in the fatal embrace of engine and coach, but following came a prolonged crash as the sides of fast moving coal cars and coaches, dragged by a common motive power, welded their torn faces together.

Overflow of News.

SEVENTY-EIGHT highbinders have been arrested in San Francisco, charged with vagrancy.

FIRE at Mankato, Kan., destroyed the business part of the village and caused a loss of \$60,000.

THE \$600,000 of Cherokee Strip bonds have been sold to an English syndicate for \$300,000 in interest.

COAL miners at Little Book Cliff, near Grand Junction, Col., are on strike for 25 cents a ton increase.

THE Czarowitz of Russia has been betrothed to Princess Victoria, second daughter of the Prince of Wales.

OFFICERS are searching for Wm. Reichard, the Wells-Fargo money-order thief of Cincinnati who absconded.

NEAR Elkhart, Ind., Welcome Wood, farmer, accidentally and fatally shot himself in the left side while hunting.

RAPID progress is being made in the passing of a tariff bill. It may be reported to the House early in December.

By the caving in of a sewer in Cincinnati, Joseph McCarthy, a digger, was killed and George El-enhorffer hurt.

WILLIAM M. CAMPBELL, County treasurer of Lawrence County, Ark., has been robbed of \$4,500 of the county funds.

FIRE in Houlton, Me., burned the Union block, containing several stores, mills, and offices, and causing a loss of \$100,000.

TRAFFIC officials of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern decided to get the reduction in rates made by the Soo.

NEGROES in Perry County, Arkansas, are excited over the disappearance of one of their number and a race war is imminent.

A FAREWELL dinner was tendered to the Earl of Dunraven and his party by Oliver Iselin at the Knickerbocker club at New York.

MRS. JULIA WEST, who is prominent charity work on Staten Island, has been nominated by the Republicans of Richmond County for School Commissioner.

WILLIAM L. PATTON, charged at New York with hypothecating bonds and securities, was released in \$15,000 furnished by the Lawyer's Security Company.

TWELVE ARE KILLED.

AWFUL COLLISION ON THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

Nine Cars Smashed to Pieces—The Engine of the Second Section of a World's Fair Excursion Train Plows Through the First Section.

Forty Injured.

Twelve persons were killed and more than forty injured in a rear-end collision on the Michigan Central Railroad between two sections of a special excursion train from Oswego, N. Y., bound for the World's Fair at 9 o'clock the other morning 100 yards east of the passenger depot in Jackson, Mich. The first section was standing at the depot when the second section pulled in. The morning was dark and foggy and the engineer of the second section did not know he was so close to the station. When he discovered where he was he lost control of his air brake and could not stop his train, and it rushed at the rate of forty miles an hour into the train ahead, plowing under it and throwing the cars in all directions. Nine cars are wrecked completely, and the engine smashed beyond recognition.

All but two of those injured will recover. The corrected list of the dead is as follows:

- Mrs. J. W. Beardsley, Canton, Pa.
- Miss Harriet Breeze, Pine City, N. Y.
- William R. Gilmore, Morris Run, Pa.
- Mrs. William R. Gilmore, Morris Run, Pa.
- Mrs. D. L. Gibbs, Wheeling, N. Y.
- Nellie Harrington, babe of Mrs. Anson Harrington's, Elmira, N. Y., 6 months old.
- Geo. Huffman, Hawman, N. Y.
- Mrs. J. H. Keeler, Hammondsport, N. Y.
- Margie McMaister, Penn Yan, N. Y., aged 20.
- Mrs. Charles Starr, Elmira, N. Y.
- James Woodbury, Bath, N. Y.
- Mrs. Lloyd Woodbury, daughter-in-law of James Woodbury, Bath, N. Y.

Happening as it did in the center of the city the accident attracted an enormous throng of onlookers within a few minutes of its occurrence. The crash of the trains as they met, the hissing of steam from broken valves and burst pipes was audible a long distance away, and it seemed as though every one within hearing was on the spot five minutes after the collision. As the news spread the crowd increased until at last the greater portion of the population of the town blocked the street beside the tracks.

Ready hands were prompt to assist in the work of rescue. A hundred volunteers set to work to raise the wounded and concealed the dead from view. So actively was the work pursued that within twenty minutes after the accident six dead bodies had been taken from the wreck and a number of wounded set free. There was no difficulty in discovering the whereabouts of the injured. The air was filled with their piteous cries. Women shrieked in agony, pinioned and helpless by the weight of the huge masses of timber and metal. As the upper layer of wreckage was removed and the first of the victims reached the horror of the spectacle sickened the onlookers.

Grievous Sights and Sounds.

Splintered boards were lifted with particles of human flesh adhering to them. A stream of blood trickled slowly from beneath one of the broken cars and flowed into a pool at the very feet of the crowd. Arms and legs were seen protruding from beneath the timbers. Women who had been drawn to the spot reared their curiosity. Half fainting with the grievous sights and sounds, they pressed backward to fly from the horrible scene, but in vain. The throng was far too dense to allow them to draw back. It was among the worst features of the sight. They stood covering their eyes with their hands and imploring the bystanders to allow them to depart.

It was with some difficulty that a lane could be formed in the crowd to permit of the removal of the corpses. The local police were compelled to fight tooth and nail to prepare a way by which the task could be carried out. When this was accomplished the injured and dead were removed in all sorts of extemporized ambulances, grocers' carts and delivery wagons that chanced to be at hand being pressed into the service. The neighboring houses were converted into hospitals and every doctor in the city was summoned to the spot.

Thousands of people were aboard the two trains, and they were wedged in in all kinds of shapes. It is miraculous, considering the shape the cars were in, that any at all escaped without injury in some of the cars.

Notes of Current Events.

GEO. A. MORSE, of Minneapolis, has fled. He is a forger to the extent of \$20,000.

FRANK LOUZ, keeper of a restaurant at Council Bluffs, Ia., ended his life by shooting.

MRS. CONKLING, widow of the late Senator Conkling, is critically ill at Utica, N. Y.

EX-SPEAKER REED, of Maine, opened the Republican campaign at Cincinnati by a protection speech.

JAMES C. HUESTON, once manager of the Associated Press, died at New York of cerebral meningitis.

AT Indianapolis the court decided Iron Hall Receiver Failey acted right in placing the funds at interest.

WAR in the Order of Railway Telegraphers is on again by an Omaha appointment opposed by Chief Ramsay.

MGR. SATOLLI has reinstated the Rev. Father M. C. Brennan, of Colorado, reversing the decision of Bishop Matz.

A CORN knife used in killing the Wrattan family near Washington, Ind., has been found and gives the officers a clew.

REPORTS received at London say that only the terms remain to be settled by which Brazil will become a monarchy.

THIRTEEN MORE ARE LOST.

The Steamer Wooten Sinks Above Long Point in Lake Erie.

It is now known that the steamer Wooten foundered in ten fathoms of water outside the cut just above Long Point, Lake Erie, in the recent storm, and thirteen of her crew are added to the list of those who went down in the gale.

The Wooten was bound from Ash-tabula to Milwaukee with a cargo of coal. She left Friday and went to Erie, where she picked up her consort, the barge Joseph Paige, and started up the lake. She was struck by the storm in the middle of the lake and started to run to Long Point. The sea was too much for her, and she dropped her consort and headed for the west end of Long Point for shelter. She was unable to make this place and foundered. The Paige ran before the gale, and is now in shelter under the hatches of the Wooten were pounded loose by the seas sweeping over her decks, and she filled. One of the survivors, in telling of the loss of the Wooten, said: "We were off Rondeau when the full force of the storm struck us. We drifted eastward until a few miles from Long Point, when the Paige was cut loose and we made an effort to reach shore. When four miles east of her and two miles from shore the steamer sank in ten fathoms of water. This was 10 o'clock Saturday night. When we saw that the boat could not live through the gale preparations were made to launch the small boats. When working at this tremendous sea broke over us, carrying fourteen of the crew overboard. The three of us remaining took to the rigging, where we remained until Sunday morning, when the local life-saving crew succeeded in taking us off after four hours' hard work."

Lost with All Hands.

The spars of a three-masted vessel are reported sticking out of the water eight miles out from Port Colborne, Ont. The masts are painted black and the boat has a square sail. It is supposed to be the F. C. Leighton of Port Huron, Capt. B. Calhoun.

BLOWN UP BY DYNAMITE.

Workmen Are Torn to Pieces While Engaged in Digging a Well at Emington.

The entire business portion of Emington, Ill., was wrecked by a premature explosion of dynamite, and five people were killed and five more seriously injured, two of whom cannot live. The killed are: Chris Eyer, of the firm of Eyer Bros., Dwight, Ill., leaves a wife and one child; James Cornwell, a single man, Dwight, Ill., in the employ of Eyer Bros.; C. E. Fowler, Emington, leaves a wife and two children; Fritz Eyer, Olney, Ill., cousin of the Eyer brothers; Dash Eyer, Olney, also a cousin.

There are others that received bruises by the awful shock. The two Wylties that are among the injured are well diggers and were engaged in digging a city well. They had reached a depth of 305 feet without striking the requisite amount of water their contract called for. So they engaged Eyer Bros., experienced well diggers, to further their work. The firm used a 2-foot long and 14-inch diameter gas pipe, filled the same with dynamite, and were capping it, when all of a sudden it exploded, throwing the men and landing them over fifty feet away from the spot where they were located. The Eyers and Cornwell were mangled in such a manner that identification was impossible, their clothing being all torn to pieces. Hats, shoes, and pieces of cloth were scattered all around the streets bordering the block. Pieces of flesh had to be gathered in baskets.

The town presents a sad sight, especially the business portion. All the window lights were shattered by the shock and in those stores and residences nearest the place the articles in the interior were injured considerably. The shock was so great that it was plainly heard over five miles from Emington, and it was not long before the town began to fill up with people to find out what was wrong. The citizens all lent a helping hand and the dying and dead were cared for as best they could be.

OTHER NATIONS DISLIKE THEM.

An English Writer Severely Criticises His Own Countrymen.

A writer in the London Truth speaking of the fact that the English, as a rule, are disliked by people of other nations, says some frankly disagreeable things about his fellow countrymen. We English, he writes, are by no means a lovable race. We have many admirable qualities. We are a hardy, practical, persevering people; but these are not in themselves sympathetic properties. We are aggressive, self-assertive, purse-proud, and hypocritical. We are apt to sing psalms and pick pockets at one and the same time, and our neighbors, not altogether unjustly, therefore, resent the over-righteous tone that we adopt in criticizing them and their concerns.

Wherever the Englishman goes he has the fatal influence of spoiling even the most simple of characters. A few British tourists will make the inhabitants of the most inexperienced province shrewd, suspicious, grasping and dishonest. This is within the common knowledge of any who have traveled in little-visited lands, and a consideration of this phenomenon will enable us the better, perhaps, to understand why our neighbors, and more especially the French, so heartily detest us.

It is also a curious fact that whenever there are any general elections to be held in the great republics the most popular policy is to twist the tail of the British lion. It would be instructive, as a subject for the dull season, to discuss the question, "Are we English really much superior to all other nations?" I think we are; but apparently our neighbors think otherwise; and it might be well, therefore, to discover whether we are mistaken or whether they are stupidly prejudiced.

BIG BLAZE IN GOTHAM

PROPERTY WORTH MILLIONS GOES UP IN SMOKE.

Flames Destroy the Campbell Wall-Paper Factory and Other Big Buildings, with Several Blocks of Tenements—Four Lives Probably Lost.

Over \$3,000,000 Loss.

One of the most destructive fires New York has seen since the great fire of 1859 occurred Wednesday night, when property worth millions of dollars was licked up by flames that were fanned by a stiff breeze. The fire started in the wall paper factory of William Campbell & Co., 512 to 518 West 42d street, and 505 to 513 West 41st street, destroyed this as well as Nevins & Haviland's wall paper factory, several other large buildings, and several blocks of tenement houses. The burned area extends from St. Raphael's Church on Fortieth street west of Tenth avenue to the north side of Forty-second street. The glare of the conflagration illuminated the whole city. Factories, tenement houses and private dwellings were burned to the ground, and the efforts of the firemen were directed early to prevent the spread of the fire over a still larger territory. Four men are missing, and it is thought they were burned to death. The fire originated in the engine room of Campbell & Co., manufacturers of fine wall paper. Within half an hour after the fire started it had licked up all the houses between the two large factories and the Nevins & Haviland building was ablaze. It burned like tinder and there was no hope of saving it from the very first.

The wildest excitement prevailed among the tenants in many tenements near by during the progress of the fire. They ran from their homes loaded down with such effects as they could carry away, but the homes which were burned were consumed so quickly that they could save but little, though they had ample time to save their own lives. A number of children and old women were taken out bodily from one of the houses on the north side of Forty-second street when it was believed that block would go down. The firemen had marvelous escapes on several occasions from falling walls, but so far as known no one was hurt. The aggregate loss is placed at \$3,000,000, of which the Campbells lose \$2,000,000. The insurance cannot yet be given.

FAIR IS PROLONGED.

Council of Administration Decides That Gates Shall Remain Open.

The gates of the World's Fair will remain open to the public so long as the attendance justifies. Official action has been taken by the management to keep the Exposition open beyond the time fixed by Congress for closing it, and there is little doubt that the public will be admitted at least until the greater part of the exhibits have been removed. In an unofficial way, according to a Chicago correspondent, the managers have been discussing for several weeks the advisability of running the Fair longer than the period first intended. Now they positively decide that visitors may be admitted for an indefinite period, so long as the popular demand and the weather conditions should justify it. The order to that effect was passed by the council of administration.

President Higinbotham, in an interview, said: "There are several important things to be done before many of the displays can be moved out. One of those is the laying of railway tracks to the buildings. We will have all that work to do again, and it may take a long time. Then, when that is done, the packing cases must be brought from the warehouses to the different buildings. That may also take some days. You know some kinds of work can't be hurried to advantage. Well, while this is going on people will be allowed to come into the park, just as they are."

LYNCHED TWO NEGROES.

A Georgia Mob Takes Two Murderers from Jail and Executes Them.

The other night the jail of Chattahoochee County, Georgia, was visited by two men claiming to be constables. They had with them a third man whom they represented to be a prisoner sentenced to imprisonment. The jailer was thus induced to open the doors of the building, when a hundred armed men suddenly arose from the ground, and, pressing inward, took possession of the jail. They seized upon Bill Richardson and Jim Dickson, two colored prisoners, and, after tying their hands and feet, threw their bodies across two horses and rode off into the darkness. Nothing more has been heard of the murderers save that they rode into the swamps near T-ion Factory, where the two negroes were put to death. The crime for which the men were lynched was the murder of Constable James Hall and the desperate shooting of Town Marshal Murphy, of Summerville.

JULIA SEYMOUR CONKLING.

The Widow of the Late New York Senator Passes Away at Utica.

Julia Seymour Conkling, widow of Roscoe Conkling, died at her residence in Utica, N. Y., of apoplexy. Julia Seymour was born in Utica in May, 1837, and was a sister of the late Gov. Horatio Seymour. Her ancestry was honored and patriotic. Her father's father was a Captain of the cavalry, and her mother's father was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Revolution. Henry Seymour, her father, was honored with many political offices. In June, 1855, Miss Seymour was wedded to Roscoe Conkling in the city of her birth, notwithstanding that politically Conkling was a bitter foe to Horatio Seymour.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lessons—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

Abstinence for the Sake of Others.

INTRODUCTORY.

Surely a temperance lesson, distinctively such, is not amiss to-day. But it is encouraging to the advocates of temperance to believe that teachers do not wait for these specifically temperance portions ere they inculcate the true precepts of temperance. All truth is one, and the Scripture being everywhere consistent with itself, as we teach one virtue of the Christ life we teach all, and so every lesson is in this sense a temperance lesson. It is well, however, for the honor of the cause to set aside an occasional day for particular indoctrination in teetotalism. And where do we find a stronger statement of the doctrine and practice than this from the lips of Paul: "If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend."

POINTS IN THE LESSON.

Knowledge vs. love. Self-opinion vs. consideration.

Knowledge is good. But says Paul, "Yet show I unto you a more excellent way"—charity.

"Knowledge," we say, "is power." Yes, but it may be power to hurt. Love, too, is power, but always it is power to help.

"He knoweth nothing yet as he ought to know." Who? Why, the man who seems to know something. So, then, head knowledge am unto little with God unless heart knowledge, which includes love, goes with it. How this lets some of our great minds down.

It is a somewhat dark expression in this connection: "If any man love God the same is known of him." But let Scripture illumine Scripture. Put alongside of this Rom. 5: 5: "And hope maketh not ashamed; because the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost which is given unto us." The Holy Ghost as a proof of sonship. The man who truly loves God has given to him in all his actions the tokens of the higher, diviner life. "An idol is nothing." What Paul says in effect is this: "We know that there is no such thing in this world as an idol God, an image God." Some people had, as they do now, acted and discoursed, as if there might be such a thing as a petty national God, a heathen God. But "No," says Paul, in emphatic speech: "there is no God except the One."

But now be careful as to this knowledge. Mix love with it. To know that there is only one God, and that idols are sticks and stones. We are free as regards them. Yet let not this liberty of ours, this personal independence, hinder or stumble some weaker brother. Our own intelligent conscience, which is the knowledge spoken of here, must broaden itself, or, shall we say, humble itself to take into consideration the conscience of those on the border line between heathenism and Christianity; and this is the love declared in these verses. No man in the kingdom liveth to himself. He must think of the brother at his side. He is saved along with his brother—he must bring him along. And so there are some things legitimate to him that he will eschew for the weak brother's sake, and we are all weak at points. Knowledge would let us go to places, would let us do things which love bars out; and it is love that must lead. Here is the true principle of temperance in all things.

HINTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

Rev. F. B. Myer is out with another of his searching, stimulating studies in the word. This time he writes of "Joshua and the Land of Promise," a promise already in large measure realized by the heart of faith. But it is only on condition that we yield ourselves to the captain and deny ourselves to follow him. To use Mr. Myer's words, "We must descend before we can ascend. We must suffer, if we would reign. We must take the via crucis (the way of the cross) submissively and patiently, if we would tread the via lucis (the way of light)."

When Paul says "an idol is nothing," he is not to be understood as speaking extenuatingly and in the spirit of a weak liberality, as we have heard from some pulpit voices of late. He is father ruling the idol and idol worship out as totally alien to godliness and subversive of all the ends of holiness and worship. It seems as if some people were praying to-day, "O Lord, make the devil a god devil." But then the devil is the devil still, and never will be anything else.

One of the most eccentric itinerant preachers of the day is Elder Rufus Smith, who never fails to declare his personal conflict with Satan and is usually found fighting him in his most entrenched positions. Not long since, as related by him at the Boston Convention, he went into a saloon and drawing up close to the bar-keeper quietly said: "I want to meet you in heaven." The party accosted vouchsafed the frank reply: "There won't be many saloon-keepers in heaven." Elder Rufus exclaimed, "Glory to God, you are well posted!" and left the place. He had made his testimony.

"What does your red ribbon cost you?" cried out some one in the London throng to Charrington, the wealthy brewer's son, as he was going about on philanthropic work. "A hundred thousand dollars!" Charrington promptly responded, and he went and severed his connection with the whisky trade forever and came out free-handed, to do the glorious work of soul-saving he has since been doing in the great city across the water.

Next Lesson—"The Resurrection." 1 Cor. xv. 12-26.

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THE COPPER WAS GAY.

But He Couldn't Fool the Daughter of the Chief of Police.
He was a St. Paul policeman. He stood on the corner knocking flies from the back of his neck and looking wise. A sweet little miss, apparently of 22 summers and with an appearance unmistakably southern, approached him and timidly inquired:

"Can you direct me to the Metropolitan Opera House?"
The "copper" sized her up, then thrust his big chin into the air again and indifferently replied:

"Waal, yis."
He said no more, and she waited patiently for a moment. The wise boy was unmoved and stood like a dummy in its niche.

"Well?" she finally inquired a little impatiently.

The copper gazed at her from over his chin and looked as though he had never seen her before.

"I asked you," she said with exasperation, "if you could direct me to the Metropolitan Opera House."

"I kin," he replied stiffly.

"Well, why don't you do it then?"
"Why, ma'am," in astonishment, "ye didn't ax me."

She looked at him pityingly for an instant, then she grew angry.

"Look here, Mr. Cigarsign, or whatever you are," she said, "if you are hired to play jokes on the public you ought to get a permit. I asked you a civil question, and you answered me with an alleged joke that is so old that it has white whiskers—a joke that Billy Emerson got off in the Boston Museum a hundred years ago. If this is your second time on earth, you ought to hang out a sign, for people might think you are an innocent little thing and steal you some warm afternoon. I want to tell you that my father is chief of police, and if you don't show me exactly where that theater is, and that within two minutes, I'll tell father the whole business and might induce him to start you on the hunt for a job."

She paused a moment, and the "copper's" attitude underwent an immediate and surprising change. He attempted to apologize, but she wouldn't have it. At a 2:40 gait he started in the direction of the theater, the young girl smiling as she toddled along at his heels. The theater reached, she smiled and said:

"There, you old relic of a forgotten past, I got even with you for your smartness. I never saw the chief of police," and she hummed a bar of "Do Not Forget Me" as she disappeared within the playhouse.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

A Relic of 1776.

Captain G. W. Bullene, United States inspector of boilers, has a pocket piece which he prizes highly. It is a copper token or souvenir just the size of a silver dollar, issued by authority of the First congress and bearing the date "1776."

On one side is the familiar relief of the Goddess of Liberty, beneath her the date, and over her head a group of 13 stars with spreading rays beneath them. Around these is the inscription containing the first of the self evident truths of the Declaration of Independence, viz. "These united colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent states." The inverse side is so worn that all the lettering cannot be read. Around the margin are the words, "By authority of the congress of the United States." Inside of this is a wreath forming a full circle, in the lower part of which appear the words, "American independence." Above these words the surface is worn, and only the letters "ion" can be made out.—Seattle Post Intelligencer.

A Novel Screw Propeller.

An inventor claims to have discovered a perfect screw motion for steam navigation. Heretofore engineers have used only two of the three agencies required to constitute a perfect screw motion, the revolving of the screw and the angle of the thread of the screw; the third agency, the push applied, is now added. No alteration in the engine or hull of the ship is required; it is to the part of the shaft that projects from the stern of the ship that the new system is applied. A thread is cut over the shaft, a casing is fitted, and a guide, which runs in the thread, is attached to the inside of the casing.

The screw is fixed to the casing, and when the shaft turns the casing alternates backward and forward, and thus the third agency is applied. The great point is that when the screw comes forward toward the hull there is no loss of energy. Heretofore a large proportion of the energy expended in turning a propeller is lost by the angle of the blades of the screw. The inventor of the new propeller expects to save a third of this by his invention.—New York Telegram.

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HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

My neighbor was a widder, an she hed a run-down farm. An her cows an pigs an chickens done a mighty lot o' harm. To my fields ajinin, an I stood it quite awhile. Till I wouldn't be imposed on in no sich kind o' style.

So I looked my very maddest es I walked up to her door. Till she looked up at me sniffin while a-washin up the floor. And her cheeks was red es roses an her hair es black es night—I forgot to scold an sass her fer she seemed so sweet an bright.

But my hand was to the plow now, an it wouldn't never do. To forgit them depreddations jes' by lookin at her shoe. So I gethered up my anger, an I said, "Now, Mrs. Brown"—

An my tone put out her eyes' light, an the lashes they fell down.
But I ain't no man fer foolin, an I went right on to say
How her pigs et all my melons an her cows et tons o' hay.
How her chickens scratched my corn out, an I wouldn't hev it so.
Gittin harder all the time, like a madman will, you know.

Then the widder she looked up, with a tear-drop on her cheek
An a-somethin in her throat that wouldn't let her speak.
But she sobbed an cried out in a kind o' teary tone
That she had no one to help her an was poor an all alone.

An my hand was off the plow then an a-reachin in out fer hern—
I hed learnt a sudden lesson that I never thought I'd learn.
Well, my scoldin was a failure, seen what I thought to do.
For her pigs an cows are all here, an the widder's with 'em too.

The Golden Secret of Long Life.

Keep the head cool the feet warm and the bowels open. Bacon's Celery King for the nerves is a Vegetable preparation and acts as a natural laxative, and is the greatest remedy ever discovered for the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaint, and all blood liver and kidney diseases. Call on F. P. Glazier & Co., sole agents, and get a trial package free. Large size 50c.

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Is at all times to attend to the comforts of your family. Should any one of them catch a slight cold or cough, prepare yourself and call at once on F. P. Glazier & Co., sole agent and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy, free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure cure for coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c.

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The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has just issued an entirely new form of policy, by which the Company will pay to the beneficiary a fixed amount each year for life, after the death of the insured. Any one who will send his age (nearest birthday) and also the age of wife or other beneficiary (nearest birthday) will receive, free, a proposal which will illustrate what can be done. The Mutual Life is the largest and oldest Life Insurance Company. Assets over \$175,000,000. Schuyler Grant, General Agent. Address, W. H. & H. C. Brearley, Managers for Eastern Michigan Number 80 Griswold Street, Detroit, Michigan.

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